

ABSTRACT BOOK



CUMHURİYET 8. ULUSLARARASI UYGULAMALI BİLİMLER KONGRESİ



CUMHURİYET

8TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES

April 23, 2023 – Ankara

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Oral presentation

PERCENTAGE OF PARTICIPATION

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Turkish, English, Russian, Persian, Arabic

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23 NİSAN/ 23 APRIL 2023 /10:00-12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon / Hall	Oturum Başkanı / Session Chair		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
Hall 1	Doç. Dr. Funda ÖZŞENER	1	KİMLİK ARAYIŞINDA SUNDUĞU ROL MODELLERİ AÇISINDAN SANATIN KADIN ALGISINA ETKİSİ	Doç. Dr. Funda ÖZŞENER
		2	SANAT EĞİTİMİNİN METAFİZİĞİ	Doç. Dr. Funda ÖZŞENER
		3	RAST DÖRTLÜSÜNÜN NEY SAZI ÜZERİNDEKİ TRANSPOZESİNİN İCRADAKİ PERDE BASKISINA KATKILARI	Doç. Dr., Emre PINARBAŞI
		4	KUTSAL MEKÂNIN YENİDEN ŞEKİLLENMESİ: GÖBEKLİ TEPE ÖRNEĞİ	Elif BAŞCI Doç. Dr. İsmail KERVANKIRAN
		5	NATIONAL SPECIFICITY, FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FLUTE CULTURE IN THE CASE OF ONE COUNTRY – FRANCE	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İgbal ORUJOV
		6	NEVŞEHİR'DE ERKEN CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİ İLKOKUL BİNALARI	Gamze PEHLİVAN
		7	FOOTBINDING IN IMPERIAL CHINA	Graduate Student, Merve ÇETİNKAYA

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Hall 2	Prof. Dr. Sedat ŞİMŞEK	1	STRUCTURES CONVERTED FROM CHURCH TO MOSQUE IN TURKEY: AN APPLIED STUDY ON CHURCH MOSQUES IN TRABZON PROVINCE	Prof. Dr. Sedat ŞİMŞEK
		2	IMPACT OF EDUCATIONAL LEVEL ON THE WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR ORGANIC FOOD: INTERNATIONAL SURVEY	Chems Eddine BOUKHEDIMI
		3	INVESTIGATION OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS OF THE TAX LIABILITY ON THE BASIS OF TAX PSYCHOLOGY	Doktora Öğrencisi, Gülşah ÇETİN
		4	THE INTEGRATION BETWEEN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND PERSONNEL PERFORMANCE IN THE INDIAN BANKING SECTOR	Preeti Sharma Dr. Rajni Saluja
		5	EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF KEY AUDIT ON THE REA MODEL AND THE ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEM	Dr. Nazan Güngör KARYAĞDI
		6	COVID-19 SALGINININ HASTANELERİN REKABET STRATEJİLERİNE ETKİSİ HAKKINDA SAĞLIK PERSONELİNİN ALGILARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Prof. Dr., Zekai ÖZTÜRK Doktora öğrencisi, Semra ALTSOY
		7	A RESEARCH ON THE USE OF INSTAGRAM OF THE FIVE MOST VALUABLE BRANDS IN TURKEY	Assist. Prof. Dr. Feryat ALKAN
		8	DIGITAL MARKETING THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA; HEPSIBURADA.COM EXAMPLE	Assist. Prof. Dr. Feryat ALKAN
		9	PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC BANKS OPERATING IN THE TURKISH BANKING SECTOR WITH CAMELS METHOD	Assist. Prof. Dr. Burhan ERDOĞAN

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Hall 3	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Muhammed Enes KAN	1	THE RELATIONSHIP OF NATURAL DISASTER AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE OF G-8 COUNTRIES AND TURKEY	Assist. Prof. Dr. Gaye KARPAT ÇATALBAŞ M. Enes ÖZÇELİK
		2	COVID-19 SALGIN KRİZİ KOŞULLARINDA TÜRKİYE KAMU BANKALARI AKTİF KARLILIĞI VE MENKUL DEĞERLER ORANI İLİŞKİSİNİN ANALİZİ (2017-2022)	Dr. Sultan SARI
		3	KAMU YÖNETİMİNDE ETİK İHLALLERİ: KAMU GÖREVLİLERİ ETİK KURUL KARARLARI ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Muhammed Enes KAN
		4	EXAMINATION OF LOCAL POWER OF THE PURSE IN TÜRKİYE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF REGULATIONS	Araş. Gör. Dr. Merve YOLAL EROĞLU
		5	EXAMINATION OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL FISCAL RELATIONS: THE CASE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	Araş. Gör. Dr. Merve YOLAL EROĞLU
		6	SİVİL TOPLUM KURULUŞLARI TEMSİLİ DEMOKRASİNİN MEŞRUIYET KRİZİNE YANIT ÜRETEREK DAHA KATILIMCI BİR DEMOKRASİNİN KOŞULLARINI HAZIRLAYABİLİR Mİ ?	Yüksek Lisan Öğrencisi, Ergin POLAT
		7	CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİNDEN GÜNÜMÜZE EMEK PİYASALARI	Burcu Ansoy

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Hall 4	Doç. Dr. Leyla AKYOL ASLAN	1	HAVACILIK SEKTÖRÜNDE STRES VE STRESLE BAŞA ÇIKMADA DAVRANIŞ ODAKLI YAKLAŞIMLAR	Doç. Dr., Nazmiye Ülkü PEKKAN
		2	BELİRSİZ ALACAK DAVASINDA DAVA DİLEKÇESİNDE BELİRTİLEN TALEBİN TÜKETİCİ HAKEM HEYETİNİN GÖREV SINIRINA GİRMESİNE RAĞMEN, DOĞRUDAN TÜKETİCİ MAHKEMESİNDE DAVA AÇILMASININ SONUÇLARI	Doç. Dr. Kudret ASLAN
		3	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANXIETY AND LONELINESS AND DEPRESSION IN THE ELDERLY PEOPLE WHO PASSED THE PANDEMIC PROCESS AT HOME	Züleyha İcık
		4	BİR VAJİNİZMUS VAKASI	Züleyha İcık
		5	HACİZDE İSTİHKAK DAVASINA KARŞI, KARŞI DAVA OLARAK AÇILAN TASARRUFUN İPTALİ DAVALARI HAKKINDA BAZI TESPİTLER	Doç. Dr. Leyla AKYOL ASLAN
		6	REKABETÇİ TUTUM VE PSİKOLOJİK BELİRTİLER	Sude YİĞİT Feride BOĞAZKESEN Doç. Dr., Meryem Berrin BULUT
		7	GELİŞMELERİ KAÇIRMA KORKUSU VE PSİKOLOJİK BELİRTİLER	Feride BOĞAZKESEN Sude YİĞİT Doç. Dr., Meryem Berrin BULUT
		8	HINDUISATION OF THE AHOM SOCIETY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE AHOM ROYALTY IN MEDIEVAL ASSAM, INDIA	Dipamjyoti Buragohain
		9	STATISTICAL ANALYSIS USING THE AFTERSHOCKS DURING 2023 KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKE	Asst. Prof. Fatma Selen MADENOĞLU Assoc. Prof. Banu SUNGUR
		10	ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN BİLİNÇLİ FARKINDALIK DÜZEYİNİN FARKLI SOSYODEMOGRAFİK DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ	Ayşe Sevim ÖZKAN Doç. Dr. Davut AYDIN

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Hall 5	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Gülay AGAÇ	1	8. SINIF FEN BİLİMLERİ DERSİ İÇİN BİR BAŞARI TESTİ GELİŞTİRME	Araş. Gör, Ayşegül KILIÇ Y L. Öğrencisi, Sevgi GÜRBÜZ YL.Öğrencisi, Cansu ÇULHA HAFIZOĞLU
		2	DEVELOPING NEW, MORE EFFECTIVE OPTIONS OF THE APPLICATION OF ICT IN EDUCATION	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Qafarova Pərvin Muxəməd qızı
		3	ANTİK YUNANDA SPOR OYUNLARINDA KADIN YARIŞMACILAR	Öğrt.Gör.Dr., Aydan ERMİŞ Doç.Dr., Egemen ERMİŞ Prof.Dr., Osman İMAMOĞLU
		4	ANTİK OLİMPİYATLARDA SEYİRCİLER VE RİTÜELLER	Doç.Dr., Egemen ERMİŞ Öğrt.Gör.Dr., Aydan ERMİŞ Prof.Dr., Osman İMAMOĞLU
		5	BEŞİNCİ SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN EKRAN OKUMA ÖZ YETERLİK ALGILARI İLE OKUDUĞUNU ANLAMA BECERİLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Sevdə Ergün
		6	İBRAHİM ÖRS'ÜN GÖL ÇOCUKLARI ADLI ESERİNDEKİ FİLİMSİLERİN TESPİTİ VE TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETİMİ AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Mehmet Onur ULUCAN
		7	İLKOKUL 4. SINIF MATEMATİK DERS KİTAPLARINDAKİ KESİR ETKİNLİKLERİNİN EDGA-ETKİNLİK METNİ BİLEŞENLERİ BAĞLAMINDA İNCELENMESİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Gülay AGAÇ
		8	ANNELEİN BİLİŞSEL ESNEKLİK DÜZEYLERİ İLE ÇOCUKLARIN PROBLEM ÇÖZME BECERİLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ	Doktora Öğrencisi Nihan UZAK, Doktora Öğrencisi Feriha POLAT
		9	ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN BİLİŞSEL ÇARPITMALARI ve HİPOTETİK-YARATICI DÜŞÜNME BECERİLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ezgi AKINCI DEMİRBAŞ Arş. Gör. Mehmet GÜNEY
		10	ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN BİLİŞSEL ESNEKLİK ve YANAL DÜŞÜNME EĞİLİMLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ	Arş. Gör. Mehmet GÜNEY Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ezgi AKINCI DEMİRBAŞ

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Hall 6	Prof. Dr. Hüseyin DOĞRAMACIOĞLU	1	AHMET REŞAT'S BEYİN HAKKI VAR IN THE CONTEXT OF WESTERN ADMIRATION-EGOISM-NARCISSISM PHYSIOGNOMY	Prof. Dr. Hüseyin DOĞRAMACIOĞLU Prof. Dr. Nuran ÖZLÜK
		2	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GOOD MORALS AND HAPPY FAMILY IN LITERARY WORK: THE EXAMPLE OF ABDÜLKADİR-KÜÇÜK BİR KIZIN SERGÜZEŞTİ	Prof. Dr. Nuran ÖZLÜK Prof. Dr. Hüseyin DOĞRAMACIOĞLU
		3	ETHOS IN TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD: A CHARACTER ANALYSIS OF ATTICUS FINCH FROM ARISTOTELIAN POINT OF VIEW	Graduate Student, Sema GÜNDÜZ
		4	TURGUT UYAR'IN 'TÜRKİYEM' KİTABINDAKİ HALK BİLİMSEL UNSURLAR	Arş. Gör. Dr. İlke TEPEKÖYLÜ
		5	CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİNDE KADININ SİYASAL HAYATA KATILIMI	Doç. Dr. Eray Acar Merve Bilgiç
		6	KONYA İÇ KALE'DE DİNİ VE SİYASİ DONATILAR	Y L. Öğrencisi, Emine GÜNEY
		7	I DÜNYA SAVAŞI'NIN OSMANLI TÜRKLERİ VE RUSYA TÜRKLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ SONUÇLARI (KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZ)	Doç. Dr. Sevinç RUİNTAN
		8	XIX. YÜZYIL BAŞLARINDA BALKANLAR'DA ETNİK TEMİZLİK POLİTİKASI: NEDENLERİ VE MAHİYETİ	Doç. Dr. Sevinç RUİNTAN
		9	MENEMEN'İN İŞGAL DÖNEMİNE (1919-1922) COĞRAFI BİR BAKIŞ	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Fahrettin TEPEALTI
		10	İBRAHİM ŞİNASİ VE TASVİR-İ EFKAR GAZETESİNİN TÜRK BASIN TARİHİNDEKİ ÖNEMİ	Yusra Yağmur GÖLBAŞ

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Hall 7	Ulviyya Aslanova	1	THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL OF THE 21 ST CENTURY MUSIC FOR CANCER SURVIVORSHIP: A CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR PERSPECTIVE	Nagornaya Alexandra Viktorovna James Chike Nwankwo
		2	DOĞUM EYLEMİNDE AROMATERAPİ KULLANIMI	Elif GÜR Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Çiğdem GÜN KAKAŞÇI
		3	ADENOVİRÜS VE ROTAVİRÜSLÜ HASTALARDA YAŞAM MODELİ DOĞRULTUSUNDA HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI	Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Sevil PAMUK CEBECİ Aysun TAY,Alper CAN,Rabia KILIÇ Esra Nur AKYOL,Ayşe ERDAL Ceren BENLİ,Merve KEÇELİ, Tolga AYVAZ, Elif AKASLAN, Yiğit Can ÖZDEMİR, Mert Can ÖZDEMİR Gökçe İrem DEMİRDELEN Muhammed Eren YİĞİTER
		4	RATLARDA SPIRULINA DESTEGINİN LENFOSITLERE ETKİSİ	Ulviyya Aslanova
		5	GIDA İZLENEBİLİRLİĞİNDE BLOKZİNCİRİ TEKNOLOJİSİ	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Filiz YANGILAR
		6	CHEMERİN ADİPOKİNİ ve SAĞLIK ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Filiz YANGILAR
		7	HAVA KİRLİLİĞİNİN ANNE VE BEBEK SAĞLIĞINA ETKİLERİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Çiğdem GÜN KAKAŞÇI Öğrenci, Elif GÜR

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Hall 8	Rossi A. Hassad	1	BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS OF TEAM MEMBERS IN VIRTUAL ORGANIZATION BASED ON TRUST DIMENSION AND LEARNING	Indiramma M., K. R. Anandakumar
		2	IMPROVED AUTOMATED CLASSIFICATION OF ALCOHOLICS AND NON-ALCOHOLICS	Ramaswamy Palaniappan
		3	RHETORICAL COMMUNICATION IN THE COGSCI DISCOURSE COMMUNITY: THE COGNITIVE NEUROSCIENCES (2004) IN THE CONTEXT OF SCIENTIFIC DISSEMINATION	Lucia Abbamonte Olimpia Matarazzo
		4	MORAL REASONING AND BEHAVIOUR IN ADULTHOOD	O. Matarazzo, L. Abbamonte, G. Nigro
		5	A COGNITIVE MODEL FOR FREQUENCY SIGNAL CLASSIFICATION	Rui Antunes, Fernando V. Coito
		6	PROBABILITY AND INSTRUCTION EFFECTS IN SYLLOGISTIC CONDITIONAL REASONING	Olimpia Matarazzo Ivana Baldassarre
		7	AN INVESTIGATION INTO KANJI CHARACTER DISCRIMINATION PROCESS FROM EEG SIGNALS	Hiroshi Abe, Minoru Nakayama
		8	Reform-Oriented Teaching of Introductory Statistics in the Health, Social and Behavioral Sciences – Historical Context and Rationale	Rossi A. Hassad
		9	EXPLORATIONS IN THE ROLE OF EMOTION IN MORAL JUDGMENT	Arthur Yan

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Hall 9	Juliana Panova	1	A COMPUTATIONAL MODEL OF MINIMAL CONSCIOUSNESS FUNCTIONS	Nabila Charkaoui
		2	EXPLORING LIFE MEANINGFULNESS AND ITS PSYCHOSOCIAL CORRELATES AMONG RECOVERING SUBSTANCE USERS – AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE	Fouzia Alsabah Shaikh, Anjali Ghosh
		3	DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE IN INCENTIVE ALLOCATION OF THE THAI PUBLIC SECTOR	Kalayanee Koonmee
		4	AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY AND FLEXIBLE REMEMBERING: GENDER DIFFERENCES	A. Aizpurua, W. Koutstaal
		5	CULTURAL ANXIETY AND ITS IMPACT ON STUDENTS- LIFE: A CASE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN WUHAN UNIVERSITY	Nadeem Akhtar Shan Bo
		6	TREATMENT OR RE-VICTIMIZING THE VICTIMS	Juliana Panova
		7	THE STORY OF MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS: USING NARRATIVE THEORY TO UNDERSTAND THE UNCERTAINTY OF ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE	Philip T. Roundy
		8	ATTACHMENT STYLES OF CHILDREN RAISED IN NURSERY VS. THOSE WHO ARE RAISED IN THE FAMILY IN IRAN	Narges Razeghi
		9	A NEW MEASURE OF HERDING BEHAVIOR: DERIVATION AND IMPLICATIONS	Amina Amirat Abdelfettah Bouri

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Hall 10	Antonios Maniatis	1	ANALYSIS OF DRIVING CONDITIONS AND PREFERRED MEDIA ON DIVERSION	Yoon-Hyuk Choi
		2	AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON THE POLITICS OF DEFECTION IN INDIA	Diya Sarkar, Prafulla C. Mishra
		3	POSITION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON THE MATTER OF RESTRICTING CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS CONCERNING BANKING SECRECY	A. V. Shashkova
		4	RECOGNITION AND PROTECTION OF INDIGENOUS SOCIETY IN INDONESIA	Triyanto, Rima Vien Permata Hartanto
		5	NEED OF NATIONAL SPACE LEGISLATION FOR SPACE FARING NATIONS	Muhammad Naveed Yang Caixia
		6	HUMAN RIGHTS IN ARMED CONFLICTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW	Antonios Maniatis
		7	FORENSIC MEDICAL CAPACITIES OF RESEARCH OF SALIVA STAINS ON PHYSICAL EVIDENCE AFTER WASHING	Saule Mussabekova
		8	TOWARDS A PROOF ACCEPTANCE BY OVERCOMING CHALLENGES IN COLLECTING DIGITAL EVIDENCE	Lilian Noronha Nassif
		9	THE ROLE OF EUROPEAN UNION IN GLOBAL GOVERNANCE	Yrfet Shkreli
		10	MEASURES FOR LIMITING CORRUPTION UPON MIGRATION WAVE IN EUROPE	Jordan Georgiev Deliversky

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Hall 11	Aleksandra Chiniaeva	1	PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY WITHIN ISLAMIC TRADITION VIA CONTEXTUALIST APPROACH	Ali Akbar
		2	BA'ALBAKİ'S INFLUENCE ON 1950S AND 1960S LEBANESE WOMEN WRITERS	Khaled Igbaria
		3	THE INTERACTION BETWEEN HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENT ON THE PERSPECTIVE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS	Mella Ismelina Farma Rahayu
		4	PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN EUROPE: THE PARLIAMENTARY DIMENSION	Aleksandra Chiniaeva
		5	EISENHOWER'S FAREWELL SPEECH: INITIAL AND CONTINUING COMMUNICATION EFFECTS	B. Kuiper
		6	HUMAN SECURITY PROVIDERS IN FRAGILE STATE UNDER ASYMMETRIC WAR CONDITIONS	Luna Shamieh
		7	DEVELOPING NEW MEDIA CREDIBILITY SCALE: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL PERSPECTIVE	Hanaa Farouk Saleh
		8	GENDER DIFFERENCES IN RESEARCH OUTPUT, FUNDING AND COLLABORATION	Ashkan Ebadi Andrea Schiffauerova
		9	SWISS SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A CONCEPT OF RELATIONSHIP	Jawad Alzeer
		10	BARRIERS TO MARITAL EXPECTATION AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT IN OYO STATE	Adebomi M. Oyewumi, Sunday Amaize

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Hall 12	Aishath Shakeela	1	NARRATING IRISH IDENTITY: RETRIEVING 'IRISHNESS' IN THE WORKS OF WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS AND SEAMUS HEANEY	Rafik Massoudi
		2	NATURAL DISASTER TOURISM AS A TYPE OF DARK TOURISM	Dorota Rucińska
		3	DEMOCRATIZATION, MARKET LIBERALIZATION AND THE RAISE OF VESTED INTERESTS AND ITS IMPACTS ON ANTI-CORRUPTION REFORM IN INDONESIA	Ahmad Khoirul Umam
		4	ART AND CULTURE IN THE DEVELOPMENT PERIOD TO MODERNIZATION IN THE REIGN OF KING RAMA VI	Weena Eiamprapai
		5	DESIGNING CREATIVE EVENTS WITH DECONSTRUCTIVISM APPROACH	Maryam Memarian, Mahmood Naghizadeh
		6	DE-SECURITIZING IDENTITY: NARRATIVE (IN)CONSISTENCY IN PERIODS OF TRANSITION	Katerina Antoniou
		7	EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL RESOURCES ON IMPROVING INDEPENDENCY OF PEOPLE WITH SEVERE DISABILITIES: VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FACILITIES IN SOUTH KOREA	Soungwan Kim
		8	CAPITAL ACCUMULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN NAMIBIA, NIGERIA, AND SOUTH AFRICA	Abubakar Dikko
		9	WATER CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN A TOURISM DEPENDENT COMMUNITY	Aishath Shakeela
		10	AN APPLICATION OF GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM TO SELECT AREAS FOR SANITARY LANDFILL IN BANG NOK- KHWAEK MUNICIPALITY	Musthaya Patchanee

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Hall 13	Shorena Tsiklauri	1	IMPACT OF REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES ON WOMEN’S LIVES IN NEW DELHI: A STUDY FROM FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE	Zairunisha
		2	CURBING ABUSES OF LEGAL POWER IN THE SOCIETY	Tajudeen Ojo Ibraheem
		3	SOCIAL STRUCTURE, INVOLUNTARY RELATIONS, AND URBAN POVERTY	Mahmood Niroobakhsh
		4	KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER AND THE TRANSLATION OF TECHNICAL TEXTS	Ahmed Alaoui
		5	THE INFLUENCE OF ISLAMIC ARTS ON OMANI WEAVING MOTIFS	Zahra Ahmed Al-Zadjali
		6	HANDLING COMPLEXITY OF A COMPLEX SYSTEM DESIGN: PARADIGM, FORMALISM AND TRANSFORMATIONS	Hycham Aboutaleb Bruno Monsuez
		7	UNDERSTANDING EUROPE’S ROLE IN THE AREA OF LIBERTY, SECURITY AND JUSTICE AS AN INTERNATIONAL ACTOR	Sarah Barrere
		8	THE METHODOLOGY OF OUT-MIGRATION IN GEORGIA	Shorena Tsiklauri
		9	AN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF OPEN DATA PORTALS AS AN EMERGING PUBLIC E-SERVICE	Martin Lnenicka
		10	THE NATURE OF ORIGIN OF NEW CRIMINAL OCCURRENCES IN GJAKOVA REGION: CULTURAL AND CRIMINOLOGICAL “INTERSECTION” IN 1999-2009	Bekim Avdiaj

