



INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH CONGRESS "HEALTH 21 IN ACTION"

OCTOBER 8-12, 2000
ISTANBUL - TURKEY

ABSTRACTS

İSTANBUL
2000

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SECTION 1

HEALTH EDUCATION, INSERVICE TRAINING

The Evaluation of the Inservice Education About Family Planning

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Objective: This research has been carried out in order to evaluate the inservice education about family planning which was given to 560 health workers and to evaluate the knowledge of the personnel about this subject..

Method: This research has been carried out between August 1999 and February 2000. 560 health workers (114 doctors, 65 nurses, 270 midwives and 84 health employees) who work at 84 health centers at Kayseri participated to our study. We applied a test before and after the education and evaluated the knowledge of the personnel over 100 scores.

Results: When we look to their average scores before education we found out that the doctors and nurses have lack of knowledge about intro uterine devices (IUD) and the health employees have lack of knowledge about IUD and infection prevention. When we evaluate the groups all together the knowledge level has risen meaningfully at all of the topics except genital infections and barrier methods. The highest increase on knowledge score after education was at the following subjects: IUD, infection prevention and counseling principles.

Conclusion: Inservice education must be given to the health personnel about family planning and about other health subjects periodically.

Key Words: Inservice education, family planning, health workers

STATE OF UNDERGRADUATE AND POSTGRADUATE PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION IN TURKEY

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Self-opinions about public health education of Deans and Public Health Department Presidents of 26 faculties of medicine in Turkey have been collected by questionnaires in 1998.

Although Deans of medical faculties gave priority to graduate physicians sufficient in primary health care, 36 % of them declared that existing curriculums of their faculties were not appropriate for this purpose. They explained this situation by the lack of Health Education and Research Districts in where primary health practise could be realized; and by general tendency forced students to prepare for Speciality in Medicine Exam. Fifty-two percent of Deans suffered from the overcrowded student number exceed the educational and training capacities of their faculties.

In their postgraduate education, public health departments of medical faculties graduated 236 Public Health Specialists, and gave 198 Master of Science in Public Health degrees and 110 Doctor of Philosophy in Public Health degrees untill the date of this study. Public Health Specialists have been employed most frequently in academic careers. Working as a central or peripheral official in Ministry of Health was the second employment area. Not to own a Health Education and Research District was also emphasized by the department presidents as a major problem in postgraduate public health education.

THE INVESTIGATION ON HEALTH EDUCATION GIVEN TO CHILDREN BY WOMEN IN AREAS UNDER GÜLVEREN DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICE

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This research was organized and carried out to determine the level of health education given to children by women and effects of the women's own education levels while doing this process.

The research was carried out in the residential areas under Gülveren District Health Office between June 7th and July 6th in 1999. The subjects of the research were women who live in the districts of Gülveren and Yunus Emre Health Centers under Gülveren District Health Office. According to statistics the research was implemented on 730 women. 94.7 % of the women in the research pointed out the necessity of giving children health education at home. It was determined that 61.9 % of the women gave health education to their children once in a while. 42.5 % of the women had already had health education. 34.9 of them had received health education in schools. Of these women, those who had education on nutrition outnumbered the others (39,4 %). 56.2 % of the women stated that children should be educated on nutrition. When the subjects of health education given by women were investigated. It was observed that the priority was given to nutrition (44.8%).

The results of the research revealed that as the education level of women increased the number of those who stated giving health education to children at home all the time also increased.

The Evaluation of the Knowledge Level of the Midwives and Nurses About Breast Feeding and Breast Milk According to Their Some Characteristics

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Objective: This research has been carried out in order to evaluate the knowledge of the midwives and nurses who are working at primary health care services about breast feeding and breast milk and to evaluate the relation between their knowledge and some of their characteristics.

Method: We included all of the 73 midwives who work at the 5 health centers in Tokat province to our study.

Results: Also, most of these midwives and nurses have children. It has been found out that the age, profession, educational level, period of occupation, marriage status, their experience of breast feeding their own child, their attendance to a inservice education did not effect the knowledge score averages of the midwives and nurses. We found out that the knowledge level of most of the midwives and nurses about breast feeding and breast milk who participated our study was moderate, few of them had a bad knowledge level and none of them had a good knowledge level.

Conclusion: Inservice education is needed to improve the knowledge of the midwives and nurses about breast feeding and breast milk.

Key words: Breast milk ,breast feeding, midwives and nurses

Evaluation of the Impact of Community-Based Antenatal Education on Health Knowledge and Behaviors

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Objectives: To determine the impact of an antenatal education program for first-time expectant mothers on health knowledge and behaviors.

Methods: The antenatal education program developed and implemented as part of the Healthy Beginnings Project in İstanbul was evaluated using pre- and post-tests with program participants and home interviews. Pre- and post-tests from 16 groups (n=198) were included in the analysis. Starting in October of 1998, all program participants (n=100), as well as a control group (n=157), were interviewed in their homes by a trained interviewer 2.5 months after the baby's birth.

Results: The pre- and post-test data indicates that participants in the course gained health knowledge over the course period. The home interviews indicate that participants had significantly different health behaviors than women in the control group. Although there were no significant differences in birth experiences or postpartum check-ups, the antenatal education group had better infant feeding, infant health, and pregnancy prevention practices than the control group. These differences remained significant after controlling for education and other potential confounding variables in multivariate analyses.

Conclusions: An antenatal education program with community participation can have a positive effect on health knowledge and behaviors during the pregnancy, birth, and postpartum periods.

Regarding Necessity, Teaching Methodology and Curriculum Development The Evaluation of "Social Security and Health Systems" Subject

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"Social Security and Health Systems" Subject has been compulsory for students of both Health Education and Health Management Departments of Health Education Faculty (Ankara University). The purpose of the study has been to investigate the evaluation of the students with regard to necessity, teaching methodology and curriculum development of the subject.

