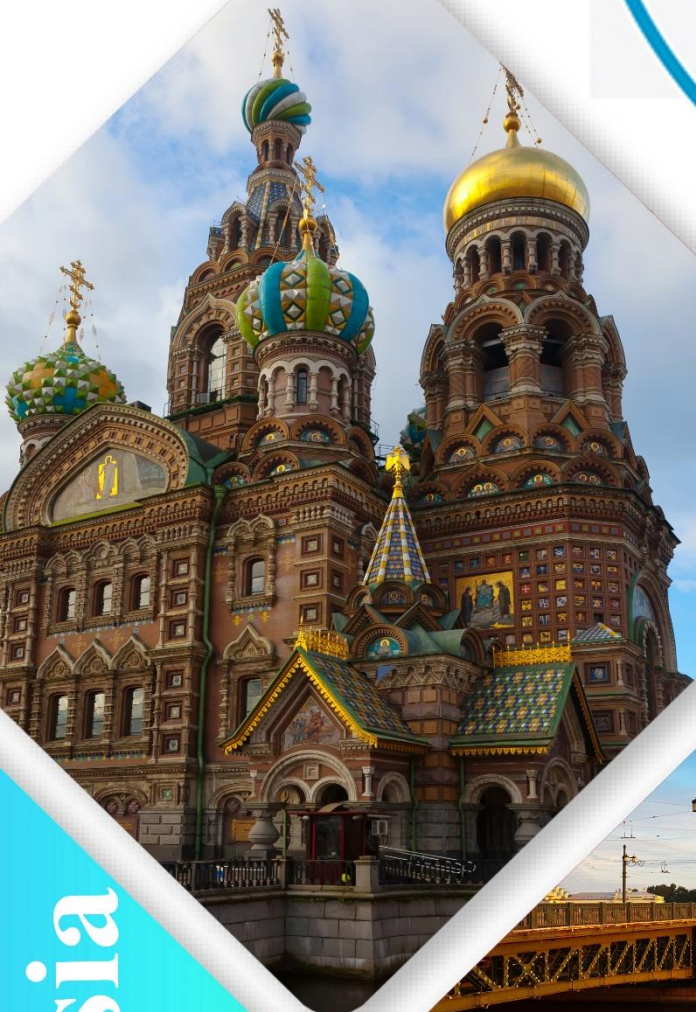


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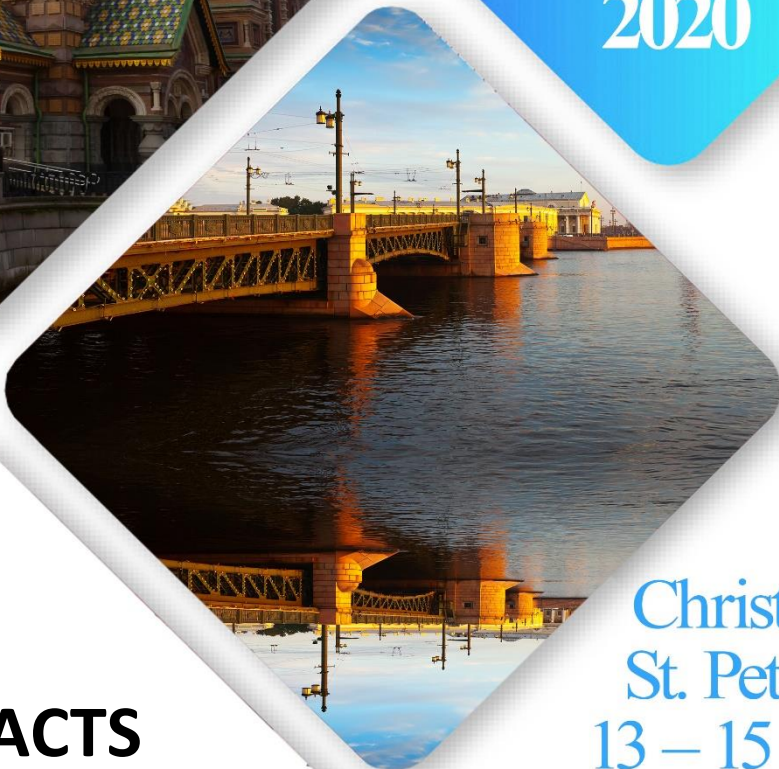


