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JANUARY 2- 4, 2024 - PARIS

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JANUARY 2- 4 , 2024
PARIS

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Oral presentation

ASSOCIATION & ACADEMIC INCENTIVES :

14 papers presented from Turkey and 34 papers from other Countries
Members of the organizing committees of the conference perform their duties with an
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LANGUAGES

Turkish, English, Russian, Persian, Arabic

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27.10.2023

Sayın Prof. Dr. Naile BİLGİLİ
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İlgi : 10.10.2023 tarihli ve 87008936-199- 770518 sayılı yazı.

İlgi dilekçenizde belirttiğiniz üzere, "Yükseköğretim Kurulu'nun 15.06.2023 tarihli oturumunda doçentlik başvuruları şartları ile ilgili değişiklik önerileri kapsamında Sağlık Bilimleri Temel Alanı'nda gerçekleştirilecek olan madde 8'in Bilimsel Toplantı başlığı altındaki b bendi" uyarınca, Academy Global Conferences & Publishing (www.akademikongre.org) tarafından düzenlenecek olan bilimsel etkinliklerde görev alma talebiniz konusunda bilgilendirildim.

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ARTMODERN 6th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
January 2 – 4, 2024
Paris

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Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 1	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cansu TOSUN	1	6 ŞUBAT 2023 TÜRKİYE DEPREMLERİ SONRASI YETİŞKİN BİREYLERDE TRAVMATİK STRES VE İLİŞKİLİ FAKTÖRLER	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cansu TOSUN
		2	ALEKSİTİMİ VE TRAVMA SONRASI BÜYÜME ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, MÜNEVVER ÖZDEMİR Dr. Öğr. Üyesi CANSU TOSUN Prof. Dr. HİKMET YAZICI
		3	BOWEN AİLE SİSTEMLERİ TEORİSİNE GÖRE “BİZİ HATIRLA” FİLMİNİN ANALİZİ	MUSTAFA EROL Doç.Dr. HANDAN GÜLER MURAT ORHAN
		4	“İLK AŞK ” FİLMİNİN MİNUCHİN’İN YAPISAL AİLE TERAPİSİ KURAMINA GÖRE ANALİZİ	ÖMER AKKALAYCI Doç.Dr. HANDAN GÜLER
		5	GÖRSEL İLETİŞİM BAĞLAMINDA TİPOGRAFİK İLLÜSTRASYONLAR	Kader BEDİRCAN ALTIN
		6	OTTOMAN PERIOD BIRDHOUSES: AN EXAMINATION IN TERMS OF FORM, CULTURE, AND AESTHETICS	Burcu KAYA KARADUMAN

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SALON 2	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Sebahattin KOÇ	1	DOĞAL AFET DİRENCİ VE EKONOMİK KALKINMA	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Sebahattin KOÇ
		2	EKONOMİNİN DİNAMİK BİLEŞENLERDEN OLAN KOBİLERİN ÖNEMİ VE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİĞİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER	Araş. Gör. Ebru ERDOĞAN
		3	YALIN ÜRETİM ANLAYIŞININ KOBİLERDE UYGULANABİLİRLİĞİNİN İNCELENMENMESİ	Araş. Gör. Ebru ERDOĞAN
		4	The motivations underpinning China's participation in multilateral cooperation	Asst. Prof. Emrah YILDIRIMÇAKAR
		5	A Comparative Analysis of the Normative Power of the European Union and China	Asst. Prof. Emrah YILDIRIMÇAKAR
		6	KÜRESEL ISINMA VE İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİLERİNİN SİGORTACILIK SEKTÖRÜNE ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ	Araştırma Görevlisi Doktor, Sıdıka ÖZTEKİN
		7	SURVIVABILITY CONDITIONS OF SOCIAL ECONOMY ORGANIZATIONS	Prof. Dr. FAZIL KAYIKÇI Prof. Dr. SEMA YILMAZ Assist. Prof. Dr. MUHAMMET KAZIM BAYCAR İREM MUYAN
		8	THE EVOLUTION OF STUDIES ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS	Assist. Prof. Dr. MUHAMMET KAZIM BAYCAR Prof. Dr. SEMA YILMAZ Prof. Dr. FAZIL KAYIKÇI

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SALON 3	Assoc. Prof. Nazile Abdullazade	1	BƏDİİ ƏSƏRİN İNTERPRETASİYASI ÜSULLARI	Assoc. Prof. Nazile Abdullazade Bilal Hasanli
		2	POSSIBILITIES AND WAYS OF IMPLEMENTING EDUCATIONAL STRATEGIES IN BIOLOGY LESSONS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gafarova Parvin Muhamad
		3	A SYNERGISTIC APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEACHER EDUCATION SYSTEM	ZEHRA ASADZADE MEHMAN
		4	TÜRK CEZA İNFAZ KURUMLARINDA KADIN MAHKUMLARIN REHABİLİTE ÇALIŞMALARINDA GÜNCEL BİR YÖNTEM; MOTİVASYONEL GÖRÜŞME	Dr. Çiğdem KEVEN- AKLİMAN
		5	DO YOU LIKE YOUR EGGS HARD-BOILED OR MATHEMATICAL?	Öğretmen, Tuğba YURT ASLAN Öğretmen, Meltem KÖKSAL Öğretmen, Simge YALÇIN Öğrenci, Selin POLAT Öğrenci, Nil ATAY Öğrenci, Elif Ecesu ÖZDEMİR Öğrenci, İpek KARAKUŞ
		6	KUTUPTA SANAT BAŞKADIR	Öğretmen, Tuğba YURT ASLAN Öğretmen, Fikriye ÇAVUŞOĞLU Öğretmen, Simge YALÇIN Öğrenci, Ali Ferid FIRINCIOĞULLARI Öğrenci, Şüheda DEMİRHİNDİ Öğrenci, Çağan DAĞ
		7	ZİYA OSMAN'NİN "GEÇEN ZAMAN" ADLI ŞİİRİNİN SEMİYOLOJİK ANALİZİ	VELİ İNAL

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Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 4	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Gül Seda ACET İNCE	1	CORE INTERNATIONAL CRIMES (KERNVERBRECHEN) AND ISRAEL	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Gül Seda ACET İNCE
		2	AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ'NİN SİYASAL VE KÜLTÜREL BÜTÜNLEŞME SORUNU: ELEŞTİREL BİR İNCELEME	Doktor Öğretim Üyesi ERKAN İNAN
		3	ADALET VE KALKINMA PARTİSİ (AKP) DÖNEMİ TÜRKİYE-BOSNA HERSEK İLİŞKİLERİ	Sümevra ULUS
		4	AHMET AĞAOĞLU PERSPEKTİFİNDE BATICILIK: ÜÇ MEDENİYET	Sümevra ULUS
		5	THE EFFECT OF MOTOR VEHICLES TAX ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR IN THE DIGITALIZATION PROCESS IN TÜRKİYE	Dr. Cahide GÖĞÜSDERE
		6	DIGITALIZATION IN CONSUMER BEHAVIOR: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS FOR TÜRKİYE AND CHINA	Dr. Cahide GÖĞÜSDERE
				7

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SALON 5	Arş. Gör. Muhammed Cihad Kubat	1	PAZIRIK KURGANLARININ KALINTI VE BULUNTULARINA GÖRE BOZKIR KAVİMLERİNDE CENAZE TÖRENİ	Dr.MAZHAR NARŞAP
		2	19. yüzyıl İstanbul’unda İngiliz Devlet Yapılarında Ulusal Kimlik	Arş. Gör., Selim Kılıçoğlu Prof. Dr., Nuran Kara Pilehvarian
		3	KORE SAVAŞI’NIN BAŞLANGICININ ARDINDAN SYGNMAN RHEE’DEN CELAL BAYAR’A GELEN MEKTUP ÜZERİNE	Arş. Gör. Muhammed Cihad Kubat
		4	DIŞİŞLERİ BAKANLIĞI ARŞİVLERİNE GÖRE KORE SAVAŞI’NIN BAŞLANGICI SONRASI KORE’DE ASKERİ DURUM	Arş. Gör. Muhammed Cihad Kubat
		5	ARAP DİLİNDE “MUVELLED MESEL” KAVRAMI VE el-HARİZMÎ’NİN “EL-EMSÂLU’L-MUVELLEDE” ADLI ESERİ BAĞLAMINDA BİR DEĞERLENDİRME	Dr. Abdullah GÜMÜŞSOY

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SALON 6	Op. Dr. Mustafa Hakan ACER	1	Tinospora cordifolia A Potential Candidate For Cancer Treatment	K.R.Padma K.R.Don
		2	EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL LOADS ON ENERGY METABOLISM	Bayramova Naila Ilham
		3	CHARACTERISTICS OF RECORDED FUNGI ACCORDING TO ECO-TROPHIC RELATIONSHIPS AND ITS DIFFERENT MANIFESTATION FORMS	Balakhanova Gumru Vasif
		4	VAGINAL BIRTH AFTER CESAREAN SECTION	Op. Dr. Mustafa Hakan ACER Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Hilal ÖZBEK
		5	MENOPAUSE AND PHYTOESTROGEN	Op. Dr. Mustafa Hakan ACER Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Hilal ÖZBEK

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Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
SALON 7	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi UĞUR KILIÇ	1	THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF AVIONICS SYSTEMS IN TURKEY AND WORLDWIDE	PhD Student Ömer ÖZTÜRK
		2	TRAJECTORY TRACKING CONTROL AND LOGBOOK REVIEW OF A MORPHING QUADROTOR DURING AUTONOMOUS FLIGHT	Lec. ,Enes ÖZEN Prof. Dr., Tuğrul OKTAY
		3	SICAKLIK SENSÖRÜNE BAĞLI OLMADAN UÇAK İÇİN HAVA SICAKLIĞI DEĞERİNİN TAHMİN EDİLMESİ	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi UĞUR KILIÇ
		4	DETERMINATION OF EDA AND SMOTE EFFECT ON IMBALANCED COPD DATASET USING MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH	Asst. Prof. Dr., CEREN KAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr., GOKHAN GURBUZ
		5	SMART SENSOR FOR EARTHQUAKE	Research Assistant, Şakir Bingöl Emre Arat Mehmet Şahin Yusuf Kaan Coşar Abdul Samet Şahin Nurullah Tuğmen Ferhat Yüksel Yağız Pakçe Ömer Akyürek Altan Şengül Abdullah Eren Kılıç
		6	Detection of Human Activities: Edge Computing and Arduino Nano 33 BLE for Motion Recognition	TURGAY MİSAFİR Dr. Öğr. Üyesi YELİZ DURGUN

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SALON 1	Assist. Prof. Dr Timothy Graziano,	1	IMAGE RANKING FOR EFFICIENT OBJECT LABELING IN DETECTION MODEL TRAINING	Khashayar Jafari Kaliji
		2	DELVING INTO THE DIGITAL MIND: DECIPHERING POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY THROUGH MICROBLOGS	Tarek Abdel Azim Ahmed,
		3	A SURREALIST LANDSCAPE: DECONSTRUCTING NEOLIBERALISM THROUGH CRITICAL PEDAGOGY AND SURREALISM IN SECONDARY ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS	Assist. Prof. Dr Timothy Graziano, Jay Fisher
		4	HARNESSING MACHINE LEARNING FOR AUTOMATED ARABIC SYNTAX CORRECTION: INTRODUCING TIBYAN	Haruka Yamashita Mary Jane B. Suarez Ethan Shafer,
		5	VISUAL PROGRAMMING TO CODE: DEEP LEARNING FOR PROGRAM SYNTHESIS FROM FLOWCHART IMAGES	Prof. Dr. Talat Sharafat Rehmani, Phd. Safia Mirza Dr. Hironori Karachi,
		6	DEEP LEARNING FOR MALAY SPEECH RECOGNITION: A NEURAL NETWORK APPROACH	Assis. Prof. Dr. Asif Mansoor,
		7	EXPLORING THE CHALLENGES FACED BY IRAQI EFL UNDERGRADUATES IN FORMING ENGLISH NUMBER WORDS: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY	Dr. Eman Sarhan Shaker Dr. Elda Maria Ali Shah,
		8	EXPLORING THE PRODUCTION OF GRAMMATICAL COLLOCATIONS BY IRAQI EFL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	PHD. Hironori Karachi,
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SALON 2	Christiana Gauci-Sciberras	1	NAVIGATING THE LABYRINTH: CHALLENGES AND OBSTACLES IN TRANSFERRING LOW-COST HOUSING IN SOUTH AFRICA	Christiana Gauci-Sciberras Ashwag O. Maghraby, Nida N. Khan,
		2	UNLEASHING THE POWER OF INFORMATION: STRATEGIES FOR OPTIMIZING KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	Jawaher S. Melibari Lin Cheng, Zijiang Yang
		3	BRIDGING THE GAP: GENDER, RESOURCES, AND ENTREPRENEURIAL SUCCESS	Hosnia N. Brohi, Ghufran A. Ahmed, Hind F. Assouli,
		4	UNVEILING THE ROI OF BIG DATA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR USERS AND PROVIDERS	Meaghan Bowman
		5	TAILORED FOR ENGAGEMENT: OPTIMIZING EMAIL MARKETING WITH REINFORCEMENT LEARNING	Dr. Adnan Z. Mkhelif
		6	UNPACKING THE CUSTOMER-SERVER DANCE: A BREAKDOWN OF GROCERY SHOP INTERACTIONS	Ms. Student Siyu Ward PHD. levtureAnthony Wang,
		7	UNPACKING THE CUSTOMER-SERVER DANCE: A BREAKDOWN OF GROCERY SHOP INTERACTIONS	Ahmed Al Taisan Huda
		8	UNLEASHING THE POWER OF TRADE FINANCE: EXPLORING ETHEREUM-BASED SMART CONTRACT SOLUTIONS	Edith M. Matos, Ángel Esparza-Young,
		9	OPTIMIZING RELIEF OPERATIONS: LOCATION SELECTION AND RESOURCE ESTIMATION FOR RELIEF GOODS ASSEMBLY	Prof. Dr. Yaritza Sugunathevan Kirthana Gonzalez,

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SALON 3	Assis. Prof. Dr. Denis Putman	1	MITIGATING PSYCHOSOCIAL RISKS FOR ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS: EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES FOR A HEALTHY WORKPLACE	Mathew Mitchell, Matthew Wakefield,
		2	PRODUCT INVOLVEMENT'S INFLUENCE ON CONSUMER ONLINE REVIEW USAGE: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS	Lisa McCarthy Christopher Wise,
		3	UNVEILING DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION KEY SUCCESS FACTORS: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW AND DELPHI APPROACH	Raghavi K. Vasudev
		4	UNDERSTANDING THE GHANAIAN BUDGET: FUNCTIONS, SCOPE, CATEGORIZATION, AND ALIGNMENT WITH THE CHART OF ACCOUNTS	Assis. Prof. Saraswathi Janaswamy,
		5	CROSS-NATIONAL ANALYSIS: HEALTH TOURISM'S INFLUENCE ON CORPORATE PERFORMANCE	Dr. Maria Istvanova
		6	LEVERAGING THE BALANCED SCORECARD FOR EFFECTIVE ACUTE PAIN MANAGEMENT	Falntina Abu Obeid Natheer Ahmad Alata,
		7	GAUGING KNOWLEDGE ASSETS: A REVIEW OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL MEASUREMENT IN THE PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT SECTOR	Tonislav Ivanov, Oleksii Nedashkivskiy,
		8	THE BEDROCK OF PUBLIC SERVICE PERFORMANCE: MASTERING THE FUNDAMENTALS OF PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	Assis. Prof. Dr. Denis Putman Lecture Vadim Pinskiy, Matthew Babeshko,
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SALON 4	Assoc. Prof. Alisha Fisher	1	OPTIMIZING INFLUENCE IN EVOLVING SOCIAL NETWORKS: A DYNAMIC PERSPECTIVE	Dr. Gkolfo I. Smani, Dr. Vasileios Megalooikonomou
		2	NAVIGATING DISSOCIATION DURING MASTURBATION: MINDFULNESS STRATEGIES FOR HEALING AND RECONNECTION AFTER SEXUAL TRAUMA	Assoc. Prof. Alisha Fisher
		3	LOST IN THE SHUFFLING PLAY: ABSURDITY, IDENTITY, AND THE TRAGICOMIC LANDSCAPE OF STOPPARD'S ROSENCRANTZ AND GULDENSTERN ARE DEAD	Dr. Azza Taha Zaki
		4	HOME AND IDENTITY: THE DWELLING AS A SHAPER OF CONTEMPORARY DONG WOMEN'S SELFHOOD	Sze Wai Veera Fung, Peter W. Ferretto
		5	UNVEILING THE SYMBOLISM: FEMALE CIRCUMCISION AND SOLOMON'S TEMPLE IN ISLAMIC HADITHS	B. O. Diyaolu
		6	EXPLORING THE NEXUS BETWEEN ONLINE SPORTS EVENTS AND BETTING BEHAVIOR AMONG NIGERIAN YOUTH	K. N. Penna, E. J. Hoffman, T. R. Carter
		7	SILENCED NARRATIVES: SECOND CLASS CITIZEN AND THE STRUGGLE FOR BLACK WOMEN'S AUTHORSHIP	Sherly Ferro Lensun Barry Ardley, Abi Hunt,
		8	SEX TRAFFICKING REPORTING IN ONTARIO VS. NOVA SCOTIA: A CANADIAN ONLINE NEWS ANALYSIS	Lecture Nick Taylor Dr. Yang Meng,
		9	EMPOWERING INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES: CULTURALLY-DRIVEN SOLUTIONS FOR SHARED ECONOMIC PROSPERITY	James L. Patnao Essam Almuhsin, Ben Soh, Alice Li, Azmat Ullah

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SALON 5	Prof. DR. Haotian Wu	1	DECODING THE LANGUAGE OF FAITH: SYMBOLISM IN MODERN UKRAINIAN MONUMENTAL CHURCH PAINTING	Khlystun Yuliia Igorivna
		2	UNDERSTANDING THE ROOTS OF FAITH: EXPLORING WHOOEAIMS, THE INDIGENOUS RELIGION OF THE JARAWA PEOPLE IN THE ANDAMANS	Prof. DR. Haotian Wu
		3	COMBATING TWO MAJOR THREATS IN KOSOVO: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING	Dr. Guelfo Carbone
		4	HEIDEGGER'S EARLY HERMENEUTICAL PHENOMENOLOGY AND THE WORLD-EVENT	Areti Tziboula, Anna-Maria Rentzeperi-Tsonou
		5	THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF LIBRETTI IN ROSSINI'S OPERAS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE COMPOSER'S WORK	Ashwaq Alsulami, Jianhua Shao
		6	THE LASTING IMPACT: CHINESE ADULTS REFLECT ON SIBLING LOSS AND COPING STRATEGIES IN CHILDHOOD, WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS.	Hanaa Bajilan
		7	BEYOND SILENCE: EXPLORING THE INNER WORLDS AND PROTEST OF INDIAN WOMEN IN THE THOUSAND FACES OF NIGHT	Rony Reátegui, Cesar Chácará,
		8	DIGITAL PRESERVATION OF CUSCO'S VIRGIN OF LORETO CHAPEL: A 3D MODELING SHOWCASE	Benjamin Castañeda, Rafael Aguilar
		9	BRIDGING COMMUNITIES WITH NATIONAL PRIDE: THE PETRONAS MURAL PROJECT.	M. Suhaimi Tohid, M. Fazli Othman, M. Rizal Salleh

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SALON 6	Dr. Sitalakshmi Venkatraman,	1	THE IMPACT OF TRANSLATION ON ARABIC AND ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION: A CATALYST FOR THE GOLDEN AGE (661-1258)	Konstantinos Sofianos, Michail Stefanidakis Ye Wei,
		2	ECHOES OF ANCESTRAL FLAME: TRACING THE INDO-EUROPEAN, OLD IRANIAN, AND LUR FIRE TRADITIONS	Smail Hadj Mahammed
		3	AUGMENTING THE PAST: AN AR-POWERED VIRTUAL HERITAGE APPLICATION DESIGN	Alex Bell Prof. Sitalakshmi Venkatraman,
		4	DECIPHERING GRANDE KABYLIA: A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF LIBYAN STELES IN ALGERIA	Ye Wei, Fiona Wahr
		5	COLONIAL PUNJAB TRANSFORMED: A LOOK AT THE IMPACT OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES	Fahri Benli, Fiona Wahr Anita Kéri Josefina Bengoechea,
		6	CHINA'S HEALTH SILK ROAD: NAVIGATING SOUTHEAST ASIA AND EUROPE THROUGH COVID-19	Dr. Sitalakshmi Venkatraman,
		7	THE POWER OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN MINING PROJECT DECISIONS: A PILBARA CASE STUDY	Behzad Moeini Sam, Dr. Sara Mohammadi Avandi,
		8	LEVERAGING TWITTER FOR SOCIAL CHANGE: FOOD BANKS IN SAUDI ARABIA COMBAT FOOD WASTE THROUGH STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION	Afroz Kianpor Stephen Barnes Samia Ait Ali Yahia
		9	EXAMINING FOREIGN INFLUENCES IN USUL FIQH METHODOLOGIES: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ORIENTALIST SCHOLARSHIP	Assoc. Prof . Dr. Ian Mills, Dr. Frances Cleary

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SALON 7	Tahereh Najji	1	DEVELOPMENT OF MOLECULAR IMPRINTED POLYMERS (MIPS) FOR THE SELECTIVE REMOVAL OF CARBAMAZEPINE FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTION	Bianca Schweiger, Lucile Bahnweg, Barbara Palm, Ute Steinfeld
		2	PENTACHLOROPHENOL REMOVAL VIA ADSORPTION AND BIODEGRADATION	Assis. Prof. Dr. Rakmi Abd.-Rahman Assis. Prof. Dr. Nurina Anuar
		3	FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF VAGINAL SUPPOSITORIES CONTAINING LACTOBACILLUS	Sanae Kaewnopparat Nattha Kaewnopparat
		4	COMPARISON BETWEEN ANTIBACTERIAL EFFECTS OF ETHANOLIC AND ISOPROPYL: HEXAN (7:3) EXTRACTS OF ZINGIBER OFFICINALE ROSE	Tahereh Najji Mahsa Jassemi
		5	SERICIN FILM: INFLUENCE OF CONCENTRATION ON ITS PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	N. Namviriyachote N. Bang, P. Aramwit
		6	VALIDATION AND APPLICATION OF A NEW OPTIMIZED RP-HPLC-FLUORESCENT DETECTION METHOD FOR NORFLOXACIN	Mahmood Ahmad Ghulam Murtaza Sonia Khiljee Muhammad Asadullah Madni
		7	ANTIBACTERIAL CAPACITY OF PLUMERIA ALBA PETALS	Assis. Prof. Dr. M. H. Syakira Dr. L. Brenda
		8	PROACTIVE IDENTIFICATION OF FALSE ALERT FOR DRUG-DRUG INTERACTION	Hsuan-Chia Yang, Yan-Jhih Haung, Yu-Chuan Li
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SALON 8	Prof. Dr. D. A. Farinde	1	CORPORATE GOVERNANCE NETWORKS AND INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC	Assis. Prof. Dr. Ondřej Nowak
		2	THE IMPACT OF STAKEHOLDER COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES ON CONSUMERS- ACCEPTANCE AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: IN THE CASE OF FERTILIZER INDUSTRY IN MALAYSIA	Hasnida Abdul Wahab Shahrina Md Nordin Lai Fong Woon Hasrina Mustafa
		3	ANALYSIS OF RUBBER WASTE UTILIZATION AT PANDORA PRODUCTION COMPANY LIMITED	S. Pechpoothong M. Kopystecki
		4	COMBATING MONEY LAUNDERING IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY: MALAYSIAN EXPERIENCE	Aspalella A. Rahman
		5	HYBRID ENERGY SUPPLY WITH DOMINANTLY RENEWABLE OPTION FOR SMALL INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX	Tomislav Stambolic, Anton Causevski
		6	A STATISTICAL PREDICTION OF LIKELY DISTRESS IN NIGERIA BANKING SECTOR USING A NEURAL NETWORK APPROACH	Prof. Dr. D. A. Farinde
		7	EFFICIENCY IN URBAN GOVERNANCE TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY AND COMPETITIVENESS OF CITY : A CASE STUDY OF KUALA LUMPUR	Hamzah Jusoh Azmi zam Abdul Rashid
		8	A STUDY OF NEURO-FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM FOR GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT GROWTH FORECASTING	Assoc. prof. E. Giovanis
		9	CORPORATE GOVERNANCE NETWORKS AND INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC	Assis. Prof. Dr. Ondřej Nowak

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SALON 9	Assis. Prof. Dr. Gleda Kutrolli,	1	ANGIOGRAPHIC EVALUATION OF ETT (TREADMILL) POSITIVE PATIENTS IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL OF BANGLADESH	Syed Dawood Md. Taimur, Saidur Rahman Khan, Farzana Islam
		2	PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF SAPONIN EXTRACT FROM THE ROOT OF GARCINIA KOLA (BITTER KOLA) AGAINST PARACETAMOL- INDUCED HEPATOTOXICITY IN ALBINO RATS	Yemisi Rufina Alli Smith, Isaac Gbadura Adanlwo
		3	EVALUATION OF SALIVARY NICKEL LEVEL DURING ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT	Mudafara S. Bengleil, Juma M. Orfi, Iman Abdelgader
		4	A STUDY OF CARDIO PULMONARY CHANGES DURING UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL ENDOSCOPY	Sharan Badiger, Prema T. Akkasaligar, P. Amith Kumar
		5	THE ROLE OF IDENTIFICATIONS IN WOMEN PSYCHOPATHOLOGY	Mary Gouva, Elena Dragioti, Evangelia Kotrsotsiou
		6	A REVIEW OF PHARMACOLOGICAL PREVENTION OF PERI- AND POST-PROCEDURAL MYOCARDIAL INJURY AFTER PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION	Assis. Prof. Dr. Syed Dawood Md. Taimur, Md. Prof. Dr. Hasanur Rahman, Syeda Fahmida Afrin, Farzana Islam
		7	AN EMPIRICAL MODE DECOMPOSITION BASED METHOD FOR ACTION POTENTIAL DETECTION IN NEURAL RAW DATA	Sajjad Farashi, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mohammadjavad Abolhassani, Mostafa Taghavi Kani
		8	THE ORIGIN, DIFFUSION AND A COMPARISON OF ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS NUMERICAL SOLUTIONS USED BY SIR MODEL IN ORDER TO PREDICT SARS-COV-2 IN NORDIC COUNTRIES	Assis. Prof. Dr. Gleda Kutrolli, Assis. Prof. Dr. Maksi Kutrolli, Etjon Meco
		9	TUBERCULOSIS MODELLING USING BIO-PEPA APPROACH	Dalila Hamami, Baghdad Atmani

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SALON 10	Cherryl Lowe	1	CORRELATIONAL ANALYSIS BETWEEN BRAIN DOMINANCES AND MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES	Lakshmi Dhandabani, Rajeev Sukumaran
		2	AWARENESS OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS TOWARDS AIDS AND AIDS EDUCATION	Assis. Prof. Dr. Anjan Saikia
		3	APPLICATION OF SINGLE SUBJECT EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNS IN ADAPTED PHYSICAL ACTIVITY RESEARCH: A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS	Jiabei Zhang Ying Qi
		4	THE CLASSIFICATION PERFORMANCE IN PARAMETRIC AND NONPARAMETRIC DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS FOR A CLASS- UNBALANCED DATA OF DIABETES RISK GROUPS	Dr. Lily Ingrisawang Assis. Prof. Dr. Tasanee Nacharoen
		5	VALIDATION OF AN ACUITY MEASUREMENT TOOL FOR MATERNITY SERVICES	Cherryl Lowe
		6	A COMPREHENSIVE METHOD OF FAULT DETECTION AND ISOLATION BASED ON TESTABILITY MODELING DATA	Junyou Shi Weiwei Cui
		7	YAWNING AND CORTISOL AS A POTENTIAL BIOMARKER FOR EARLY DETECTION OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS	Simon B. N. Thompson
		8	AN APPLICATION OF SELF-HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT AMONG POPULATIONS LIVING IN THE VICINITY OF A FIBER-CEMENT ROOFING FACTORY	Assis. Prof. Dr. Phayong Thepaksorn
		9	PREDICTORS OF NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE IN EGYPTIAN OBESE ADOLESCENTS	Moushira Zaki Wafaa Ezzat Yasser Elhosary, Omnia Saleh

ARTMODERN 6th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION

January 2 - 4, 2024

Paris

Salon / Hall	Oturum Başkanı / Session		Eser Adı / Art Work	Artist	Tema / Theme
		1	What have you done to me!	Dr.Öğretim Üyesi Elçin Şener	
		2	“Sevgili Buta”/ “Beloved Buta (Paisley)”	Prof. Dr. Valide PAŞAYEVA	
		3	“Ex-Libris Kibir/ Ex-Libris Arrogance”	Barış AYDIN/ Doç. Dr.	
		4	“Boyun Kadar kitap oku”/“Read as much as your neck”	TUBA SUMER	
		5	Ekmek Arası Bilgi/ information between bread	Zemzem avcı	
		6	Giriftar (Tutulmuş-Yakalanmış)	FIRAT KAYA	
		7	İsimsiz	ZÜLEYHA AKTAY	
		8	Zaman / Time	TERFA AKYEL	
		9	flower sweaters	EMİNE MERA	
		10	Beltbustier	EMİNE MERA	
		11	İsimsiz	BERİVAN KARADAŞLI	
		12	“AŞK”/ “Love”	Yüksel TOK	
		13	Physarum#2	Doç. Ebru Ceren Uzun Uysal	
		14	Sığın(ıl)mış / Refugee-Sheltered	Furkan SAVAR	
		15	Eğriler ve Doğrular	Arş Grv. Dr. Tolga Gürocak	

		Kişisel Sergi		
		Arka Pencere / Rear Window	Doç M. Çağatay Göktan	

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FİZİKSEL YÜKLERİN ENERJİ METABOLİZMASI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL LOADS ON ENERGY METABOLISM

Bayramova Naila Ilham (PhD student)

Azerbaijan Baku

ORCID ID 0000-0003-4224-1542

Özet

Bilimsel bir çalışmada, akut hipoksik hipoksinin (%5 O₂ ve %95 nitrojende nefes alma), katı immobilizasyon rejiminin ve hızlı zorla koşmanın, fiziksel egzersize tabi tutulan 3 aylık tavşanların kanındaki önemli homeostatik sabitlerin dinamikleri üzerindeki etkileri araştırıldı. hipoksiden hemen sonra yükleme testleri ve uyarlanabilir doğası hakkında bir fikir edinmekti.

Araştırmanın amacına ilişkin aşağıdaki deneysel çalışmaların yapılması planlanmaktadır:

1. 3 aylık normal (sağlam) tavşanların kanındaki glikoz, pH, hemoglobin, formal elementler ve laktat norm göstergelerinin belirlenmesi;

2. Akut oksijen eksikliği (şiddetli hipoksi) koşulları altında baro haznede 1., 3. ayda 20 dakika tutulan 3 aylık tavşanların kanındaki glikoz, pH, hemoglobin, formal elementler ve laktat düzeyindeki değişiklikler ve hipoksik maruziyetin belirlenmesinden sonraki 6. saatte;

3. Fiziksel yüklemmeden sonra 1., 3. ve 6. saatlerde plastik bir platforma sıkı bir şekilde tutturularak 1 saat süreyle (hareketsiz) tutulan 3 aylık tavşanların kanındaki glukoz, pH, hemoglobin, form elementleri ve laktat düzeyleri yaklaşan değişikliklerin belirlenmesi;

4. Yüksek hızda (40-45 rpm) dönen bir koşu bandı üzerinde 10 dakika zorlu koşu yapan 3 aylık tavşanların 1., 3. ve 6. saatlerde kanında glukoz, pH, hemoglobin, form elementleri bulunur. ve laktat seviyesinde ortaya çıkan değişikliklerin belirlenmesi;

5. Hipoksiden hemen sonra fiziksel yüke (koşma) maruz kalan 3 aylık tavşanların kanındaki ilk adaptif reaksiyonların (glikoz, pH, hemoglobin, form elemanları ve laktat) dinamiklerinin tanımlanması ve analizi.

Deneylerimizde, doğum sonrası erken gelişim döneminde şiddetli hipoksi ve fiziksel strese maruz kalan 3 aylık tavşanların vücuttaki metabolizma ve fonksiyonlar düzeyindeki reaksiyonlarının, temel fizyolojik olan kan homeostazisini bir dereceye kadar etkilediği belirlendi. -biyokimyasal bağıl sabitler (sabitler), fonksiyonel ve metabolik göstergeler düzeyi yansıtılmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: tavşan, şiddetli hipoksi, fiziksel yük, gösterge

Abstract

In a scientific study, the effects of acute hypoxic hypoxia (breathing in 5% O₂ and 95% nitrogen), rigid immobilization regime and rapid forced running on the dynamics of important homeostatic constants in the blood of 3-month-old rabbits subjected to physical loading tests immediately after hypoxia and its adaptive nature was to get an idea about

It is planned to carry out the following experimental works related to the purpose of the research:

1. Determination of norm indicators of glucose, pH, hemoglobin, formal elements and lactate in the blood of 3-month-old normal (intact) rabbits;
2. Changes in the level of glucose, pH, hemoglobin, formal elements, and lactate in the blood of 3-month-old rabbits kept in a barochamber under conditions of acute oxygen deficiency (severe hypoxia) for 20 minutes in the 1st, 3rd, and 6th hours after hypoxic exposure determination;
3. Levels of glucose, pH, hemoglobin, form elements and lactate in the blood of 3-month-old rabbits kept rigidly attached to a plastic platform and kept (immobilized) for 1 hour in the 1st, 3rd and 6th hours after physical load determination of upcoming changes;
4. In the blood of 3-month-old rabbits who performed 10 minutes of forced running on a treadmill rotating at high speed (40-45 rpm) at the 1st, 3rd, and 6th hours, glucose, pH, hemoglobin, form elements and determination of changes manifested in the level of lactate;
5. Identification and analysis of initial adaptive reactions in blood (glucose, pH, hemoglobin, form elements and lactate) dynamics of 3-month-old rabbits exposed to physical load (running) immediately after hypoxia.

In our experiments, it was determined that the reactions of 3-month-old rabbits exposed to severe hypoxia and physical stress during early postnatal development at the level of metabolism and functions in the body to one degree or another affect blood homeostasis, its main physiological-biochemical relative constants (constants), functional and metabolic indicators. level is reflected.