The study with a before-after design has been carried out with the application of a questionnaire to the students those participated to the subject at the beginning and end of the each semester, for three years.

Contingency, switch to the positive and negative sides have been examined and discussed.

Key Words : Student Evaluation, Necessity

THE KNOWLEDGE LEVELS ABOUT MOTHER AND CHILD HEALTHCARE AND FAMILY PLANNING, IN MIDWIVES AND NURSES WHOSE WORK IN HEALTH CENTER AND HOSPITALS IN DENİZLİ

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Goals: The aim of this study is helpful for education programme planning about mother and child healthcare and family planning for nurses and midwives who works in health centers and hospitals which has family planning policlinics in Denizli.

Materials and Method: Research population consists of 585 midwives and nurses that 64,4 percent of total 909 persons work in 116 health centers and 6 hospitals that have family planning policlinics. This is a definitive study and applied poll test technique. The questionnaire forms contain four sections that every section consists of 25 questions and the sections are about women's health, child health, family planning and demographic knowledge.

Findings: This study showed that average knowledge levels and these scores are: midwives graduated from high school of health professionals $64,11 \pm 9,78$ and midwives graduated from colleges for two years $69,66 \pm 7,59$ and nurses $53,88 \pm 11,13$. 53.8 percent of research group had taken courses and seminars before about mother and child health care and family planning and 81 percent of this group was considering that their capacity was enough for the mother and child healthcare and family planning subjects.

Results: The knowledge levels of midwives who take lessons and courses regularly is higher than nurses about the mother and child health care and family planning subjects.

Keywords : Midwife and nurse.knowledge level, education.

Peer Education on Reproductive Health Among Adolescents in Rural Area

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Objective: The objective of the study was conducted to improve these adolescents reproductive health knowledge through peer education.

Methodology: The four biggest villages of the Polatlı town of Ankara province were identified and two of these villages were assigned to the intervention group, while the other two were used as the control group. The intervention was evaluated by baseline and follow-up surveys.

Results: The peer education intervention was found to be effective in improving reproductive health knowledge of both men and women. The group, which was found to benefit, the most from peer education was defined as single men and women of 15-19 age group who have been living in villages all through their lives.

Conclusion: Men indicated mass media and male friends as the primary source of information on reproductive health. Women on the other hand indicated mass media, girl friends and mothers as their primary source of information. Adolescents have provided information on reproductive health from volunteers living in intervention villages who were trained.

A Health Education Program "Prevention From Blood Transmitted Diseases" For Barbers, Hairdressers, And Beauty Hall Staff

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AIDS, hepatit B and C infections have become global problems. The staff of hairdressers, barbers and beauty hall must give attention personal hygiene, decontamination, and sterilization of equipment and hygiene of working environment. Otherwise blood-transmitted disease can be communicable both to the staff and customers.

Ankara Provincial Health Directorate has organized an education program on blood transmitted diseases and prevention methods for hair dressers, barbers and beauty house's staff. In the study, a pre-test was given to 42 people on these subjects, for need assessment. According to the results of questionnaire, majority of the staff does not have enough information communicable disease and prevention methods. Moreover it is found that they do not sterilize the tools used they only wash them with water, and the cleaning of the working place is only to sweep.

At the end of need specification, a health education program which includes the goal, learning objectives, proposal of training program and evaluation steps, on " The Prevention of Blood-Transmitted Diseases" was developed for the staff of hairdressers, barbers and beauty hall

Effect Of Education On The Knowledge Of Senior High School Students On Hiv/Aids In Ankara

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This study aimed to evaluate the level of knowledge of the last year high school students in Ankara in 1998 on HIV/AIDS and to elevate this level by verbal education. The study covered randomly selected 33 schools and 3402 students out of 239 high schools and 39.242 eligible students. The students were educated on AIDS through one-hour lecture supported by slides. Booklets about AIDS were also distributed at the end of the education session. Before and after the lecture, the students were given a test including 14 questions on AIDS.

The average score was 8.64 0.04 (out of 14) in the pre-test. It raised to 10.44 0.03 after education ($p<0.01$). The average score in both tests were significantly higher in the female group. Also, the scores were significantly higher for the students whose fathers were university graduates (9,35 0.07) than the others. The scores of the students increased in parallel with the education levels of their mothers.

As a conclusion, the students benefited from the education program. However, the educational levels of their parents seem to be a very important factor on the level of knowledge about AIDS of their siblings.

Evaluation Of Educational Program On "Water And Food Borne Disease" In a Beverage Factory

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Education related with preventive health services is very important to workers. Health education programs must involve general approach to preventive health. This study is an attempt to examine and evaluate suitable education program for 230 workers in a beverage factory.

Occupational health department records was investigated for need specification. Thus, first three disease were found important, Upper Respiratory Track Infection (%33.8), Muscular-Skeleton System Disease (%19.6) and Diarrhoea (%8.4). Several meetings also did, with the joining of directors of all departments, foremen and occupational physician, to discuss workers needs. After all, first education subject were determined as a "water and food borne disease". Both importance and seasonal reasons effected subject selection in May.

Education program was planned two sessions. One session was 45 minutes and the group involved 25 workers. 49 workers from several departments of factory attended to first two meetings. Average pre-test scores of workers was 8.77 and this average score increased 12.79 after post-test.

This education program, in beverage factory, has been continuing.

PATIENTS' LEARNING NEEDS SCALE; A PILOT STUDY

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Objectives: The aim of this study was to determine some of the learning needs of the patients discharged from the wards of Internal Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the Adult Hospital of Hacettepe University, between 5-15 June 2000.

