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ABSTRACTS

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MEDICAL RECORDS-International Medical Journal

Abstract

1ST INTERNATIONAL DR. SAFIYE ALI MULTIDICIPLINARY STUDIES CONGRESS IN HEALTH SCIENCES

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Plants Historically Used by Sri Lankan Tamils to Treat Diabetes

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Diabetes has become a serious health problem in countries such as Sri Lanka. About 90% of people with diabetes have type 2 diabetes all over the world. Approximately 70% of the rural population in Sri Lanka currently relies on traditional medicines as a source of primary healthcare. Siddha (Tamil) Medicine is one of Sri Lanka's four traditional medicines. It is practiced mainly in the Eastern and Northern Provinces of Sri Lanka. The purpose of this study is to identify and document the plant species used to treat diabetes using the Sri Lankan university standard textbooks (in Tamil) used in Siddha Medicine. In addition, the Web of Science (electronic database) was used to assess the levels of scientific evidence currently available for the identified plant species (with the exception of well-studied plant species). A total of 171 plant species of 73 families have been identified and documented. Senna auriculata (L.) Roxb. was the most commonly used plant species. Most of the plant species belonged to the Fabaceae family. In addition, 123 plant species have been evaluated to find available evidence of antidiabetic activities. Most (48%) of the plant species reviewed had in vivo scientific evidence followed by 41% of the plant species had no evidence of antidiabetic activity or no evidence of antidiabetic activity, and 6% and 5% of the plant species had in vitro and clinical evidence, respectively. It is interesting to note that the majority of plant species were studied only in type 1 diabetes assays and models. This is the first study that systematically evaluates the importance of plant species used for the treatment of diabetes in Sri Lankan Siddha Medicine. In future studies of antidiabetic activities, more type 2 tests and models should be used on diabetes. This work provides the basis for a more effective study of the plant species used for the treatment of diabetes by Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Intellectual Prevention in Education

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Prevention is a necessary requirement for the individual and society in all fields. Disease prevention, intellectual prevention, drug prevention, traffic accident prevention, racism prevention, negative habits and other diseases. If the education process is not associated with intellectual prevention and intellectual education, students may become a future weapon against the mother country with intellectual prevention and intellectual education, students will be the future weapons against enemies of the mother country. If you want to destroy a country, it's enough to destroy intellectual education, cancel free education, insult teachers and pay them low salaries.

Long-Term Effects of Resilience to Stress on Neuroinflammation and Behavior

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Resilience to stress is the ability to quickly adapt to adversity. There is evidence that exposure to prolonged stress triggers neuroinflammation what produces individual differences in stress vulnerability. However, a relationship between stress resilience, neuroinflammation, and depressive-like behaviors remains unknown. The aim of this study was to analyze the long-term effects of social defeat stress (SDS) on neuroinflammation in the hippocampus and depressive-like behaviors. Male rats were subjected to the SDS paradigm. Social interaction was analyzed one and two weeks after ending the SDS to determine which animals were susceptible or resilient to stress. Neuroinflammation markers GFAP, Iba-1, and elevated membrane permeability in astrocytes and microglia, as well as depressive-like behaviors in the sucrose preference test and forced swim test were evaluated in all rats. One week after SDS, resilient rats increased their sucrose preference, and time spent in the floating behavior decreased in the forced swim test compared to susceptible rats. Surprisingly, resilient rats became susceptible to stress, and presented neuroinflammation two weeks after SDS. These findings suggest that SDS-induced hippocampal neuroinflammation persists in post-stress stages, regardless of whether rats were initially resilient or not. Our study opens a new approach to understanding the neurobiology of stress resilience.

Did The First Turkish Female Doctor Safiye Ali Receive Multidisciplinary Approach During Her Treatment?

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About a year ago, photographs of doctor Safiye Ali, the first Turkish female doctor, her medical school diploma from Germany, her correspondences, her telegraphic correspondences, a semiological article written about her disease by her German ophthalmologist spouse Ferdinand, her funeral speech written by Dr. Lehman- nearly 100 documents, were gifted to me as an archive by the grandchild of her sister, with the satisfaction and trust of the person whose diseases I've treated. In this congress, I can easily say that Safiye Ali received a multi-disciplinary approach and the required support in terms of alternative complementary therapy in those years as a result of the semiological German translation of her previously unknown disease. By coincidence, this archive is no longer my personal archive and it was donated to Giresun University Faculty of Medicine dean's Office in the past months. Thus, the issue was reflected in this congress. Even if a high certain area of expertise is at the highest efficiency and level in itself in multidisciplinary approach, it is also directly or at a low level related to other areas of expertise. I have been working in Balıkesir as a family physician since 1989, an acupuncture therapist since 1996 and as an ozone therapist for the last three years. Thus, I have seen many times with great pleasure that suitable support is more easily provided with the contributions of a multidisciplinary approach and interdisciplinary work. According to what Dr. Ferdinand Krekeler, the husband of the first Turkish female doctor Dr. Safiye Ali wrote, Prof. Dr. Summer, the surgeon who was the chief surgeon of Dortmund hospital, operated Safiye Ali on her left breast in January 1938 and reoperated her in the spring of 1940. After the operation, a swelling and lymphedema were seen on the left arm due to a postoperative complication. Later, they worked for a common cause in different months and at different times. She was prevented from having lung pa by some x-ray specialists stating that it would cause an increase in cancer for the follow-up of the disease. The first female Turkish doctor Dr. Safiye Ali was made to benefit from extensive and multi-disciplinary traditional complementary medical elements according to the conditions of those years.

Cyberloafing Behaviors of Health Professional Students During Distance Education in the Covid-19 Pandemic Period

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Aim: With the announcement of the new coronavirus (COVID - 19) epidemic, which was detected in the Wuhan region of China and later seen in many countries of the world, education and training were significantly affected in all countries and distance education started to be used widely. Students can exhibit various virtual loafing behaviors during distance education. Therefore, it was aimed to determine the cyber loafing behaviors of students studying in health programs during distance education and the factors affecting these behaviors.
Material and Methods: In this descriptive study, a variety of private and state universities in Turkey and studying in health programs that meet the inclusion criteria for the study were 405 students form the research sample.
Results: When students' access to distance education tools were compared during the pandemic process, it was observed that students using computers had higher levels of cyber loafing behavior activities compared to those using other tools ($p < 0.05$).
Conclusion: Distance education causes students to adhere to technological tools, increases the risk of engaging in activities not related to the lesson, and thus leads them to exhibit cyber loafing behaviors.

Keywords: Distance education; cyberloafing; COVID-19

Follow-Up Tomography Findings of Covid-19 Pneumonia

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Aim: In this study, it was aimed to describe the follow-up tomography findings of COVID-19 patients who were hospitalized in our hospital and to determine whether there is a difference in tomography findings between patients with and without progression.
Material and Methods: Patients diagnosed with COVID-19 by positive RT-PCR test who were hospitalized in our hospital were included in the study. Tomography scores were obtained by multiplying the total number of lobes with lung parenchymal involvement by 1 if the involvement was in the form of ground glass, and by 2 in the form of ground glass and consolidation. The saturation values of the patients at the time of admission, the length of stay in the hospital and intensive care unit were obtained from the electronic patient files.
Results: A total of 146 thoracic tomography of 59 patients were evaluated. All patients consisted of 38 male and 21 female patients (mean age 53.27 ± 16.81 years) between the ages of 23-92. Factors correlating with the initial CT score: correlation was found only with the spO2 value at the time of admission. Factors correlated with tomography progression status: A significant positive correlation was found with the number of days of hospitalization in the intensive care unit. When we compared the groups with and without tomography progression: the number of days of hospitalization and hospitalization in the intensive care unit was significantly higher in those with CT progression.
Conclusion: In our study, some COVID-19 patients whose chest CT was negative at baseline developed new pulmonary lesions during treatment. In addition, a statistically significant longer hospital and intensive care stay was found in patients with progression on control tomography. Therefore, repeated CTs may be needed to monitor the disease, especially when there are worsening symptoms or laboratory indicators. The findings of our study revealed that patients with progression on control tomographies may progress clinically more, and stay in hospital and intensive care units may be longer, and provided important information to the clinician in terms of the progression of these patients.

Keywords: COVID-19; CT; follow-up; pneumonia

A Case of Brucellosis Presented with Cellulite Developed as a Result of Skin Inoculation of Animal Vaccine

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Brucellosis is a zoonotic disease caused by Brucella, with symptoms such as fever, sweating, muscle and joint pain. It is seen as endemic in our country. The consumption of infected raw milk and dairy products is the most common way of transmission. It can also be transmitted by the infected animal's genital discharge, abortion material or urine contact with the damaged skin or conjunctiva. Laboratory workers can be infected by inhalation. Although the gold standard in the diagnosis is the isolation of bacteria from blood or other body fluids, it is mostly diagnosed with serological tests. It is a disease that can be cured. In this case, a case of brucellosis that developed after accidental inoculation of live animal vaccine, which is reported as a rare form of transmission in the literature will be presented. Twenty-three-years-old male veterinarian accidentally inoculated the vaccine to his middle finger of the left hand while vaccinating cattle with B. abortus S19 vaccine. Shortly after the vaccine inoculation, the patient had complaints of redness, swelling and tenderness in that area. His symptoms did not improve with oral antibiotic treatment with amoxicillin clavulonate. In addition to local findings, systemic fever occured, reaching 39 °C. The patient applied to the outpatient clinic because of these symptoms. On examination, redness, swelling and tenderness were found on the left third finger and dorsum of the hand. Fever was 38.4 °C. Rose was bengal positive, Wright was positive with a titer of 1/1320. The patient was diagnosed with acute brucellosis. Doxycycline + gentamicin treatment was arranged. Fever subsided on the 3rd day of the treatment, and on the 7th day the signs of soft tissue infection were almost completely resolved. His treatment was completed in 6 weeks. The control of brucellosis in humans is only possible by eradication of the disease in domestic animals. Since brucellosis vaccines developed for this purpose are live vaccines, acute brucellosis can develop as a result of accidental inoculation to the skin or splashing onto the mucosa. Rifampicin + doxycycline prophylaxis is recommended for 3 weeks to prevent the development of acute infection after exposure. If acute infection develops, brucellosis treatment should be given for 6 weeks.

Keywords: Brucellosis; brucella vaccines; veterinarian

Laparoscopic Tube Ligation under Spinal Anesthesia in a Patient with History of COVID-19 Pneumonia: A Case Report

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Gynecological laparoscopic surgeries are minimally invasive and preferred over laparotomy and generally, general anesthesia is favoured. Regional anesthesia, on the other hand, has become increasingly popular. During pandemic, regional anesthesia ensures the safety of the operating room by reducing aerosol produce. We discussed regional anesthesia management in laparoscopic tubal ligation surgery of a patient with prior COVID-19 pneumonia. A 31-year-old woman, gravida 6, parity 3, was scheduled for tubal ligation surgery by obstetrics and gynaecology. The preoperative evaluation discovered that she had COVID-19 pneumonia with mild viral involvement four months before the surgery. No abnormalities were found in the laboratory or ECG. A few faintly circumscribed ground-glass opacities were seen on chest radiography in the left lower lobe. The PCR result obtained two days before surgery was negative. After standard monitoring (ECG, pulse probe, non-invasive blood pressure), a 25G needle was used to administer 12,5 mg bupivacaine, 100mcg morphine, and 10mcg fentanyl intrathecally at the L3-L4 level. Sedation is provided by two milligrams of midazolam and twenty milligrams of ketamine. The procedure took 75 minutes. She did not need oxygen and wore the surgical mask throughout the procedure. After a 24-hour service check revealed no problems, the patient was discharged. Laparoscopic procedures are thought to be less invasive than laparatomies. Short hospital stays, low stress responses, and postoperative pain all contribute to a faster healing process in laparoscopic procedures. Although some publications assume that laparoscopic interventions may increase transmission in COVID-19 positive patients, others claim that it is safer than laparotomy. It is unknown whether or not patients with COVID-19 pneumonia have sustained permanent lung damage. To conclude, it is critical to use lung protective methods, particularly regional techniques. In patients with COVID-19, we recommend using regional anesthesia techniques for appropriate laparoscopic procedures.

Keywords: Laparoscopy; spinal anesthesia; COVID-19

Association of the Ratio of Free Triiodothyronine to Free Thyroxine with Lipid Panel, Glucose, and Hba1c Results; Large Cohort Study

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Aim: The Ratio of Free Triiodothyronine to Free Thyroxine (fT3 / fT4) can be used to obtain information about the 5' deiodinase states involved in the conversion of fT4 to fT3, which is its biologically active form. In our study, we aimed to evaluate the fT3 / fT4 ratio together with the lipid panel, glucose, and HbA1c results and to investigate the relationship between them.
Material and Methods: A total of 27356 patients between the ages of 18-70 who applied to the public health laboratory between January 2017 and December 2019 were included in our study without exclusion or inclusion criteria retrospectively. thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), fT3, fT4, glucose, high density lipoprotein (HDL), triglyceride, cholesterol, low density lipoprotein (LDL), and HbA1c tests requested from the same blood samples from these patients were compared with each other. 69.6% (19044/27356) of the patients were female patients and 30.4% (8132/27356) were male patients. Serum TSH, fT3, fT4 levels were analyzed by electrochemiluminescence method, serum glucose, HDL, triglyceride, and cholesterol levels were analyzed by spectrophotometric method, and HbA1c levels by an immunoturbidimetric method. LDL levels were calculated using the Friedewald formula. Furthermore the fT3/fT4 ratio was calculated based on the results.
Results: According to our result, while there was a negative significant correlation between fT3/fT4 ratio and HDL, LDL, Cholesterol, Glucose and HbA1c levels (respectively, r= -0.068, p<0.001, r= -0.065, p<0.001, r= -0.069, p<0.001, r= -0.144, p<0.001, r= -0.163, p<0.001), there was a positive significant correlation between fT3/fT4 ratio and tygliseride levels (r= 0.023, p<0.001).
Conclusion: As a result, when evaluating HDL, triglyceride, LDL, cholesterol, glucose and, HbA1c results, clinical information can be obtained about the changes in 5'deiodinase enzyme in both lipid metabolism and glucose metabolism disorders such as diabetes or cardiovascular diseases by considering the change in fT3 / fT4 ratio. However, larger studies grouped by disease classes are needed to understand better the change in fT3 / fT4 ratio. With this aspect, we believe that our work will shed light on future studies.

Keywords: fT3/fT4 ratio; lipid metabolism; thyroid hormones; glucose metabolism

Choroidal Melanoma; 15 Years of Case Series and Evaluation of Pathological Data with Known Prognostic Importance

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Aim: The aim of our study is to evaluate the case series of a rare tumor such as choroidal melanoma in our center in the last 15 years, to compare its demographic and pathological data with the literature, and to evaluate the relationship between some histopathological parameters known to be prognostic important for choroidal melanomas.
Material and Methods: In our study, 16 patients who underwent enucleation or exentration operation with the diagnosis of choroidal melanoma between 2006 and 2021 at Eskişehir Osmangazi University Faculty of Medicine were included. Demographic data of the cases were obtained retrospectively from pathology reports. The H&E stained preparations in our archive of the cases were re-evaluated by one pathologist. Cell type, scleral invasion, extraocular extension, mitosis count and tumor infiltrating lymphocyte (TIL) counts were determined. Fisher's exact test, continuity correction and Pearson chi-square tests were performed to evaluate the statistical relationship between clinicopathological variables. A p value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.
Results: Average largest tumor thickness is 18.6 mm (minimum 8 mm, maximum 80). There is scleral invasion in 10 (62.5%) of the cases. Extra ocular extension was present in only 3 (18.8%) cases. 4 (25%) of the cases show epithelioid morphology, 2 (12.5%) spindle morphology, and 10 (62.5%) cases show mixed morphology. Tumor infiltrating lymphocytes were positive in 3 (18.8%) cases. Mitosis rates are on average 2.94 (minimum 0, maximum 11). A statistically significant correlation was found between tumor size and tumor infiltrating lymphocyte (p = 0.036). There was no statistically significant relationship between other parameters.
Conclusion: Although rates similar to the literature were found in our small case series, tumor size, scleral invasion of the tumor and extraocular extension were found to be higher than in the literature. Statistical significance could not be determined in the evaluation of the relationship of prognostic parameters with each other, but we think that different results can be obtained by conducting similar studies in a multi-center.

Keywords: Eye; melanoma; choroid

Retrospective Analysis of Patients Undergoing Transaxillary First Rib Resection with the Diagnosis of Paget-Schroetter Syndrome

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Aim: Paget-Schroetter Syndrome (PSS) is characterized as thrombosis of upper extremity veins. It's defined as an etiologically multifactorial disorder. The main reason for it is the squeezing of the subclavian vein at the region of the thoracic outlet. It's generally seen in young men between 24 to 37 years of age. The affected extremity is the dominant extremity with a percent of about 80. The majority of persons are right-sided so the affected upper extremity is the generally right one. This study aims to define the treatment and differential diagnosis of subclavian thrombosis patients and determination the recurrences of treated PSS patients in our clinic.
Material and Methods: 11 patients performed resection of 1first rib due to PSS between January 2013 and March 2020 data were investigated retrospectively from the online data system of the hospital. Demographic data, visualization reports, the persistence of the cervical rib, side of the affected extremity, and the recurrence rate was recorded.
Results: The mean age of patients was 36,4±8,6. 6 of 11 patients were female and 5 of them were male. In 8 cases, the affected extremity was right (72.7%). 2 patients (18.1%) had cervical rib. These patients had also cervical rib resection besides first rib resection. 6 patients were performed also thoracal tube thoracostomy due to parietal pleura rupture perioperatively and these were ended at the postoperative second day. There was not a great complication, only one patient had ptosis as a complication. In follow-up, the Subclavian vein was intact in 6-month venous doppler ultrasonography so anticoagulant treatment was stopped. There was no recurrence in the follow-up of patients in the aspect of thrombosis.
Conclusion: PSS should in mind as a differential diagnosis of upper extremity venous thrombosis with symptoms of pain, swollen, heavy extremity. Urgent treatment should be performed following diagnosis. The most effective treatment in the prevention of recurrency is resection of first rib with dissection of fibrous bands.
Keywords: Paget Schroetter Syndrome; venous thrombosis; subclavian vein; first rib

Incidence, Clinical Characteristics and Predictors of Mortality in Patients with STEMI Who Underwent Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

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Aim: ST-segment elevated myocardial infarction (STMI) patients have high mortality and morbidity rates. Risk factors for in-hospital mortality during the primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) have been evaluated in many previous studies. We wanted to share our own clinic's STMI mortality data. In this study, we aimed to evaluate in-hospital mortality risk factors after primary PCI in this population.
Material and Methods: We analyzed 347 patients who underwent primary PCI after STEMI. Patients were divided into two groups according to survivors and nonsurvivors. Clinical differences and Risk factors for in-hospital mortality were analyzed between the two groups.
Results: In this study 166 (47.8%) of the patients had an acute anterior myocardial infarction, 181 (52.2%) had an acute inferior myocardial infarction. in-hospital mortality occurred in 32 (9.2%)patient. In non-survivors group have high incidences of diabetes mellitus(50.0% vs 15.6%, p<0.001), smoking(71.9% vs 23.2%, p<0.001), high Wbc levels (14,7[6-39.6] vs 12.1[4.4-28] p:0.001), high plt level (291 [170-509] vs 255 [123-865] p:0.041), high syntax score (22±10.9 vs 15±7.0, p<0.001), higher NA levels (136±6.2 vs 134±4.1, p:0.044), high Creatinine levels levels (0.81±0.26 vs 0.75±0.18, p=0.002), high ure levels (36.6±13.3 vs 29.1±10.0, p=0.033), low hgb levels (12.4±2.8 vs 13.5±1.8, p=0.001), low hct levels (37.1±7.8 vs 40.4±5, p=0.002).High wbc levels (p:0.035, exp(b):0.88,95% CI: 0.78–0.99), high SYNTAX score (p:0.004, exp(b):0.919,95% CI: 0.86-0.97), smoking(p<0.001, exp(b):9.09% CI: 3.2–25.8), and diabetes mellitus(p:0.003, exp(b):5.08% CI: 1.7-14.7) were determined as predictors of in-hospital mortality by logistic regression analysis.
Conclusion: Of the patients with STMI who underwent PCI, 9.2% developed mortality. Diabetes mellitus; high syntax score, smoking, and high WBC level are predictors of in-hospital mortality.
Keywords: ST-elevation myocardial infarction; percutaneous coronary intervention; mortality

Factors Affecting the Duration of Surgery in Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy

Pınar Koçatakan

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Aim: The aim of this study is to determine the parameters that can help predict the operative time in advance and to make surgical planning in line with the data found to be meaningful.
Material and Methods: 400 elective laparoscopic cholecystectomy cases performed in Ankara Numune Training and Research Hospital, which were moved to Ankara City Hospital, were retrospectively analyzed. The time from the skin incision to the closure of the skin was taken as the basis. The patients were divided into two groups as Group-I, whose surgical time was 90 minutes and less than 90 minutes, and Group-II, whose surgery time was over 90 minutes. Predictive factors affecting the duration of surgery in this analysis; age, gender, medical comorbidity, previous surgery, single or multiple gall bladder stones, gallbladder wall thickness (over 3mm or less than 3mm), preoperative Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreticography (ERCP) and Endoscopic Sphincterotomy (ES), operation assistant or what the expert does and the white blood cell count.
Results: It was determined that 50 of 400 patients in total had applied ERCP and ES. While the surgical time of 248 of 350 patients who did not receive ERCP and ES was less than 90 minutes, the surgical duration of 102 patients was found to be over 90 minutes. ERCP and ES were applied to 9.2% of laparoscopic cholecystectomy cases in Group-I and 19.7% of cases in Group-II. When the patients who underwent ERCP and ES were compared in Group-I and Group-II, a significant difference was found in terms of the prolongation of the surgical time due to both interventions. Another result of the study is that 80 of 273 laparoscopic cholecystectomy cases in Group-I were performed by assistants, (29.3%) at the beginning of the learning curve, and 193 (70.7%) were performed by experts. While there were 53 cases in Group-II, there were assistants, experts were found in 74 cases. Significant statistical difference was found in the logistic regression analysis performed for the duration of surgery between residents and specialists in the groups. There was no statistically significant difference in other predicted factors.
Conclusion: It was concluded that ERCP and ES are important factors that prolong the duration of surgery before laparoscopic cholecystectomy, and it would be more beneficial to perform the surgery of these patients by surgeons with more experience.
Keywords: Laparoscopic cholecystectomy; time; ERCP; ES

Clinical, Demographic and Histopathological Prognostic Factors for Urothelial Carcinoma of the Bladder

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Aim: The relation of clinical and histopathological parameters with survival in the radical cystectomy and bilateral pelvic lymphadenectomy specimens of urothelial bladder carcinoma cases was evaluated.
Material and Methods: In the study, the cases which were diagnosed as urothelial carcinoma in bladder at Uludag University Medical School Department of Pathology between years 1996-2002 and later which had undergone radical cystectomy and bilateral pelvic lymphadenectomy were identified. The parameters like age, sex, tumor grade, pathologic stage, vascular and perineural invasion, regional lymph node metastasis, squamous differentiation and the presence of carcinoma in situ and surgical margin positivity were evaluated. The relations of all parameters with survival were calculated by using Kaplan-Meier analysis. The comparisons of survival times were done with Log-rank test.
Results: Statistical studies showed that stage, vascular invasion, surgical margin positivity and perineural invasion were independent poor prognostic factors. Grade, lymph node invasion, age, sex, carcinoma in situ and the presence of squamous differentiation were not found to be related with survival.
Conclusion: According to the data in our study, there is a statistically significant relation with survival and stage, vascular invasion, surgical margin positivity and perineural invasion of the tumor. These parameters in radical cystectomy specimens must be carefully explored and must be mentioned in pathology reports.
Keywords: Urothelial carcinoma; bladder; prognosis; stage

Vena Amoris: A Path from The Finger to the Heart

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Aim: Vena amoris is a word of Latin origin. Turkish meaning of the word is "vein of love". Ancient beliefs hold the view that this vein goes from the fourth finger of the left hand to the heart. Many studies have provided no evidence for the presence of this vein. The aim of this study is to give information about vena amoris and to reveal the claims about this vein.
Material and Methods: Literature review was made about Vena amoris.
Results: In the past, people in Egypt, Rome and the West believed that this finger had an important structure and that the ring was worn on this finger since it is the only vein that goes directly to the heart from our hand. It is thought as the reason why engagement ring in some countries and wedding ring in others is worn on the fourth finger of the left hand. Vena amoris is a vein in some sources, a nerve in others and a mystical connection in some others. In modern times, it has been suggested that the speciality of this finger may be due to its movement. The fact that we can open our other fingers in our hand when we hold the middle fingers of our two hands with their second knuckles facing each other while the ring finger does not open strengthens this claim. The reason for this is related to the radial and ulnar nerves. If this movement is done correctly, it will be seen that the middle finger and ring finger will open.
Conclusion: When the anatomic structure of the hand is examined, it can be seen that the vascular structure of the hand and fingers is similar and a single vein or nerve does not go alone directly from the fingers to the heart and all veins and nerves all come together at one place after a while.
Keywords: Vena amoris; vein of love; radial nerve; ulnar nerve

Comparison of Stromal Demarcation Line Depths After Accelerated Corneal Cross-linking Treatment Using Hypotonic or Standard Riboflavin Solution