Key words: rabbit, severe hypoxia, physical load, indicator

Son yıllarda deneysel ve klinik fizyoloji, biyokimya, hematoloji, adaptoloji gibi alanlardaki en önemli teorik ve pratik konulardan biri, ortaya çıkan ilk ve sonraki (gecikmeli), geri döndürülebilir ve geri döndürülemez reaksiyonların adaptif rolü ve aralıkları sorusudur. Dış ortamın aşırı ve stresli etkilerine karşı kan seviyesinde. Aynı zamanda şu veya bu etki sırasında kan reaksiyonlarının spesifik özellikleri, adaptif-telafi edici özellikleri ve patojenik yönü hakkında yeni bilimsel fikirlere ihtiyaç vardır. Metodolojik, deneysel ve klinik önemi olan kanın temel fizyolojik, biyokimyasal ve morfolojik göstergeleridir, etkili etkiye sahip dış çevresel faktörlerin sınıflandırılmasının formülasyonudur.

Araştırma çalışmamızın amacı, akut hipoksik hipoksinin (%5 O₂ ve %95 nitrojenle nefes alma), sıkı immobilizasyon modunun ve hızlı zorla koşmanın 3 aylık bebeğin kanındaki

önemli homeostatik sabitlerin dinamikleri üzerindeki etkilerini araştırmaktır. tavşanlar hipoksiden hemen sonra fiziksel yüklemeye tabi tutuldu ve bunun adaptif doğası hakkında bir fikir edinilmesi amaçlandı.

Araştırmanın amacına ilişkin aşağıdaki deneysel çalışmaların yapılması planlanmaktadır:

1. 3 aylık normal (sağlam) tavşanların kanındaki glikoz, pH, hemoglobin, formal elementler ve laktat norm göstergelerinin belirlenmesi;

2. Akut oksijen eksikliği (şiddetli hipoksi) koşulları altında baro haznede 1., 3. ayda 20 dakika tutulan 3 aylık tavşanların kanındaki glikoz, pH, hemoglobin, formal elementler ve laktat düzeyindeki değişiklikler ve hipoksik maruziyetin belirlenmesinden sonraki 6. saatte;

3. Fiziksel yüklemeye sonra 1., 3. ve 6. saatlerde plastik bir platforma sıkı bir şekilde tutturularak 1 saat süreyle (hareketsiz) tutulan 3 aylık tavşanların kanındaki glukoz, pH, hemoglobin, form elementleri ve laktat düzeyleri yaklaşan değişikliklerin belirlenmesi;

4. Yüksek hızda (40-45 rpm) dönen bir koşu bandı üzerinde 10 dakika zorlu koşu yapan 3 aylık tavşanların 1., 3. ve 6. saatlerde kanında glukoz, pH, hemoglobin, form elementleri bulunur. ve laktat seviyesinde ortaya çıkan değişikliklerin belirlenmesi;

5. Hipoksiden hemen sonra fiziksel yüke (koşma) maruz kalan 3 aylık tavşanların kanındaki ilk adaptif reaksiyonların (glikoz, pH, hemoglobin, form elemanları ve laktat) dinamiklerinin tanımlanması ve analizi.

Akut ve şiddetli eksojen oksijen eksikliği, hipoksik hipoksi, submaksimal immobilizasyon ve zorla fiziksel aktivite gibi aşırı, stresli ve patojenik faktörlere karşı doğum sonrası erken dönemde vücudun ilk reaksiyonları ve adaptasyon yeteneklerinin deneysel olarak incelenmesi konuları şu anda deneysel fizyolojiyle çok ilgili kabul edilmektedir. .

Deneylerimizde, doğum sonrası erken gelişim döneminde şiddetli hipoksi ve fiziksel strese maruz kalan 3 aylık tavşanların vücuttaki metabolizma ve fonksiyonlar düzeyindeki reaksiyonlarının, temel fizyolojik olan kan homeostazisini bir dereceye kadar etkilediği belirlendi. -biyokimyasal bağıl sabitler (sabitler), fonksiyonel ve metabolik göstergeler düzeyi yansıtılmaktadır.

Deney hayvanlarında (tavşanlar) şiddetli hipoksinin, şiddetli ve uzun süreli immobilizasyonun (maksimal altı hareketsizlik durumu), kısa süreli yoğun hareketliliğin (koşma) ve ilk saatlerinde kan şekeri, pH, hemoglobin, eritrositler ve laktat düzeylerinde spesifik değişiklikler Doğum sonrası erken dönemdeki şiddetli hipoksinin arka planına karşı fiziksel yükler doğurur

3 aylık bir hayvanın kanındaki şiddetli hipoksi, başlangıçta glikozda keskin bir artışa (hiperglisemi), pH'ta zayıf alkali bir aralıktan zayıf asidik bir aralığa geçişe, hemoglobin ve eritrositlerde belirgin bir azalmaya ve önemli bir düşüşe neden olur. laktat artışı, immobilizasyon faktörü bu tür değişikliklere neden olmaz. , yoğun hareketlilik (koşma) başlangıçta kan şekerini düşürür, zayıf alkalın aralığında pH'ı hafifçe değiştirir, hemoglobin ve eritrositlerde artışa neden olur, laktat seviyesinin dinamiği ilk önce önce artış, ardından keskin bir düşüş gözleniyor.

Şiddetli hipoksi ve ardından fiziksel yüklemenin (hipoksi + koşma) karmaşık etkisine maruz kalan 3 aylık tavşanların kanındaki önemli metabolik ve fonksiyonel göstergeler, aylık bazda bu faktörlerin etkilerine pek tipik olmayan dalgalanmalarla değişir. Şiddetli hipoksinin kan sistemi üzerindeki etkisinin derecesi daha belirgin bir şekilde gözlenmektedir

Doğum sonrası erken dönemde, vücudun tek başına ve birlikte şiddetli hipoksiye ve yoğun fiziksel yüklenmeye maruz kaldığı durumlarda, kan sistemi düzeyindeki ilk reaksiyonların daha fazla stres ve savunma - adaptasyon (adaptasyon) olduğu düşünülmektedir.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF RECORDED FUNGI ACCORDING TO ECO-TROPHIC RELATIONSHIPS AND ITS DIFFERENT MANIFESTATION FORMS

Balakhanova Gumru Vasif

Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University

Faculty of chemistry and biology

Baku, Azerbaijan

ORCID: 0000-0002-1709-1442

Abstract

In the conducted studies, the physico-chemical indicators of Absheron, the number and species composition of the mycobiota of gray brown soil areas that differ according to the nature of anthropogenic influence, the eco-trophic relationships of fungi involved in the formation of mycobiota, as well as the response of fungi to anthropogenic influence were comprehensively studied.

In order to achieve the set goal, it was considered appropriate to perform the following tasks:

- ❖ Selection of the same type of soil exposed to various anthropogenic influences and determination of some physical and chemical parameters of the soil;
- ❖ Assessment of the species composition of the fungal biota of individual plots of land affected by anthropogenic influence;
- ❖ Characterization of the species involved in the formation of the mycobiota of individual land plots according to the forms of specialization according to their eco-trophic relationships;
- ❖ Characterization of individual mushroom species according to their ecophysiological characteristics;
- ❖ Evaluation of fungi according to species and physiological groups according to their response to anthropogenic influences.

From the obtained results, it became clear that 81 species of fungi are involved in the formation of the mycobiota of the selected research areas, and in all cases the number of recorded species of fungi leads to a decrease in the species composition of the mycodiversity

characteristic of relatively clean soils, which manifests itself at the highest level in oil-contaminated soils. Although the species composition of the mycobiota is affected by anthropogenic influences in all cases, specific species are involved in the formation of the mycobiota of each area in addition to general species, the number of which varies between 4-7 species for each biotope, that is, each area studied due to anthropogenic influences has a certain sign of specificity. characterized by mycocomplex.

It was determined that depending on the anthropogenic effects, there is a change in the eco-trophic structure of the mycocomplex specific to each biotope, and this manifests itself in the decrease of the specific weight of saprotrophy and the increase of polytropy in the mycocomplex of relatively clean soils. A similar situation manifests itself in relation to toxicogens, which are manifestations of eco-trophic specialization.

Key words: eco-trophic, soils contaminated with oil and oil products, ecosystem, fungi, pH

As it is known, the soil is of great importance in terms of ensuring the life activity of the living world, and precisely because of this, its irreplaceable role in the activity of the biosphere is one of the clearly accepted realities. Nevertheless, recent times have been observed with an increase in anthropogenic as well as technogenic impact load on the environment, the impact of which in any case causes changes characterized in a negative direction. At the same time, these changes lead to both quantitative and qualitative disruption of the physical, chemical and biological processes taking place in the soil, which are actively involved in the biosphere's sustainability and its purification from various foreign substances. Prevention of this is one of the important tasks of the modern era.

It should also be noted that the sensitivity of physical, chemical and biological processes to changes caused by anthropogenic and technogenic influences is different, and in most cases biological processes are more sensitive to these types of influences. For this reason, determining the direction and nature of the changes occurring in the soil based on biological processes is important for directing the changing processes in the desired direction. Naturally, in order to evaluate any process, it is first necessary to accurately define its "participants". The participants of the biological processes occurring in the soil are naturally living beings, and their responses to anthropogenic as well as technogenic influence are also different, which is

also related to their level of development. Thus, organisms with a high level of development are more sensitive to these effects. For example, higher plants disappear first in soils contaminated with oil and oil products. On the other hand, organisms, especially prokaryotes, as well as primitive eukaryotes, maintain their viability, and some multiply intensively under such conditions.

Due to the different degrees of sensitivity of living things, the use of repair to evaluate the processes occurring there is already one of the accepted approaches in experimental biology and its separate fields. A number of conducted studies have also confirmed the perspective of these aspect approaches. Nevertheless, the fact that the obtained results are not at all universal has been confirmed in the studies conducted in individual areas. One of the reasons for this is that the natural soil-climate conditions of each area have specific shades. For this reason, a number of results obtained today make it necessary to maintain the principle of individual approach to each biotope.

The nature of the Republic of Azerbaijan is rich and diverse, this richness and diversity clearly manifests itself in its soil and climate conditions. Both industrial and agrarian sectors take a significant place in its economy, and the increasing anthropogenic and man-made impact on the environment in Azerbaijan is one of the accepted realities. The assessment of the changes occurring in the affected soils according to the soil biota has become the subject of some studies conducted in Azerbaijan, but the main focus in these works is on the general study of the changes occurring in the soil biota. Studies aimed at the study of organisms belonging to separate taxonomic groups based on the response to anthropogenic impact are both few and episodic in nature. Taking this into account, it was considered appropriate to conduct research in this direction in the presented work.

The Absheron valley of Azerbaijan was chosen for conducting research, and the reason for this choice was the following:

Firstly, the Absheron valley, one of the driest areas of the Caucasus, is a critical area with complex problems of a serious geo-ecological nature[1].

Secondly, soil pollution is one of the main problems of the Absheron Peninsula, and the solution of these issues is one of the tasks that maintains its relevance today. Thus, the total area of unsuitable lands of the Absheron peninsula, which has a total area of 222 thousand ha, is 33.3 thousand ha, including the area of oil-contaminated land up to 10 thousand ha.

Thirdly, the Absheron valley is located in Absheron, the city of Baku, which is already characterized as a megalopolis of Azerbaijan, as well as Sumgait, one of the largest cities of

the country, where urbanization is progressing rapidly. As a result of this, the lands in the area are gradually being directed to the purposes of urbanization, the Absheron valley is figuratively speaking, turning into an area "on the verge of anthropogenic transformation". If the processes go at this speed, Absheron may have to face more acute environmental problems in the coming decades.

All this mentioned is a very relevant issue from the point of view of a truly comprehensive study of the lands of the Absheron Yarmadas, and the direction of the processes taking place there in the desired direction.

Taking into account the above, in the presented work, first of all, researches were conducted on the selection of the same type of soil exposed to various anthropogenic influences in the Absheron valley and the examination of some physical and chemical parameters of those soils. Absheron's 6 selected for research (land polluted by production products, irrigated land, land polluted by oil and oil products, areas polluted by motor traffic, urban land, areas used for garbage disposal) of Absheron are selected for control. It was determined that it differed from pure soils according to all the parameters determined. Thus, although the samples taken belong to the same soil type, compared to relatively clean soils, the pH index was lower in urban soils and higher in areas polluted by oil and oil products, while the moisture index was higher in urban soils and lower in samples contaminated by production products. The amount of humus is also lower in all anthropogenically affected soils compared to the control soils, and the decrease varies from 1.06 to 1.36 times. In a word, different anthropogenic influence creates different changes even in the same soil type, and this manifests itself in the physico-chemical parameters of the soil.

The difference in the physical and chemical parameters of individual plots of land selected in the subsequent researches manifests itself in both species and number composition of mycobiota, as well as in the eco-trophic structure of the mycocomplex, that is, anthropogenic effects manifest themselves in both abiotic and biotic factors. Thus, in about 800 samples taken from 7 areas with the same soil type that were subjected to various anthropogenic influences, a total of 81 types of fungi were cultured and identified, all of which belong to true fungi (Mycota). To be more precise, the vast majority of recorded fungi are sac fungi, and a small part is zygomycetes. In all cases, the number of recorded fungal species also led to a reduction in relative soil-specific mycodiversity by species composition, which was most pronounced in oil-contaminated soils. Despite this, that is, if the species composition of the mycobiota changes in all cases due to anthropogenic effects, specific species take part in the formation of

the mycobiota of each area along with general species. The number of species corresponding to this characteristic, that is, found only in a specific area during research, that is, specific species, varies between 3-7 species. This, in turn, makes it possible to note that each area studied from anthropogenic influences is characterized by a mycocomplex that carries a sign of specificity in a certain sense.

In general, the fact that the registered fungi differ from each other due to the frequency of their occurrence was confirmed during the research, and it was found that 3.7% of the 81 registered species are dominant, 43.2% are frequent and 53.1% - i are characterized by random and rare types of RT.

It should be noted that fungi are heterotrophic organisms, and for this reason, they receive the organic matter necessary for their life activities from a source typical of living organisms with different biological conditions [2, p. 16-17]. Due to the different biological status of this source, it allows to systematize fungi according to eco-trophic relationships, and this approach is used in all mycological and microbiological studies. When characterizing the recorded fungi from this point of view, it is clear that real biotrophs are not found among the recorded fungi in the studies. Thus, 17.3% of recorded fungi are true saprotrophs, and the rest are polytrophs, which do not have true saprotrophy and biotrophy. The abundance of polytrophs can be noted as a fact that ensures a wider range of adaptive features of fungi. As for how the anthropogenic influence affects the eco-trophic relationships of fungi, it was determined that depending on the anthropogenic influence, there is a change in the structure of the manifestations of the eco-trophic specialization of the mycocomplex specific to each biotope, and this is reflected in the reduction of the specific weight of saprotrophy in the mycocomplex of relatively clean soils. It is evident in the rise of polytrophy, true saprotrophs are represented by more species in relatively clean soils.

In recent studies, allergenicity, toxigenicity (including phytotoxigenicity) and opportunism are taken into account as manifestations of eco-trophic specialization of fungi [3]. Fungi that correspond to the mentioned characteristics cause various problems in the health of people and other living things today, and for this reason, their identification is considered one of the important approaches to solving similar researches today. It was determined that 58.6% of registered fungi belong to allergens, 52.7% to toxigens and 44.1% to opportunists. The change of this ratio can manifest itself depending on anthropogenic influences, and it manifests itself more clearly in relation to toxicants.

It would be appropriate to clarify one point here. This is due to the fact that some of the fungi have two, and sometimes three, manifestations of eco-trophic specialization at the same time. For example, the mushroom *A. niger* is an example of this and it has all 3 characteristics.

In general, it should be noted that the change in the structure of the biota characteristic of any ecosystem is a fact that has been confirmed in a number of recent studies, and in most cases, it has been confirmed in a number of studies that it is directed towards those characterized in a negative way.

From the information given above, it is clear that the mycobiota of the areas exposed to various anthropogenic influences is characterized by diversity due to its species composition, eco-trophic relations and its forms of manifestation used in modern times. How this is reflected in the ecophysiological characteristics of the mushrooms recorded in the studies is one of the issues that is of interest from both a scientific and practical point of view and is not sufficiently studied in the studies conducted in many places today, including in Azerbaijan. Researching this issue is also related to another reason, as people need to update the technologies, methods and approaches they use in the production of various products, as well as the biological agents they use from time to time to meet their needs. As a result of this, the effects on the environment also change, and as a result of this, it is necessary to always pay attention to what is happening. Therefore, in the course of the work, some studies were also conducted to clarify these issues. First, recorded fungi were characterized according to their distribution in nature, or rather, according to the moisture content of the sampled soils, and it was determined that most of the fungi belong to xerohydrophiles. Although this situation does not cause serious changes depending on anthropogenic influence, the specific weight of individual groups of the mycocomplex characteristic of relatively clean soils changes in a certain way due to hydrophilic and mesohydrophilic groups. A similar situation is observed during the characterization of the temperature and initial pH favorable for the growth of pure cultures of fungi recorded in the studies, that is, there are no sharp differences or clearly expressed dependence arising from the nature of anthropogenic influences. So that. most of the recorded fungi are mesophilic in relation to temperature, and a few are thermotolerant, and psychrophiles and true thermophiles are not found among the recorded fungi. Although the pH of the environment between 4.9 and 5.9 is considered optimal for all recorded fungi, alcohol-tolerant fungi such as *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *A. ochraceus*, *M. hiemalis* and *Ulocladium chartarum* are

also included among the recorded fungi, for which the medium is suitable for their growth. This happens when the initial acidity is up to 10.

During the determination of the responses of the fungi involved in the formation of the mycobiota of the soils exposed to different anthropogenic influences, it became clear that in this aspect the fungi can be divided into 4 different groups. When the spread of research was characterized by these groups of fungi, it became clear that *Actinomucor elegans*, *Alternaria chlamydospora*, *Chaetomium cellulolyticum*, *Chrysosporium merdanum*, *Gliocladium roseum*, *Trichoderma asperellum* belonging to group I in oil-contaminated soils,

T. hamatum and *T. harzianum*, and in relatively clean soils to fungi of group IV (*Aspergillus flavus*, *Botrytis cinerea*, *Chaetomium globosum*, *Cladosporium herbarum*, *Fusarium moniliforme*, *F. solani*, *Humicola grisea*, *Mucor hiemalis*, *Penicillium brevicompactum*, *P. cyclopium*, *P. oxalicum*, *Stachybotrys chartarum*, *Torula herbarum*, *Verticillium albo-atrum*) are absent, i.e. inducible species (dominant or frequent fungi in polluted soils) are found in clean soils, and sensitive species (dominant or frequent fungi in clean soils) are found in oil-contaminated soils. does not come. On the other hand, compared to relatively clean soils, only 25 species from group II and 37 species from group III are involved in the number of fungi in soils affected by anthropogenic influence in this or that publication.

Thus, it has been determined that the fungi involved in the formation of the mycobiota of different anthropogenically affected soils have different reactions to anthropogenic influence, which means that it is an urgent issue to develop assessment and restoration methods based on the observed differences, and it can be confidently noted that the results obtained are useful for this purpose.

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MENOPOZ VE FİTOOSTREJEN

Op. Dr. Mustafa Hakan ACER¹, Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Hilal ÖZBEK²

¹Tokat Devlet Hastanesi, Kadın Hastalıkları ve Doğum Anabilim Dalı,
mustafahakanacer@hotmail.com, 0000-0002-7007-545X

²Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Ebelik Bölümü,
h.ozzbek@gmail.com, 0000-0001-6368-2633

ÖZET

Menopoz süreci kadın yaşam döngüsünün önemli bir dönemidir. Menopozla birlikte overlerde fonksiyon kaybı ve 12 aylık amenorenin görüldüğü bir süreç başlamaktadır. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ)'nün tanımına göre menopoz; ovaryum aktivitesinin yitirilmesi sonucunda menstrüasyonun kalıcı olarak sonlanmasıdır. Menopoza geçiş sürecinde hormonal düzeyde meydana gelen değişiklik nedeniyle belirti ve semptomlar görülmekte ve kadının yaşam kalitesini birçok yönüyle etkilemektedir. Bu semptomların tedavisinde en yaygın kullanılan medikal tedavi hormon replasman tedavisidir. Hormon replasman tedavisi (HRT) menopoz semptomlarında olumlu sonuçlar göstermesine rağmen meme kanserinde artış, kardiyovasküler hastalıklar, diyabet, osteoporoz gibi birçok riskte oluşturmaktadır. Bu yan etkileri nedeniyle menopoz semptomlarını azaltmak için kadınlar menopoz döneminde bitkisel ve tamamlayıcı ilaçlara yönelmektedir. Fitoöstrojen içeren bitkilerde alternatif tedavi olarak menopozun yaşam kalitesini etkileyen semptomlarını azaltmada alternatif olarak düşünülebilir. Fitoöstrojenler insanlarda östrojenik veya anti östrojenik etkiye sahip olduğu düşünülen birçok meyve, sebze ve tahılda bulunan steroidal olmayan bitkisel östrojenlerdir. Fitoöstrojeni düzenli olarak tüketen Asyalı kadınlarda menopoz semptomlarının az görülmesi nedeniyle dikkat çekmiş ve araştırmalara konu olmuştur. Bununla birlikte literatürde endometrial kanserde azalmaya ve kemik kütlelerinde artışa yol açtığını gösteren çalışmalarda mevcuttur. Menopoz semptomlarından sıcak basması yönelik yapılan çalışmalarda fitoöstrojenlerin ciddi yan etkileri görülmeden menopozdaki kadınlarda oluşan sıcak basmasını sıklığını azalttığı, kemik sağlığını artırdığı bildirilmektedir. Fitoöstrojenler menopoz semptomlarını azaltmada HRT'sine alternatif olarak düşünülebilir. Ancak etkinliği ve güvenliğine yönelik kanıt değeri yüksek randomize kontrollü çalışmaların artırılması gerekmektedir. Bu derlemenin amacı menopoz sürecinde kadınların semptomları nedeniyle yaşadıkları sıkıntıları azaltarak yaşam kalitesini yükseltmek için alternatif olarak düşünülebilecek fitoöstrojenlere dikkat çekmektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fitoöstrojen, Menopoz, HRT, Kadın

MENOPAUSE AND PHYTOESTROGEN

ABSTRACT

Menopause is an important period in the female life cycle. With menopause, a process begins in which loss of ovarian function and 12-month amenorrhea occur. According to the definition of the World Health Organization (WHO), menopause; It is the permanent cessation of

menstruation as a result of loss of ovarian activity. Signs and symptoms occur due to the change in hormonal levels during the transition to menopause and affect many aspects of the woman's quality of life. The most commonly used medical treatment for this treatment is hormone replacement therapy. Although hormone replacement therapy (HRT) shows more positive results after menopause, it carries many risks such as increase in breast cancer, spread, diabetes and osteoporosis. Due to these side effects, women turn to herbal and complementary medicines during menopause to reduce menopausal symptoms. Plants containing phytoestrogens can be considered as an alternative treatment to reduce the symptoms of menopause that affect the quality of life. Phytoestrogens are non-steroidal plant estrogens found in many fruits, vegetables and grains that are thought to have estrogenic or anti-estrogenic effects in humans. It has attracted attention and been the subject of research due to the low incidence of menopause symptoms in Asian women who consume phytoestrogen regularly. However, there are studies in the literature showing that it causes a decrease in endometrial cancer and an increase in bone mass. Studies on hot flashes, one of the symptoms of menopause, report that phytoestrogens reduce the frequency of hot flashes in menopausal women and increase bone health, without serious side effects. Phytoestrogens can be considered as an alternative to HRT in reducing menopausal symptoms. However, randomized controlled studies with high evidence value regarding its effectiveness and safety need to be increased. The aim of this review is to draw attention to phytoestrogens that can be considered as alternatives to improve the quality of life by reducing the problems experienced by women due to symptoms during menopause.

Key Words: Phytoestrogen, Menopause, HRT, Women

1. GİRİŞ

Menopoz süreci kadın yaşam döngüsünün önemli bir dönemidir. Menopozla birlikte overlerde fonksiyon kaybı ve 12 aylık amenorenin görüldüğü bir süreç başlamaktadır ^[1,2]. Amenorenin nedeni aslında hormonal dengede oluşan östrojen seviyesinde azalma, FSH ve LH seviyelerinde artmayla birlikte progesteron düzeyinde azalmadır^[3]. Östrojen seviyelerinin düşmesiyle birlikte başlayan sıcak basması, gece terlemesi, uyku bozuklukları, vajinal atrofi gibi bireyi rahatsız eden ve yaşam kalitesini etkilen semptomlarla kendini göstermektedir ^[4]. Ayrıca menopoza geçişle birlikte östrojen eksikliği kilo artışına ve yağ oranının artmasına neden olur^[5]. Menopoz kadın hayatının doğal bir evresi olmasına rağmen kadınların menopoz öncesinde ve sonrasında yaşadıkları semptomları yönetebilmeleri oldukça önemlidir^[6]. Bu semptomları azaltmak içinde genellikle medikal tedaviler uygulanmaktadır^[7]. Bu tedavilerden en yaygın kullanılanı hormon replasman tedavisidir. Hormon replasman tedavisi (HRT) menopoz semptomlarında olumlu sonuçlar göstermesine rağmen meme kanserinde artış, kardiyovasküler hastalıklar, psikolojik semptomlar, kas-iskelet ağrıları, diyabet, uyku bozuklukları ve osteoporoz gibi birçok riskte oluşturmaktadır^[6,8]. Bu yan etkileri nedeniyle menopoz semptomlarını azaltmak için kadınlar menopoz döneminde medikal tedavi yerine bitkisel ve tamamlayıcı ilaçlara yönelmektedir^[3]. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nde kadınların yaşam kalitesini etkileyen menopoz semptomlarını azaltmada, kadınların psikolojik iyi oluşlarının artırmasını desteklemede tamamlayıcı ve alternatif tıp yöntemlerini önermektedir^[6]. Literatürde birçok çalışma menopozda kullanılan bu alternatif yöntemlerin etkililiğini desteklemektedir. Özellikle menopoz semptomlarını azaltmaya yönelik kullanılan yöntemler arasında hipnoz, aromaterapi, meditasyon, geleneksel Çin tıbbı,

refleksoloji, akupunktur, vitaminler, besin takviyeleri, şifalı bitkiler ve özellikle fitoöstrojen içeren besinler sayılabilir^[5,6,8,9]. Fitoöstojen içeren bitkilerde menopozun yaşam kalitesini etkileyen semptomlarını azaltmada alternatif tedavi olarak düşünülebilir^[4]. Ayrıca fitoöstrojen içeren bitkilerin HRT'sinin aksine kanser, kalp hastalıkları, menopozal semptomlar ve osteoporozun önlenmesinde önemli rolleri olduğu düşünülmektedir^[10]. Alternatif ve tamamlayıcı yöntemlere eğilim arttıkça doğal bitkisel tedavilerle ilgili araştırmalarda artmaktadır^[8]. Aslında düzenli olarak yüksek veya düşük düzeyde fitoöstrojen içeren besinleri tüketen toplumlarda bazı kanserlerin, menopoz semptomlarının ve yaşlılıkla beraber görülme sıklığı artan hastalıkların oranlarında düşüklük olması fitoöstrojenle ilgili araştırmacıların dikkatini çekmiştir^[8,11]. Doğal alternatif yöntemlerin insanlar üzerindeki etkisi tam olarak bilinmemesi nedeniyle de bu konuda yapılan araştırmalar önemlidir^[2]. Bu derlemenin amacı menopoz sürecinde kadınların semptomlar nedeniyle yaşadıkları sıkıntıları azaltarak yaşam kalitesini yükseltmek için alternatif olarak düşünülebilecek fitoöstrojenlere dikkat çekmektir.

2. MENOPOZ

Menopoz, kadınların üreme dönemlerinin sonlanmasıyla başlayan yaşam döngüsünün bir parçası olarak kabul edilir^[12]. Coğrafi olarak farklılık görülmesine rağmen küresel olarak doğal menopoz yaş ortalaması 48.8'dir^[13]. Türkiye'de menopoza girme yaşı istatistiklere göre 46-49 arasında görülmektedir^[14]. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ)'nün tanımına göre menopoz; ovaryum aktivitesinin yitilmesi sonucunda menstrüasyonun kalıcı olarak sonlanmasıdır^[15]. Aslında menopoz doğal ve cerrahi olarak iki şekilde gerçekleşir. Doğal menopoz kalıcı olarak overlerin fonksiyonunun kaybı olarak ifade edilirken, cerrahi menopoz doğal menopozdan önce her iki overin alınmasının bir sonucu olarak müdahale ile ortaya çıkmaktadır^[13]. Her iki durumda menopoza geçiş sürecinde hormonal düzeyde meydana gelen değişiklik nedeniyle belirti ve semptomlar görülmekte, kadının yaşam kalitesini birçok yönüyle etkilemektedir^[13,16,17]. Hormonal düzeydeki bu değişikliklerde östrojende azalma başlarken folikül stimüle edici hormon (FSH) ve luteinleştirici hormonda (LH) da artış görülmektedir. Bununla birlikte progesteron düzeyi düşer ve bu düşüş amenoreye neden olur^[3]. Bu durum sonucunda ateş basması, gece terlemeleri, migren tipi baş ağrısı, depresyon, unutkanlık, sinirlilik gibi erken dönem vazomotor ve psikolojik etkilerle birlikte daha geç dönemde vajinal atrofi ve cinsel sorunlar yaşanmaya başlar^[18,19]. Ayrıca psikolojik ve sosyal değişimlerde (aile rollerinin, sosyal destek yapılarının, kişiler arası ilişkilerin kaybı gibi) görülür^[20]. Menopoz semptomları genellikle bir yıl içerisinde zamanla kaybolma eğiliminde olsa da bazı kadınların bu semptomları şiddetli yaşaması nedeniyle etkinliği olan bir desteğin verilmesi gerekmektedir^[21]. Menopoz döneminde oluşan semptomları ve belirtileri azaltmak için etkili ve sıklıkla kullanılan tedavi seçeneği Hormon Replasman Tedavisi (HRT)'dir^[3,19]. HRT sıklıkla kullanılmasına rağmen kullanımı ile birlikte birçok riski de beraberinde getirmektedir. Meme kanseri, pulmoner emboli, kronik kalp hastalıkları, tanısı konmamış vajinal kanama ve endometrial kanser risklerini artırmaktadır^[3,12,22]. Bu riskler nedeniyle kadınlar HRT'ye alternatif olarak doğal ve daha güvenilir buldukları alternatif veya tamamlayıcı tedavi yöntemlerine yönelmeye başlamışlardır^[7,23]. Bu tedavi yöntemlerinden biri de fitoterapidir^[7]. Fitoterapi bitkilerle herhangi bir hastalığı tedavi etmek veya mevcut tedaviyi desteklemek amacıyla kullanılan yöntemdir^[7,19]. Literatürde de fitoterapinin menopoz semptomlarını azaltmada etkili olduğuna yönelik çalışmalar mevcuttur^[19,24,25]. Ancak menopoz semptomlarının tedavisine yönelik

farmakolojik olmayan tedavilerle ilgili arařtırmaların artırılması gereklidir. Çünkü bu tedavi seçeneklerinin birçoğunda etkinlik ve güvenlik alanını belirleyen geniş çaplı çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır^[12]. Fitoöstrojenlerde yaygın olarak menopoz semptomlarında kullanılan, etkinliğı nedeniyle arařtırmalarla güvenliğinin desteklenmesi gereken bir tedavi yöntemidir^[19,26].

3. FİTOOSTROJEN VE MENAPOZ

Fitoöstrojenler insanlarda östrojenik veya anti-östrojenik etkiye sahip olduğı düşünölen birçok meyve, sebze ve tahılda bulunan steroidal olmayan bitkisel östrojenlerdir^[23]. Kimyasal yapıları östrojen reseptörüne bağlanabilen 2 fenolftaleinden oluşur^[27]. En yaygın bulunan fitoöstrojenler arasında genellikle soya ve kırmızı yonca (izoflavonlar), keten tohumu (linanlar) ve şerbetçiotu (*Humulus lupulus*) sayılabilir^[19,23,28]. Fitoöstrojeni düzenli olarak tüketen Asyalı kadınlarda menopoz semptomlarının az görülmesinin dikkat çekmesi nedeniyle arařtırmalara konu olmuştur^[3]. Bununla birlikte literatürde endometrial kanserde azalmaya ve kemik kütlelerinde artışa yol açtığını gösteren çalışmalarda mevcuttur^[3,27,29]. Abdi ve ark. (2021)'lerinin Fitoöstrojenlerin ürogenital menopoz semptomlarının tedavisine etkisinin incelendiğı randomize klinik çalışmaların sistematik bir incelemesini yaptıkları arařtırmalarında çeşitli fitoöstrojenlerin farklı formlarının kullanımının ürogenital atrofi ve üriner sorunlara bağlı bozuklukların göstergelerinde düzelme olduğunu belirlemişlerdir, ayrıca tedaviden sonra kadınların cinsel işlevlerinin düzeldiğini ifade etmişlerdir. Fitoöstrojenler HRT'siyle karşılaştırıldığında hormon tedavisine göre daha güvenli, düşük riskli bir yöntem olarak kullanılabileceğini, ürogenital semptomları hafifletebileceğini, cinsel tatmini ve yaşam kalitesini artırabileceğini ifade etmişlerdir^[30]. Literatürde fitoöstrojen içeren besinlerin vajinal atrofi üzerine olumlu etkileri olduğu, meme, endometrial kanser veya kolorektal kanser üzerinde zararlı bir etkisi olmadığı ve fitoöstrojen alımının aslında koruyucu olabileceğı, akut menopoz semptomların tedavisinde önemli rol oynayabileceğı, menopoz dönemindeki muhtemel kemik mineral yoğunluğundaki azalmayı önleyebileceğı ve menopoz sırasında sağlıklı bir kemik yapısını koruyabildiğı bildirilmektedir^[3,4,11,31]. Ayrıca menopoz semptomlarından sıcak basmasına yönelik yapılan çalışmalarda da fitoöstrojenlerin ciddi yan etkileri görülmeden menopozdaki kadınlarda oluşan sıcak basmasının sıklığını azalttığını belirlenmiştir^[27,29,32]. Kargozar ve ark. (2024)'lerinin yaptığı menopozal dönemdeki sıcak basmalarında soya, kırmızı yonca, şerbetçiotu, keten, nar, anason gibi fitoöstrojen içeren besinlerin sıcak basmasını kontrol etmede faydalı etkileri olduğunu belirtmişlerdir. Ancak soya fasulyesi de dahil olmak üzere bazı durumlarda çelişkili etkileri olduğunu ve bu nedenle bitkisel ilaçların fitoöstrojen etkilerini doğrulayacak güvenilir sonuçlara ulaşmak için daha fazla klinik arařtırmaya ihtiyaç olduğunu da iletmişlerdir^[32]. Bununla fitoöstrojenler menopozda geç dönemde ortaya çıkan osteoporozda kemik oluşumunu arttırarak kemikleri koruyucu etkilerinin olduğu da arařtırmalarla desteklenmektedir^[33,34].

