



7 ULUSLARARASI SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ VE YÖNETİMİ KONGRESİ

"Dijital Sağlık & Kişiselleştirilmiş Tıp"

Abstract e - Proceeding
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Dear 7. International Health Sciences and Management Conference Participants,

Sayın 7. Uluslararası Sağlık Bilimleri ve Yönetimi Kongresi Katılımcıları,

Son iki yılda sağlıkla ilgili paradigmalarda köklü bir değişim yaşanmıştır. Gelişmiş ülkeler için artık geride kaldığı düşünülen bulaşıcı hastalıkların tekrar dünyanın gündemine uzun süreli oturması, insanlığın zaman zaman bu tür sınavlardan geçmeye devam edeceğini göstermiştir.

Covid-19 salgını her şeyden önce sağlık sistemlerini sınamış, rutin işleyişin dışında sağlık problemleri ortaya çıktığında bunlara hazırlıklı olmanın gereği ve kriz yönetimi becerisinin önemini hatırlatmıştır. Ayrıca özel olarak salgınlarla genel olarak da her türlü hastalıkla mücadelenin sadece hasta ve sağlık hizmetleri sistemi ekseninde düşünülmemesi, işin ekonomik, politik ve sosyal yönlerinin de olduğunu bu süreçte yakından müşahade etmiş olduk.

Değişim ve dönüşüm dönemlerine yön veren her zaman teknoloji olmuştur. Covid-19 ile birlikte sağlık teknolojilerinin önemi artmış, bütün alanlarda olduğu gibi sağlık hizmetlerinde de dijitalleşme öne çıkmış ve her şey bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerine göre yeniden tasarlanmaya başlamıştır. Diğer yandan tıbbi teknolojideki gelişmelerin, hastalıkların her kişide farklı etkilerinin olduğundan hareketle çözümünün kategorik değerlendirmelerden çok kişiye özel çözümler üretme noktasına doğru gittiği görülmektedir.

Bu gerekçelerle bu yılki kongremizin ana temasını "**Dijital Sağlık & Kişiselleştirilmiş Tıp**" olarak belirlemiş bulunmaktayız. Konuya dair bilimsel bir birikimin oluşması adına, kongremizde panel ve oturumlarda "Dijital Sağlık & Kişiselleştirilmiş Tıp" teması yurt içi ve yurt dışından katılacak uzmanlar tarafından enine boyuna tartışacaktır. Sizlerden de "Dijital Sağlık & Kişiselleştirilmiş Tıp" teması ile direkt ya da dolaylı ilgisi olan bilimsel çalışmalarınızı beklemekteyiz.

Kongrenin amacı sağlık yönetimi ve sağlık kurumları yönetimi alanında yerelden globale uzanan bilimsel bilgi, beceri ve tecrübelerin uluslararası paylaşımına zemin hazırlamaktır. Aynı zamanda kongrede, değişik ülkelerden bilim insanlarının, özellikle genç araştırmacıların, politika yapımcıların, uygulamacıların ve yöneticilerin bir araya gelmesini sağlayarak global bilgi paylaşımını sağlamak, sağlık yöneticiliğinin önemine vurgu yapmak ve sağlık yöneticiliğinin global olarak profesyonel mesleklaşma sürecine katkı yapmak hedeflenmektedir.

Kongremiz İstanbul'da, **Üsküdar Üniversitesi** ev sahipliğinde 16-19 Haziran 2022 tarihleri arasında düzenlenecektir. Kongrede katılımcılara fizikî ve dijital katılım imkânı sunulacaktır. Kongre ana teması olan "Dijital Sağlık & Kişiselleştirilmiş Tıp" temasının yanında sağlık bilimleri ve yönetimi ile ilgili çalışmalarınızı bekliyoruz.

Kongremize katılımınız bizi onurlandıracaktır. İyi dileklerimizle...

Prof. Dr. Sedat BOSTAN
Kongre Eş Başkanı

Prof. Dr. Haydar SUR
Kongre Eş Başkanı

Prof. Dr. Ramazan ERDEM
Kongre Eş Başkanı

7. ULUSLARARASI SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ VE YÖNETİMİ KONGRESİ

(16-19 Haziran 2022, Üsküdar Üniversitesi, İstanbul)

SONUÇ BİLDİRGESİ

7. International Health Sciences and Management Conference Final Declaration



USSAM tarafından düzenlenen 7. Uluslararası Sağlık Bilimleri ve Yönetimi Kongresi, “Dijital Sağlık & Kişiselleştirilmiş Tıp” teması ile Üsküdar Üniversitesi ev sahipliğinde 16-19 Haziran 2022 tarihleri arasında tamamlandı.

16 Haziran 2022 saat 09.30’da saygı duruşu ve İstiklal Marşı’yla kongremiz başladı. Farklı ülkelerden alanında uzman isimlerin konuşmacı olarak yer aldığı kongrenin açılış konuşmasını yapan Prof. Dr. Nevzat TARHAN, sağlık hizmetlerinin kalitesini artırmada bilginin kişiselleşmesinin önemine vurgu yaptı. Genetik bilgi ile dijitalleşmenin birlikte olduğu alanın oluşabilmesi için bireysel değil grup zekâsına ihtiyaç olduğunu ifade eden TARHAN, takım olmayı başaramayan kişilerin yarışta geri kalacağını söyledi. Dijital varlıkların önemine de dikkat çeken TARHAN, “Dijital varlıkları yönetebilen dünyayı da yönetiyor.” ifadesine yer verdi.

Türkiye’nin sağlık turizminde başarısını ispatladığını kaydeden İstanbul İl Sağlık Müdürü Prof. Dr. Kemal MEMİŞOĞLU ise “sağlığı yönetebilenlerin dünyayı yönetebileceklerini” ifade ederek “Sağlık yönetimi konusunda daha çok başlardayız. Bu kadar farklı popülasyonu yönetebilmek için sağlıkta dijitalleşmek şarttır.” sözlerine yer verdi. Geleceğin sağlıkla ilgili büyük değişimin hazırlığı içinde olduğunu belirten Prof. Dr. Kemal MEMİŞOĞLU, “Bu değişimi ülke olarak, insan olarak, sağlık yöneticileri olarak, sağlık bilim insanları olarak görüp pozisyonumuzu ve vizyonumuzu ona göre alırsak, bu ülke geçmişte kaçırdığı sanayi devrimi gibi bazı büyük devrimlerin arkasından koşmaktan çok sağlıkla ilgili bu değişimi yakalarsa insanları, toplumları ve ülkeleri kendi peşinden koşturur. Biz şu anda bunun hazırlığını yapmış bulunmaktayız. Gelecek nesillerin de bunu görmesini sağlamamız gerekir. Bugün sağlık hizmetlerinde dünyanın en iyi ülkelerinden biriyiz.” ifadelerini kullandı.

Üsküdar Üniversitesi Rektör Vekili Prof. Dr. Mehmet ZELKA, sağlık yönetiminde kaynakların nasıl kullanılacağına önemini vurguladı. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ZELKA, “Bütün ülkelerin üzerinde durduğu şey ekonomik olarak kaynakların en verimli şekilde, en etkin şekilde nasıl kullanılması gerektiği sorusuna cevap aranması bakımından, sağlık alanına tahsis edilen kaynakların en verimli ve en etkin şekilde kullanılmasının yollarını aramaktır. Bu da bu

tür aktivitelerin ve bu alandaki eğitimlerin artmasıyla mümkün olabilecektir. Bunu sağlayabildiğimiz ölçüde toplumun sağlığı iyileşir ve sağlığın iyi olmasının ekonomik hayata pozitif yansması da özellikle uzun vadede gerçekleşmiş olur. İktisadi büyümeyle birlikte sağlık harcamalarına ayrılan pay artmakta, adeta birbirini desteklemektedir. Sağlık harcamalarındaki artış büyümeyi, üretimi ve kaliteyi artırır. Aynı zamanda Gayrı Safi Yurt İçi Hasıla artar ve bu da toplumun refahını artırmada etkili olur.” dedi.

Kongrenin eş başkanlığını üstlenen Üsküdar Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Dekanı Prof. Dr. Haydar SUR, açılış konuşmasında önemli bir kongreye ikinci kez ev sahipliği yapmaktan duydukları memnuniyeti dile getirdi. Sağlık yönetimi alanında ülkemizde uzun yıllardır Sağlık Bakanlığı öncülüğünde önemli çalışmaların yürütüldüğünü kaydeden Prof. Dr. Haydar SUR, il sağlık müdürlüklerinin gerçek bir okul olarak usta çırak sağlık yönetimi uygulamalarını aktardığını, özellikle 90’lı yıllardan sonra önemli akademik birimlerin kurulduğunu söyledi. Bundan sonra daha güçlü yöneticiler yetiştirmenin görevleri olduğunu kaydeden Prof. Dr. Haydar SUR, “Bize aktarılan bu tarihi emaneti çocuklarımıza ve torunlarımıza aktarmak için bu kongrelerin sonsuz önemi vardır.” ifadelerini kullandı.

Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi Rektör Yardımcısı Prof. Dr. Akif CİNEL de çevrim içi bağlantıyla katıldığı açılış töreninde yaptığı konuşmada yoğun emek ve fedakârca çalışma gerektiren sağlık hizmetlerinin çok önemli bir hizmet olduğunu söyledi. Prof. Dr. Akif CİNEL, “Son 2,5 yılda yaşanan pandemide ülkemiz sağlık yönetimi alanında gelişmiş birçok ülkeye fark attı. Yoğun bakım ve servislerinin organizasyonları, fiyasyon ekiplerinin oluşturulması yaşadığımız dönemde acılarımıza rağmen gurur tablosu oluşturdu.” dedi.

Kongrenin eş başkanlarından Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi’nden Prof. Dr. Sedat BOSTAN ise 2015 yılında ilk uluslararası kongreyi Gümüşhane Üniversitesi’nde gerçekleştirdiklerini ve yaklaşık 15 ülkeden katılımcının yer aldığını kaydetti. Prof. Dr. Sedat BOSTAN, bu yolculukta sağlık yönetimi bölümlerinden çok önemli destekler aldıklarını belirterek Üsküdar Üniversitesi’ne desteklerinden dolayı teşekkür etti.

Açılış töreninin ardından Ordu Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi’nden Prof. Dr. Ahmet KAYA, “Klasikten Dijitale Tıp ve Geleceği” başlıklı sunumunda Mısır, Antik Yunan-Roma dönemlerinden başlayarak dünyada ve İslam medeniyetinde tıp biliminin tarihini ele aldı.

Açılış konuşmalarının ardından Üsküdar Üniversitesi, Nermin Tarhan Konferans Salonunda fiziki paneller icra edildi. Sağlık Yönetimi ofislerinde ise dijital paneller yönetildi. Kongredeki fiziki paneller, “Sağlık Hizmetlerinde İnsani Hassasiyet” Marmara Üniversitesi Sağlık Yönetimi Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Murat ÇEKİN başkanlığında; “Sağlık Ekonomisi” Marmara Üniversitesi Sağlık Yönetimi Prof. Dr. Yusuf ÇELİK başkanlığında; “Pandemi Sonrasında Özel Sağlık Hizmetlerinin Yeni Konumu” Özel Hastaneler ve Sağlık Kuruluşları Derneği Dr. Uğur BARAN başkanlığında ve “Sağlık Yönetimi Alanında Kitap Yazarlığı ve Editörlük” konuları Ahi Evran Üniversitesi ve USSAM Onursal Başkanı Prof. Dr. Musa ÖZATA başkanlığında gerçekleştirildi.

Kongrenin 1. Dijital Panel’inde “Cancer Research with Innovative Technologies” başlığı Tayvan’dan Chung Shan Medical University School of Medical Informatics öğretim üyesi Prof. Dr. Chi Chang Chang başkanlığında tartışıldı. Konuşmacı olarak katılan Chih-Te Yang, Chi-Jie Lu, Wen-Chien Ting ve Yi-Ju Tseng tarafından kanser araştırmalarında yenilikçi teknolojilerin yeri tartışıldı.

Kongredeki 2. Dijital Panel’de “Dijital Sağlık ve Kişiselleştirilmiş Tıbbı Multidisipliner Yaklaşım” başlığı Prof. Dr. Arzu. İRBAN başkanlığında ele alındı. Konuşmacılardan Recai Serdar GEMİCİ “Dijital Hastalık Yönetimi ve Kişiselleştirilmiş Çözümler”, Dr. Öğr. Üyesi

Betül AKALIN, “Sağlıkta Dijitalleşme ve Sanal Hastaneler”, Prof. Dr. Mesut ÇİMEN, “Hastane Yöneticisinin Dijital Dönüşüme Bakışı”, Prof. Dr. Hakan HAKERİ, “Sağlıkta Dijitalleşmeye Hukuki ve Etik Bakış Açısı” ve Başdenetçi Nihan POLAT, “Dijital Dönüşüm ve Denetimin Geleceğine Etkisi” konularını tartışmaya açtı.

Kongrenin 3. ve son Dijital Panel’inde ise, “Global Development in Health Tourism” başlığı Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Nurperihan TOSUN başkanlığında ele alındı. Panelde İrving Stackpole, “Medical Tourism: The future hybrid modes of cross-border trade in medical services”, Prof. Frederick DeMicco, “Innovations in Medical Tourism/Medical Travel and to Hospitality Bridging Healthcare (H2H) and the Patient/Guest Experience”, Assoc. Prof. Diana Dryglas, “Opportunities and challenges for health tourism in Poland”, Assis. Prof. Adrian Lubowiecki-Vikuk, “Opportunities and challenges for health tourism in Poland”, Prof. Dr. Ahasanul Haque, “Department of Business Administration, International Islamic University Malaysia” ve Prof. Dr. Dilaver TENGİLİMOĞLU, “Health Tourism in Turkey: Past, present and future” başlıklı konuları üzerine konuşmalarını gerçekleştirdiler.

Kongrede ikisi poster 66 fiziki ve 103 dijital olmak üzere her biri en az 90 dakika süren 25 oturum da toplam 169 bildiri “Dijital Sağlık”, “Sağlık Yönetimi”, “Sağlık Politikası”, “Sağlıkta Örgütsel Davranış”, “Hastane Yönetimi”, “Sağlık Teknolojileri”, “Sağlık Okuryazarlığı”, “Sağlıkta Yapay Zekâ”, “Sağlık Ekonomisi ve Politikası”, “Mobil Sağlık”, “Kişiselleştirilmiş Tıp”, “Sağlık Turizmi” ve “Sağlıkta İnsan Kaynakları Yönetimi” konuları özgün bilimsel çalışmalarla detaylı bir şekilde tartışılarak gelecek perspektifi ortaya kondu. Bildiri oturumları bilimsel münazaralarla zenginleşti. Kongreye özellikle yerli ve yabancı akademisyen ve adaylarının yoğun ilgi gösterdiği gözlemlendi.

19 Haziran’da Başkent Üniversitesi’nden Prof. Dr. Simten MALHAN ve Doç. Dr. Rukiye NUMANOĞLU TEKİN tarafından “Hastalık Maliyetlerinin Hesaplanması” ve Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Fizyoloji Anabilim Dalı Prof. Dr. Nevzat KAHVECİ tarafından “Sağlık Kurumlarında Yalın Yönetim” konusunda kurslar verilerek kongre tamamlanmış oldu.

Kongre sürecinde, kongrede sunulan bilimsel bilgilerden derlenen bilgiler ve görseller yeni medya araçlarıyla paylaşıldı. Kongrede sağlık bilimleri ve yönetimi alanında teorik ve pratik bilgi açısından önemli tartışmalar ortaya konuldu. Kongrede sunulan 169 yeni bilimsel araştırmanın önümüzdeki süreçte bilimsel dergilerde makaleye dönüşerek yayınlanması beklenmektedir.

Kongre düzenleme kurulu olarak, bu bilimsel şölenin yedincisine ev sahipliği yaparak bizlerin yanında olan Üsküdar Üniversitesi Rektör Vekili Prof. Dr. Mehmet ZELKA’ya ve bütün emeği geçen, içinde bulunan ve katkı verenlere teşekkür edildi.

Prof. Dr. Sedat BOSTAN

Kongre Eş Başkanı
Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Haydar SUR

Kongre Eş Başkanı
Üsküdar Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Ramazan ERDEM

Kongre Eş Başkanı
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Marmara Üniversitesi,
Türkiye



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Prof. Dr. İsmail AĞIRBAŞ
Ankara Üniversitesi,
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Dr. Güvenç KOÇKAYA
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Prof. Dr. Arzu İRBAN
Sağlık Bilimleri
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Recai Serdar GEMİCİ
Co-Founder at Albert
Health



Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Nurperihan TOSUN
Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi,
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İrving Stackpole
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The W.A. Franke College of
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Associate Professor Diana Dryglas
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**Phd. Yi Ju T
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Prof. Dr. Simten Malhan
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Prof. Dr. Mesut ÇİMEN
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**Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Betül
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**Prof. Dr. Nevzat
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Prof. Dr. Hakan
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Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Murat
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Doç. Dr. Gürkan SERT,
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Doç. Dr. Harun
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Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Murat
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Dr. Uğur BARAN,
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Uz. Dr. Reşat BAHAT,
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Prof. Dr. Mehmet
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Prof. Dr. Hamdullah
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Prof. Dr. Haydar SUR,
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Prof. Dr. Sedat
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Prof. Dr. Ramazan
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Prof. Dr. Musa ÖZATA,
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Üniversitesi, Türkiye

16.06.2022 / Perşembe
YÜZYÜZE (FİZİKİ) PROGRAM/ FACE TO FACE PROGRAM
HALL: NERMİN TARHAN KONFERANS SALONU

AÇILIŞ PROGRAMI / OPENİNG CEREMONY
09.30 – 12.00

Konu	Konuşmacılar
Saygı Duruşu ve İstiklal Marşı	
Kongre Eş Başkanı – Açılış Konuşması	Prof. Dr. Haydar SUR
Kongre Eş Başkanı – Açılış Konuşması	Prof. Dr. Sedat BOSTAN
Rektör, KTÜ – Açılış Konuşması	Prof. Dr. Hamdullah ÇUVALCI
Rektör Vekili, Üsküdar Üniversitesi – Açılış Konuşması	Prof. Dr. Mehmet ZELKA
Kurucu Rektörü ve Yönetim Üst Kurulu Başkanı, Üsküdar Üniversitesi – Açılış Konuşması	Prof. Dr. Nevzat TARHAN
Klasikten Dijitale Tıp ve Geleceği	Prof. Dr. Ahmet KAYA

16.06.2022 / Perşembe
YÜZYÜZE (FİZİKİ) PROGRAM/ FACE TO FACE PROGRAM
HALL: NERMİN TARHAN KONFERANS SALONU

PANEL OTURUMLARI

	Panel	Panel Başkanı	Konuşmacılar
14.00 – 15.30	Sağlık Yönetimi Alınanda Kitap Yazarlığı ve Editörlük	Prof. Dr. Musa ÖZATA Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, USSAM Onursal Başkanı	Prof. Dr. Haydar SUR Üsküdar Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi Dekanı, Sağlık Yönetimi Bölüm Başkanı
			Prof. Dr. Dilaver TENGİLİMOĞLU Atılım Üniversitesi, İşletme Bölüm Başkanı
			Prof. Dr. Ramazan ERDEM Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi, Sağlık Yönetimi Bölüm Başkanı

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HALL: NERMİN TARHAN KONFERANS SALONU

PANEL OTURUMLARI

	Panel	Panel Başkanı	Konuşmacılar
10.00 – 11.30	Sağlık Ekonomisi	Prof. Dr. Yusuf ÇELİK Marmara Üniversitesi Sağlık Yönetimi	Prof. Dr. Haluk ÖZSARI İstanbul Üniversitesi-Cerrahpaşa, Sağlık Yönetimi
			Prof. Dr. İsmail AĞIRBAŞ Ankara Üniversitesi, Sağlık Yönetimi
			Dr. Güvenç KOÇKAYA ECONiX Araştırma
14.00 – 15.30	Sağlık Hizmetlerinde İnsani Hassasiyet	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Murat ÇEKİN Marmara Üniversitesi, Sağlık Yönetimi	Doç. Dr. Gürkan SERT, Marmara Üniversitesi, Sağlık Yönetimi
			Doç. Dr. Harun KIRILMAZ, Sakarya Üniversitesi, Sağlık Yönetimi
			Prof. Dr. Ükke Karabacak, Acıbadem Üniversitesi, Hemşirelik
16.00 – 17.30	Pandemi Sonrasında Özel Sağlık Hizmetlerinin Yeni Konumu	Dr. Uğur BARAN OHSAD Genel Sekreteri	Uğur GENÇ, Memorial Hastaneler Grubu CEO
			Uz. Dr. Reşat BAHAT, OHSAD Başkanı

16.06.2022 / Perşembe
YÜZYÜZE (FİZİKİ) PROGRAM/ FACE TO FACE PROGRAM
BİLDİRİ OTURUMLARI / PAPER SESSIONS

Saat	Oturum	Moderator	Bildirinin Adı	Yazar(lar)
14.00 – 15.30	HALL: A SESSION: 1 DIGITAL HEALTH	Prof. Dr. Aygül YANIK	Effect of Inpatient Care Average Length of Stay on Digital Adaptation: A case of OECD Countries	<u>Merve Akbaş</u> Kerem Tokar Erdal Tekarslan
			Ontario's Digital Health Vision in the post-COVID-19 Pandemic Era: A Canadian Perspective	<u>Fatih Şekercioglu</u>
			Hospital Managers' Opinions On Digital Health	<u>Ebrar Yaltagil</u>
			Wearable Health Technologies in the Scope of Digital Health	<u>Sıdıka Güler</u> Belma Keklik
			Examining Vocational School of Health Services Students' Cognitive Structures towards Concept of Digital Health	Dolunay Özlem Zeybek Mustafa Zeybek <u>Yasemin Aslan</u>
			COVID-19 Döneminde, Dijitalleşmenin Yönetici Hemşirelerinin İş Performansına ve Hizmet Sunumuna Etkisi	<u>Mukaddes Tutsoy</u> Yasemin Kılış
			Center of Excellence Potentials of City Hospitals From Managers' Perspectives	<u>Nurcan Coşkun Us</u> Elif Kaya, Zuhale Kayar
14.00 – 15.30	HALL: B SESSION: 2 HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT	Assoc. Prof. Halil ŞENGÜL	Digital Health Applications in Emergency and Disaster Management	<u>Beyzanur Üstünbaş</u>
			Problems Experienced with Humanitarian Aid in Disaster Logistics Management: The Example of Çanakkale Ayvacık Earthquake	<u>Merve Yaman Yüce</u> Sedat Bostan
			Evaluation of the Pharmacy Services Workforce in the Last Decade in Turkey	<u>Nesrin Özcan</u>
			Does air pollution affect the cancer-related disease burden?	Gülşay Ekinici Elem Eroğlu Betül Demirçelik <u>Haydar Sur</u>
			How sustainable is life with current disease burdens?	Gülşay Ekinici Tuğba Başaran <u>Haydar Sur</u>
			Reasons of Avoiding Tertiary Level Healthcare Services in Turkey	<u>Seher Nur Sülkü</u> Yağmur Tokatlıoğlu Kübra Coşar
			Investigation of the cases of patient rights knowledge on violence against healthcare professionals	<u>Fatma Mansur</u> Pelin Senemoğlu
16.00 – 17.30	HALL: A SESSION: 3 HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT	Assoc. Prof. Güven BEKTEMUR	A Current Innovation in Healthcare Delivery: Remote Healthcare	<u>Rabia Ekinici</u>
			A Current Innovation in Healthcare Delivery: Remote Healthcare	<u>İbrahim Alptuğ Harbi</u> Selen Köktürk
			The Place of the Nurses in the Organization Chart of the Operating Room	<u>Dilek Aksu</u>
			Human Resource Management in the Field of Health Care New Methods in Measurement, Selection and Evaluation	<u>Esranur Özer</u> Ahmet Lütfullah Orhan Pınar Güngör Ketenci
			Determining the Relationship Between Headache Situations and Cyberchondria Levels in University Students with Headache	Mustafa Savaş Torlak <u>Halil Türktemiz</u>
			Drug Pricing Procedures and Reimbursement Strategies	Gizem Ertürk
			Scale Development Study on Physician's Telemedicine Attitudes and Behavioral Intentions	Nurperihan Tosun Fuat Yalman <u>Melike Özden</u> Şenay Polat Büşra Öztürk

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YÜZYÜZE (FİZİKİ) PROGRAM/ FACE TO FACE PROGRAM

BİLDİRİ OTURUMLARI / PAPER SESSIONS

Saat	Oturum	Moderator	Bildirinin Adı	Yazar(lar)
16.00 – 17.30	HALL: B SESSION: 4 HEALTH POLICY	Prof. Dr. Mehveş TARIM	Workload Perception of Healthcare Professionals and Attitudes towards Lean Leadership Practices in Combating COVID-19	Betül Akalın Haşim Çapar Mecit Tezcan
			Appointment System Design with Operational Performance Targets	Emre A. Veral
			Health Policies for the Disabled and Their Reflection on the Field	Ebrar Tanrıkulu Sedat Bostan
			Evaluation of Health Tourism News in The Press during in Covid-19 Pandemic	Rabia Ekinci Nurperihan Tosun
			Evaluation of Level of Use of Digital Healthcare Services and Tele-Medicine in Healthcare Organizations in Turkey	Aydan Kayserili Ece Çölkesen
			Comparative Evaluation of Healthcare Practices In Local Authorities	Muhammed Fatih Ertas Hasan Hüseyin Eker Pınar Güngör Ketenci
			An Analysis of Public Policies on Smoking, The Most Common Type Of Tobacco Consumption	Muhammed Fatih Ertas Pınar Güngör Ketenci

16.06.2022 / Perşembe
DİJİTAL PROGRAM/ DIGITAL PROGRAM

Saat	Oturum	Moderator	Bildirinin Adı	Yazar(lar)
14.00 – 15.30	1. Oturum: DIGITAL HEALTH	Asist. Prof. Nurperihan TOSUN	Evaluation of Ankara City Hospital Health Professionals' Opinion on Digital Health Applications	<u>Deniz Tugay</u> <u>İzzet Özgürlük</u>
			Dijital Yaşam Teknolojileri Bağlamında Akıllı Saat Kullanıcılarının Deneyimleri Üzerine Nitel Bir Çalışma	<u>Ayşe İspirli Turan</u> <u>Selma Doğanalp Çoban</u>
			Individuals' Knowledge and Preference for Remote Health Service Delivery in Turkey	<u>Özlem Özaydın</u> <u>Özden Güdük</u>
			Managing the Health System in Turkey in Digital Programs	<u>Hale Nur Ceylan</u> <u>Ayşe Çiçek Korkmaz</u>
			Pulmonary Telerehabilitation	<u>İsmail Özsoy</u>
			Managing Digital Transformation and Change in healthcare Provision	<u>Ayşegül Turan</u>
			The Use of Mobile Applications in the Health Sector and its Effect on the Efficiency of Health Institutions	<u>Özgür Çalışkaner</u> <u>Murat Eren</u>
			Are Psycicians Ready for Artificial Intelligence?	<u>Nurperihan Tosun</u> <u>Muhammet Gümüş</u> <u>Çilem Esen</u>
14.00 – 15.30	ZOOM HALL: B SESSION: 2 MOBILE HEALTH	Asist. Prof. Betül AKALIN	Newly Developed Smart Insole System with Mobile Application for Monitoring Remotely the Weight Bearing Compliance of Post-Operative Orthopedic Patients: Validity and Reliability	<u>Ender Ersin Avcı</u> <u>Gazi Akgün</u> <u>Mehmet Esat Uygur</u> <u>Mine Gülden Polat</u> <u>İlksen Demirbükten</u>
			Academic Studies on Mobile Health in Turkey and Investigation of Mobile Health Applications	<u>Emin Kaya</u> <u>Mustafa Demiralay</u>
			The Attitudes of Adults Towards Mobile Health and Personal Health Records	<u>Melike Çelik</u> <u>Fatma Kantaş Yılmaz</u>
			The Digital Approach to the Operating Room and Appointment Scheduling	<u>İlhan Şanverdi</u> <u>Betül Akalın</u> <u>Pelin Özdemir</u> <u>Kemal Memişoğlu</u>
			Presentation of Health on Social Media	<u>Dilara Arslan</u> <u>Havvanur Atalay</u> <u>Yasemin Aslan</u> <u>Ekrem Sevim</u>
			Social Media Use in Health Services	<u>Tuğba Şahin Çiçek</u> <u>Ahmet Genç</u>
			Attitudes and Behaviors of Physiotherapists Working in Turkey Toward Robot-Assisted Therapy Approaches	<u>Eren Timurtaş</u> <u>İrem Akgün</u> <u>Ender Ersin Avcı</u> <u>Mine Gülden Polat</u> <u>İlksen Demirbükten</u>
			Telemedicine Applications on Anesthesia and Reanimation Disciplines	<u>Habip Yılmaz</u> <u>Bilal Günaydın</u> <u>Özlem Köksal</u>
14.00 – 15.30	ZOOM HALL: C SESSION: 3 HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN HEALTH	Asist. Prof. Ahmet ALKAN	Information Security Awareness of Healthcare Workers: A Study in Kırşehir Provincial Health Directorate	<u>Burcu Atar</u> <u>Musa Özata</u>
			The Role of Personal Knowledge Management on the Effects of Self-Leadership to Transformational Leadership: A Study on the Public Healthcare Managers	<u>İpek Eroğlu</u> <u>Nüket Saracel</u>
			Social Reflections of Brain Drain in Physicians: Examination of Twitter Comments	<u>Ahmet Alkan</u> <u>Mihriban Güder</u> <u>Kevser Hüsnâ Özyıldız</u> <u>Tuğçe Dere</u>
			The Role and Evaluation of Female Health Workers by Country	<u>Dilara Tuncer</u> <u>Merve Karaer</u>
			Makine Öğrenmesi Algoritmaları ile Sağlık İnsan Kaynağının Belirlenmesi: Türkiye, Almanya, Kore Örnekleri ile Bir Hesaplama Önerisi	<u>M. Aziz Çakmak</u> <u>Mehmet Emin Kurt</u> <u>Tarik Ziyad Çelik</u>
			The Effect of Nurses' Individual and Professional Characteristics and Career Decisions Regrets on Turnover Intention	<u>Leyla Afşar Doğrusöz</u> <u>Şehrinaz Polat</u> <u>Tuğba Yeşilyurt</u> <u>Nilgün Göktepe</u>

16.06.2022 / Perşembe
DİJİTAL PROGRAM/ DIGITAL PROGRAM

Saat	Oturum	Moderator	Bildirinin Adı	Yazar(lar)
16.00 – 17.30	ZOOM HALL: A SESSION: 4 PERSONALIZED MEDICINE	Asist. Prof. Fuat YALMAN	Benefits Of Using Personalized Cranioplasty In Patients Undergoing Craniectomy	Ömer Faruk Şahin
			Kişiselleştirilmiş Tıbbın Kullanımına Yönelik Swot Analizi	Sümeyye Güngör Meryem Koçaş
			Electronic Records and Dental Treatment Needs of Elderly Individuals	Burcu Aksoy Zehra Özge Çandereli Tuğba Emine Beyhan Şükrü Can Akmansoy Nur Şişman Kitapçı Okan Cem Kitapçı Meral Yay Ümit Karaçaylı Farida Fortune Yasemin Özkan Gonca Mumcu
			Wearable Health Technologies in Gerontology	Nurcan Coşkun Us Gizem Kamış
			Social Media use of COPD patients	Esen Sayın Gülensoy
			New Approach Personalized Medicine and Precision Medicine in Healthcare	Bilal Ak
			Türkiye’de Sağlık Sektöründe Girişimcilik Uygulamaları	Selma Doğanalp Çoban Ayşe İspirli Turan
			Evaluation of Vaccination Attitudes of Pharmacy Employees during the Covid-19 Pandemic Process	Aynur Toraman Dilruba İzgüden Ramazan Erdem
16.00 – 17.30	ZOOM HALL: B SESSION: 5 COVID-19 STUDIES	Asist. Prof. Arzu BULUT	Effect of Covid-19 Pandemic on Adolescents’ Access to Healthcare Services About Sexual and Reproductive Health Problems	Macide Artaç Özdal Dilem Özdal
			Examining Opinion and Attitudes Towards Vaccine Hesitancy in Adults	Mehmet Mutlu Şirin Özkan
			The Effect of Organizational Support on the Perception of Psychological Empowerment in Healthcare Professionals; An Evaluation During the Covid-19 Pandemic	Sefa Arslan Meltem Saygılı
			Importance of Knowledge and Attitudes of Foreign Citizens towards Covid-19	Meimona Abdurahman Farah, Nazan Torun
			Evaluation of Status of People's COVID-19 Vaccination and Having COVID-19: A District Example	Muhammed Atak Muhammed Safa Ünal Seyma Halaç
			The Role of Digital Transformation in Healthcare Quality: Patient Safety	Özlem Gür Ayşe Çiçek Korkmaz
			Evaluation Attitudes For Rational Drugs Use During Pandemic	Mert Çakır Şirin Özkan
			Examination of Health Managers' Knowledge and Attitudes Regarding Total Quality Management (TQM)	Ayten Turan Kurtaran Hilal Özeydin Ahmet Y. Yeşildağ
			Investigation Of The Perceptions Of Oral And Dental Health Professionals Regarding Patient Safety Culture	Hatice Yaşar Ali Yılmaz
			The Relationship Between Nurses' Transformational Leadership, Evidence-Based Practice Leadership, Evidence-Based Practice Work Environment, and Patient Care Quality Perception	Ebru Aydemir Gedük Emine Türkmen Nilgün Göktepe Begüm Yalçın Meryem Kapancı
			Investigation of the Relationship Between Expectations for Improvement of Quality in Healthcare Professionals and Organizational Ambidexterity Professional Commitment in Nursing	Muhammet Gümüş Enis Baha Biçer İşıl Duran Serap Altuntaş
16.00 – 17.30	ZOOM HALL: C SESSION: 6 PATIENT SAFETY AND QUALITY	Assoc. Prof. Nilgün GÖKTEPE		

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BİLDİRİ OTURUMLARI / PAPER SESSIONS

Oturum	Bildirinin Adı	Yazar(lar)
09.00 – 10.30 HALL: A SESSION: 5 ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR IN HEALTH	Assoc. Prof. Taşkın KILIÇ The Effect of COVID-19 Pandemic to Workload and Burnout Level of Health Employes	<u>Yasemin Kara</u> <u>Deniz Acuner</u>
	The Effect of Patient Unsatisfaction on e-Wom and Online Revenge Intention	<u>Mustafa Amarat</u> <u>Ayhan Durmuş</u>
	Anxiety and Burnout among Radiology Workers in the Covid-19 Pandemic	<u>Müjdat Yeşildal</u> <u>Yunus Emre Öztürk</u>
	The Relationship Between Patient Satisfaction and Patient Loyalty	<u>Esra Fener</u> <u>Tuncay Köse</u>
	The Effect of Telerehabilitation in the Covid-19 Pandemic Process on Parent-Child Relationship and Quality of Life: A Case Study	<u>Ezginur Gündoğmuş</u>
	3D Printed Assistive Devices to Increase Independence in Activities of Daily Living: A Case Report	<u>Medine Nur Özata Değerli</u> <u>Yusuf İslam Değerli</u>
09.00 – 10.30 HALL: B SESSION: 6 HOSPİTAL MANAGEMENT	Prof. Dr. Musa ÖZATA Hospital Preference Priorities of PRS Patients	<u>Ebrar Yaltagil</u> <u>Emetullah Yaltagil</u>
	Examination of Occupational Safety Climate in Radiology Units According to Demographic Characteristics “İstanbul Province Example”	<u>Nuran Akyurt</u>
	Systematic Review of Studies on Supply Chain Management in Health Care	<u>Gülşay Ekinçi</u> <u>Esma Nur Vatansever</u> <u>Haydar Sur</u>
	A Research On Five Factor Personal Characteristics Of Nurses In A Public Hospital	<u>Kadriye Sönmez</u> <u>Suat Peker</u> <u>İbrahim Halil Cankul</u> <u>İbrahim Alptuğ Harbi</u>
	Elderly Friendly Hospitals	<u>Serhan Şahinli</u> <u>Murat Eren</u>
	The Effect of Information Management on Success Culture: The Case of the Healthcare Sector	<u>Ali Bakır</u> <u>Oğuzhan Bozbayır</u> <u>Musa Özata</u>
11.00 – 12.30 HALL: A SESSION: 7 HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES	Assoc. Prof. Nuran AKYURT Physician Migration in Turkey Within the Context of Push-Pull Theory A Qualitative Study	<u>Elif Kaya</u> <u>Deniz Güneş</u>
	Investigation of Technology Usage Rates of Middle Age and Over Individuals in the Scope of Health Services	<u>Mehmet Beşir Demirbaş</u> <u>Furkan Alp</u> <u>Emine Akdeniz</u> <u>Betül Akalın</u>
	The Role Of Technology In Healthcare Delivery: Potential Applications Of Social Robots In Social Anxiety Disorder	<u>Hamza Sığırcı</u> <u>Şerife Güzel</u>
	Examining the Effectiveness of Virtual Reality Technology in Health Education "Mammography Example"	<u>Nuran Akyurt</u>
	Lean Six Sigma case study in a public hospital	<u>Hülya Diker</u> <u>Mehtap Çakmak Barsbay</u>