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Aim: Comparison of central and peripheral stromal demarcation line depths in patients with keratoconus after treatment with the accelerated corneal cross-linking (ACCL) method using either hypotonic or standard riboflavin solution.
Material and Methods: Patients with keratoconus treated with the ACCL method (surgical protocol: epithelium scraped, 10 min, 9 mW/cm2) using either standard (Group 1: 50 eyes of 50 patients) or hypotonic (Group 2: 47 eyes of 47 patients) riboflavin solution were included in the study. In the postoperative 1st month, the central stromal demarcation line depth and the peripheral thickness at 3 mm distance from the center in four quadrants were measured using anterior segment optical coherence tomography method.
Results: The preoperative central corneal thickness was 486 ± 46 µm in Group 1 and 421 ± 35 µm in Group 2 ($p < 0.001$). The mean depth of the central stromal demarcation line was 240 ± 46 µm in Group 1 and 231 ± 41 µm in Group 2 ($p = 0.854$). The depth at the periphery (nasal, temporal, superior, inferior) was determined as 218 ± 52 µm, 237 ± 44 µm, 208 ± 46 µm, 212 ± 59 µm in Group 1, whereas it was 211 ± 62 µm, 218 ± 51 µm, 194 ± 45 µm, 202 ± 54 µm in Group 2 ($p > 0.005$ for all values).
Conclusion: The stromal demarcation line depth was found to be similar at the postoperative 1st month in patients with keratoconus after treatment with the ACCL method using both hypotonic and standard riboflavin solutions. Keratoconus is a corneal ectatic disorder characterized by progressive thinning and cone-like steepening of the central cornea. Although many methods can be employed for increasing visual acuity, the only treatment that has been proven effective in stopping or reducing disease progression is the corneal cross-linking (CXL) method. Demarcation line depths are measured to evaluate the effectiveness of the treatment. Different protocols are used in the CXL method. In our study, the accelerated protocol was used. The central and peripheral stromal demarcation line depths in four quadrants were measured using anterior segment optical coherence tomography. Although there are similar publications in the literature, our study is an original study comparing the use of isotonic and hypotonic solutions in the accelerated protocol and determining this by measuring the central and peripheral stromal demarcation line depths. The similar stromal demarcation line depths that we obtained between the groups at the end of the study showed that hypotonic riboflavin solution can be used effectively in patients with thin corneas in the treatment of keratoconus using the ACCL method.
Keywords: Keratoconus; Accelerated corneal cross-linking; stromal demarcation line

Volumetric Properties of Paranasal Sinuses in Thin-Section Craniofacial Computed Tomography Images Using Interactive Segmentation Method

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Aim: The aim of this study is to examine the volumetric properties of the paranasal sinuses by creating three-dimensional reconstructions of high-resolution images obtained by computed tomography by interactive segmentation method.
Material and Methods: Thin-section multidetector computed tomography images of 40 female and 40 male individuals between the ages of 20-40 without cranium pathology will be evaluated retrospectively. The volumetric characteristics of the paranasal sinuses will be evaluated in terms of the age and gender of the sample group. The observed variations and mucosal thickness changes in the sinus walls will be determined. Computed Tomography images were transferred to the Imfusion Suite Demo software and volume measurement was performed separately for the right and left by segmentation method.
Results: In our study, a statistically significant difference was observed between male individuals for sphenoidal sinus (p=0.0354), and a gender-related difference was observed for frontal sinus (p=0.0033) and maxillaris sinus (p=0.0104) in the same age group.
Conclusion: Eventually we aim to obtain comprehensive morphometric information for paranasal sinuses and provide crucial information for clinical applications. Measurement, examination and analysis of paranasal sinus volumes are expected to reduce time required and benefit the anatomical outcomes for certain surgical interventions.
Keywords: Three-dimensional reconstruction; frontal sinus; sphenoidal sinus; maxillary sinus; volume

Analysis of Isometric Grip Strength, Flexibility, Balance and Coordination Parameters of The Dominant and Non-Dominant Upper Extremity in Healthy Young Individuals

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Aim: The aim of this study is to examine the isometric grip strength, flexibility, balance and coordination parameters of the dominant and non-dominant upper extremity in healthy young individuals.
Material and Methods: 29 female and 21 male students (mean age= 19,38±1,24 years) studying at Düzce University Faculty of Medicine were included in the study. Age, height, weight, body mass index (BMI), hand preference and dominant and isometric grip strength, flexibility, coordination and dynamic balance scores of dominant and non-dominant upper extremities of the participants were recorded. Hand preference of the participants was determined with Oldfield Handedness Inventory. Following this, Jamar Hand Dynamometer was used for isometric hand grip strength measurements, Active Internal Rotation Test (AIRT) and Active Horizontal Adduction Test (AHAT) were used for flexibility measurement, Wall Catch Coordination Test (WCKT) was used for coordination measurement and Upper Extremity Y Balance Test (UEYBT) was used for balance measurement. Hand grip measurements were made in the standard position recommended by American Society of Hand Therapists.
Results: As a result of the analyses, the measurements were as AIRT 16,81 cm, AHAT 29,99 cm, isometric hand grip strength 36,36 kg, UEYBT 90,21 cm and WCKT 17,48 on the dominant side. On the non-dominant side, the measurements were found as AIRT 14,75 cm, AHAT 29,98 cm, isometric hand grip 34,72 kg, UEYBT 87,81 cm and WCKT 14,42. According to Mann-Whitney U test, WCKT showed a statistically significant difference between dominant and non-dominant upper extremities (p<0,05). No statistically significant difference was found between dominant and non-dominant upper extremities for other tests (p>0.05).
Conclusion: For the measurement of coordination in upper extremity, we think that the statistical significance of WCKT between dominant and non-dominant extremities should be considered for athletes and workers using this part of their bodies more anatomically. We believe that the results of our study will contribute to future studies to be conducted and the literature on the subject.
Keywords: Hand grip strength; flexibility; dynamic balance; coordination

The Effect of Posture and Breathing Exercises on Pain and Quality of Home Office Workers

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Aim: In our study, it was aimed to evaluate the effects of posture and breathing exercises applied on individuals working at home office on pain and quality of life.
Material and Methods: The research was carried out with 61 volunteer participants aged 20-50 years, working at home office between January and March 2021. Demographic information of the participants was recorded. Pain was evaluated with the Cornell Musculoskeletal Disorders Questionnaire (CMDQ), while the SF-36 Quality of Life Questionnaire SF-36) was used to evaluate the quality of life. The SF-36 was administered to the participants at the beginning and end of the study and the Cornell Musculoskeletal Disorders Questionnaire every week. Participants were randomly divided into Exercise (n:31) and Control Group (n:30). The Exercise Group was given a program consisting of posture and breathing exercises for 4 weeks, 4 times a day, 5 days a week, and ambulation for 1 minute. The exercises in the program were explained to the participants with photographs and videos. Daily exercise sessions were reminded to the participants via online messaging, SMS and e-mail. An exercise monitoring chart was also prepared for the participants to control their programs. Control Group didn't apply exercises for 4 weeks. Statistical analysis of the data was performed with the SPSS 24 program at a p value of 0.05 significance level. Independent t test and Mann Whitney U test were used to compare the groups, Paired sample t test and Wilcoxon test were used when making comparisons before and after the in groups.
Results: 13 male and 18 female in the exercise group (mean age: 30.29±9.42); 5 male and 25 female volunteer participants (mean age: 28.80±7.64 years) were included in the control group. In the comparison made for the CMDQ after the program, a significant difference was observed between the groups for neck, waist, and left lower arm scores ($p<0.05$); There was no significant difference between the groups in SF-36 ($p>0.05$). In the comparison of the exercise group pre-post, program a statistically significant difference was found in the regions except the left upper arm, hip, left knee, right and left lower leg in the CMDQ ($p<0.05$). In the SF-36, the differences in pain, physical role difficulty, emotional role difficulty and general health perception were statistically significant ($p<0.05$).
Conclusion: In our study, it was determined that after the exercise-focused physiotherapy approaches of the Exercise Group, musculoskeletal pain symptoms decreased and their quality of life increased as well. It can be recommended to prepare and implement exercise programs that can be applied during the day in order to prevent musculoskeletal problems that may develop in individuals, reduce pain and increase their quality of life in the home office working model, which continues to increase today.
Keywords: Exercise, pain, posture, home office workers

A Case with Orbital Emphysema and Pneumocephaly Caused By Compressed Air

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To present a case that developed traumatic orbital emphysema and pneumocephaly after an industrial accident. A healthy 22-year-old male patient applied to our emergency ophthalmology department one day after being exposed to compressed air. The patient's right eyelids were edematous and there was crepitation on the touch. There was no laceration in the conjunctiva. Computed tomography showed orbital emphysema and pneumocephalus with no evidence of orbital or paranasal sinus fracture. The patient was followed up with systemic antibiotics. In the follow-ups, it was observed that he recovered spontaneously at the end of 1 week without any ophthalmic and neurological complications. Coexistence of orbital emphysema and pneumocephalus caused by compressed air is a rare condition in the literature. In our case, air was passed to the intracranial region using conjunctival micro laceration without a conjunctival tear. Orbital and intracranial air is well tolerated but carefully follow-ups are needed to avoid rare complications
Keywords: Compressed air injury, orbital emphysema, pneumocephaly

Effects of Pregnant Obesity on Newborn Babies

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Aim: The aim of this study is to evaluate the perinatal results and intrapartum complications of the information obtained by measuring the height, weight and head circumference of newborn babies with Body Mass Index (BMI) calculated by measuring the height of mothers of obesity during pregnancy and to increase the awareness of physicians and healthcare professionals who follow pregnant women.
Material and Methods: In our study, Body Mass Index (BMI) of four hundred pregnant women who were followed up in Beykoz district between January 2011 and June 2020 and the records of the height, weight and head circumference measurements of the babies were retrospectively followed. During the follow-up, the study group was formed in the pregnant women with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 and above, and the control group among the pregnant women with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of <30 during the same date range. Both groups were compared in terms of neonatal outcomes
Results: Results: A total of 347 pregnant women were included in the study. When birth weights of babies of obese pregnants and non-obese pregnants were compared; It was observed that babies of obese pregnant women were significantly heavier than non-obese (3424.63 ± 510.46 vs 3105.45 ± 397.07; p <0.001). Weight and head circumference of the newborns were similar in both groups (49.54 ± 2.46 vs 49.68 ± 2.66 p = 0.840 and 34.71 ± 1.85 vs 34.65 ± 2.05 p = 0.735, respectively).
Conclusion: It was shown in our study that obesity, which is an important health problem in pregnant women, also affects the newborn weight.
Keywords: Pregnancy; obesity; body mass index; newborn

Evaluation of Effect on Symptoms and Attitude Towards Menopause of Menopausal Status of Women aged 40-55

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Aim: In this study, we aimed to reveal the menopausal status of women between the ages of 40-55 and to investigate the effects of their attitudes towards menopause on possible menopausal symptoms.
Material and Methods: 230 participants aged 40-55 who applied to Ümraniye EAH Education Family Health Center were included in the study. Each participant was asked to answer 47 questions including socio-demographic data, the menopausal attitude rating scale (MTRS), and the menopausal symptoms assessment scale (MSAS).
Results: The average age of 230 women who participated in our study was 47.47±4.37, 63.48% of them were university graduates, 78.13% of them were married, 86.86% of them had nuclear family structure and 63% had a job. In our study, the mean MSAS score was 12.78±8.96, and the mean MAAS score was 30.91±5.13. It was found that their attitudes and symptoms towards menopause were above average and positive. It was found that women who are not menstruating have higher MSAS scores than women who have irregular and regular periods (p<0.001). It was found that those who talks to her partner about menopausal symptoms had higher MSAS scores than those who does not speak (p = 0.004). It was found that women who quit smoking got higher MSAS scores than those who use and never smoked (p = 0.006). It was found that women who quit drinking alcohol had higher MSAS scores than those who use or never used alcohol (p = 0.029). It was detected that women with primary education education level got lower MAAS scores than women with higher education level (p=0.026). In our study, it was found that those who did not menstruate, those who talked to their partner about their menopause, those who quit smoking and those who quit drinking alcohol had higher menopause symptoms.
Conclusion: Postmenopausal symptoms may vary according to personal, cultural and socio-economic differences. Women should be encouraged to increase their level of knowledge and avoid alcohol and cigarettes in order to reduce possible symptoms related to menopause and improve their quality of life. Family physicians can play a primary role in this regard.
Keywords: Woman; menopause; menopausal symptoms; menopausal attitudes

Analysis of the Relationship Between Static Balance and Maximum Jump Height, Flexibility and Agility in Female Basketball Players

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Aim: The aim of the study is to examine the relationship between static balance analysis and maximum jump height, flexibility and agility in female basketball players.
Material and Methods: 10 elite female basketball players from Global Connect Travel Düzce team and 10 female basketball players from Global Connect Travel Düzce U16 team were included in the study. The median height value of the athletes in the study was found as 169,5 (158-192) cm, while their median weight was found as 60 (46-94) kg. Maximum jump height, flexibility, agility, balance and foot pressure scores of the participants were recorded. Sit-reach test was used for Hamstring flexibility measurements, while Hexagon agility test was used for agility measurements and Ghiwell foot checker was used for balance and foot pressure scores.
Results: As a result of the measurements, participants' maximum jump height (two feet) mean value was found as 31,25 (24,6-44,1) cm, Hamstring flexibility mean value was found as 33,5 (17,5-43,5) cm and Hexagon agility test (clockwise) mean value was found as 10,865 (9,6-12,89) sec. According to the Spearman correlation analysis, no correlation was found between maximum jump height, flexibility and agility tests and static balance analysis measurements ($p>0,05$).
Conclusion: As a result of the analysis conducted, it was found that taking static balance analysis into consideration in talent selection of women's basketball teams will not affect performance and maximum jump height of athletes positively.
Keywords: Basketball; maximum jump height; flexibility; agility and static balance

Use of Uroflowmetry in the Diagnosis of Meatal Stenosis

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Aim: Urethral maetus stenosis may develop after circumcision, hypospadias surgery, as a result of trauma and inflammation. High pressure, deflected stream, prolonged and spray-like voiding are indicators of bladder obstruction. The absence of objective diagnostic methods in urethral meatus stenosis may lead to misdiagnosis. The aim of this study is to contribute to the objective diagnosis of meatal stenosis.
Material and Methods: Twenty-one patients with the complaint of prolonged voiding time were evaluated for meatal shape (cleft or spot), visual calibration and direction of voiding (live or with video recording), and meatal stenosis with uroflowmetry in case of doubt. Uroflowmetry was performed in patients whose meatus shape and voiding thickness could not be determined. Five patients with normal uroflowmetry were excluded from the study. Meaplasty was performed to form a slit in the meatus, and the incision edges were sutured one by one with 7/0 polydiaxanone.
Results: The mean age of 16 patients who were diagnosed with meatal stenosis and underwent meaplasty was 7.6 years. Nine of them had point like meatus appearance and deviated flow direction, while seven had moderate slit and normal direction. Uroflowmetry was performed in seven patients with normal voiding directions, and it was observed that the rate of voiding slow and the duration was prolonged. Control uroflowmetry performed after meaplasty was evaluated as normal. Families of all patients stated that the thickness of the voids increased and the duration was shortened.
Conclusion: Misdiagnosis can be made due to the lack of an objective method defined for the diagnosis of meatal stenosis. Meatal lenght, voiding style and duration are used to evaluate voiding direction, but they may not mean objective value. In case of doubt, uroflowmetry is a reliable method in the diagnosis of meatal stenosis. Since it is a non-invasive method, it can also be used routinely for the diagnosis of meatal stenosis.
Keywords: Meatal stenosis, uroflewmetry, meaplasty

Should Vitamin D Be Supplemented to Women After Total Thyroidectomy?

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Aim: In parallel with the increase in nodular goiter and other diseases of the thyroid all over the world, the incidence of total thyroidectomy as a surgical treatment of choice is on the rise. Complications such as wound infection, nerve palsy, and hypocalcemia occur in patients undergoing total thyroidectomy. Some patients are given vitamin D along with calcium supplementation after surgery. In our study, we aimed to examine blood levels of vitamin D and determine whether vitamin D supplementation is necessary for patients undergoing total thyroidectomy.
Material and Methods: Our study included 39 women who underwent a total thyroidectomy due to nodular goiter and had their postoperative vitamin D levels tested at least one year after the operation in the General Surgery Clinic of Ömer Halisdemir University Training and Research Hospital in the period between 2015 and 2018. These patients did not receive vitamin D or calcium supplementation. Patients' age and body mass indexes were recorded. Patients' vitamin D, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, albumin, total protein, glucose, TSH, T3, T4, and creatinine levels, and glomerular filtration rates were tested.
Results: All of the 39 (100%) women included in the study had undergone total thyroidectomy. The mean age was 45.7 years (50%) and body mass index was 26.9 (50%). The mean vitamin D level was 18.5 (20-100) ug/L and lower than normal levels. Mean levels of other tested laboratory parameters were within the normal reference ranges as follows: calcium 9.08 (8.6-10.2) mg/dl, phosphorus 3.77 (2.5-4.5) mg/dl, magnesium 2.40 (1.6-2.6) mg/dl, albumin 4.35 (35-52) g/l, TSH 2.51 (0.27-4.2) mIU/L, glucose 100.6 (74-106) mg/dl, creatinine 0.7 (0.5-0.9) mg/dl, and e-GFR 91.4 (60-120) ml/min.
Conclusion: In our study, we found that vitamin D levels were usually low in the long-term postoperative follow-up of women who underwent total thyroidectomy. Low vitamin D levels were independent of the levels of calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, TSH, and other blood parameters tested. Our results suggest that women undergoing total thyroidectomy should have their vitamin D levels checked and receive vitamin D supplementation when necessary. However, our study results need to be supported by large-scale case-control studies on both genders.
Keywords: Women, total thyroidectomy, vitamin D

Evaluation of In vitro Anti-inflammatory Effect of *Elaeagnus angustifolia* L.

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Aim: There are 3 genera and about 45 species, including Hippophae, Shepherdia and Elaeagnus in the Elaeagnaceae family, which spreads in Asian, European and North American steppe regions and rocky places. Two species, Hippophae rhamnoides and *Elaeagnus angustifolia*, grow in our country. Due to the widespread distribution of species belonging to the Elaeagnaceae family in the world and in Turkey, it is seen that they are widely used among the people and in traditional medicine. In ethnobotanical field studies conducted in our country, it has been determined that the fruits of E. angustifolia are used as antipyretic, urolithiatic, anti diarrheal and anti-inflammatory in eye effects in Central Anatolia. In this study, it was aimed to evaluate the anti-inflammatory activity of different polarity extracts prepared from the leaves, branches and fruits of the E. *angustifolia*, which is widely distributed in our country and used in folk medicine, by *in vitro* methods.
Material and Methods: The leaves, branches and fruits of *Elaeagnus angustifolia* were collected from Konya-Selçuklu district in the first week of October 2018 and dried in the shade and then powdered. The anti-inflammatory effect of n-hexane, ethyl acetate and methanol extracts prepared from the plant was evaluated by performing *in vitro* COX-1 and COX-2 enzyme tests.
Results: The results of the study showed that the ethyl acetate extract prepared from the fruits had the highest activity.
Conclusion: It was concluded that the data obtained in this context supports the use of the plant among the people.
Keywords: *Elaeagnus angustifolia*, Elaeagnaceae, anti-inflammatory, *in vitro*

Non-Operatıng Room Anesthesia Applications in Mental Retardered Patients – Case Report and Short Review of The Literatur

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Mental retardation may develop secondary to some genetic diseases or acquired diseases. Non-operating room anesthesia (NORA) applications are performed in a lot of areas in mentally retarded (MR) patients. Although anesthesia applications of these patients are usually performed by anesthesiologists, anesthesia can be given by the clinician who performs the intervention in cases that require mild sedation. In our case report, we aimed to present a MR patient who was sedated by a gastroenterologist during the colonoscopy procedure. Colonoscopy was planned to investigate the etiology of anemia in a 41-year-old female patient with mild MR. The patient was taken to the endoscopy table and monitored. Oxygen was provided with a nasal cannula at a rate of 3 liters/minute. Moderate sedation was provided with intravenous 4 milligrams midazolam and 50 micrograms fentanyl, and the colonoscopy procedure was started. During the procedure, the patient's vital signs were stable, spontaneous breathing was sufficient. After 15 minutes of colonoscopy, the patient was awakened by intravenous administration of 0.2 milligrams flumazenil. No complications were observed after the procedure and the patient was discharged after 1 hour of postoperative care. NORA may be required due to interventions such as magnetic resonance imaging, electroconvulsive therapy, endoscopy, colonoscopy, dental treatments, angiography in MR patients. Although the method to be used is preferred according to the experience of the anesthesiologists; in some interventions, minimal or moderate sedation can be given by pediatricians or gastroenterologists. Care should be taken in terms of complications that may develop in MR patients with airway abnormalities, respiratory system diseases, neurological developmental and psychiatric diseases. Since daily interventions are usually performed as NORA, the protocols to be applied before, during and after the procedure should be determined in advance. While giving anesthesia, short-acting agents should be preferred, prevention of postoperative nausea and vomiting and oral nutrition should be encouraged in the early period. Unlike other patients, MR patients should be kept under observation for a longer time in recovery rooms and should be re-evaluated by an experienced anesthesiologist before being referred to the service.
Keywords: Mental retardation, anesthesia, non operating room anesthesia, colonoscopy

Isolated Anterolateral Branch Insufficiency in Lower Extremity and Doppler Ultrasound Findings

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The present study aimed to emphasize the importance of detailed examination of anterolateral branch that is oftenly overlooked in lower extremity venous doppler ultrasounds of patients with varicose veins. 37 -years-old male patient with the complaint of varicose veins in his right leg was admitted to our hospital. He was evaluated in cardiovascular surgery department and referred to radiology department to be investigated for any venous insufficiency by doppler ultrasound. The patient was evaluated by doppler ultrasound for venous insufficiency in standing position by valsalva maneuver and distal calf compression technique. Reflux time and maximum vein diameters were recorded. Reflux time more than 1 second was accepted as positive for insufficiency. Isolated massive right anterolateral branch insuffiency was detected. Reflux time was 7 seconds. Maximum diameters of anterolateral branch and great saphenous vein were 12 mm and 4.5 mm, respectively. Insufficiency was not detected in other extremity veins. Majority of recurrent varices after surgery of great saphenous vein is related with anterolateral branch insufficiency. Although rarerly seen, detection of it affects treatment planning and treatment success.
Keywords: Isolated; anterolateral branch; venous insufficiency; doppler ultrasound

The Effect of Sleep Hygiene Training on Sleep Quality and Fatigue Level Given to Individuals with Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Ece Çiçek

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This study is a semi-experimental study aim to improve sleep quality by providing sleep hygiene trainings to individuals who have Type 2 diabetes and/or chronic Obsessive-Compulsive lung disease who experience Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome. This study consists of Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome was diagnosed and/or diagnosed in individuals going to Chest Disease, Ear Nose Throat and Neurology Polyclinic of a private hospital in Ankara. A sample of 41 patients who met the criteria for inclusion in the study and agreed to participate in the study. At the first day interview, after completing the patient diagnostic form, the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index Scale and the fatigue severity scale, sleep hygiene training were given patients. 14.day and 28.day via providing face-to-face and/or telephone conversation with patients, the scales were refilled. As a result of the study, statistically significant differences were found in PUKI scores of patients according to the processes ($\chi 2=16,210$; $p=0.000$). Compare with 0. day and 28.day patients ' sleep quality, 28. day sleep quality of patients was found to be significantly better than the 0. day. A statistically significant difference in fatigue Severity Scale scores was found in patients according to processes ($F=3,853$; $p=0.036$). 14.day fatigue Severity Scale scores significantly lower than the 0.day' s. In this study, it was concluded that sleep hygiene training is effective on patients with Type 2 diabetes and/or Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease who experience Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome, but is not associated with other criteria that have been looked at.
Keywords: Type 2 diabete mellitus, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, nursing, sleep, fatigue

An Incidentally Detected Malignant Disease; T Cell Lymphoma: Case Report

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T-cell lymphomas are both biologically and clinically heterogeneous lymphomas, accounting for 10-15% of lymphomas worldwide. The average age at diagnosis is 55-60 years. It often gives symptoms such as swelling in the lymph nodes, fever, night sweats, and weight loss. The disease can also involve tissues other than the lymph nodes. Lung, liver, bone and bone marrow involvement are the most common sites of involvement, except lymph nodes. Extranodal involvement may be present in 5-10% of cases initially. In our study, the diagnosis and treatment phase of the mass detected in Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) performed by a 24-year-old male patient with a professional sports life due to limb pain was discussed. Our patient is a patient who is followed up with regular health checks, has no chronic disease and family history, and cannot be counted in the risk group in terms of malignancy. In MRI performed in an external center; In the left lateral neighborhood of the L4-L5 vertebrae, a heterogeneous-enhancing mass lesion was observed in approximately 70x25 mm oval-looking postcontrast sections starting from the lateral recess level and extending to the iliopsoas neighborhood. The lesion was thought to be of neurogenic origin. PET/CT is planned for the differential diagnosis of chivannoma, meningioma, tumors of neural origin. The mass in PET/CT imaging was defined similarly in MRI (SUVmax:1,3) and no involvement was found in other organs. No pathology was found in the patient's systemic examination and anamnesis. For diagnosis, surgical excision was decided and the mass was excised laparoscopically. T cell lymphoma diagnosis was made as a result of histological examination of the mass. While lymphoma presents with diffuse lymphadenopathies and systemic symptoms in daily life, it can also occur coincidentally. Although differential diagnosis is made with many intra-abdominal and retroperitoneal masses according to their localities, it can most often be confused with tumors of neurogenic origin. Although the treatment is not surgical, surgical excision of the mass may be required at the diagnosis stage.
Keywords: T cell lymphoma, intra-abdominal mass, pain

Clinical and Laboratory Features of The Patients with A Diagnosis of COVID-19 Who are PCR Positive and Have Lung Involvement

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Aim: In this study, clinical and laboratory findings of patients with COVID-19 viral pneumonia findings on thoracic computed tomography and positive PCR were compared between both genders.
Material and Methods: A total of 82 patients, 36 women and 46 men, were included in the study. The age of the patients, the presence of comorbidities, the number of days of existing symptoms and current symptoms were questioned and recorded. At the time of admission to the hospital, laboratory values of D-dimer, C-reactive protein (CRP), ferritin, leukocyte, lymphocyte, lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) were studied and recorded.
Results: The mean age was 58 years for women and 51 years for men. Women were admitted to the hospital on average 4 days after symptom onset, and men on average 3 days later. 27.3% of the female patients were admitted to the hospital with fever, 55.6% with cough, 25.8% with sore throat, 9.7% with nasal congestion, 19.4% with headache, 54.5% with joint-muscle pain, 48.5% with shortness of breath and 15.2% with sweating. Hemoptysis in 2.5% of male patients, fever in 50%, cough in 48.6%, sore throat in 13.2%, nasal congestion in 5.3%, headache in 13.2% There was loss of smell in 5%, joint-muscle pain in 42.5%, dyspnea in 35% and sweating in 30%. High fever was more common in male patients (p=0.048). Among laboratory features, ferritin was higher in males than females (p=0.000) and lymphopenia was more prominent in male patients (p=0.030).
Conclusion: Depending on the underlying iron deficiency, which is very common in women, ferritin may be detected lower in female patients in COVID-19 infection. The higher incidence of fever and mortality determinants such as lymphopenia in male patients may present more severe pneumonias in males. This may support the high rate of admission to the intensive care unit and mortality rate in male patients in previous studies.
Keywords: Gender, COVID-19, PCR, pneumonia, symptom

Is Early Colonoscopy Still Necessary After CT-Diagnosed Acute Diverticulitis?