4. SONUÇ

Menopoz semptomlarını tedavi etmek için birincil tedavi yöntemi HRT'dir. Ancak kontrendikasyonları nedeniyle birçok kadın alternatif tedavilere yönelmektedir. Alternatif tedaviler menopoz semptomlarını azaltırken kadınların bu süreçteki yaşam kalitelerini ve psikolojik iyi oluşlarını arttırmaktadır. Fitoöstrojenler menopoz semptomlarını azaltmada kullanılan etkili tedavi yöntemleri arasında yer almaktadır. Bu nedenle menopoz semptomlarını

azaltmada HRT'sine alternatif olarak düşünülebilir. Menopoz dönemindeki kadınların diyetinde fitoöstrojen içeren besinlere yer verilmesinde fayda vardır. Bu besinlerle ilgili olarak kadınlara düzenli eğitimler sağlık çalışanları tarafından verilebilir. Böylece kadınlar bu süreçte hem kontrol altında olacak hem de menopoz sürecindeki sorunları daha az etkiyle atatabilecektir. Ancak etkinliği ve güvenliğine yönelik kanıt değeri yüksek randomize kontrollü çalışmaların artırılması gerekmektedir. Kadınlar tarafından kullanılan bu tedavi yöntemiyle ilgili nihai sonuca varmak için kaliteli verilere ihtiyaç vardır.

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SEZARYEN SONRA VAJİNAL DOĞUM

Op. Dr. Mustafa Hakan ACER¹, Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Hilal ÖZBEK²

¹Tokat Devlet Hastanesi, Kadın Hastalıkları ve Doğum Anabilim Dalı,
mustafahakanacer@hotmail.com, 0000-0002-7007-545X

²Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Ebelik Bölümü,
h.ozzbek@gmail.com, 0000-0001-6368-2633

ÖZET

Sezaryen (CS) doğum, normal doğumun gerçekleşmesinin mümkün olmadığı durumlarda abdominal insizyon ve uterus duvarındaki insizyon sonrasında fetusun doğumunun güvenli olarak gerçekleştirilmesidir. Gerekli olduğu durumlarda sezaryen ile doğum anne ve bebek hayatında ciddi mortalite ve morbiditeyi azaltmada etkili bir yöntem olarak kabul edilebilir. Ancak vajinal doğumla karşılaştırıldığında anne-yenidoğan morbidite ve mortalite oranlarının dört kat arttığı belirtilmektedir. Tıbbi bir gerekçe olmadığı sürece yapılan CS yarardan çok zarar vermektedir. Türkiye Nüfus ve Sağlık Araştırması (TNSA) verilerine bakıldığında 1993 yılında %13.9 olan sezaryen oranı 2008’de %37’ye yükselmiş ve son TNSA raporuna göre de 2018’de bu oran %52 olarak belirlenmiştir. Her yıl artış içerisinde olan bu oranlar endişe verici şekilde ilerlemektedir. Bu nedenle sezaryen oranlarını azaltmaya yönelik stratejiler belirlenmekte ve çalışmalar devam etmektedir. Sezaryen sonrası normal doğumda sezaryen oranlarını ve komplikasyon oranını azaltmak için uygulanabilir bir yöntemdir. Sezaryen sonrası vajinal doğum (SSVD) tekrarlanan abdominal cerrahiye bağlı oluşabilecek komplikasyonları önlemeye yönelik majör obstetrik stratejiler arasında sayılabilmektedir. Literatürde SSVD konusunda başarılı bulunan çalışmalar mevcuttur. Bangal ve ark.’ları (2013) seçilmiş vakalarda SSVD’i denemenin büyük önem taşıdığını, 3 cm’den fazla servikal dilatasyonun SSVD lehine başarılı bir faktör olduğunu ancak 3000 gr ve üzerinde doğum ağırlığının daha düşük başarı oranıyla ilişkili olduğunu belirlemişlerdir. Weinstein ve ark.’ları 1996 yılında CS sonrası planlı vajinal doğumu öngörme ile ilgili bir skorlamanın gerekliliğini ifade etmiş olsalar da skorlama için çalışmalar devam etmektedir. SSVD sezaryen oranlarını düşürmek için iyi bir seçenek olarak düşünülebilir. Böylece SSVD ile hastaların hastaneye yatış süreleri kısalmak ve maliyet azalacaktır. Ancak SSVD ilgili olarak iyi bir skorlama yönetimi yapılmalıdır. Bu derleme SSVD’ye dikkat çekmeyi amaçlamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: sezaryen doğum, vajinal doğum, sezaryen sonrası vajinal doğum, skorlama

ABSTRACT

Caesarean section (CS) birth is the safe delivery of the fetus after an abdominal incision and an incision in the uterine wall in cases where normal birth is not possible. When necessary, birth by cesarean section can be considered an effective method in reducing serious mortality and morbidity in the life of mother and baby. However, it is stated that maternal-newborn morbidity and mortality rates increase fourfold compared to vaginal birth. Unless there is a medical

reason, CS performed does more harm than good. When we look at the Turkey Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) data, the cesarean section rate, which was 13.9% in 1993, increased to 37% in 2008, and according to the last TDHS report, this rate was determined to be 52% in 2018. These rates, which are increasing every year, are progressing alarmingly. For this reason, strategies to reduce cesarean section rates are being determined and studies are continuing. It is a feasible method to reduce cesarean section rates and complication rates in normal birth after cesarean section. Vaginal birth after cesarean section (VBAC) can be considered among the major obstetric strategies to prevent complications that may occur due to repeated abdominal surgery. There are successful studies on VBAC in the literature. Bangal et al. (2013) determined that it is of great importance to try VBAC in selected cases, that cervical dilation of more than 3 cm is a successful factor in favor of VBAC, but that a birth weight of 3000 g or more is associated with a lower success rate. Although Weinstein et al. stated the necessity of a scoring to predict planned vaginal birth after CS in 1996, studies on scoring are ongoing. VBAC may be considered a good option to reduce cesarean section rates. Thus, the hospitalization period of patients with VBAC will be shortened and the cost will be reduced. However, good scoring management should be done regarding VBAC. This review aims to draw attention to VBAC.

Key Words: cesarean birth, vaginal birth, vaginal birth after cesarean section, scoring

1. GİRİŞ

Doğum eylemi çiftlere farklı duygular yaşatan sevinç havasında gerçekleşen gebelik sonrası bir sürecin normal bir olayıdır^[1]. Ancak kadın gebeliğinin başında normal vajinal doğuma hazırlık yapsa da bazı endikasyonlar nedeniyle sezaryen ile sonuçlanabilir^[1,2]. Sezaryen; normal doğumun gerçekleşmesinin mümkün olmadığı durumlarda abdominal insizyon ve uterus duvarındaki insizyon sonrasında fetusun doğumunun güvenli olarak gerçekleştirilmesidir^[3,4]. Günümüzde en yaygın sezaryen (CS) endikasyonlarından biri geçirilmiş sezaryen sonrası yapılan elektif CS'dir^[5]. Kadın doğum uzmanlarının geçmişte 'bir kez sezaryen olan her zaman sezaryendir' görüşünü kabul etmiş olmaları geçirilmiş sezaryen olan gebelerin tekrar sezaryen olmalarını desteklemiştir^[5,6]. Küresel anlamda sezaryen doğumların artmasına neden olan bu görüş aslında anne ve bebeği korumaya yönelik bir uygulamadır^[5]. Gerekli olduğu durumlarda sezaryen ile doğum anne ve bebek hayatında ciddi morbidite ve mortaliteyi azaltmada etkili bir yöntem olarak kabul edilebilir. Ancak vajinal doğumla karşılaştırıldığında anne-yenidoğan morbidite ve mortalite oranlarının dört kat arttığı belirtilmektedir^[6,7]. Çünkü CS'ler komplikasyon riski yüksek olan ve ameliyat sonrası daha geç iyileşme süresi olan büyük ameliyatlardır^[6]. Tıbbi bir gerekçe olmadığı sürece yapılan CS yarardan çok zarar vermektedir^[3,4]. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ) tüm doğumlar arasında ideal sezaryen oranlarını %10-15 olarak belirlemiştir. 1985 yılından itibaren sezaryen oranları bu oranlarda tutmaya çalışsa da küresel CS oranları sürekli artma eğilimindedir^[4,8]. Ayrıca DSÖ sezaryen oranlarının %10 üzerine çıktığında anne-yenidoğan mortalite oranlarını azaldığını gösteren çalışmaların bulunduğunu belirtirken, bu konu ile ilgili ölüm oranlarını arttığına dair kanıt bulunmadığını da bildirmektedir^[8]. Sezaryen oranlarını azaltmaya yönelik çalışmalar devam etmektedir. Türkiye dünya ülkeleri arasında CS oranının en yüksek ülkeler arasında yer almaktadır. Türkiye Nüfus ve Sağlık Araştırması (TNSA) verilerine bakıldığında 1993 yılında %13.9 olan sezaryen oranı 2008'de %37'ye yükselmiş ve son TNSA raporuna göre 2018'de bu oran %52 olarak

belirlenmiştir^[9]. Her yıl artış içerisinde olan bu oranlar endişe verici şekilde ilerlemektedir. Bu nedenle sezaryen oranını azaltmaya yönelik stratejiler belirlenmekte ve çalışmalar devam etmektedir^[10]. Sezaryen sonrası normal doğumda sezaryen oranını ve komplikasyon oranını azaltmak için uygulanabilir bir yöntemdir. Ayrıca SSVD tekrarlanan abdominal cerrahiye bağlı oluşabilecek komplikasyonları önlemeye yönelik majör obstetrik stratejiler arasında sayılabilmektedir^[11]. Literatürde SSVD konusunda başarılı bulunan çalışmalar mevcuttur^[11-13]. Bangal ve ark.'ları (2013) seçilmiş vakalarda SSVD denenmesinin büyük önem taşıdığını, 3 cm'den fazla servikal dilatasyonun SSVD lehine başarılı bir faktör olduğunu ancak 3000 gr ve üzerinde doğum ağırlığının daha düşük başarı oranıyla ilişkili olduğunu belirlemişlerdir^[13]. Weinstein ve ark.'ları 1996 yılında CS sonrası planlı vajinal doğumu öngörme ile ilgili bir skrolamanın gerekliliğini ifade etmiş olsalar da SSVD için skrolama çalışmaları devam etmektedir. SSVD sezaryen oranlarını düşürmek için iyi bir seçenek olarak düşünülebilir^[12]. Böylece SSVD ile hastaların hastaneye yatış süreleri kısılacak ve maliyet azalacaktır. Ancak SSVD başarı şansını artıracak iyi bir skrolama yönetimi yapılmalıdır. Bu derleme sezaryen sonrası vajinal doğuma dikkat çekmeyi amaçlamıştır.

2. SEZARYEN

Sezaryen, normal doğumun gerçekleşmesini engelleyecek komplikasyonlar nedeniyle oluşabilecek anne-yenidoğan morbidite ve mortalitesini azaltmak amacıyla en sık uygulanan obstetrik ameliyatlardan biridir^[3,14]. Sezaryen endikasyon nedenleri arasında kadının bir önceki doğumunun sezaryen doğum ile gerçekleşmiş olması birinci sıralarda yer almaktadır^[5]. Ayrıca anne isteği, pelvik deformite veya baş-pelvik uygunsuzluğu, anormal plasentasyon (plasenta previa, plasenta akreata gibi), invazif rahim ağzı kanseri, kalıcı serklaj, genital sistem obstrüktif kitle, anne ölümü öncesi sezaryen, umbilikal kord prolapsusu, malprezantasyonlar, nonreaktif nonstres testi (NST) gibi hem anneye hem de fetüse ait endikasyonlar ile sezaryen yapılmaktadır^[2,15].

Belgeleri bulunan ilk sezaryen MS 1020 yılında gerçekleştirilmiştir^[2]. İlk sezaryenler hayatını kaybetmiş veya ölmekte olan bir anneden, canlı veya ölmüş fetüsün karın ve uterus duvarlarında yapılan bir kesi yoluyla alınması için kullanılmıştır. Genellikle annenin ölümünden sonra bir çocuğun hayatını kurtarmak amacıyla yapılan operasyona otopsi yapılmak amacıyla da başvurulmuştur. On yedi ve on sekizinci yüzyıllarda da canlı kadınlara sezaryen uygulanmaya başlanmıştır^[16]. Canlı kadınlara uygulanmaya başlandıktan sonra anne ve bebek ölümlerinde azalma fark edilmiştir. Ayrıca hem kanama hem de enfeksiyonun azaldığı gözlenmiş ve kadın doğum operasyonlarının vazgeçilmezi haline gelmiştir^[2,16]. Daha sonraki süreçlerde sezaryen oranlarında her yıl bir artış görülmüştür. Artan sezaryen oranları nedeniyle 1985 yılında DSÖ sezaryen oranlarının %10-15 olması gerektiğini açıklamıştır^[8]. Ancak bu oranlar günümüze kadar artmaya devam etmiştir. Dünya geneline bakıldığında her dört kadından biri hatta bazı bölgeler için beş kadından biri sezaryen ile karşı karşıya kalmaktadır^[16,17]. Ülkemizde de bu oran TNSA verilerini göre TNSA raporuna göre 2018'de bu oran %52 olarak belirlenmiştir^[9]. Sezaryen oranlarındaki yükseklik aslında birçok sorunu da birlikte getirmektedir^[10]. Bu nedenle dünyada sezaryen doğumları azaltmaya yönelik stratejiler ve çalışmalar hız kazanmıştır^[10]. Gereksiz yapılan sezaryen yüksek maliyeti, sağlık harcamalarındaki artışı, sağlık sistemindeki ilave yükü beraberinde getirmektedir. Bununla birlikte anne-yenidoğan morbidite ve mortalitesi

üzerine olumsuz etkileri de bulunmaktadır^[7,14]. Özellikle tekrarlayan sezaryenlerde plasenta akreata, enfeksiyon, damar trombozu ve uterus rüptürü dahil birçok riski artırmaktadır^[18]. Yapılan bir çalışmada normal doğuma göre idrar kaçırma ve pelvik organ prolapsusunun sezaryen doğumda daha az görüldüğü belirtilse de bir sonraki gebelikteki riskler ve uzun vadeli riskler düşünülerek birlikte değerlendirilmesinin gerekliliğini belirtmişlerdir^[19]. Gerekli olduğunda hayat kurtaran bu vazgeçilmez operasyonun gereksiz yapılmasının önüne geçmek için çalışmalar desteklenmelidir. SSVD’de sezaryen oranlarını azaltmada etkili olabilir ve hem anne hem de yenidoğan sağlığını korumaya yönelik iyi bir seçenek olarak düşünülebilir.

3. SEZARYEN SONRASI NORMAL VAJİNAL DOĞUM

Sezaryen sonrası vajinal doğum (SSVD), yapılan bir abdominal cerrahi sonrası oluşabilecek ciddi komplikasyonları önlemek için kullanılacak önemli bir obstetrik stratejidir^[5,11]. SSVD aslında normal vajinal doğum deneyimi yaşamak isteyen kadınlar için bir fırsattır^[11]. Çalışmaların SSVD’yi güvenli ve tercih edilebilir bir yöntem olarak kabul etmesine rağmen rutin olarak sezaryen geçirmiş birçok kadın sonraki gebeliklerinde de sezaryen olmaktadır^[20,21]. Başarıya ulaşan SSVD’un anneye faydaları vardır. Ancak başarısız olması durumunda acil sezaryen gerekli olabilir. En önemli komplikasyonlarından biri de uterus rüptürüdür^[22]. Çayır ve Şendir’in SSVD yapan kadınlarda uterus rüptür komplikasyonuna yönelik yaptıkları çalışmada önceden sezaryen olan kadınlarda uterus rüptür oranının %0,9 olduğunu belirlemişlerdir. Ayrıca dikkatli seçilmiş vakalarda anne için tam teşekküllü iyi bakım koşullarının olduğu hastanelerde ailenin onayı alınarak uygulanabilir bir yöntem olduğunu da ifade etmişlerdir^[23]. Bu nedenle SSVD denemek isteyen annelerin tam teşekküllü bir hastanede doğum yapması önemlidir^[5]. Ayrıca iyi bir skorlama yöntemiyle değerlendirilmenin yapılması risk en aza indirebilir^[21]. Sezaryen sonrası başarılı vajinal doğumla ilişkili faktörleri belirlemeye yönelik yapılan bir meta-analizde diyabet, gebelikteki hipertansif bozukluklar, Bishop skoru, doğum indüksiyonu, makrozomi, yaş, obezite, önceki vajinal doğum ve önceki sezaryen endikasyonları olarak belirlemişlerdir. Bu faktörlerin SSVD’nin başarısını etkileyen faktörler içerisinde değerlendirilmesi gerektiğine dikkat çekmiştir^[24]. Bununla birlikte SSVD düşünülen gebe istekli olmalı, uterus rüptür öyküsü olmamalı, uterusunda CS skarı dışında başka bir anormallik olmamalı, bir önceki CS’i alt segment transvers insizyon ile yapılmış olmalı, iki ve üzerinde transvers uterus kesi olmamalı, fetus 4000 gramın altında olmalı ve baş pelvis uygunsuzluğunu oluşturacak pelvik darlıkları olmamalıdır^[5,23,25]. Ülkemizde Sağlık Bakanlığı tarafından hazırlanan ve 2010 yılında güncellenen “Doğum ve Sezaryen Eylemi Yönetim Rehberi”nde SSVD’nin dikkatli değerlendirme sonrası uygun vakalarda denenebileceğini vurgulamaktadır^[26]. Literatürde SSVD’nin başarı şansını ön görmek için skorlama sistemleri geliştirilmek amacıyla çalışmalar mevcuttur. Yapılan bir çalışmada SSVD başarısının tahminine yönelik geliştirilen nomogramda anne yaşı, beden kitle indeksi, etnik köken, önceki vajinal doğum, SSVD’nin ortaya çıkışı ve sezaryen için potansiyel olarak tekrarlayan endikasyonlarını değişken olarak belirlemiştir. Bu nomogramın doğum öncesi ziyarette SSVD denemesini gerçekleştirecek kadınlar için başarılı hastaya özel şansın belirlenmesine olanak tanıyan skorlama aracı olduğunu belirlemişlerdir^[27]. Yine benzer şekilde yapılan diğer bir çalışmada SSVD’nin başarısını tahmin etmek için sınıflandırma ve regresyon ağacı algoritması oluşturmuşlardır. Bu çalışma da vajinal doğum, doğumun spontan başlaması, tahmini fetal ağırlığın <3775 g olması, annenin vücut kitle indeksinin <25 olması, elektif olarak

veya fetal sıkıntı nedeniyle geçirilmiş CS ve doğumlar arası aralığın <2290 gün olması durumunda SSVD'nin başarısının yüksek olduğunu ifade etmişlerdir^[28]. SSVD sezaryen sonrası güvenilir ve uygulanabilir bir seçenek olabilir. Bununla birlikte oluşturulan skorlama sistemi SSVD'nin başarısını artırmaktadır.

4. SONUÇ

Sezaryen oranları dünyada olduğu gibi ülkemizde de artmaya devam etmektedir. Bu oranları azaltmaya yönelik SSVD güvenli ve tercih edilebilir bir yöntem olarak kabul edilebilir. SSVD'da kadınların uygunlukları değerlendirildiğinde başarı oranları yükselmektedir. Ancak SSVD doğum tercihi yapacak kadın için öncesinden bilgilendirilmenin yapılması önemlidir. Eğer kadın SSVD konusunda istekli ise desteklenerek tam teşekküllü hastanelerde doğumlarının gerçekleşmesi sağlanmalıdır. Oluşabilecek riskler konusunda sağlık ekibi hazırlıklı olmalı ve acil sezaryen için tüm şartlar sağlanmalıdır. Ayrıca sezaryen oranlarını azaltmaya yönelik SSVD'nin de eğitim kapsamında anlatıldığı ulusal, il ve ilçe hastaneleri ile aile merkezlerindeki gebe kadınların ve sağlık personelinin eğitimi sağlanmalıdır. Ulusal düzeyde sezaryen oranlarını azaltmaya yönelik stratejiler belirlenmelidir. SSVD için etkili ve geçerli bir skorlama yöntemine yönelik çalışmalar artırılmalıdır. Sonuç olarak SSVD ile sezaryen oranlarını azalma eğiliminde olacaktır. Bununla birlikte3 annenin hastane kalış süresi azalacak, sağlık harcamalarındaki maliyet azalacak ve anne-yenidoğanın doğum sonrası yaşam kalitesi artacaktır.

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THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS OF AVIONICS SYSTEMS IN TURKEY AND WORLDWIDE

Doctoral Student Ömer ÖZTÜRK

ozturkomer09@hotmail.com, Orcid ID: 0009-0005-2229-0795

Faculty of Engineering, Azerbaijan Technical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

ÖZET

Avionik sistemler, havacılık endüstrisinin kritik bir bileşeni olarak uçakların kontrolünü, iletişimini ve navigasyonunu sağlayan elektronik sistemlerdir. Türkiye ve dünyada avionik sistemlerin gelişim süreci oldukça önemli bir tarihsel evrimi yansıtmaktadır. Dünyada avionik sistemlerin gelişimi, 20. yüzyılın başlarına dayanmaktadır. İlk uçaklar sadece mekanik kontrol sistemleri kullanıyordu, ancak zamanla elektronik sistemlerin yükselişi ile birlikte avionik sistemlerin önemi arttı. İkinci Dünya Savaşı sırasında radar ve radyo iletişim sistemleri gibi avionik teknolojileri büyük bir ilerleme kaydetti. Soğuk Savaş dönemi, avionik sistemlerin hızlı bir şekilde geliştirilmesine yol açtı. Askeri uçaklar, güçlü radarlar, hedefleme sistemleri ve füzelerle donatıldı. Bu teknolojiler sivil havacılığa da katkı sağladı ve sivil hava taşımacılığı daha güvenli ve verimli hale geldi. Türkiye, avionik teknolojilerinde önemli bir ilerleme kaydetti. Milli Savunma Sanayii Projeleri ve Türk Hava Yolları gibi kuruluşlar, yerli avionik sistemlerin geliştirilmesine önemli katkılarda bulundu. Türk mühendisler ve bilim insanları, ulusal savunma gereksinimlerini karşılamak için yüksek teknolojiye sahip avionik sistemler üretmek için çalıştılar. Günümüzde avionik sistemler, otomatik pilotlar, hava trafik yönetimi ve uçakların güvenliğini artırmak için kullanılan çeşitli sensörlerden oluşmaktadır. Gelecekte, yapay zeka ve daha gelişmiş iletişim sistemleri gibi teknolojilerin avionik sistemlere entegre edilmesi beklenmektedir. Sonuç olarak, avionik sistemlerin gelişimi, havacılık endüstrisinin temel bir unsuru olmaya devam etmektedir. Türkiye ve dünya genelindeki bu gelişmeler, uçakların güvenliği, verimliliği ve performansını artırmak için önemli katkılar sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelime: Avionik Sistemler, Gelişim Süreci, Türkiye, Dünya, Elektronik sistemler

ABSTRACT

Avionics systems are electronic systems that play a crucial role in the aviation industry, providing control, communication, and navigation for aircraft. The development process of avionics systems in Turkey and worldwide reflects a significant historical evolution.

The development of avionics systems worldwide dates back to the early 20th century. Initial aircraft relied solely on mechanical control systems, but with the rise of electronic systems, the importance of avionics systems increased. During World War II, avionic technologies such as radar and radio communication systems saw significant advancements.

The Cold War era led to rapid advancements in avionics systems. Military aircraft were equipped with powerful radars, targeting systems, and missiles. These technologies also contributed to civil aviation, making air travel safer and more efficient.

Turkey has made significant progress in avionic technologies. National Defense Industry Projects and organizations like Turkish Airlines have made substantial contributions to the development of domestic avionics systems. Turkish engineers and scientists have worked diligently to produce high-tech avionics systems to meet national defense requirements.

Today, avionics systems consist of a variety of sensors, automatic pilots, and air traffic management systems, enhancing the safety and efficiency of aircraft. In the future, the integration of technologies like artificial intelligence and advanced communication systems is expected to further advance avionics systems.

In conclusion, the development of avionics systems continues to be a fundamental component of the aviation industry. These advancements in Turkey and worldwide contribute significantly to improving the safety, efficiency, and performance of aircraft.

Keywords: Avionics systems, Development process, Turkey, Worldwide, Electronic systems

GİRİŞ

İnsansız hava araçları (İHA'lar), son yıllarda hem Türkiye'de hem de dünya genelinde büyük bir dikkat çekiyor. Askeri ve sivil kullanım alanlarında giderek artan bir öneme sahip olan bu teknolojik cihazlar, farklı amaçlarla kullanılabilir. Bu makalede, Türkiye ve dünya genelinde insansız hava araçlarının gelişim sürecini inceleyeceğiz.

İnsansız hava araçları, pilot tarafından kontrol edilmeden otomatik olarak uçabilen, uzaktan kumanda veya önceden belirlenmiş bir program doğrultusunda uçuş yapabilen cihazlardır. Genellikle İHA'lar, gözetim, keşif, veri toplama, kargo taşıma, iletişim ve hava saldırıları gibi çeşitli görevler için kullanılırlar. İHA'ların sivil uygulamaları arasında coğrafi haritalama, tarım izleme, acil durum yardımı ve doğal felaketlerin izlenmesi gibi işlevler yer alır.

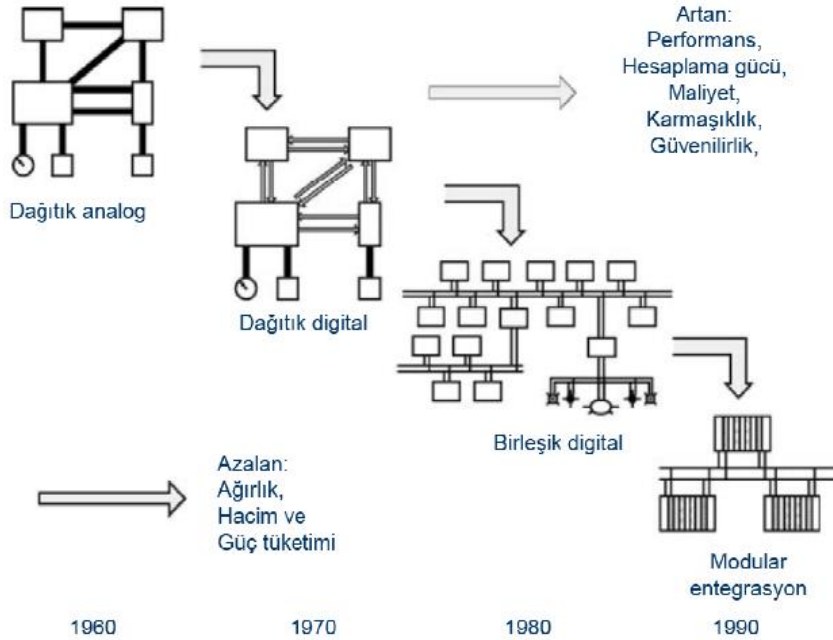
Türkiye, insansız hava araçları teknolojisinin geliştirilmesi ve üretimi konusunda önemli adımlar atmış bir ülke olarak dikkat çekiyor. 2000'li yılların başlarından itibaren Türk savunma sanayi firmaları, yerli İHA geliştirmeye odaklanmıştır. Bayraktar, TUSAŞ, ve ROKETSAN gibi Türk savunma şirketleri, Türkiye'nin ulusal savunma ihtiyaçlarına yönelik İHA projelerinde önemli rol oynamışlardır. Özellikle Bayraktar TB2 ve Anka serisi gibi Türk yapımı İHA'lar, hem askeri hem de sivil kullanım için ilgi görmüş ve ihracat pazarlarında önemli bir yer edinmiştir.

Türkiye, son yıllarda insansız hava aracı geliştirme ve üretme konusunda önemli adımlar atmış bir ülke olarak dikkat çekmektedir. Türk savunma sanayi firmaları, özgün tasarımlarla donatılmış İHA'lar üretmekte ve dünya pazarında rekabet etmektedir. Özellikle Bayraktar TB2 ve Anka gibi yerli İHA'lar, hem askeri hem de sivil amaçlar için tercih edilmektedir.

Türkiye'nin bu alandaki başarısı, İHA teknolojilerinin ihracatını artırmış ve savunma sanayisinde dışa bağımlılığı azaltmıştır. Ayrıca Türkiye, insansız hava araçları teknolojilerini sivil sektöre de yayarak farklı endüstrilerde kullanımını teşvik etmektedir.

Aviyonik Sistemler gelişimi yılları

- **1980'ler:** Elektronik Uçuş kontrol cihazları
 - Birbirine yakın fonksiyonların bütünleştirilmesi
 - Donanım ve gömülü yazılım olarak fonksiyonellik.
- **1990'lar:** bütünleştirilmiş gösterge sistemi
 - Birçok gösterge bağlantılı aviyonik fonksiyonların bütünleştirilmesi.
 - Yeniden programlanabilir fonksiyonlar
- **2000'ler:** Bütünleştirilmiş moduler sistem BMS
 - Birçok aviyonik fonksiyonun bütünleştirilmesi
 - Kabindeki cihaz raflarına yerleştirilen işlemci kartları
- **2010'ler:** Genisletilmiş BMS
 - Aviyoniklerin + Uçuş kontrol ve uçak sistemlerinin bütünleştirilmesi
 - Kabin raflarına yerleştirilen işlemci kartları
 - Daha genel işlemci, yazılım tabanlı fonksiyonellik.



Sekilde: Bir uçağın aviyonik veri yolunun gelişimi görülmektedir.

Tablo 1

Uçak Görev Tanımı (Role)	İngilizcesi	Örnek Uçak*
Çok amaçlı	Air Superiority	F-16 Fighting Falcon (TR),
Kara saldırı	Ground Attack	Fairchild A-10 Thunderbolt (ABD)
Stratejik bombardıman	Strategic Bomber	B52(ABD)
Deniz karakol	Maritime Patrol	Lockheed S-3 Viking (ABD)
Savaş alanı gözetleme	Battlefield Surveillance	Astor(US)
Havadan erken ihbar	Airborne Early Warning	Boeing 737 AEW&C (TR)
Elektronik harp	Electronic Warfare	Boeing RC-135 (ABD)
Foto keşif	Photographic Reconnaissance	Modernize edilmiş F-4 (TR)
Havada yakıt ikmal	Air to Air Refuelling	KC-135R-CRAG Stratotanker (TR)
Askeri nakliye	Troop/material Transport	C-130 Hercules (TR)
İnsansız	Unmanned Vehicle	HERON (TR)
Eğitim	Training	T-38 Talon (TR)

Aviyonik Sistemlerin gelişimi nereye gidiyor?

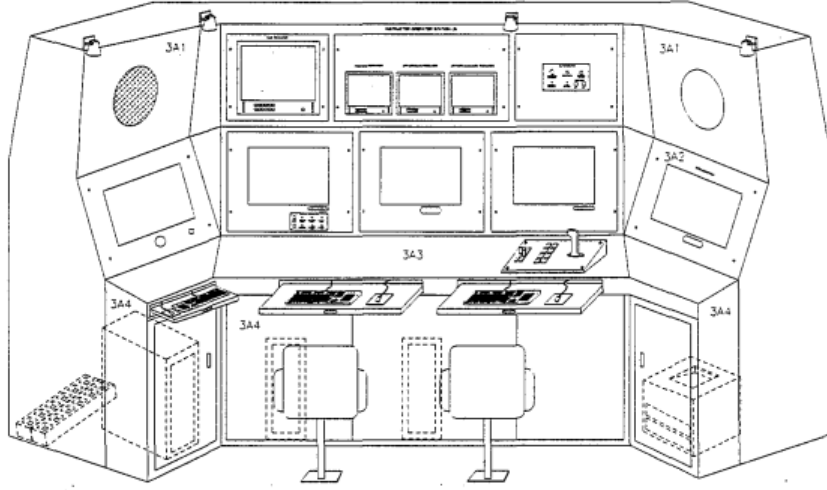
- Elektromanyetik etkilerin Aviyonik sistemlere olan etkisini gidermek
- Kullanılan yarı iletkenlerin ömrünü uzatmak
- Daha ileri uçuş planları oluşturmak
- Uçuş verilerinin yer sistemleri ile daha kapsamlı bir bütünleştirme(Veri bağları).

Dünya Genelinde İHA Gelişimi

Türkiye'nin yanı sıra dünya genelinde de insansız hava araçları teknolojisi hızla gelişmektedir. İHA'lar, çeşitli amaçlar için kullanılmakta, savunma, güvenlik, tarım, haberleşme, nakliye ve hava fotoğrafçılığı gibi birçok sektörde önemli rol oynamaktadır. Özellikle askeri kullanım alanında İHA'lar, keşif, gözetleme, hedef tespiti ve lojistik destek gibi görevlerde kullanılmaktadır.

ABD, İsrail, Çin, ve Rusya gibi ülkeler, İHA teknolojisinin önde gelen geliştiricileri arasındadır. Özellikle ABD'nin insansız hava araçları teknolojisi, büyük yatırımlar ve savunma alanındaki ihtiyaçlar doğrultusunda sürekli olarak ilerlemektedir. İsrail ise İHA teknolojisi konusunda önemli bir oyuncu olup, insansız hava araçları savaş alanında sıkça kullanılmaktadır. Çin ve Rusya da kendi yerel insansız hava aracı projelerini geliştirerek uluslararası alanda rekabetçi bir konum elde etmişlerdir.

Dünya genelinde insansız hava araçları teknolojisinin gelişimi hızla artmıştır. Bu gelişimde teknolojik yenilikler, artan talep ve yatırımlar etkili olmuştur. İlk İHA'lar, askeri amaçlar için geliştirilmiş ve kullanılmıştır. Özellikle ABD'nin askeri operasyonlarında İHA'lar önemli bir rol oynamıştır. Günümüzde sivil kullanım alanları da büyümekte olup, taşımacılık, güvenlik, medya ve hava fotoğrafçılığı gibi sektörlerde İHA'lar aktif olarak kullanılmaktadır.



Şekilde: İHA kokpit'i gösterilmektedir.