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	Oturum		Bildirinin Adı	Yazar(lar)
11.00 – 12.30	HALL: B SESSION: 8 HEALTH LITERACY	Assoc. Prof. Rojan GÜMÜŞ	E-Health Literacy Levels of Healthcare Management Students and Hospital Employees Graduated of Healthcare Management	Muhammet Emre Güvey Mehmet Şeker
			Investigation of the Relationship between Health Literacy and Quality of Life in Cancer Patients Treated in the Oncology Clinic	Sezer Avcı Muhammet Emin AYIK
			Investigation of the issues, methods and dimensions of scales assessing eHealth Literacy	Rojan Gümüş Murat Çetin
			Examination of E-Health Literacy in Terms of Demographic Variables	Ezginur Gündoğmuş Medine Nur Özata Değerli
			Investigation of Society Anxiety, Depression and Intention to Go to Hospital in the Process of Pandemic	İbrahim Alptuğ Harbi Selin Mehmetefendioğlu Damla İşleyen Yusuf Bakır
14.00 – 15.30	HALL: B SESSION: 9 ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HEALTH	Assoc. Prof. Tuncay PALTEKİ	Attention: Artificial Intelligence is Coming!	Melisa Kanlıoğlu Fatma Kantaş Yılmaz Saadet Karakuş
			Artificial intelligence? What is that? What Do the Doctors Say About This?	Melisa Kanlıoğlu Fatma Kantaş Yılmaz Saadet Karakuş
			Artificial Intelligence and Law in Digitalized Health	Gülbüz Yüksel
			Artificial Intelligence in Psychiatry	Emine Akdeniz Betül Akalın
			Investigation of Data Types Used in Artificial Intelligence Approaches in Psychiatry	Emine Akdeniz Furkan Alp Mehmet Beşir Demirbaş Betül Akalın
			Investigation of the Studies and Productivity of Researchers in Turkey on the Covid-19 Pandemic	Gökhan Ağaç
			Investigation of HIMSS Usage Attitudes of Healthcare professionals in Digital Hospitals with Technology Acceptance Model	Zehra Antep Zeynel Abidin Kocadağ Haydar Sur
14.00 – 15.30	HALL: B SESSION: 10 HEALTH ECONOMY AND POLICY	Prof. Dr. Yeter Demir USLU	Design of Baby Death Lowering Policies in Turkey	Yusuf Bakır İbrahim Alptuğ Harbi Selen Köktürk
			Financial Sustainability Evaluation of the Analysis of Health Practice Notifications Prices by Years in Knee and Hip Arthroplasty Surgery	Sevda Uzun Dırvar Selehattin Çalışal
			Covid-19 Pandemics Effects on Hospital Financial Structure, A Sample Of A Training And Research Hospital	Berkant Mumcu Gülay Ekinici
			Perception Maps and Brand Positioning: A Investigation on Turkish Hospital Chains	Burak Çetin Aybüke Yalçın
			Econometric Modeling of the Relationship Between Malnutrition-Related Deaths and Income	Gülay Ekinici Aysun Danayiyen Haşim Çapar Ferhat Özbay
			Patient Orientation and Information in Healthcare and Health Tourism: A Pilot Study in İstanbul Ümraniye Education and Research Hospital	Gülsüm Yıldırım Özlem Gürel Nil Özmen Yaşar Bükte Esma Yıldırım
16.00 – 17.30	POSTER BİLDİRİLER POSTER PAPERS		Examination of Health Management Undergraduate Students Choosing Departments	İbrahim Alptuğ Harbi Selen Köktürk
			Determination of Health Literacy Levels of Health Management Associate, Undergraduate and Graduate Students	Şeyma Doğru Tuğba Altuntaş İbrahim Alptuğ Harbi Selen Köktürk

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			The Relationship Between Helicobacter Pylori And Zonulin In Patients With Dyspeptic Complaints	Saadet Yılmaz Yasemin Kaya Ülkü Kahraman Tuğba Raika Kıran Önder Otlu
			Risk of COVID-19 and Cost Burden in End Stage Renal Disease Patients and Policy Implications for Managing Nephrology Services at the time of Pandemic	Seda Behlül Macide Ertaç Düriye Deren Oygur
			Effects of the Past Two Years in the COVID-19 Pandemic: Did the Pandemic Trend Affect Thoracic Surgery Interventions and Operations?	Barış Hekimoğlu
			Evaluation of Patients' Opinions Regarding Oral Care Applications	Nurten Alan
			Intestinal Parasite Frequency and Types in Patients with Diabetes Mellitus	Yasemin Kaya, Ülkü Karaman
			Intestinal Parasite Frequency and Parasite Types in Heart Failure Patients	Fatih Akkaya, Ülkü Karaman Ahmet Kaya
			From The Stomach Biopsy Samples Evaluation Of Helicobacter Pylori's Diagnosis With Dyeing Regulations	Ülkü Karaman Şahin Direkel Havva Erdem Yasemin Kaya
09.00 – 10.30	Zoom Hall: B Session: 8 Quality Of Life	Prof. Dr. Saim ŞAHİNÖZ	A Minimal Invasive Approach to Patients with Chronic Back Pain	Hıdır Özer
			Surgery with the Schwind Amaris laser system	Mehmet Kay Ece Turan Vural Hatice Elvin Yıldız Burak Erdem
			Evaluating Scientific Research Barriers by Gender and Other Characteristics from the Perspective of Ophthalmologists in Turkey	Mehmet Kay Ece Turan Vural Hatice Elvin Yıldız Burak Erdem
			Change in the Quality of Life of Our Patients Who Have Lumbar Microsurgery	Ali Yılmaz
			Follow-Up Results of Post-Operative Pain Levels of Patients with Lumbar Disc Hernia with 2 Separate Pain Scales	Bülent Gülensoy
			A Look at Work Life Quality Through the Window of Nursing	Rabia Kayacı Nigar Ünlüsoy Dinçer
			Local Anesthetic Systemic Toxicity: Evaluation Of Awareness And Knowledge Levels Of Anesthesia Technicians And Techniques	Pelin Aydın
09.00 – 10.30	Zoom Hall: C Session: 9 Health Tourism And Patient	Asist. Prof. Ali YILMAZ	A Study on the Profiles of Foreign Patients Applying to a Private Hospital in Turkey	Necla Yılmaz Ebru Yıldız Esin Yılmaz
			Health Employees in Terms Medical Tourism Awareness and Awareness Samsun Province Example	Gizem Erhan Sedat Bostan
			Potential and Future of Third Age Tourism in Turkey: SWOT Analysis	Arzu Bulut
			Investigation of Occupational Accidents and Occupational Diseases in the Health Sector in Turkey between 2016 and 2020	Arzu Bulut Halil Şengül
			Hastaların e-Sağlık Okuryazarlık Düzeylerinin İncelenmesi	Esra Kaya Ali Yılmaz
			Reflections from the Covid-19 Pandemic Process Patients Waiting for Oral and Dental Health Services	Lütfiye Tekpınar Vahit Yiğit
			Do Patient Experiences Have Mediating Roles on Patient Loyalty?	Tuncay Arslan Z. Özge Çandereli Nur Şişmaan Kitapçı O. Cem Kitapçı Pınar Kılıç Aksu Leyla Köksal E. Özge Özdamar Meral Yay Şule Ecevit Alpar Gonca Mumcu
			Factors Affecting the Preference of Halal Medical Health Tourism in Individuals	Berna Doğru Dilaver Tengilimoğlu

17.06.2022 / CUMA DİJİTAL PROGRAM/ DIGITAL PROGRAM

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11.00 – 12.30	Zoom Hall: A Session: 10 Health Information	Assoc. Prof. Ülkü KARAMAN	Health Services in the Metaverse Universe <u>Şeymanur Başol</u> Hilal Akman Dömbekci Yunus Emre Öztürk
			A Study on the Relationship Between E-Health Literacy Levels and Technology Use of University Students Okan Anıl Aydın İsmail Seçer Oğuz Cece
			Development And Integration of Cyber Security for Health Care System Umur Mamat Zeynep Gemici Selden Çepni
			Investigation of the Relationship between University Students' Behaviors and e-Health Literacy Levels in Infodemia and Trust Communication in Patient-Physician Relationship Ayşe Bülbül Emre Akgün Rahime Nur Demir
			The Effect of Information Systems Use on Organizational Agility and Employee Satisfaction in Healthcare Institutions Mustafa Altuntaş Musa Özata
			Investigation of Hospital Managers' Views on the Use of Technology in Health Fatma Çiftçi Kırac Seda Uyar
			Analysis of Theses on Telerehabilitation in Turkey Gülşah Özsoy İsmail Özsoy
			Evaluation of Healthcare Professionals Use of Information Technologies and Hospital Information Systems in terms of Socio-Demographic Characteristics Neslihan Yılmaz Nurgül Çiloğlu Mert Aydın, Ferit Sevim Ayten Turan Kurtaran
			Sağlık Sektöründe Çalışan Sekreterler İle Sağlık Dışında Çalışan Sekreterlerin İletişim Becerilerinin Değerlendirilmesi Çiğdem Keskin Derviş Boztosun Özge Üstün Dilek Ener
			The Effects of Loneliness on Work Performance and Its Determinants in Health Care Professionals Yaşar Demir Erhan Dağ Pınar Oruç Yusuf Alper Baştürk
11.00 – 12.30	Zoom Hall: B Session: 11 Organizational Behavior In Health	Asist. Prof. Gökhan YILMAZ	Become a Female Academician Under the Glass Ceiling Damlanur Arı Şura Mushtaq
			Emotional Contagion and Nursing Gamze Türedi Serap Altuntaş
			The Effect of Conscientious Intelligence on Missed Nursing Care; A Cross-sectional Study Hanife Tiryaki Şen Gülcan Taşkiran Eskiçi Gülcan Çiftçiöğlu
			The Effect Of Intellectual Capital On Organizational Identification: A Public Hospital Example Özlem Bulut Musa Özata
			Adaptation of Violence Prevention Climate Scale to Turkish Ahmet Y. Yeşildağ Ayten Turan Kurtaran Ferit Sevim
			Investigation of the Relationship between Internet Self-Efficacy and Cyberchondria Severity in Adults Yunus Emre Öztürk Şeyma Kahveci Seda Nur Ünal Halil Türktemiz
			Is Aducanumab Treatment that Developed to Prevent Progression of Alzheimer's Disease Cost-Effective? Vahit Yiğit Selin Kalender İskender Çetintürk
			Cost Analysis of COPD Disease: A Systematic Literature Study Çetin Yiğit Sibel Orhan Emine Kızılkaya Elif Maltaş
			Measuring the Effectiveness of Public and Private Sector Health Expenditures Using Data Envelopment Analysis Pelinsu Buket Doğan Yiğit Ahmet Serhat Uludağ
			Effects of Economic Crises on the Service Presentation of Private Hospitals Sevil Aslan Mehmet Çinibulak
11.00 – 12.30	Zoom Hall: C Session: 12 Health Economy	Assoc. Prof. Vahit YİĞİT	Katastrofik Sağlık Harcamaları ve Buna Etki Eden Etkenler Müberra Eyibil Hilal Akman Dömbekci
			Data Mining and Current Practices in Healthcare Furkan Alp Emine Akdeniz Mehmet Beşir Demirbaş Betül Akalın
			The Effect of the Covid 19 Pandemic Process on the Financial Structure of a Private Hospital Research Project Özlem Yazıcı Sedat Bostan
			Predicting the Actuarial Balance of the Social Security System in terms of Financial Sustainability with the ARIMA Model Ferit Sevim Osman Şenol Şafak Kıran Gökhan Yılmaz

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14.00 – 15.30	Zoom Hall: A Session: 13 Organizational Behavior in Health	Asist. Prof. Fatma Kantaş YILMAZ	Evaluation of Stress Caused by COVID-19 Pandemic and Quality of Life in Emergency Service Health Workers	<u>Ali Oflaz</u> <u>Emel Filiz</u>
			A Conceptual Study on Gerontechnology	<u>Şeyma Parlak</u>
			Examining the Relationship between Collective Justice and Culture	<u>Hatice Demir</u> <u>Taşkın Kılıç</u>
			Yoğun Bakım Servisinde Çalışan Hemşirelerin Alarm Yorgunluğunun Değerlendirilmesi	<u>Cebrail Ünver</u> <u>İsmail Şimşir</u>
			Evaluation of E-Learning Attitudes Among Healthcare Manager Candidates	<u>Beyza Dikko</u> <u>Damla Güçlü</u> <u>Büşra Özer</u> <u>Canan Kaya</u> <u>Pınar Doğanay Payziner</u>
			Regulatory Focus Theory and Health Behavior: A Systematic Review	<u>Mustafa Orhan</u>
			What Does the Health Sector Expect from Health Management Graduates?	<u>Pınar Ünkür</u> <u>Fatma Kantaş Yılmaz</u> <u>Saadet Karakuş</u>
16.00 – 17.30	Zoom Hall: A Session: 15 Health Policy	Assoc. Prof. Turgut ŞAHİNÖZ	Management of the COVID-19 Health Crisis in the World; An Evaluation on Centralization and Decentralization Practices	<u>Kazım Baş</u> <u>Haydar Sur</u>
			Impact of COVID-19 Health Crisis on Health Systems of Countries; An Evaluation with the Dimension of Global Health Systems	<u>Kazım Baş</u> <u>Haydar Sur</u>
			Oral and Dental Health Services in Turkey with a Health Management Perspective: Last 50 Years	<u>Müslüm Tekinalp</u> <u>Turgut Şahinöz</u>
			Spatial Effect on Deaths Related to Covid-19 Pandemic: The Case of OECD Countries	<u>Hüseyin Demir</u> <u>Merve Karaer</u>
			Main Problems Experienced by Night Managers: Private Hospital Example	<u>Mehmet Halit Metin</u> <u>İsmail Şimşir</u>
			Investigation of Covid-19 Deaths in Developed Countries by Panel Data Analysis	<u>Osman Şenol</u> <u>Ferit Sevim</u> <u>Şafak Kıran</u> <u>Sedat Bostan</u>
			Medical students' perceptions of online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic: A Survey of Medical Students in the Turkey	<u>Ahmet Kaya</u> <u>Sedat Bostan</u> <u>Esra Demir</u> <u>Nur Abdullah</u> <u>Samet Yeşil</u>

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Effect of Inpatient Care Average Length of Stay on Digital Adaptation: A Case of OECD Countries

Merve AKBAŞ¹, Kerem TOKER², Erdal TEKARSLAN³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: The *inpatient care average length of stay* (ICALS) refers to the time from the patient's admission to discharge from the hospital. For the World Health Organization, ICALS is a critical criterion that shows the effectiveness of hospital management and resource use efficiency. In addition, ICALS is a crucial determinant of health care costs. *Digital adaptation* (DA) is the ability to perceive and anticipate rapidly evolving business needs and adapt to these developments through new combinations of technology, process, and workforce management. The Digital Adaptation Index published by the World Bank (2016) measures countries' adoption of digital technologies and provides comparable data. Countries with high ICALS are expected to produce normative pressure on DA and accelerate the digitalization process.

Purpose of the Study: This study aims to determine the effect of ICALS on DA in OECD countries. In this context, the critical role of ICALS in increasing the DA of countries is brought forward in the discussion. Identifying the antecedents of DA and linking the health sector will help decision-makers and policymakers develop different insights and perspectives about DA and health care quality.

Method: The research has cross-sectional and empirical qualities. Linear regression analysis was performed in SPSS 25.0 using the data obtained from the World Health Organization and World Bank databases.

Results: ICALS explains 13.1% of the change in the DA process in OECD countries. In addition, the effect of ICALS on DA is 39.4%. (Stand. $\beta=0.394$; $p<0.05$). Therefore, it has been determined that the need for digital adaptation is felt more in countries with long patient stay, accelerating this process. Moreover, the findings showed that OECD's DA means 0.755, Turkey's 0.632 and ICALS means 7.978, and Turkey's 4. Turkey's relatively low DA score and low ICALS are among the findings that should be discussed.

Conclusion: As a result, the hospital length of stay of patients is a crucial factor for the effective planning and management of hospital resources. There is considerable interest in predicting the ICALS of patients to improve patient care, control hospital costs, and increase service efficiency.

Keywords: Digital Adaptation, Inpatient Care Average Length of Stay, OECD Countries, Health, Health Management,

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	1. Dijital Oturum: Digital Health	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Prof. Dr. Aygül YANIK	Sunum Saati	14.00-15.30

Hospital Managers' Opinions on Digital Health

Ebrar YALTAGİL¹

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: One of the development and welfare indicators of countries is the efficiency and productivity of health services. In this context; The effectiveness of health services is very important. With the developing technology, the concept of digital health has emerged to provide this. Digital health approach; It plays a role in promoting preventive care and improving quality of life while easing the pressure on health and social care services. In the digitalizing world, it is seen that health services, like all sectors, are digitalized day by day with e-health applications. However, the newness of the concept causes gaps in the literature and applications. At this point, it is thought that obtaining the information and ideas of service providers will provide an important gain to the literature.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to get the opinions of hospital administrators about the concept of e-health, which has become more important with the publication of the regulation on the provision of remote health services during the pandemic period.

Method: In this study, a semi-structured interview form consisting of open-ended questions was used as a data collection method. Before starting the interviews, official permissions were obtained from the ethics committee and relevant institutions. Verbal consent was obtained from the participants during the interview. Frequency and content analysis methods were used in the analysis of the obtained data.

Results: According to the research findings; it was observed that the results obtained from the interviews and observations are largely compatible with each other. All employees stated that digital health applications provide speed and convenience in paperwork. In addition, employees think that it contributes a lot in terms of cost and expect it to be improved. However, employees stated that only face-to-face efficiency will be achieved in the diagnosis and treatment process, and the concept of digital hospital cannot be fully implemented due to the patient profile. They emphasize that face-to-face communication in health should never be abandoned.

Conclusion: As a result, there are concerns that it can be applied digitally in relation to the health profile, community profile.

Keywords: Hospital, Manager, Digital Health, Opinion, Health Care

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	Hall A, Session: 1	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Prof. Dr. Aygül YANIK	Sunum Saati	14.00-15.30

Examining Vocational School of Health Services Students' Cognitive Structures towards Concept of Digital Health

Dolunay Özlem ZEYBEK¹, Mustafa ZEYBEK², Yasemin ASLAN³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Digital technologies can improve the effectiveness of services by making a significant contribution to improving the quality of healthcare services and ensuring the safety of patients. The vision of the World Health Organization (WHO) on digital health technologies; to accelerate the development and adoption of appropriate, accessible, affordable and sustainable human-centered digital health solutions. In this context, it is important to reveal the cognitive structures of future healthcare professionals regarding the concept of “digital health”.

Purpose of the Study: In the study, it was aimed to determine the cognitive structures of the students studying at the vocational school of health services for the concept of "digital health".

Method: The independent word association test, which is one of the oldest techniques used to reveal cognitive structures, was used as a data collection tool in the study. Students were asked to write the first 10 words that came to mind about the concept of 'digital health' within 60 seconds. In addition, they were asked to write an evocative sentence related to the concept of digital health, and in this part, the participants were given 30 seconds. Content analysis was carried out with the obtained data. The universe of the study consists of 598 students studying in the second year of Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University Health Services Vocational School. Sample selection was not made in the study and it was aimed to reach the entire universe. Within the scope of the study, 195 students were reached. As the answers of 48 participants were not appropriate, they were excluded from the scope. The study was completed with 147 participants.

Results: It was determined that 85.7% of the participants were women, 40.1% were in the 21-year-old age, and 43.5% were studying in the child development department. Within the scope of the study, 1470 words were obtained. In the study, 144 words with five or less repetitions were excluded and five main themes and 15 sub-themes were derived from the remaining 72 words. The first main theme is the digital health features theme, which includes sub-themes of accessibility, comfort, efficiency, reliability, speed, and convenience. The second main theme is the parties of digital health, which consists of sub-themes of the patient, the individual, the hospital, the health system, and health professionals. The third main theme was determined as digital health technologies, which include concepts such as medicine, artificial intelligence, and biotechnology. The fourth main theme is digital health services, which includes concepts such as treatment, community health, disease follow-up, and online examination. The last main theme was determined as digital health perception (positive, negative, future, and general perception). It was seen that the most repeated words within the scope of the study were the words technology, diagnosis, treatment, individual health, and medical device.

Conclusion: As a result, it has been determined that students' awareness levels about digital health and health technology are high.

Keywords: Word association test, cognitive structure, content analysis, digital health, student.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Center of Excellence Potentials of City Hospitals from Managers' Perspectives

Nurcan COŞKUN US¹, Elif KAYA², Zuhall KAYAR³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Center of Excellence is the name given to the team, center or organization that leads the best practices that provide research, development, training activities in a field. In order to provide effective and easy access to health services by individuals in health service delivery, trained qualified health manpower, advanced specialization in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases, diseases that require high technology and providing sustainability and increasing quality in health care delivery, health services in order to keep up with the changes and developments in health on a global scale. There is no study in the literature on health facilities that are/can be centers of excellence in Turkey. The Ministry of Health has determined the basic policies and decisions regarding centers of excellence and issued a 2019/08 circular. The number of hospitals implemented in Turkey is quite limited. The problem of this study consists of the managers' awareness of the center of excellence, the evaluation of the potential of the city hospitals established in Turkey to become Centers of Excellence, and the development of support proposals in the context of the reasons presented.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to reveal the potential of City Hospitals from the point of view of managers in line with the center of excellence awareness of city hospital managers and WHO's Center of Excellence criteria.

Method: It was requested that each of the 11 items specified as the Basic Features of Centers of Excellence specified in the Circular published by the Ministry of Health in Turkey should be evaluated over 10 points specific to the hospital. In addition, managers' awareness of Centers of Excellence and their views on the potential contribution of Centers of Excellence to health tourism were also taken.

Results: Turkey is a country that has the requirements of being a center of excellence in terms of its geographical location and the presence of health facilities with high potential. The fact that city hospitals have high technological equipment, and that they provide comfortable and quality service in terms of hotel activities are among the factors that increase their advantages. However, the migration of qualified manpower from the public to the private sector and abroad has been identified as a serious threat.

Conclusion: As a result of the SWOT analyzes to be applied to the institutions, it is thought that determining the strong units and carrying out the studies on the basis of the units to become a Center of Excellence can yield effective and fast results.

Keywords: Center of Excellence, Health Tourism, Health Care, Healthcare Management, City Hospitals.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum 1. Yüzyüze Oturum: Digital Health

Oturum Başkanı Prof. Dr. Aygöl YANIK

Sunum Tarihi 14.06.2022

Sunum Saati 14.00-15.30

Digital Health Applications in Emergency and Disaster Management

Beyzanur ÜSTÜNBAŞ¹

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Due to natural disasters that occurred in 2021, 127 people lost their lives and 627 people were injured in our country. According to the Index for Risk Management 2019 data, Turkey is in the high-risk group with an index score of 5.0. In addition, when the slope of the last three years is examined, it is concluded that it is one of the countries where the risk tends to increase. Risk of injury and death of previously healthy people in natural disasters; It is lower than people with kidney disease, diabetes, heart disease or cancer. A patient with multiple injuries in addition to their previous illness can be expected to be worse off than the simple sum of the odds of survival for each injury. People who are very old, very young, or have multiple diseases are more susceptible. For this reason, when making the triage decision, the patient's current condition as well as previous diseases should be taken into account. The mental health of people who are exposed to these situations after emergencies and natural disasters are adversely affected as well as their physical health. In order to minimize personal and social destructive effects in the long term, it is necessary to support and control the health of people holistically.

Purpose of the Study: Digital health is defined as the use of information and communication technologies in the diagnosis and treatment of patients, monitoring of health and risk situations, monitoring and improvement of public health. Digital health applications can be handled under different headings as mobile applications, wearable technology, artificial intelligence, telemedicine, 3D printers and digital hospitals. It is aimed to examine the convenience and additional benefits of combining digital health applications in different areas in emergencies and natural disasters that cause great harm to people in collective and unexpected times.

Method: The research is a qualitative research based on secondary data sources. In order to collect the data, literature review and document analysis were carried out on the subject, and the content analysis method was preferred in the analysis of the obtained data.

Results: E-nabız application and smart clothing technologies that can be used to detect and track the location and current diseases of people exposed to possible emergencies and natural disasters, artificial intelligence to sort and prioritize pooled data, wearable health technologies to control treatments at the crime scene, telemedicine applications in post-disaster management fill an important gap in the fields of supporting and monitoring the mental and physical health of individuals.

Conclusion: People should learn to use digital technology efficiently for their life and property safety. Companies and government agencies must integrate cutting-edge technology into devices and systems. Both people and aid providers should be trained in this technology for emergencies and disasters. More research should be done in this area and studies of preventive technologies should be intensified.

Keywords: Digital Health Applications, Disaster Management, Emergency

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Problems Experienced With Humanitarian Aid In Disaster Logistics Management: The Example Of Çanakkale Ayvacık Earthquake

Merve YAMAN YÜCE¹, Sedat BOSTAN²

ABSTRACT

The problem of Research: In the aftermath of disasters, education on the training of aid to be provided proceeds as the first item. Aid aids, humanitarian aid, social aid, and emergency aid, differing from the one that differs from the different concerns, in fact, cannot be made in the field. This phenomenon causes the classrooms of financial disasters after the disaster.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to determine the phenomenon presented in the research problem within the framework of the Çanakkale Ayvacık earthquake and to develop suggestions.

Method: Qualitative methods were used within the scope of the research. With the two-way research, semi-structured expert interviews were conducted with the team leaders, institution supervisors and managers of the personnel responding to the disaster. The priority feature of the individuals included in the scope of the research by being attributed as an expert was sought in the Çanakkale Earthquake.

Focus group interviews were also conducted with disaster victims. During the interviews with the disaster victims, people who both took part in the disaster response and had the characteristics of being a disaster were also included in the study. In this context, a semi-structured expert interview was conducted with 12 people; Focus group interviews were also conducted with 20 disaster victims.

In addition to all these disaster area scans, technical visits were made to the logistics warehouses, audio recordings were taken, and questions designed for personnel and institutional supervisors, as well as for experts, as well as their opinions on the scale, were recorded in the notebook. The obtained data were tabulated and interpreted.

Results: Within the scope of qualitative findings, expert opinions, the fact that the service group logistics did not work, the inability to implement TAMP, the serious deficiencies in the distribution of aid and the general management of the disaster stand out. In the qualitative findings obtained from the disaster victims, on the other hand, the concept of looting and injustice experienced during the distribution of aid by private individuals and the distributing of aid by consulting the headmans were wrong. It has been determined that the quality of the aid was not determined and the expectations were not met.

Keywords: Disaster Logistics Management, Humanitarian Aid, Çanakkale Ayvacık Earthquake

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	2. Fiziksel Oturum: Healthcare Management	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Doç. Dr. Halil ŞENGÜL	Sunum Saati	14.15-14.30

Does air pollution affect the cancer-related disease burden?

Gülay EKINCI¹, Elem EROĞLU², Betül DEMİRCELİK³, Haydar SUR⁴

ABSTRACT

The problem of Research: Air pollution is responsible for several million premature deaths worldwide each year. It is an important risk factor that threatens health in terms of shortening life expectancy or increasing mortality. In the literature air pollution was associated with increased inflammation, cardiovascular diseases, Parkinson's, Alzheimer's and mental retardation. However, the literature revealing the relationship between air pollution and cancer is very few.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to evaluate the effects of air pollution on the cancer-related disease burden.

Method: In the analysis, non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) independent variable as air pollutant in the study; cancer-related disease burden was considered as the dependent variable. Analysis was made by using the panel data method. 31 countries were determined for this study that has regular data between 1990-2018. In the analysis; the least squares method, unit root tests, cointegration tests, casualty tests, and the regression tests were used.

Results: Significant relationships were found between NMVOC and cancer related disease burden in the study. The existence of a one-way Granger type causality relationship from NMVOC to cancer related disease burden and long-term cointegration relationship between them were determined.

Conclusions: Econometric Analysis, Cancer, Air Pollution, Burden Of Disease, Non-methane volatile organic compounds

Keywords: Econometric Analysis, Years Lived With A Disability, Life Expectancy At Birth.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	2. Fiziksel Oturum: Healthcare Management	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Doç. Dr. Halil ŞENGÜL	Sunum Saati	14.20-14.50

How sustainable is life with current disease burdens?

Gülay EKINCI¹, Tuğba BAŞARAN², Haydar SUR³

ABSTRACT

The problem of Research: It is a concept that aims to present the burden of disease, death data and health outcomes that do not lead to death in a single figure as a criterion summarizing the health of the society. The average lifespan is increasing in the world. In parallel to this increase, the burden of disease is increased also. But how sustainable is life with current disease burdens or what will be the length of life with current disease burdens?

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to econometrically evaluate the relationship between Years Lived With A Disability (YLD) and Life Expectancy At Birth (LEAB).

Method: In the analysis, the relationship between YLD and LEAB was analyzed by using the panel data method. 27 countries were determined for this study that has regular data between 2010-2017. In the analysis; the least squares method, unit root tests, cointegration tests, casualty tests, and FMOLS-DOLS tests were used.

Results: Results: Significant relationships were found between YLD and LEAB in the study. The existence of a one-way Granger-type causality relationship from LEAB to YLD and the long-term cointegration relationship between them were determined.

Conclusions: The empirical evidence revealed that Life Expectancy At Birth has effects on the Years Lived With A Disability.

Keywords: Econometric Analysis, Years Lived With A Disability, Life Expectancy At Birth.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	2. Fiziksel Oturum: Healthcare Management	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Doç. Dr. Halil ŞENGÜL	Sunum Saati	14.20-14.50

Determining the Relationship Between Headache Situations and Cyberchondria Levels in University Students with Headache

Mustafa Savaş TORLAK¹, Halil TÜRKTEMİZ²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: University students may experience various health problems due to the difficulties they encounter throughout their education life. Headache is one of the most common health problems. The rapid development and easy accessibility of the Internet allows university students to use the Internet extensively to seek information in the field of health. Therefore, it is predicted that university students with headaches may tend to search for health information on the internet.

Purpose of the Study: In the study, it was aimed to determine the relationship between headache status and cyberchondria levels of university students with headache.

Method: A questionnaire form was used as a data collection tool in the descriptive study. Socio-demographic characteristics, Cyberchondria Scale, Headache Impact Scale (HIT-6) and Visual Analog Scale (VAS) were available in the questionnaire form. The data were collected at a Foundation University Health Services Vocational School in Konya. 352 people participated in the study voluntarily. 225 people who stated that their headache attacks lasted more than 30 minutes were included in the study.

Results: According to the research findings, it was determined that the headache effect levels and pain severity of the participants were high. In addition, it was determined that there was a statistically positive correlation between the effect and severity of headache and cyberchondria levels in the participants.

Conclusion: In order to reduce students' cyberchondria levels, arrangements are needed to reduce headaches. It is recommended to increase physical activity and social activities that can help students reduce stress and headaches.

Keywords: Headache, Cyberchondria, University Students, Using Internet, Pain Severity

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	Hall: A Session: 3 Healthcare Management	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Assoc. Prof. Güven BEKTEMUR	Sunum Saati	16.00 – 17.30

Scale Development Study on Physician's Teletip Attitudes

Nurperihan TOSUN¹, Fuat YALMAN², Melike ÖZDEN³, Şenay POLAT⁴, Büşra ÖZTÜRK⁵

ÖZET

Amaç: Günümüzde teletıp teknolojisinin yaygınlaşmasına rağmen, gerçek sağlık ortamlarında hala teletıp hizmeti kabulünün yavaş olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Bu araştırmanın amacı, hekimlerin sağlık hizmetleri sunmak için teletıp teknolojisini kullanma niyetlerini ve tutumlarını etkileyen öngörücü faktörleri açıklamak için teorik bir ölçek geliştirmektir.

Yöntem: Araştırmada hekimler üzerinde online temelli kesitsel araştırma tasarımı kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini Sivas ilinde faaliyet gösteren kamu hastanelerinin tüm hekim çalışanları oluşturmuştur. Araştırmada kolayda örnekleme yöntemi tercih edilmiştir. Veriler online anket tekniği kullanılarak 400 hekimden toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde IBM SPSS Statistic Base 23V ve AMOS paket programları kullanılmıştır.

Bulgular: Araştırmanın bulguları, hekimlerin büyük çoğunluğunun teletıp hizmet kabulüne yönelik tutumlarının ve davranışsal niyetlerinin yüksek olduğunu ve teletıp hizmetlerine yönelik tutumlarının ve niyetlerinin olumlu yönde arttığını ortaya koymuştur.

Sonuç: Yapısal eşitlik analizi, hekimlerin teletıp tutumları ve davranışsal niyetleri arasındaki olumlu ilişkinin kabul edilebilir bir uyum indeksine sahip olduğunu ortaya koymuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Teletıp, Tutum, Niyet, Hekimler.

ABSTRACT

Aim: Despite the widespread use of telemedicine technology today, it has been observed that the acceptance of telemedicine services in real healthcare settings is still slow. The aim of this research is to develop a theoretical scale to explain the predictive factors that affect physicians' intentions and attitudes to use telemedicine technology to deliver healthcare services.

Methods: In the study, an online-based cross-sectional research design on physicians was used. The universe of the research consisted of all physician employees of public hospitals operating in Sivas. Convenience sampling method was preferred in the study. Data were collected from 400 physicians using the online questionnaire technique. IBM SPSS Statistic Base 23V and AMOS package programs were used in the analysis of the data.

Results: The findings of the study revealed that the majority of physicians had high attitudes and behavioral intentions towards telemedicine service acceptance, and their attitudes and intentions towards telemedicine services increased positively.

Conclusion: Structural equation analysis revealed that the positive relationship between physicians' telemedicine attitudes and behavioral intentions had an acceptable fit index.

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Workload Perception of Healthcare Professionals and Attitudes towards Lean Leadership Practices in Combating COVID-19

Betül AKALIN¹, Haşim ÇAPAR², Mecit TEZCAN³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Healthcare workers are a group of workers who work overtime in Turkey as well as in the rest of the world. The labor-intensive provision of healthcare services has increased the workload of healthcare professionals with the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, efforts are being made to eliminate the work and processes that increase the workload with lean leadership practices worldwide.

Purpose of the Study: This study aims to reveal to what extent lean leadership practices reduce the perceived workload, especially to reduce the intensity experienced during the COVID-19 period.

Method: The population of this descriptive and cross-sectional study consisted of healthcare professionals in İstanbul. In the study, an online form was sent to all health professionals working and reachable in public hospitals in İstanbul with snowball sampling method, which is one of the purposive sampling methods. Data were analyzed with 168 healthcare professionals who voluntarily participated in the study. Demographic information questions prepared by the researchers were used to collect descriptive data. For quantitative data, "Lean Leadership Scale" translated into Turkish by Biçer et al. (2020) and "Quantitative Workload Inventory" translated into Turkish by Keser et al. (2017) were used. SPSS 25.0 statistical program was used to evaluate the data. The distribution of the questions in the personal information form was reported as frequency and percentage, and the scale scores were reported as mean and standard deviation. The relationship between the variables was revealed by correlation analysis, and the difference was revealed by t-test and ANOVA.

Results: A statistically significant negative correlation was found between lean leadership and workload perception.

Conclusion: The positive attitudes of healthcare professionals towards lean leadership practices decreased the perception of workload.

Keywords: COVID-19, Healthcare Professionals, Leadership, Lean Leadership, Workload.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Evaluation of Ankara City Hospital Health Professionals' Opinion on Digital Health Applications

Deniz TUGAY¹, İzzet ÖZGÜRLÜK²

Problem of Research: The use of digital technologies in health service delivery has become necessary due to the increase in the population, especially elderly population, increase chronic diseases, the necessity of effective use of scarce resources (money, time, etc.) and many other reasons like Covid-19 pandemic.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to evaluation of the opinion of Ankara City Hospital healthcare professionals on applications and innovations in the field of digital health in healthcare service delivery.

Method: In the research, a total of 37 questions consisting of digital health scenarios, overview and demographic question prepared by Pehlivan (2020) and researchers were used. The study, which a descriptive design, was carried out with a total of 185 health professional between 29 April and 6 May 2022.

Results: 73% of the participants stated that the pandemic had a positive effect on their perspective on digital health and that it could be used most frequently in physically disabled people (70.8%). The level of knowledge about the applications of the Ministry of Health such as HIMSS was determined as 5 out of 0-10 (very good). The most accepted scenario by participants is “Preventive Health Services” (88.1%), the most frequently stated benefit related to scenarios is increase in the quality of life, while frequently mentioned obstacles are the installation cost of the system and technical prerequisites.

Conclusion: It has been concluded that digital health applications can be increased with necessary regulations in line with the opinions and suggestions of health professionals, but it is necessary to increase the health literacy of the society.

Keywords: Digital Health, Technologies, Health Professional, Hospital, Digital Scenario

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum 1. Dijital Oturum: Digital Health

Oturum Başkanı Asist. Prof. Nurperihan TOSUN

Sunum Tarihi 16.06.2022

Sunum Saati 14.00 –15.30

Newly Developed Smart Insole System with Mobile Application for Monitoring Remotely the Weight Bearing Compliance of Post-Operative Orthopedic Patients: Validity and Reliability

Ender Ersin AVCI¹, Gazi AKGÜN², Mehmet Esat UYGUR³, Mine Gülden POLAT⁴, İlkşan DEMİRBÜKEN⁵

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: The weight-bearing(WB) protocol is a widely used approach to rehabilitate patients after lower extremity bone or cartilage surgeries. In the post-operative period(first6-weeks), loading a certain percentage of the patient's body weight on the repaired tissue is vital for tissue healing(1,2). However, it is not possible to follow the post-operative patients in terms of WB protocol compliance after discharge(3).

Purpose of the Study: We developed a smart insole system named WBM to monitor WB compliance of post-operative orthopedic patients, remotely. We aimed to investigate the validity and reliability of the system by means of body-weight measurements.

Method: Proper sized WBM smart insole system was placed in the subject's right shoe and asked to step on Forcedeck Force Plate(FP) system. Totally 366 steps were obtained simultaneously from both systems. Data were obtained in Newton(N) and analyzed with MATLAB. The data were analyzed and compared by followings (i) graphically comparasion, (ii) coefficient of determination(R^2), (iii) mean absolute percentage error (MAPE). For reliability estimate, the intraclass correlation coefficient ($ICC_{1,1}$) and standard error of mean(SEM) were calculated.

Results: Comparison of force-time curves with linear regression analyses indicated excellent agreement between WBM Smart Insole (mean \pm Std=296.14 \pm 107.83N) and Forcedeck FP (mean \pm Std=299.64 \pm 105.88N) with %0,05 MAPE ($R^2=0.9175, p<0,001$). The WBM smart insole could repeat the same results with 1,67N SEM($ICC_{1,1}=0,97$).