Methods: In the current study, the research group comprised of 154 patients who accepted to participate. This is a descriptive study in which the "Patients' Learning Needs Scale" and questions about the sociodemographic characteristics of the patients were deployed. Data was collected by face to face interview.

Results: The ages ranged between 17-80. And 65.6 % of the participants were female and 34.4% were male. 34.4% unaware of their diagnosis. 66.2% of the study group worried about the prognosis of their illness (results, recurrence rate, living quality, survival). The learning needs of the patients in the wards of Internal Medicine was higher than those of the Surgery and Obstetrics and Gynecology patients. The level of education and the number of hospitalization of the patient, type of treatment (medical or surgical and the number of beds in the wards were some of the factors that affect the learning needs of the patients. It was found that learning needs were high in 50% of the study group.

Conclusion: During the discharge planning stage, the patient should be informed about the diagnosis, treatment, probable complications of the therapy and the illness.

Turkish Health Professionals' Concerns About Patient Rights

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Social, economic, cultural, ethical and political developments have given rise to movements toward patients' rights in the world. In Turkey, patients' rights issues are currently being discussed at both the administrative and public levels, particularly by patients and professionals.

The reviewed literature shows very few studies related to patients' rights in Turkey. Thus, this study was conducted in a university hospital among a group of 200 randomly selected nurses and physicians. According to the study results, 83% of the health professionals introduce themselves before giving any medical care, 89.5% inform patients of the medical facts of their condition, 94.8% inform the patients about the potential risks and benefits of each procedure and any alternatives, 94% strictly follow privacy and confidentiality rules, 85.1% inform the patients about the hospital rules, 84.3% inform the patients about clinical research studies. Moreover, it was found that the nurses had had more patients' rights and ethics education and workshops than physicians (Chi square = 12.74, $p < 0.01$), and that the nurses had informed the patients more about clinical research than physicians ($t = 1.74$, $p < 0.10$). Based on extensive analysis of survey results, we are recommending that hospitals in Turkey should adopt routine policies similar to those in the United States for informing customers about their rights as patients.

A STUDY on DETERMINATION of SOME FAVORITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS of A PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS and EVALUATION of THESE PROGRAMS FOR SOME ELEMENTS of VIOLENCE

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Objectives: This study was conducted to determine some favorite television programs of a group of students in a primary school, and to evaluate these for some elements of violence in Ankara, April 2000.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted on 238 students randomly selected from the 5th-8th grades. The age of the students were between 11-15 years. After application of the questionnaire, some favorite television programs of the students were determined, and evaluated in the following week. The presence of some elements of violence was evaluated using a modified version of the standardized "Television Program Evaluation Guide", developed by the Turkish Radio and Television Board, and a customized "violence content index".

Results : Of the students, 43.1% were female, and %43.3 had a television in their rooms. Only %37.9 of the students reported a "restriction" on television watching. The most favorite spare time activity of the students was watching television, and the most favorite cartoon of the %54.7 of the students was Tom and Jerry, the violence content of which was 2.45/min. The most popular prime time news was Show TV News, with a violence content of 2.65/min.

Conclusion: Further studies in larger populations are warranted to determine the violence-content of television programs, and the effects of the television-based violence on children.

A TRIAL CONCERNING CHILD TO CHILD EDUCATION PROGRAMME INTERACTIVE INFORMATIVE MEETINGS WITH CHILDREN WORKING IN ADANA INDUSTRIAL REGION

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AIM

Our aim is to construct a model for training children within the professional life.

MATERIAL AND METHOT

The present study has been conducted with 36 children between the ages 9-15, working in Adana Industrial region. For four months, once a week, two-hour-interactive sessions were held, where the children were informed on the topics selected by themselves. A pre-test and, post-test consisting of 17 questions, designed to identify participants attitudes towards their jobs lives and themselves, were administered.

Test results were analysed using SPSS computer programme.

FINDINGS

When pre-test and post-test results are compared, changes have been observed in participants cognitive, emotional and psychomotor skills. All the children started expecting to develop their life standards, 80% expected to go on their education, and 75 % expected to lead their lives in better environments.

CONCLUSION

Our study has shown that working children are open to personal development, and that the training provided can trigger their potential without influencing their professional lives

THE LOCAL MASS MEDIA ON HEALTH EDUCATION: A SAMPLE OF CONSUMING IODIZED SALT FROM TRABZON – TURKEY

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Objectives: To determine and increase the prevalence of iodized salt using in our region through health education activities on the local mass media and to use of these results in health management and health education activities.

Methods: Sample size was determined as 600 women according to the prevalence of expected maximum iodized salt use in 95% confidence level with 4% deviation. Two-stage simple random sampling was used. Over 19 years old 672 marriage women living in province center of Trabzon in February and 768 marriage women from same region in May were selected. Data were obtained by face to face questionnaire method. Education about IDD was given and the importance of iodized salt using was emphasized through the local mass media. Television programs including short information during 3 months, TV phone-in programs and radio programs were broadcast. After the programs, the same questionnaire was applied again in the same region in May.

Results: At the beginning of the study the prevalence of consuming iodized salt was 54,5 % after the three mount education it was increase to 62.4%. There was a significant difference between pre and post education period (P:0.00237).

Conclusion: Community-wide health promotion using local mass media also will be effective on IDD at national levels. The mass media may be use as a tool for education to develop the prevention strategies.

The Determination of the Opinions and Contentment of the Preclinical Students in Hacettepe University, Faculty of Medicine

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The objective of this research was to determine the opinions and contentment of the Hacettepe University Faculty of Medicine (HUFM) preclinical students pertaining to the medical education considering the influences in their formation, and to be able to produce suggestions about the development of the medical education in HUFM preclinical classes.