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Hall 14	Venugopal Kummamuru	1	Education of Purchasing Professionals in Austria: Competence Based View	Volker Koch
		2	Developing an Audit Quality Model for an Emerging Marke	Bitra Mashayekhi, Azadeh Maddahi, Arash Tahriri
		3	Determinants of Profitability in Indian Pharmaceutical Firms in the New Intellectual Property Rights Regime	Shilpi Tyagi, D. K. Nauriyal
		4	The Impact of Motivation, Trust, and National Cultural Differences on Knowledge Sharing within the Context of Electronic Mail	Said Abdullah Al Saifi
		5	A Study on the Determinants of Earnings Response Coefficient in an Emerging Market	Bitra Mashayekhi, Zeynab Lotfi Aghel
		6	Accounting Information Systems of Kuwaiti Companies: Obstacles and Barriers	Haya Y Alobaid
		7	Planning a Supply Chain with Risk and Environmental Objectives	Ghanima Al-Sharrah, Haitham M. Lababidi, Yusuf I. Ali
		8	Corporate Governance in Network Marketing Organizations: The Role of Ethics and CSR	Venugopal Kummamuru
		9	Relationship between Financial Reporting Transparency and Investment Efficiency: Evidence from Iran	Bitra Mashayekhi, Hamid Kalhornia

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Hall 15	Osamah A. Alsayegh	1	INFLUENCE OF A COMPANY’S DYNAMIC CAPABILITIES ON ITS INNOVATION CAPABILITIES	Lovorka Galetic, Zeljko Vukelic
		2	A HYBRID PARTICLE SWARM OPTIMIZATION-NELDER- MEAD ALGORITHM (PSO-NM) FOR NELSON-SIEGEL- SVENSSON CALIBRATION	Sofia Ayouché Rachid Ellaia, Rajae Aboulaich
		3	RAMIFICATION OF OIL PRICES ON RENEWABLE ENERGY DEPLOYMENT	Osamah A. Alsayegh
		4	LEAN HEALTHCARE: BARRIERS AND ENABLERS İN THE COLOMBİAN CONTEXT	Erika Ruiz, Nestor Ortiz
		5	IDENTIFICATION OF LEAN IMPLEMENTATION HURDLES IN INDIAN INDUSTRIES	Bhim Singh
		6	PROMOTING LOCAL PRODUCTS THROUGH ONE VILLAGE ONE PRODUCT AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION	Wardoyo, Humairoh
		7	ANALYSIS OF THE REASONS BEHİND THE DETERIORATED STANDING OF ENGINEERING COMPANIES DURING THE FINANCIAL CRISIS	Levan Sabauri
		8	REVIEW OF MODELS OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR AND INFLUENCE OF EMOTIONS İN THE DECISION MAKING	Mikel Alonso López

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Hall 1	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Arzu BAYKARA TAŞKAYA	1	THE EFFECT OF CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY ON CAPITAL STRUCTURE DECISIONS: AN APPLICATION ON BIST	Assist. Prof. Dr. İlhan ÇAM Prof. Dr. Gökhan ÖZER
		2	STATUS OF SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING IN THE TOURISM SECTOR	Syed Shadab Ali Gillani, Dr Monisa Qadiri Dr. Muzafar Bhat
		3	YEREL YÖNETİMLERDE DİJİTALLEŞME VE UYGULAMALARI	Asena ÇAKMAK
		4	DOES ‘COMPETITIVE EXCHANGE RATE’ REALLY INCREASE EXPORTS? EXAMPLE OF TURKIYE	Dr. Sacit SARI
		5	RHODES ISLAND LINDOZ TOWNSHIP, ERMENCELUS VILLAGE STONE QUARRY	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Arzu BAYKARA TAŞKAYA
		6	ADVERTISING TEXT FORMATS AND CAPABILITIES	Afaq Juma gizi Hajiyeve
		7	KIRSAL ALANDA KADINLARA YÖNELİK DÜZENLENEN GİRİŞİMCİLİK EĞİTİMLERİNİN İŞGÜCÜ PİYASALARINA YANSIMALARI	Doç.Dr. Nermin BAŞI Prof. Dr. Dilek BOSTAN BUDAK
		8	WATER ACCOUNTING: AN ASSESSMENT FOR THE WORLD AND TURKEY	Elif ÖZKAN Doç. Dr. Fatma TEMELLİ
		9	KENT TARIMI VE KADIN	Prof. Dr. Dilek BOSTAN BUDAK Doç. Dr. Nermin BAŞI
		10	ŞEHİR MARKA KONUMLANDIRMAŞI ÇÖLDEN BİR MARKA ŞEHİR YARATMA HİKAYESİ: DUBAİ ÖRNEĞİ	Prof. Dr. Reha SAYDAN
		11	SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR REKABETİN VE DEĞİŞİMİN İTİCİ GÜCÜ AR-GE TÜRKİYE ve MARKALARI BU REKABETTİN NERESİNDE	Prof. Dr. Reha SAYDAN

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Hall 2	Zohaib Hassan Sain	1	THE OVERVIEW OF PROBLEMS LEARNED IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN PAKISTAN	Zohaib Hassan Sain
		2	STUDENTS ASSESSMENT OF ONLINE EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC: AN ANALYSIS	Zohaib Hassan Sain
		3	TÜRKÇEDE BİÇİMBİLİMSEL EKONOMİ ÜZERİNE BAZI GÖZLEMLER: -LIK BİÇİMBİRİMİNİN KULLANIMI	Doç. Dr., Sinan ÇAKIR Hakan ATALAY
		4	TÜRKÇEDE YAKIN ANLAMLILIK OLGUSU: DERLEM TEMELLİ BİR DEĞERLENDİRME	Doç. Dr., Sinan ÇAKIR Şule KOÇ
		5	SOCIAL DESIRABLITY LEVELS OF MUSIC EDUCATION STUDENTS	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Serkan DEMİRTAŞ
		6	ORTAOKUL 5. SINIF FEN BİLİMLERİ DERSİ KUVVETİN ÖLÇÜLMESİ VE SÜRTÜNME ÜNİTESİNİN ÖĞRETİMİNDE BİLİMSEL TARTIŞMA ODAKLI ÖĞRETİM YÖNTEMİNİN ÖĞRENCİLERİN BİLİMSEL SÜREÇ BECERİLERİNE VE DERSE KARŞI TUTUMLARINA ETKİSİ	Prof. Dr. Ahmet BİLGİN Alime KULAÇ
		7	EARTHQUAKE AND EDUCATION	Assoc. Prof, Dr Franc VIDIC Assoc. Prof.Dr.. Yeliz YEŞİL
		8	EXECUTIVE OPINIONS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHOOL BASED BUDGET GUIDE	Prof. Dr. Erdal TOPRAKÇI Şevket Güven Eken
		9	A REVIEW OF GRADUATE THESES AND PAPERS ON CREATIVE DRAMA IN SOCIAL STUDIES	Doç. Dr. Çiğdem KAN Büşra İLHAN
		10	TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETİMİNDE GELENEKSEL MASALLARIN KULLANIMI: SİVAS MASALLARI ÖRNEĞİ	Dr. Taha Tuna KAYA

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Hall 3	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ramazan ÖZMEN	1	KURAN-I KERİM'DE GEÇEN ZİHİNSEL KAVRAMLARIN DİN EĞİTİMİ AÇISINDAN ANALİZİ	Öğrenci, Şeyma KUBAT
		2	EHL-İ RE'Y VE EHL-İ HADİS EKSENİNDE SÜNEN-İ EBÎ DÂVÛD	YL. Öğrencisi, Yusuf Beşir Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Akgün
		3	A GENERAL EVALUATION OF THE HADITHS ANNOUNCING THE COMING OF TWELVE CALIPHS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ramazan ÖZMEN
		4	HZ. MUHAMMAD'S AID AND APPROACH TO THE CHILDREN OF MARTYRS	Assist. Prof. Dr. Yusuf KABAKCI
		5	AYAN AL SABITA THOUGHT IN YUNUS EMRE'S POEMS	Prof. Dr. Kadir Özköse

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Hall 4	Prof. Dr. Ökkeş YILMAZ	1	UNMASKING GIRLS' ISSUES IN A WEEKLY BOARDING DAY SECONDARY SCHOOL	Assist. Prof. K.R.Padma K.R.Don
		2	RECENT FINDINGS ON VITAMIN D AND BREAST CANCER: UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION AND PROPOSED ACTIONS	K.R.Padma K.R.Don P.Josthna
		3	CHANGING PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN LIGHT OF THE PROGRESSION OF THE OMICRON VARIANT	K.R.Padma K.R.Don
		4	MEDIATING ROLE OF DIGITAL LITERACY IN THE EFFECT OF E-HEALTH LITERACY ON RATIONAL DRUG USE: THE CASE OF BOZÜYÜK STATE HOSPITAL	Ömer BARLAS Prof. Dr. Yalçın KARAGÖZ
		6	PHYSALIS PERUVIANA (ALTIN ÇİLEK) EKSTRAKTININ KARBON TETRAKLORÜR (CCL 4) UYGULANAN SIÇANLARIN BÖBREK DOKULARINDA YAĞ ASİDİ PROFİLİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ	Doç. Dr. Zehra GÖKÇE Prof. Dr. Ökkeş YILMAZ
		7	SIÇAN BÖBREK DOKUSUNDA KARBON TETRAKLORÜRÜN (CCL 4) OLUŞTURDUĞU OKSİDATİF STRES ÜZERİNE ALTIN ÇİLEĞİN (Physalis Peruviana) KORUYUCU ROLÜ	Doç. Dr. Zehra GÖKÇE Prof. Dr. Ökkeş YILMAZ
		8	BIOINFORMATICS INVESTIGATION OF THE STRUCTURE OF AROMATASE ENZYME RELATED WITH BREAST CANCER	Res. Asst., Emre AKTAŞ Ezgi KARYEMEZ Prof. Dr., Nehir ÖZDEMİR ÖZGENTÜRK
		9	FINDING GENES RELATED WITH FEMALE INFERTILITY LIKE WNT4 AS A RESULT OF BIOINFORMATIC ANALYSIS	Res. Asst. Emre AKTAŞ Ezgi KAYIM Prof. Dr. Nehir ÖZDEMİR ÖZGENTÜRK

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Hall 5	Doç. Dr. Selvinaz YAKAN	1	TRANSGENİK BİTKİLERİN BAZI TARIMSAL ZARARLILARA VE DOĞAL DÜŞMANLARA ETKİLERİ	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahmut İSLAMOĞLU
		2	PESTİSİTSİZ BİR DÜNYA DÜŞÜNÜLÜR MÜ?	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahmut İSLAMOĞLU
		3	TECHNOLOGY OF CULTIVATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IN GANJA KAZAKH REGION	Afag Gasimova
		4	KEDİLERDE MANTAR ENFEKSİYONU VE TEDAVİ YÖNTEMLERİ	Doç. Dr. Selvinaz YAKAN
		5	KEDİLERDE DERİ HASTALIKLARI	Doç. Dr. Selvinaz YAKAN
		6	EFFECT OF FRUIT SIZE ON PROTEIN AND MINERAL CONTENTS OF “GEMLIK” OLIVE FRUITS	Mehmet Musa Özcan, Nurhan Uslu, Merve Kandil
		7	DETERMINATION OF PHYTOCHEMICAL COMPOSITION, ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY, FATTY ACID PROFILE AND SENSORY PROPERTIES OF “CEZERYE” SWEETS PRODUCED WITH BLACK AND ORANGE CARROTS WITH WALNUT AND PISTACHIO ADDITIVES	Aleyna Ece Akça Prof. Dr. Mehmet Musa Özcan, Doç. Dr. Nurhan Uslu

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Hall 6	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Gamze GÜVEN	1	WALL STRENGTH MEASURING DEVICE WITH MACHINE LEARNING	Lecturer Mert DEMİR
		2	DETECTION OF WATERMELON MATURITY USING MACHINE LEARNING	Lecturer Mert DEMİR
		3	MgxBiY NANO-CLUSTER: A DFT STUDY OF STRUCTURAL AND ELECTRONIC PROPERTIES	Dr., Eşe AKPINAR
		4	$f(R,T)$ KÜTLEÇEKİM TEORİSİNDE MARDER EVRENİ ÇÖZÜMLERİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Halife ÇAĞLAR Doç. Dr. Doğan TAŞER Doç. Dr. Sezgin AYGÜN
		5	KUADRATİK FORMDA İDEAL AKIŞKAN İÇEREN FRW EVRENİNİN LYRA TEORİDE İNCELENMESİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Halife ÇAĞLAR Doç. Dr. Doğan TAŞER Doç. Dr. Sezgin AYGÜN
		6	TASK PLANNING CHALLENGES, CONTROL STRATEGIES AND ALGORITHMS IN SWARM MOBILE ROBOTS	Gürkan GÜRGÖZE Prof. Dr. İbrahim TÜRKOĞLU
		7	EVALUATION OF PHENOLIC PROFILE AND ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITIES IN ACINOS ROTUNDIFOLIUS BASED ON ULTRASONIC-ASSISTED EXTRACTION	YL. Öğrencisi Aylin ONER Prof. Dr. Raziye OZTURK UREK
		8	A REVIEW ABOUT THE SADDLEPOINT APPROXIMATION IN STATISTICAL THEORY	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Gamze GÜVEN

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Hall 7	Doç. Dr. Seçil Gül MEYDAN YILDIZ	1	COMPARISON OF SHELL HOURGLASS FORMULATIONS ON HOLLOW PYRAMIDAL LATTICE STRUCTURE	Graduate Student, Mehmet YAHŞİ Asst. Prof. Dr, Erol GÜLTEKİN
		2	KENTSEL DÖNÜŞÜM UYGULAMALARININ YASAL DAYANAKLARI	Doç. Dr. Seçil Gül MEYDAN YILDIZ Hüsne TEMUR
		3	11. ULUSAL KALKINMA PLANI'NDA KENTSEL DÖNÜŞÜMÜN YERİ	Yüksek Şehir ve Bölge Plancısı Hüsne TEMUR Doç. Dr. Seçil Gül MEYDAN YILDIZ
		4	ANALYZING GLOBAL LACK of ACCESS to IMPROVED WATER SOURCE THROUGH TIME SERIES CLUSTERING	Assis. Prof. Dr. Ersin AYTAÇ
		5	DIVERSIFICATION STRATEGY OF CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES: BENEFITS AND RISKS	Asst. Prof., Volkan ARSLAN Prof., Serdar ULUBEYLI Prof., Emrah DOĞAN
		6	İÇİ BOŞ ÇUBUK ELEMANLARLA MODELLENEN GİRİNTİLİ KAFES YAPILARIN GEOMETRİK PARAMETRELERİNİN ENERJİ EMİLİMİNE ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ	Makine Mühendisi, Efe AYDEN Doç. Dr., Recep Muhammet Görgülüarslan
		7	HOW TO IMPROVE AIR QUALITY IN LARGE METROPOLITAN AREAS? DEPLOYMENT AND BENEFITS OF PHOTOVOLTAIC FARMS AS A POTENTIAL SOLUTION TO REDUCE CO2 EMISSIONS INTO THE ATMOSPHERE	İnż. Patryk Dawid Bąk
		8	ISI DEĞİŞTİRİCİLERİNDE TÜRBÜLATÖR KULLANIMININ ISI TRANSFERİNE ETKİSİ	Mehmet Eşref DEMİR Doç. Dr. Ramazan ŞENER
		9	INVESTIGATION OF MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSES AND VARIOUS FASTNESS TESTS ON REACTIVE DYEING METHOD WITH SOME NATURAL DYESTUFFS OF SOME CELLULOSIC BASED NATURAL YARNS	PhD. Candidate, Ömer Fırat TURŞUCULAR

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		2	DISABILITY DIVERSITY MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF THE BANKING SECTOR IN THE KSA	Nada Azhar
		3	CURSIVE HANDWRITING IN AN INTERNET AGE	Karen Armstrong
		4	THE IMPACT OF PARENT INVOLVEMENT IN PRESCHOOL DISABLED CHILDREN	Sheng-Min Cheng
		5	THE IMPORTANCE OF ISSUES FOR THE YOUTH IN VOTER DECISION MAKING: A CASE STUDY AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN MALAYSIA	Sivamurugan Pandian
		6	JAPANESE ENGLISH IN TRAVEL BROCHURES	Premvadee Na Nakompanom
		7	WAYS OF LIFE OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS BASED ON SUFFICIENCY ECONOMY PHILOSOPHY IN SUAN SUNANDHA RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY	Phusit Phukamchanoad
		8	RESEARCH ANALYSIS IN ECLECTIC THEORY (KABOUDAN AND SFANDIAR)	arideh Alizadeh Mohd Nasir Hashim
		9	ONLINE METACOGNITIVE READING STRATEGIES USE BY POSTGRADUATE LIBYAN EFL STUDENTS	Najwa Alsayed Omar
		10	AUSPICIOUS MEANING FOR COMMUNITY SOUVENIR PRODUCTS	Somsakul Jerasilp, Jong Boonpracha

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Hall 9	Saowapa Phaithayawat	1	TO CLOUDIFY OR NOT TO CLOUDIFY	Laila Yasir Al-Harthy Ali H. Al-Badi
		2	ZHOU ENLAI'S IMPACT TO THE FOREIGN POLICY OF CHINA	Nazira B. Boldurukova
		3	FINGERPRINT ON BALLISTIC AFTER SHOOTING	Narong Kulnides
		4	THE DEVELOPMENT OF ONLINE LESSONS IN INTEGRATION MODEL	Chalernpol Tapsai
		5	THE SOCIAL AREA DISCLOSURE TO REDUCE CONFLICTS BETWEEN COMMUNITY AND THE STATE: A CASE OF MAHAKAN FORTRESS, BANGKOK	Saowapa Phaithayawat
		6	THE POTENTIAL OF DIGITAL TOOLS IN ART LESSONS AT JUNIOR SCHOOL LEVEL TO IMPROVE ARTISTIC ABILITY USING TAMAZIGHT FONTS	Aber Salem Aboalgasm, Rupert Ward
		7	THE DESIGN OF PICTURE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN FROM TALES OF AMPHAWA FIREFLIES	Marut Pichetvit

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		2	AN ASSESSMENT ON THE EFFECT OF PARTICIPATION OF RURAL WOMAN ON SUSTAINABLE RURAL WATER SUPPLY IN YEMEN	Afrah Saad Mohsen Al-Mahfadi
		3	ARMED GROUPS AND INTRA STATE CONFLICT: A STUDY ON THE EGYPTIAN CASE	Ghzlan Mahmoud Abdel Aziz
		4	ROLE OF LEADERS IN MANAGING EMPLOYEES' DYSFUNCTIONAL BEHAVIOR AT WORKPLACE	Aya Maher, Pakinam Youssef
		5	FINANCIAL STATEMENT FRAUD: THE NEED FOR A PARADIGM SHIFT TO FORENSIC ACCOUNTING	Ifedapo Francis Awolowo
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		2	NSGA BASED OPTIMAL VOLT / VAR CONTROL IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WITH DISPERSED GENERATION	P. N. Hrisheeksha, Jaydev Sharma
		3	SIGNATURE RECOGNITION USING CONJUGATE GRADIENT NEURAL NETWORKS	Jamal Fathi Abu Hasna
		4	SPECTRAL ANALYSIS OF SPEECH: A NEW TECHNIQUE	Neeta Awasthy, J.P.Saini, D.S.Chauhan
		5	STUDY AND ENHANCEMENT OF FLASH EVAPORATION DESALINATION UTILIZING THE OCEAN THERMOCLINE AND DISCHARGED HEAT	Sami Mutair, Yasuyuki Ikegami
		6	INTRODUCING AN IMAGE PROCESSING BASE IDEA FOR OUTDOOR CHILDREN CARING	Hooman Jafarabadi
		7	DEVICE DISCOVER: A COMPONENT FOR NETWORK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM USING SIMPLE NETWORK MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL	Garima Gupta, Daya Gupta
		8	THEMATIC ROLE EXTRACTION USING SHALLOW PARSING	Mehrnoush Shamsfard, Maryam Sadr Mousavi
		9	INTRODUCING AN IMAGE PROCESSING BASE IDEA FOR OUTDOOR CHILDREN CARING	Hooman Jafarabadi

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		2	THREE-PHASE HIGH FREQUENCY AC CONVERSION CIRCUIT WITH DUAL MODE PWM/PDM CONTROL STRATEGY FOR HIGH POWER IH APPLICATIONS	Nabil A. Ahmed
		3	A NEW MAXIMUM POWER POINT TRACKING FOR PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS	Mohamed Azab
		4	IMPULSE RESPONSE SHORTENING FOR DISCRETE MULTITONE TRANSCIEVERS USING CONVEX OPTİMİZATION APPROACH	Ejaz Khan, Conor Heneghan
		5	HYBRID ASSOCIATION CONTROL SCHEME AND LOAD BALANCING IN WIRELESS LANS	Chutima Prommak, Airisa Jantaweetip
		6	ESTIMATION OF BROADCAST PROBABILITY IN WIRELESS ADHOC NETWORKS	Bharadwaj Kadiyala, Sunitha V
		7	THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF CAPACITIES IN DYNAMIC SPATIAL MULTIPLEXING MIMO SYSTEMS	Imen Sfaihi, Nouredine Hamdi
		8	FIBER OPTIC SENSORS	Bahareh Gholamzadeh, Hooman Nabovati
		9	INHIBITION KINETIC DETERMINATION OF TRACE AMOUNTS OF RUTHENIUM(III) BY THE SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC METHOD WITH RHODAMINE B IN MICELLAR MEDIUM	Mohsen Keyvanfard