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Aim: Diverticulitis is the most common complication of diverticulosis and is estimated to develop in about %4-15 percent of those diagnosed with diverticulosis. The incidence of diverticulosis increases with age, as in colorectal cancers. In addition, dietary fiber deficiency has been suggested to be a factor in the pathogenesis of both disorders. These findings suggest that the risk of developing colorectal cancer (CRC) may increase in patients with acute diverticulitis (AD). In this study, to investigate whether colonoscopy is necessary in patients diagnosed with acute diverticulitis.
Material and Methods: In the study, 83 patients diagnosed with AD between January 2013 and 2020 were retrospectively scanned.
Results: 47.1% of all patients were male. The mean age was 52.08±13.25 years. While it was 1 according to the modified Hinchey(MH) classification, 55.1% (n=48) was MH 2, 12.6% was MH 3 and 2.99% was MH 4 (n=2).The mean length of stay of the hospitalized patients was found to be 5.76±2.31 days.Sigmoid colon resection+Hartman colostomy was performed in 2 patients and percutaneous abscess drainage was performed in 1 patient. After discharge, only 34.9% (38 patients) of the patients came to the control colonoscopy appointment. Malignancy was observed in 2 (5.2%) of 38 patients. 1 was located in the cecum and 1 was located in the sigmoid colon. According to the pathology results, 3 (7.8%) of the patients were reported as low-grade adenoma and 2 (5.2%) were tubular adenomas. All of the patients who underwent colonoscopy were diagnosed with complicated AD. Among all patients, recurrence was observed in 8 patients.
Conclusion: Despite its high sensitivity and specificity, the reliability of using CT to exclude colon malignancy remains an area of concern, as colon cancer can mimic the clinical presentation and radiographic features of diverticulitis. In conclusion, we recommend performing colonoscopy after discharge in AD patients, especially for those with complications.
Keywords: Acute diverticulitis, colonoscopy, colorectal cancer

How Do Platelet Parameters Change in Pregnant Women with COVID-19?: A Retrospective Case-Control Study

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Aim: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID 19) is a pandemic effecting pregnant women as well as lots of people. We aimed to investigate how platelet, platelecrit (PCT) and platelet distribution width (PDW) change in pregnant women with COVID-19 and prognostic properties of them.
Material and Methods: In this retrospective case-control study including 142 pregnant women with COVID-19 and 46 without COVID-19, patients with COVID-19 were categorized as mild, moderate and severe, regarding oxygene saturation and pulmonary involvement. Hospitalization lenght, platelet, PCT and PDW values of participants were compared according to groups.
Results: According to our results, age (p=0.002) and hospitalization length of pregnant women with COVID-19 were found to be higher than those without (p<0.001). However, while the platelet (p=0.024) and platelecrit (p=0.007) values of the pregnant women without COVID-19 were found to be significantly higher than the group with COVID-19, the PDW values did not differ significantly between the groups (p=0.706). When we categorize and evaluate the pregnant women with COVID-19 according to their clinical status as mild, moderate and severe; There was no significant difference between the groups in terms of age (p=0.061), number of pregnancies (p=0.464), length of hospital stay (p=0.271), platelet (0.484), PCT (p=0.465) and PDW (p=0.777).
Conclusion: Complete blood count is an easy to apply, widely used and inexpensive method. While the platelet parameters determined by the complete blood count method are found to be lower in pregnant women with COVID-19, they do not seem to be effective in predicting the course of the disease. However, prospective studies with larger samples are required about the issue.
Keywords: COVID-19; pregnancy; platelet parameters

The Relationship Between Loneness and Drug Adaptation in the Elderly

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Aim: Patients living alone do not use their medications regularly in their daily routine due to the mental and social depression caused by loneliness together with forgetfulness, and their compliance with treatment decreases. This study was conducted to examine the relationship between loneliness and drug compliance in patients over 65 years of age who applied to the internal medicine outpatient clinic.
Material and Methods: The sample of the descriptive and cross-sectional study consisted of 60 patients who applied to the Internal Medicine outpatient clinic between July and September 2019. The data were collected with a personal information form consisting of 6 questions about the personal characteristics of the participants, the "Loneliness Scale for the Elderly" and the "Morisky Adjustment Scale". In the evaluation of the data; descriptive statistics (number, percentage, mean, minimum, maximum and median), Mann Whitney U, Kruskal Wallis and Spearman correlation tests were used.
Results: It was determined that the mean age of the participants was 74.33±4.20 years and they lived alone for 6.4 months. It was determined that the majority of the patients (71.3%) used hypertension medication and 55.9% did not use their medication regularly. The mean loneliness scale score of the patients was found to be 13.015±3.904. It was found that there was a moderate positive correlation (r=0.43, p=0.03) between the mean loneliness score and the Morisky Adjustment Scale mean score. According to the Morisky Compliance Scale, medication adherence was also found to be poor (57.6%).
Conclusion: Among the elderly patients, it was determined that those who lived alone had worse adherence to drug treatment. For individuals living alone, it is recommended to plan visual reminder devices for alarm systems to remind them of their medications. The importance of drug compliance for the patient should be explained to the patient and possible complications that may occur if drug compliance is poor should be explained.
Keywords: Aging; loneliness; medication compliance

Evaluation of Patients with Chest Pain Referred to Pediatric Cardiology Outpatient Clinic

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Aim: The present study aimed to evaluate the etiology of chest pain in children referred to pediatric cardiology outpatient clinic.
Material and Methods: The study was conducted on a total of 331 patients, including 140 boys and 191 girls referred to pediatric cardiology outpatient clinic with chest pain. All patients had an electrocardiogram (ECG) and echocardiogram. Rhythm holter monitorisation were performed all patients with complaint of palpitations or syncope.
Results: Thirty-six patients (10,9%) had a cardiac cause for the chest pain. Twenty-nine of 36 patients had mitral valve prolapse, 5 patients had cardiomiyopathy and 2 patiens had miyocarditis. Rare ventricular extrasystoles were detected in 2 of 34 patients who underwent rhythm holter monitoring. Besides, 4 patients had significant heart valve insufficiency, 3 patients had hemodynamically insignificant ventricular septal defect and 6 patients had small atrial septal defect.
Conclusion: Cardiac causes are rare reasons for chest pain in children. Especially patients with acute onset, crushing nature chest pain and with pathologic ECG changes should be evaluated in terms of cardiac causes.
Keywords: Chest pain; cardiac; children

Investigation of Appendix Tissue for Parasite Infection in Children Operated for Appendicitis

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Aim: Appendicitis is the most common abdominal condition requiring emergent surgical intervention in childhood. In our country, intestinal parasite infection is common in childhood. The aim of this study is to histopathologically investigate the findings of parasite infection in the appendix tissue of children who have been operated with a preliminary diagnosis of appendicitis.
Material and Methods: After the approval of the ethics committee, the appendix tissue of 81 pediatric patients who were operated on with the diagnosis of appendicitis in Inonu University Faculty of Medicine, Pediatric Surgery Clinic between June 2020 and May 2021 were histopathologically examined for parasite infection in Hematoxylin and Eosin stained sections.
Results: Histopathological diagnosis was acute appendicitis in 65 (80%) patients and acute perforated appendicitis in 16 (20%) patients. Of the patients, 52 (64%) were male and 29 (36%) were female. The mean age of the males was 10.4. The mean age of the females was 11.6. Parasite infection findings were found in the appendix tissue of only two (2.4%) of all patients. Enterobius vermicularis crosssections were seen microscopically in the appendicial lumen of two male patients and there was neutrophil infiltration in the appendicial wall. Later on; when the patients were questioned about symptoms, it was found that two patients had perineal itching, grinding their teeth at night, drooling while sleeping, and intermittent abdominal pain. The patients were given anti-parasite treatment after surgery.
Conclusion: Parasite infection is a common disorder in childhood and may rarely lead to appendicitis. It should not be forgotten that Enterobius vermicularis may be the causative agent in cases of appendicitis, especially in patients with appropriate clinical findings.
Keywords: Childhood, appendicitis, parasitosis, enterobius vermicularis

Investigation of Penetrating and Blunt Duodenal Injuries in Childhood

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Aim: The duodenum is the part of the small intestine that comes after the stomach. Duodenal injuries due to trauma are not common in children. The aim of this study is to evaluate four children with duodenal injury due to penetrating and blunt abdominal trauma.
Material and Methods: In the study, the files of all children with abdominal injuries were examined and the files of 4 patients with duodenal injuries were reached. The patients were evaluated retrospectively. The files of patients under 17 years of age with penetrating and blunt abdominal injuries between January 2015 and January 2021 were reviewed. A total of 107 pediatric abdominal trauma patients were identified. Among these patients, 4 had Grade 4 duodenal injuries. Demographic, clinical characteristics and surgical interventions of the patients were evaluated.
Results: All four of the patients with duodenal injuries were male patients and their ages were between 12 and 16 years. Two patients had blunt abdominal trauma, one patient had stabbing, and one had gunshot wounds. The patients were operated after their general condition was corrected. Primary repair was performed in blunt trauma patients and stabbing patient. The patient with a gunshot wound had multiple duodenal injuries and concomitant major vessel injuries. In this patient, primary repair of the duodenum was performed with the necessary surgical intervention, and then leakage developed. He was operated again and 3 tubes were drained together with the leak repair. Leakage improved in the patient with gunshot injury, but the patient died due to parenteral nutrition complications.
Conclusion: If there is duodenal perforation, in duodenal injury due to penetrating and blunt trauma, it must be operated. Primary repair should be the first choice in the operation. If a leakage develops, primary repair should be performed with 3 tube drainage.
Keywords: Duodenal injury; childhood

The Evaluatin of Protein Oxidation in The Rats Which Induced Diabetes by Streptozotocin

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Aim: Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a chronic disorder and characterized by the development of long-term complications. Methylglyoxal (MGO), a precursor of advanced glycation endproducts (AGE), is detoxified in the organism by Glyoxalase through Glyoxalese I (GLO I) and GLO II. This study was aimed to investigate AGE formation in a diabetic rat model induced by streptozotocin (STZ) and the possible role of melatonin MEL which is a powerful antioxidant in this mechanism.
Material and Methods: Four study groups, each containing ten Sprague Dawley rats, were defined as control, MEL, STZ and STZ-MEL. STZ and STZ-MEL groups were given a single 50 mg/kg dose of STZ to induce diabetes. MEL, 25 mg/kg was given intraperitoneally to MEL and STZ-MEL groups on a daily basis for 42 days. At the end of study, the levels of MGO, GLO I and GLO II enzymes were also determined in only tissue samples.
Results: Blood and urine glucose levels were found to be high in rats ($p<0.05$). STZ group had been shown to have higher tissue MGO levels and lower GLO I and GLO II activities ($p<0.05$). MEL treatment had suppressed high levels of MGO and increased enzymatic activities in STZ-MEL group.
Conclusion: In this study, we have shown that reducing MGO tissue levels in chronic diabetes to almost normal level and that the GLO system suppressed in diabetic rats are preserved with MEL, GLO I and GLO II activities increased. It has been shown that STZ induced diabetic rats had high MGO levels and the supression of GLO detoxification system indicates that AGE formation in diabetes is inevitable. Therefore, the usage of antioxidants such as MEL may be suggested to prevent diabetic complications.
Keywords: Diabetes mellitus, methylglyoxal, protein oxidation

The Effect of the Covid-19 Pandemic Period on the Frequency of Helicobacter Pylori in Biopsies Taken

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Aim: In our study, we planned to investigate whether the Covid-19 pandemic period affects the frequency of orally transmitted helicobacter pylori bacteria in the biopsies obtained in upper gastrointestinal system endoscopy.
Material and Methods: The data of the patients who applied to our hospital between 11 March 2019 – 12 March 2021 were reviewed retrospectively. The patients were divided into two groups. Group 1, pre-COVID-19 period: 11 March 2019-11 March 2020; Group 2, the COVID-19 period, were grouped as patients on 12 March 2020-12 March 2021. 6787 patients in group 1 and 3190 patients in group 2 were included in the study. The classification of biopsies obtained from these patients was made according to the updated Sydney classification. Warthin Starry and Giemsa dyes were used to evaluate the presence of H. pylori in staining. The software IBM® SPSS® (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) version 26 (IBM Corp. Armonk, NY, USA) was used for statistical analysis. The association of the COVİD-19 period with categorical variables was analyzed using the Chi-square test. The Mann-Whitney-U test was used to evaluate the relationship between numerical data and the COVİD-19 period. A p-value of less than 0.05 was considered significant.
Results: In both periods, the frequency of h.pylorii was significantly higher in males (55%-61.7%). When both groups were compared with each other in terms of h.pylori frequency, it was observed that the frequency of h.pylori increased significantly during the Covid-19 pandemic period (52.2% vs. 58.3%; $p<0.05$).
Conclusion: Our study showed that the COVID-19 pandemic period caused an increase in the frequency of h.pylori in our biopsies. This situation needs to be supported by multicenter data with a large number of participants.
Keywords: Helicobacter pylori, upper gastrointestinal endoscopy, biopsy, COVID-19

The Change in Number of Admission to Orthrtopedics and Vascular Surgery Departments from the First to the Second Episode of Covid-19: Experience from Turkey

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Aim: There was a significant decline in numbers of elective surgical procedures and outpatient presentation in the first episode of COVID-19, whether there was a different trend in this second wave of COVID-19 in Turkey is unknown. This study aimed to investigate whether here was a change in the number of elective surgical procedures and outpatient presentations between the first and second wave of COVDI-19 in a tertiary center in Turkey.
Material and Methods: This retrospective study included data concerning the patients presenting to outpatient and emergency departments of orthopedics and vascular surgery and undergoing surgery in these departments in the first (March-April, 2020) and second wave (November-December, 2020) of COVID-19 in a tertiary center in Turkey. The primary outcome measure of this study was the difference in the outpatient presentation numbers and number of the surgical procedures performed at orthopedics and vascular surgery departments following the COVID 19 outbreak.
Results: When the procedures related to orthopedics and traumatology are examined, compared to 2019, while the total number of examinations, emergency patients, surgeries, total knee replacement, total hip replacement decreased in 2020, it was seen that the numbers of lower extremity fracture and lower limb amputation increased (both in March-April and November-December periods). When lower extremity vascular procedures were analyzed, it was found that the number of all procedures decreased in 2020 compared to 2019 (both in March-April and November-December periods).
Conclusion: Our findings show that a slight increase in admissions to outpatient and emergency departments of orthopedics and vascular surgery department as well as the surgical procedures performed by these disciplines during the second wave of the COVID-19 outbreak compared to the first episode. However, both outpatient and emergency department admissions and the number of the surgical procedures were still lower than that of the pre-COVID era.
Keywords: Covid 19; endovasculer interveniton; second wave

Evaluation Of Success Levels of Medical Faculty Students in Anatomy Course in Terms of Face-To-Face and Distance Education Methods

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Aim: This study evaluates the success of Faculty of Medicine second year students in anatomy course in terms of face-to-face education and distance education as a result of transition to online education due to Covid-19.
Material and Methods: Of the 2nd year faculty of medicine students at Düzce University during 2020-2021 academic year, 56 were included in the study on a voluntary basis. The survey prepared with Google Forms was sent to students through WhatsApp application. In addition to the survey, the evaluation of 5 course committee exams taken by the students was made on the basis of anatomy course and the whole committee. The data were analyzed with SPSS program (version 23.0). Independent Samples Test was used for the analysis of student's face-to-face and online course committee and anatomy scores. The correlation between anatomy and course committee grades was also examined.
Results: According to analysis results, significant difference was found only in the second course committee grades and anatomy grades between face-to-face and online education. When this difference was examined, it was concluded that the reason was the lower hours of anatomy course when compared with other courses in second course committee. No significant difference was found between face-to-face and online education in other committees. No difference was found between anatomy and committee grades in all committees. According to the results of the survey, 39% of the students stated that anatomy education should be taught face-to-face. The question of negative aspects of distance education was answered as not working with models with 45.2% of the students, not working with cadavers with 39.7%, not being able to interact with faculty members and classmates by 47.3%. 43.8% of the students thought that learning will be more permanent in face-to-face education.
Conclusion: As a result of the analyses conducted, it was found that teaching method did not affect success in anatomy course, while students preferred face-to-face education. We think that our study will contribute to other studies conducted with other teaching methods and to other studies on the permanence of education.
Keywords: Anatomy, face-to-face education, distance education, Covid-19 pandemic

Guillain-Barre Syndrome Associated with Norovirus Infection: A Rare Case

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Guillain-Barre Syndrome (GBS) is a demyelinating polyneuropathy that affects peripheral nerves and spinal roots. Most patients have a history of the upper respiratory tract or gastrointestinal tract infection, surgery, or vaccination within 1-4 weeks before symptoms. We wanted to present our case of GBS after Norovirus infection. An 8-year-old female patient presented with the complaint of weakness and numbness in the arms and legs, which had been progressing for three days. In her neurological examination, muscle strength was 3/5 in the lower and 4/5 in the upper extremities; there was hypoesthesia, deep tendon reflexes were hypoactive. Her history was unremarkable, except that she was hospitalized three weeks before the admission, with diarrhea started after nausea and vomiting and lasted for four days. Cranial imaging was normal; spinal magnetic resonance imaging showed thickening and contrast enhancement in the cauda equina fibers. Neurophysiological evaluation performed on the 3rd day of the symptoms was normal. In lumbar puncture; protein was 47.29 mg/dL (15-45 mg/dL), glucose was 60.26 mg/dL (40-65 mg/dL, and microscopy revealed 2 leukocytes/mm3. Her routine tests were normal. Cytomegalovirus, Human immune deficiency virus, Ebstein-Barr virus, Hepatitis viruses, and Herpes virus, Borrelia burgdorferi, Mycoplasma pneumonia serological tests were negative. Norovirus PCR was positive in stool, and other microorganisms were not found. We started intravenous immunoglobulin at 1gr/kg (2 days). One day later, hypoesthesia regressed, and we detected a 1/5 improvement in four extremity muscle strength. On the 5th day of the treatment, the lower extremity muscle strength was 4/5, and the patient could walk with support. After one month of rehabilitation, she had a normal examination. GBS cases associated with Norovirus are very few in the literature. With this case, we wanted to emphasize that Norovirus should be remembered among the agents that cause GBS.
Keywords: Gullain-Barre syndrome; Norovirus, pediatric.

Spinal Cord Ischemia Ralated to Vertebral Artery Dissection

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The present study aimed to present a very rare patient with spinal cord infarction due to vertebral artery dissection. A 61-year-old male patient had a trigger point injection in the Algology outpatient clinic due to long-standing neck pain. The patient, who did not report any problems during the procedure, was sent home. Approximately 3-4 hours after the procedure, the patient developed weakness first in his arms and then in his legs. The patient who presented to an another hosipital was referred to our center for further examination and treatment. The patient had a history of hypertension and lung cancer. On neurological examination, he was conscious, oriented, cooperative, cranial nerves were intact, motor strength of both upper extremities was 1/5, and motor strength of both lower extremities was 4+/5. Deep sensory examination was preserved in the patient, and there was simple loss of touch and pain-temperature sensation at the C3-4 level. Deep tendon reflexes were absent. Babinski was negative bilaterally. The patient had sphincter dysfunction. In the cervical MRI taken in our center, the patient had a hyperintense intramedullary lesion in T2 sections starting from the C2-3 level and extending to the C7 level. Cervical diffusion MRI was performed, considering that this lesion might be in favor of ischemia secondary to vertebral artery dissection due to a history of cervical manipulation. A lesion compatible with ischemia was detected in cervical diffusion MRI. In addition, total occlusion of the vertebral artery due to dissection was detected in Computerized tomography (CT) angio. The patient was hospitalized and was diagnosed with spinal cord ischemia due to vertebral artery dissection. Vertebral artery-related spinal cord infarction is very rare and can therefore be missed in clinical practice. Considering that thrombolytic therapy has a narrow therapeutic window of the first 4.5 hours, spinal cord infarction should also be kept in mind in patients with spinal cord examination findings, and rapid diffusion should be requested together with magnetic resonance imaging and vascular imaging.

Keywords: Vertebral artery dissection, spinal cord infarction, brachial diplegia

Investigation of the Relationship Between Mandibular Canal Length and The Position of the Canal on Coronal Section

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Aim: The aim of the study is to examine the relationship between the length measurement of mandibular canal and its location in the coronal plane sections at the level of wisdom tooth on multidetector computed tomography images (MDCT).

Material and Methods: Our study was carried out retrospectively with computed tomography images containing facial regions of 26 men and 16 women between the ages of 15 and 74, taken with Siemens Somatom Definition AS at Düzce University Health Research and Application Centre. Right mandibular canal (right CM length) and left mandibular canal (left CM length) lengths of the individuals were measured in transverse plane parallel to the canal. On the sectional images in coronal plane, the distance from mandibular canal to the upper side of alveolar process (D1), to margo medialis inferior (D2), to margo buccalis of mandibula (D3) and margo lingualis of mandibula (D4) were measured at wisdom tooth level of the canal. The relationship between the lengths of mandibular canal and wisdom tooth was examined with independent samples t-test and Pearson Correlation test by using SPSS-23 data analysis program.

Results: As a result of the analysis conducted, mean length of right CM was found as 38,58; while mean length of left CM was found as 37,85 mm. According to the analysis, correlation was found between right CM length and left CM length. Correlation was found between the measurements of the canal regarding its location at coronal plane sections at wisdom tooth level ($p<0.01$). In addition, right D4 length was found to be significantly different from D4 length in all individuals ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: There is a correlation between right and left mandibular canal length and canal location at wisdom tooth level. D4 length at the medial of canal was significantly higher in all individuals on the left side. We think that knowing the location of the canal on the coronal plane will be beneficial in dental interventions. We also believe that further studies should be conducted to examine whether D4 length results from preferring one side in chewing.