To collect data, a questionnaire was applied on 794 preclinical students (%75.0 of total preclinical students) on March 1999.

HUFM consists of two sections: English and Turkish group, named by their educational languages.

Most of students thought that lecturers were competent in their subject area and fairly competent in lecturing but they were not good at communication skills and motivation skills, and they were not concerned with the problems of the system. About contentment with some of those opinions, there were differences between phases and two groups

English group, which has lower number of students in lecture halls, was more satisfied with the number of students.

In HUFM, it is not mandatory to attend courses, because no roll calls are taken. It was found that, many of the contentment and opinions above were changing according to frequency of attendance. Students attending regularly got higher grades from subject committees.

The contentment and opinions of the students were influenced by many factors such as group, repeating years and attendance.

The conditions of the preclinical education must be improved and the lecturers must be trained to teach.

Community-Based Health Promotion by Physical Activity

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Background and Objective: In many countries studies and health promotion with physical activity has been performed since decades. Also The World Health Organisation (WHO) is supporting this kind of activities (for example The Healthy City Project). In the Ottawa-Charta WHO mentions, that the aim of health promotion is to enforce humans to control their health and therefore to enrich their physical and mental wellness. Regular, health-effective physical activity is absolutely a central element of the above mentioned control of health.

To benefit of the positive effects of sport and to fight against the hazardous effects of “civilisation disease”, the objective of our study is to promote physical activity in a community based programme.

Study population and Methods: Female and male participants aged 30-50 years, from the Province of Isparta, will be referred by volunteering physicians working in different health care facilities (primary health care setting, state and university hospital etc.) to activity programs, held at university and public sports facilities. Selection criterias of participants are due to some certain risk groups and complaints (i.e. pathologies with organic findings and manifest risk factors=cardiovascular disease, musculoskeletal disorders etc.; specific findings without organic findings=sleep disorders, muscle soreness, headache etc.). The progress of the physical activity programme will be evaluated and adherence rate to exercise kept high.

Expected Results: Reduction of symptoms and complaints due to different pathologies; increasing physical capabilities and performance, decreased negative emotional conditions and enhanced social realtions of participants after this intervention are expected.

Conclusion: Physical activity is a good medium to empower people for their own health care. It may be used for every kind of organic pathology and the benefits for mental health are high. The only disadvantage of physicval activity is its continuity demanding nature. If the adherence rate of participants is kept high and physical activity is accepted by the individuals as a healthy life style; it can be used as a good tool for health promotion.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATION ON THE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF HEPATITIS B

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Introduction

Hepatitis B virus infection is a very important health problem all over the world. The percentage of occurrence differs according to the country's wealth. The spread ways are horizontal and vertical, respectively. In order to protect the virus to be spreaded, with the idea that health service personal should avoid of risky contacts and the importance of immunoprophylaxis; in our research we focused on the Hepatitis B knowledge level and immunity level of students of physical therapy and rehabilitation school who contact to patient one to one.

Materials and Methods

Our study group was the 100 of 113 students on the April of 2000. Participants answered the questionnaire under the control of the observer. Four weeks after the education on this subject the same questionnaire was given. The knowledge level of participants was discussed by using statistical methods.

Results

Hepatitis B vaccinated students were 43% of the participants before the education, after the education 44% of them were vaccinated. 4% of participants defined the whole society as risky before education, 67% of them after education respectively ($p < 10^{-6}$). 26% of participants knew the hepatitis B symptoms correctly before education, this increased to 81% ($p < 10^{-6}$).

Discussion

Education on the blood-borne diseases protection must be given to the health services personnel.

IMPACTS OF PATIENT EDUCATION ON THE COURSE OF DIABETES MELLITUS

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Supporting patients in managing their life with the awareness of reality of diabetes is important as the treatment of the disease. This study was conducted with adult diabetes patients to reveal the impact of an one-day interactive education module on diabetes knowledge and behavior and also on the regulation of blood glucose and lipid levels.

METHODS: The study was carried out between October 1997 and August 1998 in Beyoğlu General Hospital. 150 non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus patients were included in the study. Patients' knowledge on diabetes was assessed by a questionnaire. Fasting blood glucose levels, HbA1c, serum lipids, arterial blood pressure and body mass index (BMI) were also recorded as the metabolic control parameters. After this baseline evaluation, patients participated to a one-day education which consisted of interactive teaching methods. During 6 months follow up period, patients were monitored monthly. Their level of knowledge on diabetes and metabolic control parameters have been assessed every three months. Control group was not taken; each patient served as his/her own control.

RESULTS: There was a significant increase in knowledge after the education ($p < 0.05$). All metabolic control parameters including fasting blood glucose levels, HbA1c, serum lipids, arterial blood pressure and BMI improved significantly ($p < 0.05$). Increased level of knowledge did not seem to be correlated with the better results of metabolic control parameters. The results of the study showed a positive change in the level of knowledge and the metabolic control parameters separately. This impact needs to be further studied.

Sanitary Education Of Food Handlers In Gulhane Military Medical Academy

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Objective: In this study we aimed to educate the food handlers on food and personal hygiene, and to determined the effectivity of this education

Methods: We planned this study as a intervention research, and performed it among 78 of 83 personal working in catering services of Gülhane Military Medical Academy (GATA), in October-July 2000. Visual and written education materials made by GATA Department of Public Health, were priory tried in some catering services which were not included in this study. Knowledge and attitude of personal in the study were examined before education, just after education and one month later with a questionnaire. In the knowledge questions fifty points and above were accepted as successful.