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		2	OLIVE LEAVES EXTRACT RESTORED THE ANTIOXIDANT PERTURBATIONS IN RED BLOOD CELLS HEMOLYSATE IN STREPTOZOTOCIN INDUCED DIABETIC RATS	Ismail I. Abo Ghanema, Kadry M. Sadek
		3	EFFECTS OF BEAK TRIMMING ON BEHAVIOR AND AGONISTIC ACTIVITY OF THAI NATIVE PULLETS RAISED IN FLOOR PENS	Pongchan Na-Lampang
		4	CHANGES IN BEHAVIOR AND LEARNING ABILITY OF RATS INTOXICATED WITH LEAD	Amira, A. Goma U. E. Mahrous
		5	THE EFFECTS OF GARLIC OIL (ALLIUM SATIVA), TURMERIC POWDER (CURCUMA LONGA LINN) AND MONENSIN ON TOTAL APPARENT DIGESTIBILITY OF NUTRIENTS IN BALOOCHI LAMBS	Ahmad Khalesizadeh, Alireza Vakili, Mohsen Danesh Mesgaran, Reza Valizadeh
		6	TUBERCULIN, TETANUS IMMUNOGLOBULIN AND DPT VACCINE AS AN AVIAN IN VIVO T-LYMPHOCYTE MITOGENS	Ibrahim Mohammed Saeed Shnawa
		t	EMBRYO TRANSFER AS AN ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY IN FARM ANIMALS	Diah Tri Widayati
		y	Effect of Polarization and Coherence of Optical Radiation on Sturgeon Sperm Motility	Nikolai V. Barulin, Vitaly Yu. Plavskii
		9	THE IMPACT OF COPPER AND ZINC DEFICIENCY ON MILK PRODUCTION PERFORMANCES OF INTENSIVELY GRAZED DAIRY COWS ON THE NORTH-EAST OF ROMANIA	Alina Anton, Gheorghe Solcan, Carmen Solcan

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		2	SCATTERER DENSITY IN EDGE AND COHERENCE ENHANCING NONLINEAR ANISOTROPIC DIFFUSION FOR MEDICAL ULTRASOUND SPECKLE REDUCTION	Ahmed Badawi J. Michael Johnson Mohamed Mahfouz
		3	T-WAVE DETECTION BASED ON AN ADJUSTED WAVELET TRANSFORM MODULUS MAXIMA	Samar Krimi, Kaïs Ouni, Noureddine Ellouze
		4	BRIDGING THE MENTAL GAP BETWEEN CONVOLUTION APPROACH AND COMPARTMENTAL MODELING IN FUNCTIONAL IMAGING: TYPICAL EMBEDDING OF AN OPEN TWO-COMPARTMENT MODEL INTO THE SYSTEMS THEORY APPROACH OF INDICATOR DILUTION THEORY	Gesine Hellwig
		5	ANALYSIS OF MEDICAL DATA USING DATA MINING AND FORMAL CONCEPT ANALYSIS	Anamika Gupta, Naveen Kumar, Vasudha Bhatnagar
		6	CASE BASED REASONING TECHNOLOGY FOR MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS	Abdel-Badeeh M. Salem
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		8	ARRIVING AT AN OPTIMUM VALUE OF TOLERANCE FACTOR FOR COMPRESSING MEDICAL IMAGES	Sumathi Poobal, G. Ravindran
		9	DATA MINING TECHNIQUES IN COMPUTER-AIDED DIAGNOSIS: NON-INVASIVE CANCER DETECTION	Florin Gorunescu

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		2	NEUROGENIC POTENTIAL OF CLITORIA TERNATEA AQUEOUS ROOT EXTRACT–A BASIS FOR ENHANCING LEARNING AND MEMORY	Kiranmai S.Rai
		3	FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF VAGINAL SUPPOSITORIES CONTAINING LACTOBACILLUS	Sanae Kaewnopparat, Nattha Kaewnopparat
		4	ISOLATION OF B-SITOSTEROL DIARABINOSIDE FROM RHIZOMES OF ALPINIA GALANGA	N. K. Fuloria, S. Fuloria
		5	DATA MINING CLASSIFICATION METHODS APPLIED IN DRUG DESIGN	Mária Stachová, Lukáš Sobíšek
			SALBUTAMOL SULPHATE-ETHYLCELLULOSE TABLETTED MICROCAPSULES: PHARMACOKINETIC STUDY USING CONVOLUTION APPROACH	Ghulam Murtaza, Kalsoom Farzana
			ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF ETHANOL EXTRACT FROM SOME THAI MEDICINAL PLANTS AGAINST CAMPYLOBACTER JEJUNI	Achara Dholvitayakhun, Nathanon Trachoo
		6	NEW SIMULTANEOUS HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHIC METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF NSAIDS AND OPIOID ANALGESICS IN ADVANCED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS AND HUMAN PLASMA	Asad Ullah Madni Mahmood Ahmad, Naveed Akhtar, Muhammad Usman
		7	EFFECT OF POLYVINYL PYRROLIDONE AND ETHYL CELLULOSE CONCENTRATION ON RELEASE PROFILE AND KINETICS OF GLIBENCLAMIDE EXTENDED RELEASE DOSAGE FORM SYSTEM	Amit Kumar Peeyush Sharma, Anil Bhandari

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		2	Multipath Routing Sensor Network for Finding Crack in Metallic Structure Using Fuzzy Logic	Dulal Acharjee Punyaban Patel
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		4	Torsion Behavior of Steel Fibered High Strength Self Compacting Concrete Beams Reinforced by GFRB Bars	Khaled S. Ragab Ahmed S. Eisa
		5	A Study on the Developing Method of the BIM (Building Information Modeling) Software Based On Cloud Computing Environment	Byung-Kon Kim
		6	Applications of Carbon Fibers Produced from Polyacrylonitrile Fibers	R. Eslami Farsani, R. Fazaeli
		7	The Establishment of Cause-System of Poor Construction Site Safety and Priority Analysis from Different Perspectives	Shirong Li, Xueping Xiang
		8	Application of “Streamlined” Material Accounting to Estimate Environmental Impact	Paul Osmond
		9	Lateral Torsional Buckling of Steel Thin-Walled Beams with Lateral Restraints	Ivan Balázs, Jindřich Melcher



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			Dep_Ar	Arzu Uslu	
			MERKEZİ SES DÜZENİ ÜZERİNE HİSLER	Ayşegül TÜRK	
			Manastırdan Bakış	Aynur Karagöl	
			REVNA	CANAN ERDÖNMEZ	
			Unrequited	Ceyda SIKI	
			Invitation	Ceyda SIKI	
			Kompozisyonda Renk-1	Deniz DORA	
			Kompozisyonda Renk-2	Deniz DORA	
			İsimsiz	Emel ÇENET	
			Aimless	Erdem ÇAĞLA	
			Aralık	Emel Uzuner	
			Kutnu	Emine KOCA	
			Asmystic	Esme Hajobid	
			Okyanus	Fatma KOÇ	
			İsimsiz	Gökçen Şahmaran Can	
			İsimsiz	HAMİDE SOYSAL DEMİRCİ	
			Tekstil&Tekstil-2	Hatice TOZUN	
			akış/flow	Metin KAR	
			Babaannem	Mustafa TUNÇ	
			Soba	Mustafa TUNÇ	
			NEHİR/RIVER	MUSTAFA KULA	
			Yığın	Onur Taşkın	
			Kollektif Bilinç / Collective Consciousness	PELİN DEMİRTAŞ DİKMEN	
			Dönüşüm	Şevval AY	
			Bekleyiş	Serdar DARTAR	
			Yirmi Bir Derece	Sinem Ünal	

		Fatma'nın Doası/ Fatman's prayer	SALİMEH AMANJANI
		Ölüm Rengi	Şule BAYRAK
		Hitit Aslanı	Tennur Yaşar
		Kayboluş	Ulviye Özönder Aydın
		Hiçlik	Ulviye Özönder Aydın
		KİM ÖNCELİKLİ	Yücel Yazgın
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DOĞUM EYLEMİNDE AROMATERAPİ KULLANIMI

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ÖZET

Doğum süreci fizyolojik bir süreçtir. Fakat doğum eyleminde uterus kontraksiyonları nedeniyle gelişen ağrı literatürde en güçlü ağrılar arasında yer almaktadır. Bu durum çok sayıda kadın için doğum korkusunu tetikleyen faktörlerden biridir. Bu yüzden doğum ağrısı yönetimi önemlidir. Doğum ağrısı yönetiminde giderek kullanımı artan non-farmakolojik yöntemler sayesinde kadının ağrı algısı azalabilmektedir. Bu non-farmakolojik teknikler içerisinde aromaterapi bilinen en eski yöntemlerden biri olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Aromaterapi; insanın fizyolojik, psikolojik ve zihinsel, olarak tedavi edilebilmesi ve dengesini sağlayabilmesi için bitkisel kökenli esansiyel yağların iyileştirici güçlerinden faydalanılması olarak tanımlanır. Doğum eylemi sırasında en yaygın uygulanan aromaterapi uygulama yöntemleri masaj, banyo ve inhalasyondur. Doğum sürecine yönelik yapılan çalışmalarda yasemin, bergomot, gül, lavanta, papatya, adaçayı, turunç yağı gibi birçok aromatik ajanın kullanıldığı saptanmıştır. Aromaterapi kullanımı doğum ağrısına yönelik algı düzeyini azaltabilir. Anksiyte düzeyini düşürebilir. Memnuniyeti artırabilir. Kadının psikolojik olarak daha iyi hissetmesini sağlayabilir. Özellikle ülkemizde doğum sürecine yönelik aromaterapi kullanımı ve etkinliğini değerlendirmek için ebelik ve hemşirelik alanlarında randomize kontrollü çalışmaların yapılabilmesi, doğumda bakım kalitesinin yükseltilmesi ve kanıt temelli aromaterapi uygulamalarının hayata geçirilebilmesi açısından önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aromaterapi, doğum ağrısı, doğum

HAVA KİRLİLİĞİNİN ANNE VE BEBEK SAĞLIĞINA ETKİLERİ

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ÖZET

Hava kirliliğine maruz kalma durumu son on yılda önemli ölçüde artmıştır. Özellikle gebelik sürecinde temiz havanın önemli olduğu yıllardır bilinmektedir. Temiz hava gerek annenin sağlığı gerekse fetüsün gelişimi için oldukça önemli bir faktördür. Gebelik sırasında, hava kirliliğine maruz kalmak, sadece anneye zarar vermekle kalmaz; aynı zamanda fetüs üzerinde de olumsuz etkilere neden olabilir. Gebelik sürecinde kirli hava solumanın anne ve bebek sağlığına etkileri konusundaki araştırmaların sonuçları sınırlı olsa da özellikle son zamanlarda bu konu hakkında yapılan çalışmalar artış göstermiştir. Bazı çalışmalar hava kirliliğinin erken doğum, düşük doğum ağırlıklı bebek, otizm, gebelik yaşına göre küçük bebek, depresyon, duygusal ve davranışsal problemler gibi birçok sorunla ilişkili olabileceğini bildirmektedir. Gebelik sırasında hava kirliliğine maruz kalmanın fetal ve doğum sonrası gelişimi ve olgunlaşmayı önemli ölçüde etkileyebileceği saptanmıştır. Hem gebeler hem de yeni doğanlar savunmasız popülasyonlar olduğundan onların sağlığı çevredeki hava kirliliği maruziyetiyle yakından ilişkili olabilmektedir. Farklı hava kirleticilerine kişisel maruziyeti değerlendiren, her bir kirleticinin gebeliğin farklı dönemlerindeki etkisinin yeterli bir şekilde değerlendirilmesine izin veren takip çalışmalarının yapılması önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hava kirliliği, anne, bebek

ADENOVİRÜS VE ROTAVİRÜSLÜ HASTALARDA YAŞAM MODELİ DOĞRULTUSUNDA HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI

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ÖZET

Adenovirüs enfeksiyonu, yaşamın ilk on yılında bir veya birden fazlası ile karşılaşılan, insidansı yaş ve serotipe göre değişiklik gösteren, mortalite oranı düşük olmakla birlikte immün yetmezliği olanlarda ölüme neden olabilen bir enfeksiyon olarak bildirilmektedir. Doğrudan temas, dışkısal-oral yolla veya damlacık yoluyla bulaşabilmektedir. Koğuş, okul, işyeri, yüzme havuzu ve revir gibi toplu yaşam ortamlarında salgın şeklinde solunum yolu enfeksiyonlarına sebep olabileceği bilinmektedir. Enfeksiyonda öksürük, yüksek ateş, burun akıntısı, baş ağrısı, göğüs ağrısı, miyalji en fazla görülen belirtiler arasında bildirilmektedir.

Rotavirüs ise, diyare ile ilişkili morbidite ve mortalitenin dünyadaki en önemli sebeplerinden sayılmakta, rotavirüsten kaynaklı diyareye bağlı ölümlerin yaklaşık olarak %25'inden sorumlu tutulmaktadır. Rotavirüs de fekal-oral yolla bulaşmakta ve kuruluğa dayanıklı olması bu nedenle, direkt ellerin teması yoluyla, endirekt olarak ise kirli yüzeyler veya nesneler aracılığıyla kolay bulaştığı bilinmektedir. Enfeksiyonun zarar verici düzeyde dehidratasyon oluşturduğu ve ağır diyarelere, nozokomiyal yayılımlara, salgınlara ve ölümlere neden olabildiği, en sık görülen semptomların ishal, kusma ve yüksek ateş olduğu bildirilmektedir.

Adenovirüs ve rotavirüs tanılı hastaların tedavi ve bakımında işbirlikçi ve bütüncül bir yaklaşım benimsenmelidir. Bireyselleştirilmiş hemşirelik bakımının bir model eşliğinde planlanarak uygulanmasının yanında ailenin eğitimi, aile ve hastanın bakıma katkısının sağlanması da önemlidir. Makale adenovirüs ve rotavirüslü hastalarda yaşam modeli doğrultusunda hemşirelik bakımını irdelemek amacıyla yazılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Adenovirüs, Rotavirüs, Hemşirelik bakımı, Yaşam modeli

ABSTRACT

Adenovirus infection is reported as an infection that is encountered once or more in the first decade of life, the incidence varies according to age and serotype, and the mortality rate is low, but can cause death in those with immunodeficiency. It can be transmitted by direct contact, fecal-oral route and / or droplet. It is known that it can cause respiratory tract infections in the form of epidemics, especially in public living environments such as wards, schools, workplaces, swimming pools and infirmaries. Cough, high fever, runny nose, headache, chest pain, myalgia are reported as the most common symptoms in infection.

Rotavirus, on the other hand, is one of the most important causes of diarrhea-related morbidity and mortality worldwide, and is responsible for approximately 25% of diarrhea-related deaths from rotavirus. Rotavirus is also transmitted by the fecal-oral route and because of its resistance to dryness, it is easily transmitted through direct contact of hands and indirectly through dirty surfaces or objects. It has been reported that the infection causes detrimental dehydration and can cause severe diarrhea, nosocomial spread, epidemics and deaths, and the most common symptoms are diarrhea, vomiting and high fever.

A collaborative and holistic approach should be adopted in the treatment and care of patients diagnosed with adenovirus and rotavirus. In addition to the planning and implementation of individualized nursing care with a model, it is essential to provide the education of the family and the contribution of the family and the patient to the care. The article was written to examine nursing care in line with the life model in patients with adenovirus and rotavirus.

Keywords: Adenovirus, Rotavirus, Nursing care, Life model

EFFECT OF CHEMERIN ON ADIPOKINE AND HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

Studies on adipose tissue and illnesses of the metabolism that are impacted by adipose tissue are growing every day. It is a substance termed an adipokine that is produced from adipose tissue in the chemerin and has essential roles in metabolism, immunity, and obesity through receptors. A chemotactic protein called chemerin is a signal molecule with a variety of autocrine and paracrine functions. The occurrence of several protein isoforms with diverse bioactivities in the blood or local environment is one factor contributing to the complexity of chemerin biology. The pathophysiology of inflammatory and metabolic illnesses, which affect the majority of organs including adipose tissue, skin, the cardiovascular system, the lungs, the skeleton, the reproductive, and the digestive systems, is known to be effectively treated by chemerin. Due to the rise in chemerin levels in numerous illnesses, including inflammatory disorders, obesity, type 2 diabetes, and polycystic ovarian syndrome, it also has significant influence on the etiology of diseases. Chemerin adipokine circulation levels must be monitored and managed in order to achieve this. The regulation of this level is influenced by a variety of mechanisms, including secretion, expiration, and signal points. To comprehend these methods of action, more randomized controlled research are required. Information on the impacts of obesity and some metabolic repercussions, particularly polycystic ovarian syndrome, will be included in this paper.

Keywords: Chemerin, adipokine, obesity, polycystic ovary syndrome

BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY IN FOOD TRACEABILITY

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ABSTRACT

The supply chain is a system in which the producers deliver their labor to the consumer. Managing this chain is a critical competency of the global market. This process includes the retailer as well as the manufacturer and the customer. The information flow between these three stakeholders should be carried out in accordance with the rules and reliability. In this sense, digitalization and sustainability form the basis of supply chain management. While digitalization provides transparent, traceable and secure information to these stakeholders, it also provides advantages in terms of cost. Sustainability, on the other hand, includes the ability of processes to continue their activities uninterruptedly and efficiently in the light of basic factors such as seasonal changes, environmental footprints, resource management and access to food. The use of information technologies in these processes is extremely important. This method is an encrypted filing system that provides simultaneous product traceability with smart contracts, gives its stakeholders time to make quick decisions, and provides the authority to update stock levels. In addition, blockchain is a method that allows all users who are given access to this network to monitor the system at the same time while transactions are carried out on a network, and creates the form of recording the entire process in the digital environment. In addition, this method provides practicalities in terms of waste management in the transformation of the concept of zero waste into practice today. In this presentation, for the control of supply chain management, the consumers will be able to access the blockchain, along with smartphone applications, about current developments in this regard.

Keywords: Food traceability, blockchain, supply management process, smart contracts

CHANGING PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN LIGHT OF THE PROGRESSION OF THE OMICRON VARIANT

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Abstract

More than 286 million cases and 5.4 million fatalities have been attributed to COVID-19 as of this report. Alpha, beta, gamma, delta, and now omicron COVID variants have all appeared on a regular basis. In most nations, including India, the present increase in cases is being driven by "omicron," which is set to substitute "delta" globally. This variety, which has more than 50 mutations, is phylogenetically quite distinct from other variants. The majority of respondents believed that they had at least a minimally negative impact on daily living, and they worried about the danger of infection at least once per week. When the omicron version first appeared, while the risk of infection and perceived negative influence both marginally declined, the likelihood of the end dramatically increased. People who contracted COVID-19 reported more unpleasant effects and increased concern about infection risk, but they also expressed greater optimism about the pandemic's eventual end. People who did not receive the vaccination were less likely to feel a negative influence and to be concerned about infection risk, but they were more pessimistic about the pandemic's likelihood of ending. The opinions vary greatly depending on the individuals and the surrounding circumstances. The purpose of this study is to compare how people felt about the COVID-19 pandemic before and after the omicron variant appeared. The development of omicron dramatically extended people's estimates of when the pandemic would finish, but it had no effect on how negatively individuals perceived the pandemic's impact on daily life or how concerned they were about infection risk.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, omicron COVID variants, Negative impact, Mutations, Fatalities.

RECENT FINDINGS ON VITAMIN D AND BREAST CANCER: UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

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Abstract

One of the most prevalent malignancies and one of the main killers of women globally is breast cancer. Although improvements in early identification and treatment have reduced mortality, incidence rates of breast cancer have continued to rise over the past 20 years in most nations. The immunological, cardiovascular, and reproductive systems all depend on vitamin D (also known as the vitamin of sunshine) for calcium homeostasis, skeletal metabolism, and other bodily processes. Over 1 billion people suffer from vitamin D insufficiency worldwide. A severe health issue, vitamin D deficiency has a number of negative effects on health, including diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, osteomalacia, osteoporosis, adult fractures, and cancer. Several studies revealed an inverse relationship between serum vitamin D levels and the likelihood of developing some malignancies, such as breast, colorectal, and kidney. 1,25(OH)₂D₃, the active form of vitamin D₃, is primarily recognized as a crucial regulator of calcium and phosphate balance. By attaching to the vitamin D receptor (VDR), a transcription factor that controls the production of genes in organs that respond to vitamin D, including the intestine, kidney, and bone, it performs its biological actions. The VDR, however, is expressed in a variety of additional healthy and malignant tissues, where it controls the immune-suppressive, prodifferentiating, and antiproliferative actions of 1,25(OH)₂D₃. It's interesting to note that various epidemiological research reveals a link between breast cancer (BC) development with low levels of 25(OH)D, a biological marker for 1,25(OH)₂D₃ status. In our current review article, we examine the available information on the connection between vitamin D and breast cancer, highlight recent findings, and talk about the ideal vitamin D dosage for preventing the disease. immune-suppressive

Keywords: Vitamin D, Breast cancer, Vitamin D receptor (VDR), Vitamin D deficiency, Immune-suppressive, Calcium homeostasis

UNMASKING GIRLS' ISSUES IN A WEEKLY BOARDING DAY SECONDARY SCHOOL

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Abstract

This article highlights the findings of a study that explored girls' issues in weekly boarding. To create more spaces at secondary for both boys and girls, from 2001, the government of the Republic of Zambia started upgrading Primary Schools into Day Secondary Schools. In Chadiza District, seven (7) Day secondary schools were established. Unfortunately, the education of girls in weekly boarding is associated with a lot of issues that impede their education. This study used mixed-method research employing a case study. The study sample consisted of 38 participants; 12 girls, 10 boys, 10 teachers (5 female teachers and 5 male teachers), 2 guidance teachers, 2 administrators, and 2 parents. Participants were sampled using snowball sampling, purposively sampling, and convenience sampling method. Data was collected through questionnaires, interview guide, observation guide, and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and was analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. As such, this study established issues that girls, who do weekly boarding at Chadiza Day Secondary Schools, were involved in; and how these issues impeded their education. The findings served as an eye-opener for the, teachers, and parents to provide services that would help to provide quality education and reduces issues that impede the education of girls. The results of the study were discussed in reference to thematic areas of the findings; related literature on girls' issues in weekly boarding and the authors drew attention to how these issues impede their education.