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7th World Conference on Health Sciences (HSCI-2020)

**Christian University
St. Petersburg, Russia
13 – 15 September 2020
“Online Conference”**

ABSTRACTS BOOKS

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KEYNOTES



Assistant Professor Dr. Supat Chupradit

Department of Occupational Therapy, Faculty of Associated Medical Sciences, Chiang Mai University – Thailand

Vice President of Internal Affairs, Occupational Therapists Association of Thailand

Keynote Title: “Youth Life Skills Improvement in Highland through SDGs Total Systemic Reform with Occupational Therapy Program and

Multidisciplinary Approach: Rural Area in Northern Thailand”

Abstract: Youth dormitory management in Thailand’s education system greatly reveal evidence of discrimination. This is due to a high deviation in educational policy in such aspects as high cost or budget of educational management with dormitory provision in some programs when compared to the lower number of students who receive the benefits of some programs. Moreover, some programs were not fair in selection criteria and had the objectives that responded only to a specific group of population. Some universities provided a dormitory for students of their demonstration schools but did not extend the results to a broader scope. Thus, it could not be considered educational management for the youth throughout the country. Office of the Basic Education Commission could be said to have the highest number of schools in Thailand, which means more varieties and more discrimination. There were gaps between city or urban schools and those in the remote areas, in particular schools in the highland and rugged areas. A number of school administrator managed to solve the problems by themselves, which might not correspond with the government policy as they might not be aware of the discrimination. Sometimes they even thought that the school providing dormitories did not go along with the policy of the Central agency. For these reasons, the research team believed that providing suitable dormitories could improve the basic education in each area and this could become a government policy so as to receive support and a broader scope of operation as a means of reducing educational discrimination in the country. As a working group on the Highland Educational System of Chiang Mai to reduce discrimination and to enhance the potential of the community with a multidisciplinary approach, a brainstorming and data exchanging with the administrators and local leaders we conducted a collection of the data and developed a social responsible research to improve the life skills of young people in the highland areas to promote their learning. Data and concepts exchange about dormitory operation in each area was commented on by a team of experts and 3 experienced people who have been the residents or who operated a dormitory in an educational place was conducted to get an appropriate model for application in a specific area. There was also an evaluation on dormitory operation and success of using a dormitory for life skills development activities for young people through the lesson from SDGs, comparing non-dormitory and dormitory students, under the working group of the project “Sustainable Quality of Life Improvement and Community Potential Promotion in Om Koi District based on the initiation of HRH Princess Sirindhon” which proved that dormitory students were distinctively more successful than the non-dormitory counterparts. The research outcome could be used as a guideline for recommendation and improvement of the operation in each area by occupational therapy program and multidisciplinary approach to benefit young people’s life skills improvement and the potentials of the community in each area. The conclusion for this research activity on student dormitories shows that a good management system and dormitory provision could enhance the necessary life skills and experiences for young people and help improve the educational quality as well as the life quality of young people in the highland and rugged areas in reduction of discrimination in terms of basic factors for management in many aspects. Therefore, it is recommended that the policy section should allocate

the budget more responsibly to distribute the resources without discrimination for better and more concrete basic quality of life management.

Bio: Dr. Supat Chupradit is Assistant Professor in Occupational Therapy at Department of Occupational Therapy at Faculty of Associated Medical Sciences, Chiang Mai University. He graduated bachelor degree of occupational therapy and master degree in health promotion with honors and Ph.D. in research and development in education. He got certificate Young Leader Training from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) from Japan. He got University 21st Century Skills Teaching Awards 2018 and CMU Online Teaching Awards 2019 by Thai-MOOC Massive Online Open Course “Stress Management Techniques” from Chiang Mai University. His experience involves health promotion and community development with occupational therapy program for children, youth and adolescents in rural area in northern Thailand. He has taken part in Chiang Mai University Socially Engaged Scholarship, including the one funded by NRCT (National Research Council of Thailand) on mental health research issues.