Results: Success rate were 35.9%, 88.5%, 84.2% before education, just after education, and one month after education respectively. In comparing success rate before education and just after education relative effectivity, attributable effectivity, effectiveness rate were found as 5.57, 52.6% and 1.46 respectively. In comparing success rates before education and one month after education relative effectivity, attributable effectivity, effectiveness rate were found as 4.06, 48.3%, 1.35 respectively. There was statistically significant differences between success rates before education, just after education and one month later.

Conclusion: In this study we found that education is effective in increasing the food hygiene knowledge of food handlers. Furthermore it was found that this effect was greatly continuing one month later.

An Evaluation of the Level of Knowledge and Probable Changes of this Knowledge from 1999 to 2000 Related with National Immunization Days of the Non-Physician Primary Health Care Staff, Kahramanmaraş[♥]/TURKEY

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Objectives : This study was planned and conducted for assessing the deficiencies that might arise in practice, evaluating the knowledge of health staff (nurses, midwives, sanitarians) working in primary health care centers and probable changes from 1999 to 2000 NIDs.

Materials and Methods : A cross-sectional descriptive study has been planned and conducted by utilising a pre-tested questionnaire form consisting 11 close-ended and 6 open-ended questions. For this purpose, 113 / 183 health staff were reached in 1999 and 100 / 201 in 2000 and the forms were got filled out under observation to this non-exclusive groups.

Results : Wrong answers pertaining to NIDs, reaching to 12.4 % should be considered with special care for the reason, direct service rendering by the these health staff. "The patients with leukemia should not be vaccinated." was only known by 87.6 % of the respondents but "The one living with a household with leukemia should not be vaccinated." was known by 31.9 % in 1999. The same questions were correctly replied in 2000 respectively by 89.0 % and 15.0 % with the same respect. It is thought that the difference between vaccination campaigns and NIDs was not understood well, as the item "To immunize the population" was chosen for the main objective of NIDs by the majority (70.0 %) in 1999. This item was chosen by 71 % of the respondents in 2000 NIDs.

Conclusions : In our opinion the knowledge and motivation deficiency of health staff about NIDs should be supplemented by a special training program.

Key Words : National Immunization Days, Polio Eradication Program, OPV, Primary Health Care, Non-Physician Primary Health Care Staff

[♥] Kahramanmaraş is a city located in mid-south part of Turkey, and has a population about 1 million people.

PRE and POST TRAINING KNOWLEDGE LEVELS of MIDWIVES-NURSES RELATED to INFANT FEEDING, EMPLOYED at EDİRNE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE UNITS

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Objectives : Measuring knowledge of midwives-nurses of Edirne Primary Health Care Units (PHCU) pertaining to infant feeding at pre and post-training stages and delineating potential improvements.

Material-Methods : Inquiry form which was prepared within the framework of Breast Feeding and Infant Nutrition Program by Health Ministry have been applied at pre and post-test to participants who were invited for in-service training, analysis have been administered by SPSS ver. 8.0 and, McNemar tests have been utilised for matched-pairs.

Results : 200 midwives-nurses who were matched for pre-post test have been participated to the study. Mean professional length of service is 10.1±6.3 years (1-9-26). 76 of participants (42.9 %) haven't previously taken education related to nutrition. Before training, it's been understood that, most important knowledge deficit of participants was in nutrition of breast-feeding mothers. Pre- training knowledge is insufficient on weaning age, relation between fissured breasts and breast-feeding technique.

Significant improvements have been reached by training we conducted (p<.05).

Conclusions : Midwives-nurses of Edirne PHCU's were in serious knowledge deficits on breast-feeding and child nutrition which are in close relation with prevalence of getting childhood infections, malnutrition and other nutritional disorders. In-service training that we provided have healed knowledge deficit extensively. Being correctly informed on infant-child nutrition is particularly important for midwives-nurses who practise at remote places. This situation is expected to contribute meaningfully to decreasing of childhood nutritional disorders and some infections.

Key words : Breast-feeding, infant nutrition, in-service training, pre and post-test Midwives-nurses, Primary Health Care

* Edirne is a very historic city located on border line among Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria and has a population about 400 thousands.

KNOWLEDGE LEVEL of MIDWIVES and NURSES on RISK FACTORS of DIARRHEAL DISEASES, BEFORE and FOLLOWING IN-SERVICE TRAINING EMPLOYED at PRIMARY HEALTH CARE UNITS of EDİRNE* / TURKEY

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Objectives : Examining knowledge level of nurses-midwives (N-M) employed at Edirne's Primary Health Care Units (PHCUs) on fighting against diarrheal diseases before and post In-Service Training (IST) and measuring the efficiency of training delivered.

Material-Methods : Before and after IST, a pre-tested questionnaire prepared on breast-feeding, weaning, utilisation of safe water and toilet, appropriate dismissal of feces and measles vaccination issues have been applied to midwives and nurses invited to training have been conducted and data collected have been compared.

Results : 47 pre-post matched pairs of N-M trainee have been covered by the study. 78 % of the participants have not yet been attended an IST previously. Some items which were replied at a higher rate in comparison to pre-IST are these : Infants must exclusively be breastfed during the first 4 months; breastfeeding prevents baby from infections; mothers should be given education on breast care for a comfortable and safe breastfeeding, appropriate breastfeeding positions; weaning should be initiated at 4-6th months; safe water usage and hand washing keeps an important place for decreasing the prevalence of diarrheal diseases particularly.

Conclusions : N-M who render important services in order to control diarrheal diseases at Edirne's PHCUs, have closed the knowledge gap at a substantial extent by IST administered on certain topics such as weaning, the importance of breastfeeding etc.

Key words : Diarrheal risk factors, diarrheal knowledge of nurses-midwives, in-service training Pre & post-test, nutrition-diarrhea, weaning-breastfeeding

* Edirne is a very historic city located on border line among Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria and has a population about 400 thousands.