Conclusion: The newly developed WBM system is valid for body-weight measurements with acceptable concordance with FP system which is a gold standard tool for body-weight measurements. Further studies are warranted to test the system in clinical conditions.

Keywords: Smart Insole System, Weight-Bearing, Compliance, m-Health

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	6. Dijital Oturum: B/2	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Asist. Prof. Dr. Betül AKALIN	Sunum Saati	14.00-15.30

The Attitudes of Adults Towards Mobile Health and Personal Health Records

Melike ÇELİK¹, Fatma KANTAŞ YILMAZ²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Mobile health technologies and personal health records may considerably benefit both the patients and healthcare providers. These technologies offer powerful tools for patients to access and manage their health information to cope with significant health problems. They also allow health professionals to improve patient care quality and enhance their communication with patients.

Purpose of the Study: This study aimed to assess adults' attitudes towards the mobile health technologies and personal health records.

Method: The cross-sectional study was conducted electronically with 358 adults (aged ≥ 18 years) using the snowball sampling method and Mobile Health and Opinion Scale on Personal Health Records.

Results: The current study included 358 individuals (F=257, M=101). The mean age of participants was 25.4 years (SD ± 8), with more than half of them being female (71%). The participants' attitudes scores were found to be high. Males reported more positive attitudes towards mobile health than females. There were no significant differences between sociodemographic variables such as marital status, income, access to the internet, chronic diseases, and mobile device use. Analysis revealed a statistically significant difference in groups concerning education level with primary education graduates compared with other educational levels.

Conclusion: Adults prefer to engage in current mobile technologies for health reasons and have positive attitudes towards mobile technology.

Keywords: Electronic health records, health records, Personal Health Records, Attitude

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	5. Dijital Oturum: Mobile Health	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Prof. Dr. Betül AKALIN	Sunum Saati	14.00-15.30

Presentation of Health on Social Media

Dilara ARSLAN¹, Havva Nur ATALAY², Yasemin ASLAN³, Ekrem SEVİM⁴

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Social media is actively used in many sectors since it provides communication between consumers and producers. Thus, health services have also started to take their place in social media. The presentation of health in social media via health-related content is an issue that should be examined and analyzed as it has a high potential to affect public health in general due to its positive and negative effects on individuals.

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of the study is to conduct a systematic review of studies dealing with how health is presented in social media.

Method: In the study, systematic review, one of qualitative research designs was used. The design of the research was determined as descriptive. In the research, the keywords "social media" and "health" were scanned in Web of Science, Science Direct and Scopus databases. A total of 2,615 articles were reached in the scanning processes and a total of 466 articles were obtained after the criteria of open access, research article, and being written in Turkish and English. Studies included social media platforms determined as Whatsapp, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and Youtube were included in the research. Thus, a total of 38 studies were included in the research.

Results: It was determined that the majority of the studies (n=14) were conducted in 2021 and the majority of them included health promotion (n=17) and public health (n=13) topics. Other topics are as follows; COVID-19 (n=5), fake news (n=1), health education (n=1) and trust and concern (n=1). It was seen that the most used social media platform was Facebook (n=26), followed by Twitter (n=24), Youtube (n=10), Instagram (n=8) and Whatsapp (n=2) platforms, respectively. It has been determined that the studies within the scope of the research are mostly held with qualitative (n=17) method, and most of them are carried out using only one (n=18) social media platform. When the countries where the included studies were conducted are grouped, it is seen that the majority are in the high-income group (n=21), followed by the countries in the upper-middle (n=3) and lower-middle groups (n=3). In addition, it was determined that 10 of the studies were not conducted in a country and one study was conducted in the Sub-Saharan continent not a particular country.

Conclusion: In the research, a systematic review of the studies examining the presentation of health in social media tools was made, and in this direction, it was determined that health was presented under seven different categories. It was determined that the majority of the studies examined were conducted in 2021. Finally, it has been seen that the health promotion and public health are preferred as subject.

Keywords: Presentation of health, social media, systematic review, social network, health services.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum Zoom Hall: B Session: 2 Mobile Health
Oturum Başkanı Assist. Prof. Betül AKALIN

Sunum Tarihi 16.06.2022
Sunum Saati 14.00-15.00

Use of Social Media in Health Services

Tuğba ŞAHİN ÇİÇEK¹, Ahmet GENÇ²

ABSTRACT

Problem of the Study: Social media tools are frequently used in health services. It provides various advantages to corporate and individual users. However, it also carries various risks.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to determine the advantages of using social media tools in various fields of health services, the risks involved and the measures that can be taken for these risks.

Method: The study was based on the literature and was prepared in two stages. In the first stage, internet resources and databases were researched on the use of social media tools in health services in Turkey and in the world. In the second stage, resources were evaluated, synthesized and the advantages and risks of using social media tools in health services were examined.

Results: The advantages provided by different individuals and institutions by using social media platforms are different from each other. Patients and their relatives benefit from social media platforms to share their experiences, get suggestions, obtain information about health institutions, physicians and drugs, make appointments and see test results online. Health institutions benefit from social media platforms in terms of preventing diseases, drawing attention to important issues, communicating with each other and promoting institutions. Health professionals use social media to promote themselves, communicate with colleagues and patients, convey their experiences, provide consultation services and conduct research in the field of health. Relatives of patients and other individuals can obtain information about healthy living methods through social media, support the sick people in their families, and draw the attention of the society to important issues. In addition to these advantages, the use of social media brings with it many risks. Patient privacy and confidentiality principles are not fully implemented, there is a possibility of exposure to fraud and fraudulent transactions, the professional image of the institution and doctor is damaged, there is inaccurate information about doctors and hospitals on social media, information about hospital staff is shared on social media platforms without approval, and there were risks such as the presence of false information and suggestions about diseases on the platforms.

Conclusions: It has been observed that users should pay attention to some issues while obtaining or informing on social media. These; whether the information obtained and presented on social media is correct, the compliance of the information with ethical rules, patient rights and patient privacy, the existence of health information that will mislead the society, the risk of sharing private information belonging to the institution and its employees, and the risk of information on the basis of the institution to be classified as advertisement.

Keywords: Social media, Health Services, Hospital, Advantage, Risk, Health professionals

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	2. Dijital Oturum: Healthcare Management	Sunum Günü	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Asist.Prof. Betül AKALIN	Sunum Saati	14:00-15:30

Attitudes and Behaviors of Physiotherapists Working in Turkey Toward Robot-Assisted Therapy Approaches

Eren TIMURTAŞ¹, İrem AKGÜN², Ender Ersin AVCI³, Mine Güliden POLAT⁴, İlksen DEMİRBÜKEN⁵

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Robot-Assisted Therapy (RAT) devices have often been used for treatment of motor disorders resulting from various neurological and musculoskeletal diseases(1). However, there are no quantitative studies on the attitudes and behaviors of Turkish physiotherapists towards RAT in the current literature.

Purpose of the Study: We aimed to estimate the attitudes and behaviors of physiotherapists working in Turkey regarding RAT.

Method: A questionnaire developed under Theoretical Fields Framework (TDF) guide (2) was administered to participants in Istanbul/Turkey between January-April 2022. The five-point Likert-type questionnaire was structured with 33 items composed of 14 sub-components of TDF. The scores for negative items were reversed to be consistent with positive items. The mean score for each item<3 was considered a barrier and ≥3 a facilitator (3). Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and explanatory factor analysis (EFA).

Results: Totally, 223 physiotherapists (RAT-User (n:123)/RAT-Non-User (n:100)) were included. Based on EFA results, 22/33 items were determined significant in 4-dimensions. KMO sample adequacy value was evaluated as "very good"(4) with score of 0.915, while Bartlett's sphericity was found to be statistically significant(p<0.001). The cronbach alpha value and total explanatory power was founded as 0.94 and 70.6, respectively. As a conclusion, 1 item was rated as a barrier and 21 items were rated as facilitators for RAT-Users. However, 13 items were found to be barriers and 9 items as facilitators for RAT-Non-users.

Conclusion: The use of RAT approaches in clinics can be considered as a trigger in facilitating the attitudes and behaviors of physiotherapists toward these practices.

Keywords: Robot-Assisted Therapy, Theoretical Domains Framework, Attitude and Behaviour, Physiotherapist, Rehabilitation

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Information Security Awareness of Healthcare Workers: A Study in Kırşehir Provincial Health Directorate

Burcu ATAR¹, Musa ÖZATA²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: The digitalization of information in the field of health branch within the developing of technologies and informatics in health services carries with it threats to information security. Health data is the data that requires the highest level of security, but it is not possible to provide information security only throw by technical measures. The human factor should be considered about information security. Before security measures, all personnel working in health institutions should be awareness about information of security.

Purpose of the Study: This study was conducted to examine the information security awareness levels of healthcare workers.

Method: The population of the research consists of healthcare workers in Kırşehir Provincial Health Directorate. The sample was not selected, and volunteer healthcare workers (N=162) who agreed to participate in the study constitute the sample. A questionnaire was used as a data collection tool. The questionnaire form consists of 2 parts. The first part consists of questions about the demographic information of the participants. In the second part, there is the "Information Security Awareness Scale". The data were analyzed using the IBM SPSS Statistics 22 program. Descriptive statistics, independent samples t test and one-way ANOVA were used to evaluate the data.

Results: As a result of the research, the "Protection of Personal Data" level of personnel of the provincial health directorate is high; the level of "Attacks and Threats" is medium; It has been determined that the "General Information Security Awareness" level is high. On the other hand, it was concluded that the information security awareness levels of the participants differ according to some demographic variables.

Keywords: Information Security, Information Security Awareness, Healthcare Workers

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	3. Dijital Oturum: HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN HEALTH	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Dr. Ahmet ALKAN	Sunum Saati	14.00-15.30

The Role of Personal Knowledge Management on the Effects of Self-Leadership to Transformational Leadership: A Study on the Public Healthcare Managers

İpek EROĞLU¹, Nüket SARACEL²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: In the present era called the information age, also known as the digital age, healthcare managers have to deal with many challenges besides trying to adapt to the rapidly changing micro and macro-environment affected by the pandemic. Currently, digitalization and hybrid work ecosystems are on the rise requiring healthcare managers to effectively use self-knowledge management tools to lead themselves and be able to lead their staff members by inspiring, encouraging, and motivating them transforming their staff members creating value for all. However, there is insufficient research on the relationship of leadership styles and personal knowledge management.

Purpose of the Study: This study aims to evaluate the mediating role of personal knowledge management in the effect of self-leadership on transformational leadership.

Method: The study was carried out with scales of self-leadership, transformational leadership, and personal knowledge management. Scales were validated by factor analysis. Structural equation modeling was performed to test the relationships. The research universe consisted of public healthcare managers working in İstanbul. It was found that the validity and reliability of the research scales were high.

Results: The self-leadership and transformational leadership perceptions of healthcare managers working in public institutions are high. The results indicated a partial mediation effect of personal knowledge management on the positive impact of self-leadership on transformational leadership.

Conclusion: The conceptual model and the findings in this study provide a new contribution to the current literature.

Keywords: Self-Leadership, Transformational Leadership, Personal Knowledge Management, Healthcare Managers, Mediating Role

Presentation Language: English

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Oturum	3. Dijital Oturum: Human Resources Management in Health	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Asist. Prof. Ahmet ALKAN	Sunum Saati	14.00 – 15.30

Social Reflections of Brain Drain in Physicians: Examination of Twitter Comments

Ahmet ALKAN¹, Mihriban GÜDER², Kevser Hüsna ÖZYILDIZ³, Tuğçe DERE⁴

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Recently, it has been observed that physicians migrate (brain drain) from our country due to various reasons. It is thought that one of these reasons is the perception of the physician in the society and the social reputation of the physician. In this respect, it is important to examine the social reflections of physician migration.

Purpose of the Study: In this study, it is aimed to determine the social reflections of brain drain in physicians.

Method: In the research, netnography technique was used based on the qualitative research method. Twitter shares were examined in this study, which aims to reveal the social reflections of brain drain on physicians. In this direction, firstly, the hashtags #hekimgöçü #hekimbeyingöçü #hekimlergidiyor and the words “physician migration”, “physician brain drain”, “physician abroad” were used. The first tweet suitable for the content of the study was made in 2013. The last date of the study is 31.05.2022. For this reason, tweets between 2013 and 31.05.2022 were transferred to an excel file and included in the study. One-word, slang-insulting tweets referring to the domestic mobility of physicians were not included in the study. The 640 tweets included were subjected to content analysis. In the analysis, coding was done first, and then closely significant codes were associated with each other and themes and sub-themes were obtained.

Results: As a result of the study, social reflections were divided into six themes. These six themes, reflecting the views of society on the migration of physicians, are *ideological and political* (sub-themes such as lack of government support, deficiencies in the law, rhetoric of the government, political lack of merit), *professional* (sub-themes such as loss of professional meaning, loss of reputation, future anxiety in the profession, devaluation of physicians, leaving physicians alone), *economic* (sub-themes such as not receiving the rightful salary, perception of a full salary, low level of domestic well-being, high level of foreign well-being), *labor-related* (sub-themes such as the emergence of non-equipped physicians, the emergence of a physician deficit, the departure of equipped physicians), *violence-related in health* (sub-themes such as physical violence, psychological violence (mobbing), impunity of violence, verbal violence) and *working conditions-related* (sub-themes such as good working conditions abroad, humanitarian working rights, humanitarian working conditions, labor surplus) *discourses*.

Conclusion: Looking at the general tweets, it has been found that some sections of society consider physicians to be right, but in some sections there is devaluation, loneliness, discredit and otherization against physicians. By determining what these situations are caused by, the reputation of physicians can be restored with the support of the government, public statements of the Ministry of Health and media support. It is foreseen that physician migration is an increasing phenomenon today, and this will lead to problems such as the departure of equipped physicians, the increase of non-equipped physicians, and the emergence of a physician deficit in the future. Therefore, it is important to carry out studies aimed at preventing physician migration, the underlying causes and migration.

Keywords: Migration, Physician Migration, Physician Brain Migration, Social Reflection, Netnography.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	3. Dijital Oturum: Human Resources Management in Health	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Dr. Ahmet ALKAN	Sunum Saati	14.00-15.30

Determination of Health Human Resources with Machine Learning Algorithms: A Calculation Proposal with the Examples of Turkey, Germany, South Korea

Mehmet Aziz ÇAKMAK¹, Mehmet Emin KURT², Tarık Ziyad ÇELİK³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: The health systems of countries are evaluated according to the standards set by the World Health Organization. However, the fact that the demographic and social structures of the societies are different from each other. The same standards cannot be used in the evaluation of health systems. The issue of numerical awareness of the health manpower of the countries contributes to the forward development of the country's health system. With this awareness, both the individual success and corporate motivation of the employees will increase, and the waste of health manpower will be prevented by providing a working environment with high trust and satisfaction.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to make an alternative proposal for the evaluation of health human resources, which are a part of the health systems of societies, with machine learning algorithms.

Method: In the study, variables such as the number of hospitals in Turkey, Germany and Korea, population number, dependent population rate, data on the first 10 diseases with high morbidity and mortality rates, were obtained from open access international databases. By using these data and machine learning algorithms, the number of doctors and nurses needed by the countries has been tried to be estimated.

Results: According to the results of the machine learning model created within the scope of the research, it has been determined that human resource estimation can be made with high reliability rates.

Conclusion: Within the scope of the study, the 30-year data of the countries in question were evaluated and it was predicted that calculation methods could be used to evaluate the health systems of the countries more accurately (Acc = 90.4%) with sensitive estimates to be made.

Keywords: Machine Learning Algorithm, Health Human Resource, Alternative Proposal

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	3. Dijital Oturum: Hall C	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Asist. Prof. Ahmet ALKAN	Sunum Saati	14.00-15.30

The Effect of Nurses' Individual and Professional Characteristics and Career Decisions Regrets on Turnover Intention

Leyla AFŞAR DOĞRUSÖZ,¹ Şehrinaz POLAT², Tuğba YEŞİLYURT³, Nilgün GÖKTEPE⁴

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Turnover intention, which is the most important predictor of the turnover behavior, expresses the possibility of the employee to leave the organization of his own will. Turnover intention is highly correlated with turnover behavior. The factors affecting the turnover intention vary, and studies on the career decision regret on nurses and the effect of career decision regret on turnover intention are limited in nurses.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to examine the effects of nurses' individual and professional characteristics and career decision regrets on their turnover intention.

Method: This cross-sectional and descriptive study was conducted with 415 nurses working in a university hospital, where 1324 nurses were employed and volunteered to participate in the study. The data were collected with a questionnaire consisted of the nurse introductory information form, the Career Decision Regret Scale and the Turnover Intention Scale. Descriptive statistics, correlation and multiple regression (stepwise) analyzes were used in the analysis of the data.

Findings: The mean score of the nurses' turnover intention scale was determined as 2.33 ± 1.10 and the total mean score of the career regret scale was 71.08 ± 24.43 . In the regression analysis, it was determined that the turnover intention was affected by career decision regret and marital status ($R^2=19.5\%$, $p<0.5$). Career decision regret had a positive effect on the intention to leave the job, nurses who experience career decision regrets have an increased intention to quit their job. The marital status of the nurses positively affects the intention to leave, and it has been determined that the intention to leave the job increases in the single nurses.

Key words: Nurse, Turnover Intention, Career Decision Regret, Individual Characteristics, Professional Characteristics.

Presentation Language: English

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Oturum	6. Dijital Oturum: Zoom Hall: C Session: 3 Human Resources Management In Health	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Asist. Prof. Ahmet ALKAN	Sunum Saati	14.00-15.30

Benefits of Using Personalized Cranioplasty in Patients Undergoing Craniectomy

Ömer Faruk ŞAHİN¹

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Cranioplasty refers to the surgical repair and reconstruction of a skull dome defect following surgical intervention for any intracranial pathology. While patients' first expectation from cranioplasty is cosmetic, the cranioplasty material should provide a protective barrier and help restore the deteriorated CSF and blood flow dynamics.

Purpose of the Study: Our aim in this study is to evaluate the cosmetics, infection and cost of patients who used autologous cranioplasty material and titanium mesh, and patients who used 3D printed calcium phosphate cement mosaic tiles and cranioplasty materials.

Method: While bone defect closure was performed with autologous bone graft in 5 (45.4%) of 11 cranioplasty cases performed in the last 2 years, our clinic did not hide autologous bone grafts due to comminuted fractures in 6 cases. Titanium mesh was used in 5 (45.4%) of these 6 cranioplasty cases, and personalized 3D printed calcium phosphate cemented mosaic cranioplasty kits were used in 1 (9.2%) of them.

Results: Although autologous bone graft is easy to store and applicable, it poses cosmetic problems due to the high risk of infection and bone resorption. Although titanium mesh is durable, the low rate of ossification, cosmetic problems and artifacts in imaging limit the use of this material.

Conclusion: Personalized 3D printed calcium phosphate cemented cranioplasty kits increase the quality of life by being superior to other materials due to low infection risk, no cosmetic problems, and high tissue compatibility. However, the high cost limits its use. For this reason, in the selection of cranioplasty material, the choice should be made by considering the clinical condition of the patient as well as the socioeconomic level.

Keywords: Cranioplasty, 3D printed, calcium phosphate, craniectomy, personalized

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	4. Dijital Oturum Zoom Hall A Session 4	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Asist. Prof. Dr. Fuat YALMAN	Sunum Saati	16:00-17:30

Swot Analysis for the Use of Personalized Medicine

Sümeyye GÜNGÖR¹, Meryem KOÇAŞ²

Problem of Research: Individuals needed more time to diagnose and treat themselves, and to apply their unique medical treatments. Although personalized medicine has strengths for curing diseases, it also has weaknesses such as deterioration of patient-physician communication and damage to patient privacy. Although the results of personalized medicine are mentioned in the literature, it is seen that studies on the strengths and weaknesses of opportunities and threats are not presented in a holistic way.

Purpose of the Study: To reveal the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of personalized medicine with SWOT Analysis.

Method: Both Turkish and English “personalized medicine” were searched for the concept of “personalized medicine” from Google Scholar, Pubmed, Science Direct databases. The data obtained from the literature were classified using the SWOT analysis technique.

Results: In the study, it is seen that personalized medicine produces solutions that promise to increase human life and has great importance in stages such as treatment and diagnosis.

Conclusion: It has been concluded that facilitating the management of chronic diseases and increasing quality and safety are among the strengths of personalized medicine, while aspects such as deterioration of communication between healthcare personnel and patients, and damage to patient privacy are among the weaknesses. Personalized medicine appears to open up many opportunities for individuals to engage in digital technologies, wearable devices, and to promote patient-centredness. In addition, it has been concluded that individuals are more likely to face threats such as insufficient health literacy and unwillingness to pay as a result of increased costs.

Keywords: Personalized medicine, SWOT Analysis, precision medicine, ethics, genome project

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	4. Dijital Oturum: Personalized Medicine	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Fuat YALMAN	Sunum Saati	16.00-17.30

Electronic Records and Dental Treatment Needs of Elderly Individuals

*Burcu AKSOY¹, Zehra Özge ÇANDERELİ², Tuğba Emine BEYHAN³, Şükrü Can AKMANSOY⁴,
Nur ŞİŞMAN KİTAPÇI⁵, Okan Cem KİTAPÇI⁶, Meral YAY⁷, Ümit KARAÇAYLI⁸, Farida FORTUNE⁹,
Yasemin ÖZKAN¹⁰, Gonca MUMCU¹¹*

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Aging has become an increasing and widespread phenomenon in the world. Since changes regarding oral health are commonly observed with aging, dental health care is needed to focus on age related changes in elderly people.

Purpose of the Study: Aim of this study was to assess the dental treatment needs of elderly individuals in the Hospital Information Management System (HIMS) of a dentistry faculty.

Method: In this retrospective cross-sectional study, anonymized data of 250 elderly patients registered in Marmara University Faculty of Dentistry were included. Patients were grouped into two categories as 65-74 years old (84.4%) and ≥ 75 years old (15.6%). Chi-square test and Unpaired T test were used in the study.

Results: In the group, 12.8% (n=32) of the patients received treatments from all clinics regarding Periodontology, Restorative, Endodontics, Prosthodontics, and Surgery. 87.5% (n=28) of these patients were in the 65-74 years age group. The ratio of patients in both Prosthodontics and Surgery clinics was 32.8% (n=82) of the group. Other patients (n=136, 54.4%) needed different treatment combinations and the most of them (n=120, 88.2%) were in 65-74 years age group. Patients treated in Prosthodontics and Surgery clinics ($71,67 \pm 5,41$) were older than the others ($68,09 \pm 3,89$; $69,65 \pm 4,69$) ($p=0.000$ for both).

Conclusion: In elderly patients, the planning of dental workforce is necessary for the priority treatment areas according to different age groups.

Keywords: Elderly Individuals, Oral Health, Treatment Needs

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	4. Dijital Oturum: Personalized Medicine	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Assist. Prof. Fuat YALMAN	Sunum Saati	16.00-17.30

Wearable Health Technologies in Gerontology

Nurcan COŞKUN US¹, Gizem KAMIŞ²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Due to the development of technology in recent years, wearable health technologies are widely used in health service delivery. However, considering the aging population, wearable health technologies in gerontology play a significant role in health care delivery, but scientific studies in this field are insufficient.

Purpose of the Study: This study aims to draw attention to the world population's aging trend and the benefits and importance of wearable health technologies in healthcare delivery, especially in gerontology, which is included in health care delivery.

Method: This study was designed as a literature review. Through the definitions and findings obtained from the literature, firstly, gerontology, then the use and possible benefits of wearable health technologies in gerontology are mentioned.

Results: According to the research findings, the use of wearable health technologies in gerontology is beneficial, especially in remote patient care and follow-up. In treatment and aftercare, individuals can increase their quality of life thanks to these technologies. Healthcare delivery costs can be reduced, and service delivery can be provided optimally.

Conclusion: As a result within the scope of personalized digital health, when the relationship between wearable technologies that emerged with the internet of things and provides individual measurement opportunities, especially with gerontology, it has been determined that there are many deficiencies in the literature. It is envisaged that the study in question may be a scientific basis for future studies that will be considered from the gerontological point of view.

Keywords: Gerontology, Digital Health, Health Technology, Wearable Health Technologies, Wearable Health Technologies in Gerontology

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	4. Dijital Oturum: PersonalizedMedicine	SunumTarihi	16.06.2022
OturumBaşkanı	Asist.Prof. FuatYALMAN	SunumSaati	16.00-17.30

Social Media use of COPD patients

Esen Sayın Gülensoy¹

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: The use of social media and internet has changed the information seeking behavior, experience and information exchange of the patients. We can think that individuals with COPD have increased access to information about their diseases and interactions with each other through their use of social media and internet.

Purpose of the Study: It was aimed to evaluate the social media and internet use of patients followed up with the diagnosis of COPD regarding their diseases and treatments, and their role.

Method: A questionnaire was applied to the patients who were followed up with the diagnosis of COPD who applied to the Ufuk University Faculty of Medicine Chest Diseases outpatient clinic, defining their demographic characteristics and evaluating the social media and internet usage characteristics related to their diseases and treatments. Preliminary data of 30 patients of the ongoing study were evaluated.

Findings: According to the research findings; Eighteen (60%) of the patients were male. Mean disease duration was 7.3 ± 2.36 years. The number of patients who participated in a group created on social media about their disease was 11 (36.6%). Thirteen (43.33) patients stated that they watched inhaler drug use videos over the internet. All of these patients stated that they found it helpful.

Conclusion: In our study, we found that social media and its use were common among patients. Similarly, there are studies in the literature evaluating the social media use of patients in chronic diseases. As reported in these studies, access to accurate information is particularly important. Health professionals' active presence on social media platforms can serve as beacons that direct users to reliable and useful information and steer them away from false information, particularly the promotion of counterfeit medicines.

Key words: COPD, social media, internet, patient education, social support

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	Zoom Hall: A Session: 4 Personalized Medicine	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Asist. Prof. Fuat YALMAN	Sunum Saati	16.00 – 17.30

Entrepreneurship Practices in the Health Sector in Turkey

Selma Doğanalp Çoban¹, Ayşe İspirli Turan²

ABSTRACT

The Problem of the Study: In many parts of the world, people lose their state of being healthy because some insoluble or difficult-to-treat diseases cannot be diagnosed early or effective treatment cannot be applied, and the diseases spread rapidly in their bodies, sometimes causing permanent or temporary damage, and sometimes turning into a process that ends in the loss of human life. If individuals take the precautions to be protected from these diseases from the beginning and be cautious, these potential problems will be prevented from the beginning or the damage will be minimized.

Purpose of the Study: In this study, it is the examination of the websites of the existing practices in Turkey of health entrepreneurship studies, which are efforts to solve the diseases or to protect individuals before the disease occurs in the body or to take precautions against the disease.

Method: In this study, the websites of the applications that are actively used within the scope of health entrepreneurship were examined by descriptive analysis method. Descriptive analysis is defined as summarizing and interpreting the collected data according to predetermined themes. The purpose of this analysis method is to organize and interpret the findings and present them to the reader.

Findings: Within the scope of the research, it has been determined that the basis of health entrepreneurship practices in Turkey and the existence of many studies that will set a precedent, 32 health entrepreneurship practices that are actively used in the field of health entrepreneurship have been analyzed by descriptive analysis method. The applications included in the study were examined in terms of predetermined dimensions and features.

Keywords: Health, Entrepreneurship, Turkey, Health Entrepreneurship

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Examining Opinion and Attitudes Towards Vaccine Hesitancy in Adults

Mehmet MUTLU¹, Şirin ÖZKAN²

ABSTRACT

The problem of Research: One of the 10 global problems determined by the World Health Organization in 2019 was vaccine rejection. The reasons behind vaccine refusal differ between countries and regions.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of the study was to determine adults' attitudes towards vaccination and investigate the levels of vaccination rejection.

Method: The research type was descriptive cross-sectional research. The population of the study was people living in Çanakkale.

Results: 53.6% of the participants think that the Covid 19 vaccines are effective and 46.9% of the participants think that they are safe. When their distribution was analyzed according to the status of considering getting the Covid 19 vaccine, it was seen that 78.2% of the participants are vaccinated, 9.8% are considering getting it, 6.1% are undecided and 5.9% are not considering getting it. When the vaccine hesitancy was examined according to the socio-demographic characteristics of the participants, it was observed that only education created a statistically significant difference ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: The only demographic characteristic was the participants' education level associated with the vaccine hesitancy. Informing and raising awareness of the society about vaccine contents should be increased, and it was recommended to differentiate educational activities according to risk groups.

Keywords: Covid 19 vaccine, vaccine rejection, anti-vaccination

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	5. Dijital Oturum Salon B	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Arzu Bulut	Sunum Saati	16.00-17.30

Evaluation Attitudes For Rational Drugs Use During Pandemic

Mert ÇAKIR¹, Şirin ÖZKAN²

ABSTRACT

The problem of Research: In the pandemic, individuals may be directed to unconscious pharmaceutical drug use, and herbal treatments to protect themselves, heal themselves, and increase their immune levels. The attitudes of society toward rational pharmaceutical drug use may change and society may need the right guidance during the pandemic.

Purpose of the Study: It was aimed to examine the drug use behaviors of individuals during the pandemic and to determine the awareness levels of rational drug use.

Method: The population of the descriptive study was carried out with 354 people aged 18 and over, in Bursa between 1 June and 30 July 2021. “Rational drug use awareness scale in adults”, which was validated and reliable by Aktaş and Selvi (2019) was used.

Results: The participants according to their regular use of drugs were examined, and it was seen that 24.6% of the participants answered yes and 75.4% answered no. It is seen that the most frequently used drugs by the participants are 47.7% pain relievers, 2.8% antibiotics, 4% sedatives, 7.6% colds, 15.3% vitamins, and 7.3% food supplements. It was observed that the drugs frequently used and the frequency of drug use without physician recommendation created a statistically significant difference ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: It was determined that there was no change (78.2%) in the drug use behavior of adults participating in the study during the pandemic. The drugs used during the pandemic were painkillers and vitamin pills. Food supplements taken during the pandemic process were mostly vitamin C and vitamin D.

Keywords: Covid-19, rational drug, attitudes

Presentation Language: Turkish

**This study was supported by TUBITAK 2209/A University Students Domestic Research Projects Support Program with project number 1919B012003873.*

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Oturum	6. Dijital Oturum Salon C	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Doç. Dr. Nilgün Göktepe	Sunum Saati	16.00-17.30

Examination of Health Managers' Knowledge and Attitudes Regarding Total Quality Management (TQM)*

Ayten TURAN KURTARAN¹, Hilal ÖZAYDIN², Ahmet Y. YEŞİLDAĞ³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: In TQM, the support and determination of the top management are essential for the success of the activities. For this reason, it is thought that it is crucial to determine the knowledge and attitudes of health administrators on the subject.

Purpose of the Study: The study aims to determine the views and quality perceptions of hospital managers about quality studies and examine the perception of quality in terms of socio-demographic variables.

Method: The universe of the study consists of the managers of 20 hospitals providing service in Trabzon (N=76). In the research, it was aimed to reach all managers and valid answers were received from 71 managers. The Quality Perception Scale (4-point Likert) developed by Koç (2016) was used as a data collection tool in order to determine knowledge and attitudes towards TQM. There are 40 statements consisting of 8 dimensions in the scale. SPSS 25 program was used in the analysis of the data.

Results: Head physicians (8.5%), assistant head physicians (19%), administrator (21%), assistant administrator (36.6), chief nurses (9.9%), and assistant chief nurses (4.2%) participated in the study. 46% of the managers work in a public hospital, 21.1% in a branch hospital, 19.7% in a university hospital, and 12.7% in a private hospital. In the study, it was determined that the quality perception of the managers was at the level of $\bar{x}=3.05$ ($\sigma=.33$). When the TQM perception of the administrators was examined in terms of institution types, it was determined that the institution type with the highest perception was branch hospitals ($\bar{x}=3.26$), and the institution type with the lowest perception was university hospital ($\bar{x}=2.91$).

Conclusion: It has been determined that the quality perceptions of the hospital managers in our study have a high level above the middle. This score is also higher than the perception levels of the managers in the two referenced studies. However, considering the difference in the level of difference between institutions, the difference between scale dimensions, and the 23.7% part with the improvement potential in the general quality perception, it is recommended to take the necessary precautions and take action.

Keywords: health managers, quality management, TQM, awareness, hospitals

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	6. Dijital Oturum: C Salonu	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Doç. Dr. Nilgün GÖKTEPE	Sunum Saati	16.00-17.30

The Relationship Between Nurses' Transformational Leadership, Evidence-Based Practice Leadership, Evidence-Based Practice Work Environment, and Patient Care Quality Perception

Ebru AYDEMİR GEDÜK¹, Emine TÜRKMEN², Nilgün GÖKTEPE³, Begüm YALÇIN⁴, Meryem KAPANCI⁵

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: The studies examining the relationships between the evidence-based work environment and the perception of transformative leadership and quality of care are limited.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to examine the effects of nurses' transformational, evidence-based practice leadership and evidence-based practice work environment on their patient care quality perception.

Method: This study was design as a cross-sectional and correlational study. The study was conducted with 343 nurses who participated in the online survey between February and May 2021. Data were collected using a questionnaire involving questions about nurses' individual and professional characteristics, Transformational Leadership Inventory, Evidence-Based Practice leadership, Evidence-Based Practice Work Environment Scale and Care-24 Scale. Descriptive statistics, Spearman correlation and multiple regression analysis were used in data analysis.

Results: 56.3% of the nurses were under the age of 30, 53.8% were working in public hospitals. Nurses' perceived quality of care (mean=5.37, SD=.60) and transformational leadership (mean=3.45, SD=.83), evidence-based practice leadership (mean=3.31, SD=.93) and evidence-based practice working environment (mean=3.45, SD=.93) =3.12, SD=.84) scores were found to be positively significant ($p<.001$). In the multiple regression analysis, it was determined that the nurses' perception of quality of care was affected by the type of institution, transformational leadership, evidence-based work environment and duration of professional experience ($R^2=20.2\%$, $F=21.444$, $p<.001$, Durbin Watson=1.705).

Conclusion: The results obtained from this study show that working in a private hospital, transformational leadership, evidence-based work environment and increasing professional experience have positive effects. Implementation of transformational leadership and evidence-based work environment providing strategies in clinics for nurses may be beneficial in improving their perception of quality of care.

Key words: Transformational Leadership, Evidence-based Practice Environment, Evidence-based Practice Environment Leadership, Quality of Nursing Care

Presentation Language: English

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Oturum Dijital Oturum: Zoom hall C/ Session 6

Sunum Tarihi 16.06.2022

Oturum Başkanı Doç. Dr. Nigün GÖKTEPE

Sunum Saati 16.00-17.30

Investigation of the Relationship between Expectations for Improvement of Quality in Healthcare Professionals and Organizational Ambidexterity

Muhammet GÜMÜŞ¹ Enis Baha BİÇER²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Quality improvement in health institutions has become more and more important with each passing day. There is an expectation that healthcare organizations will take action to improve the safety and quality of care given to patients. The continued focus on comprehensive quality improvement is driven by concerns about the well-being and accompanying costs of care provided, the sustainability of our national and local care systems, the supply and capabilities of care providers, and high visibility. It is important what kind of measures are taken on quality improvement in health institutions and how the staff is effective on organizational ambidexterity. Organizations may have to resort to this system because staff need systems and applications that can help them leverage the organization's existing resources and also help them discover new opportunities.

Purpose of the Study: It aims to examine the relationship between the expectation of quality improvement and organizational ambidexterity in healthcare professionals, as well as to measure healthcare personnel's intentions on quality improvement and organizational ambidexterity.

Method: Quantitative research model was used in this study. In order to gain the trust of the participants within the framework of ethical rules, the participants were informed and their consents were obtained. The research was conducted with total quality management and organizational ambidexterity scales. Scales were validated by factor analysis. The research sample consists of 400 people. All analyzes were done with SPSS 23.0 program.

Results: According to the research findings; 51.2% of a total of 400 health personnel are women. When we look at the marital status, 59% are married personnel. When we asked the health personnel about their position in the hospital, 34.8% of them were nurses and 28.7% of them were health technicians. It is seen that as the education level of health personnel increases, their ideas about quality improvement also change. In general, it has been concluded that all personnel make efforts to improve quality and that quality should be improved in this direction.

Keywords: Quality, Quality Improvement in Health, Health, Organizational Ambidexterity

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	Dijital Oturum: Zoom hall C/ Session 6	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Doç. Dr. Nigün GÖKTEPE	Sunum Saati	16.00-17.30

The Effect of Patient Unsatisfaction on e-Wom and Online Revenge Intention

Mustafa AMARAT¹, Ayhan DURMUŞ²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: It is important that patients prefer the institution in order to ensure the sustainability of health institutions. But it is not enough just to choose the institution. After preference, service experience and satisfaction play an important role in both re-visiting, mentioning to those around them and their intention to take revenge on the institution. For healthcare organizations that follow limited marketing strategies, word-of-mouth communication and revenge patient intentions are very important.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to measure the effect of dissatisfied patients with healthcare institutions on online negative word-of-mouth marketing and revenge intentions.

Method: The research was designed as a cross-sectional study of patients' satisfaction with health services, online word of mouth marketing, and revenge intention. It was held with 291 participants from 10 cities in the Marmara region. Validity and reliability analyzes of the scales used in the research were made.

Results: According to the research findings, there is a positive correlation between patient dissatisfaction and online revenge intention ($r=0.127$) and online word of mouth marketing ($r=0.535$). In addition, patient dissatisfaction positively affects online revenge intention ($\beta=0.192$) and online word-of-mouth marketing ($\beta=0.902$).

Conclusion: As a result of the findings, it is understood that the dissatisfaction experienced by the patients is highly conveyed to their relatives on online platforms. Although not at the same rate, depending on the severity of dissatisfaction experienced, patients intend to take revenge online. This may affect the choice of healthcare organizations and their willingness to revisit. Patient satisfaction is important for a sustainable management.