İnsansız Hava Araçlarının Geleceği

İHA'ların geleceği oldukça parlak görünmektedir. Teknolojik gelişmeler sayesinde, İHA'lar daha uzun uçuş menzillerine, daha büyük yük kapasitelerine, ve daha gelişmiş sensörlere sahip olacaklardır. Bu, askeri ve sivil kullanım alanlarında İHA'ların daha fazla görevi daha etkili bir şekilde yerine getirebilmesi anlamına gelir. Bununla birlikte, insansız hava araçlarının kullanımıyla ilgili etik, hukuki ve güvenlik sorunları da ortaya çıkmaktadır. Gizlilik endişeleri, hava sahasının güvenliği ve insansız hava araçlarının sivil kullanımı gibi konular, ilerleyen yıllarda daha fazla dikkate alınması gereken meseleler olacaktır.

Gelecekte, insansız hava araçları teknolojisinin daha da gelişmesi beklenmektedir. Bu gelişmeler, otonom uçuş yeteneklerinin artırılması, daha uzun menzillerin ve daha fazla taşıma kapasitesinin elde edilmesi anlamına gelebilir. Sivil uygulamalarda da büyüme olacak ve İHA'lar, lojistik, ulaşım ve tıp gibi alanlarda daha fazla kullanılacaktır.

Askeri alanda İHA gelişimi

Askeri İnsansız Hava Araçları (İHA'lar), askeri operasyonların yürütülmesi ve güvenlik görevlerinin yerine getirilmesinde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. İlk olarak askeri amaçlar için tasarlanan İHA'lar, son yıllarda teknolojik ilerlemeler ve operasyonel deneyimlerle birlikte hızla gelişmiştir.

İHA'lar, askeri operasyonlarda gözetim, keşif ve hedef tespiti gibi kritik görevlerde kullanılırlar. Özellikle ABD'nin küresel terörle mücadele operasyonlarında İHA'lar etkin bir şekilde kullanılmış ve terörist hedeflerin belirlenmesi ve izlenmesi konusunda önemli bir rol oynamıştır. İHA'lar, askeri personelin güvende kalmasını sağlar ve hassas görevlerin yerine getirilmesine olanak tanır.

İHA teknolojileri, sürekli olarak gelişmektedir. Daha uzun menziller, daha büyük taşıma kapasiteleri ve daha gelişmiş sensörler, İHA'ların yeteneklerini artırmıştır. Ayrıca, otonom uçuş yetenekleri ve yapay zeka entegrasyonu, İHA'ların karmaşık görevleri daha etkili bir şekilde yerine getirmesine olanak tanır.

Bir diğer ilginç gelişme, kamikaze İHA'ların yükselişi olmuştur. Bu İHA'lar, saldırı yapmak için kullanılan geleneksel mühimmat yerine kendilerini hedefe yönlendiren patlayıcılar taşır. Bu tür İHA'lar, hassas hedeflere karşı hızlı ve etkili bir şekilde kullanılabilirler.

İHA'lar aynı zamanda askeri üslerin güvenliğini sağlama, sınırları gözetleme ve deniz güvenliği gibi savunma amaçları için de kullanılırlar. Bu, ülkelerin kendi topraklarını ve çıkarlarını korumak için İHA'ları kullanma ihtiyacını vurgular.

İHA'lar, askeri stratejilerin merkezine yerleşmiş ve gelecekte daha da önemli bir rol oynamaya devam edecek gibi görünmektedir. Askeri İHA'lar, operasyonel esneklik, düşük risk ve etkili görev yerine getirme kapasiteleri sağlar. Bu nedenle, İHA teknolojileri, uluslararası güvenlik ve askeri operasyonların temel bir parçası olarak kalacaktır.

<u>Askeri İHA Kullanım Alanları</u>	<u>Avantajları</u>	<u>Gelecekteki Rolü</u>
Gözetim ve Keşif	- Uzun süreli uçuş sağlar	- Operasyonel esneklik
Hedef Tespiti	- Düşük riskli operasyonlar	- Daha gelişmiş otonom uçuş yetenekleri
Lojistik Desteği	- Hassas veri toplama	- Savunma ve güvenlik
İletişim ve İstihbarat	- Düşman hedeflerini belirleme	- Sınırların gözetlenmesi
Hava Saldırıları	- Personel güvenliği sağlar	- Deniz güvenliği
Kamikaze İHA'lar	- Hızlı ve etkili saldırılar	- Uluslararası güvenlik ve operasyonlar
	- Hassas hedeflere karşı etkili	- Askeri stratejilerin merkezine yerleşme

Bu tablo, İHA'ların askeri kullanım alanlarını, avantajlarını ve gelecekteki rolünü özetlemektedir. İHA'ların askeri operasyonlarda çeşitli görevleri yerine getirebilme yetenekleri, stratejik bir avantaj sağlamış ve gelecekte bu teknolojinin daha da yaygınlaşması beklenmektedir.

Sonuç

Türkiye ve dünya genelinde insansız hava araçları teknolojisi hızla gelişiyor ve farklı sektörlerde kullanım buluyor. Askeri amaçlar için kullanımının yanı sıra, sivil sektörde de çeşitli faydalar sunmaktadır. Ancak bu teknolojinin ilerlemesiyle birlikte, düzenleyici ve etik konuların da göz önünde bulundurulması gerekmektedir. İHA'ların geleceği, teknoloji

gelişmeleri ve uluslararası iş birliği ile şekillenecektir. İnsansız hava araçları dünya genelinde ve Türkiye'de önemli bir teknolojik gelişim sürecinin parçasıdır. Hem askeri hem de sivil kullanımlarıyla, İHA'lar modern toplumun bir parçası haline gelmiştir ve gelecekte daha da yaygınlaşması beklenmektedir. Türkiye'nin bu alandaki başarıları, ülkenin savunma sanayisindeki yeteneklerini ve sivil sektördeki fırsatları artırmıştır. Askeri İHA'lar, askeri operasyonların yürütülmesi ve güvenliğin sağlanması açısından kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Teknolojik gelişmeler ve operasyonel deneyimlerle birlikte İHA'ların yetenekleri sürekli olarak artmaktadır ve bu teknolojinin gelecekte daha da yaygınlaşması ve gelişmesi beklenmektedir.

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- 6- https://www.emo.org.tr/ekler/923626d3e964cf4_ek.pdf
- 7- http://www1.mmo.org.tr/resimler/dosya_ekler/83321e890db6cd8_ek.pdf
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BAŞKALAŞABİLEN QUADROTORUN OTONOM UÇUŞ SIRASINDA YÖRÜNGE KONTROLÜ ve LOGBOOK İNCELEMESİ

Öğr. Gör. Dr., Enes ÖZEN¹, Prof. Dr., Tuğrul OKTAY²

¹ Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi, Meslek Yüksekokulu, enes.ozen@hku.edu.tr –

ORCID: 0000-0001-7816-2374

² Erciyes Üniversitesi, Havacılık ve Uzay Bilimleri Fakültesi, oktay@erciyes.edu.tr

ORCID: 0000-0003-4860-2230

ÖZET

Bu araştırma, uçuş sırasında başkalaşabilen döner kanatlı bir insansız hava aracının (İHA) uçuş sırasında performansını artırmayı ve bu başkalaşma yeteneğini gerçek uçuş koşullarında test etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Göbek açısı ve kol yükselme açısı lineer vidalı DC motorun kontrolü ile sınırlı bir şekilde şekil değiştirebilen bir yapıdadır. Maksimum kalkış ağırlığı 0,75 kg olan hava aracı, uzaktan kumanda, otopilot destekli kontrol ve yarı otonomi pilotaj yöntemleri ile kontrol edilebilmektedir. Yarı otonomi, quadrotorun, herhangi bir müdahale gerektirmeden bağımsız bir şekilde atanan görevi yerine getirmesini sağlar. Bu görev, kalkış, seyir, iniş aşamalarından oluşur. Yarı otonomi kontrol ile yer kontrol istasyonundan görev ataması yapılmış ve quadrotorun atmosferik bozuntulara verdiği tepkiler uçuş sırasında telemetri bağlantısı ile izlenmiş ve uçuş sonrasında otopilot tarafından kaydedilen uçuş parametreleri incelenip bu çalışmada sunulmuştur. Takip edilen parametreler, uçuş sırasında takip edilen yol, tutumu ve açı değerleri, voltaj ve akım, mutlak ivme, dikey hız değerlerinin zamanla değişimleridir. Uçuş sonrasında kayıt edilen bu değerler, UAVforecast uygulamasından alınan meteorolojik bilgiler kullanılarak yorumlandı. Quadrotorun, rüzgara karşı direncinin 4. seviye olduğu elde edilen sonuçlarda sunuldu.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Quadrotor, Otonom Uçuş, Başkalaşım

1. GİRİŞ

İnsansız hava aracı (İHA), insansız ve uzaktan kumandalı bir hava aracıdır [1]. İHA'lar, genellikle keşif, gözetleme, haritalama, güvenlik, tarım gibi çeşitli alanlarda kullanılır [2]. İHA'lar farklı boyutlarda ve şekillerde üretilebilirler. Küçük boyutlu İHA'lar elde taşınabilen, kameralı ve çeşitli sensörlere sahip olan cihazlardır [3]. Daha büyük boyutlu İHA'ların ise genellikle sabit kanatlı veya helikopter şeklinde olabilirler ve daha uzun mesafeleri kat edebilirler [4]. Döner kanatlı insansız hava aracı (İHA), havada asılı kalabilen ve döner kanatları (rotor) aracılığıyla havada kalan bir İHA türüdür [5]. Bu tür İHA'lar helikopterlere benzer şekilde çalışır ve havada dikey olarak kalkıp inebilirler [6]. Döner kanatlı İHA'lar, keşif gözetleme, kurtarma, tarım, yangın söndürme, madencilik, inşaat, film yapımı ve askeri amaçlar gibi birçok farklı alanda kullanılabilirler. Bu İHA'lar gibi uzaktan kumandayla veya önceden belirlenmiş bir rota takip ederek uçuş yapabilirler. Genellikle küçük boyutlarda üretilirler ve

taşınabilirler. Bazı modellerinde, kameralar, termal görüntüleme cihazları, lazer ölçüm cihazları ve diğer sensörler gibi farklı özellikler bulunabilir. Bu özellikler sayesinde, döner kanatlı İHA'lar, çeşitli görevleri yerine getirebilirler. Döner kanatlı hava araçları sahip olduğu rotor sayısına göre isimlendirilir. Bu çalışmada dört rotoru bulunan hava aracı tipi quadrotor olarak literatürde isimlendirilmektedir. Bu çalışma boyunca hava aracı ŞahinbeyQuad olarak isimlendirildi. Geleneksel dört rotorlu hava araçları iç mekan veya dış mekan için tasarlanır. İç mekanlarda daha küçük hacimli hava araçları tercih edilirken, atmosferik bozuntulara karşı daha dayanıklı hava araçları tasarlanır [7]. Her iki duruma uygun bir yapıda olan şekil değiştirebilen dört rotorlu hava aracı kontrolcü tasarımı ve optimizasyonu bu çalışmanın konusu olmuştur.

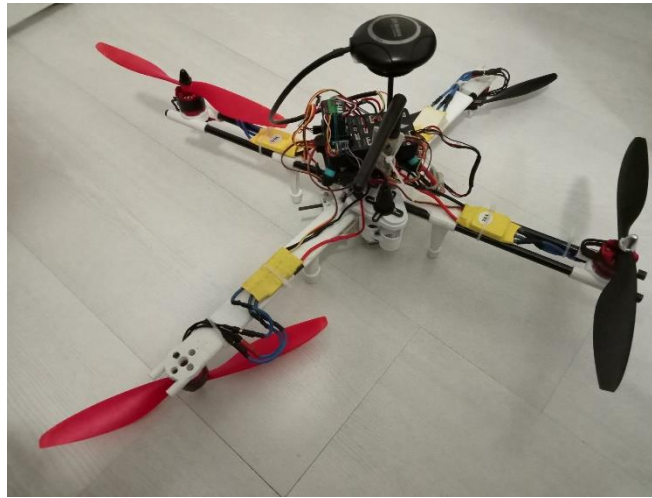
2. BAŞKALAŞAN HAVA ARACININ TASARIMI

2.1. Quadrotorun Tanımlanması

İnsansız hava araçları (İHA), otonom uçuş kabiliyetine sahip olabilen araçlardır. İHA'ların uçuş kabiliyetleri, genellikle bir otopilot sistemine dayanır. Otopilot sistemleri, İHA'ların önceden belirlenmiş bir uçuş planına göre hareket etmelerini sağlayan bir dizi yazılım ve donanım bileşeninden oluşur.

Otopilot sistemleri, İHA'nın uçuş yüksekliği, hız, rotası, yönelimi ve diğer faktörleri kontrol etmesine olanak tanır. Bu sistemler, İHA'nın sensörlerinden gelen verileri işleyerek, İHA'nın uçuşunu stabilize etmek ve önceden belirlenmiş bir uçuş planına göre hareket etmesini sağlamak için gerekli kontrolleri yaparlar. Otopilot sistemi, birçok farklı bileşenden oluşur. Bunlar arasında, inertial ölçüm üniteleri (IMU), GPS, hava hız ölçerleri, barometreler ve manyetometreler gibi sensörler yer alır. Ayrıca, İHA'nın hareketi kontrol etmek için motorlar, pervaneler ve yönlendirme yüzeyleri gibi donanım bileşenleri de kullanılır.

ŞahinbeyQuad, doğrusal olmayan altı serbestlik dereceli bir sistemdir. Dört pervanenin hareketleri iki ayrı alt başlık altında incelenebilir. Bunlar öteleme ve dönme dinamikleridir.



Görsel 1. Başkalaşabilen Quadrotor

ŞahinbeyQuad gövdesindeki dört pervane, rotorlar tarafından döndürülerek z eksenini boyunca yerçekimine karşı bir kuvvet oluşturur. Pervanenin dönüş sırasında süpürdüğü alan ve havanın

yoğunluğu gibi değerlerin kabul edilmesiyle elde edilen Eş.1' de verilen denklem, her bir pervane tarafından üretilen kuvveti gösterir. Açısal hızın karesi çarpı b katsayısı, b katsayısı; deneysel olarak elde edilen itki katsayısıdır.

$$F_i = b\omega^2; i = 1, 2, 3, 4 \quad (1)$$

Bir Hava aracının tüm pervaneleri ve tahrik rotorları eşdeğerdir. Kontrolöre iletilen yükselme komutu, tüm pervanelerin aynı hızda dönmesini sağlar. Eş. 2, üretilen toplam kuvveti ifade eder. Hava aracının lineer hareket yapmasını sağlar. $U_1 > TOW$ (Take Of Weight) durumunda araç kalkar. Pervaneler eşdeğer olduğu için diğer yönlerde kuvvet yoktur; sıfırdır [8].

$$U_1 = b(\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2 + \omega_3^2 + \omega_4^2) \quad (2)$$

2.2. Quadrotor Konfigurasyonları

İHA'lar geometrilerindeki değişim ile kendilerinden beklenen görevleri yerine getirirler ve bu geometri değişimine morphing denir [9]. Quadrotor tipi İHA'lar genellikle kol uzunluklarını uzatarak veya kısaltarak geçiş yaparlar [10]. Ancak, bu çalışmada hem kol yükselme hem de kol kesişme açısı değişimi farklı bir yöntem olarak ele alınmıştır. ŞahinbeyQuad uçuş sırasında gerçekleştirdiği şekil değişikliği dinamiklerin değişmesine sebep olmaktadır. Değişen parametre; atalet momenti tablo 1'de verilmiştir. Atalet momenti değerleri Eş.3 ile hesaplanmaktadır.

$$I = \frac{4}{3} mL^2 \quad (3)$$

Çizelge 1. Farklı konfigürasyonlardaki dört rotorlu hava aracının atalet momenti değerleri

Hava Aracı Konfigurasyon	I_x (kg/m ²)	I_y (kg/m ²)	I_z (kg/m ²)
Konfigurasyon 1	0,0087781	0,0087781	0,0175562
Konfigurasyon 2	0,0043890	0,0131671	0,0175562
Konfigurasyon 3	0,0037281	0,0111844	0,0149125

3. UÇUŞ TESTİ VE LOGBOOK VERİLERİ

Uçuş testi gerçekleştirilmeden önce yapılması gerekenler hava olaylarının incelemesidir. Bunun için UAVforecast uygulaması kullanıldı. Uçuş saati 17:45' rüzgar hızı, sıcaklık, görüş mesafesi ve bağlanabilir uydu sayıları bilgilerine ulaşıldı.



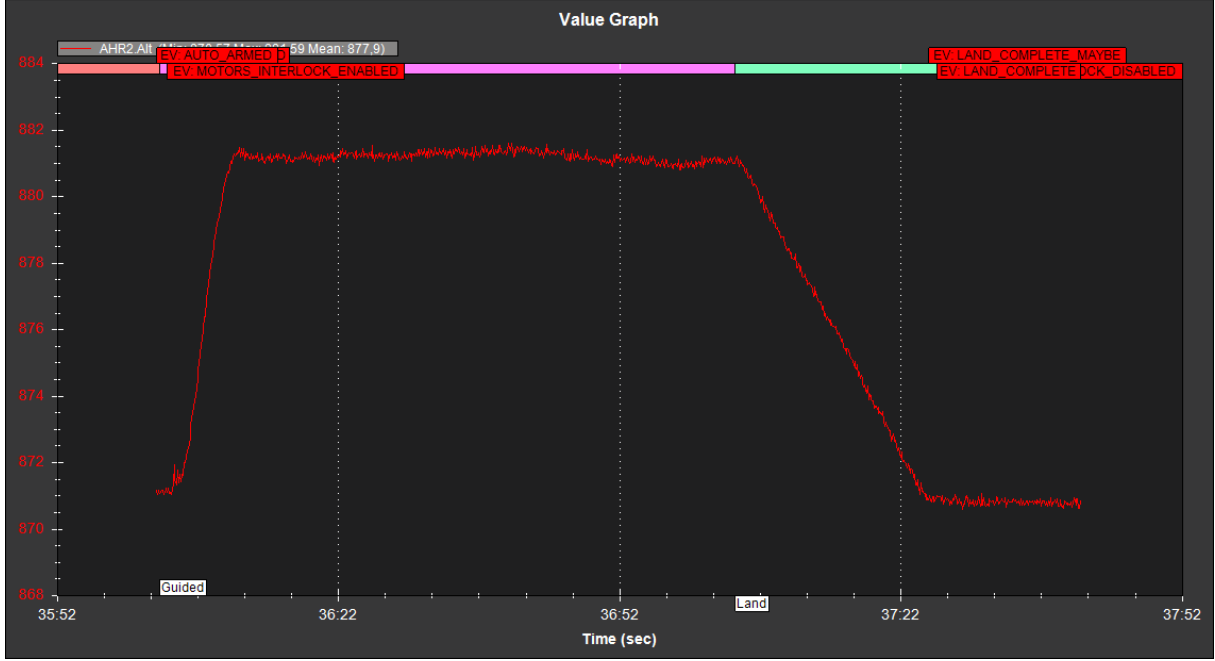
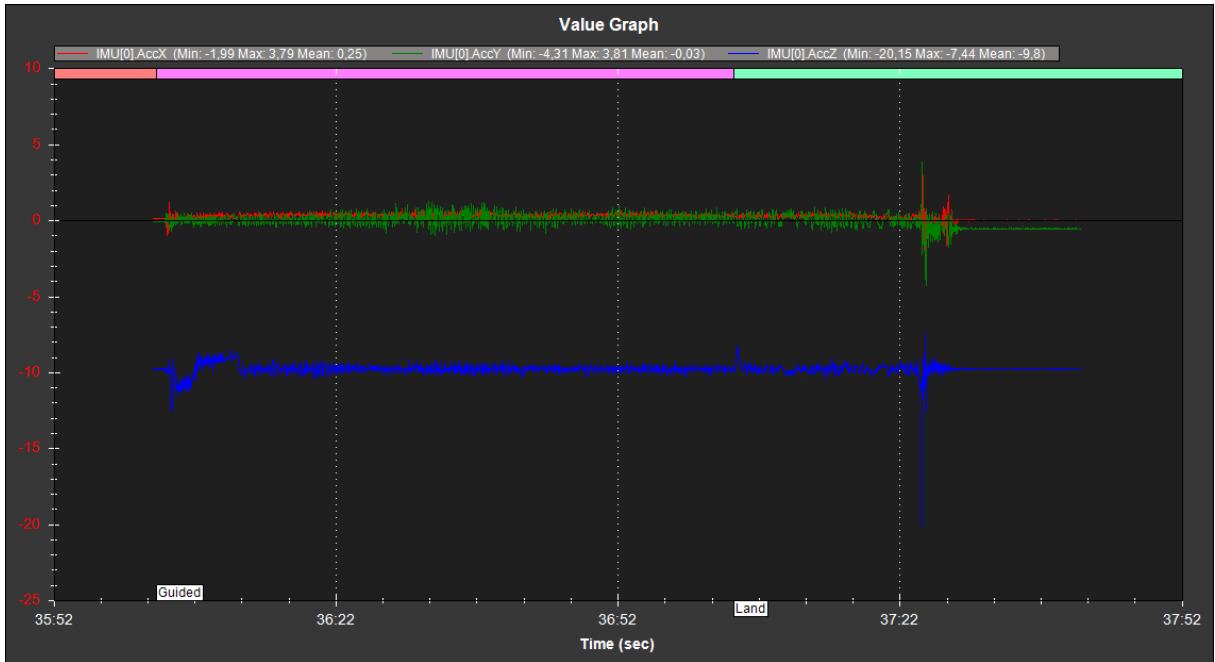
Görsel 2. UAVforecast uygulaması

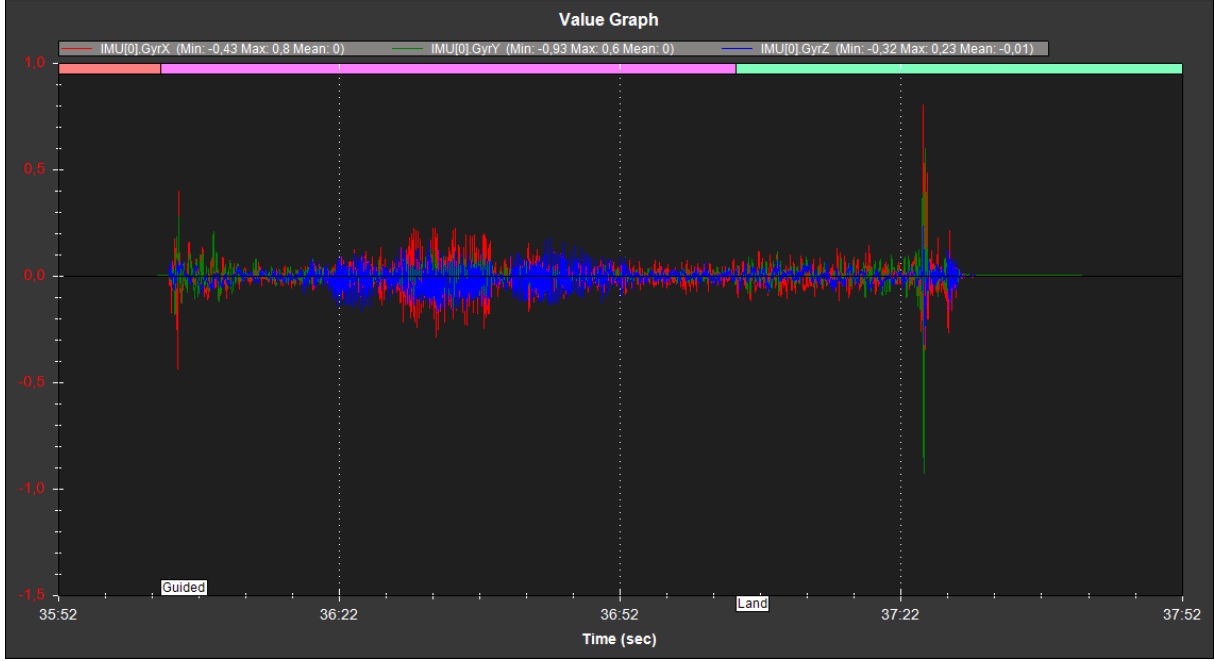
Uçuşun gerçekleştirileceği bölge, insanların olmadığı boş bir alanda gerçekleştirildi.



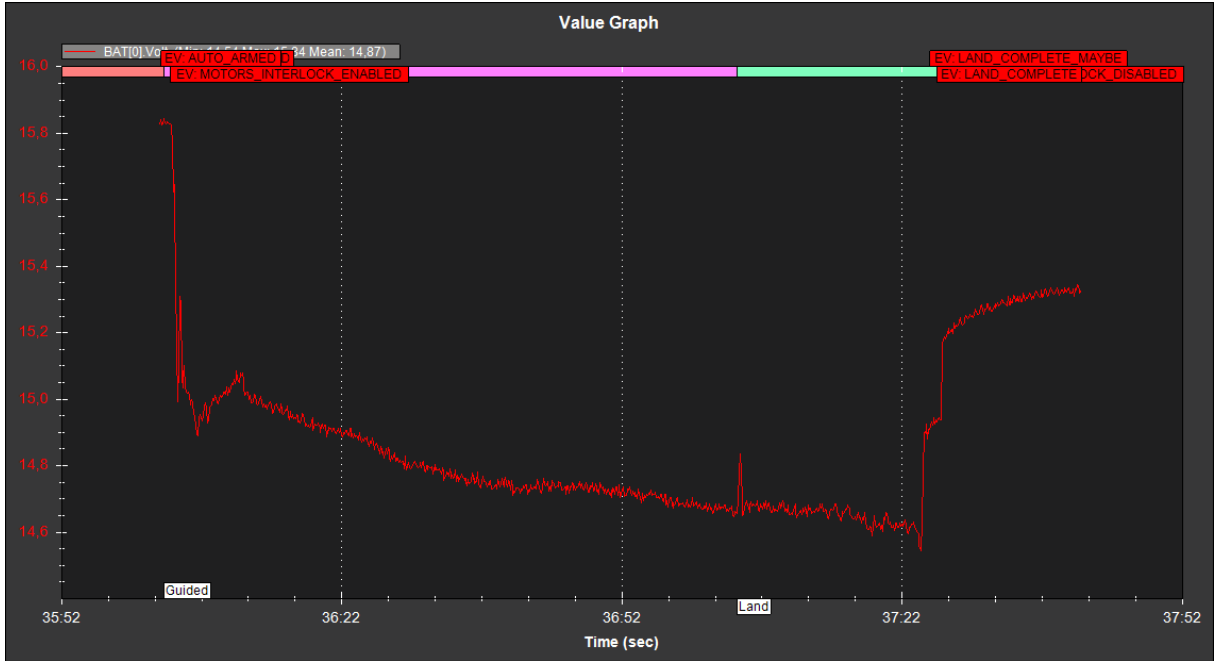
Görsel 3. Uçuş alanı

Uçuş öncesi yapılan kontroller sonrasında uçuş planı hava aracına yüklendi. Bu işlem qgroundcontrol uygulamasında planlanıp, telemetri bağlantısı ile hava aracının otopilotuna yüklendi. Uçuş sırasında elde edilen veriler Görsel 4, 5, 6,7 paylaşıldı.

**Görsel 4. İrtifa - LOGBOOK****Görsel 5. IMU sensörünün ölçtüğü doğrusal ivme değerleri**



Görsel 6. IMU sensörünün ölçtüğü açisal ivme değerleri



Görsel 7. Voltaj değerleri

Quadrotorun uçuş sırasında konfigürasyon 1 ve konfigürasyon 2 durumunda yerden çekilen görüntüleri görsel 8 de verildi.



a) **Görsel. 8 a)** Konfigürasyon 1 b) Konfigürasyon 2

4. GENEL DEĞERLENDİRME VE SONUÇLAR

Hava aracı uçuş sırasında şekil değiştirebilmektedir. Bu şekil değişimi göbek açısının 90° ile 60° arasında gerçekleşmektedir. Hava aracının daralması (göbek açısı 60°) genişlik ölçüsü azalmakta ve boyu artmaktadır. Bu durum hava aracının dar alanlardan daha rahat geçebileceğini göstermektedir. Yanal ekseninde daralan hava aracının kararlılığı azalırken, boylamasına harekette kararlılığı artmaktadır. Hem LOGBOOK verilerinden hem de uçuş sırasında yapılan gözlemlerden bu sonuç elde edilmiştir. 3 m/s rüzgar hızı etkisinde uçuş gerçekleştirilmiştir. Hava aracı; otonom kalkış, havada asılı kalma ve iniş adımlarını başarıyla gerçekleştirmiştir.

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DETERMINATION OF EDA AND SMOTE EFFECT ON IMBALANCED COPD DATASET USING MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH

Asst. Prof. Dr., CEREN KAYA^{1,*}, Assoc. Prof. Dr., GOKHAN GURBUZ²

^{1,*} Zonguldak Bulent Ecevit University, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Biomedical Engineering, ceren.kaya@beun.edu.tr, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1970-2833>

² Zonguldak Bulent Ecevit University, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Aerospace Engineering, gokhan.gurbuz@beun.edu.tr, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5491-4623>

ABSTRACT

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), also known as chronic inflammatory lung disease, is a lung disease that obstructs air flow from lungs to the rest of body. Main COPD symptoms include difficulty in breathing, coughing, mucus production, wheezing, unintended weight loss, and lack of energy. It is usually caused by prolonged exposure to irritants or particulate matter such as smoking and air pollution. Patients with COPD have a higher risk of heart disease and lung cancer, as well as other conditions. This disease is a long-term condition that worsens over time. However, most people who have COPD are able to manage their symptoms and improve their quality of life while also reducing their risk of other conditions. Healthcare professionals working on COPD can benefit from objective data and additional analysis provided by artificial intelligence applications, that are becoming increasingly widespread in medical field. In this study, “COPD Patients Dataset” containing four severity stages (mild, moderate, severe and very severe) and twenty-four features of 101 patients, taken from Kaggle open source platform is preferred. After turning imbalanced distributed dataset into balanced dataset with Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique (SMOTE), the features determined by Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) were removed from related dataset. Newly created dataset is randomly separated into 80% (train) and 20% (test) by hold-out cross validation. Overall classification accuracies of machine learning algorithms used to predict COPD severity stages from eighteen features were obtained as Logistic Regression (82.86%), Support Vector Machine (88.57%), Gradient Boosting (97.14%) and Random Forest (100%), respectively via Python. It is clearly seen that balancing dataset with SMOTE increases classification performance of machine learning algorithms.



Keywords: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Severity Stages, Exploratory Data Analysis, Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique, Machine Learning

İNSAN AKTİVİTELERİNİN ALGILANMASI: SINIR BİLİŞİM VE ARDUİNO NANO 33 BLE İLE HAREKET TANIMA

TURGAY MİSAFİR¹, Dr. Öğr. Üyesi YELİZ DURGUN²

¹ Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Tokat, Türkiye.

misafirturgay@gmail.com– 0009-0008-4120-8138

²Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi, Turhal Meslek Yüksek Okulu, Tokat, Türkiye,

yeliz.durgun@gop.edu.tr- 0000-0003-3834-5533

ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın temel amacı, insan hareketlerinin tanınması ve analiz edilmesi, özellikle yürüyüş, koşma, emekleme ve sürünme gibi temel aktivitelerin incelenmesidir. Bu bilgilerin kullanımı, hastalık teşhisi ve rehabilitasyon süreçlerinin iyileştirilmesine yöneliktir. Araştırmada, bu amaç doğrultusunda, sınır bilişim platformu ve Arduino Nano 33 BLE mikrodenetleyicisi entegre edilmiştir. sınır bilişim, makine öğrenimi ve nesnelerin interneti (IoT) teknolojilerini bütünleştirerek, gelişmiş bir veri işleme ve analiz platformu sunmaktadır. Arduino Nano 33 BLE ise, hareket ve çevresel sensörlerle donatılmıştır, bu sayede çeşitli insan hareketlerini algılama ve analiz etme kapasitesine sahiptir. Bu sistem, detaylı hareket izleme ve analizi için tasarlanmış olup, kullanıcı hareketlerini gerçek zamanlı olarak izleyebilir ve kaydedebilir. Bu özellik, hareket örüntülerinden yola çıkarak potansiyel sağlık sorunlarını erken teşhis etme ve kişiselleştirilmiş rehabilitasyon programları geliştirme imkanı sunmaktadır. Sistemin tanıma ve sınıflandırma doğruluğu, geniş kapsamlı testler sonucunda %99 olarak belirlenmiştir. Bu yüksek doğruluk oranı, sistemin teşhis ve tedavi süreçlerinde etkin bir araç olarak kullanılma potansiyelini göstermektedir. Araştırma aynı zamanda, hareket özelliklerinin tespiti ve sınıflandırılmasında hangi denetimli makine öğrenimi algoritmasının en etkili olduğunu belirlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu kapsamda, uzay-zamansal, pelvik kinematik ve ivmeden türetilmiş hareket stabilite endeksleri kullanılarak, hareket özellikleri detaylı bir şekilde incelenmiştir. Değerlendirilen makine öğrenimi algoritmaları arasında destek vektör makinesi (SVM), yapay sinir ağları, karar ağaçları, rastgele ormanlar ve evrimsel sinir ağları (CNN) bulunmaktadır. Her bir algoritmanın performansı, doğruluk, kesinlik, hatırlama ve F1 puanları üzerinden değerlendirilmiş ve bu sonuçlara göre en yüksek performansı gösteren algoritma belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, bu araştırma, hareket tanıma ve analizi alanında önemli bir katkı sağlamakta, sağlık teşhisi ve rehabilitasyon süreçlerinde makine öğrenimi uygulamalarının potansiyelini ortaya koymaktadır. Geliştirilen sistem, gerçek zamanlı veri toplama ve işleme yetenekleriyle, farklı sağlık koşullarına özgü hareket modellerinin tanınması ve analiz edilmesinde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sınır Bilişim, Hareket Tanıma, Davranış Tespiti, Arduino Nano 33 BLE, Makine Öğrenimi

ABSTRACT

The primary objective of this research is the recognition and analysis of human movements, particularly focusing on fundamental activities such as walking, running, crawling, and slithering. The utilization of this information is directed towards improving disease diagnosis and rehabilitation processes. In this research, Edge Computing platform and Arduino Nano 33 BLE microcontroller have been integrated for this purpose. Edge Computing amalgamates machine learning and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies, offering an advanced platform for data processing and analysis. The Arduino Nano 33 BLE is equipped with motion and environmental sensors, enabling it to detect and analyze various human movements. This system is designed for detailed motion tracking and analysis, allowing real-time monitoring and recording of user movements. This feature provides the opportunity to diagnose potential health issues early and develop personalized rehabilitation programs. The accuracy of the system's recognition and classification has been determined to be 99% through extensive testing. This high accuracy rate demonstrates the potential of the system as an effective tool in diagnosis and treatment processes. Furthermore, this research aims to determine which supervised machine learning algorithm is most effective in the detection and classification of motion characteristics. In this context, motion characteristics have been thoroughly analyzed using spatiotemporal, pelvic kinematic, and acceleration-derived motion stability indices. The evaluated machine learning algorithms include Support Vector Machine (SVM), Artificial Neural Networks, Decision Trees, Random Forests, and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN). The performance of each algorithm has been assessed based on accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 scores, and the algorithm demonstrating the highest performance has been identified. In conclusion, this research significantly contributes to the field of motion recognition and analysis, highlighting the potential of machine learning applications in health diagnosis and rehabilitation processes. The developed system, with its capabilities in real-time data collection and processing, plays a crucial role in recognizing and analyzing movement patterns specific to different health conditions.