Evaluation of the In-service Training Programs Under the First Health Project in İstanbul

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For equitable and quality health service provision, the right number of personnel with the appropriate skills should be employed. In-service training of health personnel at the primary level is regarded to be essential. That is why the First Health Project aimed to coordinate and institutionalize the in-service training programs run by different Departments and Directorates of Ministry of Health.

In İstanbul, in-service trainings under the first health project are carried out in 1997-1998, targeting the health personnel working at primary health care services in four districts. 576 personnel in total are trained in 42 sessions under two main topics: development and adaptation training.

In order to monitor and evaluate the trainings, pre- and post-tests, which were a part of the training material prepared by the Health Project General Coordination Unit, are conducted at each training session.

Analyses show that the mean of pre-tests for the group is 54.16 whereas mean of post-tests is 81.08, the difference being significant. Mean of pre-tests for adaptation training is 53.44 and for post-test is 80.03, showing an increase of 26.59. For development training, the mean for pre-tests is 56.95 and for post-tests is 85.09, with an increase of 28.14.

According to the results, it is significant that the training activities are efficient ways of upgrading the knowledge, skills and practices of health personnel which in turn brings quality service provision. Therefore, in-service trainings should be continued in an institutionalized way.

EVALUATING PHYSICIAN RESPONSIBILITY IN REGARD TO HEALTH LEGISLATION

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104 specialist physicians were asked to answer a questionnaire for determining their professional responsibility and knowledge of health legislation.

The findings revealed that 6.7 % of them have no idea about health legislation and the remaining claimed that they possess necessary knowledge they need and they got this themselves.

It was found that the physicians' knowledge of health legislation is limited to medical and personal ethics; that they don't care of legislation during their work; that they are not near to professional organizations which control and judge themselves; and that they don't feel the strength of these organizations.

We concluded that the physicians must be aware of the rights of both patients and professionals; that it is necessary to increase their awareness of responsibility and the level of health legislation knowledge for prestige of their profession and that medical and law curriculum must be designed again to include health legislation in collaboration with deontology, public health and forensic medicine disciplines.

Public Health Education in Türkiye and Studies and Projects in this Field: “Report Summary”

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Because of Public Health Activities playing key role to reach the targets of Health for All in 21th Century, World Health Organization – European Region, put the Public Health on their agenda in 1998 and they started to investigate the present conditions of member countries and what it could be done at local level. In this coverage, the studies in Türkiye had been performed in the coordination of Department of Foreign Connections of Ministry of Health by the Departments of Public Health at the Universities. Studies had been performed on five main subjects. One of them is the investigation of the studies and projects performed in public health area.

Materials and Methods:

Sixtyseven institutions which have been assumed as performing studies and projects about public health, was asked for their studies and projects. Besides, all of the studies in the book of “Türkiye Public Health Bibliography” published by “Sağlık ve Sosyal Yardım Vakfı” at 1996, was added to the present study by classifying by their subjects.

Results:

Among the studies performed during the last decade, Mother and Children Health and Family Planning was in the first order with a percent of 22.7. Non-infectious diseases was in the second order with a percent of 10.9. 25% of the studies were performed as area interview and only 6.1% were performed at the Health Education Research Area. 1/3 of the all studies (finished and continuing) have had no financial support.

Discussion:

It was aimed to expose the status of Public Health also about the studies and projects, by determining, the deficiencies of Türkiye about the studies and projects, studies which required to be performed and the encountering difficulties during the studies.

TO DETERMINE THE KNOWLEDGE AND THE BEHAVIOUR OF OSTİM APPRENTICESHIP EDUCATION CENTRE STUDENTS ABOUT AIDS

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Adolence age is the most critical term for the teenagers to have right behaviour that will almost effect their health in future. Unsafe sexual intercourse and smoking habits show the necessity of the education to keep away adolence from these dangerous to have healthy future for the society.

Objective: This was a cross-sectional study to determine the knowledge and the behaviour of the tuner and motor department students of ostim Apprenticeship Education Centre. This was carried on 491 total student; 273 from tuner department and 218 from motor department and 465 (%94.0) screened. Data were collected by a questionnaire form, and analyzed by Epi-Info 5.0.

Results: Among the student; 342 (%73.5) mentioned that AIDS transmitted by sexual intercourse and 274 (%58.9) mentioned it was transmitted by blood. Although, %51.7 of students knew the condom was protective, among the students who had sexual intercourse and 214 (%45.3), only 77 (%36.0) of student used during intercourse. Students (%20.9) believed that there was a vaccine of AIDS. It was certain that an effective educational program must be developed to change the risky behaviours that threaten the adolescents' healths.

OPINIONS OF PROVINCIAL TRAINING TEAM MEMBERS REGARDING ORIENTATION COURSES CONDUCTED FOR PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS

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INTRODUCTION

An *Orientation Course (OC)* has been planned, developed and given for primary health care professionals who have recently appointed (or repositioned in the province from another region) in 31 provinces where First and Second Health Projects carried out by Ministry of Health. This course has been given by *Provincial Training Teams (PTTs)* instituted by Ministry of Health in provinces since 1995.

OBJECTIVE

This study evaluated the opinions, experiences and perceptions of PTT members regarding OCs in order to improve the content, methods and organizational issues of the course.

METHOD

Data was collected by rapid assessment procedure where a structured questionnaire was applied under supervision as the first step which was followed by focus group meetings, in 1998. The participants were 72 representatives of PTTs coming from 21 provinces. Meetings were held in 6 cities located centrally in their regions : Erzurum, Erzincan, Sivas, Diyarbakir, Elazig and Sanliurfa. Data is analyzed both quantitative and qualitatively.