Keywords: Chadiza District, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Teachers, School administration

E-SAĞLIK OKURYAZARLIĞININ AKILCI İLAÇ KULLANIMI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİNDE DİJİTAL OKURYAZARLIĞIN ARACILIK ROLÜ: BOZÜYÜK DEVLET HASTANESİ ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet

Bu çalışmanın temel amacı; e-sağlık okuryazarlığının akılcı ilaç kullanımı üzerine etkisinde dijital okuryazarlığın aracılık rolünün yol (path) analizi ile belellenmesidir. Yapılan yol analizi sonucuna göre; bağımsız değişken olan “e-sağlık okuryazarlığının”, bağımlı değişken olan “akılcı ilaç kullanımı” üzerinde etkisi olduğu görülmüştür. Aracı değişken olan “dijital okuryazarlık”, bağımsız değişken “e-sağlık okuryazarlığı” ile birlikte modele dâhil edildiğinde, “e-sağlık okuryazarlığı” bağımsız değişken değişkeninin, bağımlı değişken olan “akılcı ilaç kullanımı” üzerindeki etkisini ortadan kaldırdığı görülmüştür. Elde edilen sonuca göre: e-sağlık okuryazarlığının akılcı ilaç kullanımı üzerine etkisinde dijital okuryazarlık değişkeninin “tam aracı” değişken olduğu belirlenmiştir. Araştırmada nicel araştırma yöntemi kullanılmış olup; veriler kolayda örnekleme yöntemi ile yüze yüze anket tekniği kullanılarak bizzat araştırmacı tarafından toplanmıştır. Araştırmada, 405 katılımcıdan elde edilen verilerden yararlanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Okuryazarlık, E-Sağlık Okuryazarlığı, Akılcı İlaç Kullanımı, Path (Yol) Analizi

Abstract

Mediating Role of Digital Literacy in the Effect of E-Health Literacy on Rational Drug Use: The Case of Bozüyük State Hospital

The main purpose of this study; Memorizing the mediating role of digital literacy in the effect of e-health literacy on rational drug use by path analysis. According to the results of the road analysis; It has been seen that the independent variable "e-health literacy" has an effect on the dependent variable "rational drug use". When the mediating variable “digital literacy” was included in the model together with the independent variable “e-health literacy”, it was observed that the independent variable “e-health literacy” eliminated the effect of the dependent variable “rational drug use”. According to the results obtained: It was determined that the digital literacy variable was the "full mediator" variable in the effect of e-health literacy on rational drug use. Quantitative research method was used in the research; The data were collected by the researcher himself using the face-to-face survey technique with convenience sampling method. Data from 405 participants were used in the study.

Keywords: Digital Literacy, E-Health Literacy, Rational Drug Use, Path Analysis

**SIÇAN BÖBREK DOKUSUNDA KARBON TETRAKLORÜRÜN (CCl₄)
OLUŞTURDUĞU OKSİDATİF STRES ÜZERİNE ALTIN ÇİLEĞİN (*Physalis
Peruviana*) KORUYUCU ETKİSİ**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Karbon tetraklorür (CCl₄)’ün böbrek dokusunda oluşturduğu oksidatif stres ve metabolik değişikliklere karşı altın çileğin koruyucu etkisinin araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Altın çilek meyvesi metanol ve hekan izopropil karışımından parçalanarak ekstrakt elde edildi. Bu iki ekstrakt bire bir oranında karıştırılarak sıçanlara haftada 2 defa (1 ml/kg i.p) uygulandı. Karbon tetraklorür (CCl₄) zeytinyağında (1/1,v/v) çözülerek hazırlandı. Bu solüsyon sıçanlara (0,5 ml/kg dozda i.p) haftada iki defa uygulandı. Bu çalışmada 21 adet Sprague Dawley ırkı erkek sıçanlar kullanıldı. Her grupta yedi sıçan olacak şekilde rastgele üç gruba oluşturuldu. Gruplar; 1. Kontrol grubu, 2. CCl₄ grubu, 3. CCl₄+*Physalis peruviana* grubu. Çalışma sekiz hafta sürdü. Çalışma sonunda böbrek örneklerinde MDA, GSH, Total protein, α-tokoferol, retinol ve kolesterol değerlerindeki değişimler incelendi. Kontrol grubu ile karşılaştırıldığında CCl₄ grubunda MDA düzeyinin önemli düzeyde arttığı, GSH düzeyinin ise önemli düzeyde azaldığı tespit edildi. CCl₄ grubu ile karşılaştırıldığında CCl₄+Altın çilek grubunda MDA düzeyinin önemli düzeyde azaldığı, GSH düzeyinin önemli düzeyde arttığı tespit edildi. Kontrol grubu ile karşılaştırıldığında CCl₄ grubunda α-tokoferol, retinol, kolesterol düzeylerinin önemli düzeyde azaldığı tespit edildi. CCl₄ grubu ile karşılaştırıldığında CCl₄+Altın çilek grubunda α-tokoferol, retinol, kolesterol düzeylerinin önemli düzeyde arttığı tespit edildi. Sonuç olarak Karbon tetraklorürün böbrek dokusunda oluşturduğu oksidatif stres ve metabolik değişikliklere karşı altın çileğin koruyucu etki göstererek böbrek dokusunu koruduğu sonucuna varabiliriz.

Anahtar kelimeler: Altın çilek, CCl₄, MDA, GSH, kolesterol, alfa tokoferol

**PHYSALIS PERUVIANA (ALTIN ÇİLEK) EKSTRAKTININ KARBON
TETRAKLORÜR (CCl₄) UYGULANAN SIÇANLARIN BÖBREK DOKULARINDA
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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Karbon tetraklorür (CCl₄)'ün böbrek dokusunda oluşturduğu oksidatif stres ve metabolik değişikliklere karşı altın çileğin koruyucu etkisinin araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Altın çilek meyvesi metanol ve hekan izopropil karışımından parçalanarak ekstrakt elde edildi. Bu iki ekstrakt bire bir oranında karıştırılarak sıçanlara haftada 2 defa (1 ml/kg i.p) uygulandı. Karbon tetraklorür (CCl₄) zeytinyağında (1/1,v/v) çözülerek hazırlandı. Bu solüsyon sıçanlara (0,5 ml/kg dozda i.p) haftada iki defa uygulandı. Bu çalışmada 21 adet Sprague Dawley ırkı erkek sıçanlar kullanıldı. Her grupta yedi sıçan olacak şekilde rastgele üç gruba oluşturuldu. Gruplar; 1. Kontrol grubu, 2. CCl₄ grubu, 3. CCl₄+*Physalis peruviana* grubu. Çalışma sekiz hafta sürdü. Çalışma sonunda böbrek örneklerinde yağ asidi değerlerindeki değişimler incelendi. Kontrol grubu ile karşılaştırıldığında CCl₄ grubunda yağ asidi içeriğinde önemli değişiklikler saptandı. CCl₄ grubu ile karşılaştırıldığında CCl₄+Altın çilek grubunda yağ asidi içeriğinde önemli düzeltilmeler tespit edildi.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Physalis peruviana*, CCl₄, Yağ asitleri, Lipitler.

BIOINFORMATICS INVESTIGATION OF THE STRUCTURE OF AROMATASE ENZYME RELATED WITH BREAST CANCER

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ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is more common in women around the world and has a high malignancy and mortality rate. In terms of molecular characteristics, response to treatment, and clinical appearance, it is also classified as the progesterone receptor (PR), the estrogen receptor (ER), and HER2. The cytochrome P450 aromatase enzyme, which acts as a regulator in estrogen biosynthesis, is involved in the conversion of androstenedione or testosterone into steroidal estrogens. Overexpression of this enzyme has been linked to the formation, progression, and metastasis of ER-positive breast cancers in people who are predisposed to the disease. Furthermore, because estrogen is not produced in postmenopausal women from androgens found in the ovary, it is known that the aromatase enzyme converts androgens into estrogen in organs such as adipose tissue, the brain, blood vessels, skin, bone, and breast tissue. According to a review of the literature, there are not many comprehensive studies aimed at understanding the structure of the aromatase enzyme. The aromatase enzyme has been studied extensively in our current study using bioinformatics tools such as Meta-SNP, Expasy, and HDock Server with rational and semi-rational design approaches. Analysis revealed that some amino acid positions in the aromatase enzyme differ significantly from other amino acid positions. Mutations in amino acids at these points may also have an impact on the docking scores as well as affect the physical and chemical properties of this enzyme. Therefore, the results of the current study are believed to bring a different perspective to research on this enzyme.

Keywords: Bioinformatic analyses of aromatase, Breast Cancer, Testosterone, Androstenedione.

FINDING GENES RELATED WITH FEMALE INFERTILITY LIKE WNT4 AS A RESULT OF BIOINFORMATIC ANALYSIS

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According to The World Health Organization (WHO), infertility is a disease of the reproductive system defined by the failure to achieve a clinical pregnancy. And it is a common disease that can be acquired for many reasons, including genetics. When it comes to human female infertility it is really hard to diagnose, particularly if it is caused by genetics. Looking at past studies, it can be seen that certain genes such as the WNT4 gene are directly linked to infertility. The present study aimed that find some other genes that may be played a role same as known genes by using bioinformatic tools. Suitable data of circRNA, miRNA, and mRNA have collected from several datasets. After data collection, performed a comparison analysis between collected data and our main comparison gene the WNT4 gene by using bioinformatics tools such as Clustal Omega. Our findings indicate that the WNT4 gene and the PAX2 gene, the WNT7A gene, the WNT9B gene and the ZP3 gene, which are also some of the genes that are directly associated with infertility, share similarity. It is expected that this study will contribute to future studies on this topic.

Keywords: Bioinformatic analyses for female infertility, WNT4 gene, PAX2 gene, WNT7A gene, WNT9B gene, ZP3 gene.

PESTİSİTSİZ BİR DÜNYA DÜŞÜNÜLÜR MÜ?

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ÖZET

Pestisitler, tarımda zararlı olarak kabul edilen böcekleri, bakterileri, virüsleri, mantarları, kemirgenleri, nematodları, akarları veya yabancı otları öldürmek veya kontrol etmek için kullanılan kimyasal maddelerdir. Pestisitlerin sentetik ve biyopestisitleri içeren farklı türleri bulunmakla birlikte sentetik pestisitler tarımda yoğun olarak kullanılmaktadır.

Amerikan Ulusal Sağlık Enstitüleri'ne göre, pestisitlerin insan, hayvan ve çevre sağlığına olan etkileri tam olarak anlaşılamadığını, ancak kullanımları sonucu kanser, diyabet ve nörolojik hastalıklarının arttığını ve bu durumu pestisit kullanımı ile ilişkili olduğunu bildirmiştir. Bunun sonucunda daha güvenli gıda üretimi adına geliştirilen genetiği değiştirilmiş organizmaların da çok güvenilir olmadığı kısa sürede ortaya çıkmıştır.

Bazı çevreciler, yalnızca organik tarımla dünyanın ihtiyaçlarını tam olarak karşılamının mümkün olduğunu iddia etmelerine rağmen bu iddianın dünya gerçekleri ile bağdaşmadığı her geçen gün kendini göstermiştir. Organik tarımın, kimyasal pestisitlerin kullanıldığı endüstriyel tarım yöntemlerinden ortalama olarak daha düşük mahsul veriminin sağlanması ve hızla artan dünya nüfusunun ihtiyaçlarını karşılamada yetersiz kalacağını gerçeğidir.

Bütün bunlar bir arada değerlendirildiğinde hızla artan dünya nüfusunun gıda talebinin karşılanmasında kimyasal pestisitlerin önemi her geçen gün arttığı tespit edilmiştir. Kimyasal pestisitlerin kullanımındaki temel problem ilaçlamanın doğru yapılmasıdır. Doğru ilaç kullanımı; uygun ilaçlama aleti ile doğru tarım ilacını, doğru bitkide, doğru zamanda ve uygun dozda uygulamak demektir. Bu şekilde kullanılan tarım ilacının olumsuz etkisi minimum olacağı gibi çevreye de etkisi en az zararlı olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pestisitler, tarım, organik tarım

TRANSGENİK BİTKİLERİN BAZI TARIMSAL ZARARLILARA VE DOĞAL DÜŞMANLARA ETKİLERİ

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ÖZET

Çiftçiler, ürünlerinde zarar yapan böcek, nematod, bakteri, mantar ve virüs gibi zararlı organizmaların zararlarını en aza indirmek için mücadele etmektedirler. Bu zararlıları insan beslenmesinin önemli ürünlerinin büyük ölçüde yok olmasına neden olabilir ve bunun sonucunda büyük sosyoekonomik yıkımlara neden olabilir. Örneğin, 1800'lerdeki İrlanda patates kıtlığı, yaklaşık 1 milyon insanın ölümüne ve büyük çaplı göçe yol açtığı bunun somut bir kanıtı olarak görülmektedir.

Tarım ürünlerinin korunması ve zararlılarla mücadele etmeye yönelik yöntemler MÖ 1000'de kükürt fümigasyonu, MÖ 324'te biyokontrol ve Roma İmparatorluğu döneminde ürün rotasyonu, kontrollü sulama ve gübre uygulamaları yer aldığı bildirilmiştir. 1600'lü yıllarda Arsenik, .1938 yılında ise *Bacillus thuringiensis* kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. 1960'lardan sonra zararlı popülasyonlarını bastırmak için çeşitli doğal kontroller ve kültürel yöntemler kullanılarak entegre haşere yönetimi (IPM) yaklaşımları uygulanmaya olmuştur.

Son yıllarda bilim adamları, rekombinant DNA (rDNA) tekniklerinin kullanarak genetik modifikasyon yöntemlerini genişleterek geleneksel ıslah yöntemlerine göre daha hızlı üretilebilir bazı hastalık ve zararlılara dayanıklı çeşitler geliştirdiler. Geliştirilen bu çeşitlerin mısırdaki bitkisinde zararlı böceklerden mısır kurdu (*Ostrinia nubilalis* Hübner), mısır koçan kurdu (*Sesamia nonagrioides* Lef.) ve bazı doğal düşmanlara etkileri

Anahtar Kelimeler: Transgenik mısır, Doğal düşmanlar, *Ostrinia nubilalis*, *Sesamia nonagrioides*

TECHNOLOGY OF CULTIVATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IN GANJA - KAZAKH REGION

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Abstract

Increasing the number of cultivated plant species can be considered as one of the important steps towards increasing the benefit of agriculture. In this regard, the cultivation of plants with medicinal properties is a promising field of agricultural production. Institutions engaged in the production of pharmaceutical raw materials are interested in creating a raw material base from ecologically clean medicinal plants. Recently, works on the selection of medicinal plants have been started in order to develop scientific recommendations for the creation of a permanent raw material base of medicinal plants, the production of medicinal plants and the organization of alternative employment in the field of cultivation of non-traditional medicinal plants. In this research work, the cultivation technology of medicinal plants in Ganja-Gazakh region will be studied.

The purpose of our research is to select the most adapted variety of medicinal plants for the Ganja-Gazakh region, determine the optimal time for planting and harvesting medicinal plants that allow obtaining the highest yield from a single area, and evaluate the studied methods from an economic point of view.

The Republic of Azerbaijan is rich in resources of medicinal plants, so we recommend not to be limited to 2-3 types of cultivated species, but to create more sets based on the type of use of vegetative parts.

During the research, an optimal group of medicinal plants that can be cultivated in the Ganja-Gazakh region was created. According to the conducted studies, it is not correct to focus on the cultivation of one or two types of medicinal plants in farms. It is recommended to cultivate a set of 8-10 types of medicinal plants, which differ according to the type of use (flowers, leaves, fruits, roots), so that labor and technical resources can be equally distributed in the village and labor employment can be increased.

Keywords: Agricultural production, Cultivation technology, Cultivation of medicinal plants, Medicinal raw materials, Plant breeding.

SKIN DISEASES IN CATS

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ABSTRACT

Skin diseases are one of the most common problems faced by cats. Therefore, skin diseases in cats constitute an important part of veterinary visits by cat owners. Symptoms such as constant scratching at a certain point, biting their skin, and loss of hair may indicate that cats have a skin disease. It is important for cat owners to know the answers to questions such as what are the skin diseases in cats and how to deal with these diseases. Because in cases where skin diseases are not intervened, much bigger problems may occur and even your cat's life may be endangered. Undoubtedly, it is critical for cats to lead a healthy life that you proceed in line with the opinions of your veterinarian in the treatment of each disease. Because veterinarians will be the right address for diagnosis and treatment, as they receive training on many conditions your cat may experience and are interested in the treatment of many different patients. In this direction, having information about skin diseases in cats will help you decide on the most appropriate treatment by transferring the problem your cat is experiencing to the veterinarian in the most accurate way.

Keywords: Cat, Skin, Disease

KEDİLERDE DERİ HASTALIKLARI

ÖZET

Deri hastalıkları, kedilerin en sık karşılaştıkları sorunlardan biridir. Dolayısıyla kedi sahiplerinin de veteriner ziyaretlerinin önemli bir bölümünü kedilerde deri hastalıkları oluşturur. Kedilerin belli bir noktayı sürekli kaşımaları, derilerini ısırma, tüy kaybı yaşamaları gibi belirtiler, kedilerde deri hastalığı yaşadığına işaret ediyor olabilir. Kedi sahiplerinin kedilerde deri hastalıkları neler ve bu hastalıklarla nasıl baş edilebilir gibi soruların yanıtlarını biliyor olmaları önemlidir. Çünkü deri hastalıklarına müdahale edilmediği durumlarda çok daha büyük olumsuzluklar yaşanabilir, hatta kedinizin hayatı tehlikeye girebilir. Hiç şüphesiz ki her bir hastalığın tedavisinde veterinerinizin görüşleri doğrultusunda ilerlemeniz kedilerin sağlıklı bir hayat sürebilmesi için kritik bir öneme sahiptir. Çünkü veteriner hekimler kedinizin yaşayabileceği pek çok durumla ilgili eğitim aldıkları ve birçok farklı hastanın tedavisiyle ilgilendikleri için teşhis ve tedavi noktasında en doğru adres olacaktır. Bu doğrultuda, kedilerde deri hastalıkları hakkında bilgi sahibi olmanız, kedinizin yaşadığı sorunu veterinerine en doğru şekilde aktararak en uygun tedaviye karar verilmesini kolaylaştıracaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kedi, Deri, Hastalık

FUNGUS INFECTION IN CAT AND METHODS OF TREATMENT

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ABSTRACT

Fungal disease, which is seen in all pets, is more common in cats. The reason why fungal disease is more common in cats is that they have dense hair and their immune systems are not fully developed. Fungal infection in cats spreads quickly and can cause other diseases if left untreated. Fungal infection in cats; It can turn into different diseases such as scabies, eczema and psoriasis. For this reason, cat owners should be sensitive and conscious about fungal infection. The disease is zoonotic and there is a risk of human transmission if the fungal infection is not treated. In this review, it is aimed to give current information about cat fungal diseases, symptoms and treatment methods.

Keywords: Cat, Fungus, Infection

KEDİLERDE MANTAR ENFEKSİYONU VE TEDAVİ YÖNTEMLERİ

ÖZET

Tüm evcil hayvanlarda görülen mantar hastalığı, kedilerde daha sık görülür. Kedilerde mantar hastalığının daha sık görülmesinin sebebi ise sık tüylerinin olması ve bağışıklık sistemlerinin tam gelişmemiş olmasıdır. Kedilerde mantar enfeksiyonu, hızlı bulaşır ve tedavi edilmediğinde başka hastalıklara da sebep olabilir. Kedilerde mantar enfeksiyonu; uyuz, egzama ve sedef gibi farklı hastalıklara dönüşebilir. Bu sebep ile kedi sahiplerinin mantar enfeksiyonu konusunda duyarlı ve bilinçli davranmaları gerekmektedir. Hastalık zoonoz olup, mantar enfeksiyonu tedavi edilmediğinde insana da bulaşma riski vardır. Bu derlemede kedilerin mantar hastalıkları, belirtileri ve tedavi yöntemleri hakkında güncel bilgilerin verilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Kedi, Mantar, Enfeksiyon

“GEMLİK” ZEYTİN MEYVELERİNİN PROTEİN VE MİNERAL İÇERİKLERİ ÜZERİNE MEYVE İRİLİĞİNİN ETKİSİ

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Özet

Mersin ilinin Mut ilçesinden toplanan olgunluk aşamasında üç farklı boyutta sınıflandırılan “Gemlik” çeşidi zeytin meyvelerinin protein, makro ve mikro element içerikleri belirlenmiştir. Zeytinlerin protein içerikleri %1.54 (Küçük boy) ile % 2.31 (Ortaboy) arasında değişmiştir. Farklı boyutlardaki zeytin meyvelerinde dominant elementler olarak K, S, Ca, P, Mg ve Fe tespit edilmiştir. Zeytin meyvelerinin K içerikleri 13563.48 mg/kg (Küçük boy) ile 15531.04 mg/kg (Orta boy) arasında değişirken, zeytinlerin S miktarları ise 3257.96 mg/kg (Küçük boy) ile 3671.32 mg/kg (Orta boy) arasında tespit edilmiştir. Buna ilaveten, zeytinlerin Ca içerikleri 575.04 mg/kg (Büyük boy) ile 1358.92 mg/kg (Küçük boy) arasında değişmiştir. Zeytinlerin mikro element içerikleri olarak, zeytinlerin Fe ve Zn içerikleri sırasıyla 7.83 mg/kg (Büyük boy) ve 12.29 mg/kg (12.29 mg/kg (Küçük boy) ile 4.25 mg/kg (orta boy) ve 5.81 mg/kg (Büyük boy) arasında değişmiştir. Sonuç olarak, büyük boydali zeytinin protein içeriği kısmen azalmıştır. Zeytin meyvesinin boyutu arttıkça Zeytinlerin P içerikleri artmıştır. Fakat Zeytin meyvesinin boyutu arttıkça Zeytinlerin Ca, Mg ve Fe içerikleri azalmıştır.