Keywords: Edge Computing, Motion Recognition, Behavior Detection, Arduino Nano 33 BLE, Machine Learning

1. GİRİŞ

Bu çalışmada, sınır bilişim platformu ile Arduino Nano 33 BLE mikrodenetleyicisinin entegrasyonuna odaklanılmaktadır. Sınır bilişim, makine öğrenimi ve nesnelerin interneti (IoT) gibi teknolojilerin entegrasyonu sayesinde, veri işleme ve analizi için gelişmiş bir platform sağlamaktadır. Bu sistem, hareket ve çevresel algılamaya imkan tanıyan sensörlerle donatılmıştır ve böylelikle, çeşitli insan hareketlerinin algılanmasını ve analiz edilmesini mümkün kılmaktadır. Çalışmada, hareket tanıma ve analiz sistemi, kullanıcı hareketlerini gerçek zamanlı olarak izleyebilen ve kaydedebilen, detaylı hareket izleme ve analizi için tasarlanmıştır. Bu sistem, hareket örüntülerinden yola çıkarak potansiyel sağlık sorunlarını erken teşhis etme ve kişiselleştirilmiş rehabilitasyon programları geliştirme imkanı

sunmaktadır. Sistemin tanıma ve sınıflandırma doğruluğu %99 olarak belirlenmiştir, bu yüksek doğruluk oranı sistemin teşhis ve tedavi süreçlerinde etkin bir araç olarak kullanılma potansiyelini göstermektedir.

Araştırma ayrıca, hareket özelliklerinin tespiti ve sınıflandırılmasında hangi denetimli makine öğrenimi algoritmasının en etkili olduğunu belirlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Uzun-zamansal pelvik kinematik ve ivmeden türetilmiş hareket stabilite endeksleri kullanılarak hareket özellikleri detaylı bir şekilde incelenmiştir. Değerlendirilen makine öğrenimi algoritmaları arasında destek vektör makinesi (SVM), yapay sinir ağları, karar ağaçları, rastgele ormanlar ve evrimsel sinir ağları (CNN) bulunmaktadır. Her bir algoritmanın performansı doğruluk, kesinlik, hatırlama ve F1 puanları üzerinden değerlendirilmiş ve en yüksek performansı gösteren algoritma belirlenmiştir.

Makine öğrenimi algoritmalarının, hareket tanıma ve sınıflandırmasında kullanılması, bu teknolojinin sağlık sektöründe nasıl uygulanabileceğinin bir örneğidir. Bu algoritmalar, büyük veri kümelerinden karmaşık desenleri tanıma ve öğrenme yeteneğine sahiptir, bu da onları hastalıkların erken teşhisi ve tedavi süreçlerinin iyileştirilmesi için değerli araçlar haline getirir. Örneğin, destek vektör makineleri (SVM) ve yapay sinir ağları gibi algoritmalar, hareket özelliklerini sınıflandırmak ve teşhis etmek için kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışma, makine öğrenimi ve sınır bilişimin insan aktivitelerinin algılanması ve analiz edilmesindeki potansiyelini vurgulamakta ve bu alanda gelecekteki araştırmalara yol gösterici olmaktadır.

İnsan aktivitelerinin algılanması ve analizi, hem sağlık bilimleri hem de davranış bilimleri alanında önemli bir konu haline gelmiştir. Günlük yaşam aktivitelerinin otomatik olarak tanınması, yaşlı bakımı, spor bilimi, rehabilitasyon ve interaktif oyunlar gibi birçok alanda uygulama bulmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın odak noktası, insan aktivitelerini tanımlamak ve sınıflandırmak için sınır bilişim (edge computing) ve Arduino Nano 33 BLE mikrodenetleyici kullanmaktır. Sınır bilişim, veri işleme ve analiz için IoT cihazlarına yakın bir konumda işlemleri gerçekleştirerek hız ve verimlilik sağlar. Arduino Nano 33 BLE ise, entegre hareket sensörleri ile donatılmış, düşük maliyetli ve yüksek performanslı bir mikrodenetleyicidir.

Garcia et al. (2021) tarafından yapılan bir çalışmada, oto-kodlayıcılar kullanılarak insan aktivitelerinin tanımlanmasında yüksek doğruluk oranları elde edilmiştir. Bu çalışma, oto-kodlayıcıların karmaşık veri yapılarını öğrenebilme yeteneğine odaklanmaktadır ve insan aktivitelerinin sınıflandırılmasında önemli bir yenilik sunmaktadır (Garcia et al., 2021). Benzer şekilde, Suto et al. (2020) tarafından gerçekleştirilen bir başka çalışmada, çevrimdışı ve gerçek zamanlı insan aktivite tanıma sonuçları karşılaştırılmış ve farklı makine öğrenimi tekniklerinin etkinliği incelenmiştir. Bu çalışma, gerçek dünya uygulamalarında makine öğrenimi algoritmalarının etkinliğini göstermektedir (Suto et al., 2020).

Pinky et al. (2022) ise, kablosuz sensör ağları üzerinden alınan sinyal gücü verilerini kullanarak insan hareketlerini tanımlamak için denetimli makine öğrenimi algoritmalarını başarıyla uygulamıştır. Bu çalışma, farklı aktiviteler için yüksek doğruluk oranlarına ulaşmıştır ve insan aktivitelerinin izlenmesi ve anormal davranışların tespiti açısından önemlidir. Iqbal et al. (2020) tarafından gerçekleştirilen bir diğer çalışma, giyilebilir sensörler tabanlı bir insan fiziksel aktivite tanıma sistemi önermektedir. Bu sistem, giyilebilir sensörler, akıllı telefonlar ve aktivite tanıma uygulamasını birleştiren bir web tabanlı uygulamaya dayanmaktadır. Çeşitli vücut parametreleri ölçen giyilebilir sensörler, aktivite tanıma için kullanılmış ve bu çalışma,

makine öğrenimi algoritmaları kullanarak %90'a varan yüksek sınıflandırma doğruluğu elde etmiştir (Iqbal et al., 2020).

Choudhury et al. (2020) ise bulut tabanlı bir gerçek zamanlı insan aktivite tanıma sistemi önermiştir. Geliştirilen giyilebilir sistem, insan hareket verilerini algılamak ve bu verileri buluta iletmek için bir ivmeölçer sensörü, bir analog-dijital dönüştürücü ve bir WiFi modülü içermektedir. Bu çalışma, farklı insan aktivitelerini %93 doğrulukla sınıflandırabilmiştir (Choudhury et al., 2020). Randhawa et al. (2020) tarafından yapılan bir çalışma, giyilebilir e-tekstil sensörlerini kullanarak şiddet içeren aktivitelerin tanınması üzerine odaklanmıştır. Bu çalışmada, giyilebilir inertial kumaş sensörleri kullanılarak farklı aktiviteler için deneyler yapılmış ve SVM algoritması, %97.6 doğruluk oranı ile en iyi performansı göstermiştir (Randhawa et al., 2020). Botilias et al. (2020) tarafından geliştirilen bir sistem, giyilebilir cihazlarla entegre edilen sensörlerden elde edilen verileri toplayarak insan aktivitelerini tanımak için tasarlanmıştır. Bu sistem, ivmeölçer ve jiroskop gibi sensörler içeren giyilebilir cihazlardan veri toplayıp, makine öğrenimi modülleriyle insan sağlık durumunu tanımlamayı amaçlamaktadır (Botilias et al., 2020).

Fu et al. (2021) tarafından yapılan bir başka çalışma, kişiselleştirilmiş insan aktivite tanıma konusunda yeni bir transfer öğrenme algoritması önermektedir. Bu çalışmada, giyilebilir sensörlerden elde edilen çok modlu veriler kullanılarak aktivite tanıma modeli eğitilmiştir ve ortalama %93.2 doğruluk oranı elde edilmiştir (Fu et al., 2021).

Sınır bilişim ve Arduino Nano 33 BLE kullanılarak geliştirilen sistemler, özellikle yaşlı bakımı ve sağlık izleme uygulamalarında önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Zhang et al. (2022) tarafından geliştirilen bir sistemin, gerçek zamanlı karakter tanıma için 97.95% doğruluk oranına ulaştığı bildirilmiştir. Bu sistem, Arduino Nano 33 BLE Sense'u bir kenar cihazı olarak kullanarak, parmak hareketleriyle serbest uzayda karakterlerin (10 rakam ve 26 İngilizce küçük harf) yazılmasını sağlamış ve derin öğrenme algoritması ile bu karakterleri tanımıştır (Zhang et al., 2022). Ayrıca, Viswanatha et al. (2022) tarafından yapılan bir çalışmada, Arduino Nano 33 BLE Sense'in jest ve konuşma tanıma uygulamaları için kullanıldığı ve tiny machine learning (TinyML) modelinin başarıyla uygulandığı belirtilmiştir (Viswanatha et al., 2022). Bu teknolojilerin yaşlı bakımı ve acil sağlık durumlarındaki uygulamaları da dikkate değerdir. Li, K. F. (2022) tarafından yapılan bir çalışmada, yaşlı kullanıcıların gerçek zamanlı hareket tanımlama için giyilebilir bir sistem önerilmiştir. Bu sistem, düşme tespiti için sensör verilerini analiz eden bir sinir ağı kullanmaktadır. Düşme tespit edildiğinde, bluetooth üzerinden bağlı bir akıllı telefona uyarı gönderilir. Deney sonuçları, sistemin taşınabilir olduğunu ve düşme tespitinde yüksek başarı oranlarına ulaştığını göstermiştir (Li, K. F. 2013).

Sonuç olarak, bu araştırma hareket tanıma ve analizi alanında önemli bir katkı sağlamakta, sağlık teşhisi ve rehabilitasyon süreçlerinde makine öğrenimi uygulamalarının potansiyelini ortaya koymaktadır. Geliştirilen sistem, gerçek zamanlı veri toplama ve işleme yetenekleriyle, farklı sağlık koşullarına özgü hareket modellerinin tanınması ve analiz edilmesinde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır.

2. MATERYAL METOT

Makine öğrenimi (ML), gelişen teknolojilerle birlikte pek çok farklı alanda giderek daha fazla önem kazanmaktadır. Yeni verilerden anlamlı çıkarımlar yapılmasına imkan tanıyan makine öğrenimi, yapay zekanın bir alt dalı olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, Arduino Nano 33 BLE mikrodnetleyicisi kullanılarak bireylerin emekleme, koşma, yürüme ve sürünme gibi farklı hareket durumlarında veri toplama işlemi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Toplanan bu veriler, makine öğrenimi teknikleri kullanılarak analiz edilmiş ve bireylerin hareketlerini gerçek zamanlı olarak izleyip kaydedebilen, detaylı hareket analizi yapabilen bir sistem geliştirilmiştir

2.1. Sistem İçeriği

Bu sistemin ana elemanı Arduino Nano 33 BLE mikrodnetleyicisi ve bu mikrodnetleyicide dahili bulunan modüllerdir. Bunlar seri iletişim ile birbirine bağlantılıdır ve devre şeması Görsel 1’de gösterilmektedir.



Görsel 1

Arduino Nano 33 BLE mikrodnetleyici, Arduino'nun nesnelerin interneti (IoT) platformlarından biridir. Bu cihaz, 64 MHz hızında çalışan ve FPU içeren 32 bit Cortex M4 işlemciye sahip geliştirilmiş bir panodur. Arduino tarafından üretilen bu panonun kullanımı, Arduino kütüphanelerinin kod yazım sürecinde kolaylıkla entegre edilmesine olanak tanır (Boz & Durgun, 2023).

2.2. Basamaklar

Arduino Nano 33 BLE, makine öğrenimi (ML) modellerini test etmek ve eğitmek amacıyla veri toplama işlemlerinde kullanılır. Toplanan veriler, eğitim süreçlerinde kullanılmak üzere AutoML sistemine aktarılır. Makine öğrenimi süreçlerinin geliştirme maliyetlerini azaltmayı hedefleyen otomatikleştirilmiş makine öğrenimi (AutoML), bu alandaki tüm iş akışını otomatize etmeye yönelik yenilikçi bir yaklaşımı temsil etmektedir. AutoML, veri bilimcilerine

olan ihtiyacı azaltmak ve alan uzmanlarının, istatistiksel ve makine öğrenimi bilgisine yoğun bir şekilde bağımlı olmadan, otomatik makine öğrenimi uygulamaları geliştirebilmesini sağlamak amacıyla tasarlanmıştır (He et al., 2021).

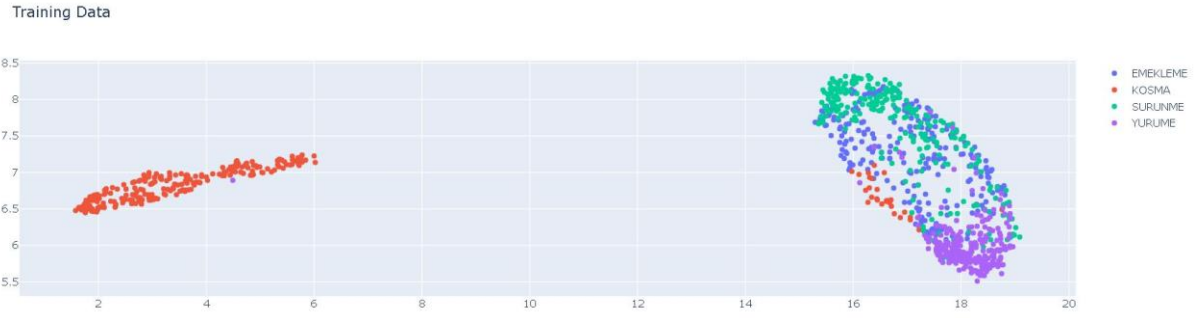
3. BULGULAR

Bu araştırma, insan hareketlerinin tanınması ve analiz edilmesine yönelik olarak sınır bilişim platformu ve Arduino Nano 33 BLE mikrodenetleyicisinin entegrasyonunu içermektedir. Araştırmada elde edilen bulgular, insan hareketlerinin detaylı olarak izlenmesi ve analiz edilmesi konusunda yeni bir yaklaşım sunmaktadır. Ana bulgular şunlardır:

1. **Sistem Doğruluğu:** Sistemin tanıma ve sınıflandırma doğruluğu geniş kapsamlı testler sonucunda %99 olarak belirlenmiştir. Bu yüksek doğruluk oranı, sistemin insan hareketlerini doğru bir şekilde algılayıp analiz edebildiğini göstermektedir.
2. **Makine Öğrenimi Algoritmalarının Değerlendirilmesi:** Araştırmada, destek vektör makinesi (SVM), yapay sinir ağları, karar ağaçları, rastgele ormanlar ve evrişimsel sinir ağları (CNN) gibi çeşitli makine öğrenimi algoritmaları değerlendirilmiştir. Her bir algoritmanın performansı, doğruluk, kesinlik, hatırlama ve F1 puanları üzerinden değerlendirilmiş ve bu sonuçlara göre en yüksek performansı gösteren algoritma belirlenmiştir.
3. **Hareket Özelliklerinin Analizi:** Uzay-zamansal pelvik kinematik ve ivmeden türetilmiş hareket stabilite endeksleri kullanılarak hareket özellikleri detaylı bir şekilde incelenmiştir. Bu analiz, hareket özelliklerinin doğru bir şekilde tespit edilmesi ve sınıflandırılmasında önemli bir adımı temsil etmektedir.
4. **Sağlık Teşhisi ve Rehabilitasyon Süreçlerindeki Potansiyel:** Bu araştırmanın sonuçları, hareket tanıma ve analizi alanında önemli bir katkı sağlamakta ve sağlık teşhisi ve rehabilitasyon süreçlerinde makine öğrenimi uygulamalarının potansiyelini ortaya koymaktadır. Geliştirilen sistem, gerçek zamanlı veri toplama ve işleme yetenekleriyle farklı sağlık koşullarına özgü hareket modellerinin tanınması ve analiz edilmesinde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır.

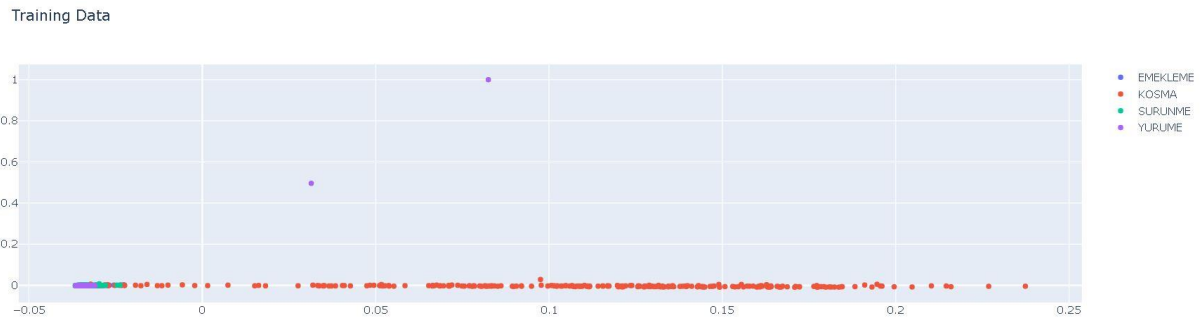
Sonuç olarak, bu çalışma, insan hareketlerinin algılanması ve analiz edilmesi konusunda teknolojik yenilikler sunmakta ve bu alanda daha ileri araştırmalar için sağlam bir temel oluşturmaktadır.

Görsel 2'de görünen UMAP (Uniform Manifold Approximation and Projection) grafiği, arXiv'de belgelenmiş bir görselleştirme metodudur. (Diaz-Papkovich, Anderson-Trocmé, & Gravel, 2020). Bu teknik, veri setindeki özellikleri iki boyuta indirgeyerek görsel incelemeler yapılmasına olanak tanır ve bu süreçte örnek etiketlerinin birbirinden ne ölçüde ayrıldığına dair bilgiler sunar. Böylece, bir sınıflandırıcı algoritmanın potansiyel performansı hakkında fikir edinmek mümkün olur. UMAP'ta, örnekler ilgili olay etiketlerine göre renklendirilir, bu da mevcut özellikler çerçevesinde farklı etiketlerin birbirinden ayrılıp ayrılamayacağını görsel olarak belirlemeyi sağlamaktadır. Bu analiz için UMAP görselleştirmesi koşma verisi ile diğer sınıflar arasında çok iyi bir ayrım olduğunu göstermektedir.



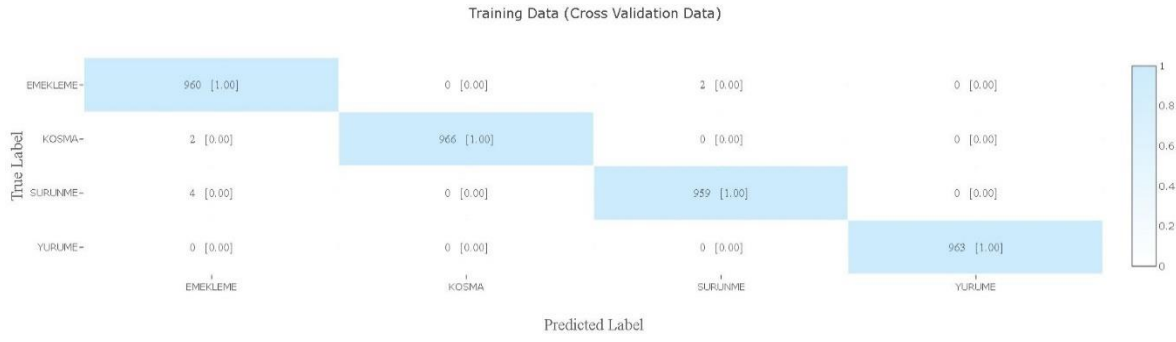
Görsel 2 UMAP Grafiği

Görsel 3'deki PCA (Temel Bileşen Analizi), verileri yeni bir ortogonal temele dönüştürür. Verilerdeki varyasyonu açıklamalarına göre sıralanır. UMAP'a benzer şekilde, bu PCA grafikleri, makine öğrenimi modelleri oluştururken verilerin ne kadar ayrılabilir olabileceğine dair bir gösterge verir. PCA grafiği de UMAP grafiği gibi benzer bilgiler vermektedir. Koşma verisi bu grafikte diğer üç sınıftan oldukça farklı görünürken emekleme, sürünme ve yürüme verileri birbirlerine benzer görünmektedir.



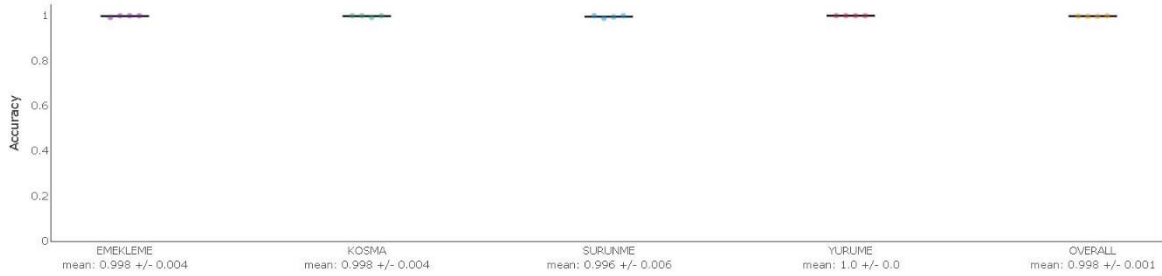
Görsel 3 PCA Grafiği

Görsel 4' deki karışıklık matrisi, makine öğrenimi değerlendirme sonuçlarını bir tablo halinde göstermektedir. Karışıklık matrisi sınıflandırmanın çok iyi olduğunu göstermektedir. Değerlerin çoğu, koşma için %100, emekleme için %100, sürünme için %100 ve yürüme için %100'lük sınıflara göre doğruluk oranlarıyla köşegen boyunca yer almaktadır. Veriler sınıflandırılması yapılırken neredeyse hiçbir veride yanlış bir sınıflandırılmaya rastlanmamıştır.



Görsel 4 Karışıklık Matrisi

Görsel 5’de çapraz doğrulama sonuçları bir çubuk grafik olarak görüntülenir. Çubuk yükseklikleri, tüm katlar üzerindeki ortalama sınıf doğruluğunu gösterir. Bireysel kat performansı, belirli bir etiket için çubuğu kaplayan bir dağılım grafiği olarak gösterilir. Katlara göre sayısal doğruluklar da sonuç sayfasında grafiğin altındaki bir grafikte gösterilir (Görsel 6). Grafik ve tablodaki belirli bir genel doğruluk sayısının, belirli bir kattaki tüm değerlendirmelere dayalı tahmin doğruluğu olduğunu; kat içindeki sınıflara göre doğrulukların ortalaması olmadığını unutulmaması gerekir. Katlara göre çapraz doğrulama sonuçları, genel karışıklık matrisi tarafından yakalanmayan bilgiler verir. Model performansı katlara göre değişir. Katların doğruluk oranı %98,8 ila %100 arasındadır. Bu da sistemin mükemmel performans gösterebileceğini göstermektedir. Bu, bu katlar için eğitimin iyi ilerlediğini ve genel olarak yapılmak istenen tespitin söz konusu model tarafından çözülebileceğini göstermektedir.

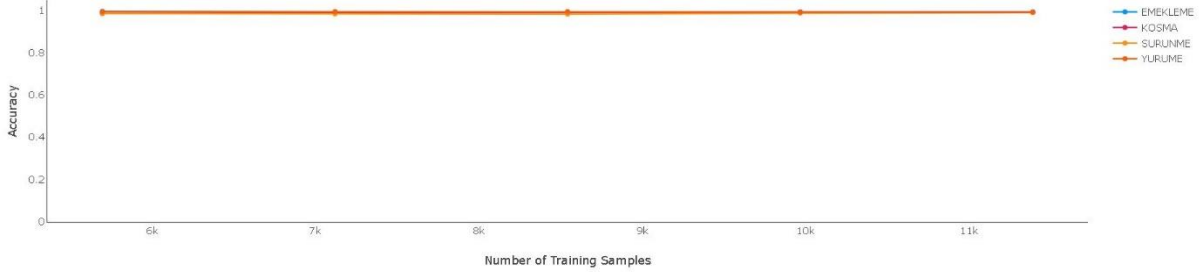


Görsel 5 Çapraz Doğrulama: Katlı Doğruluklar ve Sınıflar

	EMEKLEME	KOSMA	SURUNME	YURUME	OVERALL
0	0.9922	1	1	1	0.9981
1	1	1	0.9883	1	0.9971
2	1	0.9922	0.9948	1	0.9967
3	1	1	1	1	1

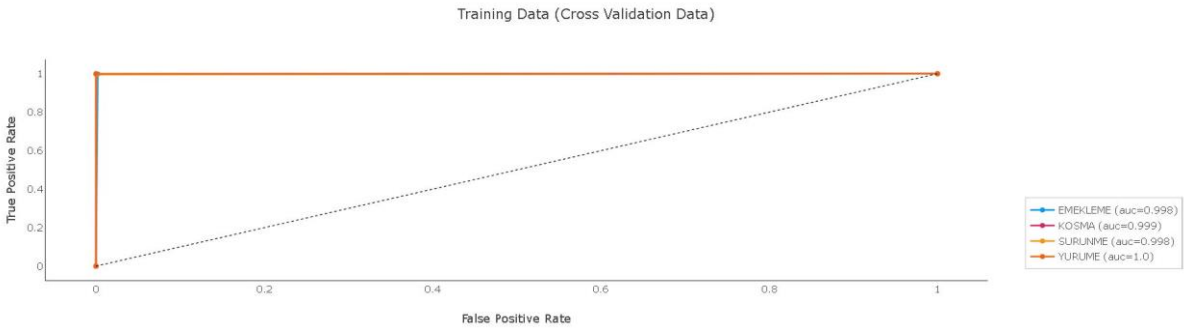
Görsel 6 Çapraz Doğrulama: Katlı Doğruluklar ve Sınıflar

Görsel 7’ de bulunan öğrenme eğrisi, ek eğitim verilerinin sınıflandırıcı performansını artırıp artırmayacağını tahmin etmek için kullanılabilir. Doğruluk oranı bütün sınıflandırmalar için (emekleme, sürünme, yürüme, koşma) 1 olduğundan toplanan verilerin bu sistem tasarımı ve doğruluğu açısından yeterli olduğu görülmektedir.



Görsel 7 Öğrenme eğrisi

ROC (Alıcı Çalışma Karakteristiği) eğrisi, farklı eşik değerlerinin (sınıflandırıcının sürekli çıkışına uygulanan; örneğin sınıf olasılığı), çapraz doğrulamada sınıflandırıcının yanlış pozitif oranını (FPR) ve gerçek pozitif oranını (TPR) nasıl etkilediğini gösterir. ROC eğrisinde değerler +1 TPR’ ye denk geldiğinden bu verilerin mükemmel bir sınıflandırmaya sahip olduğunu gösteriyor. Bu sınıflandırılma Görsel 8’de gösterilmektedir.



Görsel 8 ROC Eğrisi

Görsel 9’da görüntülenen matthews korelasyon katsayısı (MCC) iki sınıflı sınıflandırıcılar için bir performans ölçütüdür. Tahmin edilen etiketler ile bunları ikiliye dönüştürdükten sonra gerçek etiketler arasındaki korelasyonu alır. Bu MCC sonuçları, şu ana kadar karışıklık matrisinde ve çapraz doğrulama sonuçlarında gördüklerimizi desteklemektedir. Emekleme-sürünme, emekleme-koşma verilerinin ayırt edilmesi %99 iken, emekleme-yürüme, koşma-sürünme, koşma-yürüme, sürünme-yürüme verilerinin ayırt edilmesi %100 dür.

Training Data (Cross Validation Data)

LABEL PAIRS	MCC
EMEKLEME-SURUNME	0.9938
EMEKLEME-KOSMA	0.9979
EMEKLEME-YURUME	1
KOSMA-SURUNME	1
KOSMA-YURUME	1
SURUNME-YURUME	1

Görsel 9 Matthews Korelasyon Katsayısı (MCC)

4. SONUÇLAR

Bu araştırma, insan hareketlerinin tanınması ve analiz edilmesi alanında önemli bir katkı sağlamaktadır. Öncelikle, sınır bilişim platformu ve Arduino Nano 33 BLE mikrodenetleyicisinin entegrasyonu, hareket ve çevresel sensörlerin kullanımıyla, çeşitli insan hareketlerini algılama ve analiz etme kapasitesini önemli ölçüde artırmaktadır. Bu entegrasyon, makine öğrenimi ve nesnelerin interneti (IoT) teknolojilerini bütünleştirerek, gelişmiş bir veri işleme ve analiz platformu sunmaktadır. Bu sistem, kullanıcı hareketlerini gerçek zamanlı olarak izleyebilir ve kaydedebilir, böylece hareket örüntülerinden yola çıkarak potansiyel sağlık sorunlarını erken teşhis etme ve kişiselleştirilmiş rehabilitasyon programları geliştirme imkanı sunmaktadır.

Sistemin tanıma ve sınıflandırma doğruluğunun %99 olarak belirlenmesi, sistemin teşhis ve tedavi süreçlerinde etkin bir araç olarak kullanılma potansiyelini göstermektedir. Araştırma, hareket özelliklerinin tespiti ve sınıflandırılmasında hangi denetimli makine öğrenimi algoritmasının en etkili olduğunu belirlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Değerlendirilen algoritmalar arasında destek vektör makinesi (SVM), yapay sinir ağları, karar ağaçları, rastgele ormanlar ve evrişimsel sinir ağları (CNN) bulunmakta ve her bir algoritmanın performansı detaylı olarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Bu araştırmanın sağlık teşhisi ve rehabilitasyon süreçlerinde makine öğrenimi uygulamalarının potansiyelini ortaya koyması, bu alandaki teknolojik yenilikleri ve faydaları açıkça göstermektedir. Geliştirilen sistem, gerçek zamanlı veri toplama ve işleme yetenekleriyle, farklı sağlık koşullarına özgü hareket modellerinin tanınması ve analiz edilmesinde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Bu çalışma, insan aktivitelerinin algılanması ve analiz edilmesi konusunda yeni bir yol gösterici olmuş, bu alanda daha ileri araştırmalar için sağlam bir temel oluşturmuştur.

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SICAKLIK SENSÖRÜNE BAĞLI OLMADAN UÇAK İÇİN HAVA SICAKLIĞI DEĞERİNİN TAHMİN EDİLMESİ

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi UĞUR KILIÇ¹

¹ Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi, Havacılık Elektrik ve Elektronik Bölümü,

ugur.kilic@erzincan.edu.tr- ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1576-8042

ÖZET

Uçak için hava sıcaklığı değeri, gövdeye monte edilen bir sıcaklık sensörü tarafından ölçülür. Hava sıcaklığı bilgisi, Mach sayısının ve gerçek hava hızının hesaplanması için kullanılır ve ayrıca yakıt sıcaklığının izlenmesi, buz önleme sistemlerinin kullanımı, motor itki ayarları ve otomatik itki fonksiyonunun izlenmesi için de kullanılır. Uçağın yavaş park edilmesi veya taksi yapması durumunda sıcaklık sensörüne giren hava durgunlaşabilir. Bu nedenle hava sıcaklığı doğru bir şekilde ölçülemez. Bundan başka, hatalı sıcaklık ölçümlerini önlemek için sıcaklık sensörleri uçak yerdeyken ısıtılmaktadır. Hava sıcaklığı bilgisi Elektronik Merkezi Uçak İzleme Sistemi Ekranından (ECAM SD) izlenebilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, ticari bir yolcu uçağından alınan gerçek uçuş verileri kullanılarak hava sıcaklığı değerini en çok etkileyen parametreler korelasyon analizi ile belirlenmiştir. Statik hava sıcaklığı (SAT) bilgisi önem arz ettiğinden dolayı, bu değer herhangi bir donanıma bağlı kalmadan makine öğrenmesi yöntemleri kullanılarak gerçek uçuş verilerine göre tahmin edilmeye çalışılmıştır. İlgili makine öğrenmesi algoritmaları için işlemlerinden önce kullanılacak veriler otomatik olarak standart hale getirilmiştir. Seçilen uçuşta gerçek sıcaklık test verisi değerleri -65 °C ile 11 °C arasında değişmektedir. En iyi tahmin edilen sıcaklık test verisi değerleri, Karar Ağacı için -64,8 °C ile 10,9167 °C arasında değişirken, Destek Vektör Makinesi için -67,091 °C ile 11,1632 °C arasında değişmektedir. İlgili sonuçlar, hava sıcaklığı verisinin elde edilememesi durumunda, makine öğrenmesi algoritmaları kullanılarak hava sıcaklığı verisinin doğru bir şekilde tahmin edilmesinin mümkün olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uçak, hava sıcaklığı, tahmin, makine öğrenmesi

SMART SENSOR FOR EARTHQUAKE

**Academician, Şakir Bingöl¹, Emre Arat²
Mehmet Şahin³, Yusuf Kaan Coşar⁴,
Abdussamed Şahin⁵, Nurullah Tüğmen⁶
Ferhat Yüksel⁷, Yağız Pakçe⁸
Ömer Faruk Akyürek⁹, Altan Şengül¹⁰
Abdullah Eren Kılınç¹¹**

¹ Marmara University, Engineering Faculty, – 0000-0002-1970-7781

² Marmara University, Engineering Faculty, - 0009-0003-5691-969X

³ Marmara University, Engineering Faculty, - 0009-0008-4978-6661

⁴ Marmara University, Engineering Faculty, - 0009-0001-0490-5515

⁵ Marmara University, Engineering Faculty, - 0009-0006-8331-8154

⁶ Marmara University, Engineering Faculty, - 0009-0005-4545-7922

⁷ Marmara University, Engineering Faculty, - 0009-0000-3577-4661

⁸ Marmara University, Engineering Faculty, - 0009-0005-9103-9457

⁹ Marmara University, Engineering Faculty, - 0009-0006-4120-7579

¹⁰ Marmara University, Engineering Faculty, - 0009-0007-6678-7706

¹¹ Marmara University, Engineering Faculty, - 0009-0000-3326-8642

ABSTRACT

Natural disasters like earthquakes have always posed a threat to and caused harm to human lives and other living beings. After the earthquake, environmental conditions in the earthquake region change, especially as a result of devastating earthquakes. In addition, if there are people trapped under the rubble as a result of the earthquake, some information is needed to speed up rescue efforts. Pre-existing knowledge about the impacted area does not contain much of the necessary information. However, Emergency search and rescue teams in the earthquake zone must have detailed information about the place to search and rescue as soon as possible in order to be faster. This is because not every hour, but even every second is important for the people trapped under the wreck. With the advancement of sensors and communication protocols, it is now possible to collect this detailed information quickly. In this way, the search and rescue team will be more coordinated and faster. This article concentrates on collecting some information to make post-earthquake search and rescue efforts faster. This information is important information such as the damage to the houses, the location of the house, and the number of people living in the house. Then, an architecture including microcontrols and communication protocols was designed for this post-earthquake information collection system and a device was designed to obtain this information. Finally, the accuracy of this architecture was checked by performing tests in different environments to determine whether it correctly met the desired information.