Prof. Dr. Nilgün Sarp

Ph.D Professor of Child Development and Health Istanbul Bilgi University Dean, Faculty of Health Sciences Istanbul – Turkey
Editor-in Chief, International Journal of Emerging Trends in Health Sciences

Keynote Title: “Child Health and Environment Factors”

Abstract: Climate change is affecting human health, education, and environment. In order to cope with this emerging threat, authorities must evaluate current impacts of their systems and then prepare and implement adequate adaptation measures. Effective adaptation measures should be taken, and planners must provide coherence among sectors. This strategic approach requires an objective understanding of the full related economic implications of climate change and of the range of alternative or complementary adaptation activities. The impacts of climate change on health, education and the environment will be shared at this conference.

Bio: Prof. Nilgun Sarp, Ph.D., was born on June 27, 1958 in Ankara. She graduated from Hacettepe University with a Bachelor of Science in Child Development in 1980. She obtained her second undergraduate degree, a Bachelor of Science in Special Education, in 1983 from Ankara University. Returning to Hacettepe University, she completed her Master of Science in Public Health-Health Education and Ph.D. in Family Health. Furthermore, she completed her Post-Doc at the Health and Hospital Management department in Birmingham University. In 1994, she became Associate Professor in Child Development and Education, appointed by Higher Education Council (YOK). In 1996, she also became Associate Professor in Health Management in Ankara University. Later, she became a Professor in both fields of Health Management and Child Development.

Between 1980 and 1990, she worked at the Social Services and Child Protection Agency in Ataturk Children Home as a child development education specialist, an assistant manager and a manager. She was a Social Research Expert and the Head of Department at the Prime Ministry Family Research Institution in 1993-1996.

Between 1996 and 2012, she was the Head of Health Management Department, Deputy Dean, and Dean at the Faculty of Health Sciences in Ankara University.

She served as the Rector at TRNC Girne American University, completing her year-long YOK Article 39 appointment. She was the Founding Dean at the Faculty of Health Sciences in European University of Lefke, where she worked for five years. She retired from Ankara University in 2012. She worked at the Faculty of Health Sciences in Bahçeşehir University as the Head of Child Development Department in 2015-2016. She worked at the Faculty of Health Sciences in Üsküdar University as the Head of Child Development Department and as the Director of Institute of Health Sciences. She is currently working as a Dean of Faculty of Health Sciences at Bilgi University-Istanbul.

She was a Fulbright Research Professor at the Disaster, Crisis and Risk Management Center in George Washington University in Washington D.C. in 2002-2003; an Erasmus Exchange Academic in July-September 2007 at the Center for Careers and Employment Research in East Anglia University; and a visiting researcher at the NHS Institute of Innovation and Implement in London, UK in the Leadership Project in June-September 2005.

She has 63 articles published in national and international scientific journals, 38 reports, five international book chapters, and 14 chapters in national books. She was also an editor and writer for 12 books. Two of her books, "Quality Control Applications" published by Siyasal Bookstore and "Natural Disasters, Protecting Public Health" published by Nobel Bookstore are used as undergraduate and graduate course books. She has completed 20 national and international projects and is a member of many national and international organizations in her field.



Dr. Margarita Vinagre

Autonomous University of Madrid, Spain

Keynote Title: “Facing up to diversity and difference: Exploring multilingual landscapes in virtual exchange”

Abstract: Recent studies have emphasized the importance that the linguistic landscape, understood as the use of language as it appears in the public space, can have for language learning since, in this space, language, culture and identity unequivocally intertwine (Blackwood et al. 2016). This language takes the form of road signs advertising billboards, street names, place names, commercial shop signs, menus, graffiti, which are multimodal, multi-genre and sometimes multilingual. These signs structure our interaction with the public space telling us where we are, what to do or how to be. At the same time, “the signs can be a display of identity by certain language groups, and the use of several languages in the linguistic landscape can contribute to its linguistic diversity” (Cenoz and Gorter, 2008, p.268). In the linguistic landscape, anyone can become a language learner and a learning opportunity may occur anywhere.

This presentation aims to offer a framework that allows for the incorporation of the linguistic landscape to promote intercultural learning, provide examples of language learning activities in and with the linguistic landscape and offer suggestions regarding the integration of the linguistic landscape in virtual exchanges in order to trigger discussions about language status, power, social representation and (cultural) identity, that may encourage students to reconcile their own knowledge and experience with those of their partners.