Keywords: mandible, mandibular canal, wisdom tooth, multidetector computed tomography

Postoperative Hypothermia in Elderly Patients: Frequency and Risk Factors

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Aim: The aim of this descriptive, prospective study is to determine the frequency of hypothermia and risk factors associated with hypothermia in the early postoperative period in elderly patients.
Material and Methods: The sample of the study consisted of 125 elective surgery patients aged 65 and over who voluntarily accepted to participate in the study. In this study, the body temperature of the patients was measured and recorded from the temporal region using a non-contact infrared thermometer, just before the operation and every 15 minutes for 180 minutes after admiting to the post-anesthesia care unit.
Results: In this study, it was determined that the average age of the patients was 72.62 ± 5.99 years and 55.2% of them were women. Postoperative hypothermia rate was found to be 57.6% in elderly patients. In this study, it was determined that the type of anesthesia applied to the patient (p: 0.002), the temperature of the operating room (p: 0.002) and the postoperative care unit (p: 0.019), the duration of stay in the post-anesthesia care unit (p: 0.018) affected the incidence of postoperative hypothermia.
Conclusion: As a result of this study, it was determined that the rate of postoperative hypothermia in elderly patients was high. It was determined that the factors affecting the development of hypothermia were the type of anesthesia, the temperature of the operating room and the post-anesthesia care unit, and the duration of stay in the post-anesthesia care unit. In order to reduce the incidence of postoperative hypothermia in elderly patients, it is recommended to take additional precautions at all stages of the surgical process.
Keywords: Postoperative; hypothermia; elderly

The Effect of Walking Exercise Training on Pain Severity, Menstrual Symptoms, Emotional Status and Kinesiophobia in Women with Primary Dysmenorrhea

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Aim: This study was conducted to investigate the effect of 8-week moderate-intensity brisk walking exercise training on pain severity, menstrual symptoms, emotional state and fear of movement in women with primary dysmenorrhea.
Materials and Methods: Sixty women aged 18-40 years who had never given birth and diagnosed with primary dysmenorrhea were included in the study. Participants consisted of individuals who applied to a Family Health Center in Adana province due to pain. Individuals were randomly divided into two groups as exercise (n:30) and control (n:30). Pain severity of individuals was evaluated with the Visual Analog Scale (VAS), menstrual symptoms with the Menstrual Symptom Questionnaire(MSQ), depression levels with the Beck's Depression Inventory (BDI), anxiety levels with the Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), and kinesiophobia levels with the Tampa Scale of Kinesiophobia (TKS). The participants were given a 30-minute moderate-intensity brisk walking exercise training three days a week for eight weeks by the physiotherapist. The training consisted of warming up and cooling down, walking at the participant's own walking pace. The loading phase, on the other hand, was planned as fast walking that would cause fatigue and/or shortness of breath with a severity of 6-7 according to VAS. Participants performed the exercise independently of the physiotherapist for 8 weeks. Participants were asked to fill out an exercise follow-up form and the physiotherapist was interviewed by phone 2 days a week. No intervention was made in the control group. The groups were evaluated in three consecutive menstrual cycles.
Results: There was no statistically significant difference in physical characteristics, VAS, BDI, BAI, TSK and MSQ scores between the groups before the study ($p>0.05$). In the intervention group, VAS, BDI, BAI, TKS, and MSQ were significantly decreased compared to pre-intervention ($p\leq0.001$). In the control group, no significant difference was found in the scores of VAS, BDI, BAI, TSK and MSQ ($p>0.05$).
Conclusion: It was observed that 8 weeks of moderate-intensity brisk walking exercise training had a positive effect on pain severity, fear of movement, depression, anxiety and menstrual symptom scores in women diagnosed with primary dysmenorrhea. Walking exercise training was thought to be a viable treatment method in women with primary dysmenorrhea.
Keywords: Primary dysmenorrhea, walking exercise training, kinesiophobia

Evaluation of the 'Exercise Health Faith Model' in University Students in Terms of Gender

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Aim: The person who faces the risk of illness and adopts that the positive aspects of his exercise behavior are more than the negative aspects can become ready to experience protective health behavior, that is, to exercise. The aim of this study is to investigate whether gender affects exercise health belief status in university students during the pandemic period.
Material and Methods: The research was carried out on 87 (28 male, 59 female) students studying at Muş Alparslan University, Department of Nursing and volunteering to participate in the study. The study was conducted between April-May 2021. The data of the study were collected online using the Google Drive application due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Demographic characteristics and Exercise health belief model scale form was delivered to students via Whatsapp.
Results: It was found that the exercise health belief status (especially "benefit" and "total" score scores) of the university students were statistically different ($p < 0.05$). During the pandemic period, it was observed that the exercise health belief status of female students was higher than that of males.
Conclusion: During the pandemic period, exercise affected the health belief status of university students by gender. It was observed that the exercise health belief status of female students was higher than that of males. Thus, during the pandemic period, female adopt that the positive aspects of exercise-health behavior are more than the negative aspects. In addition, it may be suggested that male students should be more conscious about exercise under the name of preventive health measures.
Keywords: Gender, exercise-health-belief, university student, Covid-19

Pneumothorax Cases and Treatment Results in COVID-19 Pneumonia

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Aim: In this study, it was aimed to examine the treatment results of pneumothorax cases that can rarely develop on the basis of COVID-19 pneumonia and to share them with healthcare professionals.
Material and Methods: During the period of March-2020/April-2021, 16 patients who were treated in Ordu State Hospital Intensive Care Units (ICU) were included in the study. All of the patients had positive COVID-19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test results and were followed up by thoracic surgeon due to pneumothorax that developed during home or hospital treatments in accordance with the treatment protocol determined by the Ministry of Health. The data of the cases were obtained retrospectively from the files and radiological findings. Chi-square test was used to compare statistical data and $p<0.05$ was considered significant.
Results: The patients were examined in two groups. 12 patients (75%) (10 males, 2 females) in the first group were admitted to the emergency department as a result of sudden onset of dyspnea while receiving home treatment for COVID-19 pneumonia. Tube thoracostomy was applied to patients with pneumothorax and they were treated in the 1st step ICU. It was determined that pneumothorax developed on the 3rd day of home treatment on average, and the mean age was 56.5. The treatment lasted an average of 7.5 days (min:4, max:14) and all of them were discharged home with no tube thoracostomy. The other group consisted of 4 (25%) (2 male, 2 female) patients. Patients who developed sudden decrease in saturation while on high-flow oxygen therapy in the 1st step ICU, and the mean age was 74.2. There were diabetes mellitus, hypertension and heart failure as comorbidities. Tube thoracostomy was applied to patients with pneumothorax. A female patient continued her treatment in the 1st step ICU and was discharged home after tube thoracostomy was terminated on the 8th day. In the other 3 patients in this group, severe respiratory failure developed due to pneumothorax. They were taken to the 3rd step ICU and their treatment was continued with mechanical ventilator support, but they lost their lives. While there was no mortality in the group that developed pneumothorax during home treatment, mortality due to pneumothorax was observed in 3 (18.75%) hospitalized patients. This situation was considered statistically significant ($p<0.05$).
Conclusion: In this process, where COVID-19 pandemic waves due to different variants continue to be seen in the world, the course of the disease remains uncertain. It has been experienced that a serious life-threatening situation occurs in case of pneumothorax developing during both home and hospital treatments. In the presence of sudden chest pain, dyspnea and low saturation in patients, pneumothorax should be considered.
Keywords: COVID-19, Pneumothorax, Thoracic Surgery

Retrospective Evaluation of Patients Diagnosed with Neurofibromatosis in Childhood

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Aim: Neurofibromatosis (NF) is the most common autosomal dominant inherited neurocutaneous disease. The aim of this study is to retrospectively evaluate the clinical and demographic findings of patients followed up with a diagnosis of NF.
Materials and Methods: Twelve patients who applied to Mersin City Training and Research Hospital Pediatric Neurology clinic between January 2020 and June 2021 were included in the study. Demographic, clinical, laboratory and radiological findings of the patients were evaluated.
Results: Seven (58.33%) of our patients were male and 5 (41.67%) were female. The age range of the patients was 1.5-17,5 years. Six of the patients (50%) had a family history. All of the patients had cafe au lait spots and 8 (66.66%) had axillary freckling. All patients had a genetic diagnosis. In the cranial MRI findings of the patients, 6 (50%) hamartomatous lesions, 2 (16.66%) neurofibroma, and one (8.33%) optic glioma were observed. In one patient, a Lisch nodule was observed in the eye examination. Mental retardation was observed in two (16,66%) patients.
Conclusion: Neurofibromatosis is the most common neurocutaneous disease. The diagnosis of NF should be considered and genetic examination should be performed in the patient who presents with cafe au lait spots and family history. Since NF is a multisystemic disease with mainly brain and skin findings, a multidisciplinary approach should be approached.
Keywords: Neurofibromatosis; cafe au lait; cranial MRI

Otorhinolaryngological Symptoms in Patients Admitted to The In-patient Unit for COVID-19

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Aim: The purpose of this study was to determine the frequency of various otorhinolaryngological symptoms in patients with COVID-19 with regard to age, gender and pneumonia-related thorax CT characteristics.
Material and Methods: This retrospective study was conducted between Februrary 2021 and June 2021. The anamnesis and medical files of 41 patients who were admitted to the COVID-19 inpatient service were evaluated. Patients aged 34-94 years with positive PCR tests for COVID-19 were evaluated according to the presence of otorhinolaryngological symptoms.
Results: The 41 patients comprised 24 (58.5%) males and 17 (41.5%) females with a mean age of 57.24±15.96 years. Otolaryngological symptoms were determined in 35 (85.4%) patients. No additional disease such as diabetes mellitus, asthma, hypertension, or coronary arterial disease was determined in 21 (51.2%) patients. In the 37 (90%) patients with a clinical diagnosis of viral pneumonia, ground glass findings were detected on pulmonary tomography, and lung infiltrates > 50% were detected in 12(29.25%) patients. CPAP treatment and intensive care follow-up were required for four patients. Respiratory distress requiring intubation was not observed in any case. The most common otorhinolaryngological symptoms were cough (28.13%), anosmia (21.2%), ageusia (20.2%), and sore throat (11.2%).
Conclusions: The most commonly observed otorinolaryngological symptoms in patients diagnosed with COVID-19 and admitted to hospital for treatment were cough, anosmia, agesuia and sore throat. Symptoms such as nasal congestion, nasal discharge, postnasal discharge, tinnitus and vertigo may be seen less often. However, it should be kept in mind that in some patients there may be no otorhinolaryngological symptoms.
Keywords: Coronavirus; Otorhinolaryngology; Anosmia; Cough; Agesuia; Sore throat

Investigation of Kinesiophobia, Physical Activity, Fear of COVID-19 and Fatigue Perception in Adult Individuals

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Aim: Prolonged process of new coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and related restrictions have caused physical inactivity, fear of contracting COVID-19, and fatigue in individuals. During the pandemic, fear of moving (kinesiophobia) may raise fear and physical inactivity in patients. However, kinesiophobia and its relationship with physical activity (PA), fear of contracting COVID-19, and fatigue in individuals are not known yet which was therefore aimed to investigate in current study.
Material and Methods: Adult individuals (n=166, 36.3±15.37 years) were included. Kinesiophobia (Tampa Scale of Kinesiophobia (TSK)), PA levels (International PA Questionnaire-Short Form), fear of contracting COVID-19 (Fear of COVID-19 Scale (FCS-19)), and fatigue (Numeric Rating Scale) were evaluated remotely through online platform.
Results: High degree of kinesiophobia existed in 101 (60.8%) individuals. Of all individuals, 55 (33.1%) were inactive, 84 (50.6%) were minimal active and 27 (16.3%) were very active. Total TSK score was significantly correlated with age, weight, body mass index, education level, walking, total PA, and FCS-19 scores ($p<0.05$). No significant correlations existed among total TSK score, gender, height, daily sitting and sleeping durations, vigorous PA, moderate-intensity PA, and fatigue scores ($p>0.05$). By 21% of variance in kinesiophobia ($R2=0.210$, $p<0.001$) was explained by age ($B=0.092$), weight ($B=0.068$), walking ($B=-0.001$) and total FCS-19 ($B=0.294$) scores.
Conclusion: Kinesiophobia and physical inactivity are prevalent in many of individuals. Although individuals do not have any diseases during this process, kinesiophobia increases as weekly time spent on walking and total PA, and education level decrease in individuals. Kinesiophobia also increases as age, weight, body mass index and fear of contracting COVID-19 increase. Weekly time spent on walking, age, fear of contracting COVID-19 and weight are the most substantial determinants of kinesiophobia. Considering negative effects of kinesiophobia and prolonged pandemic process, individuals should be urgently directed to PA and nutrition counseling programs.
Keywords: COVID-19; adults; physical activity; fear; fatigue

Nursing Care in Palliative Care Patients with Pressure Sores-Short Compilation

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Aim: The aim of this study is to examine nursing care in palliative care patients with pressure sores in the light of literature.
Materials and Methods: In order to reach the nursing care of palliative care patients with pressure sores in the creation of the review, the keywords "Pressure sore and nursing care in palliative care, Pressure sore and nursing care in palliative care" and "Pubmed", Yök thesis, Google Scholar' Studies published between 2007-2021 were searched in databases. As a result of the scans, 10 master's-doctorate theses and 16 English-Turkish articles, the full text of which can be accessed, were examined.
Results: When the pressure ulcer preventive nursing practices were evaluated in the studies examined; position change, skin protective measures, using air mattresses and bed bathing, incontinence management, etc. It has been observed that standard care protocols such as. However, although there are no study findings evaluating the effectiveness of such interventions, it was seen that the necessity of preventive practices was emphasized as a recommendation in many of the studies, but it was concluded that the practices that could be evidence level were not clearly specified. However, in a study, it was concluded that performing the care given to prevent pressure ulcers under the guidance of algorithms is effective in reducing the incidence of pressure ulcers.
Conclusion: It is known that pressure sores are one of the most common problems in palliative care patients and are an indicator of quality in care. In addition, it is a global health problem that takes a long time to treat and is very costly, very painful for the individual, and negatively affecting the quality of life. It is very important to give a holistic nursing care in order to prevent/reduce this problem. For this reason, it is recommended to conduct more evidence-based studies on the subject.
Keywords: Palliative care; pressure sore; nursing care

A Rare Cause of Respiratory Failure: Myxedema Coma

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Myxedema coma is a serious hypothyroid condition that causes slowing of mental status, hypotension, hypothermia, bradycardia, hyponatremia and hypoventilation. With early diagnosis, rapid initiation of thyroid hormone therapy and the application of adequate support are of great importance in terms of prognosis. In this case, we aimed to present a myxedema coma with pleural effusion and respiratory failure. A 70-year-old female patient was admitted to the emergency department of our hospital with shortness of breath and swelling of the face and tongue. The patient with asthma and hypothyroidism had a history of lumbar stabilization operation 1 month ago. It was learned that the patient, who was paraplegic after the operation, had complaints of increasing edema for the last 3 months, and did not use any medication for hypothyroidism. When the patient was evaluated in the emergency room, she had clouding of consciousness and widespread edema in the arms and legs. The tachypneic, hypotensive patient was receiving oxygen therapy with nasal cannula and dopamine infusion. When the patient was taken to the intensive care unit, non-invasive ventilation was applied, because she could not tolerate it, she was intubated and mechanical ventilator support was started. A bilateral massive pleural effusion was detected in the chest X-ray, and pleurocan was inserted. Pericardial effusion was also detected in the patient with an ejection fraction of 50%. TSH:26.13 µIU/ml, fT4:0.05 ng/dl, fT3:2.31 pg/ml were found on admission. Laboratory findings are shown in Table 1. 1x100mcg levothyroxine tablet and 2x20mg methylprednisolone intravenous were started by the endocrinology clinic. The patient's general condition improved on the 3rd day. Inotropic support was tapered and discontinued. She was extubated on the 10th day and transferred to the clinic on the 14th day of her hospitalization. Myxedema coma is an endocrine emergency with high mortality. Definitive diagnosis can be made when serum fT4 and fT3 levels are low and TSH value is above 10 µIU/ml. Treatment includes high-dose thyroid hormones and symptomatic treatment. It should be kept in mind that myxedema coma may have an atypical course in elderly decompensated cardiac patients, and thyroid function tests should be performed in suspicious cases.
Keywords: Hypothyroidism, myxedema, respiratory failure, pleural effusion, intensive care

Investigation of Concordance of Intraoperative Consultation Results with Final Pathology Diagnoses in Mucinous Neoplasms of Ovarian Origin

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Aim: In this study, it was aimed to investigate the rate in compliance intraoperative consultation (IOC) diagnoses in cases with oophorectomy.
Material and Methods: Thirty-seven cases of FPMT, borderline mucinous tumor (BMT) and mucinous carcinoma (MC) for whom consultation was requested during the operation were included in the study. The age of the patients, diagnosis of IOC, final pathology diagnosis, number of frozen blocks, tumor size, macroscopic features of the mass were recorded retrospectively through the system.
Results: The mean age of the cases was 57.7 (Min-Max: 26-86) and mean tumor size was 19.3 cm. Cases with a diagnosis of BMT are in the majority, with a rate of 59.4% (n:22). Of the cases whose final pathology results was BMT, 7 were interpreted as mucinous cystadenoma (MCA) and 2 as FPMT during IOC, and the diagnostic mishmatch rate of frozen-paraffin (F-P) section was found to be 40.9%. 12.5% of MC cases have F-P cross-section diagnostic mismatch. In cases with a diagnosis of FPMT, the rate of non-compliance was 85.7%, and it was mostly evaluated as MCA (p=0.049). The predominant morphology on the macroscopic cross-sectional surface of the tumors is multicystic appearance (94.6%, n:35), with varying rates of solid areas accompanying borderline and malignant tumors. While F-P section diagnostic mismatch was 28.6% in tumors accompanied by solid area, 62.5% was found in those with a predominant multicystic appearance (p=0,039).
Conclusion: In the F-P cross-section diagnostic concordance studies, the mismatch rate of mucinous neoplasms among ovarian neoplasms is reported to be higher than the others. Since IOC is very important in determining the direction of surgery for gynecological neoplasms, accurate diagnostic algorithms should be produced that can be followed by both the pathologist and the clinician.
Keywords: Ovary; mucinous tumor; borderline; intraoperative consultation; frozen-paraffin section diagnostic match

A Review of Neuroplasticity

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The concept of "Neuroplasticity" first defined by Livingston (1966); means "to shape". Neuroplasticity; It is the changes in the structural properties and functions of neurons in the brain and the synapses formed by these neurons depending on various environmental stimuli. The primary objective of the study is to review the literature on the hippocampus and related structures, the brain structure in which this term was first studied, and to compile the information obtained. With the help of various keywords related to neuroplasticity, online databases were searched and the results were organized in review type. Although neuroplasticity is first detected in the hippocampus, the trisynaptic connections between the subunits of this structure, the gyrus dentatus and cornu ammonis, are very important in the transmission and processing of information. The hippocampus is one of the brain regions with the highest neuroplasticity. While an increase in hippocampal volume and neurogenesis is observed with all kinds of mental exercises, continuous stress situations cause a decrease in hippocampal volume and neurogenesis of hippocampal neurons. Changes that are claimed to occur with learning in the brain: changes in the internal structure of neurons, especially in synapses, and an increase in the number of synapses between neurons. Especially between the ages of 1-2 years, with the increase in the connections between the cerebral hemispheres, the development of visual-spatial and visual-sensory-motor skills, and between the ages of 2 and 12, there are significant dendritic branches in the speech areas. It is known that this type of branching and connections also exist between the two cerebral hemispheres. This anatomical connection that provides communication between the two hemispheres is the fibers called "corpus callosum". It has been observed that the main anatomical regions in the brain where neuroplastic changes are intensely seen are the cortex, septum, amygdala and especially the hippocampus. Neuroplasticity allows the brain to adapt to environmental factors that cannot be predicted by genetic programming. Accordingly, the hippocampus constantly produces new neurons for cognitive functions such as learning and memory, and with any mental exercise, an increase in hippocampus volume and neurogenesis is observed. In general, although the abundance of studies in this field is obvious, it should not be overlooked that there are many new features that need to be discovered.
Keywords: Neuroplasticity, Hippocampus, Plasticity

Abnormal Course of Flexor Digiti Minimi Brevis Muscle: A Case Report

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The plantar region of the foot is defined as a complex region in terms of the topographic structure of the muscle layers and associated vascular structures. The aim of our study; as a dissection study that can be a guide for the various conditions can be seen in the mentioned muscle layers. In the light of the anatomical information about the second and third layer muscles in the plantar region of the foot, which is defined as four layers in the literature, it is important that the new variant definitions are a guide for the clinic of the region and the surgical approaches that applied. During routine educational dissections, the materials obtained from the cadavers used for educational purposes were used. A muscle belonging to the first layer; abductor digiti minimi m. and the muscle of the third layer, flexor digiti minimi brevis m., are similar and closely located. Anatomically; abductor digiti minimi m. is located above flexor digiti minimi brevis m., but flexor digiti minimi brevis m. was observed at the same level and superficially positioned as abductor digiti minimi m. on the cadaver we studied. Variable relationships seen in muscle layers are also reflected in vascular structures. Accordingly, the awareness of the various conditions for all surgical procedures that can be performed in the region, the treatment of possible complications and the planning of surgical procedures are a guide.
Keywords: Abductor digiti minimi muscle, flexor digiti minimi brevis muscle, foot

Investigation of the Relationship between the Surface Areas of Gracile/Cuneate Fascicles and the Laterality of Rats

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Aim: Cerebral dominancy is well known on laterality; however, histological analyses of surface areas of gracile/cuneate fascicles and the relationship with the dominance has not been adequately studied.
Material and Methods: An experimental study was conducted on 18 healthy male rats. To determine paw preference, the food reaching test was applied. Horizontal sections of gracile/cuneate fascicles samples in the medulla oblongata were obtained from right- and left-pawed rats to evaluate surface values histologically. Handedness preferences and gracile/cuneate fascicles values were compared statistically using by Mann Whitney U test.
Results: The number of rats found to use their right paws was nine; those using their left paws were six; and three rats were using both right and left paws. Gracile/cuneate fascicles were considered to be dominant when side-to-side surface areas were different. The larger lumen surface values were found in the left gracile/cuneate fascicles than in the right gracile/cuneate fascicles in right-handed rats and vice versa. The mean gracile/cuneate fascicles values of the right and left gracile/cuneate fascicles were 0.532±0.072 / 0.486±0.051 mm2 in the right-pawed animals ($p<0.0001$); 0.478±0.041 / 0.527±0.052 mm2 in the left-pawed animals ($p<0.0005$) and 0.510±0.061 / 0.523±0.041 mm2 in both pawed animals ($p<0.001$).
Conclusion: Gracile/cuneate fascicles dominancy may have predictive roles in the determination of handedness.
Keywords: Handedness; gracile fascicle; cuneate fascicle; dominancy; rat

Evaluation of Online Anatomy Education during the Pandemic Process

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Aim: The aim of this study is to evaluate online education during the current pandemic period from the perspective of students and to find out and show the difficulties students face in online anatomy education by means of a survey.
Material and Methods: First year and second year students studying at Düzce University Faculty of Medicine were included in the study. Of the 193 participants, 99 (51.3%) were in their first year, while 94 (48.7%) were in their second year. The survey prepared with "Google Forms" was sent online to students through "Whatsapp" application. Descriptive statistical analyses were used in data. After giving information about the survey, students were asked to participate voluntarily. In order to increase reliability, students were not asked to give information such as name, surname and identity information. The survey included open ended and multiple choice questions.
Results: 84 (43.5%) of the participants were male, while 109 (56.5%) were female. Of the 193 participants, 99 (51.3%) were in their first year, while 94 (48.7%) were in their second year. 85 of the students were living with their families, 33 were living alone in a house, 51 were living in a dormitory and 24 chose the other option (with friends, with my sister, etc.) to the question of where they lived. In terms of the best method to learn, 37.3% of the students stated that they chose to learn visually, 25.4% stated that they chose to learn by applying and 20.7% stated that they chose to learn by writing. 81 students answered the statement "I think that the laboratory classes I cannot receive in online education create a deficiency in my anatomy education" with the response "Strongly agree". 70 students answered the statement "I have difficulties understanding the subjects without cadaver and model" with the response "Strongly agree".
Conclusion: In line with the data taken from the students, the view that anatomy is not a course suitable for online education came to the fore. Due to the fact that anatomy is a whole as applied and theoretical education, feedback was received from students such as not learning and not comprehending the subjects completely. In addition to these, some of the participants stated that recording the courses in online education was useful in terms of creating a chance to review them to the notes section added to the end of the survey. As a result of the students' feedback, we found that online anatomy education cannot replace face-to-face education. The biggest reason for this is the fact that lack of application has a negative effect on comprehension and 3D perception.
Keywords: Online education; pandemic; anatomy; applied education

Comparison of Balance, Flexibility, BMI in Sedentary Individuals and Active Pilates Individuals

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Aim: Pilates exercises, which have become popular recently, have been a preferred sporting activity in evaluating individuals ' free time. Pilates can be used in individuals for flexibility, novelization, balance, etc. there are studies that improve parameters, but they are insufficient. This led us to conduct evidence-based studies to see the effect of Pilates. In this study, we aimed to see the effect of Pilates on balance, flexibility, BMI values in the individual.
Metarial and Method: A total of 30 volunteer healthy women with an average age of 33.57±6,59 years, 15 of whom were sedentary, 15 of whom performed active pilates, participated in the study. In addition to balance (flamingo), flexibility(sit and reach) tests, BMI was measured in the research group who voluntarily participated in the study. Balance (flamingo test) to 50 cm long, 4 cm high and 3 cm wide wooden beam and a timer, flexibility sit & reach test for a tripod with a length of 32 cm and 35 cm high was used. For BMI, body weight / height2 (kg/m2), which is the Pollock formula adopted by the World Health Organization, was measured with digital weighing and tape measure. The analysis of the data obtained from the research was performed using the SPSS 22.0 statistical program. The mean and standard deviations of the applied tests were determined.
Results: Flamingo balance test averages were 7,400±1,681 units, sit-lie flexibility Test averages were 14,533±2,531 cm, and BMI averages were 25,80±2,00 (kg/m2) in sedentary individuals of the research group. Flamingo balance test averages were 2,80±1,26 units, sit-lie flexibility Test averages were 20,86±2,03 cm, BMI averages were 22,33±1,79 (kg/m2) in active pilates.
Conclusion: At the end of the study, it was observed that Pilates individuals had significant increases in balance and flexibility values compared to sedentary people; there were also significant differences in BMI values ($p<0.05$).As a result, active pilates individuals were found to have a positive effect on balance and flexibility. In addition, BMI in the range of 18.5 to 24.5 (kg/m2) showed that it has an effect on maintaining an ideal weight in active pilates.
Keywords: Pilates, balance, flexibility, BMI, sedentary

Morphometric and Clinical Importance of Nervus Trigeminus and Its Branches in Fetal Cadavers

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Aim: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the morphometric characteristics of the trigeminal nerve, its branches, and surrounding structures in fetal cadavers, to define the relationship between sexes, to the right-left side, and the surrounding structures, and to obtain current information about the region and surgical operations that can be performed in this region.
Material and Methods: Twenty spontaneously aborted fetal cadavers and forty (right and left sides) trigeminal nerve in the second trimester were investigated. The area was dissected, and measurements were taken in triplicate by the same researcher using a calibrated digital caliper. The characteristics were measured in length, width, and height. In addition, the varieties of trigeminal porus were identified, and data were collected. SPSS 21.0 (IBM, USA) was used to conduct statistical analysis on the collected data.
Results: While the data revealed four distinct trigeminal porus types, the difference between right and left trigeminal porus types was not statistically significant. There was no statistically significant difference between the right and left sides of the parameters of the trigeminal nerve, regardless of gender. The length of the left side of trigeminal nerve was judged to be greater than the length of the right side based on the measurement parameter values of the distance between trigeminal nerve and the surrounding structures.
Conclusion: We believe that the data obtained from morphometric measurements of the trigeminal nerve and its peripheral structures in this study, helpful in advancing our understanding of the region's anatomy and that it can be a guide in the planning of initiatives to be made in that region in studies on fetuses.
Keywords: Fetal cadaver, trigeminal ganglion, meckel cavea, trigeminal nerve, trigeminal porus

Is There a Relationship Between Allodynia Severity and White Matter Hyperintensities in Migraine?