Anahtar kelime: Zeytin (Gemlik), protein, minerals, ICP-OES

EFFECT OF FRUIT SIZE ON PROTEIN AND MINERAL CONTENTS OF “GEMLİK” OLIVE FRUITS

Abstract

Protein, macro and micro element contents of olive fruits of “Gemlik” variety, which are classified in three different sizes at maturity stage, collected from Mut district of Mersin province, were determined. Protein content of olives varied between 1.54% (Small size) and

2.31% (Medium size). K, S, Ca, P, Mg and Fe were determined as dominant elements in olive fruits of different sizes. The K contents of olive fruits ranged from 13563.48 mg/kg (Small size) to 15531.04 mg/kg (Medium size), while the S content of olives was determined between 3257.96 mg/kg (Small size) and 3671.32 mg/kg (Medium size). In addition, Ca contents of olives were determined between 575.04 mg/kg (Large size) and 1358.92 mg/kg (Small size). As micro element contents of olives, Fe and Zn contents of olives are varied between 7.83 mg/kg (Large) and 12.29 mg/kg (12.29 mg/kg (Small) to 4.25 mg/kg (medium size) and 5.81 mg/kg (Large), respectively. As a result, the protein content of large olives was partially decreased. As the size of the olive fruit increased, the P contents of the olives increased. However, as the size of the olive fruit increased, the Ca, Mg and Fe contents of the olives decreased.

Keywords: Olive (Gemlik), protein, minerals, ICP-OES

CEVİZ VE ANTEPFISTIĞI KATKILI SİYAH VE TURUNCU HAVUÇLA ÜRETİLEN CEZERYELERİN FİTOKİMYASAL BİLEŞİMİ, ANTİOKSİDAN AKTİVİTESİ, YAĞ ASİTLERİ PROFİLİ VE DUYUSAL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

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Özet

Cezerye örneklerinin toplam karotenoid ve flavonoid içerikleri sırasıyla 3.04 µg/g (Siyah havuç ve antepfistıklı cezerye) ile 9.04 µg/g (Turuncu havuç ve antepfistıklı cezerye) ve 56.79 mg/100g (Turuncu havuç ve antepfistıklı cezerye) ile 792 mg/100g (Siyah havuç ve antepfistıklı cezerye) arasında değişmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra, cezeryelerin toplam fenol içerikleri ise 49.82 mgGAE/100g (Turuncu havuç ve antepfistıklı cezerye) ile 436.61 mg/100g (Siyah havuç ve cevizli cezerye) arasında rapor edilmiştir. Cezeryelerin antioksidan aktivite değerleri 2.96 mg/g (Turuncu havuç ve antepfistıklı cezerye) ile 41.63 mg/g (Siyah havuç ve cevizli cezerye) arasında ölçülmüştür. Cezeryelerin kateşin içerikleri 33.45 mg/100g (Turuncu havuç ve antepfistıklı cezerye) ile 47.84 mg/100g (Siyah havuç ve antepfistıklı cezerye) arasında teşhis edilmiştir. Farklı meyve çekirdek içerikli cezeryelerden ekstrakte edilen yağların oleik ve linoleik asit içerikleri sırasıyla %16.98 (Turuncu havuç ve antepfistıklı cezerye) ile %66.70 (Turuncu havuç ve cevizli cezerye) ve %15.20 (Siyah havuç ve cevizli cezerye) ile %58.81 (Turuncu havuç ve antepfistıklı cezerye) arasında belirlenmiştir. Cezerye yağlarının linolenik asit içerikleri ise %1.83 (Turuncu havuç ve cevizli cezerye) ile %13.40 (Siyah havuç ve antepfistıklı cezerye) arasında teşhis edilmiştir. Panelistlerin duyuşsal değerlendirmesi sonucunda en çok beğeniyi Turuncu havuç ve cevizli cezerye örneği aldığı ve bunu azalan sırayla Turuncu havuç ve antepfistıklı cezerye, Siyah havuç ve cevizli cezerye ve Siyah havuç ve antepfistıklı cezerye aldığı gözlenmiştir. Genel beğeni açısından görülüyor ki, turuncu havuçtan yapılan cezeryelerin siyah havuç cezeryelerine göre daha çok beğeni aldığı belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelime: Havuç, meyve çekirdekleri, renk, biyoaktif bileşen, antioksidan aktivite, fenolik bileşen, yağ asitleri, duyuşsal değerlendirme

**DETERMINATION OF PHYTOCHEMICAL COMPOSITION, ANTIOXIDANT
ACTIVITY, FATTY ACID PROFILE AND SENSORY PROPERTIES OF
“CEZERYE” SWEETS PRODUCED WITH BLACK AND ORANGE CARROTS
WITH WALNUT AND PISTACHIO ADDITIVES**

Abstract

Total carotenoid and flavonoid contents of Cezerye samples were determined between 3.04 µg/g (Cezerye with Black carrot and pistachio) and 9.04 µg/g (Cezerye with Orange carrot and pistachio) to 56.79 mg/100g (Cezerye with Orange carrot and Pistachio) and 792 mg/100g (Cezerye with Black carrot and pistachio), respectively. In addition, the total phenol content of cezerye has been reported to be between 49.82 mgGAE/100g (Cezerye with orange carrot and pistachio) and 436.61 mg/100g (cezerye with black carrot and walnut). Antioxidant activity values of cezeryes were measured between 2.96 mg/g (Cezerye with orange carrot and pistachio) and 41.63 mg/g (cezerye with black carrot and walnut). The catechin contents of Cezeryes were determined between 33.45 mg/100g (Cezerye with Orange Carrot and Pistachio) and 47.84 mg/100g (Cezerye with Black Carrot and Pistachio). The oleic and linoleic acid contents of the oils extracted from cezerye with different fruit kernel contents were detected between 16.98% (Cezerye with orange carrots and pistachios) and 66.70% (Cezerye with orange carrots and walnuts) to 15.20% (cezerye with black carrots and walnuts) and 58.81% (Cezerye with orange carrots and walnuts), respectively. The linolenic acid contents of Cezerye oils were found to be between 1.83% (Cezerye with orange carrots and walnuts) and 13.40% (Cezerye with black carrots and pistachios). As a result of the sensory evaluation of the panelists, it was observed that the Orange carrot and walnut cezerye sample was the most liked, followed by Orange carrot and pistachio cezerye, Black carrot and walnut cezerye and Black carrot and pistachio cezerye in descending order. In terms of general appreciation, it is seen that cezeryes made from orange carrots are more appreciated than black carrot cezeryes.

Keywords: Carrot, fruit seeds, color, bioactive component, antioxidant activity, phenolic component, fatty acids, sensory evaluation

Mg_xBi_y NANO-CLUSTER: A DFT STUDY OF STRUCTURAL AND ELECTRONIC PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

The structural and electronic properties of magnesium-bismuth Mg_xBi_y (x+y=5) ultra small nanoclusters were investigated by means of density functional theory in this study. The minimum energy structures and energy diagrams of the highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) and the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) were presented. With the addition of each atom, the geometric structure changed, and accordingly, there were changes in the electronic structures of each nanocluster.

With the increase of Mg atom in nanoclusters, the Mg-Mg bond length decreased and the cohesive energy increased. Thus, there is a stronger bonding in nanoclusters with higher Mg number. Weakly bound Mg nanoclusters formed stronger bound alloy nanoclusters with the addition of Bi. However, the strongly bound bare Bi nanoclusters were partially weakened by the addition of Mg. The HOMO-LUMO gap increased with the addition of Mg and Bi atoms to the MgBi dimer. This shows that the nanoclusters become more stable electronically with the increase of Mg and Bi.

Keywords: MgBi nanoclusters, geometric structure, electronic properties, HOMO-LUMO gap

KUADRATİK FORMDA İDEAL AKIŞKAN İÇEREN FRW EVRENİNİN LYRA TEORİDE İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada ideal akışkan madde topluluğu homojen ve izotropik Friedman-Robertson-Walker (FRW) uzay-zamanı için Lyra geometride irdelenmiştir. Oluşturulan modelin alan denklemlerinin çözümünde madde basıncı ile madde enerji yoğunluğu arasındaki ilişkiyi veren durum denkleminin (EOS) ve ayrıca yavaşlama parametresinden faydalanılmıştır. Durum denklemlerinden $p = \alpha \rho^2 - \alpha$ ifadesi kullanılarak ideal akışkan madde kuadratik formda varsayılmıştır. Ek olarak $q = -Kt + m - 1$ denklemi ile de yavaşlama parametresi t kozmik zamanın bir fonksiyonu olarak kabul edilmiştir. Burada α , K ve m keyfi sabitlerdir. Metrik potansiyelinin zamana bağlı ifade edilebilmesi için $K > 0$ ve $m \neq 0$ olması gerektiği görülmüştür. Bu koşullarda yavaşlama parametresi negatif değerde elde edilmektedir ki bu da hızlanarak genişleyen evren modelini ifade etmektedir. Bu sonuç son yıllarda yapılan çalışmalarda elde edilen ivmelenerek genişleyen evren modeli sonuçları ile tutarlılık göstermektedir. Ayrıca çözümler FRW evrenin κ eğrilik parametresinin farklı değerleri ($\kappa = -1, 0, 1$) için de elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen çözümler tartışma ve sonuç kısmında detaylı olarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: FRW Evreni, Lyra Teori, İdeal Akışkan, Kuadratik Form

$f(R,T)$ KÜTLEÇEKİM TEORİSİNDE MARDER EVRENİ ÇÖZÜMLERİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Einstein Genel Rölativite Teorisi (GR) ile temellendirilen ve alternatif gravitasyon teorilerinden olan $f(R,T)$ teoride Chaplygin gaz madde dağılımı irdelenmiştir. $f(R,T)$ kütle çekim teorisi üç farklı modelde önerilmiştir ve bu çalışmada $f(R,T) = R + 2\mu T$ modeli tercih edilmiştir. Bu ifadede R , T ve μ sırasıyla Ricci skaleri, enerji momentum tensörünün izi ve keyfi sabittir. Uzay-zaman geometrisi, homojen ve silindirik simetrik Marder yay elamanı ile ifade edilmiştir. Oluşturulan modelin alan denklemlerinin çözümlerinde iki yaklaşım kullanılmıştır. Bunlardan birincisi σ shear skalerinin θ genişleme parametresine oranının sabit kabul edilmesidir. Diğeri ise madde basıncı p ile toplam enerji yoğunluğu ρ arasındaki ilişkiyi veren $p = \alpha\rho - \frac{\beta}{\rho}$ durum denklemidir. Burada α ve β keyfi sabitlerdir. İdeal akışkan madde varlığında $f(R,T)$ teoride Marder uzay-zaman çözümleri sonucunda tüm parametreler kozmik zamanın birer fonksiyonu olarak elde edilmiştir ve bu çözümler son yıllarda yapılan çalışmalarla tutarlılık göstermektedir. Ayrıca $f(R,T)$ teoride elde edilen çözümler GR teoriye indirgenmiştir. Çözümlerin detaylı incelenmesi tartışma ve sonuç kısmında detaylıca irdelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: $f(R,T)$ Alternatif Gravitasyon Teorisi, Marder Evreni, İdeal Akışkan

TASK PLANNING CHALLENGES, CONTROL STRATEGIES AND ALGORITHMS IN SWARM MOBILE ROBOTS

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ABSTRACT

As it is known today, the ability of robots to perform tasks in swarms more effectively and successfully has increased the tendency for swarm mobile robots. However, these developments brought with them many problems. One of the foremost problems is task planning and coordination. Especially in task planning, there are many stages to be fulfilled and solutions are required for each stage. The search for solutions to these problems has led to the development of many control strategies, methods and algorithms. In this study, it is aimed to reveal the current problems in swarm mobile robots, control strategies and algorithms used in this field. Thus, it is aimed to shed light on what approaches to current problems and future studies.

Keywords : Task planning, swarm robots, mobil robots, robot control strategies

EVALUATION OF PHENOLIC PROFILE AND ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITIES IN *ACINOS ROTUNDIFOLIUS* BASED ON ULTRASONIC-ASSISTED EXTRACTION

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ABSTRACT

Plants are widely distributed natural resources that vary in different environmental and ecological conditions across the world. Phenolic compounds have been linked to a variety of biological functions, including antioxidant, antimicrobial, anticarcinogenic, anti-inflammatory, and the prevention of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and diseases related to oxidative stress. Although several extraction methods such as Soxhlet and infusion are used to extract phenolic compounds from plants, ultrasonic-assisted extraction (UAE) has recently emerged as an effective, quick, selective, simple, economical, and energy-saving procedure. Therefore, the present work aimed to identify phenolic compounds and evaluate the antioxidant capacities in *Acinos rotundifolius* extract obtained using the UAE method. The UAE method was used under optimized conditions as 80 kHz and 10 min. The phenolic compounds were identified by means of RP-HPLC-DAD system utilizing twenty-eight standards. In addition, DPPH[•], HO[•], NO[•], and O₂^{•-} scavenging capacities and metal chelating activity were examined to determine the antioxidant activity of the extract. According to the RP-HPLC-DAD results, the top three phenolic compounds in the extract obtained under optimized UAE conditions were epicatechin, chlorogenic acid, and eupatorin, and also the total amount of flavonoid>total amount of phenolic acid. In antioxidant assays, the IC₅₀ values for DPPH[•], HO[•], NO[•], and O₂^{•-} scavenging capacities and metal chelating activity were determined as 81.84±1.31 ppm, 19.06±1.17 ppm, 29.41±1.39 ppm, 81.94±2.60 ppm, and 36.22±1.37 ppm, respectively. These findings indicate that *A. rotundifolius* by using the UAE may be a potential source of phenolic compounds with biological significance.

Keywords: *Acinos rotundifolius*, antioxidant, flavonoid, phenolic acid, ultrasonic-assisted extraction

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A REVIEW ABOUT THE SADDLEPOINT APPROXIMATION IN STATISTICAL THEORY

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ÖZET

One of the most important assumptions in statistical theory and applications is that random variables (r.v) are independent and identically distributed (i.i.d). However, independent non-identically distributed (i.n.i.d) rv's and sum of them arise in many applied areas such as reliability analysis, operations research, quality control and genomics etc. The problem of deriving the distribution of the sum of i.n.i.d rv's plays an important role from theoretical and practical viewpoints. However, exact analytical solutions to this problem are complicated and cumbersome in practice. Therefore, there has been intensive interest in the saddlepoint approximation method which is straightforward to implement in statistical software programs for estimating the probability distribution of the sum of i.n.i.d r.v's in recent years. For example, Eisinga et. al (2013) discussed saddlepoint approximations to the distribution of the sum of i.n.i.d binomial r.v's. Furthermore, they examined the accuracy of the saddlepoint methods. Murakami (2014) performed a saddlepoint approximation for the distribution of the sum of i.n.i.d uniform r.v's. Nadarajah et. al. (2015) and Murakami (2015) derived a saddlepoint approximation for the distribution of the sum of i.n.i.d beta and gamma r.v.'s, respectively, see Daniels (1954) for further detailed information about the saddlepoint approximation in statistics.

In this study, we review the saddlepoint approximation used for the probability distribution of the sum of i.n.i.d r.v's and discuss the advantages and limitations of this method when compared with the normal approximation.

Keywords: Independent non-identically distributed, saddlepoint approximation, normal approximation, cumulant generating function.

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COMPARISON OF SHELL HOURGLASS FORMULATIONS ON HOLLOW PYRAMIDAL LATTICE STRUCTURE

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ABSTRACT

FEA is one of the operative simulations to detect the behavior of the models in engineering problems. In this study, shell properties with Q4, QBAT, and QEPH were compared on a lattice-based battery protection cover that was developed including a jelly roll battery model, and in the simulations, upper and bottom housings were modeled with shell elements. However, hollow pyramidal lattice struts were also modeled with shell elements due to having thin wall thickness.

While creating the shell element formulation, some parameters must be selected for the explicit FEA solver. The first of these is the 4-node shell element formulation. This parameter expresses shell element integration for quad elements. At this stage, reduced or fully integrated element selection can be made. An important criterion when choosing a shell element formulation is how to avoid the hourglass mode. The Belytschko-Tsay formulation can be used as the reduced element formulation, but there is a high risk of encountering the hourglass error in this modeling, which has a single integration point in the middle of the shell element. Hourglass error is not seen in fully integrated elements. However, in solutions made with fully integrated elements, the calculation time is longer. So reduced elements were used in the study.

The analysis model was built in order to simulate a falling object impact test. According to the analysis results of Q4, QBAT, and QEPH element formulation, the maximum displacement of the impactor object is 13.53 mm, 12.31 mm, and 12.27 mm respectively.

Keywords: Lattice Structure, Impact Simulation, Hourglass, Explicit Solution, Finite Element Model

KENTSEL DÖNÜŞÜM UYGULAMALARININ YASAL DAYANAKLARI

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ÖZET

Kentsel dönüşümün işlevini sistemli bir biçimde yerine getirebilmesi için sağlam hukuki temellere dayanması gerekmektedir. Ülkemizde kentsel dönüşüm projeleri tek bir hukuki dayanağa bağlı değildir. Kentsel dönüşüm kavramı ilk olarak kaçak yapılaşmaların önüne geçilebilmesi amacıyla uygulamaya konulmuş ve ilerleyen süreçte kentte sorunlu alanların giderilmesi adına imar affı ve gecekondu alanları başta olmak üzere pek çok yasal düzenleme ile gündeme gelmiştir. 1950-1980 yılları arası kırdan kente göç sonucu kaçak yapılaşma sorunu ortaya çıkmıştır. İmar mevzuatına aykırı olarak yapılan bu yapılar 775 Sayılı Gecekondu Kanunu ile meşrulaştırılmıştır. 1980’li yıllarda ıslah imar planları ve imar afları ile gecekondu alanlarında apartman biçiminde yapılaşmaya izin verilmiştir. Gecekondu alanlarının gerek fiziksel gerekse çevresel yönden eskimesi ve aynı zamanda meşrulaştırılmasıyla birlikte kentsel dönüşümüne konu olan alanlar haline gelmiştir. 1980’li yılların sonlarında ise ilk kentsel dönüşüm uygulaması Ankara’da Dikmen Vadisi ve Portakal Çiçeği Vadisi’nde uygulanmaya başlamıştır. 2000’li yıllarda ise kentsel dönüşümüne yönelik adımlar atılarak hukuki düzenlemeler yapılmış ve böylece kentsel dönüşüm uygulamaları yaygınlaşmaya başlanmıştır. 2004 yılında çıkarılan 5104 sayılı Kuzey Ankara Girişi Kentsel Dönüşüm Projesi Kanunu ilk kentsel dönüşüm yasası niteliğindedir. 2005 yılında ise 5393 sayılı Belediye Kanunu’nun 73. Maddesi ile kentsel dönüşüm konusunda yerel yönetimler görevlendirilmiştir. Aynı yıl içerisinde 5366 Sayılı Yıpranan Tarihi ve Kültürel Taşınmaz Varlık Yenilenerek Korunması ve Yaşatılarak Kullanılması Hakkında Kanun yürürlüğe girmiştir. Böylece yerel yönetimler tarihi dokularda yenileme yapabilme yetkisine sahip olmuştur. 2012 yılında 6306 sayılı Afet Riski Taşıyan Alanların Dönüştürülmesi Hakkında Kanun ile afet riski altındaki alanlarda güvenli ve sağlıklı yaşam alanı oluşturabilmek amacıyla yenileme, iyileştirme ve tasfiye uygulamalarının yapılmasına olanak sağlanmıştır. Sonraki süreçte ise kaçak yapılaşmalar devam etmiş ve imar barışı adı altında 7143 Sayılı Vergi ve Diğer Bazı Alacakların Yeniden Yapılandırılması ile Bazı Kanunlarda Değişiklik Yapılmasına İlişkin Kanun çıkarılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kentsel Dönüşüm, Yasal Dayanak, Riskli Yapı