RESULTS

The major problems commonly defined in every focus group discussion were as follows:

- managerial problems at every level,
- wide gap between the realities of field conditions and objectives of OCs,
- weak political commitment for improving the primary health care services,
- difficulty in providing a "positive atmosphere" solely by training programs,
- lower status of primary care professions (in particular for physicians),
- the disturbing effect of specialization exams routine (twice per year) for the physicians' professional concentration required to be a member of a primary care team,
- difficulty in agreeing on best timing of OCs (advantages and disadvantages of earlier and later appointments),
- resistance to the multi-professional feature of the OCs,
- need for a set of educational materials specifically prepared for trainers,
- need for a participative educational method,
- need for better a plan for financial issues,
- lack of monitoring and evaluation at every level.

Even though a wide range of problems disrupting their motivations as well as the expected outcomes of the educational programs have been described, the PTT members still believed in the necessity and the benefits of OCs.

SECTION 2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Postpartum Depression Among Women in Doğankent Health, Education and Research Area, Adana.

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Objective: Postpartum depression is a significant problem affecting 10-15% of mothers all over the world and has been the subject of growing number of publications in many different countries. The aims of this study were 1) to determine the prevalence of postpartum depression among women living in Doğankent Health, Education and Research Area (a research area ,with a population of 10.000, affiliated with Çukurova University Faculty of Medicine Public Health Department) 2) to evaluate the risk factors that may be associated with postnatal depression in this population.

Methods: This study group included 137 women who were in postpartum period in the research area. All cases were interviewed for the diagnosis of clinically apparent depression and concurrently administered two scales (Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale, Beck Depression Scale) to assess the presence and severity of depression in between 6th to 8th week postpartum. A sociodemographic data form inquiring personal information, obstetric history, background and social factors, was also completed for each case.

Results: In the present study, postpartum depression was associated with lower parity and recent immigration. Women with postpartum depression were found to receive less support from their partner's than women without postpartum depression. All other sociodemographic and social factors were not found to be contributing factors to development of postpartum depression. The prevalence rate of postpartum depression among our cases was 21.2%.

Conclusions: The results of present study concerning risk factors for development of postpartum depression and prevalence of postpartum depression were comparable to the results obtained from previous studies in various countries. It also indicated that Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale could be used as an efficient tool for postpartum depression screening in Turkish primary health settings.

"Gender" Affects Health Status of Women in Turkey

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In Turkey, some different roles attributed to women are unquestionably and unreceptively accepted and internalised by the society. There are some factors, which determine and influence the status of women and women's health in the view of "gender". Health status is an outcome. Women's status and reflections on health are discussed with the help of some indicators both in Turkey and in other countries. In Turkey, there are not many problems legally, but the status of women is still behind men in social and political life. Compared with other countries, Turkey falls considerably behind. Bride's money, education level, inequalities between two sexes are still problems of our country. All these factors inhibit the utilisation of health services by women and this situation causes affects the fertility of women negatively. For making a real analysis of women's health status, we have to evaluate the gender-based approach in all sectors of life. In this study all these factors are discussed and solutions related to these problems are recommended.

Key words: Gender, Women, and Turkey

Male Involvement During Pregnancy: Education of Expectant Fathers

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Objectives: To determine the impact of an education program for first-time expectant fathers on family health during the pregnancy, birth, and newborn periods.

Methods: The expectant fathers education program was developed and implemented as part of the Healthy Beginnings Project in Istanbul. During the period November 1998 through July 2000, 36 expectant fathers were educated in a program consisting of six 4-hour sessions, usually once a week, led by two trained medical doctors. Expectant fathers' health knowledge before attending the program was compared with knowledge after the program.

Results: The data indicate that participants in the course gained health knowledge over the course period. After the course knowledge improved regarding the emergencies in pregnancy, problems at birth, how to support the women and baby, newborn check-ups, time to resume sexual relations after a birth, use of effective contraceptive methods, and effective communication techniques.

Conclusions: Education programs for expectant fathers can have a positive effect on family health during the pregnancy, birth, and newborn periods.

The Impact of Family Planning on Women's Lives in Osmangazi, Izmir

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Objective: The aim was to determine family planning affects on women's lives.

Method: There were 40 questions and two face- scales for psychological well-being assessment before and after family planning experiences in questionnaire. Each woman was asked to mark on a visual analogue scale, a point, which represented her subjective degree of affecting her life because of use of contraception. 350 women were chosen from 5369 married women at the age of 15-49.

Results: More than half spouse had positive attitude on currently method. The responsibility for family planning decision-making is placed primarily on women. Thirty-one percent of participants had health disturbances related methods. Women said that benefit of family planning was more time for rest and leisure and more time for children, and contraception use led to improvements in couple relationships. According to religious beliefs, 6.7% of women were disapproving of methods.

Comparison of the pre- and post-contraception experiences scores of the participant's revealed statistically significant positive (t:18.060, p:0.000). They had high scores while using a contraceptive method. Significant associations were found between psychological well-being and some variables. When questioned about the impact of family planning on their lives, mean score was found 56.15±35.73.

Conclusion: Programs also may consider promoting the psychological benefits of contraceptive use for couples.

MALE VIEW OF SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH : A FOCUS GROUP STUDY IN SAMSUN(*)

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In order to find out men's views on contraception and family planning, a study was carried out in Samsun province in 1998-1999, in Turkey. This presentation is about the first step of this study, the focus group sessions with 123 single and married males, between 17-65 years of age, at 23 group sessions, in the city center, urban and rural towns and villages. Groups were formed at a range of 4 - 8 participants.

The level of knowledge in reproductive and sexual issues was low in all groups. Generally, they indicated that, ideally, a family should have two children. Married men, especially lower educated ones, prefer more sons than single men. Most single men indicated that women should have a job outside home.