Keywords: Patient Dissatisfaction, Online revenge intention, Online word-of-mouth communication, Patient, cross-sectional study

Presentation Language: Tr

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Anxiety and Burnout Among Radiology Workers in the Covid – 19 Pandemic

Müjdat YEŞİLDAL¹, Yunus Emre ÖZTÜRK²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Physicians often prefer the computed tomography method in detecting Covid-19. Radiology workers are in constant contact with patients with suspected Covid-19. This contact is thought to be effective in the anxiety and burnout levels of the employees.

Purpose of the Study: This study aimed to investigate the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic on the anxiety and burnout of radiology workers.

Method: The sample of this study, which was designed with a quantitative method, consists of 258 radiology technicians. The study data were collected by questionnaire method using the “STAI State Anxiety Scale” and “Burnout Scale.” Pearson correlation analysis and simple linear regression analysis were used because the data were normally distributed.

Results: 56.2% of the participants are male, and 39.5% are between 36 and 45. According to the education level, the majority is an associate degree with 65.5%; 36% have 11 to 20 years of professional experience. A moderate positive correlation was found between anxiety and burnout. In addition, the increase in the anxiety level of the employees has a positive effect on the level of burnout.

Conclusion: Increased levels of anxiety among radiologists increase the level of burnout.

Keywords: Covid – 19, Anxiety, Burnout, Radiology Workers

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	5. Session: Organizational Behavior in Health	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Assoc. Prof. Taşkın KILIÇ	Sunum Saati	09.00 -10.30

Hospital Preference Priorities of PRS Patients

Ebrar YALTAGİL¹, Emetullah YALTAGİL²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Health care, which is a vital possession for all societies, and one branch of it is physical rehabilitation services (PRS). The old model in the musculoskeletal and nervous vascular system and the practice consists of electrotherapy and education, which is an appropriate branch of diagnosis and treatment. PRS; The physical industry, physiotherapists and physicists are combined with a disciplinary system of physical work, on which patients rely and inpatient. This improvement is a health service so that they can regain their health and regain their health. If the PRS is subject to acquisition, it is subject to the properties and acquisitions of the recoveries in relation to the acquisitions. In this context; Hospital preferences of PRS patients are small.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to determine the preferences and priorities of patients who apply to the hospital to receive physical therapy and rehabilitation services.

Method: In this study, face-to-face survey technique was used as data collection method. Scale expressions are taken from the study of Biçer (2020). The sample of the study consists of 225 patients who received treatment in a state hospital between 28.02.2022 and 01.04.2022.

Results: According to the analysis results; At the beginning of the reasons for preference, "I prefer it because it is within the scope of my social security." expression comes. The ease of transportation of the hospital and the fact that the patient density is less than other hospitals are among the reasons for high preference.

Conclusion: It has been determined that the preference priorities do not change the result too much due to the necessity of the health service, and the patients who are not in good economic situation prefer the current hospital even if they are not satisfied.

Keywords: PRS, Hospital, Patient, Preference, Priorities

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Examination of Occupational Safety Climate in Radiology Units According to Demographic Characteristics “İstanbul Province Example”

Nuran AKYURT¹

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Çalışanların çok sayıda mesleki tehlikeye maruz kaldığı, tehlike ve riskler taşıyan ortamların yer aldığı hastanelerde iş sağlığı ve güvenliği önemli bir konudur. Radyoloji, radyoterapi ve nükleer tıp birimleri, hastanelerde çalışma şartları olarak risk potansiyelinin yüksek olduğu alanlar arasındadır. Radyasyon riski, saç dökülmesi, göz hastalıkları, tiroid, kanser türleri gibi sağlık sorunları ile karşılaşma potansiyeli, bu birimlerde çalışanlar için çalışan güvenliği konusunu daha önemli hale getirmektedir.

Purpose of the Study: Bu çalışma ile, sağlık çalışanlarının iş güvenliği ikliminin ve radyoloji ünitelerinde çalışan personelin iş güvenliği, korunma yöntemleri / uygulamaların / bilgi düzeylerinin ortaya konulması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmanın hipotezleri; H1: “Radyoloji çalışanlarının iş güvenliği iklimi yüksektir”; H2: “Radyoloji çalışanlarının iş güvenliği iklimi düzeyleri demografik değişkenlere göre farklılık göstermektedir” şeklindedir.

Method: Tanımlayıcı tipte olan çalışmanın evrenini, İstanbul ilinde faaliyet gösteren kamu ve özel hastanelerinin radyoloji ünitelerinde çalışan 180 çalışan (hekim, radyoloji/röntgen teknisyeni, sekreter, sağlık fizikçisi vb.) oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak iki bölümden oluşan anket formu kullanılmıştır. Birinci bölümde yaş, cinsiyet gibi demografik özellikleri içeren ifadeler yer verilmiştir. İkinci bölümde de radyoloji çalışanlarının iş güvenliği iklimine yönelik ifadeler yer verilmiştir. Anketler radyoloji çalışanlarına verilmeden önce bilgilendirme yapılmıştır. Araştırma verilerinin değerlendirilmesinde Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for Windows 24.0 istatistik programı kullanılarak veriler analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmanın anket uygulama sürecinde radyoloji doktorlarının çalışmaya katılmaya istekli olmaması nedeniyle istenilen sayıda doktora ulaşılamamıştır. Anket sürecinde bazı çalışanların senelik, radyasyon izninde ve/veya nöbet sonrası izinli olması, iş yüklerinin fazla olduğunu ifade ederek anketi doldurmak istememeleri katılımın düşük kalmasına neden olmuştur.

Findings: Radyoloji ünitesinde kullanılan X-ışınının zararlı etkileri göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, net fayda sağlamayan radyasyon uygulamalarına izin verilmemeli ve bu konuda sıkı tedbirler alınmalıdır. Hastane yönetiminin radyoloji ünitelerinde iş güvenliği ikliminin oluşturulması ve tüm çalışanlar tarafından benimsenmesi için gerekli prosedürleri, faaliyetleri ve eylem planlarını hayata geçirmesi gerekmektedir. Öncelikli olarak iş güvenliği eğitimi almayan radyoloji çalışanlarına eğitim verilmesi, çalışma saatlerinin ve fiziki koşulların iyileştirilmesi, koruyucu ekipmanların (kurşun önlük, tiroid koruyucu, vs.) tedarik edilmesi önem arz etmektedir.

Conclusion: Türkiye’de radyoloji ünitelerinde iş güvenliğine yönelik çalışmalar sınırlı sayıdadır. Sağlık Kurumları yönetimi tarafından teknoloji, iş organizasyonu, çalışma şartları, sosyal ilişkiler ve çalışma ortamı ile ilgili faktörlerin etkilerini kapsayan tutarlı ve genel bir önleme politikaları oluşturmalıdır. Radyasyonla ilgili kaza, bulaş, yaralanma vb. durumlarda alınacak önlemler yazılı hale getirilmelidir.

Key: İş güvenliği iklimi, Tıbbi görüntüleme teknikleri, Radyasyon güvenliği, Mesleki tehlike

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Elderly Friendly Hospitals

Serhan ŞAHİNLİ¹, Murat EREN²,

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: What are the criteria for age-friendly hospitals? This is the main question of the research.

Purpose of the Study: The main purpose of the research is to examine the importance, criteria, advantages and disadvantages of elderly-friendly hospitals within the framework of a conceptual model.

Method: The research was carried out in a descriptive type and the data were created by examining the existing literature studies.

Results: The criteria for the age-friendly hospital concept are based on four central dimensions: physical design, social behavioral climate, policy and procedures, and systems of care. The biggest advantage of elderly-friendly hospitals is that by allowing elderly individuals to have control over their own health, they both help improve health and enable the elderly, who feel powerless and needy, to regain their lifelong dignity and self-confidence.

Conclusion: Individuals aged 65 and older in the world are defined as the "old population". Age-friendly hospitals; They are health institutions that provide the most appropriate elderly care services for the elderly people who make up a large part of the population, and aim to provide the physical environment and service processes compatible with the needs of the elderly and their families. With the increase in the elderly population, many problems come to the fore for health services in Turkey. It is also important to provide the right service in the right environment to meet the needs of the aging population. Since it is thought that all these risks and costs can be reduced and eliminated in an age-friendly hospital, it is extremely important to expand age-friendly hospitals in terms of both the health outcomes of individuals and the system.

Keywords: Elderly, Hospital, Service, Health, Population

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	6. Dijital Oturum: Hospital Management	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Prof. Dr. Musa ÖZATA	Sunum Saati	09:00-10:30

The Effect of Information Management on Success Culture: The Case of the Healthcare Sector

Ali BAKIRCI¹, Oğuzhan BOZBAYIR², Musa ÖZATA³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: In order to succeed in the quickly changing science and technology environment, today's businesses utilize a variety of managerial tools. The professional execution of information management is required to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of these technologies. In this context, properly comprehending information management factors in order to internalize and develop a successful culture throughout the organization is a problem.

Purpose of the Research: The primary purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of healthcare professionals' information management tendencies on the success culture of the organization where they work. In addition to that, this study aimed to uncover information management tendencies, success culture perceptions of, and relationships amongst health institution personnel, as well as their influence on one another.

Method: The general survey model and the relationship research model have been combined in this study, which is of descriptive quality. The Information Management Scale (IMS), which was created by Wang et al. (2008) and adapted into Turkish by Durnalı and Limon, and the Success Culture (SC) scale, which was developed by İpek (1999) and revised by İra and Şahin (2011), were utilized in this study. As a result of the reliability analyses, the scales were found to be highly reliable. In this study, a face-to-face survey technique with 336 healthcare professionals was utilized, and the data were analyzed using the SPSS.24 and AMOS.24 programs. The acquired data were subjected to descriptive statistics, independent between-group t-tests, correlation and structural equation modeling, and multiple regression analyses.

Findings: The analyses revealed that there were moderately positive and statistically significant correlations between information management and success culture, with the sub-dimensions of information management accounting for 56 percent of the change in the success culture.

Keywords: Information management, success culture, healthcare professionals.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Physician Migration in Turkey Within the Context of Push-Pull Theory: A Qualitative Study

Elif Kaya¹, Deniz GÜNEŞ²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: With the effect of globalization, migration becomes more visible, and individuals leave the regions they live in due to different reasons. The efficient use of the limited human capital by the countries is directly related to the welfare of the society. Especially, international migration of qualified human resources has a negative impact on the development process of countries. The health workforce resource directly affects the health services provided in communities. It's estimated that the number of physicians who migrated abroad has increased 24 times in the last ten years in Turkey, which ranks last in the comparison of the total number of physicians per 100,000 people among OECD countries

Purpose of the Study: To understand the migratory behavior processes and reasons of physicians who migrated abroad while working as physicians in Turkey.

Method: The research was conducted using the phenomenology pattern, one of the qualitative research methods. A video conference was held through a semi-structured interview form with the physicians living abroad, who were determined by the purposeful sampling method via the ZOOM (video conferencing platform), and the interviews were recorded. Listening and transcribing the interviews determined the categories, themes, and sub-themes

Results: It's found that problem areas such as system-related problems, professional dissatisfaction, devaluation of labor, mobbing, discrediting the profession, easy access to physicians, lack of confidence in the legal order, insufficient personal rights, weak union activities, busy working hours were encountered as push forces for physicians to work abroad. In addition, the lack of life safety due to violence in health has been identified as the main push force. Professional development opportunities, not tolerating violence, few shift, not being exposed to mobbing, effective legal order, influential professional associations, a fair working system, and good humane living standards have been identified as pull factors.

Conclusion: Increasing trust in law and preventing violence are among the leading solutions for reversing or stopping the immigration of physicians. In addition to this, along with professional regulations such as strong union rights and improvement of personal rights, systemic suggestions such as making the referral system work and extending the examination periods were also presented

Keywords: Physician, Migration, Push-Pull Theory, Turkish Health System, Qualitative Research

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	HALL: A SESSION: 7	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Assoc. Prof. Nuran AKYURT	Sunum Saati	11.00 – 12.30

The Role of Technology in Healthcare Delivery: Potential Applications of Social Robots in Social Anxiety Disorder

Hamza SİĞİRCİ¹, Şerife GÜZEL²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Today's world hosts technological innovations day by day. Social robots are the stars of the developing technological process. In this process, it is known that education, informatics, industry, and other sectors already contain robotic applications. One of these sectors is the health sector. The limitation of the use of robotic technology, which is used in surgical and administrative service delivery, in treatment processes constitutes the problem of the research.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of the research is to reveal the possible use of social robots, which are among the technologies used in the health sector, in the treatment of individuals diagnosed with social anxiety disorder.

Method: To emphasize the relationship between the developing technology and the health system, in this review, the technological concepts used were discussed in general terms, robotic technologies were examined and the potential to include social robots in the treatment process was tried to be revealed. From this point of view, the study was carried out in a theoretical framework.

Results: Within the scope of the research, five possible scenarios in which social robots can be used in the treatment and post-treatment periods of individuals with social anxiety disorder were put forward.

Conclusion: As a conclusion of the research, the possible usage scenarios of social robots are as follows; Post-treatment follow-up of the patient, Mentoring the individual, Ensuring system integration, Developing reflexes for social situations, and Supporting the individual. In addition, the advantages and disadvantages of social robots are also discussed at the end of the research.

Keywords: Social Robot, Robotic Technology, Industry 4.0, Health, Social Anxiety Disorder

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	Hall: A Session: 7 Health Technologies	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Doç. Dr. Nuran AKYURT	Sunum Saati	11.00-12.30

Examining the Effectiveness of Virtual Technology in Health Education “Mammography Example”

Nuran AKYURT¹

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Mamografi, meme hastalıklarının tanısında ve meme kanserinin erken saptanmasında etkinliği kanıtlanmış, yaygın olarak kullanılan temel meme görüntüleme yöntemidir. Meme kanseri tanısında altın standart olarak kabul edilen mamografi sayesinde meme içindeki küçük kitleler ya da farklılıklar hızla belirlenmektedir. Meme incelemesini yapan tıbbi görüntüleme teknisyen/teknikeri deneyim ve bilgi eksikliği gibi nedenlerden dolayı (yanlış ekspozür parametreleri [kV, mAs], yetersiz kompresyon ve kötü pozisyon) mamografinin tekrar edilmesine hastanın gereksiz radyasyona maruz kalmasına sebep olmaktadır.

Purpose of the Study: Bu çalışma, sanal gerçekliğin, mamografi dersinde inceleme deneyimi ve beceri kazandırmasında etkisinin belirlenmesi amacı ile yürütülmüştür.

Method: Araştırmanın evrenini, Tıbbi Görüntüleme Teknikleri Programında eğitim-öğretim gören 19 – 24 yaş arasındaki öğrenciler oluşturmuştur. Araştırmada örneklem için evrenin tamamına ulaşılması hedeflenmiştir. Bu araştırma, bir eğitim müdahale çalışmasıdır. Araştırma verileri üç aşamada toplanmıştır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak literatür ışığında oluşturulmuş formlardan yararlanılmıştır. Araştırma verilerinin değerlendirilmesinde Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for Windows 24.0 istatistik programı kullanılmış veriler bu program ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma verileri sayı, yüzde dağılımı, ortalama ve standart sapma olarak tablo halinde gösterilmiştir. İstatistiksel anlamlılık $p < 0,05$ olarak kabul edilmiştir. Veri formlarının doldurulması yaklaşık 7 dakika sürmüştür. Formlar doldurulduktan sonra çalışmaya katılan tüm öğrencilere mamografi, mamografide kullanılan inceleme yöntemleri hakkında PowerPoint sunumu yapılarak teorik eğitim verilmiştir. Eğitim sınıf ortamında ve ders saatinde (40 dakika) verilmiştir. Temel mamografi eğitimi sonrası öğrenciler, “Mamografi Eğitimi Meme Maketi (MEMM)” inceleme ve “Radyolojide Sanal Gerçeklik (RSG) Platformu Meme Modülü” izleme olmak üzere iki gruba ayrılmıştır.

Findings: Yapılan analizlere göre mamografi eğitimi sonrası “RSG Platformu Meme Modülü” izleyen grubun bilgi puan ortalaması “Mamografi Eğitimi Meme Maketi (MEMM)” inceleme grubunun bilgi puan ortalamasından daha yüksek olduğu bulunmuştur. İki farklı eğitim grubu arasında bilgi puanı ortalaması açısından istatistiksel olarak anlamlı fark vardır.

Conclusion: Sanal Gerçeklik Teknolojisi ve Gözlüğü ile verilen RSG mamografi modülü eğitimi bilgi puanı ortalaması açısından Meme Maketi (MEMM) ile verilen eğitime göre anlamlı bulunmuştur.

Key words: Sanal gerçeklik, Mamografi, Tıbbi görüntüleme teknikeri, İnceleme yöntemleri

Presentat²ion Language: Turkish

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Oturum	7. Fiziki (Yüzyüze) Oturum: Health Technologies	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Doç. Dr. Nuran Akyurt	Sunum Saati	11.00 - 12.30

E-Health Literacy Levels of Healthcare Management Students and Hospital Employees Graduated of Healthcare Management

Muhammed Emre GÜVEY¹, Mehmet ŞEKER²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: As internet access has become a daily activity for everyone, individuals have started to use the internet more frequently for their business and life processes. One of the most curious thing by people in their life processes is health. 69.6% of internet users in Turkey searched the internet for health-related information (TUIK, 2021). The curiosity about health related subjects may cause misinformation. Although misinformation is dangerous for everyone, it is especially vital for students and graduates in health sciences. Therefore researchers have begun to investigate e-health literacy skills among college students but there is lack of research about graduates and differences between graduates and students.

Purpose of the Study: Our aim is to determine the e-health literacy level among healthcare management students and graduates.

Method: The target population of study consists of 133 health management students and 68 health management graduate employees. The questionnaire used in the study consists of two parts. The first part is demographic information; the second part consists of the e-health literacy scale, which was translated into Turkish by Gencer (2017).

Results: In order to question a significant difference between students and graduates in terms of e-health literacy levels, an independent t-test was applied to the data set and as a result, it was concluded that health management graduates ($\bar{x}=3.91$) have a higher level of e-health literacy than students ($\bar{x}=3.51$). Anova test was applied in order to question whether the e-health literacy of graduates is in a linear relationship with experience. As a result of the Anova test, there was a significant difference in the levels of e-health literacy and hospital experience ($p=.039$).

Conclusion: The strong positive relationship between hospital experience and e-health literacy is explained by the fact that the healthcare management profession includes health facts and processes.

Keywords: E-health literacy, Student and Graduate, Experience, Health Care Management, Literacy

Presentation Language: English

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Oturum	9. Yüz Yüze Oturum:	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Doç. Dr. Rojan GÜMÜŞ	Sunum Saati	14.00-15.30

Investigation of the Issues, Methods and Dimensions of Scales Assessing eHealth Literacy

Rojan GÜMÜŞ¹, Murat ÇETİN²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Number of internet users and mobile application tools are increasing day by day in the world. Thus, acquiring correct and reliable online health information and competence of using mobile health applications are becoming important in Turkey. When the eHealth literacy instruments, or scales were searched despite many of eHealth scales were used universally it was seen that there was only one eHealth scale which was originally developed in 2006 and adapted in Turkish.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to determine the eHealth literacy scales or measuring tools developed by researchers and validated by many others in different countries and on different samples and to introduce them in terms of their usability, model, method, and dimensions.

Method: In this systematic review electronic databases through the libraries at the authors' institutions were used to search the subjects related to the topic. PubMed, Medline, APA PsycInfo, Google Scholar and Research Gate were searched. The following keywords were used while searching: "eHealth literacy", "digital health literacy", "scale", "electronic health literacy scale". The inclusion criteria for the study sample were being peer-reviewed journal article, having full text availability, being field study (survey), validated and tested by other studies, and referred many times in databases. Some measures like number of constructs, number of items, model of the study, ranges of scores and example articles using the measures/scales were determined and presented.

Results: According to the research findings; although ten eHealth literacy scales were included in the study it was observed that eHealth literacy scales were limited. On the other hand, they were used and validated by many researchers from different countries. Although there were very actual or up to date scales which were developed in recent years, they have not been used by Turkish researchers. Only one eHealth Literacy Scale developed by Norman and Skinner was used in Turkey.

Conclusion: To measure the digital capability of Turkish population regarding health literacy, actual eHealth literacy scales adapted to many languages by many researchers from other countries should be tested and their usability and compatibility to Turkish population be investigated.

Keywords: eHealth literacy, digital health literacy, scale, issue, model

Presentation Language: English

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Session	Hall B, Session 8: Health Literacy	Presentation Date	17.06.2022
Chair	Assoc.Prof. Dr. Rojan Gümüş	Presentation Time	11.00-12.30

Attention: Artificial intelligence is Coming!

Melisa KANLIOĞLU¹, Fatma KANTAŞ YILMAZ², Saadet KARAKUŞ³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Because of the increase and complexity of health data, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become essential in health. Scientists differ on whether AI will improve health care quality, whether faster decisions can be made in diagnosis and treatment processes, and whether errors can be reduced. Given that AI is in the spotlight now, it is crucial to learn health professionals' opinions about it.

Purpose of the Study: The study aims to evaluate health professionals' perceptions regarding the use, advantages, and problems of AI in health.

Method: This cross-sectional study consisted of a 14-item questionnaire prepared by the researchers within the context of the literature. The survey included 136 health workers (F=88, M=48).

Results: Majority of the participants knew about AI (74%) and they are hopeful about its applications in health (64%). 30% of respondents think that AI is superior to humans, similarly, 30% think that because of AI people will lose their jobs. The advantages of AI include speeding up the service process (87%), not having emotional burnout and physical restrictions (77%), no time limitation (75%), quality data presentation (66%), and reducing the number of medical errors (64%). According to the participants, AI could cause some problems in health; AI neither sympathizes, nor does it consider patients' mental health (84%), it cannot be applied in complex cases (63%), it is not flexible in applying to each patient (58%), it cannot be used in unexpected situations (55%), and it is developed by specialists with no clinical experience (29%).

Conclusion: It will become increasingly important to examine changes in specific health jobs because of artificial intelligence.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence in Health, AI, Health Sector, Perception.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	Hall: B Session: 9: Artificial Intelligence In Health	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Assoc. Prof Tuncay PALTEKİ	Sunum Saati	14.00-15.30

Artificial intelligence? What is that? What Do the Doctors Say About This?

Melisa KANLIOĞLU¹, Fatma KANTAŞ YILMAZ², Saadet KARAKUŞ³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Artificial intelligence (AI) has been increasingly affecting the health sector. Studies have revealed that health workers have complex feelings and attitudes about artificial intelligence applications. Therefore, the effects of AI on the diagnosis and treatment process have been the subject of debate.

Purpose of the Study: This study aims to determine physicians' opinions about the use of AI in the field of health, its positive and negative aspects, its impact on the patient, and its future.

Method: This study was designed in a phenomenological and qualitative research method. Snowball sampling method was used. Online and face-to-face interviews were conducted with physicians working in twelve different branches. The content analysis method was used in the analysis of the data.

Results: According to most respondents, who had not interacted with AI in health before AI cannot replace physicians, but it will be these experts' most important assistant. Doctors listed some positive aspects of AI in the diagnostic process, which include acceleration, error risk reduction, detection of situations that cannot be noticed by the human eye, vast data storage, success in imaging techniques and contribution to the early detection process. Doctors also listed some problems with AI, which are legal and ethical problems, lack of understanding of emotions, the possibility of medical error, and the risk of increasing the cost.

Conclusion: All participants reached a consensus that AI will be useful in the future and will be doctors' most important assistants, provided that the doctors make the final decision.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence in Health, AI, Health Sector, Perception.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Artificial Intelligence in Psychiatry

Emine AKDENİZ¹, Betül AKALIN²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Considering the high morbidity and mortality rates in people with psychiatric disorders, artificial intelligence is increasingly needed in the identification, diagnosis and treatment of high-risk individuals.

Purpose of the Study: To reveal the contributions of artificial intelligence approaches in psychiatry to clinical processes and decision support systems.

Method: In this study, as a systematic review, databases were searched to cover the years 2015-2021 with related terms.

Findings: In psychiatry, artificial intelligence techniques are used in the diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and follow-up stages of diseases. Studies; showed that it makes more understandable contributions to the differential diagnosis of psychiatric disorders with similar onset histories, the identification of new disease subtypes, the harmonization of data from multiple sources, and the acquisition of sensitive information from individuals. Successful results have been achieved in determining the risk of depression and suicide, skipping long-term psychotherapies during the treatment phase, predicting the response to treatment and side effects related to treatments, and defining the characteristic gene expression patterns of different psychiatric disorders. It has been seen that e-Mental mobile applications, which focus on supporting individuals with mental health problems, are effective. As a result, artificial intelligence is important in decision support processes in terms of reducing the workload of clinicians, reducing treatment costs and providing advantages in time-consuming treatment processes.

Keywords: Psychiatry, artificial intelligence, clinical decision support systems, personalized medicine.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	Fiziki Oturum: SESSION: 9	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkını	Assoc. Prof.Tuncay PALTEKİ	Sunum Saati	14.00-15-30

Investigation of the Studies and Productivity of Researchers in Turkey on the Covid-19 Pandemic

Gökhan AĞAÇ¹

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: The Covid-19 pandemic has seriously affected Turkey as well as the rest of the world. Many researchers from different fields have conducted research to discover these effects. It is important to reveal the focal points of the studies published on the pandemic in terms of being prepared for similar situations.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to reveal which topics the researchers in Turkey focus on in the studies published about the Covid-19 pandemic and the productivity of the researchers on this subject.

Method: English articles published by researchers in Turkey until May 2022 were analyzed using the relevant keywords on the Scopus database. R-based Bibliometrix program was used for the analysis of the articles.

Results: In the study, a total of 1680 papers related to the subject were examined. In the study findings, author relations, author productivity, research citations, research areas, common sources, co-occurrence networks, thematic maps, and factorial analysis results are included.

Conclusion: The results of the study revealed the research areas and productivity of the researchers in Turkey during the Covid-19 pandemic. It is hoped that future studies on similar situations will be further enriched in line with the lessons learned from this study.

Keywords: Bibliometric analysis, Covid-19, Pandemic, Productivity, Researchers in Turkey

Presentation Language: English

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Oturum	9. Fiziksel Oturum: Artificial Intelligence in Health	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Doç. Dr. Tuncay PALTEKİ	Sunum Saati	14.00-15.30

Covid-19 Pandemics Effects on Hospital Financial Structure, A Sample Of A Training And Research Hospital

Berkan MUMCU¹, Gülay EKİNCİ²

ABSTRACT

The problem of Research: The Covid-19 pandemic is a disease that has been going on since 2019 and creates serious burdens on the health systems of countries, creates pressure, and tends to lead to chronic problems. The Covid 19 pandemic process, which also places a heavy burden on the economies of countries, has had serious effects on the medical, administrative, and financial processes of health facilities

Purpose of the Study: With this study, it was aimed to determine the effect of the pandemics treatment process on a training and research hospitals' income and expenditure balance.

Method: This study was planned as a descriptive study to make a retrospective income-expense analysis in the financial statements of the hospital for the year 2019 and 2020. The analysis was carried out using secondary data on the expense and income statements of the hospital for 2019-2020. The study's results was obtained in two categories under the heading of the ratios related to the realized income and expenditure status. In the analyses, % change rates were used. The unit of data is taken as Turkish lira (₺). Analyzes were carried out using the Excel program.

Results: Results showed that while there was an increase of 48% in expenses in 2 years, this increase in income was calculated as 36%. In other words, the expenses of the hospital has increased about by 30% in the two years compared to the income.

Conclusions: Results showed that the COVID-19 treatment process created a difference between the income and expense balance significantly in financial statement of a hospital.

Keywords: Covid 19 Pandemic, Income, Expense, Financial Statement Of A Hospital

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Econometric Modeling of the Relationship between Malnutrition-Related Deaths and Income

Gülşay EKİNCİ¹, Aysun DANAYİYEN¹, Haşim ÇAPAR², Ferhat ÖZBAY³

ABSTRACT

The problem of Research: The deficiency of nutrition (malnutrition) has been related to premature deaths, adverse pregnancy outcomes, stunted growth, immune system dysfunctions, and neuro-behavioral disorders. Nutrition is a concept closely related to income level. It is stated in the literature that individuals with good socioeconomic development levels have easier access to healthy foods compared to individuals with low socioeconomic development levels, and the determining factor is income.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to econometrically evaluate the relationship between income (GDP) and Malnutrition-Related Deaths.

Method: In the analysis, the relationship between GDP and nutrition deficiency was analyzed by using the panel data method. 7 groups of countries were determined for this study that has regular data between 1990-2019 about Malnutrition-Related Deaths. In the analysis; the least squares method, unit root tests, cointegration tests, casualty tests, and FMOLS-DOLS tests were used.

Results: Significant relationships were found between GDP and Malnutrition-Related Deaths in the study.

Conclusions: The empirical evidence revealed the negative relationship between the GDP and Malnutrition-Related Deaths.

Keywords: Econometric Analysis, Malnutrition-Related Deaths, GDP, Income

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Patient Orientation and Information in Healthcare and Health Tourism: A Pilot Study in İstanbul Ümraniye Education and Research Hospital

Gülşüm YILDIRIM¹, Özlem GÜREL², Nil ÖZMEN³, Yaşar BÜKTE⁴, Esmâ YILDIRIM⁵

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: The variety of processes in healthcare causes difficulties for patients to reach health services. When we add the problems of foreign language use with immigrants and the problems of patients with disabilities to these difficulties, there can be delays and unavailability in receiving medical treatment. We need to ease access to healthcare services via patient orientation and information methods using digital healthcare services.

Purpose of the Study: We aim to prepare audio visual presentations to inform and include Radiology patients, patients with disabilities, immigrants and foreign patients and share them on the hospital website.

Method: The section of Clinic of Radiology under the hospital website is changed and edited. Questions about Radiology such as, what the processes are, how they are done, pre- and post- preparations, result times are answered, and this information is shared. Radiology Clinic Doctors and technicians recorded videos with English and Arabic subtitles for each question. Separate videos are recorded with sign language for patients with disabilities and montaged to the original videos. Each question is linked with an English, Turkish and Arabic pdf file with answers and a picture which shows the room the operation will take place is given in the background of each page. A link to the corresponding section of the website is added to text messages of the Central Patient Appointment System, henceforth multiple ways to reach the information are provided.

Results: The changes and edits are still ongoing, and they are published on the website when ready. A patient satisfaction survey is prepared and the process for application to the ethical committee is started.

Keywords: Health Tourism, Patient Information and Orientation, Radiology Clinic

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	7. Fiziki Yüzyüze Oturum: Health Economy And Policy	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Prof. Dr. Yeter Demir USLU	Sunum Saati	14.00-15.30

Effects of the Past Two Years in the COVID-19 Pandemic: Did the Pandemic Trend Affect Thoracic Surgery Interventions and Operations?

Bariş HEKİMOĞLU¹

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Coronavirus Disease-19 (COVID-19) has led to major changes in medical practices. In this process, the interventions and operations of thoracic surgery were continued as a result of adaptation to the new conditions. The effect of these conditions on the number of cases is curious.

Purpose of the Study: This study aimed to reveal whether the interventions and operations performed by thoracic surgery have decreased as a result of the pandemic rules brought by COVID-19.

Method: The surgical interventions and operations performed by thoracic surgeons between February 2018–2020 and April 2020–2022 (COVID-19 pandemic) were compared. The procedures were performed by a single physician in the same city by computer data, retrospectively. This research focuses on bronchoscopy, thoracostomy, scalene lymph node biopsy, and video-thoracoscopic or thoracotomy surgery methods.

Results: Although a decrease was detected in some procedures, it was observed that the total number of procedures was realized in close numbers. Despite a decrease being observed in the number of thoracic surgical interventions and surgeries in the first year of the pandemic, it was found that in the second year of the pandemic, the average number of cases, was even slightly above the average in some case types. In the final analysis, when looking at the total number of procedures, it is seen that there is a decrease of 4.3%.

Conclusion: We think that the minimal impact of the number of cases despite the new conditions brought by the pandemic is the result of the rapid and effective adaptation of our health system to the pandemic conditions.

Keywords: COVID-19; Pandemic effect; Thoracic surgery.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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The Relationship Between *Helicobacter Pylori* And Zonulin In Patients With Dyspeptic Complaints

Saadet Yılmaz¹, Yasemin Kaya², Ülkü Karaman³, Tuğba Raika Kıran⁴, Önder Otlı⁵

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Dyspeptic symptoms affect about a third of the world's population. It is estimated that *H. pylori* infects half the world's population. Zonulin displays intestinal barrier integrity and regulates intestinal permeability. It is the only known physiological modulator of tight junctions between cells in intestinal antigen passage, which has an important role in the intestinal barrier. In *H. pylori* infection, epithelial cells are functions are impaired. There are studies showing that it is associated with many diseases such as irritable bowel syndrome, celiac, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease.

Purpose of the Study: We aimed to investigate the relationship between *H. pylori* and zonulin in patients with dyspeptic complaints.

Method: Patients with over 18 years, dyspeptic complaints and who agreed to participate in the study were included in the study. The questionnaire including sociodemographic characteristics and symptoms was administered face to face. The presence of *H. pylori* antibodies and zonulin levels in the blood samples were studied.

Findings: When the patients with and without *H. pylori* positive were compared, no statistically significant difference was found between zonulin levels. Zonulin, which plays an important role in intestinal permeability and has been shown to be associated with inflammatory gastrointestinal system disorders, was not found to be associated with the presence of *H. pylori* in patients with dyspeptic complaints. A high rate of *H. pylori* was detected in patients with dyspeptic complaints.

Key words: *H. Pylori*, Zonulin, Dyspepsia, Intestinal permeability

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	7. Dijital Oturum: Clinical And Medical Service Management	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Prof. Dr. Yunus Emre Öztürk	Sunum Saati	09.00-10.30

Intestinal Parasite Frequency and Types in Patients with Diabetes Mellitus

Yasemin Kaya¹, Ülkü Karaman²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Diabetes Mellitus is a metabolic disease that increases the risk of morbidity and death with its macrovascular and microvascular complications in the long term.¹ The number of diabetic cases is increasing. It is expected to reach 600 million in 2045.² Diabetes mellitus is also a disease that affects the immune system.³ Parasites, which are common in the world, continue to be a serious public health problem in developing countries.

Purpose of the Study: It was aimed to investigate the frequency and species of intestinal parasites in diabetic patients.

Method: 99 patients over 18 years of age with diabetes mellitus were included in the study. Cancer patients, those with other immunosuppressive diseases, those receiving immunosuppressive therapy, and those using antibiotics and antiparasitic drugs were excluded from the study. Cellophane banding method, native-lugol, sedimentation, Trichrome and Modified quinyounacid-fast methods were used for the diagnosis of parasites in stool. After the samples were prepared, they were examined under a microscope. Ethics committee approval was obtained.

Results: 20.3% of the patients were between the ages of 40-50, and 67.7% of them were over the age of 50. Intestinal parasites were detected in 68.7% of the patients. *Cryptosporidium spp* in 36.4%, *Blastocystis spp* in 32.3%, *Entamoeba coli* in 14.1%, *Dientamoeba fragilis* in 7.1%, *Cyclospora cayetensis* in 6.1%, *Iodamoeba buetschlii*, *Endolimax nana* and *Enterobius vermicularis* in 2%.

Conclusion: It was thought that it may cause disruptions in the quality of life and treatment of patients infected with the parasite. In the study, considering that Diabetes Mellitus patient groups may be infected with parasitic diseases, it was suggested that parasite examination should be routinely performed.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus, immunosuppression, intestinal parasites, parasites, immune system

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	7. Dijital Oturum: Clinical And Medical Service Management	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Prof. Dr. Yunus Emre Öztürk	Sunum Saati	09.00-10.30

Intestinal Parasite Frequency and Parasite Types in Heart Failure Patients

Fatih AKKAYA¹, Ülkü KARAMAN², Ahmet KAYA³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: The immune system is a complex system made up of various cells, organs and tissues. In order for the immune system to work in a balanced way, other systems and organs in the body must be functioning fully and in a balanced way.¹ As a result of the decrease in cardiac functions in patients with heart failure, blood circulation is impaired and all organs in the body are affected and function loss may occur.² In addition, the gastrointestinal system is affected in patients with heart failure and there may be impaired absorption of nutrients, vitamins and minerals necessary for the immune system.³

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of this study is to investigate the frequency of intestinal parasites and the types of parasites in heart failure patients.

Method: 130 patients with a diagnosis of heart failure were included in the study. Cancer patients, those with other immunosuppressive diseases, those receiving immunosuppressive therapy, and those using antibiotics and antiparasitic drugs were excluded from the study. Cellophane banding method, native-lugol, sedimentation and modified kinyounacid-fast methods were used for the diagnosis of parasites in stool. After the samples were prepared and stained, they were examined under a microscope. Ethics committee approval was obtained.

Results: 73.8% were in the age group over 50 years. Intestinal parasites were detected in 61.5% of the patients. Intestinal parasites were detected in 61.5% of the patients. *Cryptosporidium spp* in 36.9%, *Blastocystis spp* in 30.8%, *Entamoeba coli* in 13.1%, *Dientamoeba fragilis* in 5.4%, 4.6%, *Giardia intestinalis* was detected in 3.1%, *Enterobius vermicularis*, *Endolimax nana*, *Cyclospora cayetensis* in 3.1%.

Conclusion: The frequency of intestinal parasites is high in heart failure patients, and further studies are needed to determine whether it affects the progression of the disease.

Keywords: Heart failure, blood circulation disorder, intestinal parasites, immunosuppression, immune system

Presentation Language: Turkish

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From The Stomach Biopsy Samples Evaluation of *Helicobacter Pylori*'s Diagnosis with Dyeing Regulations

Ülkü KARAMAN¹, Şahin DİREKEL², Havva ERDEM, Yasemin KAYA⁴

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: In the diagnosis of *H.pylori*, it can also be diagnosed with hematoxylin and eosin.¹ However, dyes such as Warthin-Starry and modified Giemsa are also used to increase its specificity and sensitivity.²

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study was to investigate the presence of *H. pylori* with modified giemsa and hematoxylin&eosin specimens in gastric antrum biopsy specimens retrospectively. In addition, the sections were stained in parallel with Giemsa, Wright es eosin methylene blue and modified giemsa dyes and the aim was to compare the efficacy in diagnosis.