Key Words: Earthquake, Smart sensor, Emergency search and rescue

1. INTRODUCTION

Natural disasters are events that occur spontaneously in nature, without human intervention, and are likely to have serious negative consequences on people's lives [1]. One of these natural events is the earthquake natural disaster, which occurs at a rate of 8 percent in certain years, as seen in Figure 1 [2]. Earthquakes are ground movements that occur as a result of the energy suddenly released by rocks in the earth's crust [3]. When this type of natural disaster is devastating, it creates serious problems. The destructiveness of an earthquake depends on several factors such as the intensity of the earthquake, its depth, the ground conditions where the building is located, and the quality of construction.

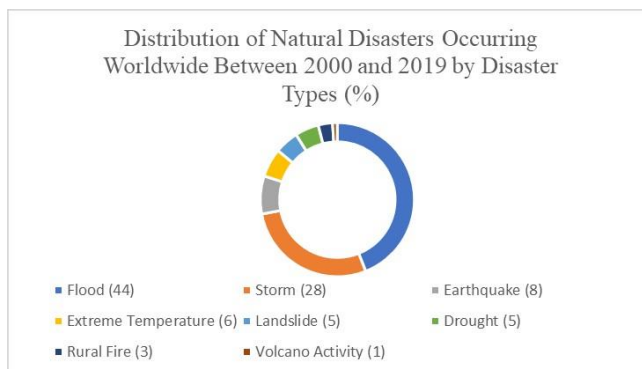


Figure 1. Distribution of Natural Disasters Occurring Worldwide Between 2000 and 2019 by Disaster Types (%) (Source: EM-DAT/CRED)[2]

Destructive earthquakes can cause loss of life as well as financial losses. For example, as seen in Figure 2, 830 thousand people died in the Shensi earthquake [4]. Many people have died in devastating earthquakes like this.

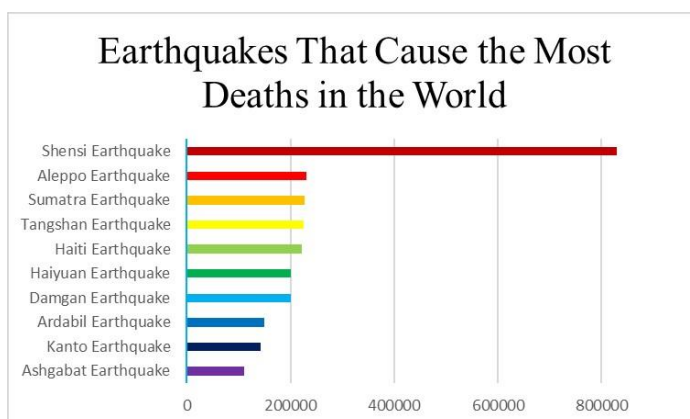


Figure 2. Earthquakes That Cause the Most Deaths in the World (Source: United States Geological Survey)

Many studies are carried out before and after the earthquake to reduce the loss of life in earthquakes. In the past, the studies carried out to reduce the loss of life before the earthquake were only building standards controls, risk assessment plans, education and awareness, and disaster management coordination studies. With the development of technology, early warning

systems were added to these methods. The most well-known of these early warning systems are the ShakeAlert warning systems in the US states of California, Oregon, and Washington [5], and an early warning system developed in Japan in 2007 using P and S waves[6].

The methods used after the earthquake determine the damage that occurred after the earthquake. The studies on this subject so far are the (Light Detection and Ranging)[7] used in the 1960s, the satellite imaging system used in the 1970s, the images taken in earthquake zones with UAVs or drones in the 2000s, and the computer vision algorithms used in the 2000s[8]. In addition, some ground sensors are also used.

Post-earthquake studies aim to detect damage, better coordinate search and rescue efforts, and make the disaster management system seen in Figure 3 work more efficiently [9]. Studies show that In the disaster region the first 72 hours is crucial important for rescue people who under collapses and these time named “Golden Hours” [10]. Also after 24 hours probabily of victim’s resuce being alive is decrease to %50 percent [11]. There are 5 steps for search and rescue missions and first step is and maybe most important step is “Evaluation of the collapse area, information collection and research” [12] In this study our purpose is make easy to search and rescue efforts. For to do this we need to solve to way Search and rescue and the biggest problem during the first 72 hours as I mentioned poor communication and lack of information about destruction are two main factors that encountered by search and rescue teams. The solution may be to design a device that can measure the damage status of the building and inform the Disaster Coordination Center, determine whether the building has collapsed as a result of the earthquake, and inform the Disaster Coordination Center about the location of the house and the number of people living in the house.

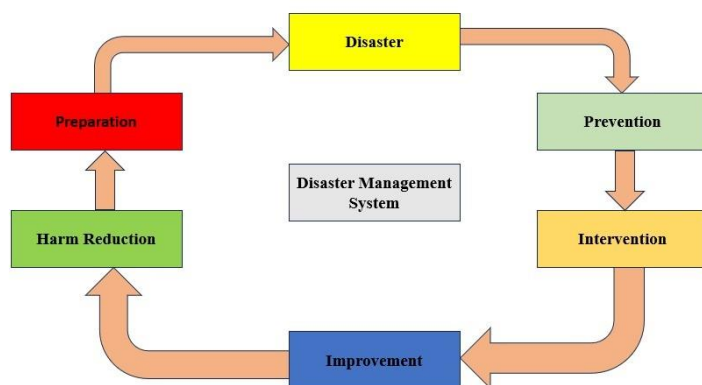


Figure 3. Disaster Management System [9]

This device is designed for post-earthquake and is attached to a certain surface of the house, and when it exceeds a certain angle, it will notify the earthquake coordination center that the building is damaged and the location of the building, as seen in Figure 4. The difference between this device and other studies is the feature of the sensor used. While in other studies the evaluation is made based on the force applied to the sensor, here it is done based on the angle. In addition, it immediately reports the number of people living in the house to the earthquake coordination center.

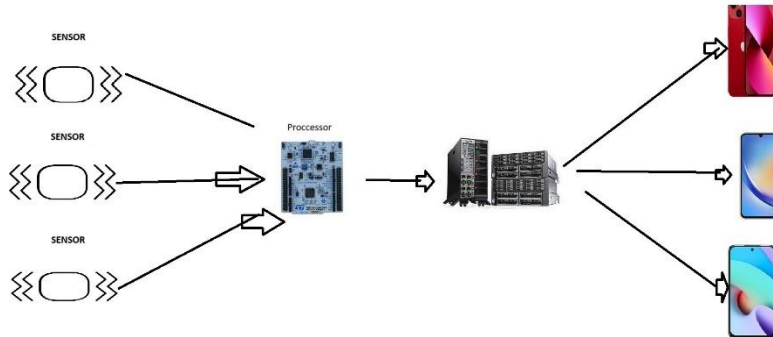


Figure 4. Schematic of the system [13]

2. EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES AND APPLICATIONS

2.1. Literature Review

Earthquakes are a type of natural disaster that occurs frequently around the world. This natural disaster can cause many things such as property loss, injuries, and loss of life [14]. In order to reduce these and similar effects, it is necessary to initiate planned search and rescue operations after an earthquake. In this article, existing algorithms for an effective post-earthquake search will be explained.

2.1.1 Methods Used After The Earthquake

Use of Advanced Technology: It is vital to carry out search work using advanced technology during an earthquake. It enables the search and rescue team's work to be more effective and faster. Some of these methods are listed below.

Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) Based Approaches: A preferred method for damage detection. To detect damage in photos, deep learning methods like Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN) and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) are applied. It is a useful technique for examining satellite photos taken after an earthquake [15].

Precise Object Recognition and Classification: Damaged regions are recognized and categorized using precise object identification and classification techniques. These techniques recognize items and categorize them based on different degrees of damage using deep learning algorithms [16].

Feature Extraction and Characteristic Analysis: To recognize changes in photos, apply this strategy. Color, brightness, texture, and other characteristics are used in these techniques to assist in identifying damaged regions [17].

Motion Analysis and Change Detection: Another crucial method for detecting damage is motion analysis and change detection algorithms. It aids in the detection of damage in areas of the picture that vary over time by identifying them [18].

Use of Satellite Images and UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles): UAVs and satellite imagery are crucial data sources for damage assessment. Large-scale damage may be rapidly identified using these photos. UAVs swiftly traverse post-disaster regions, delivering up-to-date information [19].

Emergency communication network (ECN): Emergency communication network (ECN) is an important infrastructure that provides real-time information required for the rescue mission after a disaster [20]. Research has shown that organizations that intervene during an earthquake are of great importance [21]. Another important point in communication is that the communication roles of these organizations are clearly defined and the messages they give are adapted to common statements. After a devastating earthquake, the communication infrastructure must be extremely strong in order to mobilize manpower and material resources in a timely and effective manner as possible. [22] In order to prevent communication disruption in the earthquake zone, communication connections in the background must be established very solidly.

All the methods described are necessary for an immediate and correct response to any scenario that may occur during and after the earthquake. The use of advanced technology is necessary to speed up search efforts. For this purpose, it is a very useful approach to discover, research and analyze the advance and act according to a professional program. Emergency planning involves many issues, such as determining which area the search and rescue will focus on and where the teams will be directed. Regarding structural reinforcement, the durability level of buildings can be determined with the help of technology and plans can be made accordingly. Keeping the communication infrastructure strong means that many more people can be reached after the earthquake. All these methods must work in coordination with each other in order to reach the maximum number of people after the earthquake.

2.1.2 Algorithms Used Before And After The Earthquake

Many countries use an early earthquake warning system [23]. These systems, seen in Table 1, give warning seconds before an earthquake. For example, systems such as the "J-Alert" system in Japan or the "ShakeAlert" system in the USA detect an earthquake a few seconds or minutes in advance and give a warning[24][25]. In this way, people take the necessary precautions. Losses of life and property are also reduced to a minimum. If we talk about the early warning system in Japan, in the 1960s, Japanese Railway systems began to use seismometers that cut off the power to the train in places where the ground shaking intensity exceeded the threshold value. In the 1980s, they adopted the early earthquake warning system that offered a power cut function to their high-speed trains. The pioneer of all these systems is the Emergency Earthquake Detection and Alarm System. This system predicts vital information about the earthquake by effectively examining the p wave. This system came into force in Tokyo in 1989. The system was developed with the earthquakes that occurred in the following years.

Early warning system	Country
J-alert	Japan
Shake alert	USA

Table 1. Early warning systems[28][31]

If we talk about “ShakeAlert”, another early warning system, it is a system that aims to detect the first signs of earthquakes. It is stated that this system does not predict the earthquake. The system helps detect an earthquake that has already occurred a few seconds before. On the other hand, Google worked to ensure that people could more easily access the early warning system at the time of the first earthquake. P and S waves vibrations that occur during an earthquake are emitted. These vibrations may not be felt by people at first. However, sensors sensitive to vibrations can easily detect it. When these sensors are triggered, an alert is sent to the data processing center. The “ShakeAlert” system calculates large vibrations that may occur later, thanks to the first data received. Then the data is interpreted and sent to the relevant institutions.

There are two types of methods for early detection and response to an earthquake. 1) on-site warning systems based on a single measurement station and 2) regional warning systems using information from the sensor network [26]. Later, during the development of the 'shake-alert' system we mentioned above, a solution was proposed within the framework of a joint decision combining different methods. 1) a detection algorithm; 2) a virtual seismologist (an automated system that mimics human seismologists); and 3) ElarmS (a network-based early warning algorithm that collectively characterizes events using frequency and amplitude information from multiple stations) [27].

Algorithm	Function
STA/LTA	Plays a role in the formation of the trigger signal
RTSAL	Categorizing the vectors resulting from the algorithm using the filtering method

Table 2. Algorithms for pre-earthquake[28]

As seen in Table 2, earthquake early warning algorithms exist. In an earthquake early warning system, it is very important to understand that an earthquake has occurred and to create a trigger signal to notify the necessary units. One of these methods is to reach a pre-configured amplitude threshold. But this and similar basic methods work up to a certain level. More complex algorithms have been developed to get faster and more effective results. The STA/LTA (short-term average/long-term average) algorithm is an important algorithm that plays a role in the formation of the trigger signal. It indicates the amplitude of the seismic signal by a calculation method. The STA part responds to seismic events, while the LTA part deals with the noise occurring in the system. If the desired value as a result of this calculation is exceeded, a trigger is sent. Nevertheless, the incompleteness of the solutions produced and the algorithms developed negatively affects the operation of the devices and sensors that are on duty during

the earthquake. The algorithms and sensors developed in this article aim to prevent all these problems and increase the efficiency of the above-mentioned methods.

Thanks to smart devices and technology, many algorithms are used to examine the location of the earthquake and the physical characteristics of the region where it occurred. Some of these are signal processing algorithms. Another algorithm used in earthquake early warning systems is the RTSAL (Real Time Segmentation and Labeling) algorithm. It is observed that MCT (Mark Class Time) vectors are formed as a result of the RTSAL algorithm. Reconstructing the signal from a data or a network as a result of linear interpolation creates different MCT vectors. As a result of this filtering method, the categorization of the incoming signal repeats in a cycle until the unwanted frequency disappears. The output of the RTSAL algorithm is the maximum and minimum obtained. As a result of each process, the data can be reviewed again and thus the result can be reached in a shorter time[28]. Sometimes, there may be a lot of data coming from a sensor that has not yet been processed, and processing and analyzing this data can take a long time. In order to obtain a simple example from the signals for an effective and safe earthquake detection system and to reach an accurate conclusion as a result of the analysis, a more comprehensive algorithm other than an ordinary EEW algorithm has been proposed [29].

Methods for post-earthquake	Function
Object detection model	Perform a function by observing data coming from the satellite
IoT model	Ensuring management in the disaster area

Table 3. Post-earthquake models[30][31]

In research for earthquake sensors in smart cities, methods such as object detection model [30] and Internet of Things (IoT) [31], as seen in Table 3, are used. Yuma Morisaki [30] conducted a study that enables synthetic aperture radar (SAR) satellites to make observations by taking into account different variable parameters. They presented an object detection model to detect the location of people trapped and waiting to be rescued after an earthquake disaster and to identify the parameters in the images coming from SAR. This model is based on YOLOv5. Fan Zeng Chuan Pang and Huajun Tang [31] developed sensors used with IoT to ensure management in the disaster area. They examined it under two headings, both before and after the earthquake. In both stages, a presentation was made about the structure of the sensors used in IoT. The technologies and protocols for using data from sensors are described.

2.1.3 Piezoelectric

Piezoelectric sensors are used to detect and estimate structural damage in the consequence of seismic events. These sensors are typically employed to monitor buildings and infrastructure for seismic vibrations and to identify potential damage following an earthquake. The location of the sensors can be explained in two ways.

Firstly, they can be located in the gaps in the cylinder head. Secondly, they can be positioned on the glow plug [32]. When an earthquake occurs, these sensors detect ground motion and the structural response of buildings [33]. Any changes in a building's shape, such as tilting, generate mechanical stress that piezoelectric sensors can capture [33].

The time of flight and amplitude of the sensor's response to the seismic signal are crucial factors for locating structural damage. The accuracy of damage detection depends on these criteria. Material properties like stiffness and elasticity directly influence the time of flight [32]. This collected data provides a better understanding of the condition of the structure, helping officials and engineers make informed decisions after the earthquake.

It is extremely important to monitor the health of structures in earthquake zones. Additionally, a post-follow-up evaluation and monitoring systems are possible. Such systems are vital for enabling the safe use of buildings post-disaster and for facilitating the necessary repairs or reinforcements to mitigate future risks [34]. However, current SHM systems that require a dense network of sensors to be installed can be impractical in terms of cost and deployment time.

The SHM systems ensure the safety and reliability of buildings post-earthquake by monitoring indicators such as ground motion and lateral displacement, which can lead to deformation and thus strain and stress on the structural elements [35]. We can use IoT device that constantly monitors the signal output of a piezoelectric junction sensor that can operate even during blackouts.

Piezoelectric sensors, whose internal structure and layers can be seen in Figure 5 are increasingly used in earthquake detection due to their ability to convert mechanical stress into electrical energy. Ultra-low-noise seismic piezoelectric accelerometers, for example, have been designed to feature extremely low noise floors and operating frequencies. This low noise floor is crucial for detecting the subtle movements associated with seismic activity [36].

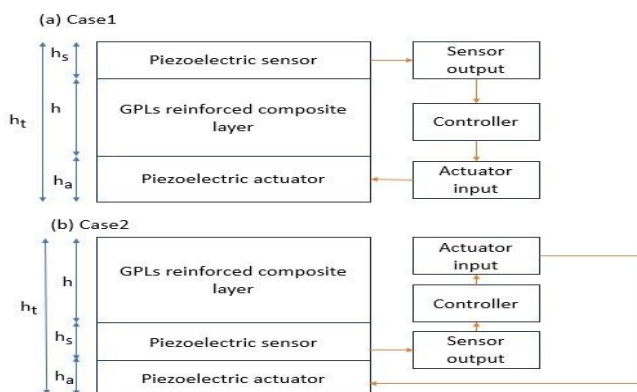


Figure 5. Piezoelectric sensor and actuator layers[37]

2.1.4 BLESeis Sensor

BLESeis is an IoT sensor developed for post-earthquake. BLESeis consists of three main topics: high quality vibration detection, algorithm and a beacon for earthquake notification. The role of BLESeis at this stage is to effectively send a signal to the Bluetooth device. STA/LTA triggering, low-pass filter and elimination steps constitute the detection task. This trigger uses the ratio between STA and LTA and BLESeis measures the acceleration over a period of time. High frequencies in the measured data are cleaned with a low-pass filter. STA/LTA trigger is an important algorithm used in this field. In this system, STA determines the second state of the signal, while LTA deals with an overall average [38].

2.1.5 Geographic Information System (GIS)

Following an earthquake, a Geographic Information System (GIS) system may consist of several parts that support the monitoring, assessment, and management of the impacted region [39]. Basic elements of these systems often consist of remote sensing, emergency management, GIS data analysis, geological and geophysical data, geodatabases, and simulation. The algorithms employed in GIS systems after earthquakes might change based on particular requirements. For instance, multi-criteria decision analysis algorithms may be used to assess the danger of public housing zones, or object recognition algorithms can be used to detect earthquake damage. Additionally, the best way to allocate emergency services during an earthquake may be determined by using optimization algorithms and decision support systems. Several crucial activities, including minimizing the consequences of an earthquake, evaluating damage, organizing rescue efforts, and carrying out settlement planning, are supported by post-disaster GIS systems. These systems enable decision-makers and aid in the social recovery that occurs after an earthquake by combining a range of data and analysis [40].

2.2. METHODOLOGY

The device is used to find damage in the house after an earthquake. It enables search and rescue teams to work faster and more coordinated with the information received from this device. The working principle of the system is seen in Figure 6. If the angle of the device changes more than 15 degrees after the earthquake, the gyroscope sensor will transmit the damage, the location of the house, and the number of people living in the house to the server. Thus, the authorized team will be informed shortly after the earthquake. If the angle is less than 15 degrees, the authorized teams will be informed that no significant damage has occurred.

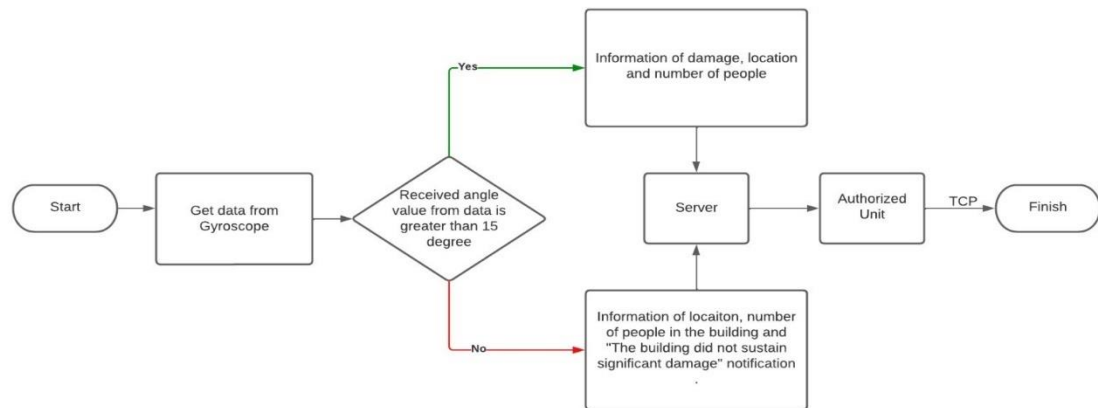


Figure 6. Algorithm of the system

We used TCP protocol, microcontroller, and I2C protocols in this device design.

Gyroscope:

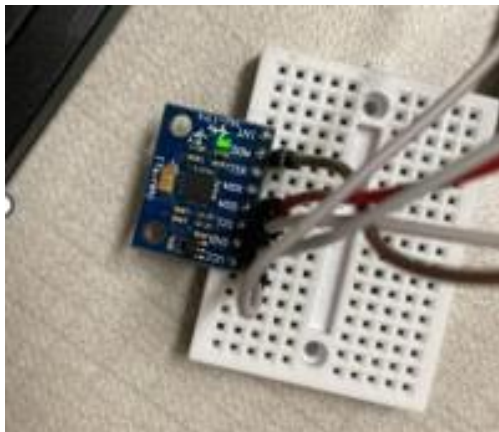


Figure 7. Gyroscope connection

The MPU-6050 is a sensor with gyroscope and accelerometer functions that is used as an IMU (Inertial Measurement Unit). The device's tilt or movement can be measured using this sensor. The accelerometer and gyroscope data from the sensor are often used to measure angles [41]. The gyroscope sensor shown in Figure 7 It notifies you of angle changes in 3 axes. Thanks to this sensor, angle changes during an earthquake are notified to you. Based on this information, you have the opportunity to instantly see whether the building is damaged or not.

STM 32:

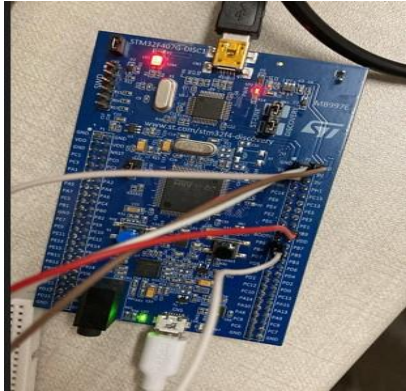


Figure 8. Connection of STM 32

As seen in Figure 8, it was used to effectively use the STM 32 gyroscope sensor, whose connections were provided. The fact that it is faster and has higher performance than Arduino boards influenced our choice of STM32. In addition, it is more compact.

TCP Protocol:

Thanks to this protocol, it provides communication between a server and clients. The server's job is to accept connections through a specific port. In addition, he responds to Client's demands. The task of the client is to communicate with the server through a specific port. It is the party requesting the service. In addition, it is the party that first initiates the connection. In this study, thanks to the TCP protocol, it ensures that the warning received from the sensor is reliably distributed to the authorized unit.

The most important algorithm structure that differs from other studies on the server side is the retrieval method shown in Figure 9. This function allows accepting new clients on a regular basis. In addition, it enables the handle function to run simultaneously by threading. In this way, with the handle function, messages can be received from clients simultaneously and these messages can be broadcast to other clients.

```

49 def receive():
50     while True:
51         client, adress = server.accept()
52         clients.append(client)
53         thread = threading.Thread(target=handle, args=(client,))
54         thread.start()
55     print("server is listening")
56
  
```

Figure 9. Receive method in the server section

The algorithm in Figure 10 uses multithreading to enable 'receive' and 'write' functions to run simultaneously. That is, it also provides data reception and data transfer.

```

38 receive_thread = threading.Thread(target=receive)
39 receive_thread.start()
40
41 write_thread = threading.Thread(target=write)
42 write_thread.start()
43

```

Figure 10. The most important code snippet in the client side

```

b'Acc: X:-0.148193 Y:-0.000488 Z:0.956787\n'
emre: b'Acc: X:-0.148193 Y:-0.000488 Z:0.956787\n'----IP ADDRESS:192.168.56.1---- time:13:01:2024 13:18:03----{'ip': '5.25.130.30', 'city': 'Umraniye', 'region': 'Istanbul', 'c
b'Acc: X:-0.152100 Y:-0.000977 Z:0.949951\n'
emre: b'Acc: X:-0.152100 Y:-0.000977 Z:0.949951\n'----IP ADDRESS:192.168.56.1---- time:13:01:2024 13:18:03----{'ip': '5.25.130.30', 'city': 'Umraniye', 'region': 'Istanbul', 'c
b'Acc: X:-0.153564 Y:-0.005371 Z:0.944092\n'
emre: b'Acc: X:-0.153564 Y:-0.005371 Z:0.944092\n'----IP ADDRESS:192.168.56.1---- time:13:01:2024 13:18:04----{'ip': '5.25.130.30', 'city': 'Umraniye', 'region': 'Istanbul', 'c
b'Acc: X:-0.141602 Y:-0.004883 Z:0.951904\n'
emre: b'Acc: X:-0.141602 Y:-0.004883 Z:0.951904\n'----IP ADDRESS:192.168.56.1---- time:13:01:2024 13:18:04----{'ip': '5.25.130.30', 'city': 'Umraniye', 'region': 'Istanbul', 'c
b'Acc: X:-0.147705 Y:-0.005859 Z:0.946533\n'
emre: b'Acc: X:-0.147705 Y:-0.005859 Z:0.946533\n'----IP ADDRESS:192.168.56.1---- time:13:01:2024 13:18:04----{'ip': '5.25.130.30', 'city': 'Umraniye', 'region': 'Istanbul', 'c
b'Acc: X:-0.146729 Y:-0.000732 Z:0.952637\n'
emre: b'Acc: X:-0.146729 Y:-0.000732 Z:0.952637\n'----IP ADDRESS:192.168.56.1---- time:13:01:2024 13:18:04----{'ip': '5.25.130.30', 'city': 'Umraniye', 'region': 'Istanbul', 'c

```

Figure 11. Client Output

```

emre: b'Acc: X:-0.006348 Y:0.001299 Z:1.055664\n'----IP ADDRESS:192.168.56.1---- time:13:01:2024 13:18:02----{'ip': '5.25.130.30', 'city': 'Umraniye', 'region': 'Istanbul', 'cou
emre: b'Acc: X:-0.057129 Y:0.022461 Z:1.011719\n'----IP ADDRESS:192.168.56.1---- time:13:01:2024 13:18:02----{'ip': '5.25.130.30', 'city': 'Umraniye', 'region': 'Istanbul', 'cou
emre: b'Acc: X:-0.148193 Y:0.021484 Z:0.966553\n'----IP ADDRESS:192.168.56.1---- time:13:01:2024 13:18:02----{'ip': '5.25.130.30', 'city': 'Umraniye', 'region': 'Istanbul', 'cou
emre: b'Acc: X:-0.191406 Y:-0.014160 Z:0.949951\n'----IP ADDRESS:192.168.56.1---- time:13:01:2024 13:18:02----{'ip': '5.25.130.30', 'city': 'Umraniye', 'region': 'Istanbul', 'cou
emre: b'Acc: X:-0.214355 Y:-0.008789 Z:0.927246\n'----IP ADDRESS:192.168.56.1---- time:13:01:2024 13:18:02----{'ip': '5.25.130.30', 'city': 'Umraniye', 'region': 'Istanbul', 'cou
emre: b'Acc: X:-0.207275 Y:-0.014404 Z:0.846436\n'----IP ADDRESS:192.168.56.1---- time:13:01:2024 13:18:02----{'ip': '5.25.130.30', 'city': 'Umraniye', 'region': 'Istanbul', 'cou
emre: b'Acc: X:-0.096924 Y:0.024902 Z:0.985352\n'----IP ADDRESS:192.168.56.1---- time:13:01:2024 13:18:02----{'ip': '5.25.130.30', 'city': 'Umraniye', 'region': 'Istanbul', 'cou
emre: b'Acc: X:-0.004639 Y:0.069336 Z:1.052246\n'----IP ADDRESS:192.168.56.1---- time:13:01:2024 13:18:03----{'ip': '5.25.130.30', 'city': 'Umraniye', 'region': 'Istanbul', 'cou
emre: b'Acc: X:-0.008545 Y:0.053955 Z:0.893066\n'----IP ADDRESS:192.168.56.1---- time:13:01:2024 13:18:03----{'ip': '5.25.130.30', 'city': 'Umraniye', 'region': 'Istanbul', 'cou
emre: b'Acc: X:-0.122803 Y:0.066895 Z:0.934082\n'----IP ADDRESS:192.168.56.1---- time:13:01:2024 13:18:03----{'ip': '5.25.130.30', 'city': 'Umraniye', 'region': 'Istanbul', 'cou
emre: b'Acc: X:-0.153809 Y:0.077637 Z:0.981934\n'----IP ADDRESS:192.168.56.1---- time:13:01:2024 13:18:03----{'ip': '5.25.130.30', 'city': 'Umraniye', 'region': 'Istanbul', 'cou
emre: b'Acc: X:-0.196777 Y:-0.029541 Z:0.936279\n'----IP ADDRESS:192.168.56.1---- time:13:01:2024 13:18:03----{'ip': '5.25.130.30', 'city': 'Umraniye', 'region': 'Istanbul', 'cou
emre: b'Acc: X:-0.390869 Y:-0.096191 Z:1.100342\n'----IP ADDRESS:192.168.56.1---- time:13:01:2024 13:18:03----{'ip': '5.25.130.30', 'city': 'Umraniye', 'region': 'Istanbul', 'cou
emre: b'Acc: X:-0.148926 Y:-0.005615 Z:0.959717\n'----IP ADDRESS:192.168.56.1---- time:13:01:2024 13:18:03----{'ip': '5.25.130.30', 'city': 'Umraniye', 'region': 'Istanbul', 'cou

```

Figure 12. Server Output

Angle changes in the gyroscope sensor change smoothly, as seen in Figure 11. As seen in Figure 12, angle changes in the client are transferred to the server. During an earthquake, values exceeding a certain angle will appear on the server screen and the search and rescue team will immediately determine whether the building is damaged or not.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Results

This system was tested by placing it in some places. It quickly alerted the system to certain angle changes. Thus, whether the buildings were damaged or not was determined based on this angle. Thanks to this tool, the person waiting at the server could very quickly detect whether there was any damage to the buildings. In this way, the coordination center will be quickly notified in case of an earthquake. Search and rescue teams will intervene quickly according to the news given.

3.2 Discussion

The important advantage of this system is that it can quickly inform the earthquake coordination center. In this way, they will be able to intervene quickly with minimum loss of time. However, in order for this system to work quickly, the cable connections must be durable. In addition, this device must be mounted firmly on the wall. If someone accidentally drops the device, the angle will change and information will be sent to the coordination center for no reason. Finally, if the internet infrastructure is good during the earthquake, communication will be faster.

4. CONCLUSION

This study emphasizes the critical role of smart city infrastructure in the realm of post-earthquake disaster management. Specifically, the integration of advanced sensor technologies and algorithms for building collapse detection and assessing the number of occupants inside represents a groundbreaking approach with the potential to revolutionize post-disaster intervention processes not only within our country but also on a global scale.

The amassed data emerges as a crucial instrument for the swift and secure identification of earthquake victims. The inclination and angle data obtained through gyroscope sensors enable pinpoint accuracy in identifying the locations of collapsed structures. Simultaneously, this data equips emergency response teams with enhanced situational awareness, offering detailed insights into the number of individuals requiring assistance within these structures.

Nevertheless, as with any pioneering technology, several challenges and opportunities for refinement exist for widespread adoption. The reliability of sensor data, particularly in the context of large-scale earthquakes, necessitates continued research and fine-tuning through calibration processes. Additionally, the establishment of secure communication infrastructures becomes paramount for the expedited and effective transmission of this critical information to disaster response teams.

Our paramount recommendation is to accelerate the seamless integration of this innovative technology into existing emergency response systems. Furthermore, comprehensive testing across a spectrum of disaster scenarios should be conducted to validate and enhance its performance. Addressing legal and ethical considerations associated with sensor data usage should also be a priority, ensuring responsible and transparent deployment.

In conclusion, this study serves as a testament to the transformative potential of smart city technologies in post-earthquake disaster management, not only benefiting our nation but contributing valuable insights to global disaster response strategies. Future research endeavors should center on fully unlocking the capabilities of such technologies and advocating for their widespread adoption to elevate disaster intervention processes worldwide.

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- [41] STM32f4076RG Datasheet MEMS motion sensor: 3-axis digital output gyroscope

Pentachlorophenol Removal via Adsorption and Biodegradation

Rakmi Abd.-Rahman, Nurina Anuar

National University of Malaysia

Abstract:

Removal of PCP by a system combining biodegradation by biofilm and adsorption was investigated here. Three studies were conducted employing batch tests, sequencing batch reactor (SBR) and continuous biofilm activated carbon column reactor (BACCOR). The combination of biofilm-GAC batch process removed about 30% more PCP than GAC adsorption alone. For the SBR processes, both the suspended and attached biomass could remove more than 90% of the PCP after acclimatisation. BACCOR was able to remove more than 98% of PCP-Na at concentrations ranging from 10 to 100 mg/L, at empty bed contact time (EBCT) ranging from 0.75 to 4 hours. Pure and mixed cultures from BACCOR were tested for use of PCP as sole carbon and energy source under aerobic conditions. The isolates were able to degrade up to 42% of PCP under aerobic conditions in pure cultures. However, mixed cultures were found able to degrade more than 99% PCP indicating interdependence of species.

Keywords: Adsorption, biodegradation, identification, isolated bacteria, pentachlorophenol.