11. ULUSAL KALKINMA PLANI'NDA KENTSEL DÖNÜŞÜMÜN YERİ

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ÖZET

Kentlerdeki düzensiz yapılaşma ve bu yapılaşmanın sebep olduğu sorunların çağdaş şehircilik ilkelerine göre yeniden yapılandırılması kentsel dönüşüm projeleriyle gündeme gelmiştir. Kentsel dönüşüm; imarsız ya da imar planına aykırı olarak yapılan yerlerin imar planına uygun hale getirilmesi şeklinde tanımlanabilir. Bu durumda kent gelişimini ekonomik, sosyal ve mekânsal boyutta yeniden ele alarak kentsel sorunlara neden olan alanların sağlıklı hale getirilmesi için yenileme, iyileştirme, yeniden yapılandırma ya da yıkıp yeniden yapma gibi projeler geliştirilmektedir. Ülkemizde ulusal kalkınma planlarındaki hedefler kentsel dönüşüm politikalarına yön vermektedir. Bu çalışmada, 11. Ulusal Kalkınma Planı'nın amaç, hedef, ilke ve politikaları kentsel dönüşüm başlığında analiz edilerek; planın öngörülleri tartışılmıştır. Afet tehlikesi altında olan riskli yapıların sağlıklı ve güvenli yaşama elverişli hale gelmesi amacıyla 11. Ulusal Kalkınma Planı'nda kentsel dönüşüme yönelik politika ve hedefler oluşturulmuştur. 11. Ulusal Kalkınma Planı kapsamında kentsel dönüşüm alanlarında yaşam kalitesinin yükseltilmesi ve kentlilik bilincinin geliştirilmesi temel amaç olmuştur. Bu amaç kapsamında kentsel dönüşüm alanlarında yatay mimari anlayışı, tarihi kent merkezlerinin kent kimliğini ön plana çıkararak yenilenmesi, insan odaklı tasarım, çok ölçütlü değerlendirme sistemi, kent içerisinde kalan sanayi sitelerinin dönüşümü, hak sahiplerinin kira yardımı ile desteklenmesi, İstanbul'da fay hattına yakın yerlerde kentsel dönüşümde önceliklendirilmesi ve bu dönüşümde afet ve acil durum toplanma alanlarının oluşturularak yapılması, afet risklerinin imar planı aşamasında gözetilmesi, kentsel dönüşüm çalışmalarında yerli ve yenilikçi kullanılması şeklinde politikalar geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: 11. Ulusal Kalkınma Planı, Kentsel Dönüşüm, Afet Tehlikesi

ZAMAN SERİSİ KÜMELEMESİ YOLUYLA İYİLEŞTİRİLMİŞ SU KAYNAĞINA KÜRESEL ERİŞİM EKSİKLİĞİNİN ANALİZ EDİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Temiz içme suyuna erişim, başta az gelişmiş ülkelerdekiler olmak üzere pek çok insanı etkileyen önemli bir konudur. Küresel gündemde bir öncelik olmasına rağmen, birçok kişi hala güvenli ve yeterli içme suyuna erişimden yoksundur. Birleşmiş Milletler'in (BM) Milenyum Kalkınma Hedefleri, güvenli içme suyuna ve temel sanitoryona sürdürülebilir erişimi olmayan insan sayısını yarı yarıya azaltmayı amaçlamıştır ve ilerleme kaydedilmiş olsa da daha fazla çalışma yapılması gerekmektedir. Zaman serisi kümeleme, zaman serisi verilerini analiz etmek için önemli bir yaklaşımdır ve meteoroloji, finans ve biyoloji bilimi de dahil olmak üzere çeşitli alanlarda kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışmada, Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO) ve Birleşmiş Milletler Çocuklara Yardım Fonu (UNICEF) Ortak İzleme Programı'ndan sağlanan veriler (2000-2020 yılları arası), iyileştirilmiş su kaynaklarına erişimi olmayan ülke bazında nüfus yüzdesinin zaman serisi kümelemesi için kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın sonuçları, veri kümesinin Davies-Bouldin skoruna göre 2 kümeye ayrılabilceğini göstermiştir. İki küme için hesaplanan Davies-Bouldin skoru 0.24'tür. Küme 1, iyileştirilmiş su kaynakları sağlama konusunda kötü performans gösteren 48 ülkeyi içermektedir. Küme 1'deki ülkeler 20 yıl içinde bu oranı sadece % 20 azaltabilmiştir ve bu ülkelerin kat etmesi gereken mesafe uzundur. Küme 2, nüfuslarına iyileştirilmiş su kaynakları sağlama konusunda doğal sınırdan (% 0'a yakın) olan 141 üyeye sahiptir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Davies-Bouldin skoru, TSclust, zaman serisi kümeleme.

ANALYZING GLOBAL LACK of ACCESS to IMPROVED WATER SOURCE THROUGH TIME SERIES CLUSTERING

ABSTRACT

The availability of safe drinking water for human is a critical concern that affects many people, particularly those in underdeveloped nations. Despite being a priority on the global agenda, many individuals still lack access to safe and sufficient drinking water. The Millennium

Development Goals of United Nations (UN) intended to minimize the number of people who do not have consistent access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation by half, and although progress has been made, more work is required. Time series clustering is an essential approach to analyzing time-series data and has been used in various domains, including meteorology, finance, and biological science. In this paper, the data provided from Joint Monitoring Programme of World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) (from 2000 to 2020) was used for time series clustering of population percentage in country based that do not have the access to improved water sources. The results of the study demonstrated that the dataset can be split to 2 clusters based on Davies-Bouldin score. The calculated Davies-Bouldin score for 2 clusters was 0.24. Cluster 1 include 48 countries that is performing bad at providing improved water sources. The countries in Cluster 1 can only reduce the percentage by 20 % in 20 years and there is still a long way to go for them. Cluster 2 has 141 members that is at the natural limit (close to 0 %) of providing improved water sources to their population.

Keywords: Davies-Bouldin score, time series clustering, TSclust.

DIVERSIFICATION STRATEGY OF CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES: BENEFITS AND RISKS

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ABSTRACT

Construction industry is generally accepted as risky and low profitable. This creates a highly competitive environment for construction companies. Therefore, strategic management becomes valuable to survive in such a business environment. Within the context of strategic management, different strategic perspectives and methods can be implemented to remain competitive. The diversification strategy is one of the strategies that construction companies usually prefer to enhance corporate performance and development. Motivations for a company to diversify can be to satisfy growth and corporate strategic objectives. Moreover, it can be seen as a necessity in a company's risk reduction performance, not just among construction companies, but in all industries. However, the literature on diversification focusing on the construction industry is scarce. Therefore, it can be considered as essential to examine this strategy in a detailed manner.

The aim of this study was to identify reasons, benefits, disadvantages, and potential risks of diversification strategy. In addition, a discussion was made on the requirements of a successful diversification in the construction industry. Construction companies may prefer to diversify regarding several reasons or benefits. This strategy was found to be beneficial to spread risk, increase profitability, create a regular cash flow, avoid certain customers/markets, expand geographically, and foster the market. Similarly, construction companies with poor performance diversify to find a way out, while well-performing ones diversify in order to improve their performance or operate in other industries as well. However, this strategy may also be very costly and create enormous pressure on senior managers. Moreover, the diversification strategy increases the amount of risk and uncertainty. This is because, managing the diversified companies may be more complex than undiversified ones. Especially, unrelated diversification may bring more risks than benefits. Consequently, construction companies should be aware of potential disadvantages and risks of the diversification strategy.

Key Words: Construction Company, Construction Industry, Diversification, Strategic Management.

İÇİ BOŞ ÇUBUK ELEMANLARLA MODELLENEN GİRİNTİLİ KAFES YAPILARIN GEOMETRİK PARAMETRELERİNİN ENERJİ EMİLİMİNE ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Kafes yapılar günümüzde biyomedikal, havacılık, otomotiv gibi pek çok alanda kullanılmaktadır. Biyomedikal sektöründe daha yüksek enerji emilimi sağlayıp yüksek dayanım sağlayan implantların üretiminde, havacılık sektöründe daha hafif ve daha dayanıklı yapıların üretiminde, otomotiv sektöründe çarpışma sırasında enerji emme kapasitesinin artırılması ve yolcu güvenliğinin sağlanmasında ve tekstil sektöründe ise kişiselleştirilebilir üretimlerin yapılmasında sıkça kullanılmaktadır.

Girintili kafes yapılar iç içe geçebilen yapıları sayesinde diğer türlere göre sağlayabildiği yüksek enerji emilimi ile ilgi odağı haline gelmiştir. Bu çalışmada içi boş çubuk elemanlarla modellenen girintili kafes yapıların geometrik parametrelerinin enerji emilimine etkisi incelenmiştir. Enerji emilimine etkisi olan geometrik parametreler arasında hücre boyutları, içi boş çubuk yapıların kalınlıkları, çubuklar arasındaki girinti açısı yer almaktadır. Çalışmada hücre boyutları sabit tutularak çubukların kalınlıklarının ve aralarındaki açının enerji emilimine etkisi incelenmiştir.

Enerji emiliminin önemli olduğu uygulamalarda girintili kafes yapıların kullanımı önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Enerji emilimini artırmak üzere yapılan analizler sonucunda çubuklar arası açı azaltıldığında ve kalınlık belirli bir noktaya kadar arttırıldığında enerji emiliminin kayda değer bir şekilde arttığı gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Girintili kafes yapı, Sonlu elemanlar analizi, Enerji emilimi

ISI DEĞİŞTİRİCİLERİNDE TÜRBÜLATÖR KULLANIMININ ISI TRANSFERİNE ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Türbülatorler, ısı değıştiricilerinde akışkanlara türbülans kazandırarak, yüzeyle olan temasın artırılması yoluyla ısı transferinin yükseltilmesi için kullanılmaktadır. Türbülatorler, yüksek verimlilik gerektiren alanlarda tercih edilmektedir. Akışkanlardan efektif ısı transferi sağlanması için maksimum temas yüzeyine sahip olunması gerekmektedir. Sisteme verilen enerjiden maksimum kazanç elde edilebilmesi ve maliyetlerin en aza indirilmesi için tercih edilen bu tür sistemlerin kullanımı sayesinde yüksek verimlilik oranlarına ulaşmak mümkün bir hale gelmektedir. Yapılması planlanan çalışmada ısı transferinin artırılması kapsamında eş merkezli dış ve iç borudan oluşan ısı değıştiricisinde iç boru içerisine türbülatorler yerleştirilmiştir. Isı değıştiricisinde dış boruya 98°C sıcaklığında buhar, iç boruya ise kompresör yardımıyla oda sıcaklığında hava akışı paralel, aynı yönlü bir şekilde uygulanmıştır. Deney düzeneğiyle ısı değıştiricisi iç borusu boş olduğunda, içerisinde 1 m uzunluğunda mil üzerine 15 cm adımlarla yerleştirilmiş silindirik türbülatorlerin yerleştirilmesi durumlarında ısı transferi performansı incelenmiştir. Isı değıştiricisi iç borusunun boş olması ile içerisinde silindirik türbülatorler kullanılması pozisyonları karşılaştırılarak kullanılan türbülatorlerin enerji verimliliğine katkısı incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Enerji verimliliği, ısı transferi, türbülator, ısı değıştiricisi.

EFFECT OF TURBULATOR DESIGN IN HEAT EXCHANGERS ON HEAT TRANSFER

ABSTRACT

Turbulator is used in heat exchangers to enhance heat transfer rates from the fluids by increasing the contact surfaces of the fluids by increasing the turbulence flow. More contact surfaces are necessary for effective heat transfer, particularly in applications requiring high productivity and capabilities. By using turbulators, the maximum energy gain can be achieved, leading to high efficiency rates and lower costs. In this study, within the scope of increasing the heat transfer, a turbulator is placed in the inner pipe of the concentric outer and inner pipe heat exchanger. In

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the heat exchanger, steam was applied to the outer tube at 98°C and air flow is applied in parallel and in the same direction to the inner tube at room temperature with the help of a compressor. The experimental setup includes cylindrical turbulators spaced at 15 cm intervals along a 1-meter-long shaft within the empty inner tube of the heat exchanger. The contribution of the cylindrical turbulator to the energy efficiency of the heat exchanger was investigated.

Keywords : Energy efficiency, heat transfer, turbulator, heat exchanger.

INVESTIGATION OF MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSES AND VARIOUS FASTNESS TESTS ON REACTIVE DYEING METHOD WITH SOME NATURAL DYESTUFFS OF SOME CELLULOSIC BASED NATURAL YARNS

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ABSTRACT

This natural yarn dyeing experimental study was focused on the importance of natural dyestuffs, their biocompatible, ecological, environmental benefits and trends in recent years have been mentioned. The effects of reactive dyeing process-based experimental results for various fastness tests on various natural fibers such as enset, jute and linen with natural dyestuffs or mordant chemicals such as sumac, turmeric and henna were observed. Chemical structures of cellulosic based natural fibers were presented. After dyeing, morphological analyzes were conducted with optical microscope and various fastness values were also examined. When examined morphologically that all cellulosic based yarns were dyed properly and some auxiliary chemicals in the dyeing recipe had effects and had a promising future for industrial applications. As results of various fastness tests that all used natural dyestuffs can dye, dye in various colors and the dyeing recipe was correct (according to the desired color tone). In the color fastness test results that turmeric and henna natural dyestuffs were bad - medium (2/3) for all celulosic based natural yarns. It was also bad (2) for linen, bad - medium (2/3) for jute and medium (3) for enset with sumac natural dyestuffs. It didn't include any auxiliary chemicals. Whereas, the washing fastness test was observed that it was bad (2) in the natural dyestuffs of sumac and henna for all celulosic based natural yarns. It was also bad - moderate (2/3) in the natural dyestuff of turmeric for all celulosic based natural yarns. Finally, the daylight (D65) test that there had no significant color changes was observed in the colors for all cellulosic yarns. (Time dependent).

Key words: Natural fibers, Dyeing process, Various fastness tests

OPTIMAL CONTROL STRATEGIES FOR SPEED CONTROL OF PERMANENT-MAGNET SYNCHRONOUS MOTOR DRIVES

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Abstract:

The permanent magnet synchronous motor (PMSM) is very useful in many applications. Vector control of PMSM is popular kind of its control. In this paper, at first an optimal vector control for PMSM is designed and then results are compared with conventional vector control. Then, it is assumed that the measurements are noisy and linear quadratic Gaussian (LQG) methodology is used to filter the noises. The results of noisy optimal vector control and filtered optimal vector control are compared to each other. Nonlinearity of PMSM and existence of inverter in its control circuit caused that the system is nonlinear and time-variant. With deriving average model, the system is changed to nonlinear time-invariant and then the nonlinear system is converted to linear system by linearization of model around average values. This model is used to optimize vector control then two optimal vector controls are compared to each other. Simulation results show that the performance and robustness to noise of the control system has been highly improved.

Keywords: Kalman filter, Linear quadratic Gaussian (LQG), Linear quadratic regulator (LQR), Permanent-Magnet synchronous motor (PMSM).

NSGA BASED OPTIMAL VOLT / VAR CONTROL IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WITH DISPERSED GENERATION

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Abstract:

In this paper, a method based on Non-Dominated Sorting Genetic Algorithm (NSGA) has been presented for the Volt / Var control in power distribution systems with dispersed generation (DG). Genetic algorithm approach is used due to its broad applicability, ease of use and high accuracy. The proposed method is better suited for volt/var control problems. A multi-objective optimization problem has been formulated for the volt/var control of the distribution system. The non-dominated sorting genetic algorithm based method proposed in this paper, alleviates the problem of tuning the weighting factors required in solving the multi-objective volt/var control optimization problems. Based on the simulation studies carried out on the distribution system, the proposed scheme has been found to be simple, accurate and easy to apply to solve the multiobjective volt/var control optimization problem of the distribution system with dispersed generation.

Keywords: Dispersed Generation, Distribution System, Non-Dominated Sorting Genetic Algorithm, Voltage / Reactive power control.

SIGNATURE RECOGNITION USING CONJUGATE GRADIENT NEURAL NETWORKS

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Abstract:

There are two common methodologies to verify signatures: the functional approach and the parametric approach. This paper presents a new approach for dynamic handwritten signature verification (HSV) using the Neural Network with verification by the Conjugate Gradient Neural Network (NN). It is yet another avenue in the approach to HSV that is found to produce excellent results when compared with other methods of dynamic. Experimental results show the system is insensitive to the order of base-classifiers and gets a high verification ratio.

Keywords: Signature Verification, MATLAB Software, Conjugate Gradient, Segmentation, Skilled Forgery, and Genuine.

SPECTRAL ENTROPY EMPLOYMENT IN SPEECH ENHANCEMENT BASED ON WAVELET PACKET

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Abstract:

In this work, we are interested in developing a speech denoising tool by using a discrete wavelet packet transform (DWPT). This speech denoising tool will be employed for applications of recognition, coding and synthesis. For noise reduction, instead of applying the classical thresholding technique, some wavelet packet nodes are set to zero and the others are thresholded. To estimate the non stationary noise level, we employ the spectral entropy. A comparison of our proposed technique to classical denoising methods based on thresholding and spectral subtraction is made in order to evaluate our approach. The experimental implementation uses speech signals corrupted by two sorts of noise, white and Volvo noises. The obtained results from listening tests show that our proposed technique is better than spectral subtraction. The obtained results from SNR computation show the superiority of our technique when compared to the classical thresholding method using the modified hard thresholding function based on u-law algorithm.

Keywords: Enhancement, spectral subtraction, SNR, discrete wavelet packet transform, spectral entropy Histogram

STUDY AND ENHANCEMENT OF FLASH EVAPORATION DESALINATION UTILIZING THE OCEAN THERMOCLINE AND DISCHARGED HEAT

Sami Mutair, Yasuyuki Ikegami

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Abstract:

This paper reports on the results of experimental investigations of flash evaporation from superheated jet issues vertically upward from a round straight nozzle of 81.3 mm diameter. For the investigated range of jet superheat degree and velocity, it was shown that flash evaporation enhances with initial temperature increase. Due to the increase of jet inertia and subsequently the delay of jet shattering, increase of jet velocity was found to result in increase of evaporation "delay period". An empirical equation predicts the jet evaporation completion height was developed, this equation is thought to be useful in designing the flash evaporation chamber. In attempts for enhancement of flash evaporation, use of steel wire mesh located at short distance downstream was found effective with no consequent pressure drop.

Keywords: Enhancement; Flash Evaporation; OTEC; superheated jet

INTRODUCING AN IMAGE PROCESSING BASE IDEA FOR OUTDOOR CHILDREN CARING

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Researchers Club of Arak Islamic Azad University

Abstract:

In this paper application of artificial intelligence for baby and children caring is studied. Then a new idea for injury prevention and safety announcement is presented by using digital image processing. The paper presents the structure of the proposed system. The system determines the possibility of the dangers for children and babies in yards, gardens and swimming pools or etc. In the presented idea, multi camera System is used and receiver videos are processed to find the hazardous areas then the entrance of children and babies in the determined hazardous areas are analyzed. In this condition the system does the programmed action capture, produce alarm or tone or send message.

Keywords: Baby and children Care and Nursing, Intelligent Control Systems for Nursing, Electronic Care and Nursing, Dangers and safety for children and babies, Motion detection, Expert danger alarm systems.

DEVICE DISCOVER: A COMPONENT FOR NETWORK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM USING SIMPLE NETWORK MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL

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Abstract:

Virtually all existing networked system management tools use a Manager/Agent paradigm. That is, distributed agents are deployed on managed devices to collect local information and report it back to some management unit. Even those that use standard protocols such as SNMP fall into this model. Using standard protocol has the advantage of interoperability among devices from different vendors. However, it may not be able to provide customized information that is of interest to satisfy specific management needs. In this dissertation work, different approaches are used to collect information regarding the devices attached to a Local Area Network. An SNMP aware application is being developed that will manage the discovery procedure and will be used as data collector.

Keywords: ICMP Scanner, Network Discovery, NetworkManagement, SNMP Scanner.

THEMATIC ROLE EXTRACTION USING SHALLOW PARSING

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Abstract:

Extracting thematic (semantic) roles is one of the major steps in representing text meaning. It refers to finding the semantic relations between a predicate and syntactic constituents in a sentence. In this paper we present a rule-based approach to extract semantic roles from Persian sentences. The system exploits a twophase architecture to (1) identify the arguments and (2) label them for each predicate. For the first phase we developed a rule based shallow parser to chunk Persian sentences and for the second phase we developed a knowledge-based system to assign 16 selected thematic roles to the chunks. The experimental results of testing each phase are shown at the end of the paper.

Keywords: Natural Language Processing, Semantic RoleLabeling, Shallow parsing, Thematic Roles.

INTRODUCING AN IMAGE PROCESSING BASE IDEA FOR OUTDOOR CHILDREN CARING

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Club of Arak Islamic Azad University

Abstract:

In this paper application of artificial intelligence for baby and children caring is studied. Then a new idea for injury prevention and safety announcement is presented by using digital image processing. The paper presents the structure of the proposed system. The system determines the possibility of the dangers for children and babies in yards, gardens and swimming pools or etc. In the presented idea, multi camera System is used and receiver videos are processed to find the hazardous areas then the entrance of children and babies in the determined hazardous areas are analyzed. In this condition the system does the programmed action capture, produce alarm or tone or send message.

Keywords: Baby and children Care and Nursing, Intelligent Control Systems for Nursing, Electronic Care and Nursing, Dangers and safety for children and babies, Motion detection, Expert danger alarm systems.

PSO-BASED PLANNING OF DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS WITH DISTRIBUTED GENERATIONS

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Industrial Engineering Department, Amirkabir University of Technology, Tehran, Iran

Abstract:

This paper presents a multi-objective formulation for optimal siting and sizing of distributed generation (DG) resources in distribution systems in order to minimize the cost of power losses and energy not supplied. The implemented technique is based on particle swarm optimization (PSO) and weight method that employed to obtain the best compromise between these costs. Simulation results on 33-bus distribution test system are presented to demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed procedure.

Keywords: Distributed generation, distribution networks, particle swarm optimization, reliability, weight method

THREE-PHASE HIGH FREQUENCY AC CONVERSION CIRCUIT WITH DUAL MODE PWM/PDM CONTROL STRATEGY FOR HIGH POWER IH APPLICATIONS

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Abstract:

This paper presents a novel three-phase utility frequency to high frequency soft switching power conversion circuit with dual mode pulse width modulation and pulse density modulation for high power induction heating applications as melting of steel and non ferrous metals, annealing of metals, surface hardening of steel and cast iron work pieces and hot water producers, steamers and super heated steamers. This high frequency power conversion circuit can operate from three-phase systems to produce high current for high power induction heating applications under the principles of ZVS and it can regulate its ac output power from the rated value to a low power level. A dual mode modulation control scheme based on high frequency PWM in synchronization with the utility frequency positive and negative half cycles for the proposed high frequency conversion circuit and utility frequency pulse density modulation is produced to extend its soft switching operating range for wide ac output power regulation. A dual packs heat exchanger assembly is designed to be used in consumer and industrial fluid pipeline systems and it is proved to be suitable for the hot water, steam and super heated steam producers. Experiment and simulation results are given in this paper to verify the operation principles of the proposed ac conversion circuit and to evaluate its power regulation and conversion efficiency. Also, the paper presents a mutual coupling model of the induction heating load instead of equivalent transformer circuit model.