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Aim: Migraine is one of the most common neurological diseases, its incidence increases in the 30s and is seen 4 times more in women than in men. The cumulative effects of recurrent intracerebral hemodynamic changes in migraineurs may contribute to the development of white matter hyperintensities (WMH). In the presence of allodynia, which is an indicator of central sensitization, the duration, and frequency of attacks and the risk of migraine becoming chronic increase. This study aims to examine the relationship between the presence of allodynia and lesion burden in patients.
Materials and Methods: The study included 60 female patients aged 18-45 years, who were followed up in the Neurology outpatient clinic of our hospital for at least 1 year, and 59 healthy control patients who underwent cranial magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) for complaints other than headache. In the examinations performed in the Flair series, the diameters and lobar distribution of the lesions were evaluated. Allodynia was graded with the 12-item Allodynia Questionnaire.
Results: When migraine patients were divided into groups based on their allodynia scores, it was observed that the presence of aura, the number of monthly headache days, and the number of attacks were higher in those with moderate and severe allodynia. No significant difference was found in the WMH count of the control group and migraine patients, except for the frontal region. No significant difference was observed in the number of WMH in the subgroups in which migraine patients were classified according to their allodynia scores.
Conclusion: In terms of WMH diameters, the frontal lobe is the only region with significantly larger lesions in migraine patients compared to the control group, and this finding consistent with the literature. No difference was found in the lesion burden and lobar distribution of WMH in migraine patients according to allodynia scoring. These results showed that there was no relationship between the severity of headache and the number and size of WMH.
Keywords: Migraine; white matter hyperintensity; allodynia; magnetic resonance imaging

A Rare Form of Extra-Lung Tuberculosis: Radius Tuberculosis

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Tuberculosis continues to be a public health problem in both developed and developing countries. Skeletal tuberculosis is an uncommon disease compared to pulmonary tuberculosis and it is estimated that it affects 10-15% of tuberculosis patients. Although tuberculosis can theoretically involve any bone, it is an uncommon area of involvement for radius tuberculosis and only a few cases have been presented in the literature. It is important to distinguish bone tuberculosis from fungal infection, pyogenic osteomyelitis, inflammatory arthritis, Brodie's abscess, Kaposi's sarcoma, and other malignancies. In this case report, a 13-year-old female patient presented with swelling, pain and painful limitation of movement involving the upper third of the left forearm and the elbow. Imaging was performed by direct radiography, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging and bone scintigraphy. When the abscess material was observed intraoperatively in the patient who was taken into operation with a pre-diagnosis of malignancy, pathological and microbiological samples were taken from the operation area. Histopathological examination of the resected bone material revealed a scattered granulomatous lesion. Tuberculosis culture and PCR analysis were positive in the microbiological examination of the material taken. The patient was diagnosed with bone tuberculosis. In her history, it was learned that the mother and sister had a diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis. The patient was evaluated in terms of pulmonary tuberculosis after the diagnosis of bone tuberculosis, and no finding suggesting pulmonary tuberculosis was found in the patient. The patient received anti-tuberculosis therapy for one year and a full cure for tuberculosis was achieved after one year of treatment. With this case report, it was aimed to emphasize that tuberculosis should be considered when differential diagnosis is made in bone-related pathologies, especially in long-lasting swelling in regions where tuberculosis is endemic.
Keywords: Radius, tuberculosis, bone, child

Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever: A Case Report

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Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever(CCHF) is a zoonotic disease transmitted by ticks, in which fever and hemorrhages are observed in the clinical course. CCHF should be considered if there are acute complaints such as fever, headache and abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, especially in people living in rural areas or dealing with agriculture and animal husbandry. In this case, we aimed to present a CCHF case without tick involvement with melena and hematuria. A 42-year-old female patient with history of rheumatoid arthritis applied to the emergency department with complaints of chills, fever, nausea, and vomiting that started two days ago. The patient is engaged in animal husbandry but has no history of tick involvement. The patient, who was hospitalized in the ward for two days, was admitted to the intensive care unit(ICU) because his general condition worsened and he had melena. Laboratory values at the patient's arrival to the ICU; WBC:1.59, HGB: 11.9, PLT: 30 000, AST: 1349, GGT: 603, LDH: 1850, ALT: 450, APTT:50.6, CK: 3108. The patient had ecchymosis and hematuria on his right arm. There was no pathology in the abdominal USG. The PCR test requested for CCHF was positive. The patient was followed closely hemodynamically and supportive treatment was given. No oxygen needed. A total of 6 units of apheresis platelets and 2 units of erythrocyte suspension were given. The patient was transferred to the service one month later and then discharged from the hospital in good condition. CCHF disease should be considered in the differential diagnosis of patients with elevated liver functions and pancytopenia in appropriate seasonal periods and in endemic regions. In patients who don't have a history of tick bite, a whole body scan should be performed in terms of possible tick attachment and their occupation should be questioned.
Keywords: CCHF, tick, ICU

Analysis of Anatomy Questions Asked in Medical Specialization Exams in Year 2000 and Beyond

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Aim: This study was carried out to analyze the changes in the distribution of subjects among questions asked in anatomy branch in Medical Specialization Exams (TUS) in year 2000 and beyond.
Material and Methods: Anatomy questions asked in TUS in year 2000 and beyond were analyzed under the headings of basic anatomy and clinical anatomy based on the curriculum in medical faculties. While there were 10 anatomy questions in exams between 2000 and 2011, it was seen that 14 questions were asked starting from 2012 spring term. A total of 506 anatomy questions asked in TUS between the years 2000 and 2011 were evaluated.
Results: Of the 506 questions evaluated, 382 (75.49%) were in the field of basic anatomy, while 121 (23.91%) were in the field of clinical anatomy. 3 (0.59%) of the questions had been cancelled. It was found that 21 (4.22%) of all questions included figure or picture. In this time period, there were 188 (37.37%) questions from locomotor system, 72 (14.31%) questions from circulatory system, 36 (7.15%) questions from respiratory system, 64 (12.72%) questions from digestive system, 28 (5.57%) questions from urogenital system, 115 (22.86%) questions from nervous system. However, no questions were asked from endocrine system in this time period. Statistically significant increase was seen in the number of questions asked from locomotor system, circulatory system, digestive system and urogenital system in 2012 and beyond ($p<0.05$). The difference between the number of questions by years was not found to be significant in respiratory and nervous system ($p>0.05$). The number of questions evaluating basic anatomy knowledge was found to decrease in 2012 and beyond, while the number of clinical anatomy questions had nearly doubled. However, this difference was not statistically significant ($p>0.05$). When the number of questions evaluating basic and clinical anatomy knowledge was compared, it was found that basic anatomy questions were higher in number ($p>0.05$).
Conclusion: There is a trend from basic anatomy to clinical anatomy in TUS questions in year 2012 and beyond. It has been shown that clinical anatomy knowledge in anatomy education given in medical faculties should be increased due to the increasing integration of anatomy with clinical branches.
Keywords: TUS questions, basic anatomy, clinical anatomy, anatomy subjects

Investigation of the Relationship between Intention to Get Covid-19 Vaccine and Depression, Anxiety, Stress and Health Anxiety in Healthcare Professionals

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Aim: Covid-19 emerged as an acute respiratory disease in China in December 2019 and soon became a pandemic by spreading all over the world. It has been revealed that long-term control of the pandemic depends on the development and use of preventive vaccines. In general, together with the opposition to the vaccine, the newness of the disease, the concerns about the safety and efficacy of the vaccine can change the attitude towards vaccination. For this reason, in our study, we aimed to compare health care workers who are considering getting the Covid-19 vaccine and those who do not, in terms of depression, anxiety, stress and health anxiety.
Material and Methods: Relational design was used in our study. 100 people of our hospital's health workers between the ages of 18-65, who did not have a known psychiatric disease, were included in our study. In addition to the sociodemographic data form, the Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scale (DASS-21) and Health Anxiety Inventory (HAI) were filled in by the healthcare professionals, and the groups considering and not considering getting vaccinated were compared in terms of sociodemographic data, DASS-21 and HAI. Statistical analysis was done with Chi-square and Mann Whitney U test. Statistical significance was accepted as $p<0.05$.
Results: There was no significant difference in terms of gender, age, marital status, education status, occupation, chronic disease status, and Covid-19 transmission status in the groups of healthcare workers who were considering and not considering getting the Covid-19 vaccine. ($p>0.05$) No statistically significant difference was observed in the DASS-21 and HAI scores of healthcare professionals who are considering or not considering getting vaccinated. ($p>0.05$)
Conclusion: Our study shows that gender, age, marital status, educational status, profession in the field of health, presence of chronic illness, Covid-19 status do not change the attitude towards vaccination, and whether the intention to be vaccinated does not make a difference in depression, anxiety, stress and health anxiety.
Keywords: Covid-19 vaccine; anxiety; depression; stress; health anxiety

The Importance of Peripheral Blood Eosinophil Count in Nasal Polyposis

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Aim: Chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps is a common disease affecting 1-1.3% of the general population. They are mucosal sac-like lesions in the nose, often originating from the middle meatus. Its etiology is not clear. Eosinophils and inflammatory mediators, which are found in varying proportions in polyp tissue independent of allergy, form the basis of histopathological features. Although it is known that eosinophils are found in the structure of polyps, the mechanism by which eosinophils contribute to polyp development remains unclear. In our study, our aim was to investigate the relationship between peripheral blood eosinophil count and the presence of eosinophilic polyps and recurrence.
Material and Methods: In our study, the materials of 28 patients with nasal polyposis who underwent nasal polypectomy in the ENT clinics between 2010 and 2020 were retrospectively analyzed. Patients were grouped according to age and gender. Peripheral blood eosinophil values of the patients were recorded. Data were evaluated with SPSS version 22. Values with results of $P<0.05$ were considered statistically significant.
Results: Twenty-six (92.9%) of 28 patients were male and 2 (7.1%) were female. The mean age was 38.75 (±12.073). 57.1% (n:16) of the patients were non-eosinophilic nasal polyps and 42.9% (n:12) were eosinophilic nasal polyps. There was recurrence in a total of 8 (28.57%) patients. The cut-off value was found 3.25 for peripheral blood eosinophil count (sensitivity 91.7%, specificity 87.5%).
Conclusion: It is necessary to wait for pathological results in terms of classification and management of patients by clinicians. In our study, we found the peripheral blood eosinophil count cut-off value was 3.25. The probability of developing Eosinophilic nasal polyps was higher in patients with peripheral blood eosinophil count at this value and above, and this finding was statistically significant (p:0.02). We think that the presence of eosinophils in the routine pathological examination of the operation materials of nasal polypectomy patients will contribute to the clinicians' comments about the patients.
Keywords: Nasal polyp, eosinophil, recurrence

The Effect of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Practices in Multiple Sclerosis Patient with Femur Head Avascular Necrosis: A Case Report

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Multiple sclerosis (MS) is an inflammatory disease that affects myelinated axons in the central nervous system, destroys myelin and axon to varying degrees as a result of immune response and develops symptomatic attacks between months or years. Corticosteroid (CS) therapy is the only treatment recommended for the treatment of an acute neurological symptom attack in MS. However, while complications are not seen in intravenous CS courses used intermittently, complications are more likely to occur in oral CS, which is more prone to abuse. Among these complications, avascular necrosis (AVN) has been rarely reported. Physiotherapy and rehabilitation practices can contribute to the improvement of joint limitation, pain and functional capacity observed in AVN. A limited number of cases in which MS and AVN are seen together have been reported in the literature. However, no study was found that mentioned the effects of physiotherapy and rehabilitation practices in these cases. In this case report, our aim is to describe the effects of physiotherapy and rehabilitation practices in a MS patient with femoral head AVN who has been using oral CS for a year.
Keywords: Multiple sclerosis, avascular necrosis, corticosteroid, physical therapy

Distribution of Streptococcus agalactiae Isolated from Urine Cultures by Gender, Age and Division

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Aim: Streptococcus agalactiae is the only species of streptococcus that carries the group B antigen. In addition to causing serious infections in adults, it draws attention because it is a causative agent of septicemia, pneumonia and meningitis in newborns. The most important virulence factor is its polysaccharide capsule. If the mother does not develop antibodies against this capsule, the probability of infection in the newborn increases. Colonization of the genital area by S.agalactiae in pregnant women increases the risk of preterm birth and prematures carry a greater risk for infection. Vaginal carrier rate in pregnant women is 20-30%, although it may vary according to the gestational week and culture method from which the sample is taken. 60% of newborns born to surrogate mothers are S.agalactiae colonized with. S.agalactiae is the most common cause of neonatal sepsis and meningitis. Antibiotic prophylaxis applied during pregnancy has led to a dramatic decrease in the incidence of the disease in newborns. In this study, we aimed to show the reproductive status of S.agalactiae and its distribution according to clinics in urine samples coming to the microbiology laboratory for culture.
Material and Methods: Urine samples coming to Başakşehir Çam and Sakura City Hospital Microbiology Laboratory for culture between 01/05/2020-30/06/2021 were included in the study.
Results: Between 01/05/2020-30/06/2021, a total of 99,326 urine samples came to our laboratory for culture. In these examples 17248 (17.36%) microorganism growth and a total of 503 samples (0.51%) S.agalactiae the detected reproduction. Of these 503 urine samples, 448 were female (89.1%), 55 were male (10.9%), and the mean age was 38.70 ± 18.6. The majority of reproductions took place in the samples of sick bees aged 25-45 years. 308 of the women were between the ages of 15-49 and 189 (37.6%) were from the obstetrics clinics. 42.5% of the bacterial counts in the culture were 10000 CFU/ml and below.
Conclusion: Newborns sepsis, meningitis-like table and be able to form S.agalactiae the most births era in the detection in samples of women is remarkable. If 42.5% of the bacterial counts in the culture are 10000 CFU/ml and below, it means that the number of colonies in the medium is 10 or less. For this reason, especially when evaluating the samples of pregnant patients, more care should be taken. Prenatal S.agalactiae screening programs will be successful in preventing serious infection in the neonatal period.
Keywords: Group B streptococcus, Streptococcus agalactiae, urinary tract infections

The Effects of the Covid- 19 on Actively-Working Turkish Doctors: A Qualitative Study

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Aim: The present exploratory study aimed to determine the ideas, feelings, behaviors, the changes in working and family life of actively-working Turkish doctors during the Covid-19 pandemic. The researchers of the study tried to understand the social and work-related problems of the doctors.
Material and Methods: The participants consisted of 55 doctors in the specialized branches of medicine. Twenty-eight (50.9 %) were male and 27 (49.1 %) were female. The age range was between 23 and 68 with a mean of 40.7. Thirty (54.5 %) were married and 21 (38.2 %) were single and 4 of them (7.3 %) stated other relationship status. Thirty-three (60 %) had children with a mean age of 15.6 and 22 (40 %) did not have. Convenience and snowball sampling were used to reach them. The participants filled out a questionnaire that consisted of demographic information and 17 open-ended questions. The questionnaire was revised based on the results of the pilot study. It was administered to the participants via sending electronic link.
Results: The doctors associated the Covid-19 pandemic with the concepts of "anxiety", "difficulty", "stress", "uneasiness", "tiredness", "fear", "patience", "precaution" and "sadness". They experienced breathing, movement and communication problems, headaches, and dermatological problems. Some of the doctors think everything will be forgotten after the end of the pandemic even though there will be a lot of psychological problems. Some others had a quasi-hopeful future perspective for the humanity. They predicted an increase in individualism and social isolation, and in the number of online platforms.
Conclusion: The present qualitative study is one of the first studies in the literature to examine the Covid-19 pandemic in Turkey. The researchers tried to understand the social and work-related problems of the doctors. The present study may be further developed and may shed light on future research.
Keywords: Covid-19, pandemic, qualitative research, psychological effects, Turkish doctors

Rotavirus and Adenovirus Positive Rates in Stool Samples

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Aim: According to World Health Organization (WHO) data, diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death in children under the age of five and is responsible for the deaths of approximately 525,000 children each year. Rotavirus (RV) and Adenovirus (AV) are highly contagious viral gastroenteritis agents that can cause serious infection in infants and children. It is stated that although RV is more common in winter and AV is more common in summer, it can be seen at any time of the year. WHO recommends infants to be vaccinated with RV for the prevention of the disease, but since it is not included in the routine vaccination program in our country, the rate of RV vaccination has only reached 13-18%. Our aim is to determine the RV and AV antigen positivity rates in stool samples sent to our hospital laboratory and to emphasize the importance of the disease.
Materials and Methods: Stool samples sent to the Medical Microbiology Laboratory between 1 June 2020 and 31 May 2021 were studied by rapid immunochromatographic method. RV and AV antigen positivity were calculated according to age, gender and patient treatment status. Age groups were divided as <1 year, 2-5 years, 6-17 years and >18 years, and positivity rates were evaluated according to the seasons.
Results: While 224 (8%) positive for RV antigen of 2803 samples investigated, 124 (4.3%) positive for adenovirus antigen of 2878 samples were found. Both viral antigens were positive in 17 patients (0.59%). In various studies conducted in Turkey, RV positivity rate was 11-64.6% and AV positivity rate was 1.5-23.7%.
In order to determine the distribution of RV and AV infections according to age, 4 groups were formed as ≤1 year, 2-5 years, 6-17 years and ≥18 years. When the distribution of RV and AV antigen positivity by age groups is examined; in both cases, positivity was detected most frequently in the ≤1 age group.
Conclusion: When the relationship of RV antigen positivity with the seasons was examined, it was found that it was more common in the spring, and it was observed that there was no seasonal concentration of adenovirus antigen positivity. Accurate diagnosis of RV and AV gastroenteritis, which causes high mortality and morbidity, especially in children under 5 years of age, is important in terms of appropriate treatment and prevention of unnecessary antibiotic use. It is also important that the RV vaccine should be included in our national immunization program.
Keywords: Rotavirus, Adenovirus, <5 years old

The Mast Cell Density in Oral Lichen Planus

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Aim: Oral lichen planus is a chronic mucocutaneous T cell-mediated disease of the oral mucosa. It is an antigen-specific cell-mediated immune reaction initiated by chemokines and extracellular matrix proteins. Mast cells are granular leukocytes that originate from the bone marrow and have a wide variety of functions, including inflammation, tissue repair, and remodeling. They create an immune response through vasoactive amines, cytokines and enzymes in the granules. They are normally found in all oral cavity tissues. Our aim in our study is to investigate the density of Mast cells, which have a very important function in the immune response, in OLP.
Material and Methods: In our study, the materials of 30 patients, 16 patients diagnosed with normal oral mucosal epithelium and 14 patients diagnosed with oral lichen planus between 2012-2021, were examined. Sections were taken from surgically removed, preserved tissue blocks embedded in paraffin. The sections were immunohistochemically stained with CD117 in an automatic staining device. 5 random areas were scanned with a light microscope and Mast cells were counted. Patients were grouped according to age and gender. Data were evaluated with SPSS version 22. Values with results of P<0.05 were considered statistically significant.
Results: In the study group, the lowest age was 21, and the highest was 78. The mean age was 59.5(±12.07) in the patient group and 43.1(±12.01) in the control group. There were 11 female and 3 male patients in the patient group. We found the cut-off value of 5 for mast cell in oral lichen planus (AUC: 0.868, sensitivity: 85.7 specificity: 87.5 p: 0.001). The rate of disease development was higher at the age of 50 and above, and this finding was statistically significant. (p:0.001) Buccal mucosa and tongue were the most common localization of lichen planus, but it was not statistically significant.
Conclusion: The role of mast cells in OLP is important. In our study, mast cells were significantly increased in OLP compared to the control group. (P:0.002). We think that the increase in mast cells during the histopathological examination of biopsies from intraoral lesions will contribute to the interpretations of pathologists and should suggest the presence of OLP in patients.
Keywords: Oral lesion, oral lichen planus, mast cell

Causes of Revision Tympanoplasty

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Aim: The aim of this study is to examine the revision tympanoplasty operations and to determine the pathologies that cause revision surgery.
Material and Methods: Thirty-eight (20 men, 18 women) patients who underwent revision tympanoplasty between January 1, 2012 and December 31,2017 in our clinic and used temporal muscle fascia as graft material were included in this retrospective study. Patients who underwent primary tympanoplasty surgery with the temporal fascia and underlay technique with postauricular incision in our clinic, who were followed without any discharge for at least 3 months before the operation, and who had an uninfected middle ear mucosa during the operation were included in the study. Secondary surgical reasons and graft materials used in secondary surgery were determined.
Results: The mean age of the patients was 42.9±14.5 years between 15-60 years. Tympan membrane perforation in 32 (84.2%) patients, ossicular fixation in 4 (10.5%) patients, graft lateralization in 2 (5.2%) patients and ossicular reposition in 4 (10.5%) patients, retraction pocket in 10 (26.3%) patients, and choleastatoma in 6 (15.7%) patients were detected in who underwent secondary surgery. As secondary surgery, type 1 tympanoplasty in 16 (42.1%) patients, ossiculoplasty in 8 patients (21%), second look in 4 (10.5%) patients, and mastoidectomy in 10 (26.3%) patients were performed. Temporal muscle fascia in 12 (31.5%) patients, tragal cartilage in 24 (63.1%) patients, and perichondrium in 2 (5.2%) patients were used as graft material.
Conclusion: The most common reason requiring secondary tympanoplasty is the graft perforation. The most commonly used revision graft material is temporal muscle fascia.
Keywords: Tympanoplasty; chronic otitis media; revision surgery; otology

Computed Tomography Findings Associated with Gynecomastia in the Adolescent Males

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Aim: In this study, we aimed to investigate the prevalence, imaging findings and possible related factors of incidental gynecomastia on non-contrast computed tomography (CT) in adolescent males.
Material and Methods: Between March 2020 and May 2021, 103 non-contrast thoracic CT scans taken between the ages of 13-18 in terms of traffic accident, suspected COVID-19 or chest wall anomaly, were evaluated retrospectively. Liver and spleen parenchyma density in sections passing through the upper abdomen were measured in Houndfield Units (HU) by placing a circular ROI and proportioned to each other, and those below the value of 0.8 were evaluated as hepatosteatosis (HS). Retroareolar glandular tissue was measured transversely and those above 2 cm cut-off were determined as gynecomastia. Adipose tissue thickness (ATT) was evaluated at 3 levels: subareolar subcutaneus tissue (S-ATT); abdominal subcutaneus tissue at the level of rectus abdominis (A-ATT), and intra-abdominal, the distance between the posterior kidney and the fascia (I-ATT) was measured. Statistical analysis was performed using IBM SPSS version 25.0.
Results: The mean age of the cases was 15.68 years. 20 of 109 cases had gynecomastia and 7 cases had HS. The mean subareolar glandular thickness was 10.59 mm. No significant correlation was found between gynecomastia and HS (p=0.843). There was a statistically significant relationship between gynecomastia and I-ATT (p=0.03) ; HS vs A-ATT (p=0.029), S-ATT (p=0.01), A-ATT (p=0.023) and S-ATT(p=0.034). According to Pearson's correlation analysis, there was a weak correlation between gynecomastia and S-ATT (r=0.321, p=0.001), and between I-ATT (r=0.353; p=0.001); moderate correlation between S-ATT and A-ATT (r=0.508, p<0.001); strong correlation between A-ATT and S-ATT (r=0.892, p<0.001).
Conclusions: Gynecomastia is a reversible benign proliferation of male breast tissue, and its prevalence reaches 50-60% in adolescents. The imbalance between androgen and estrogen in the breast tissue is seen as an important etiological factor. In our study, we showed that the amount of S-ATT, A-ATT and I-ATT are factors that may be associated with gynecomastia. The reason for this relationship may be the increase in estradiol caused by aromatase that released from subcutaneous and intra-abdominal adipose tissue. In cases with gynecomastia or lipomastia in the adolescent group, visceral increased adiposity may also be considered in clinical practice.
Keywords: Adolescent, computed tomography, subcutaneous adipose tissue, hepatosteatosis, gynecomastia

Does B12 Deficiency in Childhood Have an Effect on Hematological Parameters?