Comparison between Antibacterial Effects of Ethanolic and Isopropyl: Hexan (7:3) Extracts of Zingiber officinale Rose

Tahereh Najji, Mahsa Jassemi

Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Abstract:

In this investigation, the antibacterial effects of ethanolic and 7:3 isopropyl –hexane mixture extracts of Zingiber officinale were evaluated against three Gram positive bacteria, B. cereus, S.epidermidis, S. aureus and three Gram negative bacteria, E. coli, K.pneumonia and P.areuginosa. Utilizing paper disk diffusion and well methods in-vitro, MIC and MBC were determined by macrodilution. The results showed that ethanolic rhizome extract of ginger had significantly active than Isopropyl –hexan extract. Further work needs to be done in these extracts including fractionation to isolate active constituents and subsequent pharmacological evaluation.

Keywords: Antibacterial, Medicinal plant extract, Zingiberofficinale.

SERICIN FILM: INFLUENCE OF CONCENTRATION ON ITS PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

N. Namviriyachote, N. Bang, P. Aramwit

N. Namviriyachote: Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

N. Bang: Department of Pharmacology, Graduated School, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

P. Aramwit, Pharm.D., Ph.D.: Department of Pharmacy Practice, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Abstract:

Silk sericin (SS) is a glue-like protein from silkworm cocoon. With its outstanding moisturization and activation collagen synthesis properties, silk protein is applied for wound healing. Since wound dressing in film preparation can facilitate patients- convenience and reduce risk of wound contraction, SS and polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) films were prepared with various concentrations of SS. Their physical properties such as surface density, light transmission, protein dissolution and tensile modulus were investigated. The results presented that 3% SS with 2% PVA is the best ingredient for SS film forming.

Keywords: Sericin, silk protein, film, wound healing.

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF VAGINAL SUPPOSITORIES CONTAINING LACTOBACILLUS

Sanae Kaewnopparat, Nattha Kaewnopparat

Prince of Songkla University, Songkla, 90110 Thailand

Abstract:

The objective of this study was to develop vaginal suppository containing lactobacillus. Four kinds of vaginal suppositories containing *Lactobacillus paracasei* HL32 were formulated: 1) a conventional suppository with Witepsol H-15 as a base, 2) a conventional suppository with mixed polyethylene glycols (PEGs) as a base, 3) a hollow-type suppository with Witepsol H-15 as a base and 4) a hollow-type suppository with mixed PEGs as a base. The release studies demonstrated that the hollow-type suppository with mixed PEGs as the base gave the highest release of *L. paracasei* HL32 and was microbiological stable after storage at 2- 8°C over the period of 3 months.

Keywords: *Lactobacillus paracasei* HL32, vaginal suppository, release study, hollow-type, viability.

DEVELOPMENT OF MOLECULAR IMPRINTED POLYMERS (MIPS) FOR THE SELECTIVE REMOVAL OF CARBAMAZEPINE FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTION

Bianca Schweiger, Lucile Bahnweg, Barbara Palm, Ute Steinfeld

KIST Europe Forschungsgesellschaft mbH, Campus E 7.1, D-66123 Saarbruecken, Germany

Abstract:

The occurrence and removal of trace organic contaminants in the aquatic environment has become a focus of environmental concern. For the selective removal of carbamazepine from loaded waters molecularly imprinted polymers (MIPs) were synthesized with carbamazepine as template. Parameters varied were the type of monomer, crosslinker, and porogen, the ratio of starting materials, and the synthesis temperature. Best results were obtained with a template to crosslinker ratio of 1:20, toluene as porogen, and methacrylic acid (MAA) as monomer. MIPs were then capable to recover carbamazepine by 93% from a 10⁻⁵ M landfill leachate solution containing also caffeine and salicylic acid. By comparison, carbamazepine recoveries of 75% were achieved using a nonimprinted polymer (NIP) synthesized under the same conditions, but without template. In landfill leachate containing solutions carbamazepine was adsorbed by 93-96% compared with an uptake of 73% by activated carbon. The best solvent for desorption was acetonitrile, with which the amount of solvent necessary and dilution with water was tested. Selected MIPs were tested for their reusability and showed good results for at least five cycles. Adsorption isotherms were prepared with carbamazepine solutions in the concentration range of 0.01 M to 5*10⁻⁶ M. The heterogeneity index showed a more homogenous binding site distribution.

Keywords: Carbamazepine, landfill leachate, removal, reuse

VALIDATION AND APPLICATION OF A NEW OPTIMIZED RP-HPLC-FLUORESCENT DETECTION METHOD FOR NORFLOXACIN

Mahmood Ahmad, Ghulam Murtaza, Sonia Khiljee, Muhammad Asadullah Madni

Abstract:

A new reverse phase-high performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) method with fluorescent detector (FLD) was developed and optimized for Norfloxacin determination in human plasma. Mobile phase specifications, extraction method and excitation and emission wavelengths were varied for optimization. HPLC system contained a reverse phase C18 (5 μm , 4.6 mm \times 150 mm) column with FLD operated at excitation 330 nm and emission 440 nm. The optimized mobile phase consisted of 14% acetonitrile in buffer solution. The aqueous phase was prepared by mixing 2g of citric acid, 2g sodium acetate and 1 ml of triethylamine in 1 L of Milli-Q water was run at a flow rate of 1.2 mL/min. The standard curve was linear for the range tested (0.156–20 $\mu\text{g/mL}$) and the coefficient of determination was 0.9978. Aceclofenac sodium was used as internal standard. A detection limit of 0.078 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ was achieved. Run time was set at 10 minutes because retention time of norfloxacin was 0.99 min. which shows the rapidness of this method of analysis. The present assay showed good accuracy, precision and sensitivity for Norfloxacin determination in human plasma with a new internal standard and can be applied pharmacokinetic evaluation of Norfloxacin tablets after oral administration in human.

Keywords: Norfloxacin, Aceclofenac sodium, Methodoptimization, RP-HPLC method, Fluorescent detection, Calibrationcurve.

ANTIBACTERIAL CAPACITY OF PLUMERIA ALBA PETALS

M. H. Syakira*, **L. Brenda ****

*University Technology Mara, Kuala Pilah branch, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia

**Management and Science university, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

Abstract:

Antibacterial activity of *Plumeria alba* (Frangipani) petals methanolic extracts were evaluated against *Escherichia coli*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*, *Enterococcus faecalis* and *Serratia marcescens* by using disk diffusion method. Concentration extracts (80 %) showed the highest inhibition zone towards *Escherichia coli* (14.3 mm). Frangipani extract also showed high antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*, *Proteus vulgaris* and *Serratia marcescens*, but not more than the zones of the positive control used. Comparison between two broad spectrum antibiotics to frangipani extracts showed that the 80 % concentration extracts produce the same zone of inhibition as Streptomycin. Frangipani extracts showed no bacterial activity towards *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Enterococcus faecalis*. There are differences in the sensitivity of different bacteria to frangipani extracts, suggesting that frangipani-s potency varies between these bacteria. The present results indicate that frangipani showed significant antibacterial activity especially to *Escherichia coli*.

Keywords: Frangipani, *Plumeria alba*, anti microbial, *Escherichia coli*

PROACTIVE IDENTIFICATION OF FALSE ALERT FOR DRUG-DRUG INTERACTION

Hsuan-Chia Yang, Yan-Jhih Haung, Yu-Chuan Li

Hsuan-Chia Yang is with the institute of Biomedical Informatics, National Yang-Ming University, No. 155, Sec. 2, Linong St., Beitou District, Taipei City 112, Taiwan

Yan-Jhih Haung. is with the institute of Biomedical Informatics, National Yang-Ming University, Address: No. 155, Sec. 2, Linong St., Beitou District, Taipei City 112, Taiwan

Yu-Chuan Li is with the institute of Medical Informatics, Taipei Medical College, 250 Wu-Hsing Street, Taipei City 110, Taiwan..

Abstract:

Researchers of drug-drug interaction alert systems have often suggested that there were high overridden rate for alerts and also too false alerts. However, research about decreasing false alerts is scant. Therefore, the aim of this article attempts to proactive identification of false alert for drug-drug interaction and provide solution to decrease false alerts. This research involved retrospective analysis prescribing database and calculated false alert rate by using MYSQL and JAVA. Results of this study showed 17% of false alerts and the false alert rate in the hospitals (37%) was more than in the clinics. To conclude, this study described the importance that drug-drug interaction alert system should not only detect drug name but also detect frequency or route, as well as in providing solution to decrease false alerts.

Keywords: drug-drug interaction, proactive identification, false alert

Corporate Governance Networks and Interlocking Directorates in the Czech Republic

Ondřej Nowak

Department of Business Economics, Faculty of Business Administration, University of
Economics, Prague, Czech Republic

Abstract:

This paper presents an exploration into the structure of the corporate governance network and interlocking directorates in the Czech Republic. First a literature overview and a basic terminology of the network theory is presented. Further in the text, statistics and other calculations relevant to corporate governance networks are presented. For this purpose an empirical data set consisting of 2 906 joint stock companies in the Czech Republic was examined. Industries with the highest average number of interlocks per company were healthcare, and energy and utilities. There is no observable link between the financial performance of the company and the number of its interlocks. Also interlocks with financial companies are very rare.

Keywords: Corporate Governance, Interlocking Directorates, Network Theory, Czech Republic.

The Impact of Stakeholder Communication Strategies on Consumers- Acceptance and Financial Performance: In the Case of Fertilizer Industry in Malaysia

Hasnida Abdul Wahab, Shahrina Md Nordin, Lai Fong Woon, Hasrina Mustafa

Universiti Teknologi Petronas, Perak, Malaysia

Abstract:

There has been a growing emphasis in communication management from simple coordination of promotional tools to a complex strategic process. This study will examine the current marketing communications and engagement strategies used in addressing the key stakeholders. In the case of fertilizer industry in Malaysia, there has been little empirical research on stakeholder communication when major challenges facing the modern corporation is the need to communicate its identity, its values and products in order to distinguish itself from competitors. The study will employ both quantitative and qualitative methods and the use of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) to establish a causal relationship amongst the key factors of stakeholder communication strategies and increment in consumers- choice/acceptance and impact on financial performance. One of the major contributions is a conceptual framework for communication strategies and engagement in increasing consumers- acceptance level and the firm-s financial performance.

Keywords: Consumers' acceptance, financial performance, stakeholder communication strategies.

ANALYSIS OF RUBBER WASTE UTILIZATION AT PANDORA PRODUCTION COMPANY LIMITED

S. Pechpoothong, M. Kopystecki

Sarisa Pechpoothong is with the Suan Sunandha Rajabhat Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract:

The eco-efficient use of “waste” makes sense from economic, social, and environmental perspectives. By efficiency diverting “waste” products back into useful and/or profitable inputs, industries and entire societies can reap the benefits of improved financial profit, decreased environmental degradation, and overall well-being of humanity. In this project, several material flows at Company Limited were investigated. Principles of “industrial ecology” were applied to improve the management of waste rubbers that are used in the jewelry manufacturing process. complete this project, a brief engineering analysis stream, and investigated eco-efficient principles for more efficient handling of the materials and wastes were conducted, and the result were used to propose implementation strategies.

Keywords: Rubber, ecology, waste.

THE STUDY OF PUBLIC CONSCIOUSNESS OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, SUAN SUNANDHA RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY

Nantida Otakum

Abstract:

The purpose of the study is to study the level of public consciousness of Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University undergraduate students. This study also compares differences in the level of public consciousness among undergraduate students who are different in sex and year of study. The research methodology employed a questionnaire as a quantitative method. The respondents were undergraduate students at Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University. Totally, 400 usable questionnaires were received. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used in data analysis. The results showed that the level of public consciousness of undergraduate students was at a good level in all aspects. The aspect of social participation was at the highest level, while the aspect of shared vision was at the lowest level. The results also indicated that undergraduate students with differences in sex and year of study were not significantly different in public consciousness level.

Keywords: Participation, public consciousness, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University, undergraduate students.

HYBRID ENERGY SUPPLY WITH DOMINANTLY RENEWABLE OPTION FOR SMALL INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

Tomislav Stambolic, Anton Causevski

Abstract:

The deficit of power for electricity demand reaches almost 30% for consumers in the last few years. This reflects with continually increasing the price of electricity, and today the price for small industry is almost 110Euro/MWh. The high price is additional problem for the owners in the economy crisis which is reflected with higher price of the goods. The paper gives analyses of the energy needs for real agro complex in Macedonia, private vinery with capacity of over 2 million liters in a year and with self grapes and fruits fields. The existing power supply is from grid with 10/04 kV transformer. The geographical and meteorological condition of the vinery location gives opportunity for including renewable as a power supply option for the vinery complex. After observation of the monthly energy needs for the vinery, the base scenario is the existing power supply from the distribution grid. The electricity bill in small industry has three factors: electricity in high and low tariffs in kWh and the power engaged for the technological process of production in kW. These three factors make the total electricity bill and it is over 110 Euro/MWh which is the price near competitive for renewable option. On the other side investments in renewable (especially photovoltaic (PV)) has tendency of decreasing with price of near 1,5 Euro/W. This means that renewable with PV can be real option for power supply for small industry capacities (under 500kW installed power). Therefore, the other scenarios give the option with PV and the last one includes wind option. The paper presents some scenarios for power supply of the vinery as the followings: • Base scenario of existing conventional power supply from the grid • Scenario with implementation of renewable of Photovoltaic • Scenario with implementation of renewable of Photovoltaic and Wind power The total power installed in a vinery is near 570 kW, but the maximum needs are around 250kW. At the end of the full paper some of the results from scenarios will be presented. The paper also includes the environmental impacts of the renewable scenarios, as well as financial needs for investments and revenues from renewable.

Keywords: Energy, Power Supply, Renewable, Efficiency.

A STATISTICAL PREDICTION OF LIKELY DISTRESS IN NIGERIA BANKING SECTOR USING A NEURAL NETWORK APPROACH

D. A. Farinde

Department of Mathematics & Statistics, Lagos State Polytechnic Ikorodu

Abstract:

One of the most significant threats to the economy of a nation is the bankruptcy of its banks. This study evaluates the susceptibility of Nigerian banks to failure with a view to identifying ratios and financial data that are sensitive to solvency of the bank. Further, a predictive model is generated to guide all stakeholders in the industry. Thirty quoted banks that had published Annual Reports for the year preceding the consolidation i.e. year 2004 were selected. They were examined for distress using the Multilayer Perceptron Neural Network Analysis. The model was used to analyze further reforms by the Central Bank of Nigeria using published Annual Reports of twenty quoted banks for the year 2008 and 2011. The model can thus be used for future prediction of failure in the Nigerian banking system.

Keywords: Bank, Bankruptcy, Financial Ratios, Neural Network, Multilayer Perceptron, Predictive Model

EFFICIENCY IN URBAN GOVERNANCE TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY AND COMPETITIVENESS OF CITY : A CASE STUDY OF KUALA LUMPUR

Hamzah Jusoh, Azmizam Abdul Rashid

Abstract:

Malaysia has successfully applied economic planning to guide the development of the country from an economy of agriculture and mining to a largely industrialised one. Now, with its sights set on attaining the economic level of a fully developed nation by 2020, the planning system must be made even more efficient and focused. It must ensure that every investment made in the country, contribute towards creating the desirable objective of a strong, modern, internationally competitive, technologically advanced, post-industrial economy. Cities in Malaysia must also be fully aware of the enormous competition it faces in a region with rapidly expanding and modernising economies, all contending for the same pool of potential international investments. Efficiency of urban governance is also fundamental issue in development characterized by sustainability, subsidiarity, equity, transparency and accountability, civic engagement and citizenship, and security. As described above, city competitiveness is harnessed through 'city marketing and city management'. High technology and high skilled industries, together with finance, transportation, tourism, business, information and professional services shopping and other commercial activities, are the principal components of the nation-s economy, which must be developed to a level well beyond where it is now. In this respect, Kuala Lumpur being the premier city must play the leading role.

Keywords: Economic planning, sustainability, efficiency, urban governance and city competitiveness.

A STUDY OF NEURO-FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM FOR GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT GROWTH FORECASTING

E. Giovanis

Royal Holloway University of London

Abstract:

In this paper we present a Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy System (ANFIS) with inputs the lagged dependent variable for the prediction of Gross domestic Product growth rate in six countries. We compare the results with those of Autoregressive (AR) model. We conclude that the forecasting performance of neuro-fuzzy-system in the out-of-sample period is much more superior and can be a very useful alternative tool used by the national statistical services and the banking and finance industry.

Keywords: Autoregressive model, Forecasting, Gross DomesticProduct, Neuro-Fuzzy

Angiographic Evaluation of ETT (Treadmill) Positive Patients in a Tertiary Care Hospital of Bangladesh

Syed Dawood Md. Taimur, Saidur Rahman Khan, Farzana Islam

Assistant Professor Dr. Syed Dawood Md. Taimur is with the Department of Cardiology, Ibrahim Cardiac Hospital & Research Institute, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Associate Professor Dr. Saidur Rahman Khan is with the Department of Cardiology, Ibrahim Cardiac Hospital & Research Institute, Dhaka

Dr. Farzana Islam is with the Department of Pediatric Hemato-Oncology, BangaBandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU)

Abstract:

To evaluate the factors which predetermine the coronary artery disease in patients having positive Exercise Tolerance Test (ETT) that is treadmill results and coronary artery findings. This descriptive study was conducted at Department of Cardiology, Ibrahim Cardiac Hospital & Research Institute, Dhaka, Bangladesh from 1st January, 2014 to 31st August, 2014. All patients who had done ETT (treadmill) for chest pain diagnosis were studied. One hundred and four patients underwent coronary angiogram after positive treadmill result. Patients were divided into two groups depending upon the angiographic findings, i.e. true positive and false positive. Positive treadmill test patients who have coronary artery involvement these are called true positive and who have no involvement they are called false positive group. Both groups were compared with each other. Out of 104 patients, 81 (77.9%) patients had true positive ETT and 23 (22.1%) patients had false positive ETT. The mean age of patients in positive ETT was 53.46 ± 8.06 years and male mean age was 53.63 ± 8.36 years and female was 52.87 ± 7.0 years. Sixty nine (85.19%) male patients and twelve (14.81%) female patients had true positive ETT, whereas 15 (65.21%) males and 8 (34.79%) females had false positive ETT, this was statistically significant ($p < 0.032$) in the two groups (sex) in comparison of true and false positive ETT. The risk factors of these patients like diabetes mellitus, hypertension, dyslipidemia, family history and smoking were seen among these patients. Hypertensive patients having true positive which were statistically significant ($p < 0.004$) and diabetic, dyslipidemic patients having true positive which were statistically significant ($p < 0.032$ & 0.030). True positive patients had family history were 68 (83.95%) and smoking were 52 (64.20%), where family history patients had statistically significant ($p < 0.017$) between two groups of patients and smokers were significant ($p < 0.012$). 46 true positive patients achieved THR which was not statistically significant ($P < 0.138$) and 79 true patients had abnormal resting ECG whether it was significant ($p < 0.036$). Amongst the vessels involvement the most common was LAD 55 (67.90 %) followed by LCX 42 (51.85%), RCA 36 (44.44%), and the LMCA was 9 (11.11%). 40 patients (49.38%) had SVD, 26 (30.10%) had DVD, 15 (18.52%) had TVD and 23 had normal coronary arteries. It can be concluded that among the female patients who have positive ETT with normal resting ECG, who had achieved target heart rate are likely to have a false positive test result. Conversely male patients, resting abnormal ECG who had not achieved THR, symptom limited ETT, have a hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidemia, family history and smoking are likely to have a true positive treadmill test result.



Keywords: Exercise tolerance test, Coronary artery disease, Coronary angiography, True positive, False positive.

Protective Effect of Saponin Extract from the Root of *Garcinia kola* (Bitter kola) against Paracetamol- Induced Hepatotoxicity in Albino Rats

Yemisi Rufina Alli Smith, Isaac Gbadura Adanlawo

Biochemistry Department, Ekiti State University, Ado Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria

Abstract:

Liver disorders are one of the major problems of the world. Despite its frequent occurrence, high morbidity and high mortality, its medical management is currently inadequate. This study was designed to evaluate the hepatoprotective effect of saponin extract of the root of *Garcinia kola* on the integrity of the liver of paracetamol induced wistar albino rats. Twenty five (25) male adult wistar albino rats were divided into five (5) groups. Group I was the Control group that received distilled water only, group II was the negative control that received 2 g/kg of paracetamol on the 13th day, and group III, IV and V were pre-treated with 100, 200 and 400mg/kg of the saponin extract before inducing the liver damage on the 13th day with 2 g/kg of paracetamol. Twenty four (24) h after administration, the rats were sacrificed and blood samples were collected. The serum Alanine Transaminase (ALT), Aspartate Transaminase (AST), Alkaline Phosphatase (ALP) activities, Bilirubin and conjugated bilirubin, glucose and protein concentrations were evaluated. The liver was fixed immediately in Formalin and was processed and stained in Haematoxylin and Eosin (H&E). Administration of saponin extract from the root of *Garcinia kola* significantly decreased paracetamol induced elevated enzymes in the test group. Also histological observations showed that saponin extract of the root of *Garcinia kola* exhibited a significant liver protection against the toxicant as evident by the cells trying to return to normal. Saponin extract from the root of *Garcinia kola* indicated a protection of structural integrity of the hepatocytic cell membrane and regeneration of the damaged liver.

Keywords: *Garcinia kola*, Hepatoprotective, paracetamol, Saponin

EVALUATION OF SALIVARY NICKEL LEVEL DURING ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT

Mudafara S. Bengleil, Juma M. Orfi, Iman Abdelgader

University of Benghazi, Libya

Abstract:

Since nickel is a known toxic and carcinogenic metal, the present study was designed to evaluate the level of nickel released into the saliva of orthodontic patients. Non-stimulated saliva was collected from 18 patients attending The Orthodontic Clinic of Dental Faculty of Benghazi University. Patients were divided into two groups and level of nickel was determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. Nickel concentration value (mg/L) in first group prior to starting treatment was 0.097 ± 0.071 . An increase in level of nickel was followed by decrease 4 and 8 weeks after applying the arch wire (0.208 ± 0.112) and (0.077 ± 0.056 mg/L) respectively. Nickel levels in saliva of the second group were showed minimal variation and ranged from 0.061 ± 0.044 mg/L to 0.083 ± 0.054 throughout period of study. It may be concluded that there could be a release of nickel from the appliances used in first group but it doesn't reach toxic level in saliva.

Keywords: Atomic absorption spectrophotometry, nickel, orthodontic treatment, saliva, toxicity.

A STUDY OF CARDIO PULMONARY CHANGES DURING UPPER GASTROINTESTINAL ENDOSCOPY

Sharan Badiger, Prema T. Akkasaligar, P. Amith Kumar

BLDE University, India

Abstract:

Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy is a commonly performed diagnostic and therapeutic procedure and has many adverse effects like cardiopulmonary complications, complications related to sedation, infectious complications, bleeding and perforation. So this study was undertaken to evaluate important variables like patient's age, gender and stage of the procedure in relation to the cardiopulmonary changes during diagnostic upper gastrointestinal endoscopy by monitoring oxygen saturation, blood pressure, heart rate and electrocardiogram. This is a prospective longitudinal hospital based study involving a total of 140 consecutive patients, at Sri. B. M. Patil Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre. Cardiopulmonary changes during upper gastrointestinal endoscopy are more common in the age groups of 51-60 years, with equal frequency in both male and female. Oxygen saturation levels decreased by about 4% in both sexes during introduction of endoscopy. Mild to moderate hypoxia was found in 32% of the study group. Severe hypoxia was found in 5% of the patients, mostly in those patients who are above 50 years of age. Tachycardia was noted in 88% of the study group patients. Blood pressure increased to hypertension levels in 22 patients (15.7%) which returned to normal within few minutes after the procedure. S-T depression was noticed in 4% of patients and T wave inversion in 8% of patients during upper gastrointestinal endoscopy. All these changes disappeared after 10 minutes after the endoscopy. Cardiopulmonary changes are common during upper gastrointestinal endoscopy. Maximum changes in oxygen saturation, heart rate and blood pressure occurred immediately after the introduction of endoscope. The cardiopulmonary changes did not manifest into any identifiable clinical symptoms. The rate of recovery was faster in younger age groups and women.

Keywords: Blood Pressure, Cardio-Pulmonary, Heart Rate, Oxygen Saturation, Upper Gastrointestinal Endoscopy.

THE ROLE OF IDENTIFICATIONS IN WOMEN PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

Mary Gouva, Elena Dragioti, Evangelia Kotrsotsiou

Mary Gouva is an Associate Professor of Psychology with the Nursing Department, Higher Technological Educational Institution of Epirus, , Greece

Elena Dragioti is a Psychologists with the Psychiatry Department, “Sotiria” Hospital, Athens, Greece

Evangelia Kotrsotsiou is a Professor of Nursing with the Nursing Department, Higher Technological Educational Institution of Thessaly, Larisa, Greece

Abstract:

Family identification has the potential to play a very decisive role in psychopathology. In this study we aimed to investigate the impact of family identifications on female psychopathology. A community sample of 101 women (mean age 20.81 years, $SD = 0.91$ ranged 20-25) participated to the present study. The girls completed a) the Symptom Check-List Revised (SCL-90) and b) questionnaire concerning socio-demographic information and questions for family identifications. The majority of women reported that they matched to the father in terms of identifications (47.1%). Age and birth order were not contributed on family identifications ($F(5) = 2.188$, $p = .062$ and $F(3) = 1.244$, $p = .299$ respectively). Multivariate analysis by using MANCOVA found statistical significant associations between family identifications and domains of psychopathology as provided by SCL-90 ($P < 0.05$). Our results highlight the role of identifications especially on father and female psychopathology as well as replicate the Freudian perception about the female Oedipus complex.

Keywords: Family Identification, Psychoanalysis, Psychopathology, Women.

A REVIEW OF PHARMACOLOGICAL PREVENTION OF PERI-AND POST-PROCEDURAL MYOCARDIAL INJURY AFTER PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION

Syed Dawood Md. Taimur, Md. Hasanur Rahman, Syeda Fahmida Afrin, Farzana Islam

Abstract:

The concept of myocardial injury, although first recognized from animal studies, is now recognized as a clinical phenomenon that may result in microvascular damage, no-reflow phenomenon, myocardial stunning, myocardial hibernation and ischemic preconditioning. The final consequence of this event is left ventricular (LV) systolic dysfunction leading to increased morbidity and mortality. The typical clinical case of reperfusion injury occurs in acute myocardial infarction (MI) with ST segment elevation in which an occlusion of a major epicardial coronary artery is followed by recanalization of the artery. This may occur spontaneously or by means of thrombolysis and/or by primary percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) with efficient platelet inhibition by aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid), clopidogrel and glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitors. In recent years, percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) has become a well-established technique for the treatment of coronary artery disease. PCI improves symptoms in patients with coronary artery disease and it has been increasing safety of procedures. However, peri- and post-procedural myocardial injury, including angiographical slow coronary flow, microvascular embolization, and elevated levels of cardiac enzyme, such as creatine kinase and troponin-T and -I, has also been reported even in elective cases. Furthermore, myocardial reperfusion injury at the beginning of myocardial reperfusion, which causes tissue damage and cardiac dysfunction, may occur in cases of acute coronary syndrome. Because patients with myocardial injury is related to larger myocardial infarction and have a worse long-term prognosis than those without myocardial injury, it is important to prevent myocardial injury during and/or after PCI in patients with coronary artery disease. To date, many studies have demonstrated that adjunctive pharmacological treatment suppresses myocardial injury and increases coronary blood flow during PCI procedures. In this review, we highlight the usefulness of pharmacological treatment in combination with PCI in attenuating myocardial injury in patients with coronary artery disease.

Keywords: Coronary artery disease, Percutaneous coronary intervention, Myocardial injury, Pharmacology

AN EMPIRICAL MODE DECOMPOSITION BASED METHOD FOR ACTION POTENTIAL DETECTION IN NEURAL RAW DATA

Sajjad Farashi, Mohammadjavad Abolhassani, Mostafa Taghavi Kani

S. Farashi is Phd student in Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Tehran

MD. Abolhassani is with Medical Physics and Biomedical Engineering Department, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

M. Taghavi Kani was with Medical Physics and Biomedical Engineering Department, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Abstract:

Information in the nervous system is coded as firing patterns of electrical signals called action potential or spike so an essential step in analysis of neural mechanism is detection of action potentials embedded in the neural data. There are several methods proposed in the literature for such a purpose. In this paper a novel method based on empirical mode decomposition (EMD) has been developed. EMD is a decomposition method that extracts oscillations with different frequency range in a waveform. The method is adaptive and no a-priori knowledge about data or parameter adjusting is needed in it. The results for simulated data indicate that proposed method is comparable with wavelet based methods for spike detection. For neural signals with signal-to-noise ratio near 3 proposed methods is capable to detect more than 95% of action potentials accurately.

Keywords: EMD, neural data processing, spike detection, wavelet decomposition

THE ORIGIN, DIFFUSION AND A COMPARISON OF ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS NUMERICAL SOLUTIONS USED BY SIR MODEL IN ORDER TO PREDICT SARS-COV-2 IN NORDIC COUNTRIES

Gleda Kutrolli, Maksi Kutrolli, Etjon Meco

University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

Abstract:

SARS-CoV-2 virus is currently one of the most infectious pathogens for humans. It started in China at the end of 2019 and now it is spread in all over the world. The origin and diffusion of the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic, is analysed based on the discussion of viral phylogeny theory. With the aim of understanding the spread of infection in the affected countries, it is crucial to modelize the spread of the virus and simulate its activity. In this paper, the prediction of coronavirus outbreak is done by using SIR model without vital dynamics, applying different numerical technique solving ordinary differential equations (ODEs). We find out that ABM and MRT methods perform better than other techniques and that the activity of the virus will decrease in April but it never cease (for some time the activity will remain low) and the next cycle will start in the middle July 2020 for Norway and Denmark, and October 2020 for Sweden, and September for Finland.

Keywords: Forecasting, ordinary differential equations, SARS-CoV-2 epidemic, SIR model

TUBERCULOSIS MODELLING USING BIO-PEPA APPROACH

Dalila Hamami, Baghdad Atmani

D. Hamami is with the Computer laboratory of Oran (LIO), Mostaganem University
Abdelhamid Ibn Badis Algeria

B. Atmani is with the Computer Laboratory of Oran (LIO), Oran University Algeria

Abstract:

Modelling is a widely used tool to facilitate the evaluation of disease management. The interest of epidemiological models lies in their ability to explore hypothetical scenarios and provide decision makers with evidence to anticipate the consequences of disease incursion and impact of intervention strategies.

All models are, by nature, simplification of more complex systems. Models that involve diseases can be classified into different categories depending on how they treat the variability, time, space, and structure of the population. Approaches may be different from simple deterministic mathematical models, to complex stochastic simulations spatially explicit.

Thus, epidemiological modelling is now a necessity for epidemiological investigations, surveillance, testing hypotheses and generating follow-up activities necessary to perform complete and appropriate analysis.

The state of the art presented in the following, allows us to position itself to the most appropriate approaches in the epidemiological study.

Keywords: Bio-PEPA, Cellular automata, Epidemiological modelling, multi agent system, ordinary differential equations, PEPA, Process Algebra, Tuberculosis.

CORRELATIONAL ANALYSIS BETWEEN BRAIN DOMINANCES AND MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES

Lakshmi Dhandabani, Rajeev Sukumaran

Anna University, Chennai, India

Teaching Learning Centre, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, India

Abstract:

Aim of this research study is to investigate and establish the characteristics of brain dominances (BD) and multiple intelligences (MI). This experimentation has been conducted for the sample size of 552 undergraduate computer-engineering students. In addition, mathematical formulation has been established to exhibit the relation between thinking and intelligence, and its correlation has been analyzed. Correlation analysis has been statistically measured using Pearson's coefficient. Analysis of the results proves that there is a strong relational existence between thinking and intelligence. This research is carried to improve the didactic methods in engineering learning and also to improve e-learning strategies.

Keywords: Thinking style assessment, correlational analysis, mathematical model, data analysis, dynamic equilibrium.

AWARENESS OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS TOWARDS AIDS AND AIDS EDUCATION

Anjan Saikia

Department of Education, Doomdooma College - 786153, NH 37, Assam, India

Abstract:

600 school-going adolescents and 100 teachers from 16 schools of Dhemaji and Lakhimpur district of Assam, India were surveyed to assess and compare their awareness regarding AIDS and AIDS Education. An awareness test was administered containing 38 items for adolescents and 40 items for teachers in the test. Observations revealed that the majority of school-going adolescents are poor in their HIV/AIDS and AIDS education awareness. It shows that the school-going adolescents of Dhemaji district are better in HIV/AIDS and AIDS education awareness than the school-going adolescents of Lakhimpur district while comparing the gender, settlement, stream and district wise variables.

Keywords: Awareness, HIV, AIDS, AIDS education.

APPLICATION OF SINGLE SUBJECT EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNS IN ADAPTED PHYSICAL ACTIVITY RESEARCH: A DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Jiabei Zhang, Ying Qi

estern Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan, USA

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to develop a descriptive profile of the adapted physical activity research using single subject experimental designs. All research articles using single subject experimental designs published in the journal of Adapted Physical Activity Quarterly from 1984 to 2013 were employed as the data source. Each of the articles was coded in a subcategory of seven categories: (a) the size of sample; (b) the age of participants; (c) the type of disabilities; (d) the type of data analysis; (e) the type of designs, (f) the independent variable, and (g) the dependent variable. Frequencies, percentages, and trend inspection were used to analyze the data and develop a profile. The profile developed characterizes a small portion of research articles used single subject designs, in which most researchers used a small sample size, recruited children as subjects, emphasized learning and behavior impairments, selected visual inspection with descriptive statistics, preferred a multiple baseline design, focused on effects of therapy, inclusion, and strategy, and measured desired behaviors more often, with a decreasing trend over years.

Keywords: Adapted physical activity research, single subject experimental designs.