Bio: Margarita Vinagre is Associate Professor at Autónoma University of Madrid where she teaches Educational Technologies and English Language and Linguistics. Her main research interests are the integration of technologies in the foreign language classroom, computer-mediated communication, and the implementation of intercultural exchanges for the development of transversal competences. She has published widely on these topics is a member of the Editorial Boards of the EUROCALL Review and CALICO (Computer-Assisted Language Instruction Consortium) journals. She is currently the coordinator of the VELCOME project on the integration of virtual exchange for key competence development in higher education, with 20 participating researchers from 5 countries.

Effects of Inspiratory Muscle Training on Pulmonary Function and Respiratory Muscle Strength in Patients With Chronic Stable Angina

Irem Hüzmele, Hatay Mustafa Kemal University

Aysel Yildiz Özer, Hatay Mustafa Kemal University

Oguz Akkus, Hatay Mustafa Kemal University

Fatih Yalcın, Hatay Mustafa Kemal University

Abstract

Objective: Cardiorespiratory limitation is a common assay mark of cardiovascular disease which is a key component of pharmacological and exercise treatments. Nowadays, inspiratory muscle training (IMT) is becoming an effective complementary treatment with positive effects on muscle strength and pulmonary functions. There was no study compared the effects of inspiratory muscle strength in patients with chronic stable angina. Therefore, this study aimed to assess the effectiveness of IMT on peripheral and respiratory muscle strength, pulmonary function in patients with chronic stable angina. Methods: Twenty-seven patients with stable angina (Canada Class II) divided into two groups: The training group (n: 16, aged 61.54±7.95 years,) and the sham control group (n:11, aged 54.20±6.66 years). The Training group received inspiratory muscle training at 30 % of MIP (maximal inspiratory pressure), the sham group received training in the lowest threshold of the IMT device 7 days/8 weeks. Pulmonary function with spirometry, respiratory muscle strength (maximal inspiratory pressure-MIP, maximal expiratory pressure-MEP) with mouth pressure device, peripheral muscle strength with dynamometer) were evaluated before and after the training. Results: Demographic and clinical characteristics were similar in both groups ($p>0.05$). MIP, MEP, FVC(L), PEF%, were significantly improved in the training group, while only MIP, %PEF were significantly improved in the sham group after IMT ($p<0.05$). There were improvements in peripheral muscle strength in the training group and sham control group after 8 weeks but these improvements were not statistically significant in the groups ($p>0.05$). Conclusion: Inspiratory muscle training improves respiratory and peripheral muscle strength, pulmonary function in patients with stable angina patients. Inspiratory muscle training should be considered in stable angina physiotherapy programs.

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112 Acil Sağlık Hizmetlerinde Çalışanların Hasta Güvenliği Kültürü Algılarının İncelenmesi

FERDA ALPER AY, SİVAS NUMUNE HASTANESİ

Canan UÇAR YENİHAYAT, SİVAS NUMUNE HASTANESİ

Abstract

Bu çalışmanın amacı, 112 acil sağlık hizmetlerinde çalışanların hasta güvenliği kültürü düzeylerinin sosyo-demografik özelliklere göre anlamlı farklılık olup olmadığının belirlenmesidir. Bu amaçla Sivas İl Sağlık Müdürlüğüne bağlı 112 acil sağlık hizmetlerinde görev yapan 297 kişiden veriler elde edilmiştir. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde ortalamalar, bağımsız örneklem t testi ve ANOVA testinden yararlanılmıştır. HGK alt boyutları incelendiğinde en yüksek "çalışanların eğitimi" ve en düşük "beklenmedik olay ve hata" olarak bulunmuştur. Katılımcıların, olumlu hasta güvenliği kültürüne sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir. Katılımcıların HGK algıları ile cinsiyet, eğitim, unvan, çalışılan birim, hizmet içi eğitime katılma durumları değişkenleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılıklar olduğu belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, doktor ve hemşirelerin, kadın çalışanların, lisansüstü mezunların, hizmet içi eğitime "bazen" düzeyinde katılanların, idari birim ve Komuta Kontrol Merkezi(KKM) ve diğer birimlerde çalışanlarda güvenlik kültürü daha olumsuz algılandığından, hasta güvenliği kültürünün iyileştirilmesine yönelik çalışmalar yapılması önerilebilir.