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Aim: B12 deficiency causes permanent neurological complications that are prevented with early treatment. Some studies have shown that changes in hematological parameters can be observed in the early period and may contribute to early diagnosis. In this study, we evaluated hematological parameters in B12 deficiency.
Material and Methods: We retrospectively evaluated the hematological parameters (hemoglobin, hematocrit, mean erythrocyte hemoglobin (MCH), mean erythrocyte hemoglobin concentration, erythrocyte count (RBC), mean erythrocyte volume, erythrocyte distribution width, leukocyte-platelet count, mean platelet volume) of 74 patients with B12 deficiency and 74 healthy control patients with normal B12 levels, who applied to the Pediatric Neurology outpatient clinic with different complaints. Patients with normal ferritin and folic acid levels, without infection and chronic disease, were included in the study. The patient group with low vitamin B12 levels was divided into three classes: group 1 (<150 pg/mL), group 2 (150-200 pg/mL), group 3 (200-250 pg/mL); group 4 (>250 pg/mL) was determined as the control group.
Results: In the B12 deficient group, 73% of the patients were girls. 8.1% of the patients were in group 1, 27% in group 2, and 14.9% in group 3. The age and gender of the patients didn't differ significantly between the groups. It was observed that hemogram parameters didn't differ significantly according to vitamin B12 levels, and there was no significant correlation between them. Only MCH values were observed to be low in group 2, and the difference between the groups was close to significance. It was observed that MPV and RBC measurement values increased and decreased in parallel with vitamin B12.
Conclusion: Changes in hemogram parameters may not be seen even at very low levels, B12 level should be checked in patients with clinical findings and a history suggesting deficiency. Irreversible neurological complications should be prevented by starting treatment in the early period.
Keywords: B12 deficiency, effect, pediatric, hematological parameters

A Case of Membranoproliferative Glomerulonephritis Presenting with Massive Proteinuria

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MPGN (Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis) is a rare disease among primary glomerulonephritis, characterized by mesangial cell proliferation and structural changes in the glomerular capillary wall, which can progress to end-stage renal disease. It is frequently observed in the young adult population and may present with nephrotic, nephritic or asymptomatic proteinuria. In our case, we evaluated a patient who applied to our clinic with diffuse edema and resistant hypertension. A 33-year-old female patient with no family history had bilateral 3+ pitting generalized edema. His blood pressure was 160/110 arterial despite triple antihypertensive use. In the complete urinalysis, 3+proteinuria, 2+erythrocytes and 1 caster were detected. Since the patient had serum urea 55mg/dl, creatinine 2.5mg/dl, albumin 24.5gr/l, and proteinuria in 24-hour urine 10,651gr/day, he was taken to hospital for further examination and treatment. The patient, who had no signs of active infection, had low C3-C4 complement, high alpha-1, alpha-2 and gamma globulins in protein electrophoresis, and low albumin. Antinuclear antibodies, anti-SSA and anti-SSB antibodies were positive in antibody tests, other autoantibodies were negative. Systemic lupus erythematosus and malignancy were considered in the differential diagnosis. Tumor markers were normal and no evidence of malignancy was detected in PET-CT imaging. Renal biopsy was planned because the patient did not have skin-joint findings, thrombocytopenia, and leukopenia in terms of lupus, and the kidney sizes were normal. The patient was diagnosed as MPGN after the biopsy revealed glomerulopathy in a membranoproliferative pattern, 8/23 global, 9/23 segmental sclerosis, moderate interstitial fibrosis, tubular atrophy, moderate arteriosclerosis and arteriolar hyalinosis secondary to hypertension. Pulse steroid 500mg/day 3 times, maintenance 0.5mg/kg/day prednisolone was administered to the patient. Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, calcium channel blocker, low molecular weight heparin, proton pump inhibitor, calcium+vitaminD supplementation were started. He was called for control with monthly follow-ups. The patient's follow-up and treatment continues in our unit. Primary and secondary causes of glomerulonephritis should be investigated. Renal biopsy remains the gold standard for diagnosis.
Keywords: MPGN, Massive Proteinuria, Hypertension.

An Examination on the Evaluation of the Doctor of Philosophy Thesis Topics Completed in the Department of Anatomy in Turkey

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Aim: This study was carried out to examine the changes in the subject distribution of the doctor of philosophy (PhD) theses belonging to the Department of Anatomy registered to the Higher Education Council (YÖK) Thesis Center since 1969.
Material and Methods: This study was carried out by retrospectively scanning the theses of the Department of Anatomy registered in the National Thesis Center. While 384 of the 1094 written theses belonging to the Department of Anatomy were PhD theses, it was determined that 353 of them were on human anatomy. These theses on human anatomy were divided into categories according to their study subjects. The genders of the individuals who made the thesis and the titles of their advisors were recorded.
Results: A total of 353 doctoral dissertations on human anatomy were found, 180 (51%) of which were completed in 2010 and before, and 173 (49%) were completed after 2010. Of the 353 theses, 141 (39.9%) were prepared by female individuals and 212 (60.1%) were prepared by male individuals. 18(5.1%) of the thesis advisors were assistant professors, 76 (21.5%) associate professors, and 259 (%73.4) professors. Of the completed theses, 96 (27.2%) were radiological, 35 (9.9%) clinical, 84 (23.8%) experimental, 85 (24.1%) cadaver, 41 (11.6%) were carried out on anthropometric subjects and 12 (3.4%) on other subjects. According to the Chi-Square analysis, it was determined that there was a statistically significant difference in general thesis categories between 2010 and before and after 2010 ($p<0.05$). While a statistical increase was observed in studies conducted in radiological, clinical and experimental fields, it was determined that there was a statistically significant decrease in theses made in cadaver, anthropometric and other fields.
Conclusion: The increase in radiological, clinical and experimental theses over time may be due to technological developments and increased interest in clinical anatomy. This suggests that anatomy may be a more clinically focused field after these individuals, who have completed their PhD, join the academic staff.
Keywords: Anatomy, PhD thesis, thesis, Turkey

Effect of Vitamin D Replacement on Insulin Resistance

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Aim: Many studies have shown that low vitamin D levels are associated with impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) and type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). This study aims to determine the relationship between vitamin D level and insulin resistance in patients with T2DM and IGT.
Material and Methods: A total of 36 patients with vitamin D deficiency (mean age 51±9.8), 17 IGT (mean age 49±11.5), and 19 T2DM (mean age 53.1±7.1 years) were included in the study. The mixed-meal test was applied to the patients followed up with the diagnosis of T2DM, and the standard 75-g, 2-hour OGTT (oral glucose tolerance test) was applied to the patients with IGT. Insulin sensitivity of all patients and insulin secretion from pancreatic beta cells; homeostasis was evaluated with model assessment-IR (HOMA-IR) and early-phase insulin release (AIGR). Afterward, all patients received 300,000 IU cholecalciferol treatment every three months. All examinations were repeated after six months of follow-up.
Results: When all patients participating in the study were evaluated together, a significant decrease was found in serum fasting insulin, weight, and HbA1c levels (p=0.019, p= 0.004, and p= 0.001, respectively). The evaluations were made by excluding weight loss, which affects insulin sensitivity: Significant decreases were observed in HbA1c, HOMA-IR, and AIGR (p=0.019, p= 0.004, and p= 0.001, respectively).
Conclusion: Our study shows that vitamin D replacement in IGT and T2DM patients with vitamin D deficiency causes a significant decrease in BMI and HbA1c levels, as well as reducing insulin resistance.
Keywords: Vitamin D, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Impaired Glucose Tolerance, HOMA-IR

Opinions of Medical Faculty Students about Anatomy Practical Education: A Survey Study

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Aim: In our study, it was aimed to evaluate the opinions of students studying at Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam University Faculty of Medicine about the current state of anatomy practical education.
Material ve Metods: A total of 64 students, 36 men and 28 women, were included in the study. In this cross-sectional, descriptive type study, students' views on anatomy education were determined using a voluntary survey method. In the content of the survey, there were questions that questioned the demographic characteristics of the students, their thoughts about the practical education of anatomy they received, and questions that determined their ideas about the provision of models. In the answer to other questions, a Likert-type scale of 5 was used, consisting of the options "always", "mostly", "often", "occasionally", "never". The data was analyzed with IBM SPSS Statistics 25.0 package program.
Results: The average age of 64 students participating in the study was 20.98± 1.10. Of these students, 33(51.6%) were in semester II and 31(48.4%) were in semester III. Students reported that the practical training in anatomy they received was moderate, that the model and cadaver should be used together in lessons, that training on the model was very effective in learning anatomy. In the results, it was observed that the variety of models available in our laboratory was sufficient, but due to the presence of classes, the number of models was not sufficient, it would be better to drop one model for every 1-5 people on the average. Considering which system the students understood better, in semester III, bone was ranked as joints and muscles, while in semester II, bone was ranked as the nervous system and joints.
Conclusion: Despite the disadvantages such as lack of infrastructure in medical education, an increase in the number of students, and a lack of faculty members, students were moderately satisfied with the learning practices within the scope of the anatomy practical course. With the support of Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University Research Projects Coordination Unit (Project no:2020/3-28A), thanks to the newly provided models, the reinforce laboratory allows students to better understand the lesson and learn the subjects they are having difficulty with.
Keywords: Anatomy, model, laboratory, survey

Total Laparoscopic Removal of Lumen-Communicated Gastric Duplication Cyst in Adult

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Gastric duplication cyst (GDC), one of rare congenital anomalies, accounts for 2-4% of all gastrointestinal duplications. 70% of all cases are seen before age 12. Seen very rarely in adults, it is mostly found incidentally during radiological work-up or endoscopy. Patients are mostly asymptomatic, however, although rare; abdominal pain, nausea, weight loss or melena may be noted. Common site of GDC is greater curvature or prepyloric antrum. It may have two anatomical configurations; long tubular (25%) or short tubular and cystic (75%). GDC is communicated with gastric lumen in only %15 of cases. Herein, a gastric lumen-communicated GDC having long tubular configuration and showing cystic component is presented. A 46 year-old male patient applied to emergency room with upper abdominal pain getting more severe for last one month. Epigastric tenderness was noted. Blood tests were normal except mild leukocytosis. A tubular structure from prepyloric antrum to fundus was noted at gastric greater curvature in computed tomography. In endoscopy, a luminal opening of one cm was found barely intubated in prepyloric antrum. Normal gastric mucosa was seen in proximal and middle part of this duplication cyst, however, distal part showed a cystic structure with pylorus-like component at the tip. Contrast-enhanced MRI showed no communication of this tubular structure with pancreas or spleen. Surgery was scheduled and total excision was performed via laparoscopy. No post-operative complication was noted and patient was discharged at day 4. Length and diameter of GDC was 32 and 5 cm, respectively. Histological analysis noted a benign tissue consistent with GDC. Total surgical excision of GDC is the gold standard treatment. Given lower postoperative morbidity, less pain and shorter duration of hospital stay; laparoscopy should be preferred.
Keywords: Gastric duplication cyst, Laparoscopic surgery, Adult

The Relationship between Smoking and Lymph Node Metastasis and Survival in Colorectal Cancers

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Aim: Colorectal cancers (CRC), which are one of the most common types of cancer, take the first place in terms of mortality. It is important to define the frequency and risks well for reducing this rate. Various factors such as smoking are considered as risk factors in CRC because they increase the possibility of developing polyps or colorectal cancer. In this study, germline mutations in 18 genes were examined by Next Generation Sequencing analysis and the role played by smoking and genetic effects in colon cancers were compared.
Material and Methods: In this retrospective study, paraffin blocks of 50 patients with colon cancer who were followed up in Erciyes University Medical Oncology Department between 2010 and 2018 were included. The bioinformatics program SOPHiA DDM® (Saint-Sulpice, Switzerland) were used for next generation sequencing. The data of the study were evaluated by the IBM SPSS Statistics Standard Concurrent User V 25 (IBM Corp, Armonk, New York, USA) statistics program.
Results: In the study it was concluded that the presence of APC and MUTYH genetic mutations was 3.083 times more common in patients with distant organ metastasis compared to patients without metastasis and these patients exhibited 6.364 times more TP53 genetic mutations. Also, a relationship was found between nAPC, MUTYH and MSH2 and tumor stage.
Conclusion: There was no statistically significant relationship between smoking status and Colon Ca patients with and without distant organ metastasis. Also, no statistically significant relationship was found between the number of gene mutations and survival. APC and MUTYH were found to have a bad effect on overall survival. It was determined that there was a significant relationship between the patients' grade, stage, LNM and overall survival status. A significant relationship was found between the expected survey of age and grade in patients with distant organ metastasis.
Keywords: Colorectal cancers (CRC), survival, smoking, metastasis

Evaluation of HIV Infection Diagnostic Algorithm Based on 2019-2020 HIV Test Data

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Aim: Screening tests and confirmation data are evaluated together for rapid and accurate diagnosis of HIV infection. We aimed to analyze HIV test results retrospectively for 2019-2020 at Afyonkarahisar Health Sciences University Medical Microbiology Laboratory and evaluate diagnostic algorithms.
Material and Methods: 35200 serum samples sent for HIV Ag/Ab testing in 2019-2020 were studied with the Elecsys HIV combi PT (Roche, Germany) kit. The preliminary diagnosis of patients with recurrent reactivity, test results and the results of the confirmatory tests performed in the Public Health Institution of Turkey were evaluated.
Results: Of the 35200 samples sent to the laboratory for testing, 40.75% belonged to male and 59.25% to female patients. Recurrent HIV reactivity was detected in 51 (0.24%) in 2019, 50 (0.35%) in 2020, in a total of 101 samples (0.28%). Verification of all reactive specimens was performed at the reference laboratory with the Geenius™ HIV-1/2 antibody discrimination rapid confirmation test (Bio-Rad, Redmond, WA, USA). According to the diagnostic algorithm, HIV-1 RNA (artus HI Virus-1 reverse transcriptase PCR (RT-PCR), Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) was analyzed in 19 samples in 2019 and all samples with negative confirmation test in 2020. Confirmed HIV positivity was detected in 4 (0.018%) of 21065 tests performed in 2019 and 7 (0.035%) of 14135 tests performed in 2020. The lowest anti-HIV titer was 454 COI in confirmed positive samples, while the highest titer was 29.78 COI in negative results. While confirmed positivity was 19.5% in repeated reagents sent upon clinical finding, suspicion, and 6.66% in pre-surgical scans, no positivity was found in the pregnant patient group.
Conclusion: Recurrent reactivity in our hospital is 0.28%, and confirmed cases are 0.031%, which is below the Turkey average. False reactivity detected in pregnant women results in changes in the mode of delivery, babies cannot receive breast milk, and it is important to get results quickly. Geenius, which is easy to apply, gives results in a short time (30 minutes), but it is not cost-effective for centers with low positivity rates without molecular study facilities, since the result must be confirmed with HIV-1 RNA if the result is negative. It will be beneficial for the patient to shorten the time to result by expanding the validation centers.
Keywords: HIV; screening test; confirmatory test; diagnostic algorithm

Examining Facial Anthropometry for Appropriate Mask Making- Preliminary Study

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Aim: With this study, it was aimed to make measurements on some anthropometric points on the face and to contribute to the production of masks that are more compatible with the face.
Material and Methods: Head Computed Tomography (CT) images of a total of 50 people, 25 female and 25 male, aged between 18-60 years, whose examination was performed for various reasons at Bülent Ecevit University Health Practice and Research Hospital, were analyzed retrospectively. On these images, ectoconchion-ectoconchion (Ec-Ec), zygion-zygion (Zyg-Zyg), zygomaxillare-zygomaxillare (Zm-Zm), gonion-gonion (Go-Go), rhinion-nasospinale (Rh-Nas), rhinion-menton (Rh-Me) lenghts were measured. The lengths of the lines drawn between condylion-gnathion (Co-Gn), condylion-gonion (Co-Go), condylion-rhinion (Co-Rh) were measured on both the right and left sides of the face. Also on the soft tissue; alare-alare (al-al), zygion-zygion (zy-zy) lengths and the length of the arch drawn between the otobasion superior-otobasion inferior (obs-obi) located on both the right and left sides of the face were measured. All parameters were compared as right-left and female-male. This study was produced from the master's thesis with the same title, which will be published.
Results: There weren't statistically significant differences between the right and left sides of the face in men ($p>0,05$). In women, the length between the right side Co-Rh was found to be statistically significantly longer than the left side ($p<0,05$). A statistically significant increase was found in Zyg-Zyg length and Rh-Me length by aging in women and men.
Conclusion: We think that the data obtained as a result of anthropometric measurements can contribute to propriate mask making and Anatomical literature.
Keywords: Anatomy, 3D Reconstruction, CT, Mask

Responsibilities and Psychosocial Problems of Nurses in the Covid-19 Pandemic Process

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Aim: While the covid-19 disease continues to spread universally, the health system has started to alarm both in the world and in our country. Members of the health care team have come under a great responsibility as individuals who have gotten the Covid-19 disease apply to hospitals. Nurses in the health care system have a large part of this responsibility and have been the protagonists of this war with their roles and responsibilities. This study was carried out in order to examine the responsibilities of nurses during the Covid-19 pandemic process and to reveal the psychosocial problems resulting from increased workloads in line with the literature and to draw attention to the measures that can be taken.
Material and Methods: This review was created by scanning databases such as Google Akademik, Pubmed, Science Direct, Ulakbim, Dergipark, and examining the studies on the effects of distance education on nursing education during the pandemic process.
Results: Nurses have taken many responsibilities in care practices, management of treatment, informing the society about the disease and vaccine, and protecting public health, by taking an active role in many processes such as disease prevention, treatment of the disease and vaccination programs and provided services to individuals, families and communities during the Covid-19 pandemic process. Also, the treatment process and during the care practices of patients diagnosed with Covid-19, they have been the members of the healthcare team who have closely witnessed the patients' recovery. Studies have revealed that during the Covid-19 pandemic, responsibilities of nurses, workloads and working hours have increased, resulting in psychological effects such as stress, anxiety and professional burnout.
Conclusion: It is important to determine and put into practice appropriate and effective strategies for the prevention of psychosocial problems that arise as a result of the increasing responsibilities of nurses during the pandemic process.
Keywords: Covid-19; pandemic; nurse; responsibilities of nurses; psychosocial problems

The Effect of Physical Therapy Sessions on Hamstring Muscles in Individuals with Cerebral Palsy

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Aim: Influence of hamstring muscles in individuals with spastic type cerebral palsy; It also affects hip joint range of motion, muscle strength, gross motor functions and dynamic balance. The aim of this study is to observe the anatomical and functional development of the hamstring muscles after physical therapy and rehabilitation modalities applied for 6 weeks.
Materials and Methods: A total of 20 individuals with a diagnosis of Cerebral Palsy and a mean age of 11.45±2.13 years were included in the study. A progressive functional strengthening-based treatment protocol was applied to these individuals for 6 weeks, 2 days a week, 40 minutes a day. In each session, passive-active stretching, relaxation, electrotherapy agents (with compex device Each session was applied for 15 minutes.), strengthening exercises (with 500 gr and 1 kg sandbag, a blue color theraband and 50 cm diameter pilates ball), low-intensity plyometric exercises for the lower extremities (with a stool with 30x30x30cm dimensions and a step board) hip joint range of motion (goniometer), hamstring group muscle strength (digital dynamometer), gross motor functions (10 meters walking and 1 minute walking tests) were evaluated.
Results: After the post-treatment measurements of the research group, the difference between pre and post-treatment was examined using repeated measures anova test. There was no significant difference between before and after hip flexion. ($p>0.05$)There was a significant difference between before and after the ten-meter walking test. ($p<0.05$)There was no significant difference between before and after the one minute walking test. ($p>0.05$)There was a significant difference before and after the hamstring muscle strength test. ($p<0.05$)
Conclusion: In conclusion, the appropriate treatment protocol applied for individuals with cerebral palsy increased rough motor functions, hamstring muscle strength and hip joint range of motion. Improved dynamic balance. Provided physical fitness and participation in activities of daily living. Significant differences were observed in the measurements made at the end of the treatment. ($p<0.05$) Therefore, it was concluded that it would be beneficial to add a progressive functional strengthening based physiotherapy and rehabilitation program to the treatment protocol of individuals with cerebral palsy.
Keywords: Cp, strengthening, balance, ftr, hamstring

Relation of Vascular Pathology, Demographic and Radioanatomical Features in Aortic Dissections Detected by Multidector CT

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Aim: Aortic dissection is a fatal disease caused by a tear in the intima layer of the aorta or the separation of layers due to bleeding in the aortic wall. The aim of the study is to reveal the demographic, vascular pathological and radioanatomical features of aortic dissection and to determine the relationship between these features.
Material and Methods: The study was conducted by examining the thorax Computed Tomography (CT) images of 13 individuals (12M, 1F) who applied to our hospital with the complaint of severe chest pain between 2015 and 2021. Aortic diameters, heart and thorax width measurements were made on the images obtained. In addition, aortic dissection types, demographic characteristics and cardiothoracic rates of the individuals were recorded.
Results: According to the De Bakey classification, 3 of the 13 individuals were found to be Type 1, 3 of them as Type 2, and 7 of them as Type 3. The mean ages by type were 56.67±12.50, 61.00±11.53 and 52.00±12.26, respectively. Whether the parameters showed normal distribution was tested with the Kolmogorov Smirnov test and it was found that other parameters, except the abdominal aorta diameter, showed normal distribution. The relationship between the parameters and the degree of relationship were tested with the Pearson Correlation test, and a significant correlation was found between the ascending aorta and age and aortic arch, between cardiothoracic ratio and heart width, and between thorax width and thoracic aorta ($p \leq 0.05$). Homogeneous distribution of parameters according to dissection types was tested with Levene's test and it was found that other parameters showed homogeneous distribution except cardiothoracic ratio and thoracic aorta diameter. One Way Anova (Post Hoc; Tukey, Dunnett T3) test was performed for the analysis between dissection types, and a significant correlation was found between aorta thoracica Type 2 and Type 3 ($p \leq 0.05$), (IBM SPSS Statistics 22.0 and Minitab 17).
Conclusion: In our study, in accordance with the literature, it was determined that aortic dissection was more common in males and the elderly, and there was a significant relationship between aortic diameters, cardiothoracic ratio and thorax width.
Keywords: Aortic dissection; Computed Tomography; De Bakey Classification

Could Brucellosis Be Overlooked in Culture-Negative Prosthesis Infections?

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The purpose of this case report is to emphasize the importance of questioning and laboratory examination in terms of brucella infection when taking anamnesis from patients with clinical prosthesis infection. In September 2018, a 70-year-old female patient complained of right knee pain that had been present for 6 months and did not resolve with anti-inflammatory therapy. The patient had undergone total knee arthroplasty 10 years ago. In the examination of the patient, there was an increase in temperature, redness and limitation of movement in the right knee. In laboratory examination; White Cell (BK):8.600/µl, Hemoglobin (HB) :11.7 g/dl, Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESH): 98mm/h, C-Reactive Protein Rate (CRP):13.1 mg/dl. Prosthesis infection was detected in the leukocyte-marked scintigraphy examination. Two-stage prosthesis revision was planned for the patient, and the prosthesis was removed in the first stage, tissue culture was studied from four different regions and spacer with vancomycin was applied. In the postoperative period, daptomycin (1*500 mg Intravenous (IV)) + levofloxacin (1*500 mg IV) was started as empirical antibiotic therapy. Cultures was negative. When there was no adequate clinical response to the treatment given at the end of the 2nd week (Picture-1), the current treatment was discontinued and teicoplanin (1*400 mg, IV) + ertapenem (1*1 g, IV) was started. Although there was a partial response to the current treatment, insufficient regression was observed in laboratory parameters (BK: 8500/µl, HB:12.9 g/dl ESR: 88mm/h, CRP: 6.7mg/dl). Brucella tube agglutination on the 27th day: 1/80 (+) were found positive. The patient was started on rifampicin 1*600 mg and doxycycline 2*100 mg. In the 12th week of her treatment, her pain completely regressed. The patient, whose clinical findings were normal, proceeded to the second stage of the revision and underwent total knee prosthesis. Postoperative blood results; CRP: 1.1 mg/dl ESR: 38 mm/h (Picture-2). The patient has returned to a healthy life again. Our country is endemic for brucellosis. Brucellosis should be kept in mind in the differential diagnosis of prosthesis infection in patients living in rural areas, whose causative agent cannot be isolated, who cannot respond to broad-spectrum empirical treatment.
Keywords: Brucellosis, Total Knee Replacement, Prosthesis Infection

Pediatric Rhabdomyosarcoma: A Single Center Experience Over 30 Years

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Aim: Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) is the most common soft tissue sarcoma in children. Prognosis of the disease depends on localization, histopathology of the tumor, clinical group and response to chemotherapy. The purpose of this study is to assess the clinical outcome and treatment results of patients with RMS, to identify the prognostic factors, correlation between radiologic response to induction therapy, and survival.
Material and Methods: Fifty-eight RMS patients, treated between January 1991 and January 2021 were enrolled in the study. Patients were categorized according to IRS Clinical Group system. The patients were treated with surgery + chemotherapy ± radiotherapy according to the primary tumor localization, histopathologic subtype and clinical group. Imaging studies at the time of the diagnosis and after the induction therapy were compared. The amount of change in the tumor dimensions and tumor volume were calculated.
Results: The mean age of the patients was 6.9±4.7 years. The 5-year overall survival (OS) was 67.2%. Prognostic factors associated with OS and event free survival (EFS) were age, presence of metastasis, clinical group and response to induction therapy. Orbital localization had the best prognosis. Patients with embryonal histology had better survival rates than alveolar subtype, however results were statistically insignificant (5-year OS %74.7 vs %44 p>0.05, 5-year EFS 59.22% vs. 44%, p>0.05) Although the patients with reduction in tumor diameter ≥50% or tumor volume ≥80% had higher survival rates compared to patients with reduction in tumor diameter <%50 or tumor volume <%80, results were not statistically significant (p>0.05).
Conclusions: Demographic features of the patients, OS, EFS and prognostic factors were correlated with the literature. Radiologic changes after induction therapy may be a valuable prognostic factor in RMS patients. To evaluate the relationship between radiologic response and survival; new multi-centered studies on radiologic and functional imaging techniques with larger patient populations are required.
Keywords: Rhabdomyosarcoma, children, prognostic factors, radiologic response

Worst Case Scenario During Laparoscopic Sleeve Gastrectomy: Laparoscopic Lineer Stapler Remained Locked During Resection