THE CLASSIFICATION PERFORMANCE IN PARAMETRIC AND NONPARAMETRIC DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS FOR A CLASS- UNBALANCED DATA OF DIABETES RISK GROUPS

Lily Ingsrisawang, Tasanee Nacharoen

Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract:

The problems arising from unbalanced data sets generally appear in real world applications. Due to unequal class distribution, many researchers have found that the performance of existing classifiers tends to be biased towards the majority class. The k-nearest neighbors' nonparametric discriminant analysis is a method that was proposed for classifying unbalanced classes with good performance. In this study, the methods of discriminant analysis are of interest in investigating misclassification error rates for classimbalanced data of three diabetes risk groups. The purpose of this study was to compare the classification performance between parametric discriminant analysis and nonparametric discriminant analysis in a three-class classification of class-imbalanced data of diabetes risk groups. Data from a project maintaining healthy conditions for 599 employees of a government hospital in Bangkok were obtained for the classification problem. The employees were divided into three diabetes risk groups: non-risk (90%), risk (5%), and diabetic (5%). The original data including the variables of diabetes risk group, age, gender, blood glucose, and BMI were analyzed and bootstrapped for 50 and 100 samples, 599 observations per sample, for additional estimation of the misclassification error rate. Each data set was explored for the departure of multivariate normality and the equality of covariance matrices of the three risk groups. Both the original data and the bootstrap samples showed nonnormality and unequal covariance matrices. The parametric linear discriminant function, quadratic discriminant function, and the nonparametric k-nearest neighbors' discriminant function were performed over 50 and 100 bootstrap samples and applied to the original data. Searching the optimal classification rule, the choices of prior probabilities were set up for both equal proportions (0.33: 0.33: 0.33) and unequal proportions of (0.90:0.05:0.05), (0.80: 0.10: 0.10) and (0.70, 0.15, 0.15). The results from 50 and 100 bootstrap samples indicated that the k-nearest neighbors approach when $k=3$ or $k=4$ and the defined prior probabilities of non-risk: risk: diabetic as 0.90: 0.05:0.05 or 0.80:0.10:0.10 gave the smallest error rate of misclassification. The k-nearest neighbors approach would be suggested for classifying a three-class-imbalanced data of diabetes risk groups.

Keywords: Bootstrap, diabetes risk groups, error rate, k-nearest neighbors.

VALIDATION OF AN ACUITY MEASUREMENT TOOL FOR MATERNITY SERVICES

Cherryl Lowe

CEO of Trend Care Systems Pty Ltd, Brisbane, Australia

Abstract:

Background - The TrendCare Patient Dependency System is currently used by a large number of maternity Services across Australia, New Zealand and Singapore. In 2012, 2013 and 2014 validation studies were initiated in all three countries to validate the acuity tools used for women in labour, and postnatal mothers and babies. This paper will present the findings of the validation study. **Aim** - The aim of this study was to; identify if the care hours provided by the TrendCare acuity system was an accurate reflection of the care required by women and babies; obtain evidence of changes required to acuity indicators and/or category timings to ensure the TrendCare acuity system remains reliable and valid across a range of maternity care models in three countries. **Method** - A non-experimental action research methodology was used across maternity services in four District Health Boards in New Zealand, a large tertiary and a large secondary maternity service in Singapore and a large public maternity service in Australia. Standardised data collection forms and timing devices were used to collect midwife contact times, with women and babies included in the study. Rejection processes excluded samples when care was not completed/rationed, and contact timing forms were incomplete. The variances between actual timed midwife/mother/baby contact and the TrendCare acuity category times were identified and investigated. **Results** - Thirty two (88.9%) of the 36 TrendCare acuity category timings, fell within the variance tolerance levels when compared to the actual timings recorded for midwifery care. Four (11.1%) TrendCare categories provided less minutes of care than the actual timings and exceeded the variance tolerance level. These were all night shift category timings. Nine postnatal categories were not able to be compared as the sample size for these categories was statistically insignificant. 100% of labour ward TrendCare categories matched actual timings for midwifery care, all falling within the variance tolerance levels. The actual time provided by core midwifery staff to assist lead maternity carer (LMC) midwives in New Zealand labour wards showed a significant deviation to previous studies. The findings of the study demonstrated the need for additional time allocations in TrendCare to accommodate an increased level of assistance given to LMC midwives. **Conclusion** - The results demonstrated the importance of regularly validating the TrendCare category timings with actual timings of the care hours provided. It was evident from the findings that variances to models of care and length of stay in maternity units have increased midwifery workloads on the night shift. The level of assistance provided by the core labour ward staff to the LMC midwife has increased substantially. **Outcomes** - As a consequence of this study, changes were made to the night duty TrendCare maternity categories, additional acuity indicators were developed and times for assisting LMC midwives in labour ward increased. The updated TrendCare version was delivered to maternity services in 2014.

Keywords: Maternity, acuity, midwifery research, midwifery workloads.

A COMPREHENSIVE METHOD OF FAULT DETECTION AND ISOLATION BASED ON TESTABILITY MODELING DATA

Junyou Shi, Weiwei Cui

Beihang University, Beijing, China

Abstract:

Testability modeling is a commonly used method in testability design and analysis of system. A dependency matrix will be obtained from testability modeling, and we will give a quantitative evaluation about fault detection and isolation. Based on the dependency matrix, we can obtain the diagnosis tree. The tree provides the procedures of the fault detection and isolation. But the dependency matrix usually includes built-in test (BIT) and manual test in fact. BIT runs the test automatically and is not limited by the procedures. The method above cannot give a more efficient diagnosis and use the advantages of the BIT. A Comprehensive method of fault detection and isolation is proposed. This method combines the advantages of the BIT and Manual test by splitting the matrix. The result of the case study shows that the method is effective.

Keywords: BIT, fault detection, fault isolation, testability modeling.

YAWNING AND CORTISOL AS A POTENTIAL BIOMARKER FOR EARLY DETECTION OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

Simon B. N. Thompson

Hôpital Universitaire Amiens, and Jules Verne Université de Picardie, France

Abstract:

Cortisol is essential to the regulation of the immune system and yawning is a pathological symptom of multiple sclerosis (MS). Electromyography activity (EMG) in the jaw muscles typically rises when the muscles are moved and with yawning is highly correlated with cortisol levels in healthy people. Saliva samples from 59 participants were collected at the start and after yawning, or at the end of the presentation of yawning-provoking stimuli, in the absence of a yawn, together with EMG data and questionnaire data: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, Yawning Susceptibility Scale, General Health Questionnaire, demographic, health details. Exclusion criteria: chronic fatigue, diabetes, fibromyalgia, heart condition, high blood pressure, hormone replacement therapy, multiple sclerosis, stroke. Significant differences were found between the saliva cortisol samples for the yawners, $t(23) = -4.263$, $p = 0.000$, as compared with the non-yawners between rest and post-stimuli, which was nonsignificant. Significant evidence was found to support the Thompson Cortisol Hypothesis suggesting that rises in cortisol levels are associated with yawning. Further research is exploring the use of cortisol as an early diagnostic tool for MS. Ethics approval granted and professional code of conduct, confidentiality, and safety issues are approved therein.

Keywords: Cortisol, Multiple Sclerosis, Yawning, Thompson's Cortisol Hypothesis.

AN APPLICATION OF SELF-HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT AMONG POPULATIONS LIVING IN THE VICINITY OF A FIBER-CEMENT ROOFING FACTORY

Phayong Thepaksorn

Trang Research Center for Occupational Health, Thailand

Abstract:

The objective of this study was to assess whether living in proximity to a roofing fiber cement factory in southern Thailand was associated with physical, mental, social, and spiritual health domains measured in a self-reported health risk assessment (HRA) questionnaire. A cross-sectional study was conducted among community members divided into two groups: near population (living within 0-2km of factory) and far population (living within 2-5km of factory) (N=198). A greater proportion of those living far from the factory (65.34%) reported physical health problems than the near group (51.04%) ($p=0.032$). This study has demonstrated that the near population group had higher proportion of participants with positive ratings on mental assessment (30.34%) and social health impacts (28.42%) than far population group (10.59% and 16.67%, respectively) ($p < 0.001$). The near population group (29.79%) had similar proportion of participants with positive ratings in spiritual health impacts compared with far population group (27.08%). Among females, but not males, this study demonstrated that a higher proportion of the near population had a positive summative score for the self-HRA, which included all four health domain, compared to the far population ($p < 0.001$ for females; $p = 0.154$ for males). In conclusion, this self-HRA of physical, mental, social, and spiritual health domains reflected the risk perceptions of populations living in the vicinity of the roofing fiber cement factory. This type of tool can bring attention to population concerns and complaints in the factory's surrounding community. Our findings may contribute to future development of self-HRA for HIA development procedure in Thailand.

Keywords: Cement dust, health impact assessment, risk assessment, walk-through survey.

PREDICTORS OF NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE IN EGYPTIAN OBESE ADOLESCENTS

Moushira Zaki, Wafaa Ezzat, Yasser Elhosary, Omnia Saleh

National Research Centre, Medical Research Division, Egypt

Abstract:

Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) has increased in conjunction with obesity. The accuracy of risk factors for detecting NAFLD in obese adolescents has not undergone a formal evaluation. The aim of this study was to evaluate predictors of NAFLD among Egyptian female obese adolescents. The study included 162 obese female adolescents. All were subjected to anthropometry, biochemical analysis and abdominal ultrasonographic assessment. Metabolic syndrome (MS) was diagnosed according to the IDF criteria. Significant association between presence of MS and NAFLD was observed. Obese adolescents with NAFLD had significantly higher levels of ALT, triglycerides, fasting glucose, insulin, blood pressure and HOMA-IR, whereas decreased HDL-C levels as compared with obese cases without NAFLD. Receiver–operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis shows that ALT is a sensitive predictor for NAFLD, confirming that ALT can be used as a marker of NAFLD.

Keywords: Adolescents, Egyptians, obesity.

INVESTIGATION OF REINFORCEMENT CORROSION IN SELF COMPACTING CONCRETES PRODUCED WITH MINERAL ADMIXTURES

Res. Asst. PhD. Emriye ÇINAR RESULOĞULLARI¹, Assist. Prof. Behçet DÜNDAR²

^{1,2}Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Civil Engineering,
08000, Merkez/OSMANIYE,

¹ ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9435-2968

² ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0724-9469

Abstract

One of the durability problems frequently encountered in reinforced concrete structures is reinforcement corrosion. Reinforcement corrosion is accelerated in situations such as insufficient cover, low concrete pH value, high permeability of concrete and the presence of aggressive ions such as chlorine in concrete. The occurrence of reinforcement corrosion reduces the cross-sectional area of the reinforcement, reducing its resistance to tensile force and causing serious reductions in the service life of reinforced concrete structures. In this study, Self-Compacting Concrete (SCC) type with low porosity was chosen to produce concrete that is resistant to reinforcement corrosion. SCC is a type of concrete with a fluid consistency that is heavily reinforced, maintains its homogeneity and stability in narrow and deep sections (without segregation, sweating, etc.) and can settle and compress with its own weight without requiring internal or external vibration. In SCC production, Fly Ash (FA) and Marble Dust (MD) were used as mineral additives with cement at the rates of 10%, 20% and 30% by weight. To investigate the reinforcement corrosion resistance of the reinforced SCCs produced, accelerated corrosion tests were applied and reinforcement weight losses, current and solution temperatures were examined. For the accelerated corrosion experiment, 4% NaCl (Sodium Chloride) was chosen as the solution, 50 Volt as the voltage and $\Phi 12$ reinforcement as the reinforcement. Accelerated chlorine permeability test was applied to determine the chlorine permeability, which directly affects reinforcement corrosion. As a result of experimental studies, it has been observed that the use of mineral additives delays the onset of reinforcement corrosion and reduces reinforcement weight losses compared to SCC produced with cement alone. It has been observed that chlorine permeability decreases with mineral additive substitution.

Keywords: Self Compacting Concrete, Mineral Additive, Reinforcement Corrosion, Chlorine Permeability

1. GİRİŞ

The concept of self-compacting concrete (SCC) was proposed by Professor Okamura in 1986 and developed as a prototype at the University of Tokyo, Japan, in 1988 (Ozawa et al., 1989). SCC has been used in practice by large construction companies in some facilities in Japan. Standard methods have been developed to design mixing ratios. In the ten-year period between 1991 and 2000, SCC research in Europe developed rapidly and the EFNARC-2002 directive,

which determined the production standards, was published, and was last updated as EFNARC-2005 in 2005 (EFNARC, 2002; EFNARC, 2005). Various tests and studies have been carried out to test SCC, based on reference methods. SCC is poured without the use of an internal or external vibrator, flows on its own and has a smooth surface after pouring. SCC consists of the same components found in traditional concrete: cement, aggregate, sand, water, mineral and chemical additives (Biçici and Tola, 2023). Compared to conventional concrete, SCC contains high amounts of binder, plasticizer and/or viscosity modifying additives. Cement, the costliest material among concrete components, is used in high dosages in SCCs, causing the high cost of such special concretes. It is also known that cement is responsible for approximately 5% to 7% of global CO₂ emissions (Southisi et al., 2013). In order to reduce the amount of cement in SCC production and increase environmental efficiency, Silica Fume, Blast Furnace Slag, Fly Ash (FA), Marble Dust (MD) etc. are used as substitutes. mineral additives are used (Kannan and Ganesan 2014; Yurt, 2015). When choosing from special concrete types such as normal concrete or SCC, not only the strength properties but also the durability properties should be taken into consideration, considering the place of use and environmental conditions. Durability is an important factor not only as it relates to several technical performance characteristics, but also in terms of the sustainability and environmental impact of construction. The more durable structures are over time, the less harmful environmental impacts there will be through the replacement or repair of a structure (Hussain, 2011). As one of the causes of degradation, corrosion of reinforcement is one of the important research topics due to its economic and social impact. Structural deterioration of concrete structures triggered by reinforcement corrosion in concrete remains the major durability challenge facing the construction industry (Yodsuddjai and Pattarakittam, 2017). Reinforcement corrosion is activated by the ingress of carbon dioxide or chloride ions into the concrete and reacts with alkaline hydrated cement products, protecting (passivating) the reinforcement against corrosion. As corrosion occurs, the cross-section of the reinforcement decreases, thus losing its tensile and flexural strength capacities (Qiao et al., 2014). This reduces the load-bearing ability of the structure as it causes structural cracks in the concrete. Since SCC has lower porosity than normal concrete, the reinforcement is more resistant to corrosion by reducing the entry of carbon dioxide or chloride ions required for reinforcement corrosion to occur.

In this study, FA and MD were used as mineral additives in order to obtain more environmentally friendly SCC by reducing the amount of cement. The reinforcement corrosion behavior of the produced SCCs was examined. Mineral admixtures were used in proportions of 10%, 20% and 30% by weight, replacing cement. To investigate the reinforcement corrosion resistance of SCCs produced with reinforcement, accelerated corrosion test was applied and reinforcement weight losses, current and solution temperatures were examined. Accelerated chlorine permeability test was applied to determine the chlorine permeability, which directly affects reinforcement corrosion. As a result of experimental studies, it has been observed that the use of mineral additives delays the onset of reinforcement corrosion and reduces reinforcement weight losses compared to SCC produced with cement alone. It has been observed that chlorine permeability decreases with mineral additive substitution.

2. EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES

2.1. Used Materials

In this study, CEM I 42.5 R type Portland Cement in accordance with TS EN 197-1 (2012) standard was used as the binder (TS EN 197-1 2012). FA and MD were used as mineral additives. FA is a fine inorganic building material with pozzolanic properties that is substituted into cement and added in different percentages to improve the properties of SCC. FA used in SCC production was obtained from İSKEN Sugözü Thermal Power Plant, which is F type and has a specific gravity of 2.39 g/cm^3 , in accordance with the ASTM C618-93 standard (ASTM C618 93, 1991). Another mineral additive used in SCC production, MD, was obtained from the Marble Factory in Osmaniye Industry. The specific gravity of MD is 2.63 g/cm^3 and its hardness is 3 on the Mohr's scale.

SP was used to provide the amount of powder material and as a filler in the production of SCC. It was obtained from the Mertan quarry in Osmaniye province. The specific gravity of the SP used is 2.73 g/cm^3 and the Blaine value is $3954 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$.

In SCC production, crushed sand with a grain size of 0-4 mm and crushed stone with a grain size of 4-16 mm in accordance with the TS 706 EN 12620 (2003) standard were used as aggregates (TS 706 EN 12620+A1, 2009). The specific gravity of the crushed sand and crushed stone used is 2.70 g/cm^3 and 2.67 g/cm^3 , respectively, and their water absorption percentages are 1.51% and 1.75%, respectively. The mixing ratio of the two aggregates was determined as 55% crushed sand and 45% crushed stone, to remain within the limits recommended for SCC design.

Sika brand Viscocrete 4567 Hi-Tech was used as a chemical additive. The properties of the additive used are given in Table 1. By reducing the mixing water of concrete at a very high rate, it provides high unit weight and strength and gives the concrete excellent self-compacting properties.

Table 1. Properties of the chemical additive used

Feature	Sika Viscocrete 4567 Hi-Tech
Density (g/cm^3)	1.09
pH	4.76
Percentage of Water Soluble Chlorine (%)	0.0233
Colour	Brown

B420C reinforcement with a diameter of $\Phi 12 \text{ mm}$ was used for the accelerated corrosion experiment. The reinforcement used was provided in accordance with the TS-708 (2016) standard (TS 708, 2016). Industrial grade Sodium chloride (NaCl) was used in the solution preparation in the accelerated corrosion experiment. The NaCl used is a white, odorless, crystalline inorganic compound.

2.2. SCC Mix Design and Preparation

While designing the SCC, it was determined according to the mixing limit values recommended by the EFNARC (2005) committee (EFNARC 2005). The dosage in the mixtures was kept constant at 400 kg and the FA and MD cement used were replaced by 10%, 20% and 30% by weight. For 1 m³ of SCC, the chemical additive rate was kept constant as 1.85% and the amount of SP was kept constant as 125 kg. The proportions of crushed sand and crushed stone used in the mixture were determined as 55% and 45%, respectively. In addition to a series produced only with cement, which does not contain minerals, a total of 7 series of SCC were produced by using 2 different mineral additives in 3 different ratios. Mixture quantities for 1 m³ SCC are given in Table 2.

Table 2. Amounts of material required for 1 m³ SCC (kg)

Samples Name	Cement (kg)	Mineral Additive (kg)	Stone Powder(kg)	Water (kg)	Chemical Additive (kg)	Crushed Sand (kg)	Aggregate (kg)
REF	400	0	125	189	7.4	909.8	744.4
FA10	360	40	125	189	7.4	900.0	736.3
FA20	320	80	125	189	7.4	890.1	728.3
FA30	280	120	125	189	7.4	880.2	720.2
MD10	360	40	125	189	7.4	905.4	740.8
MD20	320	80	125	189	7.4	900.9	737.1
MD30	280	120	125	189	7.4	896.5	733.5

2.3. Applied Experiments

Accelerated chlorine permeability test was applied to SCCs produced in Ø10x5 cm dimensions in accordance with ASTM C1202-12 (2017) standard. The samples, whose vacuuming process was completed, were connected to the chlorine permeability test device. In the experimental setup, the sample was placed between 2 chambers. One of these chambers contains 3% NaCl solution and the other contains 0.3M NaOH solution. By applying voltage, current data were recorded for 6 hours and the charge (coulomb) values were calculated. The accelerated chlorine permeability test setup is given in Figure 1.

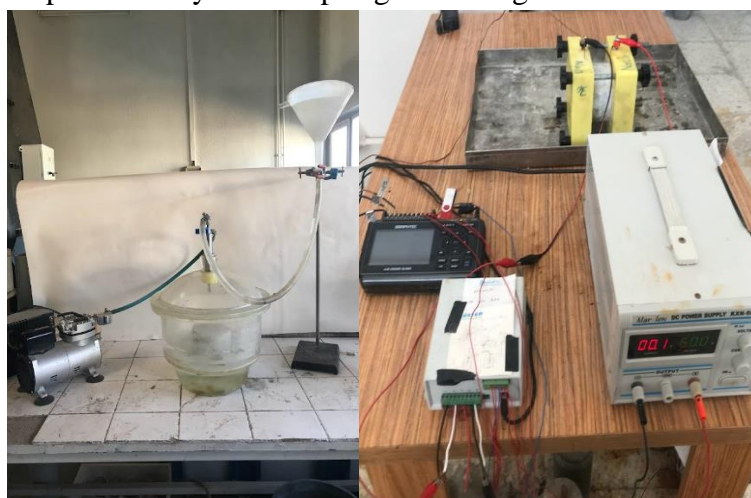


Figure 1. Accelerated chlorine permeability experimental setup

For the Accelerated Corrosion Test, fresh reinforcement with a diameter of $\Phi 12$ mm was placed in the center of the samples produced in the form of a rectangular prism with dimensions of 100x100x200 mm. Accelerated corrosion test was performed with a Direct Current (DC) power supply applying a voltage of 50 Volts. The positive pole coming from the power supply is attached to the reinforcement, and the negative pole is attached to the galvanized plates immersed in the solution. To prepare an electrolyte solution, a solution with 4% Sodium Chloride (NaCl) concentration was prepared. By applying voltage, temperature and current data were recorded via a data logger. The accelerated corrosion test setup is given in Figure 2.

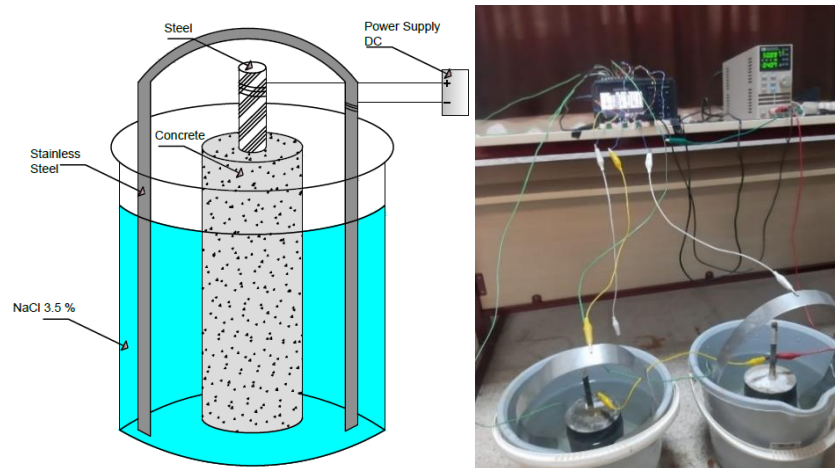


Figure 2. Accelerated corrosion test setup

3. RESULTS AND EVALUATION

3.1. Accelerated Chlorine Permeability Test Results

The charge (Coulomb) data obtained in the rapid chloride permeability experiment is given in Figure 3. Chlorine permeability is directly related to corrosion. The lower the chlorine permeability, the more resistant it is to reinforcement corrosion (Rezakhani et al., 2023). Chlorine permeability of all produced SCC samples remained below 1000 coulomb. When chlorine permeability levels are examined according to the limit load values given in the standard, it is seen that all samples have very low chlorine permeability levels. While 524 coulombs were obtained in the REF sample, 357, 190 and 184 coulombs were calculated in the FA10, FA20, FA30 samples, respectively, and 407, 280 and 217 coulombs were calculated in the MD10, MD20, MD30 samples, respectively. As can be seen, the lowest chlorine permeability in the samples produced was obtained in the FA20 sample and the highest was obtained in the REF sample. It has been observed that the use of mineral additives in SCC production reduces chlorine permeability.

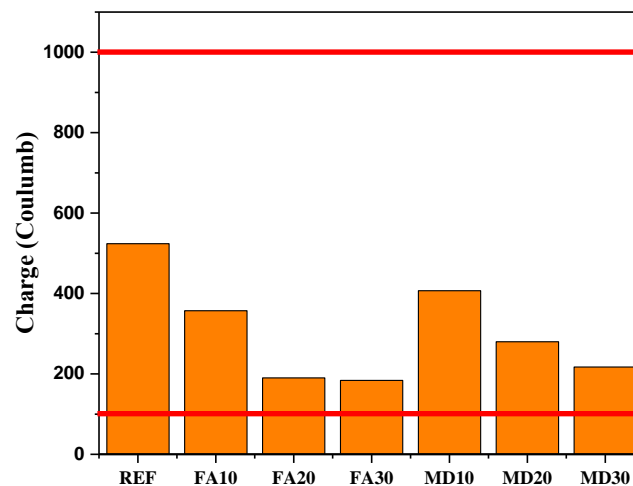


Figure 3. Accelerated chlorine permeation charge results

3.2. Accelerated Corrosion Test Results

Current data obtained from the accelerated corrosion experiment are given in Figure 4, solution temperatures in Figure 5 and corrosion onset times in Figure 6. Due to the high alkalinity of SCC, it forms a protective passive oxide film around the reinforcement. Chlorine ions leak through the capillary cracks in the SCC to break the passive film and initiate corrosion of the reinforcement. Corrosion caused by chloride ions reduces the strength of the reinforcement and forms corrosion products. It also reduces its adherence with the SCC and eventually causes the SCC to crack. With the onset of corrosion, rust products are formed, and these rust products form oxides with a volume 6 to 10 times higher than the reinforcement volume (He et al. 2018). It reduces the cross-sectional area of the reinforcement, minimizing its ductility, and reduces adherence with volume expansion at the reinforcement SCC interface, causing crack formation. As the corrosion process progresses, these rust products reduce the service life by widening cracks in the SCC (Abouhussien and Hassan 2018; Ziehl and ElBatanouny 2023). It was carried out in a laboratory environment by simulating the corrosion mechanism that occurs thanks to the accelerated corrosion experiment. Current data were obtained from the data logger device every 10 minutes from the beginning to the end of the experiment and were displayed on a graph with the help of certain software programs. When the current data were examined, the highest current was measured in the REF sample. During the accelerated corrosion experiment with the use of mineral additives, a decrease in the current drawn by the samples was observed. As the current drawn by the sample increases, the solution temperature increases. Based on the current values, the points where the temperature begins to increase are determined as the corrosion onset times (Yeganeh et al. 2019). Accordingly, corrosion onset times have been determined. Corrosion onset times were recorded as 36, 47, 45 and 49 hours for REF, FA10, FA20 and FA30 samples, respectively, and 44, 39 and 38 hours for MD10, MD20 and MD30 samples, respectively. An increase in corrosion onset times has been observed with the use of mineral additives in SCC. The first sample where corrosion started was the REF sample, and the last one was the FA10 sample. The longer the corrosion onset time, the more resistant the concrete is to corrosion (Ghafari 2013). It is seen that the

corrosion resistance of SCC concrete can be increased with the use of mineral additives. It has been found that corrosion onset times are inversely proportional to current densities (Uygunoğlu et al. 2020). Corrosion onset times increased with decreasing current density.

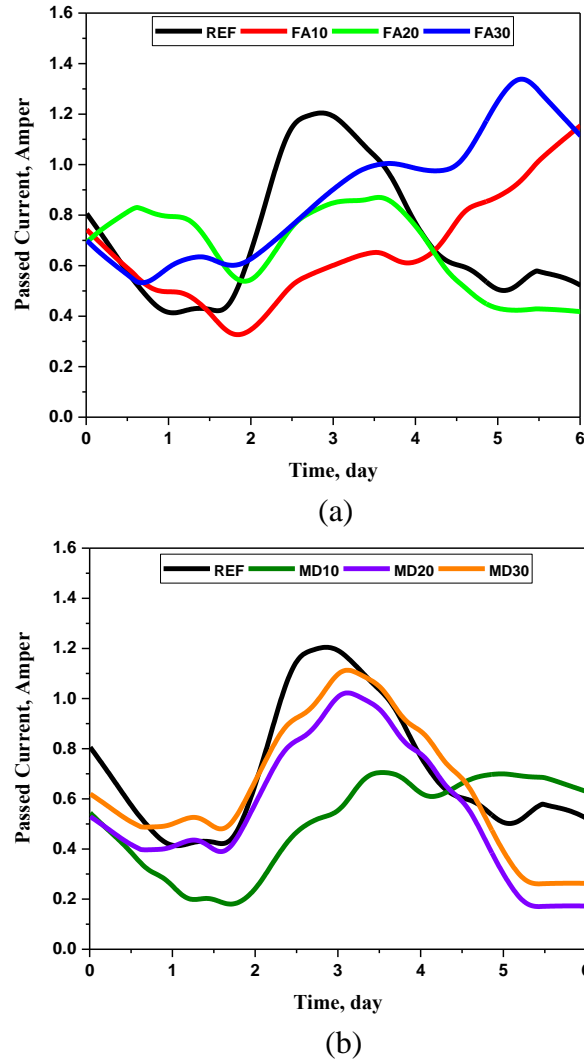
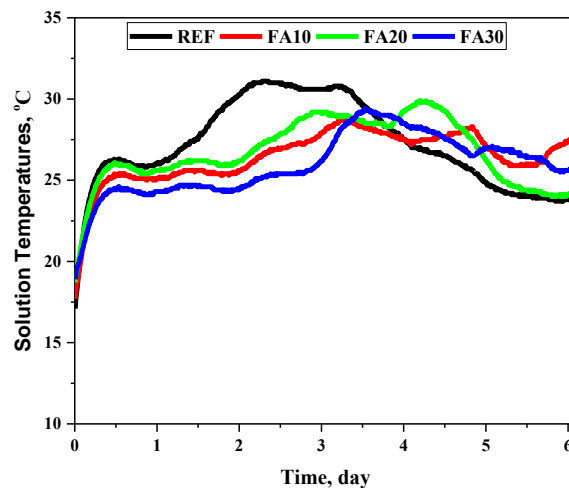


Figure 4. Current value recorded as a result of the accelerated corrosion test (a): reference sample and samples using FA (b): samples using reference sample and MD



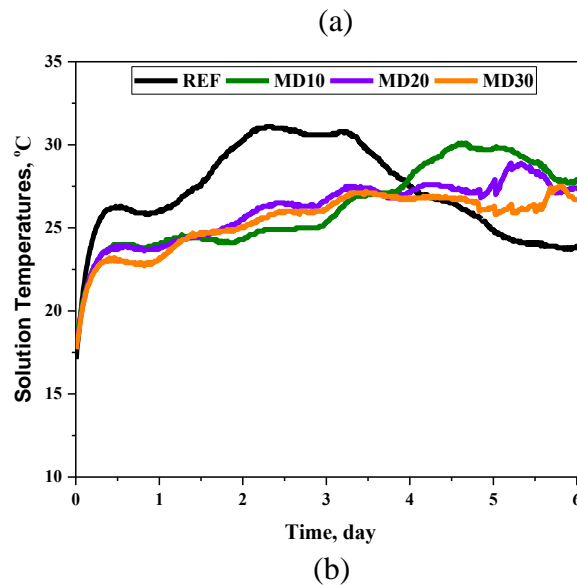


Figure 5. Solution temperatures recorded as a result of the accelerated corrosion test (a): reference sample and samples using FA (b): samples using reference sample and MD

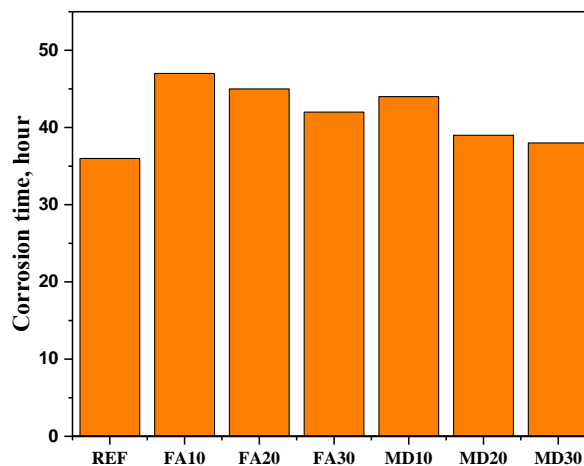


Figure 6. Corrosion times of reinforcements in accelerated corrosion test of SCC containing certain ratios of mineral additive

When the reinforcement used in reinforced concrete corrodes due to environmental reasons, the volume of the reinforcement in the concrete increases. This increase in volume creates an internal force in the reinforced concrete elements from the inside to the outside. The rigid structure of concrete does not allow these forces to occur, and after a certain critical level is exceeded, the concrete cannot show any more strength, causing cracks to form around the reinforcement. Cracks reach the surface by progressing along a certain line through micro voids in the concrete (Topçu et al. 2022). The rust products formed by the reinforcement form green rust in a neutral or slightly alkaline environment, but these rust products turn brown when interacting with air (Hay and Ostertag 2020). The weight losses of the reinforcement of the samples whose accelerated corrosion test was completed are given in Figure 7. To determine weight losses, the reinforcements were cleaned of rust products using hydrochloric acid. When weight loss was examined, it showed similar behavior to corrosion onset times. At the same

time, the decrease in electrical resistivity with the addition of mineral additives was parallel to the decrease in reinforcement weight losses. The higher the electrical resistivity of SCC, the higher the corrosion resistance of the reinforcement.

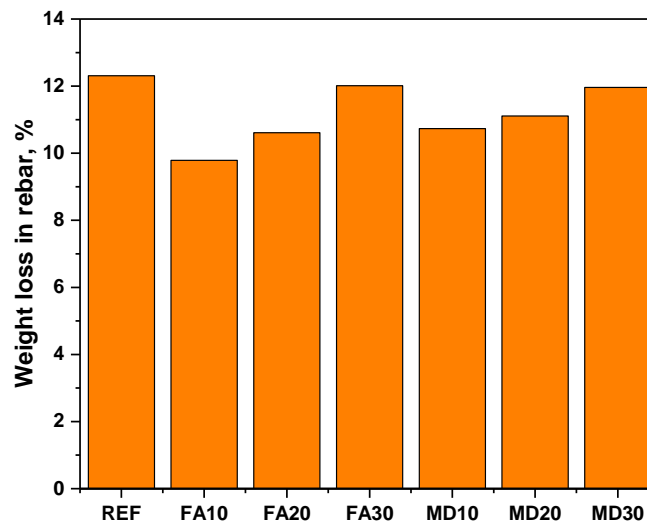


Figure 7. Weight losses of reinforcements in accelerated corrosion test of SCC containing certain ratios of mineral additive

4. GENERAL EVALUATION AND CONCLUSION

By using mineral additives in SCC production, environmentally sustainable concrete production has been achieved by reducing both waste disposal and CO₂ emissions caused by cement production. The results obtained from the examined chlorine permeability and reinforcement corrosion behavior of the obtained SCC mixtures are as follows.

- As a result of the accelerated chlorine permeability test, the chlorine permeability class of all samples was determined to be very low. Like chlorine permeability measurement, it is directly related to reinforcement corrosion and gives an idea. It has been observed that chlorine permeability decreases with the use of mineral additives.
- Accelerated corrosion tests, which are generally completed in 3 days for normal concrete, were completed in 6 days for the SCC samples produced within the scope of this study, showing high reinforcement corrosion resistance. In the accelerated corrosion experiment with the use of mineral additives, a decrease in the amount of current drawn, solution temperatures and reinforcement weight losses is observed. Corrosion onset times increased with the use of mineral additives.
- The decrease in chlorine permeability with the use of mineral additives was parallel to the results of the accelerated corrosion test. The use of mineral additives increased the resistance of SCC against reinforcement corrosion.

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