Keywords: Induction heating, three-phase, conversion circuit, pulse width modulation, pulse density modulation, high frequency, soft switching.

A NEW MAXIMUM POWER POINT TRACKING FOR PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS

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Abstract:

In this paper a new maximum power point tracking algorithm for photovoltaic arrays is proposed. The algorithm detects the maximum power point of the PV. The computed maximum power is used as a reference value (set point) of the control system. ON/OFF power controller with hysteresis band is used to control the operation of a Buck chopper such that the PV module always operates at its maximum power computed from the MPPT algorithm. The major difference between the proposed algorithm and other techniques is that the proposed algorithm is used to control directly the power drawn from the PV. The proposed MPPT has several advantages: simplicity, high convergence speed, and independent on PV array characteristics. The algorithm is tested under various operating conditions. The obtained results have proven that the MPP is tracked even under sudden change of irradiation level.

Keywords: Photovoltaic, maximum power point tracking, MPPT.

IMPULSE RESPONSE SHORTENING FOR DISCRETE MULTITONE TRANSCEIVERS USING CONVEX OPTIMIZATION APPROACH

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Abstract:

In this paper we propose a new criterion for solving the problem of channel shortening in multi-carrier systems. In a discrete multitone receiver, a time-domain equalizer (TEQ) reduces intersymbol interference (ISI) by shortening the effective duration of the channel impulse response. Minimum mean square error (MMSE) method for TEQ does not give satisfactory results. In [1] a new criterion for partially equalizing severe ISI channels to reduce the cyclic prefix overhead of the discrete multitone transceiver (DMT), assuming a fixed transmission bandwidth, is introduced. Due to specific constrained (unit norm constraint on the target impulse response (TIR)) in their method, the freedom to choose optimum vector (TIR) is reduced. Better results can be obtained by avoiding the unit norm constraint on the target impulse response (TIR). In this paper we change the cost function proposed in [1] to the cost function of determining the maximum of a determinant subject to linear matrix inequality (LMI) and quadratic constraint and solve the resulting optimization problem. Usefulness of the proposed method is shown with the help of simulations.

Keywords: Equalizer, target impulse response, convex optimization, matrix inequality.

HYBRID ASSOCIATION CONTROL SCHEME AND LOAD BALANCING IN WIRELESS LANS

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Abstract:

This paper presents a hybrid association control scheme that can maintain load balancing among access points in the wireless LANs and can satisfy the quality of service requirements of the multimedia traffic applications. The proposed model is mathematically described as a linear programming model. Simulation study and analysis were conducted in order to demonstrate the performance of the proposed hybrid load balancing and association control scheme. Simulation results shows that the proposed scheme outperforms the other schemes in term of the percentage of blocking and the quality of the data transfer rate providing to the multimedia and real-time applications.

Keywords: Association control, Load balancing, Wireless LANs

ESTIMATION OF BROADCAST PROBABILITY IN WIRELESS ADHOC NETWORKS

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Abstract:

Most routing protocols (DSR, AODV etc.) that have been designed for wireless adhoc networks incorporate the broadcasting operation in their route discovery scheme. Probabilistic broadcasting techniques have been developed to optimize the broadcast operation which is otherwise very expensive in terms of the redundancy and the traffic it generates. In this paper we have explored percolation theory to gain a different perspective on probabilistic broadcasting schemes which have been actively researched in the recent years. This theory has helped us estimate the value of broadcast probability in a wireless adhoc network as a function of the size of the network. We also show that, operating at those optimal values of broadcast probability there is at least 25-30% reduction in packet regeneration during successful broadcasting.

Keywords: Crossover length, Percolation, Probabilistic broadcast, Wireless adhoc networks

THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF CAPACITIES IN DYNAMIC SPATIAL MULTIPLEXING MIMO SYSTEMS

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Abstract:

In this paper, we investigate the study of techniques for scheduling users for resource allocation in the case of multiple input and multiple output (MIMO) packet transmission systems. In these systems, transmit antennas are assigned to one user or dynamically to different users using spatial multiplexing. The allocation of all transmit antennas to one user cannot take full advantages of multi-user diversity. Therefore, we developed the case when resources are allocated dynamically. At each time slot users have to feed back their channel information on an uplink feedback channel. Channel information considered available in the schedulers is the zero forcing (ZF) post detection signal to interference plus noise ratio. Our analysis study concerns the round robin and the opportunistic schemes. In this paper, we present an overview and a complete capacity analysis of these schemes. The main results in our study are to give an analytical form of system capacity using the ZF receiver at the user terminal. Simulations have been carried out to validate all proposed analytical solutions and to compare the performance of these schemes.

Keywords: MIMO, scheduling, ZF receiver, spatial multiplexing, round robin scheduling, opportunistic.

FIBER OPTIC SENSORS

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Abstract:

Fiber optic sensor technology offers the possibility of sensing different parameters like strain, temperature, pressure in harsh environment and remote locations. these kinds of sensors modulates some features of the light wave in an optical fiber such an intensity and phase or use optical fiber as a medium for transmitting the measurement information. The advantages of fiber optic sensors in contrast to conventional electrical ones make them popular in different applications and now a day they consider as a key component in improving industrial processes, quality control systems, medical diagnostics, and preventing and controlling general process abnormalities. This paper is an introduction to fiber optic sensor technology and some of the applications that make this branch of optic technology, which is still in its early infancy, an interesting field.

Keywords: Fiber optic sensors, distributed sensors, sensorapplication, crack sensor.

**INHIBITION KINETIC DETERMINATION OF TRACE AMOUNTS OF
RUTHENIUM(III) BY THE SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC METHOD WITH
RHODAMINE B IN MICELLAR MEDIUM**

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Abstract:

A new, simple and highly sensitive kinetic spectrophotometric method was developed for the determination of trace amounts of Ru(III) in the range of 0.06-20 ng/ml. The method is based on the inhibitory effect of ruthenium(III) on the oxidation of Rhodamine B by bromate in acidic and micellar medium. The reaction was monitored spectrophotometrically by measuring the decreasing in absorbance of Rhodamine B at 554 nm with a fixed time method. The limit of detection is 0.04 ng/ml Ru(III). The relative standard deviation of 5 and 10 ng/ml Ru(III) was 2.3 and 2.7 %, respectively. The method was applied to the determination of ruthenium in real water samples

Keywords: Ruthenium ;Inhibitory; Rhodamine B; bromate

SEX DIFFERENCES IN THYROID GLAND STRUCTURE OF RABBITS

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Abstract:

The aim of the present investigation was to compare sex differences in thyroid gland structure of rabbits. Five adult male and five adult female (3.1-3.5 kg body weight) New Zealand white rabbits were used in the experiment. Results showed that at light microscopic level, there was no sex difference in microscopic appearance of the thyroid glands. At electron microscopic level, however, the mitochondria and the microvilli of the follicular cells are more numerous and the Golgi complex is also more extensive in male rabbits in comparison to females. Results obtained from micrometric measurements showed that the volume density of the follicles is higher in males than in females, but the differences are not statistically significant. The volume density of epithelium and the height of follicular cells are significantly greater in males than in females and reverse is true about the volume density of interstitium ($p < 0.05$). The volume density of colloid is also greater in females (66 ± 6) than in males (60 ± 7) but the differences are not statistically significant. It was concluded that sex has limited effects on histomorphometric properties of thyroid gland in rabbits.

Keywords: Rabbit, Thyroid Gland, Sex difference, Electron microscope

OLIVE LEAVES EXTRACT RESTORED THE ANTIOXIDANT PERTURBATIONS IN RED BLOOD CELLS HEMOLYSATE IN STREPTOZOTOCIN INDUCED DIABETIC RATS

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Kadry M sadek, Damanhour Univesity, Faculty of Veterinary medicine , Department of
Biochemictry, Egypt

Abstract:

Oxidative stress and overwhelming free radicals associated with diabetes mellitus are likely to be linked with development of certain complication such as retinopathy, nephropathy and neuropathy. Treatment of diabetic subjects with antioxidant may be of advantage in attenuating these complications. Olive leaf (*Olea europaea*), has been endowed with many beneficial and health promoting properties mostly linked to its antioxidant activity. This study aimed to evaluate the significance of supplementation of Olive leaves extract (OLE) in reducing oxidative stress, hyperglycemia and hyperlipidemia in Sterptozotocin (STZ)- induced diabetic rats. After induction of diabetes, a significant rise in plasma glucose, lipid profiles except High density lipoproteincholesterol (HDLc), malondialdehyde (MDA) and significant decrease of plasma insulin, HDLc and Plasma reduced glutathione GSH as well as alteration in enzymatic antioxidants was observed in all diabetic animals. During treatment of diabetic rats with 0.5g/kg body weight of Olive leaves extract (OLE) the levels of plasma (MDA) ,(GSH), insulin, lipid profiles along with blood glucose and erythrocyte enzymatic antioxidant enzymes were significantly restored to establish values that were not different from normal control rats. Untreated diabetic rats on the other hand demonstrated persistent alterations in the oxidative stress marker (MDA), blood glucose, insulin, lipid profiles and the antioxidant parameters. These results demonstrate that OLE may be of advantage in inhibiting hyperglycemia, hyperlipidemia and oxidative stress induced by diabetes and suggest that administration of OLE may be helpful in the prevention or at least reduced of diabetic complications associated with oxidative stress.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus, olive leaves, oxidative stress, red blood cells

EFFECTS OF BEAK TRIMMING ON BEHAVIOR AND AGONISTIC ACTIVITY OF THAI NATIVE PULLETS RAISED IN FLOOR PENS

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Abstract:

The effect of beak trimming on behavior of two strains of Thai native pullets kept in floor pens was studied. Six general activities (standing, crouching, moving, comforting, roosting, and nesting), 6 beak related activities (preening, feeding, drinking, pecking at inedible object, feather pecking, and litter pecking), and 4 agonistic activities (head pecking, threatening, avoiding, and fighting) were measured twice a for 15 consecutive days, started when the pullets were 19 wk old. It was found that beak trimmed pullets drank more frequent ($P<.01$) but fed less frequent ($P<.05$) and show lower number of avoiding acts ($P<.01$) than intact pullets. Beak trimmed pullets showed all kind of agonistic activities less ($P<.05$). Genetic effect was found significant ($P<.01$) for drinking, nesting, and agonistic activities. Genetic by beak trimming interaction was found only for avoiding behavior ($P<.01$).

Keywords: Agonistic Behavior, Beak Trimming, Behavior, Thai Native Pullet

CHANGES IN BEHAVIOR AND LEARNING ABILITY OF RATS INTOXICATED WITH LEAD

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Abstract:

Measuring the effect of perinatal lead exposure on learning ability of offspring is considered as a sensitive and selective index for providing an early marker for central nervous system damage produced by this toxic metal. A total of 35 Sprague-Dawley adult rats were used to investigate the effect of lead acetate toxicity on behavioral patterns of adult female rats and learning ability of offspring. Rats were allotted into 4 groups, group one received 1g/l lead acetate (n=10), group two received 1.5g/l lead acetate (n=10), group three received 2g/l lead acetate in drinking water (n=10) and control group did not receive lead acetate (n=5) from 8th day of pregnancy till weaning of pups.

The obtained results revealed a dose dependent increase in the feeding time, drinking frequency, licking frequency, scratching frequency, licking litters, nest building and retrieving frequencies, while standing time increased significantly in rats treated with 1.5g/l lead acetate than other treated groups and control, on contrary lying time decreased gradually in a dose dependent manner. Moreover, movement activities were higher in rats treated with 1g/l lead acetate than other treated groups and control. Furthermore, time spent in closed arms was significantly lower in rats given 2g/l lead acetate than other treated groups, while, they spent significantly much time spent in open arms than other treated groups which could be attributed to occurrence of adaptation. Furthermore, number of entries in open arms was dose dependent. However, the ratio between open/closed arms revealed a significant decrease in rats treated with 2g/l lead acetate than control group.

Keywords: Lead toxicity, rats, learning ability, behavior.

**THE EFFECTS OF GARLIC OIL (*ALLIUM SATIVA*), TURMERIC POWDER
(*CURCUMA LONGA LINN*) AND MONENSIN ON TOTAL APPARENT
DIGESTIBILITY OF NUTRIENTS IN BALOOCHI LAMBS**

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Abstract:

The objective of this study was to determine the effects of garlic oil (*Allium sativa*), turmeric powder (*Curcuma longa* Linn) and Monensin on Total apparent digestibility of nutrients in Baloochi lambs. The experiment was designed as a 4 x 4 Latin square using 4 ruminally baloochi lambs with 4 treatments in four 28-d periods. Treatments were control (no additive), garlic oil (0. 4 g/d), monensin (0. 2 g/d) and turmeric powder (20 g/d). Total apparent digestibility's (% of intake) of organic matter (OM), dry matter (DM), crud protein (CP), ether extract (EE), non fiber carbohydrate (NFC), acid detergent fiber (ADF) and neutral detergent fiber (NDF) in the total tract were not influenced by addition of either additives.

Keywords: apparent digestibility, essential oil, garlic oil, monensin, turmeric

TUBERCULIN, TETANUS IMMUNOGLOBULIN AND DPT VACCINE AS AN AVIAN IN VIVO T- LYMPHOCYTE MITOGENS

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Abstract:

The avian phytohaemagglutinin skin test is being proved as an in vivo system for the evaluation an avian in vivo T cell mitogenicity. The test system was one week old Gallus domesticus broiler Chickens. Five replicates were done for each of the whole, 1:10 dilutions of each of 0.05 IU tuberculin, tetanus immunoglobulin and DPT vaccine as test materials. The evaluation parameters were the skin indurations and lymphoblast percentages in bone marrow lymphocytes. Tuberculin indurations were 2.06 and 1.26mm for 0.05 IU respectively while lymphoblast percent were 0.234 and 0.1 accordingly. The skin indurations of 135mg/ml and 1.35mg/ml tetanus immunoglobulin were 4.86 and 3.96mm while lymphoblast percentages were 0.3 and 0.14 respectively. The whole DPT and 1:10 concentration were with 4.5 and 3.2mm while their lymphoblast percentages were 0.28 and 0.12 accordingly. Thus the mitogenicity of the test materials was of dependant type.

Keywords: DPT, Mitogenicity, Tetenus, immunoglobulin, Tubercular.

EFFECT OF POLARIZATION AND COHERENCE OF OPTICAL RADIATION ON STURGEON SPERM MOTILITY

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Abstract:

This work contains information about the influence low-level optical irradiation on sperm motility of sturgeon fish. On the basis of given and earlier received data the following conclusion has been made. Among the photophysical processes of a resonant and not resonant nature (oriented action of light; action of gradient forces; dipole-dipole interaction; termooptical processes), which are capable to cause the photobiological effects depended on such laserspecific characteristics as polarization and coherency, determining influence belongs to oriented action of light and dipole-dipole interactions among the processes studied in the present work.

Keywords: sturgeon, aquaculture, fish sperm, laser, optical irradiation, sperm motility

THE IMPACT OF COPPER AND ZINC DEFICIENCY ON MILK PRODUCTION PERFORMANCES OF INTENSIVELY GRAZED DAIRY COWS ON THE NORTH- EAST OF ROMANIA

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Abstract:

The influence of copper and zinc supplements on milk production performances and health indicators was tested in a 20- week feeding trial, with 40 Holstein-Friesian lactating cows, divided in four groups (copper, zinc, copper-zinc and control). Correlations of the Cu and Zn plasma values with some animal performance criteria of health (body condition score and somatic cell counts) and production (milk yield, peak milk yield, fat and crude protein content) were done. During the 140 days of the experiment, the two added minerals caused a statistically significant increase ($p < 0.05$) of their plasma values after the peak of the cows' lactations. It was also observed that subjects that have received copper and zinc supplements had the lowest number of somatic cell counts in milk. The Pearson correlation test showed a positive correlation ($p = 0.007$, $r = + 0.851$) between the plasma Zn and the milk production. The improvement of the nutritional status improved the milk production performances of the cows as well as their health performances.

Keywords: Copper, dairy cows, health, milk production, zinc

BREAST SKIN-LINE ESTIMATION AND BREAST SEGMENTATION IN MAMMOGRAMS USING FAST-MARCHING METHOD

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Abstract:

Breast skin-line estimation and breast segmentation is an important pre-process in mammogram image processing and computer-aided diagnosis of breast cancer. Limiting the area to be processed into a specific target region in an image would increase the accuracy and efficiency of processing algorithms. In this paper we are presenting a new algorithm for estimating skin-line and breast segmentation using fast marching algorithm. Fast marching is a partial-differential equation based numerical technique to track evolution of interfaces. We have introduced some modifications to the traditional fast marching method, specifically to improve the accuracy of skin-line estimation and breast tissue segmentation. Proposed modifications ensure that the evolving front stops near the desired boundary. We have evaluated the performance of the algorithm by using 100 mammogram images taken from mini-MIAS database. The results obtained from the experimental evaluation indicate that this algorithm explains 98.6% of the ground truth breast region and accuracy of the segmentation is 99.1%. Also this algorithm is capable of partially-extracting nipple when it is available in the profile.

Keywords: Mammogram, fast marching method, mathematical morphology.

SCATTERER DENSITY IN EDGE AND COHERENCE ENHANCING NONLINEAR ANISOTROPIC DIFFUSION FOR MEDICAL ULTRASOUND SPECKLE REDUCTION

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Abstract:

This paper proposes new enhancement models to the methods of nonlinear anisotropic diffusion to greatly reduce speckle and preserve image features in medical ultrasound images. By incorporating local physical characteristics of the image, in this case scatterer density, in addition to the gradient, into existing tensorbased image diffusion methods, we were able to greatly improve the performance of the existing filtering methods, namely edge enhancing (EE) and coherence enhancing (CE) diffusion. The new enhancement methods were tested using various ultrasound images, including phantom and some clinical images, to determine the amount of speckle reduction, edge, and coherence enhancements. Scatterer density weighted nonlinear anisotropic diffusion (SDWNAD) for ultrasound images consistently outperformed its traditional tensor-based counterparts that use gradient only to weight the diffusivity function. SDWNAD is shown to greatly reduce speckle noise while preserving image features as edges, orientation coherence, and scatterer density. SDWNAD superior performances over nonlinear coherent diffusion (NCD), speckle reducing anisotropic diffusion (SRAD), adaptive weighted median filter (AWMF), wavelet shrinkage (WS), and wavelet shrinkage with contrast enhancement (WSCE), make these methods ideal preprocessing steps for automatic segmentation in ultrasound imaging.

Keywords: Nonlinear anisotropic diffusion, ultrasound imaging, speckle reduction, scatterer density estimation, edge based enhancement, coherence enhancement.

T-WAVE DETECTION BASED ON AN ADJUSTED WAVELET TRANSFORM MODULUS MAXIMA

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Abstract:

The method described in this paper deals with the problems of T-wave detection in an ECG. Determining the position of a T-wave is complicated due to the low amplitude, the ambiguous and changing form of the complex. A wavelet transform approach handles these complications therefore a method based on this concept was developed. In this way we developed a detection method that is able to detect T-waves with a sensitivity of 93% and a correct-detection ratio of 93% even with a serious amount of baseline drift and noise.

Keywords: ECG, Modulus Maxima Wavelet Transform, Performance, T-wave detection

BRIDGING THE MENTAL GAP BETWEEN CONVOLUTION APPROACH AND COMPARTMENTAL MODELING IN FUNCTIONAL IMAGING: TYPICAL EMBEDDING OF AN OPEN TWO-COMPARTMENT MODEL INTO THE SYSTEMS THEORY APPROACH OF INDICATOR DILUTION THEORY

Gesine Hellwig

Research campus Neuherberg near Munich, this investigation was supported in part by the German Cancer Aid (Deutsche Krebshilfe) under grant number 70–2323 and by the Helmholtz Society Strategy Fund

Abstract:

Functional imaging procedures for the non-invasive assessment of tissue microcirculation are highly requested, but require a mathematical approach describing the trans- and intercapillary passage of tracer particles. Up to now, two theoretical, for the moment different concepts have been established for tracer kinetic modeling of contrast agent transport in tissues: pharmacokinetic compartment models, which are usually written as coupled differential equations, and the indicator dilution theory, which can be generalized in accordance with the theory of linear time-invariant (LTI) systems by using a convolution approach. Based on mathematical considerations, it can be shown that also in the case of an open two-compartment model well-known from functional imaging, the concentration-time course in tissue is given by a convolution, which allows a separation of the arterial input function from a system function being the impulse response function, summarizing the available information on tissue microcirculation. Due to this reason, it is possible to integrate the open two-compartment model into the system-theoretic concept of indicator dilution theory (IDT) and thus results known from IDT remain valid for the compartment approach. According to the long number of applications of compartmental analysis, even for a more general context similar solutions of the so-called forward problem can already be found in the extensively available appropriate literature of the seventies and early eighties. Nevertheless, to this day, within the field of biomedical imaging – not from the mathematical point of view – there seems to be a trench between both approaches, which the author would like to get over by exemplary analysis of the well-known model.

Keywords: Functional imaging, Tracer kinetic modeling, LTI system, Indicator dilution theory / convolution approach, Two-Compartment model.

ANALYSIS OF MEDICAL DATA USING DATA MINING AND FORMAL CONCEPT ANALYSIS

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Abstract:

This paper focuses on analyzing medical diagnostic data using classification rules in data mining and context reduction in formal concept analysis. It helps in finding redundancies among the various medical examination tests used in diagnosis of a disease. Classification rules have been derived from positive and negative association rules using the Concept lattice structure of the Formal Concept Analysis. Context reduction technique given in Formal Concept Analysis along with classification rules has been used to find redundancies among the various medical examination tests. Also it finds out whether expensive medical tests can be replaced by some cheaper tests.