Method: The study population consisted of 2679 gastric biopsy specimens between 2014-2019. Gastric biopsy samples were screened and Hemotoxylin& eosin, giemsa and Periodic Acid Schiff-Alcian Blue(PAS-AB) stains were re-examined for *H. pylori*. Except for routine staining methods, negative 37, mild positive 31, medium positive 31 and 31 severe positive samples were randomly selected. Giemsa and Wright's eosin stained and May-grünwald&Giemsa(MGG) stain, Giemsa and Wright's eosin methods were compared. Ethics committee approval was obtained

Results: In the study, *H.pylori* positivity was found to be 46.8%. In the study, a significant relationship was found between inflammation and *H.pylori* severity (p<0.01). The increase in *H. pylori* severity also increased the incidence of activation positivity. In addition, similar results were obtained with the applied dyeing methods.

Conclusion: It was determined that the percentage of bacteria seen in Ordu was high and it was suggested that informative studies should be carried out on the ways of transmission and protection of *H.pylori*. In addition, because of the similar results obtained with the applied dyeing methods, it was concluded that Giemsa and Wright's eosin dyes can be used because it is easy and cheap to diagnose.

Keywords: *H. pylori*, stomach, antrum biopsy, Ordu, Warthin-Starry and modified Giemsa

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	7. Dijital Oturum: Clinical And Medical Service Management	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Prof. Dr. Yunus Emre Öztürk	Sunum Saati	09.00-10.30

A Minimal Invasive Approach to Patients with Chronic Back Pain

Hıdır ÖZER¹

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Today, about 80% of adults between the ages of 20-50 suffer from low back pain at least once in their lifetime. Chronic low back pain attacks lead to a decrease in people's daily activities, deterioration in their quality of life and loss of workforce. It is among the most common health problems in developed societies. In approximately 5% of patients with low back pain, the pain becomes chronic. With a point prevalence of 15-30%, this pathology causes 2-5% of the population to lose their workforce every year. Only 1-3% of patients with low back pain have disc herniation

Purpose of the Study: The aim of our study is to compare intrafacet injection with local anesthetic agents, thermocoagulation and rhizotomy of the nerve innervating the facet joint in patients with chronic low back pain with facet joint hypertrophy without disc herniation on lumbar MRI and no history of previous spinal surgery.

Method: Between January 2016 and April 2021, 40 patients (24 females and 16 males; age range 38-76) diagnosed clinically and radiologically with low back pain due to facet joint hypertrophy were evaluated. After the patients were divided into two groups with a balanced gender and age range, 20 patients in the first group were injected with a combination of local anesthetic agents and depot steroids accompanied by fluoroscopy. Thermocoagulation treatment was applied to 20 patients in the other group. Clinical findings covering the post-op 1st and 6th month periods were examined with reference to the post-treatment Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) evaluation

Results: Post-op clinical results of the patients in both groups were evaluated. It was determined that 15 of 20 patients in the facet joint block group had a significant reduction in pain, and 5 patients had no decrease in their complaints. It was learned that 2 of these 5 patients had a diagnosis of depression, and 3 of them had to carry the heavy burdens required by their jobs. In the patients who underwent thermocoagulation, it was determined that 16 patients had a significant improvement in their pain, one patient whose pain did not decrease was diagnosed with depression, and 3 patients were diagnosed with neuropathic pain.

Conclusion: Both microinvasive surgical methods applied in our clinic have significantly increased the quality of life of our patients.

Keywords: Low Back Pain, Facet joint blockage, Thermocoagulation

Presentation Language: Turkis

Change in the Quality of Life of Our Patients Who Have Lumbar Microsurgery

Ali YILMAZ¹

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Low Back Pain is an extremely common pathology today and is the second most common reason people seek medical treatment today. The overall lifetime prevalence estimate ranges from 60-90%. Only 3% of patients with low back pain have a lumbar disc herniation. Absolute surgical indication in Lumbar Disc Herniation is loss of motor strength, and pain is a relative surgical indication.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to compare the 2-year clinical results of the patients who were operated with microdiscectomy with the diagnosis of lumbar disc herniation in our clinic and those who were followed up with conservative treatment without surgery.

Method: A total of 220 patients diagnosed with lumbar disc herniation between January 2018 and April 2020 were divided into 2 groups with a balanced age and gender range. The number of patients in the first operated group was 60, and the number of patients in the non-operated group was 160. Post-op 1st week 1st month, 6th week with reference to post-treatment Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) evaluation. Month, 1st year, 2nd year clinical findings were examined

Results: The clinical results of the patients in both groups were evaluated with the Visual Analogue Scale (VAS). In the first 2-year follow-up periods of the operated patients, there was a statistically significant improvement in the reduction in back and leg pain, improvement in motor strength loss, and a shorter return to work period. After the conservative treatment for low back and leg pain of non-operated patients, the improvement in clinical findings at the 1st week, 1st month, 6th month, 1st year, 2nd year and in the process of returning to work was statistically less.

Conclusion: In the literature, in the evaluations made at the end of the 5th year, it was stated that there was no significant difference in the pain levels of the operated and non-operated patients, and additional follow-up period is required for the long-term results of our study. It has been observed that operations performed with microsurgical technique in lumbar disc disease significantly increase the quality of life of the patients in the post-op 2-year period.

Keywords: Low Back Pain, Lumbar disc herniation, Microdiscectomy

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Follow-Up Results of Post-Operative Pain Levels of Patients with Lumbar Disc Hernia with 2 Separate Pain Scales

Bülent GÜLENSOY¹

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: While studies on pain after day surgery are clearly understood, there is limited evidence regarding what intensity and duration of pain is considered unacceptable and how it varies for different types of surgery. Postoperative incisional pain is acute pain that begins with the stimulation of the nociceptors as a result of surgical trauma and should usually subside within a few days. Today, the physiology of acute pain is more known and new methods of pain management have emerged. However, in studies conducted in recent years, it has been reported that postoperative pain management is inadequate and therefore approximately 50-80% of patients still experience moderate to severe pain. It has been suggested that the duration of hospital stay is prolonged and the cost increases.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to monitor the pain levels of patients with operated lumbar disc herniation with two pain scales that they will apply in the postoperative period and to regulate the pharmacology-non-pharmacological treatment of pain treatments in the control.

Method: The study was planned to determine the pain levels of the patients using 2 separate scales in the postoperative period. The scales were evaluated on the 10th day under the control of the patient. The study consisted of 178 patients who were operated for lumbar disc herniation. The study was evaluated as beneficial for the patients in the follow-up and treatment of pain scales.

Findings: Based on the established criteria, the VAS was found to be methodologically sound, conceptually simple, easy to implement, and unobtrusive to the participant. For these reasons, the VAS seems most appropriate for measuring the intensity of pain after daily surgery. There is a difference in reported pain levels after daily surgery. It is important to establish a unified daily surgical pain measurement strategy so that patients can be aware of the intensity of pain they will experience by following certain procedures.

Conclusion: According to the established criteria, the VAS is methodologically robust, conceptually simple, and easy to implement, and for these reasons, the VAS seems most appropriate for measuring the intensity of daily post-surgical pain.

Key words: Post- and pre-operative pain; pain assessment; pharmacological methods; patient expectations; patient satisfaction; non-pharmacological methods

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	Zoom Hall: B Session: 8	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Prof. Dr. Saime ŞAHİNÖZ	Sunum Saati	09 00 -10 30

A Look at Work Life Quality Through the Window of Nursing

Rabia KAYACI¹, Nigar ÜNLÜSOY DİNÇER²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Today's world has entered a path of rapid development and change in the field of science and technology. In this context, there is a very rapid change process in the world. As a result, societies demand a better life quality. Ensuring the life quality, which can be defined as the integration of individual satisfaction and social relations, largely depends on work life quality. Since nursing is a profession based on communication with people, it needs mentally and physically healthier employees more than other professions. Adequate service can not be expected from an employee who does not have a healthy and rested body with a well and sufficient psychology. The negative conditions and anxieties experienced by nurses reduce the quality of the service to be provided, cause psychological fatigue in the members of the profession causing to leave their jobs, create dissatisfaction at work and lack of motivation and prevent progress in the profession.

Purpose of the Study: To explain the relationship between work life quality and nursing and the importance of work life quality in nursing.

Method: This paper has been prepared as a review article.

Results: The work life quality is a concept that health institutions should pay attention to because it affects all dimensions of working life.

Conclusion: Institutions operating in vital areas such as healthcare need to exert more effort than other sectors in order to keep their employees' work life quality high. Because healthcare professionals with a high work life quality will also have a positive effect on patients who need morale and motivation in their treatment and care, and they will have an important role in increasing the health level of patients. Work life quality has an important place in nurses' ability to provide qualified nursing care.

Keywords: Nurse, nursing, life quality, work life quality, quality,

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum Zoom Hall: B Session: 8

Sunum Tarihi 17.06.2022

Oturum Başkanı Prof. Dr. Saime ŞAHİNÖZ

Sunum Saati 09 00 -10 30

Potential and Future of Third Age Tourism in Turkey: SWOT Analysis

Arzu BULUT¹

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Third-age tourism is a type of health tourism that includes services that require care due to the increasing average age of people aged 65 and over, especially in recent years. Today, third-age tourism has rising importance. The reason for this is the rapid demographic transformation around the world. In particular, the increase in health opportunities in the world, the rise in living standards, and the prolongation of people's life expectancy have brought the issues of elderly health to the agenda.

Purpose of the Study: This study aims to determine the strengths and weaknesses of Turkey's third-age tourism with SWOT analysis and to see what opportunities and threats are in front of it.

Method: The SWOT analysis examined Turkey's third-age tourism potential in the study. Secondary data sources were used to collect data for SWOT analysis. In the study, the strengths and weaknesses, the internal factor components of the SWOT analysis, and the opportunities and threats that constitute the external factor components were expressed in line with the data obtained by analyzing the environment where third-age tourism is located in Turkey.

Findings: Turkey is advantageous against its competitors with its geothermal resource potential, health services pricing, natural beauties, four seasons, climatic features, historical background, and cultural richness. On the other hand, political instability, terrorism, and wars in the neighboring countries of Turkey and their possible repercussions on our country, the high inflation rate in recent years, and fluctuations in exchange rates can be said as obstacles to the development of third age tourism because of their negative effects on stability.

Results: As a result, third-age tourists will become an important target group for many countries in the coming years. Therefore, it is essential to analyze this tourist group's travel motivations and develop promotional issues and marketing strategies.

Keywords: Third Age Tourism, Elderly Tourism, Third Age Tourists, Travel Motivation, SWOT Analysis.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Session	9. Digital Session: Health Tourism and Patient	Presentation day	17.06.2022
Moderator	Assist. Prof. Dr Ali YILMAZ	Presentation time	09.00-10.30

Investigation of Occupational Accidents and Occupational Diseases in the Health Sector in Turkey between 2016 and 2020

Arzu BULUT¹, Halil ŞENGÜL²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Although work accidents and occupational diseases are essential for both states and employers, the primary victims of this problem are employees. According to the International Labor Organization, 7500 workers die daily due to unsafe and unhealthy working conditions worldwide. Healthcare workers may be exposed to dangerous chemical and physical agents, stress, and trauma in their working environments and the people they serve. The data for 2020 in the Social Security Institution (SSI) statistical annuals reveals that work accidents and occupational diseases are at a high rate in Turkey, especially in the health services activity class.

Purpose of the Study: This study aims to determine the current situation by examining the SSI's occupational accidents and occupational diseases statistics in the economic activity class of human health services in Turkey.

Method: In the study, the statistical annuals of the SSI between the years 2016 and 2020 were used. Number and percentage descriptive statistics were used in the evaluation of the data.

Findings: It is seen that the number of insured persons with 4-1/a status who had a work accident between 2016 and 2020 in the health services activity class in Turkey has increased over the years, and the number of insured persons with occupational diseases increased significantly in 2020 compared to other years. It is seen that the highest period of temporary incapacity for work due to a work accident is in 2020, with 39137 days. In the health services activity class, 0.07 insured persons lost their lives in 16320 work accidents with 4-1/a in 2020.

Results: As a result, there is a need for comprehensive policies to contribute to developing an occupational safety culture and prevent work accidents from reducing them. For this reason, reviewing the occupational health system and planning policies in this direction are among the priority issues.

Keywords: Work accident, Occupational Disease, Health Services, Health Workers, Healthcare Class

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Session	9. Digital Session: Health Tourism and Patient	Presentation day	17.06.2022
Moderator	Assist. Prof. Dr Ali YILMAZ	Presentation time	09.00-10.30

Reflections from the Covid-19 Pandemic Process: Patients Waiting for Oral and Dental Health Services

Lütfiye TEKPİNAR¹, Vahit YİĞİT²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, many people have had to postpone the solution of their oral and dental health problems. Oral and dental health service activities were minimized, especially in the period before the vaccination process started. In this process, patients experienced serious difficulties in solving their oral and dental problems.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this research is to evaluate the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic process on adult individuals who need oral and dental health services between March 2019 and May 2021. In addition, it is aimed to determine the price that individuals are willing to pay for the treatment of oral and dental problems.

Method: In the research, a questionnaire was created in order to determine the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic on patients with oral and dental health problems. The population of the research consists of adults who need oral and dental health services in Konya between March 2019 and May 2021. In the study, 283 people were reached by snowball sampling method, which is one of the non-probability sampling methods.

Results: As a result of the oral and dental problems they experienced, 49.8% of the participants stated that they could not receive any dentistry service, 26.9% of them received treatment in a private dentistry clinic, and 16.3% of them received dental services in a public institution. 49.1% of those who could not receive oral and dental health services postponed their treatment because they were afraid of Covid-19, and 43.1% could not receive treatment because they could not get an appointment from public institutions. When the participants were asked how much they were willing to pay to fix the oral and dental problems they experienced, it was determined that the majority were willing to pay less than 500 TL.

Conclusion: About half of the participants could not receive dentistry service for their oral and dental health problems. Half of them could not get dentistry service because they were afraid of covid-19, and an important part of them postponed their treatment to get an appointment from public institutions.

Keywords: Covid-19 Pandemi, Oral and Dental Health, Willing to Pay

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	9. Dijital Oturum: Health Tourism and Patient	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Asist. Prof. Ali YILMAZ	Sunum Saati	9.00-10.30

The Effect of Information Systems Use on Organizational Agility and Employee Satisfaction in Healthcare Institutions

Mustafa ALTINTAŞ¹, Musa ÖZATA²,

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: In today's world, using information systems has become an inevitable situation. The use of these systems, especially in the field of health, plays an important role in gaining a competitive advantage and increasing employee satisfaction. Health information system provides many advantages to both organizations and employees.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to determine the effect of using information systems in health institutions on organizational agility and employee satisfaction.

Method: In the research, Health Information System Acceptance Model, Organizational Agility Scale, and Employee Satisfaction Scale were used. The sample of the study consists of health workers working in Yozgat Bozok University Training and Research Hospital.

Results: According to the research findings; The use of information systems in health institutions has a significant effect on both organizational agility and employee satisfaction.

Conclusion: It is thought that the increase in the use of information systems can gain momentum from individual success to organizational success with the increase in the satisfaction of employees in health institutions.

Keywords: Information Systems, Organizational Agility, Employee Satisfaction, Health workers, Yozgat

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Evaluation of Healthcare Professionals Use of Information Technologies and Hospital Information Systems in terms of Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Neslihan Yılmaz¹ Nurgül Çiloğlu² Mert Aydın³ Ferit Sevim⁴ Ayten Turan Kurtaran⁵

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: With the development of technology, the way and form of delivery of health services have changed. In this rapid change process, needs such as arranging and organizing the complex transactions of the healthcare personnel and providing quick access have emerged. With the developing technology, it has become inevitable to use the hospital information management system to facilitate the work of healthcare professionals and to enable them to make faster decisions.

Purpose of the Study: The research aims to reveal the information technologies and hospital information system usage skills of healthcare professionals and their thoughts on the benefits of the hospital information system to healthcare institutions. It is to investigate whether the health workers find the use of information technologies useful in the department where they work, and their competence in using technological tools.

Method: The population of the research consists of the health personnel working at Karadeniz Technical University Farabi Hospital operating in Trabzon. A questionnaire form developed by İsik and Akbolat (2010) was used in the research. Data were collected through face-to-face and online (Google Forms) survey collection methods. The research sample consisted of 347 individuals. SPSS 26 package program was used for statistical analysis of the data. For descriptive statistical analysis, mean, standard deviation (SD), frequency and percentage (%) were used.

Results: According to the research findings; while 15.8% of healthcare professionals find themselves absolutely inadequate and inadequate in the use of hospital information systems, 43% find it sufficient and absolutely sufficient. 55.6% of the employees received training on information systems. As a result of the analysis, it was found that there was a statistically significant relationship between the status of receiving training on hospital information systems and the adequacy of using the hospital information system ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: In this study, the effect of the use of information technologies and hospital information systems by health personnel in terms of socio-demographic characteristics was examined. In the evaluations of the adequacy of the use of hospital information systems, it was observed that there was a statistically significant difference between age, working time, job titles and training in information systems.

Keywords: Healthcare Professional, Information Technologies, Hospital Information Systems

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	Zoom Hall: A Session: 10 Health Information	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Doç. Dr. Ülkü KARAMAN	Sunum Saati	11.00-12.30

Evaluation of Communication Skills of Secretary Working in Health Sector and Non-Health Sectors

Çiğdem Keskin¹, Derviş Boztosun¹, Özge Üstün², Dilek Ener³, Asım Onur Özyurt¹, Faruk Yaman⁴

ABSTRACT

Working problem: Communication skill levels of secretaries differ according to the institution.

Aim: The aim of this study; Evaluating the communication skills of secretaries working in municipalities and universities, and compare their communication skills according to demographic-sociocultural characteristics and sectors.

Method: The cross-sectional research was collected in March-April 2019 with the participation of 168 secretaries working at Erciyes University Health Application and Research Center and 207 secretaries working in Kayseri Metropolitan, Melikgazi and Kocasinan Municipalities. The questionnaire form used as a data collection tool consisted of questions questioning sociodemographic characteristics and the "Communication Skills Evaluation Scale". In the analysis of the data, t-test and one-way ANOVA tests were applied in independent groups.

Results: The average age of 375 people participating in the research is 35.9, 59.7% are women, 78.7% are college graduates, and 65.6% have a working year of more than 10 years. No significant difference was found when the communication skills scores were evaluated according to gender, age, marital status, education level, institution, and working years. 62.3% of the municipal employees and 27.4% of the university employees stated that they would like to choose the same profession if they had the chance again. Among the municipal employees, those who want to choose the same profession and those who do not have a different business idea have significantly higher communication skills scores.

Conclusions: The lower communication skills among municipal employees who are not satisfied with their work may be an indicator of loss of motivation. There is a need to determine the problems experienced by these employees and to plan studies to solve the problems.

Keywords: Communication, Secretary, Communication skills.

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The Effects of Loneliness on Work Performance and Its Determinants in Health Care Professionals

Yaşar DEMİR¹, Erhan DAĞ², Pinar KARAKUŞ³, Yusuf Alper BAŞTÜRK⁴

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: COVID-19, which emerged in 2019 and was declared a pandemic by WHO in March 2020, negatively affected health workers as well as all people. In this difficult process, the heavy burden of the pandemic in our country, as in the whole world, has been left to healthcare workers. In the current process, health workers have sometimes had to live away from their homes and families. They have faced more anxiety, fear and stress than all people. At the same time, they started to be alone due to the risk of contamination. For this reason, in this process that we have come to the end of the pandemic, in this study, "What are the effects and determinants of the loneliness of health workers on job performance?" The answer to the question has been sought.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of the study is to reveal the effects and determinants of the loneliness of healthcare professionals on job performance.

Method: The study is a descriptive, correlational and cross-sectional study. The study was conducted in two public hospitals in groups D and E in Samsun. Study data were collected online between January 1, 2022 and February 28, 2022. The sample of the study consists of the employees in these hospitals. Personal information form, Loneliness at work scale, and employee performance scale were used. In the evaluation of data, number, percentage to define demographic characteristics; Correlation and multiple regression analysis were performed to examine the relationship between scale mean scores.

Results: In the study, the mean score of the loneliness scale in business life was 2.22 ± 0.491 and the mean score of the employee performance scale was 3.14 ± 0.467 . It has been determined that the performance of the employee is affected by the loneliness scale and its sub-dimensions in business life, and also age, marital status, educational status and having a child affect the performance of the employee ($p < .05$). There is a negative, weak and significant relationship between the loneliness scale at work and employee performance ($p < .05$).

Conclusion: There is a negative, weak and significant relationship between the loneliness scale at work and employee performance ($p < .05$).

Keywords: Health Workers, Employee Performance, loneliness at work scale, emotional loneliness, social friendship

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Become a Female Academician Under the Glass Ceiling

Damlanur ARI¹, Şüra ALAN²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Although its existence is denied by the majority, there is an invisible barrier that prevents people in minority positions from rising to higher positions in organizations. This obstacle, which is called the glass ceiling in the literature, is also encountered in academic life.

Purpose of the Study: Department of Health Management undergraduate program is available in a total of 77 universities, 58 of which are state and 19 are foundations, as of 2022. The aim of this study is to examine the reflections of the glass ceiling in the academy, based on the ratio of female academicians who are head of departments in the undergraduate programs of the health management department of the mentioned universities.

Method: The list of universities providing health management education at the undergraduate level was obtained through the YÖKAtlas system. In the study, the sample wasn't drawn, the entire universe was reached. The data obtained from the official web pages of the universities were analyzed and interpreted with the MicroSoft Excel Office Program.

Findings: In the study, data belonging to 77 universities were obtained. Six universities whose relevant information could not be accessed on the official website were excluded from the study. While the rate of female faculty members working at state universities is 45.08%; only 4.18% of these female faculty members are directors of the department. While the rate of female faculty members working in foundation universities is 32.14%; only 4.46% of these female faculty members are directors of the department. While the rate of universities without female faculty members is 7.1%. There is no university without male faculty members. These rates suggest that there are various glass ceiling applications in academic life.

Keywords: Glass Ceiling Syndrome, Health Management, Female Academician

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	11. Dijital Oturum: Organizational Behavior In Health	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Gökhan YILMAZ	Sunum Saati	11.00-12.30

Emotional Contagion and Nursing

Gamze TÜREDİ¹, Serap ALTUNTAŞ²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: As a social being, human beings coexist with other people throughout his life and interact and communicate with these people. The existence and role of the human factor and human emotions in business life has been ignored for many years with the classical management approach, but has gained importance in organizations with the orientation to the behavioral management approach. Health care organizations are organizations where emotional contagion has an impact on employees' work attitudes. It has been observed that the contamination of health care workers with emotions in the workplace has many effects and the number of studies on this subject is insufficient.

Purpose of the Study: The importance of the concept of emotional contagion in terms of nursing, its effect on nurses and examination of its results.

Method: This study was designed as a literature review.

Results: Nurses, who form a large part of the multidisciplinary work team in health services, are in constant interaction while giving care to the society, family and healthy or sick individuals. It is thought that this situation will increase the possibility of emotional contagion in nurses who have a great place in the healthcare team. It is also stated that the emotional states experienced by managers, colleagues and especially patients are transferred to nurses through emotional contagion. Since the negative emotions of nurses who are sensitive to emotional contagion may affect nursing care and thus endanger patient safety, nurses' ability to perceive others' emotions and control their own emotions should be developed. At the same time, it is emphasized that the inability to express the emotions experienced during care causes suffocation in the emotions of the nurses.

Conclusion: As a result, it is emphasized in the review that it is important for nurse educators and administrators to teach nursing students and colleagues to understand these emotions and to manage and express them in a way that does not harm themselves or their patients.

Key words: Nursing, emotional contagion.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	11. Dijital Oturum B Salonu	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Asist. Prof. Gökhan YILMAZ	Sunum Saati	11.00-12.30

The Effect of Conscientious Intelligence on Missed Nursing Care; A Cross-sectional Study

Hanife TİRYAKİ ŞEN¹, Gülcan TAŞKIRAN ESKİÇİ², Gülcan ÇİTİFÇİOĞLU³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Missed nursing care is a globally common patient safety issue that threatens quality nursing care. Although there are many studies from different countries in the international literature on missed nursing care, studies on this subject in Turkey have been limited. Studies mainly focused on the relationship between missed nursing care and nurses' socio-demographic and professional characteristics. Factors related to internal processes such as values and attitudes of nurses are also very important for missed nursing care. Therefore, this study focused on the relationship between conscientious intelligence, which is one of the important internal factors of nurses, and missed nursing care.

Purpose of the Study: This study aims to determine the effect of nurses' conscientious intelligence on missed nursing care. It is also to measure the predictors of missed nursing care.

Method: This descriptive and cross-sectional study sample consisted of 514 nurses working in inpatient units of public, training research or university and private hospitals in Turkey. Data were collected between January-September 2021 using a demographic information form, the Conscientious Intelligence Scale and the MISSCARE Survey-Turkish. Descriptive analysis, parametric comparative analysis, correlational analysis and regression analysis were used to analyse the data.

Results: The mean missed nursing care score was 1.66 ± 0.63 (min=1, max=4), and the mean conscientious intelligence score was 4.10 ± 0.60 (min=1.63, max=5). Significant ($p \leq 0.001$) negative correlations were found between missed nursing care and conscientious intelligence and its subscales. Multiple regression analysis determined that conscientious intelligence alone accounted for 10.6% of the variance in missed nursing care. Moreover, patient-nurse ratio, gender, educational status and satisfaction being a nurse were other predictors of missed nursing care.

Conclusion: It expands the literature on the significant impact of conscientious intelligence in nurses by providing evidence of the effects of conscientious intelligence on missed nursing care.

Keywords: Conscientious Intelligence, Missed Nursing Care, Nurses, Quality of Care

Presentation Language: Turkish

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The Effect of Intellectual Capital on Organization Identification: A Public Hospital Example

Özlem BULUT¹, Musa ÖZATA²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Intellectual capital (IC) has become an important concept in determining the real value of businesses and managing them nowadays. Organizational identification (OI), which is defined as the employee's feeling of oneness with the organization and feeling the success or failure of the organization as his own, has become important in the success of businesses. Both IC and OI are effective in the success of the business. In this context, the effect of IC on OI emerges as an important problem for scrutinizing the success of the business.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to examine the effect of healthcare professionals' IC on OI.

Method: In this study, which used quantitative research method, relational analyzes were applied. The OI Scale, developed by Mael and Ashforth, and the IC Scale, developed by Subramaniam and Youndt were used to obtain the data. The research was performed in Kırşehir Training and Research Hospital with 422 healthcare professionals using the random sampling method and the data were analyzed with SPSS.26. In the reliability analyzes, it was observed that the reliability was quite high ($\alpha > 0.80$). Descriptive statistics, independent inter-group t-test, one-way analysis of variance and linear multiple regression analyzes were performed.

Results: As a result of the analyzes, that there was a positive, moderate and significant ($p < 0.05$) correlation between IC and OI, all of the IC subdimensions positively affected OI, and in the multiple regression, 29% of the changes in OI were because of the IC effect, were obtained as findings.

Conclusion: In a good organization, it is necessary to create a good institutional memory for the efficient use of intellectual capital accumulation and to ensure identification. A good corporate memory brings self-confidence to the organization.

Keywords: Intellectual Capital, Organization Identification, Healthcare Profession

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum 11. Dijital Oturum: Organizational Behavior in Health

Sunum Tarihi 17.06.2022

Oturum Başkanı Prof. Dr. Gökhan YILMAZ

Sunum Saati 11.00-12.30

Adaptation of Violence Prevention Climate Scale to Turkish

Ahmet Y. YEŞİLDAĞ¹, Ayten TURAN KURTARAN², Ferit SEVİM³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: There is a high probability of occurrence of internal and external violence in health institutions. For this reason, it is thought that it is essential to bring a scale for violence prevention climate into the Turkish literature in the health personnel research sample.

Purpose of the Study: To adapt the Violence Prevention Climate Scale to Turkish and to test its validity and reliability in the health workforce sample.

Method: The study sample consists of 400 health care workers working in the city center of Trabzon. To ensure the face and language validity of the scale, support was received from 3 English lecturers and 4 academicians (Prof. Dr.) working in the Health Management Department. The internal consistency coefficient was calculated to test the reliability of the scale. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and exploratory actor analysis (EFA) was performed to test the fit with the original factor structure. SPSS 23.0, SPSS AMOS 24.0, and MS Office Excel programs were used in the classification and analysis of the data.

Results: According to the CFA result, Violence Prevention Climate Scale is compatible with the original model with 3 factors. The model fit index values of the scale were calculated as $p=0.001$, $X^2=133.933$, $CMIN/Df= 2.850$, $RMSEA= 0.07$, $SRMR=0.088$, $CFI=0.966$, $GFI=0.936$, $NFI=0.948$. According to the EFA results, it was determined that the KMO Test result was 0.886, and the Bartlett's Sphericity Test result was $p=0.001$. However, eigenvalues for 3 factors were found to be above 1 (1,005). Cronbach's Alpha internal consistency coefficient was calculated as 0.891.

Conclusion: In line with the data obtained from the research sample, it was determined that the VPCS was a valid and reliable scale that showed perfect harmony with its original English version.

Keywords: violence prevention, healthcare workers, climate, hospital, Turkish version

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	11. Dijital Oturum: B Salonu	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Gökhan YILMAZ	Sunum Saati	11.20-12.30

Investigation of the Relationship between Internet Self-Efficacy and Cyberchondria Severity in Adults

Yunus Emre ÖZTÜRK¹, Şeyma KAHVECİ², Seda Nur ÜNAL³ Halil TÜRKTEMİZ⁴

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: The use of the Internet is rapidly spreading and the Internet is becoming one of the indispensable tools of daily life. As a result of this situation, it is possible for individuals to conduct research on health. Being a conscious user and having self-efficacy in internet use is important for cyberchondria, which is called a new generation disease.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of the study is to examine the relationship between internet self-efficacy and the severity of cyberchondria in adults.

Method: The data in the study were obtained by questionnaire form. The questionnaire form consists of sociodemographic characteristics, Internet Self-Efficacy Scale and Cyberchondria Severity Scale. The population of the research consists of individuals living in Konya. The sample of the study consists of 440 people who participated voluntarily.

Results: 55.2% of the participants are women and 28.4% are associate degree graduates. While 19.8% of the participants spend more than 1 hour - less than 2 hours on the Internet a day, 13.1% spend less than 1 hour. It was determined that there was a moderately significant positive correlation between the internet self-efficacy and cyberchondria levels of the participants.

Conclusion: In the study, it was determined that the increase in internet self-efficacy of adult individuals increased the level of cyberchondria severity. According to the results of the study, there is a need for studies to reduce the levels of cyberchondria in adults.

Keywords: Cyberchondria, Internet Self-Efficacy, Using Internet

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	Zoom Hall: B Session: 11	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Asist. Prof. Gökhan YILMAZ	Sunum Saati	11.00-12.30

Is Aducanumab Treatment that Developed to Prevent Progression of Alzheimer's Disease Cost-Effective?

Vahit YİĞİT¹, Selin KALENDER², Iskender ÇETİNTÜRK³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Alzheimer's Disease (AD), the most common type of dementia, is a chronic, progressive, and neurodegenerative brain disorder that causes the destruction of brain cells. Although there is no definitive treatment for AD, various drug treatments are used to slow down the progression of the disease. Developed for the treatment of early-stage Alzheimer's patients, Aducanumab is the only drug approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the past two decades. However, the cost is very high and, in many countries, Aducanumab has not been approved due to insufficient clinical efficacy and lack of evidence.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to analyze the cost-effectiveness of Aducanumab, which was developed for the treatment of early-stage AD, from the patient's perspective and to compile the criticisms about this drug treatment in the literature

Method: In the study, the Markov model was developed to determine the cost-effectiveness of Aducanumab compared to Standard of Care (SoC) therapy over a 5-year time horizon. Cost and effectiveness data were taken from the literature. In the study, the discount rate was determined as 5%. The results were presented as the incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER), which represents the cost per quality-adjusted life years (QALY).

Results: With the Markov model, the total costs of Aducanumab and SoC treatments over a 5-year time horizon were found to be 98.068 \$ and 21.292 \$, respectively. Aducanumab treatment had an additional gain of 0.64 QALY and an additional cost of 76.776 \$ compared to the SoC treatment. The ICER value, which shows the additional cost per QALY of Aducanumab, was 119.408 \$/QALY.

Conclusion: As a result of the study, it was determined that Aducanumab was not cost-effective when compared to SoC treatment. The result of the research is considered important in terms of providing evidence-based information on the cost-effectiveness of Aducanumab in Turkey. However, further, research is needed to evaluate Aducanumab's clinical efficacy and cost-effectiveness. The major criticism of Aducanumab in the literature is the lack of sufficient evidence for its clinical efficacy despite the very high cost of the treatment.

Keywords: Aducanumab, Alzheimer's Disease, Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, Markov Model.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	HEALTH ECONOMY	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Doç. Dr. Vahit YİĞİT	Sunum Saati	11.00-12.30

Cost Analysis of COPD Disease: A Systematic Literature Study

Abdullah Çetin YİĞİT¹, Sibel ORHAN², Emine KIZILKAYA³, Elif MALTAŞ⁴

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: COPD is a type of disease in which hospital costs are extremely important from a social and economic point of view, its prevalence is high, it is possible to treat, and the disease state has a comprehensive effect on the population.

Purpose of the Study: Analyzing studies on the main cost items addressing COPD and examining the determinants that affect these cost factors of the disease within the framework of a systematic literature review.

Method: It was searched in English in PubMed, SCOPUS and Web of Science databases covering the cost items of COPD published between the years 2015-2020. Search terms “COPD”, “Lung Disease”, “Chronic Obstructive”, “Cost”, “Cost Of Disease”, “Economic Impact” and “Disease Burden”. Determining the reported economic burden of the variables on the resources used in COPD and defining the medical care expenditures are among the criteria included in the study.

Results: 18 publications were included in the research. Seventeen studies direct health costs, six studies direct non-medical costs, twelve studies indirect costs and two studies consist of subjects including intangible costs. The abundance of research indicates that direct costs are among the most studied topics in developed European countries.

Conclusion: Hospitalizations and related pharmacological treatments are among the highest reported costs. The economic conditions experienced by COPD patients during the illness and the loss of work after retirement are the main accepted stages of the disease. COPD imposes significant costs for the healthcare system associated with moderately strong stages and complications.

Keywords: Lung Disease, Disease Cost, Health Care Costs, Investments, Systematic Review

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	Health Economy	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Prof. Dr.Vahit YİĞİT	Sunum Saati	11.00-12.30

Measuring The Effectiveness of Public and Private Sector Health Expenditures Using Data Envelopment Analysis

Pelinsu Buket DOĞANYİĞİT¹, Ahmet Serhat ULUDAĞ²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: The Covid-19 epidemic has had devastating effects on the entire sector. These devastating effects played a role in the increase investment costs in the health sector as well as all sectors. Therefore, the effective use of scarce resources in the health sector has become an important issue.

Purpose of the Study: Determine whether the resources allocated for the health sector by the public and private sectors in Turkey between 2006-2019 are used effectively or not.

Method: In this study, Data Envelopment Analysis was used for efficiency analysis. Public, private sector current and investment health expenditures were included as input in the analyses; the total number of health institutions, beds per 1,000 people and the total number of health personnel were taken as output. Since the control over the outputs is less than the inputs; mainly input-oriented BCC and CCR; then, analyzes with output-oriented and non-oriented BCC and CCR data envelopment models were performed separately.

Results: Results were obtained in each of the input, output, and non-oriented BCC and CCR models. According to the findings, it was determined that the current and investment health expenditures made by the public and private sector in the years 2007-2008 and 2012-2017 in Turkey were not effective.

Conclusion: In order to increase the efficiency of ineffective units, especially public sector health expenditures need to be reduced.

Keywords: Pandemic, Covid-19, Efficiency, Health Expenditure, Data Envelopment Analysis.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	12. Dijital Oturum: Sağlık Ekonomisi	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Doç. Dr. Vahit YİĞİT	Sunum Saati	11.00-12.30

Effects of Economic Crises on the Service Presentation of Private Hospitals

Sevil ASLAN¹, Mehmet ÇİNİBULAK²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: An economic crisis that occurs on a local or global scale has serious economic consequences. The severity and duration of crises, which can occur due to more than one factor, may vary depending on these factors. The economic crisis negatively affects the health sector as well as all other sectors.

Purpose of the Study: The main purpose of the study is to determine the effect of the economic crises after 2000 on the service delivery of private hospitals in Turkey. For this purpose, the number of private hospitals, the number of beds in private hospitals (qualified beds and intensive care beds), the number of applications to the physician, the number of inpatients, the total number of operations and the number of physicians were evaluated.

Method: Within the scope of the study, document analysis was carried out as a method. Health Statistics Annuals (2000-2019) belonging to the Ministry of Health were taken as a basis in the document review. According to historical background of Turkey, it is seen that there were economic crises in 2001, 2008 and 2016. In this study, the years of economic crisis were compared with other years for evaluating the crisis years.

Results: It has been observed that the number of private hospitals in Turkey has increased every year, regardless of the crisis. When the parameters of 2000 and later are evaluated, it was determined that the economic crisis experienced only in 2016 had a negative impact on private hospitals. When the crisis of year 2016 is compared to the previous year, it was found that the number of qualified beds, the number of applications to the physician, the number of inpatients, the number of surgeries and the number of physicians are decreased by 1.5%, 0.8%, 4.5%, 6.5% and 1.9% respectively.

Conclusion: Although the 2001 and 2008 crises had serious economic effects in our country and many other countries, no negative effects were found in the parameters of private hospitals that we examined. The economic crisis of 2016 had a negative impact on the parameters examined, unlike the previous two years.