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To propose a practical solution to a technical problem that is rarely encountered during bariatric surgery and may lead to dismal outcome, and to review this subject in conjunction with literature. A 46-year-old female patient with a body mass index of 44.8 kg/m2 had laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy for obesity. After the disection of stomach, a 36F esophagogastric bougie was inserted towards proximal part of pylorus. The laparoscopic linear stapler was inserted and remained locked after firing during the gastric resection stage. The staple arm was setup for the opposite movement of the blade, but could not be opened and the stapler stayed locked on the stomach. A new 15mm trocar was placed. The creation of sleeve was performed with a new linear stapler between the 36 F bougie and locked stapler. Bougie was pulled back to the esophagogastric junction, pylorus was compressed with laparoscopic intestinal clamp and methylene blue was injected through the bougie into the sleeved stomach. No leakage detected intraoperatively and gastric specimen was taken out of the abdomen with the locked stapler (Figure 1). There were no complication noticed during postoperative period. Surgical technical problems may be encountered during laparoscopic surgical procedures. In such a situation conversion the open surgery may be required. In this case presentation and review, although the linear stapler remained locked and unusabale, we successfully performed sleeve gastrectomy laparoscopically without conversion to the open surgery. Serious surgical complications can also be treated with minimally invasive surgical techniques in experienced centers.
Keywords: Bariatric surgery, complication, laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy, obesity

Audiological Evaluation of Healed COVID-19 Patients

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Aim: Viral infections may damage the peripheral and central auditory pathways, leading to decreased hearing sensitivity. In this study, it was aimed to examine the effects of infection on the auditory system in individuals with Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19), to determine the audiologically characteristic findings of individuals and to emphasize the importance of audiological follow-up.
Material and Methods: 41 COVID-19 infected and recovered individuals were included in the experimental group and 41 healthy individuals were included in the control group of the study. While 35 people in the experimental group showed mild to moderate symptoms, it was observed that 6 people did not show any symptoms. Audiometric and Immitancemetric Evaluation, Distortion Product (DPOAE) and Transient (TEOAE) Otoacoustic Emission, Auditory Brainstem Response (ABR) tests were applied to the individuals. Research data were analyzed with SPSS 24.0 program. Significance level was accepted as ($p<0.05$) in all tests.
Results: There was no significant difference in tympanometry types in the comparison between groups ($p>0.05$). Significant differences were observed in acoustic reflex thresholds, pure tone and high frequency audiometry thresholds of hearing, and Signal/Noise ratio of TEOAE and DPOAE measurements in individuals with COVID-19 ($p<0.05$). When the absolute latencies of waves I, III, V and I-III, I-V, III-V interpeak latencies were compared in ABR, no significant prolongation was found in the experimental group ($p>0.05$).
Conclusion: In the study, evidence of the presence and involvement of hearing loss in individuals with COVID-19 was sought and changes in individuals were revealed. In audiometric and immitansmetric evaluation, significant differences in TEOAE and DPOAE are the evidence of being observed an affection in the middle and inner ear. The finding of a pathology affecting the central auditory pathways of the coronavirus, which is thought to be neurotrophic, could not be obtained with the ABR test. By including patient group that has high level of disease and is hospitalized, it is thought for future studies to be interpreted more consistently.
Keywords: COVID-19; audiology; hearing loss; auditory brainstem response; coronavirus

Morphometric Anatomy of Pancreatic Ducts

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Aim: In our study, we aimed to provide data that will contribute to the interventions and surgeries to be applied to the region by making morphometric measurements of the ducts of the pancreas.
Materials and Methods: In our study, Magnetic Resonance Cholangiopancreatography (MRCP) images of 1302 patients obtained from a 1.5 T system (MAGNETOM Aera, Siemens Healthcare, Erlangen, Germany) device serving in the Radiology Department of Selçuk University Faculty of Medicine were retrospectively analyzed. Acute-chronic pancreatitis, stones or mud in the ducts, blunt-ending bile duct, tumor in the pancreas; mass; cyst; 1202 patients with atrophy or a history of surgery, younger than 18 years of age, or heavily artifacted on MRCP images were excluded from the study. The remaining 50 men and 50 women, a total of 100 patients, it was evaluated whether the Santorini canal (SC) was seen in the MRCP images and the union of the Wirsung canal (WC) with the common bile duct canal (BD). The diameters of the tail, body and head parts of the WC, in people who merge with BD; ampula vateri (AV) width and ductus pancreaticocholedochus (DPC) length were measured.
Results: It was determined that there was no statistically significant difference between genders in the diameter measurements of WC ($P > 0.05$). SC was seen in 36% of men and 20% of women. It was found that WC and BD converged in 39 patients, 15 male and 24 female. In 58 patients where WC and BD did not join, they were very close to each other and opened to the duodenum, while in 3 patients, the length between the points where WC and BD opened into the duodenum was 18.03mm; 16.12mm; 10.7mm was measured. In patients found to combine WC and BD; the mean AV width was 4.0±0.1mm in men and 3.5±0.7mm in women; the mean DPC length was measured as 6.8±1.7mm in men and 6.4±1.3mm in women.
Conclusion: In our study, we examined the pancreatic ducts by using today's technology. Unlike most of the morphometric values we obtained, we found that the WC opened into the duodenum higher than the BD 18.03mm, 16.12mm, 10.7mm in 3 patients where WC and BD did not converge.
Keywords: Pancreas, anatomy, Wirsung, Santorini, variation

A Rare Complication of Cholelithiasis: Perforation of the Gall Bladder to the Subcutaenous Tissue

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Cholelithiasis is a common disease. Perforation of the gall bladder is a rare complication of this common disease. It is usually intraabdominal. In this case presentation, a rare form of gall bladder perforation into the subcutaneous tissue and the treatment methods are presented.
Ninety-five-year-old male patient admitted to the general surgery outpatient clinic with a lump in the right upper abdominal wall. In the physical examination a non-tender mass measuring 8x5 cm in size is palpated. Abdominal computerized tomography revealed perforation of the gall bladder to the subcutaneous tissues with CRP of 100 and white blood cell count of 15,000. The patient could not undergo surgery because of his comorbidities. He underwent percutaneous drainage, and he was discharged with oral antibiotics. In the literature abscesses on the anterior abdominal wall related with cholelithiasis formed by the stones left in the subcutaneous tissues during the retrieval of the gall bladder from the abdomen. Percutaneous drainage and surgery could be utilized in patients with spontaneous perforation of the gall bladder to the subcutaneous tissues. Perforation of the gall bladder should be kept in mind in the differential diagnosis of masses in the upper abdominal wall.
Keywords: Perforation of the gall bladder, cholelithiasis, percutaneous drainage

Menstruation Pain in the Anterior Abdominal Wall: Endometriosis

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Aim: Endometriosis is defined as the presence and localization of functional endometrial tissue in a location other than the uterus. Although it is mostly seen in the pelvic region, especially around the gynecological organs, it can also be seen in the incision line after cesarean section. It is thought that its incidence has increased in parallel with the increase in the rate of cesarean section, especially in recent years. In this presentation, our aim is to present the patients who have undergone surgical treatment in our clinic with a diagnosis of anterior abdominal wall Endometriosis in the last 1 year.
Material and Methods: Our clinic became affiliated with a university medical faculty about 1 year ago. The surgeries performed were reviewed retrospectively. Two patients with anterior abdominal wall mass were operated with a preliminary diagnosis of Endometriosis. The data of these patients were obtained from computer records and pathology archives. The patients were evaluated in terms of age, duration of complaints, time after cesarean section, and length of stay.
Results: The first of the patients, 29 years old, gave birth by cesarean section about 4 years ago and for the last 2 years, she had a palpable mass on the incision line and pain in this area with menstruation. In the ultrasonic examination, it was reported as a 16*39 mm mass in the suprapubic region. Thick needle biopsy was performed with imaging guidance. When the result was compatible with endometriosis, she was taken to elective surgery. Macroscopically, the surgical margins were excised to be at least 1 cm clean. She was discharged on the 3rd postoperative day with good recovery. The other patient was 37 years old. There was no history of cesarean section but she had previously operated for intra-abdominal endometriosis. This time she described a mass in the incision line of previous operation and pain with menstruation. In magnetic resonance imaging, the size of the mass was 40*30 mm. Biopsy was not performed due to a previous pathology. Operated directly. In the excision abdominal wall that could not be closed primarily. Therefore the gap was closed using a composite mesh (dual mesh). She was discharged on the 6th post-operative day with good recovery.
Conclusion: Endometriosis is a condition that recurs with menstruation and negatively affects the quality of life in women. Endometriosis should be kept in mind in cases of cyclically recurrent abdominal pain with menstruation. Surgical margins should be removed with a clean area of at least 1 cm.
Keywords: Abdominal pain, endometriosis, menstrual cycle

Zona Zoster and HIV Positivity Should Be in the Differential Diagnosis of Acute Appendicitis?

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Aim: Zona Zoster Disease; Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) may appear as the first symptom of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome/AIDS. Diffuse lymphadenopathy may also be seen in patients with HIV. Lymphoid hyperplasia is the cause of acute appendicitis. In this article, we aimed to present a patient who was admitted to the clinic with a prediagnosis of acute appendicitis and had shingles on the anterior abdominal wall during follow-up.
Material and Methods: Laboratory findings, radiological results and consultation information were obtained from the patient file.
Results: A 34-year-old male patient with no known additional disease or specific history was admitted to the emergency department with abdominal pain. In his history, he said that he had pain and itching in lower quadrant for about 1 day, had no appetite. He had tenderness in the right lower quadrant and inguinal lymphadenopathy. The diameter of the appendix was measured as 9 mm in the abdominal ultrasonography. The patient was admitted to the general surgery clinic due to abdominal pain. In the follow-up, a rash lesion appeared along the dermatome towards the back and under the umbilicus in the right lower quadrant, and lymphadenopathy in the right inguinal region was painful. Was consulted to dermatology, vesicular lesions on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the right abdomen, involving the thoracic tenth and eleventh dermatomes, not crossing the midline, and forming groups on an erythematous background. He was diagnosed with zona zoster In the detailed examinations performed to investigate the underlying cause, Anti-HIV was suspected positive. The test was positive in referance laboratuvary. Follow-up, abdominal pain and lymphadenopathy completely disappeared. The skin lesions regressed, and the patient was discharged with recommendations on the 8th day of the follow-up, after being informed about the infectious diseases.
Conclusion: HIV should be kept in mind, shingles caused by weakening of the immune system, painful lymphadenopathie.
Keywords: Shingles, acute appendicitis, HIV

The Incidence of the Zygomatico-orbital Foramen and The Importance of Its Location in Surgical Approaches

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Aim: The present study aimed to reveal the frequency of the zygomatico-orbital foramen (ZOF) in the orbital surface of zygomatic bone, its location, and its connection with the zygomatico-orbital foramen (ZFF) and zygomaticotemporal foramen (ZTF).
Material and Methods: Ethics committe eapproval of our study was received by the Istanbul Medical Faculty Clinical Research Ethics Committee. Fifty (27 right; 23 left) hemicraniums of Istanbul University, Department of Anatomy of unknown gender were included in the study. Connections with ZOF were determined by passing fine wire through ZTF and ZFF. The closest point of the ZOF to the orbital rim was measured. The distance from the area used for retrobulbar injections (defined as the point where the 1/3 inferolateral edge and 2/3 inferomedial edge of the aditus orbitalis intersect.) to the ZOF was measured. All measurements were measured with a digital caliper and the data were evaluated with SPPS v.21.
Results: The number of ZOF was found 46 (51.68%) on the right and 43 (48.32%) on the left side. ZOF, was found to be single in 18 (36%) orbits, double in 16 (32%) orbits, 3 (18%) in 9 orbits, and 4 (6%) in 3 orbits. ZOF was absent in 4 (8%) orbits. Of 89 ZOFs, 37 (20 right; 17 left) were found to be associated with (via a channel) ZFF and 16 (8 right; 8 left) with ZTF. It was noted that 36 (18 right; 18 left) ZOF had no connection with any foramina. The closest distance of ZOF to the orbital rim was 4.54+2.33 mm and the distance to the retrorobulbar injection area was 7.89+2.98 mm.
Conclusion: The location and variations of FZO may be helpful in preventing complications during retrobulbar injection, lateral orbitotomy approach for intraorbital tumors, and during surgical interventions such as repair of zygomatic fractures.
Keywords: Zygomatico-orbital foramen; zygomaticofacial foramen; zygomaticotemporal foramen; zygomatic bone; retrobulbar injection

An Extremely Rare Case: Infected Fistula Between Abdominal Wall and Vulva

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In this case report, we wanted to present an extremely rare patient with an infected fistula between the anterior abdominal wall and the vulva. A 67-year-old patient presented with swelling and discharge from the vulva. The patient had a history of type 2 diabetes mellitus and hypertension. There was no history of vulvar trauma, surgery or foreign body. In her gynecological examination, seropurulent discharge from the right labium majus, from the fistula opening in the 0.5 cm region, and hyperemia and edema, consistent with cellulite, extending to the right femoral region were observed. No connection was observed between the fistula opening to the right labium majus and the vagina. Rectal examination and both Bartolin lodges were normal. C-reactive protein: 3 mg/dl, VDRL: negative. In magnetic resonance imaging, the abscess tract extended from the right labium majus in the vulva to the inguinal region and from there to the muscle and subcutaneous planes of the anterior abdominal wall; There was no connection with the intra-abdominal organs. Vaginal swab and abscess culture results were negative. Ertapenem treatment was started by consulting infectious diseases. Despite antibiotic treatment for 15 days, due to the continuation of seropurulent drainage from the mouth of the fistula, approximately 15 cm. the fistula tract was dissected and removed together with the general surgery team. The skin was left open, filled with rifampicin and furacin tampons, and closed with a wet dressing. On the 5th postoperative day, a hemovac drain was placed and the skin was closed primarily. The drain was removed on the 14th postoperative day. The pathology result was inflammatory granulation tissue. Since the subcutaneous anatomy of the vulva can facilitate the rapid spread of the vulvar abscess to the surrounding tissues, early diagnosis and treatment are important. The use of ineffective antibiotics or delaying necessary surgical debridement can lead to much more difficult situations. The use of a multidisciplinary team approach in treatment provides a shorter and more effective treatment result.
Keywords: Vulvar abscess, cellulitis, vulvar fistula

The Effect of Posture and Breathing Exercises on Balance and Body Awareness in Geriatric Individuals

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Aim: The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of posture and breathing exercises on balance and body awareness in geriatric individuals.
Materials and Methods: Eighty healthy geriatric individuals over 65 years of age were included in the study. Individuals were divided into two groups as exercise (n=40) and control (n=40) by a simple randomized method. The control group was told to walk at a normal pace for half an hour a day. Posture and breathing exercises were given to the exercise group once a day for 3 days a week for 8 weeks. Individuals were evaluated in terms of balance and body awareness before and after treatment. Physical activity scale for the elderly (PASE) was used to assess physical activity, EQ-5D quality of life scale and EQ-5D Vas score, body awareness questionnaire (VFA) for body awareness and Berg balance scale were used to assess quality of life.
Results: The individuals participating in the study were evaluated in terms of physical characteristics and respiratory frequency. It was observed that the individuals in both groups were similar in terms of age, height, body weight, body composition and respiratory frequency ($p>0.05$).
Result: Groups; The similarity of gender, occupation, education level, respiratory frequency characteristics prevented balance and body awareness results from being affected by these factors. The results obtained from the study showed that posture and breathing exercises have a positive effect on balance and body awareness in elderly individuals. Considering the pre- and post-exercise scores of the physical activity scale, there was a significant increase in both groups, but there was no significant difference between the exercise and control groups.
Keywords: Aging, physical activity, balance, body awareness, exercise, posture and breathing exercise

Morphometric Examination of Internal Carotid Artery of Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and Patients With Hypertension: A Radio Anatomic Study Based on Computed Tomography Angiography Findings

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Aim: Internal carotis artery (ICA) supplies most of the ipsilateral cerebral hemisphere, eye and accessory formations, frontal region, and part of the nasal cavity. In our study, we aim to contribute to clinical evaluations by examining the relationship of morphological features of ICA with diseases affecting cerebral blood circulation such as type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and hypertension.
Material and Methods: The study was carried out by retrospective morphometric analysis of Computerized Tomographic Angiography (CTA) images of 100 people aged between 40 and 65 years. Individuals were divided into four groups as patients with hypertension (group 1), patients with T2DM (group 2), patients with hypertension and T2DM (group 3), and healthy control group (group 4). The length and diameter measurements of the cervical, petrous, cavernous and terminal segments of the ICA were made and recorded using 3D CTA images.
Results: In both male and female patients, right and left petrous, cavernous and terminal segments of ICA for Group 1, right and left cervical and left cavernous for Group 3, left cervical, right and left petrous, right and left cavernous and right terminal segments for Group 4 while there was a statistically significant difference in the diameter measurements of the segments of the ICA ($p<0.05$), we did not find a statistical difference in all segments of the ICA between men and women in all four groups ($p>0.05$).
Conclusion: We think that knowing the diameter measurements of the cervical, petrous, cavernous and terminal segments of the ICA in patients with hypertension and T2DM will both guide the radio-anatomical evaluations to be made and increase the level of microanatomical knowledge in the surgical treatment of the artery.
Keywords: Internal Carotid Artery, Computed Tomographic Angiography, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Hypertension

Evaluation of Postgraduate and Doctorate Graduates from the Department of Anatomy in Turkey in the Last 10 Years in Terms of Gender, Undergraduate Graduation and Advisor Title

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Aim: The purpose of this study is by examine at master's, doctoral, and medical specialization theses completed in the anatomy department between 2010 and 21; is to evaluate which gender is more prevalent among the graduates, from which areas of the anatomy department is more preferred and what title of their advisor of the graduates have during graduates' studentship.
Material and Methods: In the study, 659 graduates theses master's, doctorate, and medical specialization in the Department of Anatomy registered at the National Thesis Center between 2010 and 2021 were included. If an individual has both a master's and a doctorate thesis, they were both included in the research.
Results: Of the 659 graduates examined in the study, 41 percent of whom were men and 59 percent of whom were women. 63 percent master's theses, 29 percent doctoral theses, and 8 percent in medical specialist fields were among the existing theses. Doctors make 15% of the advisors, Associate Professors make 21%, and Professors make 64%. The highest rate of master graduates belongs to undergraduate graduates of Physiotherapy and rehabilitation with 46%. Physiotherapy is followed by Nursing with 17% and biology graduates with 15%. The highest proportion of doctoral graduates consists of medicine with 31%, Biology with 22%, Veterinary Medicine with 14% and physiotherapy and rehabilitation with 13%.
Conclusion: In Turkey, women are 19 percent more likely than men to have finished a master's degree, doctorate, or medical specialty thesis in the Department of Anatomy in the last ten years. With 33 percent of graduates evaluated in terms of undergraduate graduates, physiotherapy and rehabilitation has the highest rate. Among the faculty members who serve as consultants, professors cover the widest part, with 64%.
Keywords: Anatomy graduation, gender, undergraduate graduation, advisor title

Elimination of Possible Effects of Chloroquine on Neuron-HUVEC Culture with Ginseng

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Aim: COVID-19 is a disease that has emerged worldwide and has turned into a pandemic. Known anti-viral drugs such as chloroquine have been used to quickly respond to the pandemic. However, the side effects of these drugs, especially on neurons, are not yet clear. In our study, we aimed to examine the effects of chloroquine used in COVID-19 disease on the in vitro blood-brain barrier model and the neuroprotective response of ginseng, a herbal agent, to these effects.
Material and Methods: In our study, co-culture was carried out using neurons from the brand ThermoFisher, Gibco™ (catalog no: A1084001), and HUVEC cells obtained from the medical pharmacology department of Ataturk University. Plates were treated with chloroquine (10, 20, 40 and 80μM), ginseng (1, 10, 100 and 500μg/mL), chloroquine+ginseng (10μM+1μg/mL, 20μM+10μg/mL, 40μM+100μg/mL, 80μM+500μg/mL) doses for 48 hours, when cells reached sufficient density. Results are presented with MTT, TAS, TOS, and Total Thiol analyses.
Results: It was shown by MTT analysis that chloroquine decreased the viability to 19% in the co-culture line depending on the increasing dose. Ginseng 1μg/mL (88%) and 10μg/mL (86%) are pure doses that provide the best protection. In the ginseng+chloroquine combination groups, the best protection was seen in ginseng 1μg/mL and ginseng 10μg/mL and chloroquine combinations. In the antioxidant and oxidant results, it was determined that chloroquine decreased the antioxidant level and increased the oxidant level depending on the increasing dose. There was no significant decrease in antioxidant levels of chloroquine+ginseng combinations. The oxidant level increased as the combination doses increased. Thiol analysis also increased with increasing dose, paralleling the oxidant level of chloroquine. It was shown that the best protection in thiol level of the combination groups was at ginseng 1μg/mL and ginseng 10μg/mL doses.
Conclusion: In the results, we obtained in our study, provides a neuroprotective effect by eliminating oxidative substances through the ginsenosides contained in ginseng. In addition, ginseng positively affects the neuronal side effects of chloroquine used in COVID-19. However, the same protective effect was not achieved with increasing doses of ginseng. Especially in ginseng 100 and 500μg/mL doses, vitality and antioxidant levels decreased; It was observed that oxidant and thiol levels decreased. Briefly, it is thought that the right dose and combination, will positively affect the side effects of drugs and contribute to preventive medicine.
Keywords: Co-Culture, COVID-19, Ginseng, Chloroquine

Sudden Sensorineural Hearing Loss Secondary to COVID-19 Vaccine

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Sudden sensorineural hearing loss (SSHL) is an otorhinolaryngology emergency. Many factors such as viral infections, autoimmunity and stress are blamed in its etiology. A case presented with unilateral sudden hearing loss that occured after mRNA vaccine, which is known to have a strong immune response in the body, and no other possible pathology was detected in the etiological investigation.
Keywords: Hearing loss, COVID-19, mRNA Vaccine

The Effect of Nurses Social Support Perceptions and Hope Levels on Fertility Motivation

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Aim: The nursing profession is a stress-intensive profession, working in shifts, and the concept of vacation differs from other professions. Due to the working environment, conditions and form, problems related to child care may occur, their need for social support increases and it is thought that this situation may affect fertility motivations. With this descriptive and analytical study, it was aimed to examine nurses' perceptions of social support, hope levels and fertility motivations.
Material and Methods: The population of the research consisted of 450 nurses working in a state hospital and 206 nurses were included in the sample of the research. Institutional permission was obtained from Kırşehir Provincial Health Directorate and state hospital and ethics committee approval from Kırşehir Ahi Evran University Non-Interventional Ethics Committee before the study. Data were collected online between February and April 2021 with the descriptive information form, the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS), the Persistent Hope Scale (PHS), and the Motivation to Have a Child Scale (MHCS). The data were analyzed with the SPSS 24 package program, and descriptive statistics (such as number, percentage, mean, standard deviation) were used in presenting the data. The conformity of the data to the normal distribution was examined with the Shapiro-Wilk test, it was found to show normal distribution, and the Independent T test, One-Way Analysis of Variance, Pearson Correlation tests and Post-Hoc analyzes were performed for further analysis.
Results: Of the nurses included in the research, 69% are women, 33.8% are between the ages of 20-25, 56% are married, 72.7% are undergraduate graduates, and 65.7% have income equal to their expenses. The mothers of 98.1% of the nurses are alive, 53.8% of them live in different provinces, 64.6% of them have a close relationship with their mother, 86.1% of them have their fathers alive, 59.1% It was determined that he lived in the same city with his father, and 59.6% had a close relationship with his father. Looking at the working year of the nurses participating in the study, it was found that 28.7% of them were 16 years or more. Marital status, working status of spouse and relationship with parents in nurses' MSPSS subscale and scale total score averages; age and economic status in PHS subscale and scale total score averages; It was determined that there was a statistically significant difference between the groups in terms of gender and spouse's occupation in the Positive MHCS subscales, and gender, marital status, education level and employment status of the spouse in the Negative MHCS subscale ($p<0.05$). It was found that there was a weak level of positive correlation between PHS and MSPSS, and a very weak level of positive correlation between MSPSS and Positive MHCS.
Conclusion: According to the research findings, it can be said that social support perceptions, hope levels and childbearing motivations of nurses affect each other at a weak level and it is recommended to conduct advanced studies.
Keywords: Social support, hope, fertility motivation, nurse

A Rare Cause of Postoperative Fever: Malaria

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Postoperative fever can occur due to various infectious or noninfectious causes. The most common causes of the fever that occurs in the first week of surgery include surgical region, urinary tract, lung and catheter related infections caused by hospital-acquired microorganisms. Detailed evaluation should be made when investigating the etiology of postoperative fever. In this case presentation, a rare cause of postoperative fever, Malaria, was reported in a patient who underwent Laparoscopic histerectomy surgery. It should be kept in mind that infection sources other surgical area infections may cause postoperative fever and the endemic diseases in the places where the patient lives or travels to should be taken into account.
Keywords: Malaria, postoperative fever

In General Surgery, in Contrast to the Pandemic Period; Increased Breast Cancer Screening With COVID-19 Vaccine

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Aim: The aim of the study, besides the effect of the pandemic period on general surgery; it is to emphasize that the COVID-19 vaccine also leads to consequences that may be of interest to surgery.
Material and Methods: An inference was reached by evaluating the studies on the COVID-19 pandemic, which continues to occupy a large place on the agenda, together with our general overview and clinical experience in general surgery outpatients.
Results: Approximately 75 patients apply to the General Surgery Outpatient Clinic in a day, and an average of 25 of them are breast surgery outpatients. About 20% of the patients who applied to breast surgery recently, applied to the hospital because arm pain and axillary lymph node developed a few weeks after the COVID-19 vaccine, and the lymph node persisted despite the decrease in pain within 3-4 days; it was observed that most of them stated that they came for breast cancer screening rather than active complaints.
Conclusion: It is known that COVID-19 infection is related to general surgery as it affects many organ systems, especially the gastrointestinal system. There are also publications on malignant screenings that are disrupted due to COVID-19. With possible negativities of axillary lymph node development; It is seen that the application of patients to the surgical outpatient clinic with the COVID-19 vaccine leads to an increase in the participation of the society in breast cancer screening programs. In line with these clinical observations, in the study, the COVID-19 vaccine, just like in the COVID-19 viremia; It is emphasized that it may be important to elaborate with further studies that it leads to many other results that may be of interest to general surgery.
Keywords: General surgery, Breast cancer screening, COVID-19 pandemic, COVID-19 vaccine