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ÖRGÜT İKLİMİ İLE SANAL KAYTARMA ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ: BİR KAMU HASTANESİ ÖRNEĞİ

Ümit NALDÖKEN, Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi

Leyla KELEKÇİOĞLU, Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi

Gönül LİMONCU, Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi

Abstract

Bu çalışmanın amacı hastane çalışanlarının örgüt iklimine yönelik algıları ile sanal kaytarma davranışı gösterme eğilimleri arasındaki ilişkiyi tespit etmektir. Çalışmanın bir diğer amacı ise hastane çalışanlarının örgüt iklimine yönelik algılarında ve sanal kaytarma davranışı gösterme eğilimlerinde sosyo-demografik unsurların anlamlı farklılıklara yol açıp açmadığını saptamaktır. Çalışmanın örneklemini Sivas Numune Hastanesi'nde çalışan 383 hastane personeli oluşturmaktadır. Veriler Örgüt İklimi Ölçeği, Sanal Kaytarma Ölçeği ve demografik bilgi formu kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Toplanan veriler SPSS 22 programında analiz edilmiştir. Yapılan analizler sonucunda hastane çalışanlarının örgüt iklimine yönelik algıları ile sanal kaytarma davranışı gösterme eğilimleri arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olmadığı saptanmıştır. Ayrıca hastane çalışanlarının örgüt iklimine yönelik algılarının cinsiyet, medeni durum, meslek, kurumda çalışma yılı ve toplam çalışma yılı değişkenlerine göre sanal kaytarma davranışı gösterme eğilimleri ise medeni durum, yaş, eğitim durumu, meslek, kurumda çalışma yılı ve toplam çalışma yılı değişkenlerine göre anlamlı farklılıklar gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgüt İklimi, Sanal Kaytarma, Hastane Çalışanları

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Duygusal Emek ve Psikolojik Sermayenin Örgütsel Sapmaya Etkisi: Bir Kamu Hastanesi Örneđi

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Gönül LİMONCU, Sivas Cumhuriyet University

Leyla KELEKÇİOđLU, Sivas Cumhuriyet University

Abstract

Having positive psychological capital of human resources in health institutions can make important contributions to the improvement of performance. The aim of this study is to determine the relationships between emotional labor, psychological capital and organizational deviation. For this purpose, a questionnaire was applied to 278 healthcare professionals, physicians and nurses working in a public hospital. Frequency, mean, correlation and multiple regression analysis were used to evaluate the data. In the research findings, it was determined that there are relationships between emotional labor, psychological capital and organizational deviation. It has been determined that superficial role playing increases organizational deviation behaviors, and in general positive psychological capital increases emotional labor utilization and decreases organizational deviation behaviors. As a result, it may be suggested to take measures to improve human resources management practices that will contribute to the increase of positive psychological capital of physicians and nurses, and to reduce superficial role-playing behaviors and organizational deviation behaviors.

Key words: Emotional Labor, Psychological Capital, Organizational Deviation, Healthcare Professionals

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Development of protection strategies of healthcare workers during the process of COVID-19 with functional resonance analysis method

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Ahmet Ebrar Sakallı, İstanbul Aydın University

Abstract

Objective: Healthcare workers are exposed to a serious risk of transmission when working at the forefront of combating COVID-19. The aim of this study is to analyze the process in detail in order to prevent the risks that healthcare professionals are exposed and to control the continuity of the health services and the epidemic. **Method:** In this study, the risks that healthcare professionals exposed during COVID-19 treatment are analyzed with the Functional Resonance Analysis Method. **Results:** As a result of FRAM analysis, thirteen main functions are defined in the process and five scenarios are created. Observations, analyzes and application results have shown that there are important critical paths and factors among the healthcare professionals in the speed of spread of the pandemic. Findings show that the critical path affecting the speed of spreading of the pandemic should be determined accurately and timely. **Conclusion:** It was concluded that the preparedness and organization of health care services against future epidemics reduces the pace and impact of the epidemic. This study shows that FRAM does not remain at the conceptual level with application studies, but it is very suitable for many complex systems such as case analyzes such as pandemic and disaster scenarios. **Keywords:** COVID-19 Pandemic, Functional Resonance Analysis Method, Health Employees, Occupational Safety

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