Keywords: Economic Crisis, Private Hospital, Qualified Beds, Number of Patients, Number of Surgery

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Predicting the Actuarial Balance of the Social Security System in terms of Financial Sustainability with the ARIMA Model

Ferit Sevim¹ Osman Şenol² Şafak Kıran³ Gökhan Yılmaz⁴

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Security systems that protect individuals against economic risks are currently facing financial challenges. In order for social security systems to achieve their aims, they must have sufficient and long-term financial resources. The actuarial balance has deteriorated as a consequence of changes in society, and the system has a deficit. This situation leads to important discussions about the sustainability of actuarial balances for decision-makers and policymakers.

Purpose of the Study: The main purpose of this study is to predict the future using the trend of the actuarial balance of the social security system and to assess how much income can cover expenses through existing policies and policies.

Method: The ARIMA method was used in the study, which is one of the future prediction methods based on time series. The ARIMA method is known as the Box-Jenkins method in the literature. In this study, the actuarial balance of the Social Security Institution was predicted using monthly data from 37 periods between 2019:01 and 2022:01. The prediction is valid from 2022:02 to 2023:12.

Results: Predictions made within the scope of the Social Security Institution's income-expense balance indicate that incomes will face challenges to cover expenses. While the percentage increase in expenses were 0.92 for the predicted periods, the percentage increase in incomes were 0.26. This situation is considered to present a significant problem in terms of the actuarial balance's long-term sustainability.

Conclusion: By focusing on similar issues in terms of sustainability and future of the social security system, carrying out studies that will be a reference for health politicians and decision-makers in evidence-based policy production can make a positive contribution to performance and sustainability.

Keywords: Actuarial Balance, Social Security System, ARIMA Model, Predicting

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	Zoom Hall: C Session: 12 Health Economy	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Doç. Dr. Vahit YİĞİT	Sunum Saati	11.00-12.30

Evaluation of Stress Caused by COVID-19 Pandemic and Quality of Life in Emergency Service Health Workers

Ali OFLAZ¹, Emel FİLİZ²

ABSTRACT

Araştırma Problemi: Acil servisler hastanelerde kesintisiz olarak hasta kabulünün yapıldığı birimlerdir. Ülkemizde pandemi nedeniyle yapılan uygulamalar sonucunda genel anlamda covid-19 pozitifliği/şüpheli olan hastalar olası vaka polikliniklerine yönlendirilmektedir. Acil servislere covid-19 yönünden değerlendirilemeyen hastalarda başvurabilmektedir. Pandemi ile birlikte hastaların sürekli olarak acil servislere kabulü nedeniyle acil servis sağlık çalışanlarının yaşam kalitesi ve algılanan stres düzeylerinin daha fazla etkileneceği düşünülmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı: Acil serviste çalışan sağlık çalışanlarında COVID-19'un yaşam kalitesi ve algılanan stres düzeylerine etkisini belirlemek ve sosyodemografik özellikler ile ilişkisini incelemektir.

Yöntem: Çalışmada Covid-19'un yaşam kalitesine etkisi ve algılanan stres ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini 201 kişiden oluşmaktadır. Acil servis sağlık çalışanlarının mevcut Covid-19 pandemisinin genel yaşam kalitelerine etkisini belirlemek ve çalışanların algıladıkları stres düzeylerini ve baş etme durumlarını analiz etmek amacıyla tanımlayıcı türde bir çalışma yapılmıştır.

Sonuçlar: Araştırmamızın %57 sini kadın, %56 sıni bekar, % 76 sıni 20-29 yaş aralığındakiler, % 47 sini lisans mezunları, % 79 unu 1-9 yıl arasındaki kıdemi olanlar ve %63 ünü ise hemşireler oluşturmaktadır. COVID-19'un QoL_{TR} üzerindeki etkisinde cinsiyet, eğitim durumu, kıdem ve meslekler arasında anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığı, medeni durumu evli olanların bekar olanlara göre farklılaştığı ($p=0.005$) ve yaşları 30-39 aralığında olan bireylerin, yaşları 20-29 ile 40 ve üzeri olanlara göre anlamlı düzeyde farklılaştığı ($p=0.001$) belirlenmiştir. Sağlık çalışanlarının algılanan stres durumlarında cinsiyet, medeni durum, yaş, kıdem ve meslekler arasında anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığı, eğitim durumu lisans mezunu olanların lise mezunu olanlara göre farklılaştığı ($p<.05$) belirlenmiştir. Acil servis sağlık çalışanlarında COVID-19 Yaşam Kalitesine Etki Ölçeği toplam puan ortalamasının ($X= 3.60$; $ss= ,87$) yüksek düzeyde olduğu, algılanan stres ölçeği toplam puan ortalamasının ($X= 2.20$; $ss= ,70$) ise orta düzeyde olduğu bulgusuna ulaşılmıştır. Ölçekler arasında ise orta düzeyde pozitif ($r=0,391$) yönlü ve anlamlı ($p<0,05$) düzeyde bir ilişki olduğu görülmektedir.

Çözüm: Araştırma sonuçlarına göre COVID-19 pandemisinin acil servis sağlık çalışanlarının yaşam kalitelerini yüksek düzeyde etkileyerek çalışanların performansını, fiziksel ve zihinsel refahını, güçlü aile bağlarını ve sosyal ilişkilerini olumsuz etkileyebilmektedir. Acil servislere etkin bir salgın yönetimi ve salgın sonrasında acil sağlık hizmetlerinin yürütülebilmesi için öncelikli olarak acil servis sağlık çalışanlarını etkin bir şekilde desteklemek için onların zorluklarının ve ihtiyaçlarının farkında olunmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19 Pandemisi, Algılanan Stres, Yaşam Kalitesi, Acil Servis, Sağlık

Sunum Dili: Türkçe

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Oturum	13. Dijital Oturum: Healthcare Management	Sunum Günü	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	: Asist. Prof. Fatma KANTAŞ YILMAZ	Sunum Saati	14.00-15.30

Kolektif Adalet ve Kültür İlişkisinin İncelenmesi

Hatice DEMİR¹, Taşkın KILIÇ²

ÖZET

Araştırma Problemi: Örgütsel adalet, işyerlerinde yöneticilerin çalışanlara karşı ne derece adil davrandıklarına dair değerlendirmelerini kapsar. Adaletle ilgili yapılan çalışmalar bireyi merkeze alarak genellikle bireye karşı yapısal adalet uygulamalarını incelemiştir. Oysa sosyal bir varlık olan insan sadece kendisine karşı değil, içinde bulunduğu gruba ve arkadaşlarına karşı yapılan kolektif davranışlardan da etkilenme potansiyeline sahiptir.

Araştırmanın Amacı: Bu çalışmada, “Kolektif Kültür”ün “Bireysel Adalet” ve “Kolektif Adalet” algıları ile ilişkisinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Yöntem: Araştırma kapsamında veri toplama aracı olarak, Niehoff ve Moorman (1993) tarafından geliştirilip Polat ve Ceep (2008) tarafından Türkçe’ye uyarlanan, Bireysel Adalet algısını ölçen 20 ifade ve 3 faktöre sahip olan likert ölçek, Kolektif Adalet algısını ölçmek için Kılıç ve ark., (2015) tarafından geliştirilen 8 maddelik likert ölçek ve Kolektif Kültür algısını ölçmek için ise Wu (2006) tarafından geliştirilen 4 maddelik likert ölçek birlikte kullanılmıştır. Ölçekte 5 adet demografik veriye ilişkin bilgi ve toplam 32 ifade yer almaktadır.

Çalışma, 176 çalışan bireyin (üniversite ve sağlık çalışanları) online anket yöntemine katılımı ile gerçekleştirilmiş ve elde edilen veriler SPSS 25.0 programında analiz edilmiştir. Sırası ile güvenirlik, korelasyon, regresyon, t-testi ve One-Way Anova testi yapılmıştır. Ölçeğin genel Cronbach alfa katsayısı değerinin (>0,95) yüksek güvenirlikte olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Bulgular: Yapılan analizler sonucunda, “Kolektif Kültür” ile “Bireysel Adalet” ve “Kolektif Adalet” algısı arasında ilişki bulunmadığı; “Bireysel Adalet” ve “Kolektif Adalet” algısı arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunduğu ve değişkenler arasında anlamlı bir etkinin bulunduğu tespit edilmiştir. Katılımcıların unvanına ve cinsiyetine göre “Bireysel Adalet” ve “Kolektif Adalet” algısı arasında farklılık bulunduğu; yaşa göre “Kolektif Adalet” algısında farklılık olduğu; eğitim durumuna göre “Bireysel Adalet” algısında farklılık bulunduğu; katılımcıların unvanına, cinsiyetine, yaşına, eğitim durumuna göre “Kolektif Kültür” algısı arasında farklılık bulunmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Sonuçlar: Bu çalışmanın sonucunda, “Kolektif Adalet” ile “Bireysel Adalet” arasında anlamlı, pozitif yönlü güçlü bir ilişki tespit edilmiş ve “Bireysel Adalet” algısı değişkeninin %73,8’inin “Kolektif Adalet” algısı değişkeni tarafından açıklandığı; kolektif adalet algısının bireysel adalet algısı üzerinde anlamlı bir etkiye sahip olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Ancak “Kolektif Kültür” ile “Bireysel Adalet” ve “Kolektif Adalet” algısı arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunamamıştır.

Katılımcıların unvanına göre “Bireysel Adalet” ve “Kolektif Adalet” algısı arasında anlamlı farklılık bulunduğu; akademik personellerin sağlık çalışanlarına göre bireysel adalet ve kolektif adalet algısının daha yüksek bulunduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Katılımcıların cinsiyetlerine göre “Bireysel Adalet” ve “Kolektif Adalet” algısı arasında anlamlı bir farklılık olduğu; erkeklerin kadınlara göre bireysel adalet ve kolektif adalet algısının daha yüksek bulunduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Katılımcıların yaşına göre “Kolektif Adalet” algısı arasında anlamlı bir farklılık olduğu; eğitim durumuna göre “Bireysel Adalet” algısı arasında anlamlı farklılık bulunduğu; katılımcıların unvanına, cinsiyetine, yaşına, eğitim durumuna göre “Kolektif Kültür” algısı arasında farklılık bulunmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel Adalet, Bireysel Adalet, Kolektif Adalet, Kolektif Kültür.

Sunum Dili: Türkçe

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Oturum	13. Dijital Oturum: A Salonu	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Fatma KANTAŞ YILMAZ	Sunum Saati	14.00-15.30

Regulatory Focus Theory and Health Behavior: A Systematic Review

Mustafa ORHAN¹

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Regulatory focus theory shows how individuals approach pleasure and avoid pain in different strategic ways. In this framework, the problem of the research is that the regulatory focus can shape people's health behaviors.

Purpose of the Study: Health and healthcare is inherently complex and uncertain for consumers. In order to achieve the best health status, it is important to raise awareness of consumers and to be guided by professionals. While it is important what the suggestions are, the perceptions of the consumers in these suggestions are just as important. The aim of the study is to reveal the relationship between consumers' health behaviors and their regulatory focus.

Method: This systematic review study was carried out in accordance with the PRISMA directive. The study was carried out as a retrospective review of publications on the subject. It was done in Web of Science, Emerald, Pubmed and Science Direct electronic databases over Ankara University internet access network. As a result of the initial review, 296 studies were found and 28 studies that met the inclusion criteria were evaluated.

Results: When the studies are examined, basically the studies carried out within the scope of the regulatory focus theory; It is grouped into studies that include health behaviors affected by regulatory focus and health behaviors influenced by manipulated regulatory focus. The promotion focus and prevention focus of the regulatory focus can affect health behaviors. 12 of the studies used the 'Message Framing' method and the regulatory focus theory together and gave the results together. While 9 of the studies focused on the 'Healthy Food' behavior, 5 of them focused on the 'Physical Activity' behavior.

Conclusion: Regulatory focus theory and related research have suggested the implementation of measures and strategies for health practice. Rather than thinking that one focus fits all, mass communications can be framed as two focuses. It can be adapted to the focus of promotion and prevention, the two main goals offered by individuals, and these can be considered in communications that best match the characteristics of the communicated and the consumer who is the target of such communication.

Keywords: Regulatory Focus, Health Behavior, Prevention Focus, Promotion Focus, Systematic Review
Presentation Language: Turkish

Presentation Language: Turkish

What Does the Health Sector Expect from Health Management Graduates?

Pınar ÜNKÜR¹, Fatma KANTAŞ YILMAZ², Saadet KARAKUŞ³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: The importance of health management, one of the most challenging management areas globally, is increasing considerably. It is known that health management graduates who have been trained and developed in health add significant value to health management. The professional knowledge, skills, and competence that students—as future health administrator candidates—should acquire must be suitable for the changing health sector conditions.

Purpose of the Study: The study aims to determine the knowledge, skills, and behaviors expected from health management students by health administrators working in the hospital, offering their suggestions to academicians.

Method: The current study was conducted qualitatively, in a case study design. Open-ended questions were asked using the face-to-face interview technique with the administrative and financial service managers of 14 different hospitals in Istanbul, using the snowball sampling method. The collected data were evaluated by the content analysis method.

Results: Health management students are expected to have the knowledge and skills about using computers, digital health initiatives, and crisis and stress management. Other expected prominent qualities include being patient, understanding, communicative, open to innovations, having command of hospital processes and legislation of health institutions, medical terminology, and following health technology. It is recommended that academicians expand the course content such as commercial law and computerized accounting, including practical applications and theoretical education, and provide the opportunity to do internships every year.

Conclusion: The health administrator has a great responsibility to provide administrative, financial and technical services in the institution. Therefore, academicians should encourage their students to develop their skills for tomorrow's challenges.

Keywords: Health management, student, health administrator, hospital, qualitative method

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	13. Dijital Oturum: ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR IN HEALTH	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Fatma KANTAŞ YILMAZ	Sunum Saati	14.00-15.30

Management of The COVID-19 Health Crisis in The World; An Evaluation on Centralization and Decentralization Practices

Kazım BAŞ¹, Haydar SUR²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: It has been reported that the tensions, incoordination and incompatibility between the central and local government, and the disconnection in the institutional capacity in the fight against the COVID-19 epidemic, adversely affected the epidemic management.

Purpose of the Study: This study was carried out to evaluate the centralization and decentralization practices in the management of the COVID-19 health crisis in the world.

Method: This study was written by using 20 publications whose full texts were reached as a result of searching Web of Science, Scopus, Sobiad and Google academic databases between 28-30 March 2022.

Results: With the spread of COVID-19 around the world in 2020, most governments have had to take drastic central measures to reduce the spread of the virus. It was emphasized that the measures taken in most countries in the early stages of the epidemic were not taken in coordination with the local units, causing incompatibilities with the local. As of 2021, due to the different experiences of the local effects of the epidemic during the pandemic process, it has been observed that the measures applied in the countries against the epidemic differ according to the local and regions. Ensuring that coordination and harmony between central government and local government/units are important that is explained by the fact that the local effects of the epidemic are different (infection rate, population density, effectiveness of the measures taken, etc.).

Conclusion: During the COVID-19 process, it has been observed that countries have different centralization and decentralization practices suitable for their own conditions

Keywords: COVID-19, Decentralization, Health Managment, Health Policy.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	Zoom Hall: A Session: 15 Health Policy	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Assoc. Prof. Dr.Turgut ŞAHİNÖZ	Sunum Saati	16.00-17.30

Impact of COVID-19 Health Crisis on Health Systems of Countries; An Evaluation with the Dimension of Global Health Systems

Kazım BAŞ¹, Haydar SUR²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: The unpreparedness of the countries in the management of the COVID-19 epidemic and the inadequacies of the global health system have turned the epidemic into a global health crisis around the world.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to evaluate the impact of the COVID-19 health crisis on the health systems of countries in terms of global health systems in line with the literature.

Results: Unlike other epidemics, the coronavirus has spread rapidly in all countries, regardless of income. The United Nations and the World Health Organization stated that a joint approach is necessary in supporting global solidarity policies so that the COVID-19 process due to social, economic and health inequalities between countries does not get worse. However, it has been seen that the disagreements between some powerful countries that are influential in global politics negatively affect the global health system and epidemic management. With the onset of the COVID-19 epidemic, some countries brought the "my nation first" approach to the fore, undermining the approach of fair implementation of global health policies. The member countries of the World Trade Organization have also violated the trade agreements made and imposed export restrictions on the products necessary for the fight against the epidemic.

Conclusion: It has been observed that the epidemic cannot be managed effectively at the global level, although the global health system is more needed during the pandemic process. It was emphasized that redesign is necessary for effective governance of the global health system.

Keywords: COVID-19, Global health system, Health, Health policy.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	15. Dijital Oturum: Health Policy	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Assoc. Prof. Dr.Turgut ŞAHİNÖZ	Sunum Saati	16.00-17.30

Oral and Dental Health Services In Turkey from Health Management Perspective: Last 50 Years

Müslüm TEKİNALP¹, Turgut ŞAHİNÖZ²

Problem of Research: The aim of this study is to examine the last 50 years of oral and dental health services in Turkey. In this context, historical development of oral and dental health services in our country, current situation analysis, financing of oral and dental health services, dentistry education and comparison with similar countries will be analysed.

Purpose of the Study: Oral and dental health is a growing service area. In the historical development of this field, there is a need for planning, financing and situation analysis from a health management perspective.

Method: This study is a cross-sectional study conducted in the form of registry scanning. It is also a secondary data analysis study.

The data used in our study was obtained from the health statistics annuals of the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK) and the Ministry of Health. Other country data used in comparisons was obtained from the World Health Organization (WHO) statistical database. Official data on the website of the World Health Organization was analyzed. In addition, Hacettepe University's Turkey Demographic and Health Survey (TNSA) data and Dentists' Association annuals were also used. Appropriate statistical methods were used in the analysis of the data. Data was presented in the form of tables and graphs for easy understanding.

Results: The change in the number of dentists in the last 50 years in Turkey was examined. The development of oral and dental health service data in Turkey by years and sectors have been examined. The change in the number of dentistry faculties by years was examined. The total number of institutions by years, the number of applications to the dentist, the number of dental units, the number of students, the number of lecturers were examined.

Key words: Oral and Dental Health, Health Management Perspective, Dentistry, Last 50 Years, Turkey

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Investigation of Covid-19 Deaths in Developed Countries by Panel Data Analysis

Osman ŞENOL¹, Ferit SEVİM², Şafak KIRAN³, Sedat BOSTAN⁴

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: In this context, the main starting point of the research is to determine the level of relationship between covid-19 deaths in developed countries and other relevant indicators.

Purpose of the Study: Countries have developed different strategies to combat the Covid-19 epidemic. The primary purpose of the research is to determine the level of correlation between the covid-19 deaths of developed countries in terms of economic power and other indicators.

Method: In this research, the panel data analysis method, in which econometric models are produced, was used as a method. 31 countries were included in the study. The time dimension of the research covers: 01.03.2021-10.04.2022. Daily data were used in the research.

Results: As a result of the research, in case of an increase of 1% seen in vaccination studies, it is predicted that there may be a decrease of 0.25% in the level of death due to covid-19. In case of an increase of 1% in Covid-19 cases, it is predicted that there may be an increase of 0.05% in deaths from covid-19. In case of an increase of 1% in the smoking rate of a society, it is predicted that there may be an increase of 0.54% in deaths caused by covid-19. In case of an increase of 1% in the number of covid-19 tests applied, it is predicted that 0.79% more deaths from covid-19 will be detected. On the other hand, if there is a 1% increase in the number of covid-19 cases, it is predicted that there may be an increase of 0.05% in deaths caused by covid19. When the findings are evaluated in general, the importance of vaccination studies in the fight against covid-19 is understood.

Keywords: Covid-19 Vaccine, Covid-19 Death, Covid-19 Test, Panel Data Analysis, Epidemic

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	15. Dijital Oturum: Health Policy	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Associate Professor Doc. Turgut ŞAHİNÖZ	Sunum Saati	16.00-17.30

Medical students' perceptions of online learning during the COVID-19 pandemic: A Survey of Medical Students in the Turkey

Ahmet KAYA¹, Sedat BOSTAN², Esra DEMİR³, Nur ABDULLAH⁴, Samet YEŞİL⁵

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: In our country, medical education has been given face-to-face and uninterruptedly for six years. COVID-19 has severely impacted regular orders all over the world. Especially in the field of education, online education has started to be given quickly so that the students are least affected. In addition to the conventional education models all over the world, difficulties have been experienced in online education, especially due to the lack of serious experience and infrastructure.^{1,2}

Purpose of the Study: In this study, it is aimed to evaluate the thoughts of medical faculty students about distance during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Method: The research was carried out on medical faculty students in Turkey with the online survey method. Descriptive statistical methods, significance tests and correlation analysis were used in the analysis of the data. Student t test was used to compare the groups. Analysis of the data was carried out at 95% confidence interval.

Results: 906 medical faculty students participated in the study. 60.7% (n=550) of the participating students were female students. 27.8% (n= 252) are in 2nd grade, 23% (n=208) are in 3rd grade, 31.5% (n=285) are in 4th grade. 66.7% (n=604) of the participants are between the ages of 21-23. Medical students took the most theoretical courses through online education. They had difficulties in attending the lesson, asking questions and understanding. Since medical students did not go to school, they were profitable in terms of economy and time. Medical students stated that they could not manage patients with the knowledge and skills they would acquire through online training.

Conclusion: Due to the fact that medical education is a practice-oriented education, online education systems do not have enough experience. In medical education, it may be beneficial to develop hybrid education models that are alternative to online education only.

Keywords: COVID-19, Online medical school education, distance education

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	15. Dijital Oturum: Health Policy	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Doç. Dr. Turgut ŞAHİNÖZ	Sunum Saati	16.00-17.30

Investigation of the Relationship Between Health Literacy and Quality of Life in Cancer Patients Treated in the Oncology Clinic

Sezer AVCI¹, Muhammet Emin AYIK²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Cancer is an important public health problem with high incidence, morbidity, mortality and treatment costs. Access to accurate information about the disease and its course affects the treatment compliance process of patients. In this respect, the concept of health literacy is very important and if health literacy is at a sufficient level, it creates the possibility of early diagnosis of cancer and early treatment. Early treatment may also reduce the negative impact of patients' quality of life.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between health literacy and quality of life in cancer patients treated in Oncology Clinics of a University Hospital.

Method: The study was conducted with 160 patients who were treated in the specified clinics between September 2020 and July 2021, after obtaining the necessary permissions for this descriptive-cross-sectional study. In order to collect data in the study, Information Form for Introducing Cancer Patients, Rotterdam Symptom Checklist (RSKL), and Turkey Health Literacy-32 (TSOY-32) Scale were used.

Results: The mean score of the patients participating in the study from the TSOY-32 Scale was 33.82±13.29. According to this result, the health literacy level of cancer patients participating in the study was determined as problematic/limited. The mean RSCL total score of the patients participating in the study was 43.31±18.10. It was found that there was a moderate positive correlation between the RSCL total mean score and the TSOY-32 total score mean ($r=0.31$, $p<0.01$).

Conclusion: It was concluded that as the health literacy level of the patients increased, their quality of life was moderately positively affected.

Keywords: Cancer, Health literacy, Patients, Quality of life, Treatment.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	9. Yüzyüze Oturum: HEALTH LITERACY	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Doç. Dr. Rojan GÜMÜŞ	Sunum Saati	14.00-15.30

Health Tourism in Malaysia: The Winds of Reformation

Ahasanul Haque

ABSTRACT

Malaysian health tourism is not the same as it was before the Covid-19 outbreak in 2020. It is currently reforming again in the healthcare industry, with medical consultants offering a broad spectrum of medical and surgical services from all disciplines, targeting to become the global standard of integrated healthcare solutions. The Malaysian healthcare council's efforts to improve healthcare quality, cost, and patient experience by marketing its brand in other countries have resulted in a compound annual growth rate of 16 to 17 percent over the previous five years. This is higher than the global average of 10 to 12% and the Asia-Pacific average of 12 to 14%. Malaysia's health tourism business has expanded from 643,000 medical tourist arrivals in 2011 to over 1.2 million in 2018. It has become a top worldwide destination for foreign patients in Asia and beyond. In 2018, the medical tourism industry earned over \$362 million in sales. Medical tourism in other nations costs some countries millions of dollars in return for revenue, while it generates cash for others. Several nations, both old and new, are boosting up their national and local medical tourism initiatives, which are aimed at both residents and international medical tourists. This study examines the possibilities in terms of how Malaysia and other nations might benefit from health tourism to boost their economies. In addition, this study contributes to a better understanding of medical tourists' decision-making and discusses the consequences for Malaysian health policy and healthcare delivery in order to ensure the industry's long-term sustainability.

Keywords: Health tourism, integrated healthcare solutions, promotions, Malaysia

Presentation Language: English

Opportunities and challenges for health tourism in Poland

Diana Dryglas¹, Adrian Lubowiecki-Vikuk²

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to assess opportunities and challenges for health tourism in Poland. Survey data were collected between 2020 and 2021 from 7 spa enterprise managers in Poland, using Delphi Study and 21 international medical tourism experts, using interviews. The methods used allowed for assessing the opportunities and threats of spa resorts and medical enterprises during the pandemic and the perspectives for their future development. The results for Polish spa resorts and enterprises revealed that (Dryglas, 2021) 1) the most important priorities are: infrastructure improvements; targeting and creating services for new (often self-paying) markets; meeting the quality levels required for international guests 2) following conflicts can appear: State-funded and self-financing guests, -Generations (i.e. older and younger guests), Eastern European and Western tourists, Families and individuals or couples 3) wellness concept still functions in Poland as a short experience, not a lifestyle (spirituality, relaxation). It is understood rather as various types of attractions, without creating a comprehensive product or lifestyle 4) the main challenge will be the transformation of spas from single, or at most dual-purpose facilities (medical treatment and tourism) into wellness spa resorts offering a diverse package of services in the field of alternative medicine 5) there will be the change in the attitude of the state authorities towards spa medicine, which is still treated as a strictly medical field, without taking into account the spiritual needs and well-being 6) during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, emphasis should be placed on the development of spa medicine associated with services for post-COVID-19 patients, and with wellness services for all individuals who would like to visit spas for recovery, prevention and to boost their immune system. After the pandemic, people will pay particular attention to living in good health and shape. The coronavirus pandemic is the historical time for revival and recognition of the importance of medical spa resorts. Respondents are convinced that in a post-COVID-19 world people will be more sensitive to disease prevention, using medical spa resorts for that purpose in the future.

The results for Polish medical enterprises revealed the following opportunities (Lubowiecki-Vikuk, 2021) 1) development of domestic medical tourism and offers for this segment 2) increased demand for one-day packages 3) expanding the medical tourism product with complementary services (e.g. medical concierge services, medical hotels) 4) development of e-medical services, e.g. telemedicine 5) creating a competitive advantage by methods other than price struggle, e.g. by providing high-quality services as well as threats 1) travel restrictions, sanitary regime (increase in the cost of medical services) 2) changing the behaviour of medical tourists (uncertainty, tendency to shorten medical stays) 3) lack of a positive image of the state, lack of trust in health policy, unfavorable reputation of Poland among international medical tourism intermediaries.

This carries important implications, as the assessment of the opportunities and challenges for health tourism in Poland can be compared across European spa and medical enterprises, thus leading to novel insights and contributions to health tourism marketing strategies and products targeting the health tourism market.

According to Polish model health tourism is an umbrella term for medical tourism as well as wellness tourism. However, therapeutic tourism dominates and is to be found in spa resorts an area with special rigor. There are 45 statutory spa resorts in Poland. Statutory means that they are regulated by a special law. It should be explained that spa resort is a place area with scientifically proven conditions of therapeutic treatment based on natural healing resources, to improve and maintain health under medical supervision. Spa medicine uses its own methods of therapeutic treatments (among others balneology, climatology, hydrotherapy). Spa resorts are available in German-speaking countries, the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), Central and Eastern Europe, Russia and partly France (Dryglas & Salamaga, 2018). Merely 20%, that is 9 out of 45 spas in Poland (signed in blue) use geothermal waters for therapeutic purposes with maximum temperature at the outflow of around 19–44°C. There are 7 geothermal bathing and recreation centres in the Podhale region (signed in red) and 7 in the Polish Lowlands which use geothermal water for recreational purposes (Dryglas & Hadzik, 2016). Medical tourism develops in agglomerations with access to the airport, in cities within 100 km from the airport and in the mentioned spa towns (Lubowiecki-Vikuk & Dryglas, 2019). Infrastructure related to the provision of medical tourism services is primarily concerned with private hospitals and clinics. These are generally located in large cities.

Keywords: Health tourism, integrated healthcare solutions, promotions, Malaysia

Presentation Language: English

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Innovations in Medical Tourism/Medical Travel and to Hospitality Bridging Healthcare (H2H) and the Patient/Guest Experience

Fred DeMicco

ABSTRACT

People all over the world are paying more attention to healthful living practices and when seeking necessary or prescreening medical care. Hospitality bridging healthcare (H2H) is a natural progression, as today's social media savvy consumers seek timely information about their health and wellness, medical care, and the quality of the service they want to experience. This allows consumers to search and seek out the health experiences that will provide the best customized and individually tailored health and wellness programs for them. Health, medical and well-ness is about a 2 trillion-dollar global industry.

Healthcare includes hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, life care, and continuing care facilities. It is a segment that shows no signs of slowing, and there will be many career openings for hospitality and healthcare management graduates. This is because people are aging and will therefore require more medical procedures going forward into the future.

Graduates from hospitality and health-professional programs that join this segment of the hospitality industry can look forward to solid growth for the future, stable work hours, good pay, and benefits (particularly medical insurance), often day care for employee children, career growth, and making a difference serving people in need. Usually graduates of 4-year hospitality and professional-health programs begin as an assistant director, work up to a director of food services, and eventually can become a GM or Vice President for Patient/Guest services. As more healthcare facilities grow to become "medical campuses" and medical Mecca's for medical tourism, they emulate hotels in their quality and delivery of health and wellness services. In fact, in hospitals, approximately 75% of the services provided to patients are hospitality/hotel related services. For example, they may add wellness and spa operations, which hospitality school graduates should be prepared to oversee. In addition, more food-service directors are becoming GMs of the entire healthcare campus enterprise who leads not only the traditional hospital facilities but also the hotel(s), spa and wellness, environmental services (e.g., housekeeping), transportation services, security, purchasing, parking, marketing, the grounds, snow removal, and all dining venues. This is usually a vice-president position on the healthcare campus and can provide challenge, excitement, and very good pay and benefits in the six-figure salary range. In sum, hospitality schools prepare graduates to be GMs of hotels and now graduates should think of becoming GMs/VPs of healthcare (nonmedical) operations and services in the future. This is clearly a field for innovative hospitality graduates that provides challenge and future growth opportunities, well into the future.

Presentation Language: English

Financial Sustainability Evaluation of the Analysis of Health Practice Notifications Prices by Years in Knee and Hip Arthroplasty Surgery

Sevda UZUN DIRVAR¹, Selahattin ÇALIŞAL²

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Knee and hip arthroplasty surgeries are expensive surgeries using materials and the number of these surgeries is increasing day by day in the world. The costs of the patients treated in the public hospital are billed to the Social Security Institution(SGK), but this pricing is not made according to the cost analysis, but according to the fixed prices in the Health Practice Notifications (SUT) lists determined by comparison according to the expert opinions. In this study, our aim is to analyze the SUT list prices of hip and knee arthroplasty surgeries and the materials used in these surgeries in the last 10 years and to evaluate the issue in terms of the financial sustainability of the public hospital.

Method: The price changes of 9 SUT prices for hip and knee arthroplasty and 23 material prices for orthopedic medical implants used between the years 2012-2022, and the average price of hospital Hospital Information System (MKYS) by years were compared with other economic data. Descriptive statistics of the data were made, the distribution of variables was measured with the Kolmogorov Smirnov test, the Mann-Whitney U test was used in the analysis of quantitative independent data.

Findings: In 2020 compared to 2012; Diagnostic package prices for knee and hip arthroplasty increased by an average of 23.99%, service-based package prices increased by an average of 34.93%, material prices increased by an average of 4.49%, while the dollar/TL parity increased by 291.06%. In 2022 compared to 2012; Diagnosis-based package prices for knee and hip arthroplasty increased by an average of 106.75%, service-based package prices increased by an average of 117.24%, material prices increased by an average of 101.15%, while the dollar/TL parity increased by 690.50%.

Conclusion: In the literature, it has been stated that the payment made by the SSI for knee and hip arthroplasty surgeries does not cover the hospital costs. In accordance with the literature, in our study, it was determined that the update made to SUT prices in the last 10 years was below the other economic data and this situation put public hospitals into financial difficulties. In order to ensure the sustainability of financial resources in public hospitals, we think that corrective actions such as increasing SUT prices in knee and hip arthroplasty surgeries by SGK are required.

Key words: Hospital Costs, Arthroplasty, Health Practice Notifications,

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Health Services in The Metaverse Universe

Seymanur BAŞOL¹, Hilal AKMAN DÖMBEKÇİ², Yunus Emre ÖZTÜRK³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: To define the concept of Metaverse simply, it is a new generation Internet that allows users to play, travel, see, work and socialize in a different virtual world through a head-mounted device. virtual reality augmented reality is considered a clear and typical change. The concept enhances the beauty of your day. The Metaverse is thought to affect many areas. One of the areas likely to affect this is the health sector. It is thought that it will give a new dimension to health services. For this reason, the subject has been considered worthy of study.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to discuss how health and healthcare services are or will be in the metaverse universe. Metaverse is a discussion of possible topics in the field of health.

Method: The study is of a compilation nature. In this study, the concept of the metaverse and the history of the metaverse were first mentioned. Then, the metaverse ecosystem and its technologies, the layers of the metaverse, the properties of the metaverse and the relationship of the metaverse with other areas are given. Finally, the current and future relationship of the Metaverse with the field of health is discussed.

Findings: Looking at academic research on the metaverse, it is estimated that efficiency in health care will increase, workload, cost and time loss will decrease. Studies conducted on the Metaverse have shown that the Metaverse has positive effects on treatment, education and rehabilitation services. As a result, it can be said that virtual reality is motivating and beneficial in the field of health. It has been seen that health services have an important place in the metaverse universe and the developments in this field offer various opportunities to the health sector. It is also thought that these opportunities will increase in the near future.

Key words: Metaverse, health Service, virtual reality, augmented reality.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Ontario's Digital Health Vision in the post-COVID-19 Pandemic Era: A Canadian Perspective

Fatih ŞEKERÇİOĞLU

The Canadian healthcare system has successfully enabled the average Canadian to live a longer life since the early 1980s. Yet, the prevalence of chronic diseases among Canadians is higher than ever before, thereby increasing the pressure on the healthcare system to develop a new vision based on the realities of the post-COVID-19 pandemic. The responsibility for Canada's healthcare is allocated amongst multiple actors and/or agencies as the federal government and provinces/territories have significantly different responsibilities. Our study discusses the digital health strategies in Ontario, examines best practices across the world, and proposes a digital health vision for Ontario and elsewhere. The lack of an integrated system often limits access to digital health tools, thus creating a fragmented digital health environment with organizational silos of health information. As a result, healthcare services may not use the advantages of digital health tools efficiently and effectively. Our study discusses some of the challenges of creating a digital health vision, such as financial feasibility, privacy and ease of use, and reaching vulnerable populations.

The Effect of Digitalization on Business Performance and Service Provision of Executive Nurses in the Time of COVID-19

Mukaddes TUTSOY¹ Yasemin KILKIŞ²

The World Health Organization officially recognized Covid-19 as a pandemic on March 11, 2020. The last two years The case has been detected 503,347,719 in the world . 6 million people died in the world.

After Covid-19, health institutions all over the world had to provide more intensive service than normal. The health sector has also been affected by a series of changes created by the pandemic in life.

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted weaknesses in global health care delivery systems and public health responses. Due to Covid-19, global and emergency response health systems have forced large-scale adoption of technologies that enable the technological digitalization of care and services.

Video conferencing systems, wearable devices and telemedicine applications, smart phone applications, use of new technological devices, distance education technologies and information sharing can be given as examples of new technologies.

This study aims to investigate the effects of new technologies used during Covid-19 on the contribution of nurses to service delivery and workforce productivity.

The method of this study is to conduct an in-depth interview with the executive nurses working in Adana City Hospital. The basic data collection method in phenomenology studies is in-depth interview. In revealing the experiences and observations of the subjects under study, this interview technique allows the researcher to interact, flexibility and ask questions that will detail the subject if necessary. It is aimed to collect qualitative data as a result of interviews and observations.

This study will reveal the level of awareness of nurse managers and nurses, who fulfill the most critical task in the pandemic, about using innovative methods.

We aim to reveal what kind of contribution nurses' pandemic experiences have made to their adaptation and organizational skills in similar cases in the future.

The lessons learned from the ongoing pandemic process and the sharing of experiences will make important contributions to those who will work in this field in the future. Every work to be done in this field is of great importance.

COVID-19 Döneminde, Dijitalleşmenin Yönetici Hemşirelerinin İş Performansına Ve Hizmet Sunumuna Etkisi

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ)'nün 11 Mart 2020 tarihinde Covid-19'u resmi olarak pandemi olarak kabul etmesinden bu yana geçen yaklaşık iki yıllık sürede Dünya'da 503,347,719

Vaka tespit edilmiş 6 milyon 218 bin kişi yaşamını kaybetmiştir. Covid-19 sonrası tüm Dünya'da sağlık kuruluşları normalin üzerinde yoğun hizmet sunmak zorunda kalmıştır. Pandeminin sosyal, ekonomik yaşamda yarattığı bir dizi değişiklikten sağlık sektörü de etkilenmiştir.

Covid-19 ile mücadele sürecinde korunması zorunlu olan sosyal mesafeler nedeniyle küresel ve acil müdahale sağlık sistemlerini, bakım ve hizmetlerin teknolojik açıdan dijitalleşmesine olanak veren teknolojileri geniş çapta benimsemeye zorladı. Bunlara örnek olarak video konferans sistemleri, giyilebilir cihazlar ve tele tıp uygulamaları, akıllı telefon uygulamaları, yeni teknolojik cihazların kullanım, uzaktan eğitim teknolojileri ve bilgi paylaşımı verilebilir.