Keywords: Data Mining, Formal Concept Analysis, Medical Data, Negative Classification Rules.

CASE BASED REASONING TECHNOLOGY FOR MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS

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Sciences, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt

Abstract:

Case based reasoning (CBR) methodology presents a foundation for a new technology of building intelligent computeraided diagnoses systems. This Technology directly addresses the problems found in the traditional Artificial Intelligence (AI) techniques, e.g. the problems of knowledge acquisition, remembering, robust and maintenance. This paper discusses the CBR methodology, the research issues and technical aspects of implementing intelligent medical diagnoses systems. Successful applications in cancer and heart diseases developed by Medical Informatics Research Group at Ain Shams University are also discussed.

Keywords: Medical Informatics, Computer-Aided MedicalDiagnoses, AI in Medicine, Case-Based Reasoning.

DETECTION OF DIABETIC SYMPTOMS IN RETINA IMAGES USING ANALOG ALGORITHMS

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Abstract:

In this paper a class of analog algorithms based on the concept of Cellular Neural Network (CNN) is applied in some processing operations of some important medical images, namely retina images, for detecting various symptoms connected with diabetic retinopathy. Some specific processing tasks like morphological operations, linear filtering and thresholding are proposed, the corresponding template values are given and simulations on real retina images are provided.

Keywords: Diabetic retinopathy, pathology detection, cellular neural networks, analog algorithms.

ARRIVING AT AN OPTIMUM VALUE OF TOLERANCE FACTOR FOR COMPRESSING MEDICAL IMAGES

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Abstract:

Medical imaging uses the advantage of digital technology in imaging and teleradiology. In teleradiology systems large amount of data is acquired, stored and transmitted. A major technology that may help to solve the problems associated with the massive data storage and data transfer capacity is data compression and decompression. There are many methods of image compression available. They are classified as lossless and lossy compression methods. In lossy compression method the decompressed image contains some distortion. Fractal image compression (FIC) is a lossy compression method. In fractal image compression an image is coded as a set of contractive transformations in a complete metric space. The set of contractive transformations is guaranteed to produce an approximation to the original image. In this paper FIC is achieved by PIFS using quadtree partitioning. PIFS is applied on different images like , Ultrasound, CT Scan, Angiogram, X-ray, Mammograms. In each modality approximately twenty images are considered and the average values of compression ratio and PSNR values are arrived. In this method of fractal encoding, the parameter, tolerance factor T_{max} , is varied from 1 to 10, keeping the other standard parameters constant. For all modalities of images the compression ratio and Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (PSNR) are computed and studied. The quality of the decompressed image is arrived by PSNR values. From the results it is observed that the compression ratio increases with the tolerance factor and mammogram has the highest compression ratio. The quality of the image is not degraded upto an optimum value of tolerance factor, T_{max} , equal to 8, because of the properties of fractal compression.

Keywords: Fractal image compression, IFS, PIFS, PSNR, Quadtree partitioning.

DATA MINING TECHNIQUES IN COMPUTER-AIDED DIAGNOSIS: NON- INVASIVE CANCER DETECTION

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Abstract:

Diagnosis can be achieved by building a model of a certain organ under surveillance and comparing it with the real time physiological measurements taken from the patient. This paper deals with the presentation of the benefits of using Data Mining techniques in the computer-aided diagnosis (CAD), focusing on the cancer detection, in order to help doctors to make optimal decisions quickly and accurately. In the field of the noninvasive diagnosis techniques, the endoscopic ultrasound elastography (EUSE) is a recent elasticity imaging technique, allowing characterizing the difference between malignant and benign tumors. Digitalizing and summarizing the main EUSE sample movies features in a vector form concern with the use of the exploratory data analysis (EDA). Neural networks are then trained on the corresponding EUSE sample movies vector input in such a way that these intelligent systems are able to offer a very precise and objective diagnosis, discriminating between benign and malignant tumors. A concrete application of these Data Mining techniques illustrates the suitability and the reliability of this methodology in CAD.

Keywords: Endoscopic ultrasound elastography, exploratory data analysis, neural networks, non-invasive cancer detection.

A REVIEW ON APPLICATION OF CHITOSAN AS A NATURAL ANTIMICROBIAL

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Abstract:

In recent years application of natural antimicrobials instead of conventional ones, due to their hazardous effects on health, has got serious attentions. On the basis of the results of different studies, chitosan, a natural bio-degradable and non-toxic biopolysaccharide derived from chitin, has potential to be used as a natural antimicrobial. Chitosan has exhibited high antimicrobial activity against a wide variety of pathogenic and spoilage microorganisms, including fungi, and Gram-positive and Gramnegative bacteria. The antimicrobial action is influenced by intrinsic factors such as the type of chitosan, the degree of chitosan polymerization and extrinsic factors such as the microbial organism, the environmental conditions and presence of the other components. The use of chitosan in food systems should be based on sufficient knowledge of the complex mechanisms of its antimicrobial mode of action. In this article we review a number of studies on the investigation of chitosan antimicrobial properties and application of them in culture and food mediums.

Keywords: Antimicrobial, Chitosan, Preservative

NEUROGENIC POTENTIAL OF CLITORIA TERNATEA AQUEOUS ROOT EXTRACT–A BASIS FOR ENHANCING LEARNING AND MEMORY

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Abstract:

The neurogenic potential of many herbal extracts used in Indian medicine is hitherto unknown. Extracts derived from *Clitoria ternatea* Linn have been used in Indian Ayurvedic system of medicine as an ingredient of “Medhya rasayana”, consumed for improving memory and longevity in humans and also in treatment of various neurological disorders. Our earlier experimental studies with oral intubation of *Clitoria ternatea* aqueous root extract (CTR) had shown significant enhancement of learning and memory in postnatal and young adult Wistar rats. The present study was designed to elucidate the in vitro effects of 200ng/ml of CTR on proliferation, differentiation and growth of anterior subventricular zone neural stem cells (aSVZ NSC-s) derived from prenatal and postnatal rat pups. Results show significant increase in proliferation and growth of neurospheres and increase in the yield of differentiated neurons of aSVZ neural precursor cells (aSVZNPC-s) at 7 days in vitro when treated with 200ng/ml of CTR as compared to age matched control. Results indicate that CTR has growth promoting neurogenic effect on aSVZ neural stem cells and their survival similar to neurotrophic factors like Survivin, Neuregulin 1, FGF-2, BDNF possibly the basis for enhanced learning and memory.

Keywords: Anterior subventricular zone (aSVZ) neural stemcell, *Clitoria ternatea*, Learning and memory, Neurogenesis.

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF VAGINAL SUPPOSITORIES CONTAINING LACTOBACILLUS

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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.

DATA MINING CLASSIFICATION METHODS APPLIED IN DRUG DESIGN

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Economics, Prague Czech Republic

Abstract:

Data mining incorporates a group of statistical methods used to analyze a set of information, or a data set. It operates with models and algorithms, which are powerful tools with the great potential. They can help people to understand the patterns in certain chunk of information so it is obvious that the data mining tools have a wide area of applications. For example in the theoretical chemistry data mining tools can be used to predict molecule properties or improve computer-assisted drug design. Classification analysis is one of the major data mining methodologies. The aim of the contribution is to create a classification model, which would be able to deal with a huge data set with high accuracy. For this purpose logistic regression, Bayesian logistic regression and random forest models were built using R software. The Bayesian logistic regression in Latent GOLD software was created as well. These classification methods belong to supervised learning methods. It was necessary to reduce data matrix dimension before construct models and thus the factor analysis (FA) was used. Those models were applied to predict the biological activity of molecules, potential new drug candidates.

Keywords: data mining, classification, drug design, QSAR

**SALBUTAMOL SULPHATE-ETHYLCELLULOSE TABLETTED
MICROCAPSULES: PHARMACOKINETIC STUDY USING CONVOLUTION
APPROACH**

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Abstract:

The aim of this article is to narrate the utility of novel simulation approach i.e. convolution method to predict blood concentration of drug utilizing dissolution data of salbutamol sulphate microparticulate formulations with different release patterns (1:1, 1:2 and 1:3, drug:polymer). Dissolution apparatus II USP 2007 and 900 ml double distilled water stirred at 50 rpm was employed for dissolution analysis. From dissolution data, blood drug concentration was determined, and in return predicted blood drug concentration data was used to calculate the pharmacokinetic parameters i.e. C_{max}, T_{max}, and AUC. Convolution is a good biwaiver technique; however its better utility needs its application in the conditions where biorelevant dissolution media are used.

Keywords: Convolution, Dissolution, Pharmacokinetics, Salbutamol sulphate

ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF ETHANOL EXTRACT FROM SOME THAI MEDICINAL PLANTS AGAINST CAMPYLOBACTER JEJUNI

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Abstract:

In this study, the forty Thai medicinal plants were used to screen the antibacterial activity against *Campylobacter jejuni*. Crude 95% ethanolic extracts of each plant were prepared. Antibacterial activity was investigated by the disc diffusion assay, and MICs and MBCs were determined by broth microdilution. The results of antibacterial screening showed that five plants have activity against *C.jejuni* including *Adenanthera pavonina* L., *Moringa oleifera* Lam., *Annona squamosa* L., *Hibiscus sabdariffa* L. and *Eupatorium odoratum* L. The extraction of *A. pavonina* L. and *A. squamosa* L. produced an outstanding against *C. jejuni*, inhibiting growth at 62.5-125 and 250-500 µg/mL, respectively. The MBCs of two extracts were just 4-fold higher than MICs against *C. jejuni*, suggesting the extracts are bactericidal against this species. These results indicate that *A. pavonina* and *A. squamosa* could potentially be used in modern applications aimed at treatment or prevention of foodborne disease from *C. jejuni*.

Keywords: Antibacterial activity, Thai medicinal plants, *Campylobacter jejuni*

NEW SIMULTANEOUS HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHIC METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF NSAIDS AND OPIOID ANALGESICS IN ADVANCED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS AND HUMAN PLASMA

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Abstract:

A new and cost effective RP-HPLC method was developed and validated for simultaneous analysis of non steroidal anti inflammatory drugs Diclofenac sodium (DFS), Flurbiprofen (FLP) and an opioid analgesic Tramadol (TMD) in advanced drug delivery systems (Liposome and Microcapsules), marketed brands and human plasma. Isocratic system was employed for the flow of mobile phase consisting of 10 mM sodium dihydrogen phosphate buffer and acetonitrile in molar ratio of 67: 33 with adjusted pH of 3.2. The stationary phase was hypersil ODS column (C18, 250×4.6 mm i.d., 5 µm) with controlled temperature of 30 C°. DFS in liposomes, microcapsules and marketed drug products was determined in range of 99.76-99.84%. FLP and TMD in microcapsules and brands formulation were 99.78 - 99.94 % and 99.80 - 99.82 %, respectively. Single step liquid-liquid extraction procedure using combination of acetonitrile and trichloroacetic acid (TCA) as protein precipitating agent was employed. The detection limits (at S/N ratio 3) of quality control solutions and plasma samples were 10, 20, and 20 ng/ml for DFS, FLP and TMD, respectively. The Assay was acceptable in linear dynamic range. All other validation parameters were found in limits of FDA and ICH method validation guidelines. The proposed method is sensitive, accurate and precise and could be applicable for routine analysis in pharmaceutical industry as well as in human plasma samples for bioequivalence and pharmacokinetics studies.

Keywords: Diclofenac Sodium, Flurbiprofen, Tramadol, HPLCUV detection, Validation.

**EFFECT OF POLYVINYL PYRROLIDONE AND ETHYL CELLULOSE
CONCENTRATION ON RELEASE PROFILE AND KINETICS OF
GLIBENCLAMIDE EXTENDED RELEASE DOSAGE FORM SYSTEM**

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Abstract:

The aim of present work was to optimize the effect of Ethyl Cellulose (EC) and Polyvinyl Pyrrolidone (PVP) concentration in extended release solid dispersion of Glibenclamide using combination of hydrophilic and hydrophobic polymers such as Polyvinyl Pyrrolidone and Ethyl cellulose. The advantage of solid dispersion technique provides a unique approach to particle size reduction and increased rates of dissolution. The compatibility studies of the drug and polymers were studied by TLC and results suggested no interaction between drug and polymers. Solid dispersions of Glibenclamide were prepared by common solvent evaporation method using Polyvinyl Pyrrolidone and Ethyl cellulose. The results indicated that homogeneous or heterogeneous conditions during the preparation methods employed governed the internal structures of the polymer matrices while retaining the drug in an amorphous form. F2 formulation prepared by solid dispersion method, displayed extended drug release followed by Higuchi matrix model indicating diffusion release of GLB from polymer matrices.

Keywords: Ethyl Cellulose, Glibenclamide, Polyvinyl Pyrrolidone, Solid Dispersion.

ASSESSING THE EFFECTS OF EXPLOSION WAVES ON OFFICE AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

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Abstract:

Explosions may cause intensive damage to buildings and sometimes lead to total and progressive destruction. Pressures induced by explosions are one of the most destructive loads a structure may experience. While designing structures for great explosions may be expensive and impractical, engineers are looking for methods for preventing destructions resulted from explosions. A favorable structural system is a system which does not disrupt totally due to local explosion, since such structures sustain less loss in comparison with structural ones which really bear the load and suddenly disrupt. Designing and establishing vital and necessary installations in a way that it is resistant against direct hit of bomb and rocket is not practical, economical, or expedient in many cases, because the cost of construction and installation with such specifications is several times more than the total cost of the related equipment.

Keywords: Explosion Waves, explosion load, Office, Residential Buildings

MULTIPATH ROUTING SENSOR NETWORK FOR FINDING CRACK IN METALLIC STRUCTURE USING FUZZY LOGIC

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Abstract:

For collecting data from all sensor nodes, some changes in Dynamic Source Routing (DSR) protocol is proposed. At each hop level, route-ranking technique is used for distributing packets to different selected routes dynamically. For calculating rank of a route, different parameters like: delay, residual energy and probability of packet loss are used. A hybrid topology of DMPPR(Disjoint Multi Path Routing) and MPPR(Meshed Multi Path Routing) is formed, where braided topology is used in different faulty zones of network. For reducing energy consumption, variant transmission ranges is used instead of fixed transmission range. For reducing number of packet drop, a fuzzy logic inference scheme is used to insert different types of delays dynamically. A rule based system infers membership function strength which is used to calculate the final delay amount to be inserted into each of the node at different clusters. In braided path, a proposed 'Dual Line ACK Link'scheme is proposed for sending ACK signal from a damaged node or link to a parent node to ensure that any error in link or any node-failure message may not be lost anyway. This paper tries to design the theoretical aspects of a model which may be applied for collecting data from any large hanging iron structure with the help of wireless sensor network. But analyzing these data is the subject of material science and civil structural construction technology, that part is out of scope of this paper.

Keywords: Metallic corrosion, Multi Path Routing, DisjointMPR, Meshed MPR, braided path, dual line ACK link, route rankingand Fuzzy Logic.

ADVANTAGES OF LARGE STRANDS IN PRECAST/PRESTRESSED CONCRETE HIGHWAY APPLICATION

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Abstract:

The objective of this research is to investigate the advantages of using large-diameter 0.7 inch prestressing strands in pretension applications. The advantages of large-diameter strands are mainly beneficial in the heavy construction applications. Bridges and tunnels are subjected to a higher daily traffic with an exponential increase in trucks ultimate weight, which raise the demand for higher structural capacity of bridges and tunnels. In this research, precast prestressed I-girders were considered as a case study. Flexure capacities of girders fabricated using 0.7 inch strands and different concrete strengths were calculated and compared to capacities of 0.6 inch strands girders fabricated using equivalent concrete strength. The effect of bridge deck concrete strength on composite deck-girder section capacity was investigated due to its possible effect on final section capacity. Finally, a comparison was made to compare the bridge cross-section of girders designed using regular 0.6 inch strands and the large-diameter 0.7 inch. The research findings showed that structural advantages of 0.7 inch strands allow for using fewer bridge girders, reduced material quantity, and light-weight members. The structural advantages of 0.7 inch strands are maximized when high strength concrete (HSC) are used in girder fabrication, and concrete of minimum 5ksi compressive strength is used in pouring bridge decks. The use of 0.7 inch strands in bridge industry can partially contribute to the improvement of bridge conditions, minimize construction cost, and reduce the construction duration of the project.

Keywords: 0.7 Inch Strands, I-Girders, Pretension, Flexure Capacity

TORSION BEHAVIOR OF STEEL FIBERED HIGH STRENGTH SELF COMPACTING CONCRETE BEAMS REINFORCED BY GFRB BARS

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Abstract:

This paper investigates experimentally and analytically the torsion behavior of steel fibered high strength self compacting concrete beams reinforced by GFRP bars. Steel fibered high strength self compacting concrete (SFHSSCC) and GFRP bars became in the recent decades a very important materials in the structural engineering field. The use of GFRP bars to replace steel bars has emerged as one of the many techniques put forward to enhance the corrosion resistance of reinforced concrete structures. High strength concrete and GFRP bars attract designers and architects as it allows improving the durability as well as the esthetics of a construction. One of the trends in SFHSSCC structures is to provide their ductile behavior and additional goal is to limit development and propagation of macro-cracks in the body of SFHSSCC elements. SFHSSCC and GFRP bars are tough, improve the workability, enhance the corrosion resistance of reinforced concrete structures, and demonstrate high residual strengths after appearance of the first crack. Experimental studies were carried out to select effective fiber contents. Three types of volume fraction from hooked shape steel fibers are used in this study, the hooked steel fibers were evaluated in volume fractions ranging between 0.0%, 0.75% and 1.5%. The beams shape is chosen to create the required forces (i.e. torsion and bending moments simultaneously) on the test zone. A total of seven beams were tested, classified into three groups. All beams, have 200cm length, cross section of 10×20cm, longitudinal bottom reinforcement of 3

Keywords: Self compacting concrete, torsion behavior, steel fiber, steel fiber reinforced high strength self compacting concrete (SFRHSCC), GFRP bars.

A STUDY ON THE DEVELOPING METHOD OF THE BIM (BUILDING INFORMATION MODELING) SOFTWARE BASED ON CLOUD COMPUTING ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract:

According as the Architecture, Engineering and Construction (AEC) Industry projects have grown more complex and larger, the number of utilization of BIM for 3D design and simulation is increasing significantly. Therefore, typical applications of BIM such as clash detection and alternative measures based on 3-dimensional planning are expanded to process management, cost and quantity management, structural analysis, check for regulation, and various domains for virtual design and construction. Presently, commercial BIM software is operated on single-user environment, so initial cost is so high and the investment may be wasted frequently. Cloud computing that is a next-generation internet technology enables simple internet devices (such as PC, Tablet, Smart phone etc) to use services and resources of BIM software. In this paper, we suggested developing method of the BIM software based on cloud computing environment in order to expand utilization of BIM and reduce cost of BIM software. First, for the benchmarking, we surveyed successful case of BIM and cloud computing. And we analyzed needs and opportunities of BIM and cloud computing in AEC Industry. Finally, we suggested main functions of BIM software based on cloud computing environment and developed a simple prototype of cloud computing BIM software for basic BIM model viewing.

Keywords: Construction IT, BIM(Building Information Modeling), Cloud Computing, BIM Service Based Cloud Computing, Viewer Based BIM Server, 3D Design.

APPLICATIONS OF CARBON FIBERS PRODUCED FROM POLYACRYLONITRILE FIBERS

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Abstract:

Carbon fibers have specific characteristics in comparison with industrial and structural materials used in different applications. Special properties of carbon fibers make them attractive for reinforcing and fabrication of composites. These fibers have been utilized for composites of metals, ceramics and plastics. However, it-s mainly used in different forms to reinforce lightweight polymer materials such as epoxy resin, polyesters or polyamides. The composites of carbon fiber are stronger than steel, stiffer than titanium, and lighter than aluminum and nowadays they are used in a variety of applications. This study explains applications of carbon fibers in different fields such as space, aviation, transportation, medical, construction, energy, sporting goods, electronics, and the other commercial/industrial applications. The last findings of composites with polymer, metal and ceramic matrices containing carbon fibers and their applications in the world investigated. Researches show that carbon fibers-reinforced composites due to unique properties (including high specific strength and specific modulus, low thermal expansion coefficient, high fatigue strength, and high thermal stability) can be replaced with common industrial and structural materials.

Keywords: Polyacrylonitrile Fibers, Carbon Fibers, Application

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CAUSE-SYSTEM OF POOR CONSTRUCTION SITE SAFETY AND PRIORITY ANALYSIS FROM DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract:

Construction site safety in China has aroused comprehensive concern all over the world. It is imperative to investigate the main causes of poor construction site safety. This paper divides all the causes into four aspects, namely the factors of workers, object, environment and management and sets up the accident causes element system based on Delphi Method. This is followed by the application of structural equation modeling to examine the importance of each aspect of causes from the standpoints of different roles related to the construction respectively. The results indicate that all the four aspects of factors are in need of improvement, and different roles have different ideas considering the priority of those factors. The paper has instructive significance for the practitioners to take measures to improve construction site safety in China accordingly.

Keywords: construction site safety, Delphi Method, structural equation modeling, different perspective.

LATERAL TORSIONAL BUCKLING OF STEEL THIN-WALLED BEAMS WITH LATERAL RESTRAINTS

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Abstract:

Metal thin-walled members have been widely used in building industry. Usually they are utilized as purlins, girts or ceiling beams. Due to slenderness of thin-walled cross-sections these structural members are prone to stability problems (e.g. flexural buckling, lateral torsional buckling). If buckling is not constructionally prevented their resistance is limited by buckling strength. In practice planar members of roof or wall cladding can be attached to thin-walled members. These elements reduce displacement of thin-walled members and therefore increase their buckling strength. If this effect is taken into static assessment more economical sections of thin-walled members might be utilized and certain savings of material might be achieved. This paper focuses on problem of determination of critical load of steel thin-walled beams with lateral continuous restraint which is crucial for lateral torsional buckling assessment.

Keywords: Beam, buckling, numerical analysis, stability, steel.