Submandibular Settled Multinodular Ectopic Thyroid Tissue

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Thyroid tissue is the first endocrine gland to develop from the foramen cecum at the base of the primitive pharynx at the 3rd embryonal week. It migrates to normal localization via the thyroglossal duct at 8th embryonal week. In this process, ectopic thyroid tissue (ETT) is observed secondary to the deterioration of migration. ETT is mostly seen in neck and especially in sublingual region. While ETT is usually located in midline of the neck, it may rarely occur in lateral parts. Differential diagnosis of ETT in neck includes inflammatory, benign and malignant masses. Ultrasonography (US), computed tomography (CT), scintigraphy and magnetic resonance (MRI) may help in diagnosis. In this study, we aimed to present multinodular ETT with residual thyroid gland, which is in the differential diagnosis of neck masses. A 36-year-old female presented with left submandibular mass that had been present for years. The mass didn't show significant increase in-size. Patient underwent thyroidectomy 15 years ago for multinodular goiter. Laboratory values were normal. US showed residual thyroid tissue in normal gland location and also a well-circumscribed, vascularized, heterogeneous nodular mass measuring 3x4 cm in left submandibular region. CT and MRI examinations confirmed US findings. To make the differential diagnosis, Tc-99m thyroid scintigraphy was obtained. It showed the mass in submandibular region that has similar uptake of radioactivity with normal thyroid tissue. ETT is the most common thyroid dysgenesis(48-61%) and was observed in 7-10% of post-mortem studies in asymptomatic population. 70% of patients don't have normally located thyroid tissue. The most common ETT localization is in the sublingual region (70%). It can also be located in the submandibular, aortic wall, intrathymic, retropharyngeal, intracardiac, esophageal and intraabdominal. We presented a case with ETT and residual thyroid tissue in normal location. Malignancies and nodular lesions may develop from ectopic tissues. In these cases, differential diagnosis becomes difficult due to the heterogeneity. Although imaging methods are helpful in diagnosis, Tc-99m scintigraphy is generally used to confirm. Certain diagnosis can be made by pathological examination. These patients can be followed-up or operated if necessary. ETT, which has a different treatment algorithm and is mostly a benign pathology, should also be kept in mind in the differential diagnosis of neck masses.
Keywords: Ectopic thyroid, multinodular goiter, thyroid scintigraphy

The Relationship Between Body Image and Interest in Cosmetic Procedures with Sexual Satisfaction

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Aim: Physical appearance is considered an integral component of sexuality for both men and women. Decreases in physical liking can negatively affect sexual function and disruptions in sexual life can cause distortions in body perception. However, the association of flawless beauty with desirability in sexual, social, and professional fields imposed by the cosmetics industry and advertisements may cause the physical appearance to rise in importance. This may be a reason for the increase in cosmetic procedures in recent years. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between body image and interest in cosmetic procedures with sexual satisfaction in women.
Material and Methods: Married female individuals aged ≥18 who applied to the cosmetic unit between December 2019 and March 2020 were included in the study. The control group consisted of women who had never had cosmetic procedures. A questionnaire investigating the demographic characteristics, reasons for applying or not applying to cosmetics, and the Women's Sexual Satisfaction Scale (WSSS) and Body-Cathexis Scale (BCS) were used. In the power analysis, the minimum number for each group was 23.
Results: The study included a total of 54 people with 29 cosmetic applications and 25 without. The mean age of the control group was 40.3±8.2, and the other 38.6±6.7 (p=0.409). There was no difference between the groups in demographic characteristics (p>0.05). The WSSS score of those who had cosmetic procedures was 115.8±21, it was 116.4±18.3 for those who did not (p = 0.906). The BCS score of those who had cosmetic procedures was 95.2±29.6, it was 100.5±28.3 for those who did not (p=0.511). While there was a negative correlation between WSSS score and age (r=0.457, p=0.13), no correlation with BCS (r=-252, p=0.188). The reasons for having cosmetic procedures were to be happy (34.5%), to look beautiful and attractive (27.6), to look young (17.2%), to look healthy and clean (10.3%), the reason for not having them done was not needing them (56%), finding it expensive (32%) and not believing it would be effective (12%).
Conclusion: Our study revealed that different conditions beyond physical inclinations may affect sexual satisfaction, and further research is needed.
Keywords: Sexual satisfaction, woman, body image

Healthy Nutrition Obsession (Orthorexia Nervosa) and Its Relationship with Diet Quality in Primary Health Care Workers in Isparta

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Aim: This research was carried out with the aim of evaluating the relationship between healthy nutrition obsession (orthorexia nervosa) and diet quality in primary health care workers in Isparta.
Material and Methods: The study was conducted in a cross-sectional type with 137 health care providers working in the primary care in Isparta. The sociodemographic characteristics, dietary habits, physical activities and food consumption of the participants were questioned with a questionnaire form applied by face-to-face interview method. Orthorexia Nervosa Rating Scale (ORTO-11) was used to determine the healthy eating obsession tendencies of the participants, Healthy Eating Index-2015 (SYI-2015) was used to determine participants diet quality and A 3-day food consumption record was taken to determine participants nutritional status. Total calory intake and nutritional values was calculated with the "Nutrition Information Systems Package Program (BEBİS 8.2)". The data were analyzed using the IMB SPSS Statistic 22.0 package program. In the analyses, data were analyzed with descriptive statistics and hypothesis tests. Chi-square test and t test were used. For further analysis, logistic regression analysis was performed. Statistical significance value was taken as p<0.05
Results: Of the research group, 29.2% were men and 70.8% were women. It was observed that 24.1% of the research group had an orthorexia nervosa. Of the research group, 65.0% had poor diet quality, while 35.0% had to be improved. Variables associated with poor diet quality: (gender [risk: being male], education [risk: postgraduate], occupation [risk: being a doctor], alcohol consumption, snacking [risk: not consuming snacks]. Poor diet quality was seen 2.90 times (95% CI=1.35-6.24; p=0.006) more in physicians compared to non-physicians. It was determined that it was seen 4.28 times more (95% CI=1.81-10.17; p=0.001) in those who did not consume snacks compared to those who did.
Conclusion: Primary health care workers play an important role in raising awareness, to gaining health nutrition habit; diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases. Health workers and the society should be educate about healthy nutrition practices.
Keywords: Diet quality; orthorexia nervosa; nutrition and dietetics; ORTO-11; SYİ-2015

Gender Risks in Premature Infants

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Aim: While the relationship of some diseases with gender has been defined in adults, there are insufficient data on the effect of gender on neonatal morbidity and mortality, especially in premature infants. Our study aimed to investigate whether gender affects the morbidity and mortality of premature infants born under <1500 g.
Materials and Methods: Our study was conducted in very low birth weight premature infants born <1500 g, admitted to the neonatal intensive care unit between February 2019 and May 2020. Demographic and clinical characteristics of the patients were recorded. Demographic and clinical characteristics, including premature morbidity and mortality, were compared between boys and girls.
Results: A total of 512 premature infants were included in the study. Of the included patients, 268 (52.3%) were male, and 244 (47.7%) were female. Severe intraventricular hemorrhage was found to be significantly higher in male gender (n=34, 12.6%) and female gender (n=13, 5.3%) (p=0.003). Mortality was significantly higher in males (n=69, 25.7%) than females (n=38, 15.5%) (p=0.004). Results were similar between the groups in terms of the gestational week, birth weight, and other demographic and clinical characteristics (p>0.05).
Conclusion: The male gender may be risky in terms of severe intraventricular hemorrhage and mortality in premature infants. This may be because sex-specific differences in microvascular blood flow and vasodilatory capacity affect circulation in the transition period.
Keywords: Gender, premature, intraventricular hemorrhage, mortality

Evaluation of the Effect of Patient Education in Improving Urine Culture Contamination Rates

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Aim: We aimed to observe changes in the urine culture contamination rates by training patients on sample taking for urine culture at Afyonkarahisar Health Sciences University (AFSU) Medical Faculty Hospital.
Material and Methods: 1152 samples sent from outpatient clinics admitted to the Medical Microbiology laboratory between 20.09.2019 and 8.12.2019 were evaluated retrospectively. Between 9-31.12.2019, outpatients were informed by the students via brochures and verbal trainings about getting an accurate urine culture and 226 urine cultures were evaluated. Contamination was evaluated according to the KLİMUD "Application Guidelines for Medical Microbiologists from Clinical Sample to Final Report". Distribution of the contaminated samples according to age, gender and clinics and contamination rates were compared. Statistical analysis was performed with the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 21.0 package program. p< 0.05 was considered statistically significant.
Results: Between 20.09.2019 and 31.12.2019, of 1378 urine cultures accepted to the laboratory, 206 (15.0%) had growth, 863 (62.6%) did not grow, 309 (22.4%) were evaluated as contamination. There was a significant difference in favor of female gender in contamination (p=0.01). High contamination rates observed in Obstetrics and Gynecology, Infectious Diseases and Pediatrics Outpatient Clinics. Of 1152 specimens before training, 168 (14.6%) had growth, 520 (45.1%) did not grow, 264 (22.9%) were contaminated. When evaluated according to age, the contamination rate was highest in the 0-3 age group (26.4%). After the training 38 (16.8%) of the 226 samples showed growth, 143 (63.3%) did not grow, 45 (19.9%) were considered as contamination.
Conclusion: It is important to reduce urine culture contamination in terms of shortening the diagnosis process and patient compliance with treatment. Educating women will also affect sample collection in pediatric patients. Planning education with multidisciplinary approaches should be considered as a regulatory preventive action in order to reduce the urinary contamination rate, which is one of the quality indicators.
Keywords: Urine specimen collection; education; quality assurance

The Association of Unaffected Upper Extremity Functions with Trunk Control, Level of Independence and Quality of Life in Hemiplegic Patients

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Aim: In stroke patients, ipsilateral upper extremity is generally accepted as the unaffected side and it is assumed that there is no neurological involvement in this extremity. However, various studies have shown that the unaffected upper extremity also suffers from loss of function compared to healthy individuals. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship of unaffected upper extremity functions with trunk control, level of independence and quality of life in hemiplegic patients.
Material and Methods: 30 hemiplegic patients (age=53.50±15.66 years) were included in the study. Nine-Hole Peg Test (9HPT), Box and Block Test (BBT), Simple Shoulder Test (SST), Quick Disabilities of the Arm, Shoulder and Hand Score (Quick DASH), Upper Extremity Functional Index (UEFI), Trunk Impairment Scale (TIS), Functional Independence Measure (FIM), Stroke-Specific Quality of Life Scale (SSQOL) and Barthel Index (BI) assessments were applied in this patients.
Results: A statistically significant moderate correlation was found between the unaffected upper extremity functions and trunk control (Rho=0.679 p=0.001) and quality of life (Rho=0,674 p=0,001). A statistically significant and strong correlation was found between unaffected upper extremity functions and level of independence (Rho=0.755 p=0.001) and activities of daily living (Rho=0.779 p=0.001). In addition, a statistically significant moderate correlation was found between patients' brunnstrom stages and unaffected upper extremity functions (Rho=0.743 p=0.001).
Conclusion: In stroke patients, functions of the upper extremity which is considered unaffected, differ between patients. Unaffected upper extremity functions are associated with brunnstrom stage, trunk control, activities of daily living, level of independence and quality of life. Based on these results, it can be recommended that the presumed unaffected upper extremity should be evaluate and include in the rehabilitation program in hemiplegic patients.
Keywords: Stroke; hemiplegia, hemiplegic upper extremity; unaffected arm

Some Biochemical Results of Patients Intensive Care Units with The Diagnosis of Covid-19

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Aim: In the study, it was aimed to evaluate some socio-demographic and some biochemical data of COVID-19 patients who were followed in the intensive care unit of a university hospital.
Materials and Methods: In a retrospective single-center study, records of 105 patients with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 in the COVID-19 intensive care units at a University Hospital between March and May 2020 were reviewed.
Results: The mean age of the patients in the study was 68.83±13.04. 40.0% of the patients were female and 60.0% were male. While 59.0% of the patients in the intensive care unit were discharged, 41.0% died. 69.5% of the patients had blood glucose level, 56.2% blood urea nitrogen (BUN), 60.0% creatine level, 30.5% aspartate aminotransferase (AST), 15.2% lysine aminotransferase (ALT), 62.9% C-Reactive Protein (CRP), 25.7% Alkaline phosphatase (ALP), 54.3% Troponin level, 15.2% creatine kinase myocardium (CK-MB), it was determined that 37.1% had an increased ferritin level, 48.6% had an increased D-Dimer and 60.0% had an increased fibrogen level.
Conclusion: The research findings reflect the results of a single hospital. In the study, almost all of the patients in the intensive care unit were elderly and 41.0% died. It was determined that there were changes in some biochemical values of the patients. It was observed that the parameters that changed were especially in kidney, liver functions and coagulation values.
Keywords: pandemic, coronavirus, intensive care

An Atypical Case of Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy

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Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy (TC), which is present in 1.7-2.2% of patients presenting with acute coronary syndrome, was first described in 1990 by Hikaru Sato et al. Apart from classical TC cases with apical and midventricular ballooning in the left ventricle, atypical variants have also been described. A 50-year-old female patient presented to the emergency department with complaints of numbness in the hands and feet, headache, and blurred vision after the discussion. In the routine examinations of the patient, no pathology was detected except thrombocytosis. After developing chest pain in the follow-up of the patient whose brain CT and MRI were normal, ST elevation was detected in the inferior leads in her ECG, and she was admitted to the coronary intensive care unit with the prediagnosis of acute inferior MI. Coronary angiography was found to be normal, and left ventriculography could not be performed due to agitation during the procedure. In the ECHO of the patient, EF: 50% and inferior akinesia were observed. When the patient was in menopause, psychogenic triggering factors, normal coronary arteries, ECG and ECHO images were evaluated together, it was thought that she might be atypical TC. EF was 65% in the ECHO performed in the control after discharge, and no segmental wall motion defect was observed. TC is an important clinical entity because of its clinical resemblance to acute coronary syndrome after stress factor. The clinical presentation is mostly chest pain, and ECGs of patients show precordial ST segment elevation or diffuse T wave negativity. Detection of normal coronary arteries in coronary angiography and left ventriculography are the gold standard for diagnosis. Although the pathophysiology is not clear, cardiotoxicity caused by the increase in plasma catecholamines is blamed. Coronary vasospasm and regional contraction of the left ventricle typically cause an apical ballooning appearance on ventriculography. Our case was an atypical takotsubo with akinesia of only the inferior wall of the ventricle. Although acute coronary syndrome is considered primarily in patients who present to the emergency department with chest pain, the differential diagnosis is very important and TC, which is rare, should be considered in the differential diagnosis due to its clinical similarity.
Keywords: Takotsubo, Cardiomyopathy, coronary syndrome, angiography, chest pain

Ramipril-Induced Angioedema of The Lips and Tongue: A Case Report

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Angioedema is a life threatening emergency with diverse etiologies and angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEI) are one among them. ACEI are widely prescribed for patients as a nephroprotector drug or to treat hypertension. ACEI-induced angioedema is characterized by sudden-onset swelling of the mucous membrane, skin, or both. It may occur only in the form of edema of the. lips and tongue. A 52 years old, white women admitted to the emergency department with swelling of her lips and tongue. She had systemic hypertension for 4 years and used Valsartan hydrochlorothiazide 160/12.5mg until two days ago, her treatment was changed to 10mg ramipril for the last two days. She has hashimato thyroiditis and asthma, she uses levothyroxine 25mg and inhaled steroids. It was learned that she did not use alcohol and tobacco and did not have any drug allergies, and had never experienced such a situation before. The patient did not have respiratory distress, laboratory findings and examination of the respiratory system and other systems were normal. 80mg of methylprednisolone in 500ml of 0.9% NaCl iv and 45.5mg of Pheniramine hydrogen maleate were administered im to the patient and she was taken to the observation room. At 2 hours after the treatment, the patient's edema regressed, Ramipril was discontinued, and amlodipine 10mg was started instead, and she was discharged. Angioedema induced by ACEI is a rare and clinical presentation varies with lips, tongue, oropharinyx and larynx as the most common areas. The presence of angioedema during treatment requires immediate withdrawal of treatment due to the risk of serious complications. ACEI are usually considered safe drugs, but angioedema can cause severe respiratory distress and death. Therefore, clinicians should be aware of this potential adverse effect of treatment.
Keywords: Angioedema, Ramipril, ACE inhibitor

Evaluation of University Students' Social Media Use and Psychological Well-Being

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Aim: The present study aimed to analyze the social media usage and psychological well-being levels of students studying in different faculties and departments of a university.
Material and Methods: In the study, Social Media Addiction Scale-Adult Form, which was validated and reliable by Şahin and Yağcı (2017), was used in the study. The highest score that can be obtained from the scale is 100 and the lowest score is 20. A high score is considered to be perceived as "social media addict". In addition, the Psychological Well-Being Scale developed by Diener et al. to measure socio-psychological well-being and adapted into Turkish by Telef (2011; 2013) was used. The highest score that can be obtained from the scale is 56, and the lowest score is 8. A high score is considered to have many psychological resources and strengths. Forms were applied to the participants through communication channels such as messages and e-mails. A total of 185 students studying in different departments and faculties of the university participated in the research.
Results: In the study, the average score of the participating students' social media use levels was found to be 53.1±11.965, while the average score of their psychological well-being level was 40.1±9.520. In the study, the average daily social media usage time of the participating students was 4.43±2.832 hours.
Conclusion: While the students who participated in the research used social media for an average of 5 hours a day, it was seen that the evaluation levels of social media addictions were not very high. In addition, it has been evaluated that the students are at a certain power level in terms of psychology.
Keywords: Social media; Psychological well-being; Student

Frequency of HELLP Syndrome Among Preeclamptic Pregnant Women

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Aim: The aim of this study is to determine the frequency of pregnant women diagnosed with HELLP (Hemolysis, Elevated Liver enzymes and Low Platelets) syndrome among preeclamptic pregnant women who gave birth in our clinic within the last six months.
Material and Methods: Using the automation system, all pregnant women who gave birth between November 2020 and May 2021 were reviewed and preeclamptic pregnant women were identified. The patient files of preeclamptic pregnant women were examined in detail and those diagnosed with HELLP syndrome were separated. Demographic, clinical and laboratory data of these pregnant women were recorded and necessary statistical analyzes were performed.
Results: Between these dates, a total of 3748 pregnant women gave birth. 2570 (68.5%) of these deliveries were vaginally, 1178 (31.4%) were delivered abdominally. Although 336 pregnants (8.9%) were diagnosed with preeclampsia, the data of 284 (7.5%) were reached. While 42.9% (122/284) of the preeclamptic pregnant women included in the study met the criteria for severe preeclampsia, also 36 (12.6%) were diagnosed with HELLP syndrome. The mean age of these pregnant women was 29.0 ± 6.8 years, and their body mass index (BMI) was 28.6 ± 2.3 kg/m2. Contrary to expectations, most of them are nulliparous and the rate is 63.8% (23/36). Eight (61.5%) of 13 multiparous pregnant women had a history of preeclampsia. Four pregnant women (11.1%) had additional systemic disease. Two of them have hypothyroidism, one has asthma and the other has epilepsy. Diagnosis was made before delivery in 88.8% (32/36) of the pregnant women, and the diagnosis week was 27.6±5.1 and the birth week was 28.7±4.7. Most of the deliveries (80.5%) were performed by abdominal delivery. The birth weight of the babies was 1098±620 gr, and the 1st minute apgar: 3.88±2.26, the 5th minute apgar: 5.66±2.44. The rates of referral to the intensive care unit for both mothers and babies are quite high.
Conclusion: HELLP syndrome should be considered among preeclamptic pregnant women, especially among those diagnosed with severe preeclampsia. Although it was seen mostly in nulliparous pregnants in this study, one should be alert in terms of diagnosis, especially in multiparas with a history of preeclampsia. Although the diagnosis of most of them is prenatal, postnatal follow-up of especially severe preeclamptic pregnants is important for diagnosis. The deliveries of these pregnant women are mostly performed abdominally in the preterm period. The rates of referral to intensive care in both mothers and infants are quite high.
Keywords: Preeclampsia, HELLP syndrome, Birth week, Birth weight, Intensive care unit

Polysomnography Findings in the Geriatric Age Group

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Aim: To examine the changes in sleep parameters related to sex between the patients over 65 years old and younger group.
Material and Methods: Total of 293 patients who applied to the sleep clinic with complaints such as snoring, cessation of breathing during sleep, and excessive daytime sleepiness and whose Polysomnography(PSG) were taken were included in the study. Of these patients, 71 people were in the group over 65(Male:43,Female:28) and 222 people(Male:139,Female:83) were in the group between the ages of 45-60.The medical histories of the patients were retrospectively scanned from the patient files.Among the PSG parameters, Total Sleep Time, Sleep Efficiency(%), REM sleep time, NREM sleep time, AHI(Apnea Hypopnea index),REM AHI, NREM AHI, minimum oxygen saturation, mean oxygen saturation, oxygen desaturation time and oxygen desaturation index were recorded.
Results: When sleep parameter changes between age groups were examined, regardless of gender, it was observed that sleep efficiency was significantly decreased in the 65+ age group compared to the younger group(73.69±17.49 and 79.44±14.65 p:0.014). When the total sleep duration(244.38±97.44 and 284.51±93.40 p: 0.022) and sleep efficiency data (73.55±16.16 and 82.19±14.13 p:0.002) of PSG parameters in male patients were examined, it was seen that the data of the over 65 age group were lower than the young group.When the minimum and mean oxygen saturation in female patients was examined, it was observed that the group over 65 years had lower levels(minimum oxygen saturation: 71.14±13.52 and 77.97±11.01 p:0.021, mean oxygen saturation: 89.78±4.52 and 91.93±3.70 p:0.030).Desaturation (%) was found to be higher in the elderly group also(30.52±33.71 and 12.22±18.97 p:0.012)
Conclusion: In this study, decreases in total sleep duration, sleep efficiency, minimum oxygen saturation, average oxygen saturation and desaturation were detected in sleep parameters in advanced age compared to younger ages. Further studies with larger participation and younger patients are needed to support the results and for the new results
Keywords: PSG, total sleep time, desaturation, advanced age, gender

First Report of Human Parechovirus Infection in an Infant with Meningitis

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It was aimed to report a case of HPeV meningitis observed in an infant. We report a case of a 43-day-old girl with a fever that required hospitalization and in which human parechovirus was identified in the cerebrospinal fluid. Blood, urine, and cerebrospinal fluid bacterial cultures of the patient were negative. Microscopic examination of CSF revealed 11 lymphocytes/mm3. Rapid antigen tests were used for influenza type A and B viruses and the test was negative. reverse transcription (RT)-PCR assays of CSF were negative for herpes simplex virus, cytomegalovirus, varicella zoster virus, and enterovirus, but HPeV was found positive. In recent years, HPeVs have emerged as a cause of morbidity, especially in infants. Clinicians should be aware that HPeVs may be an infectious agent in neonates and infants and should be considered as part of the differential diagnosis for neonates and infants with septicemic symptoms without an enhanced inflammatory response and without CSF pleocytosis.
Keywords: Parechovirus, infant, meningitis

Evaluation of Serum Levels of Vitamin B12 and Folic Acid During Diagnosis in Children with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia

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Aim: Vitamin B12 and folic acid; are two vitamins involved in cell division and proliferation, DNA production. This study aims to evaluate vitamin B12 and a folic acid deficiency during diagnosis in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia and to investigate the relationship of these deficiencies with hematologic parameters and the need for erythrocyte transfusion.

Material and Methods: The study included 105 children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) diagnosed in the Paediatric Hematology and Oncology Unit at Dicle University between 2015 and 2019. Vitamin B12, folic acid, white blood cell count (WBC), hemoglobin (hgb) and platelet value, erythrocyte transfusion at the time of diagnosis were recorded. 3.89-26.8 ng/ml folate; 211-911 pg/ml vitamin B12 was used as laboratory reference values for our hospital.

Results: Forty-eight (45.7%) of the patients were female and 57 (54.3%) were male. The median age was 75.8 (18-192) months. Vitamin B12 was detected in 43 (41%) of our 15 patients, folic acid deficiency in 17 (16.2%), B12 in 16 (15.2%), and combined deficiency of folic acid in 29 (27.6%) patients. Mean number of leukocytes 21,158/mm3 (1060- 240,000 /mm3), hemoglobin 8.1g/dL (2.8-14.9), platelet count 98,830 / mm3 (6000-373,000), mean B12 level 292.4 pg/ml (30-2000) and folic acid level 6.5ng/mL (1.5-20). Erythrocyte transfusion was given to 50 patients (47.7%) during diagnosis. Of the 43 patients with vitamin B12 deficiency only, 22 (51.2%) received erythrocyte transfusion.

Conclusion: Although vitamin B12 and folic acid levels during diagnosis in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia do not have a significant effect on blood values during diagnosis, the need for erythrocyte transfusion increases, especially in vitamin B12 deficiency. It is necessary and important for hematopoesis to look at vitamin B12 and folic acid deficiencies during leukemia treatment and to replace deficiencies during diagnosis.

Keywords: Leukemia, vitamin B12, folic acid

Contents