Bu çalışma, Covid-19 sırasında kullanılan yeni teknolojilerin, yönetici hemşirelerinin hizmet sunumuna yaptıkları katkıları ve iş gücü verimliliği üzerindeki etkilerini araştırmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Adana Şehir Hastanesinde çalışan yönetici Hemşirelerle derinlemesine mülakat gerçekleştirilecektir. Olgu bilim çalışmalarında temel veri toplama yöntemi derinlemesine mülakattır. İncelenen olgulara yönelik yaşanan deneyimleri ve kişilerin gözlemlerini ortaya çıkarmada bu görüşme tekniği araştırmacıya etkileşim, esneklik ve gerek duyulması halinde konuyu detaylandıracak sorular sorma olanağı tanır. Görüşmeler ve gözlemler sonucunda nitel veriler toplanması hedeflenmektedir.

Bu çalışma pandemide en kritik görevi yerine getiren hemşirelerin, yenilikçi yöntemleri kullanması konusunda başta yönetici hemşireler olmak üzere farkındalıklarının düzeyi, yaşadıkları pandemi deneyimlerinin bundan sonraki süreçte benzer vakalarda uyum ve organizasyon yeteneğine ne tür katkılar yaptığını ortaya koymayı hedeflemektedir.

Halen azalarak da olsa devam etmekte olan pandemi sürecinden alınan dersler ve deneyim paylaşımları gelecekte bu alanda çalışacak olan kişilere önemli katkılar yapacaktır. Bu alanda yapılacak her çalışmanın önemi büyüktür.

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Evaluation of the Pharmacy Services Workforce in the Last Decade in Turkey

Nesrin ÖZCAN¹

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: In this study, the development of pharmacy services workforce planning in Turkey is evaluated.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of the study is to analyze the workforce situation of Turkey in pharmacy services, and to reveal the consistency of the current situation with the plans made.

Method: The plans made in Turkey in the last ten years and the number of students admitted to the Faculty of Pharmacy were compared. In the light of the data obtained from the Higher Education Institution and the Turkish Statistical Institute, the annual number of graduates was calculated, and the number of pharmacists between the years 2020-2026 was projected. The number of pharmacists was analyzed and compared according to the latest data published in Turkey and in the world.

Findings: Contrary to the recommendations stated in the 2023 Health Workforce Targets and Health Education report prepared by the Ministry of Health in 2014, it has been observed that the quotas in pharmacy faculties increase every year and the number of graduates exceeds the determined targets.

Results: It has been determined that the quota increase in pharmacy faculties is continuing and the number of graduates will increase in the next five years. On the other hand, when compared with OECD countries, it is seen that the number of pharmacists per 1000 people in Turkey is lower than in many other countries. As a result, it is necessary to look for solutions for the employment of graduates, their evaluation in the provision of health services in an efficient way, and the protection of their professional reputation.

Key words: Health Workforce Planning, Pharmacy Services, Pharmacy Education

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Reasons of Avoiding Tertiary Level Healthcare Services in Turkey

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ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: People all over the world avoid health care services for some reasons and this may lead to worsen prognosis and treatment options. While timely intervention is so important, why do people avoid medical care?

Purpose of the Study: Our study explores the determinants of avoiding deemed necessary healthcare services in hospitalization stage examining Turkey's experience. In this study TurkStat's Health Survey 2012 data is employed.

Methodology: We use bivariate probit model to analyze the avoiding behaviour in inpatient level in accordance with outpatient level usage of services.

Findings: According to our descriptive statistics analysis 2.6% of the participants had not received deemed necessary inpatient services. It is found that high cost (31%), organizational factors (21%) and fear (12%) are prominent reasons of avoiding tertiary care. We found that disadvantaged groups tend to avoiding necessary healthcare services, people belonged to lower income level, living in rural areas and females are more likely to avoid both outpatient and inpatient levels of health services. Furthermore, it was measured that being covered by social security schemes decreases the probability of avoiding by 6.9% in both stages of healthcare. We conclude that social inequalities were main underlying determinants of the avoiding behavior.

Keywords: Healthcare Avoidance, Tertiary Care, Bivariate Probit Model, Turkey.

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The Place of the Nurses in the Organization Chart of the Operating Room

Dilek AKSU ¹

ABSTRACT

Purpose: The purpose of the research is to determine the place of the nurse in the operating room unit and the operating room organization, how much they are included in the events, and the factors affecting the function of nurses.

Method: The case study design, one of the qualitative research designs, was used. The case study is a research method that examines the researched phenomenon in its own life context, and is used in situations where the boundaries between the phenomenon and its environment are not clear-cut, and where more than one evidence or source is available. The study group was determined by sampling method in accordance with the holistic single case design.

Findings: The universe of the study consisted of 35 operating room nurses working in the operating room unit of the Training and Research Hospital affiliated to the Ministry of Health in Izmir. The sample of the study consisted of 10 operating room nurses who volunteered for the study, and the research was carried out between 1 November 2021 and 31 January 2022.

Conclusion: It has been determined that health service providers have organizational errors. In order to avoid such problems, a culture of patient safety should be created in the hospital management, regular trainings (calibration training, in-service training), regular and accurate patient records, creating a suitable comfortable area for the employees and taking into account the opinions of the operating room nurses should be given the opportunity to be included in the organization chart.

Keywords: Operating room organization; operating room nursing; medical error

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Human Resource Management in the Field of Health Care New Methods in Measurement, Selection and Evaluation

Esranur Özer¹

Ahmet Lütfullah Orhan²

Pınar Güngör Ketenci³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Human resources management is the whole of the planning made with the aim of the highest efficiency individually and systematically in the organization of the employee. Goals in human resources management are defined as individual and corporate development, commitment to vision and mission goals, integrating corporate strategies with employee goals, reaching the individual development goals of the employees and the corporate process goals of the organization, maintaining work ethics and peace. The integration of the human resources management process with corporate goals and strategies is important in terms of meeting employee and employer expectations. It is crucial to make the structural processes, service matrices and job descriptions of the institutions within the strategic plan and to determine the work flow processes. Within the corporate strategy, *solution-oriented human resources management* makes employee performance a corporate culture. In this context, the human resources planning of the health system has been examined with a model structured on the basis of *education, measurement and performance evaluation*.

Purpose of the Study: The human resources management function has been examined in the managerial dimension of health providers. In this context, in the study, *internal recruitment, rotation, promotion* and "definition of title and position by specialization" models were investigated by using the methods of "measurement and development with educational activities, social and cognitive adaptation and selection". It is aimed to investigate these models. In the research, *rotation - business development - selection by participatory and developer method* models in human resource management in the field of health were applied with educational and social evaluations. The methods to be used in the selection of human resources are important in terms of new information to be added to the literature and application practice.

Method: The study was carried out with the Expert, Unit Officers and personal working in the institution. In the scale of Association of Public Hospitals where the study was carried out, *research universe-sample* was studied, since all employees who did not state their leave or excuses participated in the research.

Pre-test and post-test were applied to the participants. The servers / connections where the measurement was made were shared with the participants via an institutional interface software. The measurement method was applied over the internet. The level of users' use of corporate communication and information systems was measured. Education and educators were evaluated. Post-training performance measurement was carried out on the institutional evaluation page, in a way that can be viewed once for each user, without obtaining identity information. The questionnaire, consisting of closed and open-ended questions, was applied with a form of 18 (eighteen) questions under the headings of *education - training materials - physical conditions - quality of the trainer*.

Measuring Social Cohesion and Problem Solving Skills: The "Social Problem Solving Inventory" consisting of 70 questions and adapted into Turkish was applied to the participants. The purpose of applying the scale; *interpersonal relations - management of conflicts, measuring satisfaction with social relations, problems related to formal organizations, difficulties in role performance, social transitions and resource management, using decision-making mechanisms correctly* is to measure cognitive behavioral processes, group cohesion and problem solving.

Findings: Institutional capacity building training was evaluated with a pre-posttest. General education success was determined as 80% (eighty). After the completion of the training, it was determined that the competency and success rate in all areas increased by 40.6% in the post-test measurement. The content of the institutional capacity building module trainings and the trainers were evaluated with a 18 (eighteen) question paper applied with the distance education system. It was determined that 85% of the participants found the training content sufficient. In the application of adult assessment tests, it has been noted that the general distribution of the "cognitive decision making" curve, the "affective level" frequency curve, and the "behavior dimension" frequency curve are unevenly distributed. It has been observed that there are areas that need to be strengthened with trainings. Evaluation of the performance with the method in which the employee is involved and the 360 observation method is applied, it has opened a new model for discussion in terms of *measurement, educational development, institutional incentives for talent management, measuring performance on the horizontal plane, ensuring the participation of the employee in the decision stage*.

Key words: Human resources, Educational and social model, Business development, Specialization, Planning.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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DRUG PRICING PROCEDURES AND REIMBURSEMENT STRATEGIES

Gizem Ertürk¹

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Drugs are indispensable actors for protecting population health, treating diseases and sustainable healthcare systems. Recent COVID-19 outbreak proved that drug administration mechanisms can create difference at healthcare point and governments financial prosperity.

Study Objective: Drug pricing policies cannot only consider financial factors but also should render drug access equity between different social-economic strata's. This research evaluates Turkish drug reference pricing policy and reimbursement systems. Also Turkey's place on global drug research and development sector is reviewed.

Method: This paper shows that; reference price policy can in the short leads to generical drug dominance over the market and can suppress original molecule price. But in the long run, the lower price policy leads to increased overall financial expanse. Following global developments, Turkish drug manufacturing industry started investing in biotechnological researches. After 2016 their efforts are coordinated under İEİS umbrella and, industry seeks to reach high technological manufacturing proficiency.

Results: Although aiming production sided price control policies with the help of generical drug manufacturing helps in minimizing social security expenses on the short term , in the long run, it will be necessary to add all the participants of the system like prescribing practitioners and patients, in order to maximize expenditure efficiency. In order to minimize current account deficit and achieve sustainable economical growth, drug industry should emphasize local active molecule production and procure new research and development centers in order to produce high technology/biological molecules.

Key Words: drug, pricing, reimbursement.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Appointment System Design with Operational Performance Targets

Emre A. Veral¹

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Our motivation in this research is to facilitate effective and efficient use of medical providers' resources and capacity while simultaneously recognizing the value that patients place upon their time while waiting for outpatient services.

Purpose of the Study: This paper investigates appointment scheduling approaches that are geared to meet operational targets of (1) managed and fair waiting times to meet patient expectations; (2) dependable session end times to control providers' overtime; and by extension (3) minimal unintended idle time for providers.

Method: We deviate from the traditional cost-based approaches which try to optimize waiting and idle/overtime costs based on their presumed relative importance. Instead, our approach considers the cumulative effects of variability in consultation leading to appointment templates that limit the likelihood of patients' wait time exceeding a desired threshold (E.g. 80% of patients wait less than 20 minutes); and the session end-time to exceed a tolerable delay (E.g. 90% of sessions to end with less than 30 minutes of overtime).

We use an iterative inverse-simulation methodology to establish the probabilistic limits for successive patient's service completion times, where each patient's service completion time distribution determines the next patient's appointed arrival time.

Findings: Our findings suggest that the resulting templates do follow generalizable patterns, moderated by allowances that account for service time length and variability, patient show rates, and managerially established performance targets of patient delays and providers' overtime.

We demonstrate that patient appointments can be scheduled and meet the operational targets, as they are added to the schedule in real-time (e.g. online, or telephone). The solution methodology we develop in this setting may also be easily adapted to surgical scheduling domain as the two conflicting objectives of avoiding providers' idle/over time and procedures' completion time delays involve similar costs.

Keywords: Appointment Scheduling, Probabilistic Performance Targets, Patient wait times, Physician Overtime

Presentation Language: English

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Health Policies for the Disabled and Their Reflection on the Field

Ebrar Tanrıkulu ¹

Sedat Bostan²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: People with disabilities can benefit from health services in Turkey by applying to health institutions and by their requests. To increase the quality of life of disabled individuals and monitor their health status, providing health services to these individuals without their application and ensuring their follow-up cannot be realized in Turkey and this situation is seen as a problem.

Purpose of the Study: In this study, it is aimed to make suggestions for the development of health policies by giving priority to preventive health services and following the health status of the disabled individuals who are seen as special status and the situation brought by the disadvantage without the need to apply to a health institution.

Method: In this study, qualitative studies were researched by literature review, and a comparison of the obtained data with the qualitative data in Turkey was made. Qualitative data constitute the main data source of the research.

Findings: According to the research findings; disabled individuals in Turkey face many problems in accessing health services. The most striking of these problems is that the hospital environment is not suitable for the health of the disabled, insufficient hygiene, and difficulties in reaching the health institution for the disabled. Establishing a system where disabled individuals can receive health services without the need to go to a health institution and providing preventive health services by monitoring their health at regular intervals will contribute to health and social service providers in economic terms. At the same time, it has been determined that the convenience of individuals with disabilities in accessing health services will positively affect both the physical and mental health of the person.

Key words: Disabled, Disabled health, Health policies

Presentation Language: Turkish

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EVALUATION OF LEVEL OF USE OF DIGITAL HEALTHCARE SERVICES AND TELE-MEDICINE IN HEALTHCARE ORGANIZATIONS IN TURKEY

Aydan KAYSERİLİ, Ece ÇÖLKESEN²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Common issues with public hospitals were lack of efficiency, medical errors, and difficulty in handling and accessing to patient records. On the other hand, digitalization healthcare services offer so many benefits to overcome those issues. Use of tele-medicine was appeared to be important during Covid-19 Pandemic.

The Purpose of the Study: The objective of the study was to explore the process and level of digitalization of healthcare services, as well as the use of tele-medicine in public and private healthcare settings.

Method: In-depth face-to-face interviews were conducted with total of 20 functional leaders who led the digitalization process in healthcare organizations. A semi-structured interview technique was used. For the data analysis, interviews were recorded, transcribed and analyzed. Insights obtained from the study were based on the views of the participants.

Findings: As a result of content analysis, findings indicated that receiving an HIMMS EMRAM level 7 certificate was a goal for public hospitals; on contrary, it was not the key for private healthcare organizations since they focused more on tele-medicine services. Several benefits were mentioned regarding the digital healthcare services including saving, efficiency, increased patient safety, reduced medical errors, and speed access to patient records, digital archiving and closed loop drug delivery system. According to the participants, digital healthcare services were very valuable in every single area particularly, intensive care units. Use of telemedicine in public hospitals was limited with transferring patient examination data to e-pulse. However, use of telemedicine in private healthcare organizations has become an important part of healthcare services. Private hospitals offer a wide range of tele-medicine services and even some healthcare packages.

Key words: Digital healthcare, tele-medicine, digital hospitals, EMRAM, Covid-19 pandemic

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Comparative Evaluation of Healthcare Practices In Local Authorities

Muhammed Fatih ERTAŞ¹

Hasan Hüseyin EKER²

Pınar GÜNGÖR KETENCİ³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Although the central government is responsible for health services in Turkey, local governments have also been given authority and duties. In the context of local governments, the first unit that comes to mind is municipalities.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to determine and evaluate the services of local authorities in the field of health in Turkey, in the example of metropolitan municipalities.

Method: In order to perform the study, the data of health services in eight major titles were requested from thirty metropolitan municipalities in Turkey. The study was carried out with the data of nine metropolitan municipalities that provided the data. In the light of the data obtained, the health services provided were compared by quantitative methods. To make these comparisons, the activities accomplished by the municipalities were scored according to their importance by five experts with different expertise. Subsequently, the municipalities were evaluated according to their activities exploiting these scores.

Findings: Finally, the metropolitan municipalities participating in the study were evaluated comparatively according to the scores they received within the scope of the health services they provided. Nine metropolitan municipalities were participated in the study. The metropolitan municipalities sharing data were subjected to two different assessments. Accordingly, it was found that Kocaeli received the highest score in both assessments. In addition, it was found that the municipalities that share the most data are those located in Marmara region, and the ones that share data are mostly metropolitan municipalities before the law numbered 6360. It was determined that municipalities carry out many activities in the field of health; the most prominent in these activities are for the disabled and the elderly people, while the least important is laboratory services; Kocaeli Metropolitan Municipality is the mostly successful municipality which is followed by Bursa Metropolitan Municipality and Muğla Metropolitan Municipality.

Key words: Local Governments, Metropolitan Municipalities, Health, Health Service.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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An Analysis of Public Policies on Smoking, The Most Common Type Of Tobacco Consumption

Muhammed Fatih ERTAŞ¹
Pınar GÜNGÖR KETENCİ²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Smoking, which is the most common form of tobacco use, causes millions of people to lose their lives every year around the world. Both the World Health Organization and countries are developing a number of policies aimed at reducing/preventing the consumption of cigarettes, which cause very serious harm to human life.

Purpose of the Study: In this study, the fight against smoking was discussed in Turkey and the policies applied to reduce/prevent smoking in Turkey were analyzed.

Method: The process model included in public policy analysis models is the model discussed in the study. The reason why the process model is preferred is that it divides the policy process into several stages and makes the process more understandable with a gradual analysis.

Findings: The process model allows for the systematic explanation of policies emerging in many areas. The policy process model consists of five stages. These; agenda setting, formulation, enactment, implementation, evaluation. In Turkey; Many actors, such as local units, companies, individuals, non-governmental organizations, have been able to set the agenda to prevent smoking. In Turkey, taxation, warning phrases on packages, indoor smoking bans, advertising ban and public service advertisements, and programs supporting smoking cessation, which are necessary components for the formulation of public policies established within the scope of smoking bans, have been implemented. The first law on tobacco use in Turkey was accepted in 1996 and it is the Law No. 4207 on the Prevention of Harms of Tobacco Products. In 2004, the Turkish Grand National Assembly approved the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). The National Tobacco Control Program Action Plan, covering the years 2008 to 2012, was prepared by the Ministry of Health in connection with FCTC, especially for the protection of young people. In the implementation phase, Turkey applied the components that make up the formula of the policy stated in the formulation - taxes, warning phrases on the packages, smoking ban in indoor environments, advertising ban and public service announcement, educating the society - and the applications were evaluated. The elements necessary for the Model were examined individually in Turkey and it was concluded that the policies applied in Turkey have a power of influence, but it was concluded that the policy has a number of problems in its implementation.

Key words: Public Policy Analysis, Cigarette, Smoking Bans.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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A Qualitative Study on the Experiences of Smart Watch Users in the Context of Digital Life Technologies

Ayşe İSPİRLİ TURAN¹, Selma DOĞANALP ÇOBAN²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: In the last few years, it is noteworthy that many types of smart watches with simple or complex models, which are in the wearable technology class, are increasingly used by people from all income groups. It is known that individuals prefer smart watches not only for messaging or calling applications, but also for features such as sleep time, pedometer, inactivity monitoring, heart rate or pulse control. However, the reasons why smart watches are preferred over classical watches and how they affect health habits in particular constitute the problem of the study.

Purpose of the Study: In this study, it will be investigated why smart watches, which have been used in recent years and which people prefer to use while doing sports or in daily life, are preferred and how they affect individuals in terms of healthy living or direct their lives.

Method: The research will be analyzed with qualitative research model and phenomenology design. The interviews were conducted with a total of 10 academics using smart watches with semi-structured interview questions.

Findings: The research data is still in the analysis process, and when the process is over, the findings of the study will be conveyed during the presentation.

Keywords: Wearable technology, smart watch, health

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	1. Dijital Oturum: Digital Health	Sunum Tarihi	16.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Nurperihan TOSUN	Sunum Saati	14.00-15.30

Hekimler Tıpta Yapay Zekâya Hazır mı?

Nurperihan Tosun¹, Muhammet Gümüş², Çilem Esen²

ABSTRACT

Çalışma problemi: Günümüzde pek çok alanda kullanılmaya başlayan yapay zeka teknolojileri sağlık alanında hastalıkların tespiti ve tanınması, sınıflandırılması, tıbbi görüntülerin işlenmesinde gibi alanlarda kullanılmaktadır. Bilgi ve teknolojilerin hızlı bir dönüşüm ve gelişim içerisinde olduğu göz önünde bulundurulduğunda yapay zeka gibi teknolojileri doğrudan kullanacak olan sağlık profesyonellerinin özellikle de klinik karar verme alanında destek alacak olan hekimlerin hazır oluşluk düzeylerinin belirlenmesinin önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı hekimlerin tıpta yapay zeka kullanımına hazır oluşları saptanmasıdır.

Yöntem: Tanımlayıcı ve kesitsel tipte gerçekleştirilen çalışmanın evreni Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesinde görev yapan hekimler oluşturmaktadır. Basit rastgele örnekleme yöntemi ile çalışmaya gönüllü olarak katılmayı kabul eden 204 hekime ulaşılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak anket yöntemi kullanılmış olup, veriler araştırmacıların kendisi tarafından yüz yüze görüşme tekniği ile toplanmıştır. Hekimlerin tıpta yapay zekaya hazıroşları Karaca ve ark. (2021) tarafından geçerlilik ve güvenilirlik çalışması yapılarak geliştirilen 22 soruluk ölçek kullanılmıştır. Veriler SPSS. 22 programında normallik testi, tanımlayıcı istatistikler, Açıklayıcı faktör analizi ve doğrulayıcı faktör analizi ile değerlendirilmiştir. Veriler toplanmadan önce etik kurul ve kurum izni alınmıştır.

Bulgular: Katılımcıların %52,9'u erkek, %56,4'ü evli, %40,2'si 20-30 yaş grubu arasındadır. Katılımcıların %51,5'i asistan hekim olup %40,2'si dahili tıp birimlerinde görev yapmaktadır. Katılımcıların tıpta yapay zekaya hazıroşluk ortalamasının $3,51 \pm 0,82$ olduğu saptanmıştır. Ölçeğin alt boyutları değerlendirildiğinde ise bilişsel alt boyut $3,16 \pm 0,94$, öngörü alt boyutu $3,51 \pm 1,07$ ve beceri faktörünün ise $3,72 \pm 0,82$ olduğu saptanmıştır.

Sonuç: Bu çalışmanın bulgularından hareketle çalışmaya katılan hekimlerin tıpta yapay zeka kullanımına hazıroşluk düzeylerinin ortalamanın üzerinde olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapay Zeka, Tıp, Hazıroşluk, Hekim

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THE DİGİTAL APPROACH TO THE OPERATING ROOM AND APPOINTMENT SCHEDULİNG

İlhan Şanverdi¹

Betül Akalın²

Pelin Özdemir³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Operating rooms (OR) are resource intensive and costly hospital units. For managers, maximizing OR efficiency is essential to maintaining the economically viable management of the organization.

Purpose of the Study: It is aimed to create a digital operating room and appointment system to increase the efficiency of the operating room.

Method: In the operating room unit of a Training and Research hospital, the current situation was evaluated between August 2021 and February 2022 and a digital operating room and appointment map was drawn.

Findings: Compared to the manual period of the new system, the satisfaction of the patients was increased, the waiting time on the day of surgery was decreased by 71.4% from 35 days to 10 days, the number of cases in three-month periods was increased by 36.12% from 5748 to 7824, group A surgery rates were increased from 0.94 to 1.11, B. group surgery rates were increased from 9.93 to 13.27. The number of daily elective cases was increased from 15±3 to 25±3. As a result of the effective use of OR tables, the number of daily cases has been increased by increasing the duration of surgery and cost efficiency has been achieved by reducing the number of repeated tests and examinations.

Key words: Operating room scheduling, Appointment scheduling,

Presentation Language: Turkish

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New Approach Personalized Medicine and Precision Medicine in Healthcare

Bilal AK

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: In the digital age, many innovations and changes, developments and new applications are witnessed in every field. One of these areas is the applications called personalized medicine and precision medicine in health services. The question of what are these applications, which are described as the medicine of the future, constitutes the problem of the study. For this reason, in this study, theoretical information will be given about the purpose, benefits, applications and components of this application within the scope of the concept of personalized medicine and precision medicine.

Purpose of the Study: Rapid digitalization in every field causes rapid developments and changes in the field of health. In order for the changes in this area to be easily managed, the people working in the health and hospital systems should be informed about these developments and changes, and they should be trained on these issues in order to adapt to changing jobs and organizational goals. These trainings are necessary in order to achieve the targeted success when innovations and changes are put into practice. This study was carried out in order to contribute to the literature and to be beneficial to healthcare professionals and those interested in the subjects of personalized medicine and precision medicine, which are accepted as the medicine of the future.

Method: This study has been prepared by using printed and digital books, congress papers, articles and internet resources related to the subject.

Findings: Personalized medicine is an area that has become more important in recent years with the developments in genetics and has begun to be encountered more in routine practice. Today, medical knowledge alone is not sufficient for diagnosis and treatment, and when the data provided by advanced technology and medical knowledge are integrated, meaningful results emerge. This has brought concepts such as personalized health care and personalized medicine to the fore. "Personalized Medicine", the evolution of modern medicine, is the approach that will better cater to the healthcare needs of the 21st century. Rather than dealing with the symptoms of the disease, it aims to understand the underlying causes and then treat the origins (causes) of the disease.

In recent years, thanks to the advances in health technologies, the relationship between the individual's unique molecular and genetic characteristics and diseases has begun to be better understood, and in parallel with scientific breakthroughs, the approaches of health professionals to patients and diseases have begun to change. Thanks to the personalized medicine approach, many findings such as which treatments will be safe and effective for patients, which treatments will be ineffective, the response of the disease during treatment, such as the response of cancer to treatment or the resistance to treatment, can be predicted and the treatment process can be directed according to these data. Smart hospitals and remote care made possible by artificial intelligence and big data, sensors that can be worn, beaten, swallowed, robotic exoskeletons, tissue technologies that can repair or regenerate themselves, genomics and immune therapies are becoming a normal part of the health system.

Past and partly present medicine is based on one criterion and one dose fit for all, and includes variations within the "limit of statistical significance". In personalized medicine, the discourse is "for the right patient at the right time, in the appropriate personal diagnosis and treatment, at the appropriate dose and with the appropriate drug".

Many applications in our lives are now unique to us, developed and used depending on us. Although each person is similar to each other in terms of physical appearance and characteristics, there are differences between them in terms of genetics and biological diversity. Due to genetic variations, it is not correct to apply the same treatment to everyone at the same dose. Personalized medicine also plays an important role at this point. Personalized medicine is considered as a medical model that categorizes people into different groups with medical decisions, practices, interventions and/or products tailored to their predicted response or disease risk. It partners with academia and industry to decode the human genome in people with rare diseases and cancer and realize the potential of personalized medicine. This will help predict the future development of the disease, make a previously nonexistent diagnosis and, if possible, identify treatments. Examples of personalized medicine include using targeted therapies to treat certain types of cancer cells, such as HER2-positive breast cancer cells, or using tumor marker testing to aid in cancer diagnosis. It is more effective in the clinic, more targeted, in this sense, it creates survival-enhancing and satisfactory results, and it is safer in terms of side effects because it is for a limited molecular mechanism. Knowing a patient's genetic profile can help physicians select the appropriate drug or treatment and administer it using the appropriate dose or regimen. Personalized medicine is being developed through data from the Human Genome Project.

The name personalized medicine wanted to be transformed into the concept of precision medicine. The argument for this is that personalized medicine often relies on single and anecdotal histories involving only individuals,

providing a weak basis for the clinician to make a diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis recommendation for a patient, implying the possibility of creating a unique treatment for each patient.

The attack created by the change in health services has led to the emergence of precision medicine. Precision medicine includes predictive, preventive, pharmacotherapeutic and patient participatory medicine. Current conventional medicine aims at treatment for the onset of the disease based on the population comparison model. Precision medicine, on the other hand, includes the prevention of potential diseases by examining the genotype.

While many people use the terms personalized medicine and precision medicine interchangeably, it should be noted that many advocate some important, but often subtle, differences between them. The US National Research Council Report sought to distinguish precision medicine from personalized medicine. Precision medicine stated that medical treatment is tailored to the individual characteristics of each patient. It means being able to classify individuals into subpopulations that differ in their susceptibility to a particular disease, biological diseases, and/or prognosis, rather than literally creating drugs or medical devices that are specific to a patient. Precision medicine is a medical model that proposes the customization of healthcare by tailoring medical decisions, treatments, practices, or products to a subset of patients, rather than a one-drug-fit model. The initial focus of precision medicine was on the genetic and genomic basis of disease. The Institute for Precision Medicine provides a pre-definition of "Precision medicine, personalized service tailored to each patient according to their genetic profile and medical history". Unlike conventional, all-body drugs, precision medicine examines a patient's entire genome to detect specific genetic changes that reveal and drive their tumor. Such an approach has received considerable attention, but it is difficult to discern the fundamental differences between precision medicine and personalized medicine.

Unlike traditional one-size-fits-all medicine, practitioners of precision medicine use genomic sequencing tools to interrogate a patient's entire genome to detect the specific genetic changes that drive and reveal their tumor. It is frequently used in different fields such as precision medicine, diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, and especially in the diagnosis and treatment of various cancers. In cancer, personalized medicine uses certain information about a person's tumor to help make a diagnosis, plan treatment, find out how well treatment is working, or establish a prognosis.

Result: The rapid development and change in every field forces current business models and business employees to adapt and improve them. These effects also force change in the field of health. Developments and changes in health technologies, especially in the field of medical informatics, are effective. Today, medical knowledge alone is not sufficient for diagnosis and treatment, and when the data provided by advanced technology and medical knowledge are integrated, meaningful results emerge. This has led to concepts such as personalized health care, personalized medicine and precision medicine. It is not possible to avoid these new approaches in health and medicine. For this reason, it is necessary for health managers, health politicians and health planners to have knowledge about personalized medicine and precision medicine, to follow the change, to facilitate the applications and to make the goals high quality, effective, efficient, economical, accessible and usable.

Many applications in our lives are now developed and used with personalized medicine or precision medicine models instead of the classical approach. Personalized medicine is considered as a medical model that categorizes people into different groups with medical decisions, practices, interventions and/or products tailored to their predicted response or disease risk. Precision medicine, with its primary focus on the genetic and genomic underpinnings of disease, is a medical model that proposes the customization of healthcare by tailoring medical decisions, treatments, practices, or products to a subset of patients, rather than a one-drug model. Therefore, the conditions for the transition from the classical medicine model to the personalized medicine and precision medicine model should be created with a good change management in the rapid change in this field.

Key words: Personalized Medicine, Precision Medicine, Genome.

Presentation Language: Turkish

Effect of Covid-19 Pandemic on Adolescents' Access to Healthcare Services about Sexual and Reproductive Health Problems

Macide Artaç Özdal¹
Dilem Özdal²

ABSTRACT

Problem of the research: An extraordinary period is being experienced with the COVID-19 pandemic, and it is seen that the pandemic has many effects on society. The field of healthcare was also among the institutions that had the greatest impact. The delivery of various health services, many of which are vital, for people of all ages has been affected by the pandemic. These included sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services.

Purpose of the study: The aim of this study is to determine how covid 19 pandemic affected adolescent's access to healthcare services especially about sexual and reproductive health problems.

Method: The study was carried out with a questionnaire prepared according to the literature and a scale of covid 19 fear. Statistical analysis done for the questionnaire and scale, in order to determine and explain the answers of adolescents that participated.

Findings: The first findings of the study showed that %20 of the adolescents experienced difficulty for accessing healthcare services during pandemic because they did not know about the services' availability and they had some barriers for accessing these services. And also %61 of these adolescents noticed that online services may be more useful in this pandemic period. %72 of the adolescents stated that they want to have an online application or an education to help them answer the questions on their minds about sexual and reproductive health problems and also %69 of them think that it will be useful for them.

Key words: Covid-19 pandemic, adolescents, sexual and reproductive health.

Presentation language: Turkish

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Importance of Knowledge and Attitudes of Foreign Citizens towards Covid-19*

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ABSTRACT

The first case of Covid-19 was seen in December 2019, in Wuhan, China. Shortly after the first case, Covid-19 started to appear in almost all countries in the world.

After its rapid spread, it was declared a Covid-19 pandemic by the World Health Organization. The Covid-19 pandemic has led to an unexpectedly high death and morbidity rate, leading to a major international public health crisis. While Covid-19 caused various economic, political, educational, and social difficulties in all countries, it had the most complications in the field of health.

Governments have introduced several rules and restrictions to deal with these challenges and prevent the spread of Covid-19. Some of the restrictions made in this context; limitation of international and domestic travel, curfew at certain hours, interruption of face-to-face education, bans on exports and imports from China and some countries in Europe, etc. These restrictions and bans have had many economic, social, and psychological effects on countries. Turkey followed a multi-dimensional management plan within the scope of combating Covid-19 with the participation of multiple actors.

The success or failure of national and international measures and unprecedented actions of governments in the fight against the epidemic also largely depends on the attitudes or behaviors of the population towards the epidemic. Society should contribute to the struggle and the normalization process by applying preventive rules such as proper hygiene and sanitation, social distancing, wearing personal protective equipment, wearing face masks and gloves, avoiding touching the mouth and nose, and getting vaccinated. For this reason, individuals in society have a great responsibility and role in the fight against Covid-19, as well as governments. In this struggle, not only the citizens of the country but also the foreign nationals' contributions are important. To ensure that people fulfill their tasks and characters, it is principal necessary to determine their knowledge and attitudes towards Covid-19.

Keywords: Covid 19, effects of Covid 19, fighting against Covid 19

*This study was produced from the master's thesis named " ".

Evaluation of Status of People's COVID-19 Vaccination and Having COVID-19: A District Example

Muhammed Atak¹, Muhammed Safa Ünal², Şeyma Halaç³

Background and Aim

The developed COVID-19 vaccines are of great importance in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, which has been going on for more than a year. Vaccination status of people affects the status of being infected with COVID-19, hospitalization and is affected by sociodemographic variables. In this study, it is aimed to evaluate the data on being vaccinated with COVID-19, having the disease, hospitalization, and the type of COVID-19 vaccine preferred by people in a district of Istanbul, with sociodemographic data.

Materials and Methods

The research is a descriptive cross-sectional study. Its population consists of 390,721 people registered to family medicine units in Eyüpsultan district of Istanbul between 01.09.2021 and 30.09.2021. One family medicine unit was selected from all family health centers in the district and 3249 people registered to these family medicine units were included in the study. The variables of the study were age, gender, the status being vaccinated against COVID-19, the number of doses, the type of COVID-19 vaccine they prefer, having COVID-19 disease and hospitalization in the hospital and intensive care unit. The data were obtained by retrospectively examining the National Health System (USS), Public Health Management System (HSYS), Vaccine Tracking System (ATS) and AŞILA databases between 15.09.2021 and 15.11.2021. The data were statistically analyzed with IBM SPSS V.21 package program. Categorical variables were expressed as percentages and ratios, and numerical variables were expressed as mean and standard deviation. Chi-square test was used for the analysis of the changes within the parameters. The permissions of the Ministry of Health and institutions were obtained for the study.

Results

54.4% of 3249 people, the target audience of the research, were women. The average age of the participants was 34.07 ± 20.38 (Min:0, Max:94, Median: 34.0) years. 54.0% of people were vaccinated at least 2 doses, and 36.4% were unvaccinated. Of 2701 people in the vaccine priority group, the rate of those who were vaccinated at least 2 doses was 65.0%, and those who were not vaccinated were 23.5%. 70.3% of people vaccinated with at least 2 doses preferred the COVID-19 mRNA vaccine. When we look at the situation of people passing the COVID-19 disease, 15.7% of the 3034 people, excluding the 215 people whose data of residence could not be reached because their residence information was in another province, had the COVID-19 disease. Except for 215 people whose disease data could not be accessed because their residence information is in another province, 15.7% of 3034 participants had COVID-19 disease. 4.2% of people who have had the COVID-19 disease have been hospitalized. The number of people who have been positive for COVID-19 for the second time with an interval of 6 months was 2. 48.8% of people with COVID-19 had the disease before completing 2 doses of vaccine, 7.5% had the disease at least 14 days after completing the 2nd dose of vaccine. 43.6% of these patients were unvaccinated or vaccinated with a single dose. 91.8% of people aged 65 and over were vaccinated at least 2 doses. Considering the vaccination status of the age groups with the right to be vaccinated, the rate of those vaccinated for at least 2 doses in the 12-22 age group (27.8%) was significantly lower than the other age groups ($p<0.05$). There was no significant difference between the vaccination status of individuals according to gender ($p:0.321$). 20% of the people who were hospitalized during the COVID-19 disease process were unvaccinated, and 70% got the disease before completing 2 doses of vaccine.

Conclusion

In the study, in accordance with the literature, it was seen that a significant portion of people who had COVID-19 disease and were hospitalized were unvaccinated or under-vaccinated with a single dose. It is believed that increasing the studies on the COVID-19 vaccination status and the disease at the regional level will be beneficial in determining the target groups to inform and raise awareness about vaccination.

Keywords: COVID-19, Pandemic, Vaccination, Hospitalization

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The Effect of COVID-19 Pandemic to Workload and Burnout Level of Health Employees

Yasemin Kara¹

Deniz Acuner²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: The most affected group by the COVID-19 pandemic has undoubtedly been healthcare employees nowadays. The subject of how the workload and burnout levels of healthcare employees are affected has necessitated research.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study it is aimed to measure the workload and burnout levels of healthcare professionals during the COVID-19 pandemic, to compare them with the pre-pandemic and to determine the relationship between them.³

Method: The study the personal information form prepared by the researcher was made with Maslach Burnout Scale and Workload Perception Scales. The research sample consisted of 384 individuals. It was found that the reliability of the research scales was high.

Findings: While the emotional exhaustion scores of the participants were 3.40 ± 0.90 before the pandemic, it increased to 3.81 ± 0.94 during the pandemic; while depersonalization scores were 2.98 ± 0.92 before the pandemic, it increased to 3.21 ± 0.90 during the pandemic; while the scores of decrease in sense of achievement were 3.68 ± 0.75 before the pandemic, it decreased to 3.30 ± 0.8 during the pandemic; While the workload scale scores were 3.21 ± 0.95 before the pandemic, it increased to 3.56 ± 1.01 during the pandemic, and a statistically significant difference was found between them. Although it was determined that excessive workload increased emotional exhaustion and depersonalization before and during the pandemic, this relationship was found to be stronger during the pandemic period.

Key words: Burnout, COVID-19 pandemic, health workers, workload.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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3D Printed Assistive Devices to Increase Independence in Activities of Daily Living: A Case Report

Medine Nur Ozata Degerli¹

Yusuf Islam Degerli²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: As a result of congenital or acquired physical-mental disorders, it affects individuals to increase their independence in daily life and to participate in their daily roles. Various rehabilitation services are provided to ensure participation in roles and increase independence in daily living activities. One of these services is assistive technology. However, there are various problems in accessibility and in the supply of personalized assistive technological devices. The importance of 3D technology is increasing day by day in the provision of accessibility and personalized assistive technology devices.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to examine the effect of assistive technology device intervention, produced using 3D technology, on occupational performance and satisfaction in a 6-year-old pediatric client with a diagnosis of severe autism.

Method: In the study, the assistive technological device design for the eating activity determined by the activity performance measurement was produced in 3D design and printer environment. After printing, the client was given training on the use of specially designed spoon assist technology, and then the activity performance measurement was repeated.

Findings: An increase was observed in the occupational performance and satisfaction scores of the pediatric client in the activity area determined in the activity performance measurement.

Key words: 3d printer, assistive device, rehabilitation.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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A Research On Five Factor Personal Characteristics Of Nurses In A Public Hospital

Kadriye Sönmez¹

Suat Peker²

İbrahim Halil Cankul³

İbrahim Alptuğ Harbi⁴

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: The personality traits of nurses are extremely important in terms of the effectiveness and efficiency of the health services provided. The subject of this study; The aim of this study is to consider the personality traits of nurses who provide health care services in health institutions.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to analyze the personality traits of nurses in terms of extraversion, agreeableness, self-discipline, neuroticism and openness, to determine statistically whether there is a significant relationship between them and to contribute to scientific studies in this field.

Method: The study was conducted on nurses in a public hospital. Five factor personality traits scale was used as data collection tool. SPSS 21.0 (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) statistical package program was used in the analysis of the data. The distribution of demographic information of the participants was evaluated with frequency and percentage. Cronbach's Alpha coefficients were calculated for the validity and reliability of the applied questionnaire. In order to test the accuracy of the hypotheses established for the research and to decide on the statistical analysis to be made before the analysis of whether there is a difference in terms of variables, the normal distribution test of the data obtained from the survey was performed. The Mann-Whitney U test was used in pairwise group comparisons for the five-factor personality traits that did not show normal distribution according to the results of the normal distribution test applied to the data obtained from the questionnaire. In the comparisons of more than two groups, the Kruskal Wallis Analysis of Variance test was used for the five-factor personality traits variables that did not show normal distribution.

Findings: A significant difference was found in terms of the mean score of five factor personality traits ($p=0.000$) according to the departments of the nurses. The average score of the personnel working in the operating room was found to be higher than in other departments. In terms of the five factor personality traits sub-dimension, self-discipline, and the marital status variable, the mean score of the five factor personality traits of single nurses is higher. In terms of the neuroticism and graduation variable, which is the sub-dimension of five factor personality traits, the mean score of the five factor personality traits of high school graduate nurses was found to be higher.

Key words: Nurse, Five Factor Personality Traits, Hospital

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Examination of E-Health Literacy in Terms of Demographic Variables

Ezginur GÜNDOĞMUŞ¹, Medine Nur ÖZATA DEĞERLİ²,

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: The constantly and rapidly developing world has led to changes in the field of health as well as in every field and has carried health literacy to another dimension. Changes in the system have replaced health literacy with e-health literacy. The COVID 19 pandemic process has increased the awareness of all people around the world about health and protection from diseases, and digitalization has gained importance in this period. For these reasons, it is important to examine the e-health literacy level of adults in terms of various variables.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to examine the e-health literacy levels of adults in different age groups and to determine the e-health literacy profile according to demographic information.

Method: The study was carried out by snowball sampling method. A sociodemographic information form and e-health literacy assessments were conducted on the participants, including age, gender, educational status, marital status, economic status, daily phone use, whether they had Covid-19 and the frequency of admission to the hospital in the last 3 months. E-health literacy level was examined in terms of sociodemographic variables.

Results: A total of 154 people with e-health literacy levels of 25.6 ± 7.78 participated in the study. 44.8% of the participants stated that internet is useful in terms of health literacy and 49.6% stated that internet resources are very important for accessing health resources. It was observed that the e-health literacy levels of individuals decreased as their phone usage time decreased and their age increased. In addition, individuals with low e-health literacy applied to more hospitals at a statistically significant level in the last 3 months and were infected with Covid-19 disease at a higher rate.

Conclusions: It was observed that the level of e-health literacy increased as daily phone usage increased. It has been determined that the e-health literacy levels of individuals with a high frequency of admission to the hospital are low. It is recommended to repeat this study with studies that show homogeneous distribution in terms of demographic information and have a larger sample number.

Keywords: E-health literacy, Adult, Health, Internet, Demographic variables.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	8. Dijital Oturum	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Doç. Dr. Rojan GÜMÜŞ	Sunum Saati	11.00-12.30

Investigation of Society Anxiety, Depression and Intention to Go to Hospital in the Process of Pandemic

İbrahim Alptuğ Harbi¹

Selin Mehmetefendioğlu²

Damla İşleyen³

Yusuf Baktır⁴

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: The main question of the research is that the issue of oral and dental health emerges as a neglected issue in our country and in many countries, and the potential of this situation to negatively affect public health.

Purpose of the Study: In this study, it is aimed to determine the importance of oral and dental health, the main reasons for its neglect, the situations that may arise as a result of neglect, the burden it brings to the countries in terms of costs, its effects on public health, to eliminate the deficiencies in the subject that is thought to be missing, to propose a solution and to be a reference for future studies.

Method: This study examined oral and dental health in the framework of public health, focusing on its components and relevant examples, through online databases of related researches. The effects of oral and dental health on public health are discussed by combining the findings and public health studies.

Findings: It has been found that oral and dental health is very important in terms of general health, it causes chewing and eating disorders, not enough nutrition in people, and triggers many different diseases due to bacteria that will form in the teeth and gums. In addition, it has been found that the use of tobacco and tobacco products has a high level of effects on oral and dental health. It has been observed that there are deficiencies in accessing the service and providing sufficient resources.

Key words: Oral and Dental Health, Public Health, Health Policy

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Artificial Intelligence and Law in Digitalized Health

Gürbüz Yüksel¹

ABSTRACT

Many complex problems become easily solvable thanks to the developing artificial intelligence (AI) technologies with the increasing digitalization. In this period, one of the most remarkable developments in the use of AI technologies was in the health sector.

AI supported robotic devices providing exciting opportunities and hope for various health problems with remarkable benefits in diagnosis, treatment, and vaccine and drug development. However, there are also some risks that have not yet foreseen in areas such as data security, personal data breaches, privacy breaches, algorithmic bias, discrimination, and damage to personal rights

The most crucial question is “who will be held responsible” for these harms if a clinical AI makes a serious mistake and patients suffer from it. It is important to provide legal arrangements to control these risks of AI and to determine the limits of liability for possible harmful consequences. So far, studies conducted in our country focused on the technical and useful aspects of AI in health, however, it is also crucial to evaluate the AI technology in terms of legal grounds, responsibility, and ethical principles.

Therefore, this study aims to evaluate AI technologies in health in terms of legal responsibility.

The expected benefit in this study is to raise awareness among the participants about the benefits of using AI technologies in health and the legal and ethical problems that may arise, based on concrete examples of digitalization in health.

Digitalization in health sector will be the focus of the first part of the study; then we will proceed with examples of the use of AI in health in the second part. In the third part, the risks of using AI in health and the concept of AI and responsibility will be emphasized.

Key words: Digitalization, health, artificial intelligence, responsibility

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Design of Baby Death Lowering Policies in Turkey

Yusuf BAKTİR¹, İbrahim Alptuğ HARBI², Selen KÖKTÜRK³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: While infant mortality rate is one of the most basic health indicators of a country, it is also a parameter that reveals the welfare level of the country. For this reason, countries are trying to develop health policies to prevent and reduce maternal and infant mortality.

Purpose of the Study: It is seen that most of the infant deaths, which are seen in a very high number worldwide, are at a preventable level. At this point, policies aimed at giving due importance to public health studies, providing services such as maternal and infant health, women's and reproductive health in a way that covers the whole society and are accessible are discussed.

Method: By comparing the global infant mortality rates with the infant mortality rates occurring in our country, the causes and changes of infant deaths by years in our country according to regions and provinces were examined in line with the data of the Ministry of Health.

Findings: In line with the policies put forward in our country, the infant mortality rate, which has shown an acceleration from year to year, has generally been reduced to 09.2% in 2019.

Conclusion: When the statistics are examined, the inter-provincial and regional changes in the figures draw attention. Based on this, ideas are presented on the review of policies that should be implemented and what general and local policy development studies can be in our country.

Key words: Infant Mortality Rate, Health Policy, Health Management

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Oturum	10. Dijital Oturum: B	Sunum Tarihi	17.06.2022
Oturum Başkanı	Prof. Dr. Yeter Demir USLU	Sunum Saati	14.00-15.30

Risk of COVID-19 and cost burden in end stage renal disease patients and policy implications for managing Nephrology services at the time of pandemic

Seda Behlul^{1,2}

Macide Artac Ozdal²

Düriye Deren OYGAR³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: End stage renal disease (ESRD) is a chronic disease, which requires long term renal replacement therapy (RRT) in the form of transplantation (Tx), hemodialysis (HD) or peritoneal dialysis (PD). There have been various undesirable consequences of the pandemic, since healthcare resources have had to be reallocated for the management of COVID-19 cases in many parts of the world.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study was to evaluate the risk of COVID-19 in ESRD patients and cost burden of COVID-19 pandemic on the management of ESRD, and provide implications for improving the management of ESRD. The study also aimed to assess the cost of catheter infections, which is one of the most important risks of HD treatment.

Method: In the multicenter and retrospective study, data were obtained from the records of 4 dialysis centers providing care for ESRD patients in Northern Cyprus. The statistical analysis was performed by using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS vs 27). Descriptive analysis were performed to assess the characteristics of ESRD patients and the cost spent to monitoring of COVID-19 infection in ESRD patients. Inferential analysis were used to compare costs per patient based on patient characteristics and type of RRT.

Findings: A total of 310 patients having RRT therapy (HD, n=252; PD, n=29 and Tx, n= 29) in 2019, whilst a total of 326 patients having RRT therapy (HD n=258; PD n=30; and Tx n=38) in 2020 were included in the study. Between March 2020 and October 2021, 13 patients out of 358 ESRD patients were diagnosed with COVID-19 that were receiving HD treatment. The average cost of PCR differed significantly in different RRT treatment groups (77.53 in patients having HD, 36.75 in patients PD and 8.67 in those with Tx, $p \leq 0.001$). The average cost of HD treatment per patient was detected as 4.822\$ in 2019 and 3.373\$ in 2020 ($p \leq 0.001$). The average cost of laboratory cost of HD treatment per patient was 618,80\$ in 2019 and 475,40\$ in 2020 ($p \leq 0.001$). The average cost of catheter infection per patient was 319,47\$ in 2019 and 174,27\$ in 2020 ($p \leq 0.001$). The findings show that the cost spending for monitoring COVID-19 transmission in patients having ESRD management is significantly higher in HD patients compared to patients having PD and patients who had Tx. In the Pandemic era, with the high risk of transmission of infections during treatment in hospital environment, there is need for implementation of alternative ESRD management methods, mainly enhancing kidney transplantation in populations; switching to PD or implementing home dialysis programs to reduce risk of infection and associated complications, and also health costs associated with infection monitoring.

Key words: COVID-19, pandemic risk, hemodialysis risk, risk of cost burden, management

Presentation Language: Turkish

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A Study on the Profiles of Foreign Patients Applying to a Private Hospital in Turkey

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Ebru Yıldız²

Esin Yılmaz³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Health tourism is any kind of travel activity that is carried out to treat individuals or protect and improve individuals' health. In recent years, the mobility of medical tourism has become active, which includes trips abroad to receive medical treatment, elderly and disabled care, and rehabilitation services. This change, which has gained momentum especially due to the impact of globalization, has led to a rapid increase in the economic power of health tourism, an attractive sector, and transnational patient mobility. From this point of view, it is considered important to know the profile of patients coming to a country within the scope of health tourism in the name of steps to be taken in health tourism.

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of this study is to examine the profiles of foreign patients admitted to a private hospital in 2016-2021 with numerical data. In this context, the unit where health tourists receive health services, the country they come from, the age group, and their diseases have been evaluated by considering the changes according to the years.

Method: The data of 8761 patients who received health services from Turkey between 2016 and 2021 were analyzed using SPSS 25.

Findings: When the units where foreign patients apply are examined, it is seen that they are treated in an emergency, pediatric diseases, internal medicine, otolaryngology, and general surgery units. The largest number of patients came from Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, France, and Austria. According to the treatment, the distribution of patients by age group is greatest in the 25-45 age group (4335); it is observed that the distribution of women (4581) and men (4180) is very close to each other. In addition to the general medical examination of the patients, it was determined that obesity treatment, dental treatment, eye treatment, orthopedic treatments, and hair transplantation procedures were performed.

Conclusion: According to the findings, the number of foreign patients coming to Turkey between 2016-2021 is a continuous increase. Turkey is most preferred by foreign patients from European countries. Considering the first five countries, the high number of our expatriate citizens living in these countries increases the likelihood that patients will become diasporic patients. The rationale for applying to the hospital, especially according to the ICD-10 code, shows a lot of diversity and, given these grounds, suggests that patients receive services within the scope of the tourist's health.

As a result, the fact that private hospitals are at the forefront of medical tourism in Turkey allows for more treatment of foreign patients in these hospitals. Therefore, it can be said that Turkey's service provision for foreign patients within the scope of health tourism in private hospitals can reach a better position.

Key words: Health Tourism, Medical Tourism, Foreign Patient, Health Tourist.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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HEALTH EMPLOYEES IN TERMS MEDICAL TOURISM AWARENESS AND AWARENESS SAMSUN PROVINCE EXAMPLE

Gizem ERHAN¹, Sedat BOSTAN²

Abstract

Problem of the Study: Medical tourism, one of the health tourism types, is an alternative tourism type with the potential to attract patients to Turkey. Awareness of the medical tourism service offered is important for healthcare professionals.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to determine the awareness and awareness levels of medical tourism in terms of healthcare professionals working in public and private hospitals.

Method: The research was carried out with the medical tourism awareness scale. The research scale has high reliability. The sample of the study consists of 230 health workers. In the study, scale and variables were analyzed by correlation analysis.

Results: It has been determined that there is a significant relationship between the awareness of medical tourism of health professionals working in public and private hospitals. It has been concluded that there is no difference in terms of medical tourism according to the institution studied. It has been concluded that as the education level of the personnel increases, the awareness of medical tourism also increases. It has been concluded that the awareness of medical tourism is more in those who work between 6-20 years, less awareness in those who work less than 6 and more than 20 years, according to working hours.

Conclusions: R&D studies should be carried out in terms of medical tourism services in public and private hospitals, specialist health professionals should be trained, foreign language training should be given to personnel in hospitals and medical tourism programs should be opened in universities.

Keywords: Health employee, Medical Tourism

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Do Patient Experiences Have Mediating Roles on Patient Loyalty?

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ABSTRACT

Aim: The study aimed to evaluate the mediating roles of patient experiences on patient loyalty in a private hospital.

Method: The data were collected through an electronic questionnaire (E-questionnaire) regarding feedbacks of 5732 patients (F/M:3223/2509). Patient loyalty was evaluated by using the Net Promoter Score (NPS) that patients were asked whether they would like to recommend the hospital to their relatives or friends. In the E-questionnaire, patient experiences with physicians, nurses, and waiting times were also asked. After preliminary analysis, mediation analyses were performed to evaluate direct and indirect causal effects among variables. While patient experiences are used as possible mediators, Branch Groups (Internal vs. Surgical Medical Sciences) in the first and Admission Time (Night vs. Day Shift) in the second model are independent variables.

Results: In the analyses, *Surgical Medical Science* (B=0.1109; p=0.019), and *Day Shift* (B=0.3498, p=0.000) have a direct mediating effect on NPS. *Nursing care experiences* were found to be a mediator variable for NPS in both models (p=0.000 for both).

Conclusion: Patient loyalty was associated with *Surgical Medical Science* and *Day shift* primarily whereas *Nursing care experience* had a mediating role.

Key words: Patient loyalty, Patient experience, Mediation analysis, Private Hospital

Presentation Language: Turkish

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A Study on the Relationship Between E-Health Literacy Levels and Technology Use of University Students

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Oğuz Cece³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: The study wants to answer questions such as whether the technology use levels of university students affect their e-health knowledge, reading and evaluation, and if so, to what extent.

Purpose of the Study: The study is carried out to find out whether there is a relationship between the e-health literacy levels of university students and their technology use levels.

Method: In the study, data were collected from 376 students studying at a foundation university with the convenience sampling method. The data were collected by face-to-face survey method and the survey consists of three parts: socio-demographic information form, e-health literacy scale and technology literacy scale. In addition to the descriptive analyzes of the obtained data, it was used in parametric analyzes when it showed a normal distribution.

Findings: As a result of the reliability analysis made on the obtained data, the data were found reliable. Looking at the descriptive information, while the e-health literacy scale was at a high level, the technology usage level was found at a medium level. According to the correlation analysis, a weak and positive relationship was found between the scales. According to the results of the regression analysis, technology usage level factors affect e-health literacy significantly.

Key words: E-health Literacy, Use of Technology, University.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Development And Integration of Cyber Security for Health Care System

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Zeynep GEMİCİ²

Selden ÇEPNİ³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Health care services have an unsubstituted place in individual's life as it uniquely increases individual's life standards and mortality rates. As consequence, data that are in the cycle of health care can give various potential information about individual (e.g., biometric measurements). Today, these medical data mostly stored in electronical environment like any other data types. Different from other data types, medical data can have vital influence in individuals' life. Therefore, cyber-attacks towards to medical data must be considered meticulously. At this point, cyber security models are required in health care.

Purpose of the Study: The goal of this study is to define the cyber security model's characteristics and importance on medical devices and medical data. By these definitions, future cyber security systems can be developed more beneficially and functionally for the behalf of the health care systems.

Method: A comprehensive research is done over cyber-attacks and cyber security models in health care by using various reliable sources. After gathering knowledge of cyber security models, a cyber security model's development and implement features to health care is defined.

Findings: According to research, cyber-attacks constitute serious issues to both health care facilities and patients. Cyber security must be considered as such a meticulous feature in health care. Therefore, cyber security models must have a balance between access and security while taking as much as possible amount of defense protocols legally.

Key words: *medical data, cyber-attack, cyber security, cyber security system*

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Investigation of the Relationship between University Students' Behaviors and e-Health Literacy Levels in Infodemia and Trust Communication in Patient-Physician Relationship

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Emre AKGÜN²

Rahime Nur DEMİR³

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: It has been determined that there are limited studies on whether university students, who are important users of the digital age, have an effect on obtaining and confirming health information in the digital environment on trust communication in the patient-physician relationship.

Purpose of the Study: In this study, it was aimed to examine the levels of Bayburt University Faculty of Health Sciences students in Infodemia, E-Health Literacy and Trust Communication in Patient-Physician Relationship.

Method: Quantitative research design and simple random sampling method were used in the research. Our research was applied to the students of the Faculty of Health Sciences of Bayburt University. The universe of our research consists of 832 people. The inclusion of 265 people was found sufficient and 436 people were included in the sample. The consent of the students included in the research was obtained using the online survey method. The data obtained were analyzed with the SPSS25.0 package program. As a result of the literature review on the subject, Personal information form including demographic data, Infodemia Scale, E-Health Literacy Scale and Trust Communication in Patient-Physician Relationship scale were used.

Findings: The average of Trust Communication in Patient-Physician Relationship of individuals without chronic disease was higher. The average of E-health Literacy was higher according to the intervals. The average of the daily internet use of 11 hours or more was found to be higher in Infodemia. The Infodemia scale and the E-health literacy scale, there was a moderately significant positive relationship, and a low-level positive relationship was determined by the Trust Communication scale in Patient-Physician Relationship. There is a low level of positive correlation between the Trust Communication scale and the E-Health Literacy scale was determined.

Key words: Infodemia, E-Health Literacy, Patient-Physician Trust, Patient-Physician Relationship.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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THE EFFECT OF THE COVID19 PANDEMIC PROCESS ON THE FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF A PRIVATE HOSPITAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Özlem Yazıcı¹
Sedat BOSTAN²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: During the pandemic period, hospital acted with a common strategy without making any distinction between public and private and many private hospitals were declared as pandemic hospitals. For private hospitals, the share of fixed expenses (such as personnel, drugs, materials) in general expenses is quite high and it is not possible to be limited even in times of crisis. It is still not easy to diversify income items. For this reason, it is an important research problem that the changes in the financial structures of private hospitals during the Covid-19 process and how private hospitals survived this process.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to determine the financial movements that emerged by analyzing the income-expenditure changes of private hospitals in the pre-pandemic and post pandemic period. Thus, it is to determine the financial strategies that health service providers follow in order to survive during the crisis.

Method: In the study, the basic financial statements and income and expense statements for the year 2018-2019-2020-2021 of a private hospital with a capacity of 200 beds operating in Ordu province were analyzed, with the permission of the hospital management. Items that have a significant relationship in the financial statements are compared and interpreted using the ratio analysis method. Profitability is obtained by calculating the difference between income sources (SGK, ÖSS, foreign patients, paid patients) and expense items (such as medicine, material, rent). Ratio analyzes of income and expense items were compared and interpreted.

Findings: When the data of the private hospital serving as a pandemic hospital in Ordu province were examined, the following findings were found on the income side; income increased and only foreign patient incomes decreased. On the expense side, pharmaceutical-consumables and specialty materials caused an increase in human resources, hotel management, technical, biomedical costs and rental costs in 2021.

As a result; When the 2021 data is compared with the 2018 data, there was a %75,6 increase in Net Total Income and a %54,8 increase in Total Expenses. The difference between the Income-Expense Contribution increase is %365,6. However, when the balance sheet is analyzed, depreciation, financing and exchange difference expenses are deducted from the Contribution Fee and only the Profit before Tax is seen in 2021.

Key words: Health Services, Health Economics, Private Hospital, Covid-19 Pandemic, Financial Structure of Private Hospitals

Presentation Language: Turkish

Yoğun Bakım Servisinde Çalışan Hemşirelerin Alarm Yorgunluğunun Değerlendirilmesi

Cebrail Ünver¹

İsmail Şimşir²

Özet

Amaç: Teknolojinin hayatımıza olan getirilerinin yanında birtakım dezavantajlı yönleri de kaçınılmazdır. Teknolojik aletler 24 saat hastanın takiplerini gerçekleştiren hemşirelere kolaylık sağlamakla beraber bazı nedenlerden ötürü hemşirenin iş yükünü de artırmaktadır. Bu çalışmamızda hemşirelerin alarmlar ile ilgili görüşleri alınarak alarm yorgunluğunun sonuçlarının incelenmesi hedeflenmiştir.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Araştırma kapsamında İstanbul'un Sancaktepe ilçesinde yoğun bakım ünitelerinde çalışan hemşirelerin alarm yorgunluğunu ölçmek amacıyla, Torabizadeh ve ark. tarafından geliştirilen ve Kahraman tarafından Türkçe geçerlilik ve güvenilirlik çalışması yapılan Hemşirelerin Alarm Yorgunluğu Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. 9 ifadenin yer aldığı ölçekte ifade sayısının 15-20 katı olarak belirlenen örneklem büyüklüğü kapsamında 180 hemşireye ulaşılmaya planlanmaktadır. Başlangıç aşamasında 45 hemşireden elde edilen verilerin ön analiz sonuçları, bildiri çalışması kapsamında paylaşılmıştır.

Bulgular: Katılımcıların %73,3'ü 25-34 yaş grubunda olan yoğun bakım hemşirelerinden oluşmakta ve bu hemşirelerin de %80 lisans mezunu hemşirelerden oluşmaktadır. Çalışmaya katılan hemşirelerin %46,7'si çalıştıkları ortamın belli bir miktarda gürültülü olduğunu belirtmişlerdir. Ayrıca katılımcıların % 11,1'i, mevcut ağır iş yükünün alarmlara hızlı yanıt vermeyi engellediğini düşünmektedir. Buna rağmen sadece % 4,5'lik kısım tekrar çalan alarmlara kayıtsız kaldığını belirtmektedir.

Sonuç: Araştırmada yoğun bakım hemşirelerinin alarmlara verilen yanıtları değişmediği saptanırken fiziksel ve ruhsal olarak ekstra bir yorgunluk verdiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Aynı zamanda yoğun bakımın mevcut gürültüsü ile birleştiğinde hasta ve çalışan sağlığını olumsuz etkilemektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yoğun Bakım, Hemşire, Alarm Yorgunluğu

Evaluation of Alarm Fatigue of Nurses Working in Intensive Care Service

Abstract

Purpose: In addition to the benefits of technology in our lives, some disadvantages are also inevitable. Technological devices provide convenience to nurses who follow up patients for 24 hours, but also increase the workload of nurses for some reasons. In this study, it was aimed to see the results of alarm fatigue by taking the opinions of nurses about alarms.

Materials and Methods: In order to measure the alarm fatigue of nurses working in intensive care units in the Sancaktepe district of Istanbul, Torabizadeh et al. Nurses' Alarm Fatigue Scale, which was developed by Kahraman and whose Turkish validity and reliability study was conducted by Kahraman, was used. It is planned to reach 180 nurses within the scope of the sample size, which was determined as 15-20 times the number of statements in the scale with 9 statements. The preliminary analysis results of the data obtained from 45 nurses at the initial stage were shared within the scope of the paper study.

Results: 73.3% of the participants are in the 25-34 age group of intensive care nurses and 80% of these nurses are graduate nurses. 46.7% of the nurses participating in the study stated that the environment in which they work was noisy at a certain amount. In addition, 11.1% of the participants think that the current heavy workload prevents rapid response to alarms. Despite this, only 4.5% state that they are indifferent to repeating alarms.

Conclusion: In the study, it was determined that the responses of the intensive care nurses to the alarms did not change, and it was concluded that they gave extra physical and mental fatigue. At the same time, when combined with the current noise of the intensive care unit, it negatively affects the health of patients and employees.

Keywords: Intensive Care, Nurse, Alarm Fatigue

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THE USE OF MOBILE APPLICATIONS IN THE HEALTH SECTOR AND ITS EFFECT ON THE EFFICIENCY OF HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

Özgür ÇALIŞKANER, Murat EREN

Today, with the advancement of technology, the capacities and hardware diversity of mobile devices have increased, and the usage areas of smart devices such as phones and tablets have expanded. This development has made these devices suitable environments for mobile health applications. While these applications allow patients to control their own health status, they also allow healthcare professionals to monitor their patients remotely. Within the scope of this study, mobility and mobile device technologies were examined. The current situation has been determined in the light of the data obtained by scanning the literature on the relationship of mobile applications with technology.

Attention has been drawn to the importance of mobile applications for health institutions, and aspects that are open to development have been identified. How can mobile health applications be used more effectively? What is the relationship between the development of wireless access technologies and the widespread use of mobile health applications?

Answers were sought to the questions of how health institutions can increase their productivity with mobile health applications while providing their services. The data of the study were obtained by scanning the published Turkish and English articles and by field trip to Ankara City Hospital.

Key Words: Mobility, Mobile Health Applications, Digital Hospital, Health Care, Hospital, Mobile Apps, E-Health, Mobile security, Physician, Nursing

POSTER BİLDİRİ

Examination Of Health Management Undergraduate Students Choosing Departments

İbrahim Alptuğ Harbi¹

Selen Köktürk²

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: The question of this study is to determine the effects of the conscious choice of the department of the students who are studying Health Management undergraduate education.

Purpose of Study: In this study, it is aimed to determine the effects of consciously choosing the health management department of Health Management undergraduate students on unemployment anxiety, entrepreneurship characteristics, leadership characteristics and crisis management skills, to eliminate the deficiencies in the subject that is thought to be missing, to offer a solution and to be a reference for future studies.

Method: A questionnaire was applied to health management students as a data collection method. The data of the questionnaire were made using the SPSS 25 package program. The statistical methods used are chi-square analysis for the comparison of categorical variables as well as descriptive statistics, and the significance is seen to be 95%.

Findings: When the effect of health management students' willingness to choose the department on unemployment anxiety, there is a significant difference ($p<0.05$). When the effects of leadership characteristics, entrepreneurship characteristics, crisis management skills and gender variables were examined, no significant difference was found ($p>0.05$).

Keywords: Health Management, Entrepreneurship, Leadership, Crisis Management, Work Anxiety

Presentation Language: Turkish

Sağlık Yönetimi Lisans Öğrencilerinin Bölümü Seçme Durumlarının İncelenmesi

Amaç: Bu çalışmada Sağlık Yönetimi lisans öğrencilerin sağlık yönetimi bölümünü bilinçli olarak seçme durumlarının işsizlik kaygısı, girişimcilik özelliği, liderlik özelliği ve kriz yönetme becerisi üzerindeki etkilerini belirlemek, eksik olduğu düşünülen konuda eksiklikleri gidermek, çözüm önerisi getirmek ve bundan sonra ki çalışmalara referans olmaktadır.

Yöntem: Veri toplama yöntemi olarak sağlık yönetimi öğrencilerine anket uygulanmıştır. Anketin verileri SPSS 25 paket programı kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Kullanılan istatistiksel yöntemler ise tanımlayıcı istatistiklerin yanı sıra kategorik değişkenlerin karşılaştırılmasında ki-kare analizi kullanılmıştır ve anlamlılık %95 oranında olduğu görülmektedir.

Bulgular: Sağlık yönetimi öğrencilerinin bölümü isteyerek seçme durumlarının işsizlik kaygısı yaşama durumu üzerine etkisine bakıldığında anlamlı farklılık bulunmaktadır ($p<0.05$). Liderlik özelliği taşıma, girişimcilik özelliği taşıma, kriz yönetme becerisi özelliği taşıma ve cinsiyet değişkeni üzerine etkisine bakıldığında anlamlı farka ulaşılamamıştır ($p>0.05$).

Sonuç: Bölümü bilinçli seçen öğrencilerin mezuniyet sonrası beklentilerinin daha yüksek olma durumu işsizlik kaygısı yaşamalarını tetiklemektedir. Diğer faktörlerin ise öğrencilerin sağlık yönetimi bölümünü seçmelerindeki bilinç durumu üzerinde bir etkisi görülmemiştir. Eğitim döneminde öğrencilere liderlik, girişimcilik, kriz yönetme gibi becerilerinin kazandırılıp yeteneklerini güçlendirerek iş kaygısı yaşaması durumu hafifletilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sağlık Yönetimi, Girişimcilik, Liderlik, Kriz Yönetimi, İş Kaygısı

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POSTER BİLDİRİ

Determination Of Health Literacy Levels Of Health Management Associate, Undergraduate And Graduate Students

Şeyma Doğru¹

Tuğba Altıntaş²

İbrahim Alptuğ Harbi³

Selen Köktürk⁴

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Health-related literacy gains shaped and different forms in these health-use-utilised definitions of health literacy. Two of the health schools that have been taken out of school for this week are in the preparation phase.

Purpose of the Study: In this study, it is aimed to determine the health literacy levels of the students who are studying Associate, Undergraduate and Postgraduate education, the effect of education level on health literacy, thus eliminating the deficiencies in the subject that is thought to be incomplete, suggesting a solution and being a reference for future studies.

Method: Frequency tables were used as Central Tendency and Measures of Variability Basic Statistics in the analysis of the data. Mann Whitney U test, Kruskal Wallis test and Spearman Correlation Analysis were used for comparisons because the data were not normally distributed.

Findings: When we look at the level of health literacy according to education levels, there is no statistically significant difference. However, when the sub-dimensions are considered, there is a significant difference in the sub-dimensions of prevention from diseases, health promotion and using health information according to the education level of the participants.

Keywords: Health, Health Literacy, Education, University Students,

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Lean Six Sigma case study in a public hospital

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ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: As a very useful and combined management approach, Lean Six Sigma (LSS) improves quality by decreasing the number of defects and errors, and it is a very common tool to increase worker participation to solve organizational problems. Researchers have often focused on the adoption of LSS in healthcare, mainly because it allows to reduce waste, costs and improve patient care and satisfaction.

Purpose of the Study: This study aimed to (1) reveal the perspectives of participants and lived experience of health workers who have a history of occupational accident at least once and (2) analyze the process of the accidents that emerged in a hospital.

Method: Key informants who experienced an occupational accident in hospital settings were interviewed to explore barriers and facilitators to prevent occupational accidents occurred in hospitals. Key informants were recruited face-to-face in their places of employment or off-site locations at the convenience of participants. An interview questions list was used. Interview transcripts were inductively coded using a reflexive thematic content analysis.

Findings: Many occupational accidents in several wards at hospitals have occurred due to many reasons. While human error is one of the important factors in the majority of the cases, other root causes may exist that need to be focused on. After survey results were listed, this process resulted in the development of a fishbone diagram to speculate on possible reasons for work-related accidents that healthcare professionals had experienced.

Keywords: Occupational accidents, occupational health and safety, quality improvement, Türkiye.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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Bireylerin Hasta Hakları Bilgi Düzeylerine göre Sağlık Çalışanlarına Şiddet Uygulama Durumları

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ÖZ

Araştırma Problemi: Şiddetin nedenlerini belirlemeye yönelik çalışmalarda başlıca şiddet nedenleri uzun bekleme süreleri, hasta ile ilgili bilgilendirme yapılmaması, hasta ve yakınların sabırsız davranışları, eğitimsizlik, hasta ve yakınlarının çok fazla istekte bulunmaları, yanlış algılama gibi iletişim sorunları ve personel yetersizliği olarak belirtilmiştir. Ancak hasta hakları konusundaki bilgi eksikliği veya yanlış bilgiye sahip olma durumu, hak arayışı içinde olmaları gibi unsurlar da bireyleri şiddete yöneltten sebeplerden biri olarak düşünülmektedir.

Çalışmanın Amacı: Sağlık hizmeti kullanıcılarının hasta hakları konusunda sahip olduğu bilgi düzeylerine göre şiddet uygulama durumlarını belirlemektir.

Method: Araştırmanın evrenini 18 yaş ve üstü sağlık hizmeti kullanıcıları oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada mevcut durumu belirlemek üzere nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden betimsel araştırma modeli tasarlanmıştır. Araştırma, kartopu örneklem yöntemi kullanılarak, online ankete katılmayı kabul eden 430 kişi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Bulgular: Katılımcıların hasta hak ve sorumlulukları bilgi düzeyi ile cinsiyet ve eğitim durumları arasında anlamlı farklılık görülmüştür ($p<0.05$). Kadın katılımcıların hasta hak ve sorumluluk bilgi düzeyleri daha yüksektir. Eğitim durumuna göre farklılık ise lisans ve lisansüstü eğitim gören katılımcılar arasında anlamlı görülmektedir. Bireylerin sağlık çalışanı ile sorun yaşama durumları hasta hakları bilgi düzeyine göre anlamlı farklılık göstermektedir ($p<0.05$). Buna göre sağlık çalışanları ile sorun yaşayan katılımcıların hasta hakları bilgi düzeyi ortalamaları daha düşüktür. Bireylerin şiddet girişiminde bulunmaları hasta hak ve sorumlulukları bilgi düzeyine göre anlamlı farklılık göstermektedir ($p<0.05$). Bulgulara göre hasta hakları ve sorumluluk bilgi düzeyi düşük olan katılımcıların şiddet girişiminde bulundukları söylenebilir. Bireylerin sağlık çalışanı tarafından şiddete maruz kalma durumları hasta hak ve sorumlulukları bilgi düzeyine göre anlamlı farklılık göstermektedir ($p<0.05$). Sağlık çalışanı tarafından şiddete maruz kalan katılımcıların hasta hak ve sorumluluk bilgi düzeyleri, kalmayanlara göre daha düşüktür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hasta hakları, Hasta sorumlulukları, Şiddet, Sağlık çalışanı

Sunum Dili: Türkçe

Investigation of the cases of patient rights knowledge on violence against healthcare professionals

ABSTRACT

Problem of Research: Research indicates that the main reasons for violence are long waiting times, lack of information about the patient, impatient behavior of patients and their relatives, lack of education, too much requests by patients and their relatives, communication problems such as misperception, and lack of healthcare professionals. However, factors such as lack of information about patients' rights or having wrong information and seeking rights are also considered as one of the main drivers that lead individuals to violence.

Purpose of the Study: The aim of this study is to determine the cases of patient rights knowledge on violence against healthcare professionals.

Method: The population consists of health service users aged 18 and over. In order to determine the current situation in the research, a descriptive research model, one of the quantitative research methods, was designed. The research was carried out with 430 people who agreed to participate in the online survey using the snowball sampling method.

Findings: It was found a significant difference between the participants' knowledge level of patient rights and responsibilities, and their gender and educational status ($p<0.05$). Patient rights and responsibilities knowledge levels of female participants were higher. Also there was a significant difference between patient rights and responsibilities knowledge levels of participants who have undergraduate and graduate education. As the level of knowledge of patient rights decreases, individuals have more problems with healthcare professionals ($p<0.05$). Moreover, attempt to violence showed significant differences according to the level of knowledge of patients' rights and responsibilities ($p<0.05$). In other terms, participants with low level of knowledge of patient rights and responsibilities attempted violence. Individuals' exposure to violence by healthcare professionals differed significantly according to the level of knowledge of patient rights and responsibilities ($p<0.05$). The patient rights and responsibilities knowledge level of the participants who were exposed to violence by the health workers were lower than those who did not.

Key words: Patient rights, Patient responsibilities, Violence, Healthcare workers.

Presentation Language: Turkish

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