Several of the single men indicated that they use condoms, but don't get much pleasure. Married men use condoms with extramarital relations. It was voiced by most men in rural areas that they practice withdrawal. Several of the participants reported that withdrawal could cause psychological dissatisfaction. AIDS, syphilis and gonorrhea were the most commonly known sexually transmitted diseases.

() This study was supported by the WHO*

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN RELATED TO POST-MENOPAUSAL PERIOD AND THEIR DIETARY HABITS CONCERNING DIET RICH IN CALCIUM

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The presented study was performed to investigate several characteristics of women who were related at pre or post-menopausal period. And to determine the frequency of consumption of diet rich in calcium.

A questionnaire based study was conducted in civil servant women educated high school or over in Diyarbakır. Randomly selected 390 civil servant women aged over 40 years were interviewed by face to face interview method. The weight and high were measured, and their body mass index (BMI, kg/m²) were calculated.

The mean age, first menstruation and the mean marriage age were as (44.89 ± 4.46, 13.56 ± 1.29, 22.12 ± 4.34 years) respectively. The mean pregnancy, live-birth and living children were as (4.25 ± 2.80, 2.86 ± 1.82, 2.67 ± 1.56) respectively.

BMI calculations demonstrated that 49.74 % of all women had normal weight, while 37.44 % were overweight and 8.21 % were severe obese.

Of all study population, 112 (28.72 %) of women stated that they were having menstruation at least for one year. The mean age of menopause was 43.89 ± 5.98 years. The menopause existed spontaneously in 81.25 %, and was induced by hysterectomy or drug usage in 18.75 % of subjects.

The percentage of women who were taking oestrogen preparations, occasionally or continuously, was 14.62 % and 82.31 % of subjects either were aware of the fact that calcium supplementation was necessary during post-menopausal period. Additionally, it has been demonstrated that 37.69 %, 27.18 % and 35.13 % of women were consuming, diet rich in calcium insufficiently, borderline and adequately, respectively.

Of women aware of increases in calcium need during post-menopausal period, only 38.32 %, were found to consume sufficient amount of calcium. 61.38 % of women who consumed insufficient or borderline amount of calcium (p<0.01). The presented results suggested that study subjects have not taken their dietary knowledge into practice.

The Magnitude of Domestic Violence In The Divorce Suits in Bursa

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Objective: To determine the magnitude and type of the domestic violence in the divorce suits in Bursa City Court.

Method: Fifth Court dealing with divorce suits was selected randomly. After observing the court records only divorce suit folders, which were made a decision about divorce in 1999 were selected for the descriptive study. The data showed only violence events that passed to court.

Results: In 1999, fifth court dealing with divorce give decision on 380 divorce suits. The marriage duration of couples less than 5 years among the divorce suits was 40.8%. In the divorce suits, 122 (32.1%) women experienced violence from their husband. The proportion of the unfaithful husband among the divorce suits was 8.7%. The highest violence percentage was 66.7% in that suits. Physical violence proportion was 74.9% of the violence events among the couples. The sexual violence was seen in only 2 suits. Among the seventy-four couples who both mean women were unemployed, the proportion of women who experienced was 43.2%. If both men and women were employed the proportion of violence decreased to 25.4% which was statically significant. There were 64 regular alcohol user husbands and 50 (78.1%) of them made physical violence to their wife.

Conclusion: It is not definitely known in which proportion of women bring the suit when they exposed to domestic violence. According to the court records, unemployment, alcohol was frequent among the divorce suit in which the violence was occurred. Domestic violence is poison in marriage and frequently involved in divorces. A great deal of violence in the home is neither constant nor random. The couples should be counseled by the social workers how to solve the problems in family respectfully. Income of the family and prevention alcohol using are the important problems that governmental and nongovernmental organization should struggle to solve them.

THE EVALUATION OF THE PRENATAL, NATAL AND POSTNATAL CARE GIVEN TO THE 15-49 YEAR OLD MARRIED WOMEN AND THE EFFECTING FACTORS

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OBJECTIVE: In our study we aimed to evaluate the prenatal, natal and postnatal care given to the 15-49 year old married women and the effecting factors.

METHOD: The population of the districts were weighted according to their urban and rural population and it was planned to include 500 women to this study. 23 health centers which were included from every district were chosen by the simple random sampling method. We applied a questionnaire to the 15-49 years old currently married women who applied to the chosen health centers between March-April 1999. The obtained data have been evaluated by SPSS program.

RESULTS: It has been determined that 23.6 % of the women did not get any prenatal care during their last pregnancies and 17.9 % of the women have given birth to their last babies without the assistance of trained health personnel. Approximately half of the women (46.7 %) did not get any postnatal care after their last birth.

Living in a rural area, the low education level of the women and her husband and the lack of social assurance effects the usage of these care services oppositely ($p < 0.05$).

CONCLUSION: The health centers which are responsible of giving prenatal, natal and postnatal services must be activated.

VOCATIONAL HEALTH SCHOOL STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ON REPRODUCTIVE AND SEXUAL HEALTH

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Adequate knowledge on reproductive and sexual health is important for healthy development in adolescence which is a difficult and dynamic period in life

The objective of this cross-sectional survey is to evaluate the knowledge of 4th grade students of 16 vocational health schools in Ankara, on topics like anatomy and physiology of male and female reproductive organs, sexually transmitted diseases (STD) and family planning (FP). The questionnaires were applied to % 94 of students (646).

Students average knowledge score was 51 (maximum possible score: 81). Nurse/midwives had the highest average score (54).

Nurse/midwives' average scores were higher than the other student groups' on the topics as female reproductive organs, STD and FP ($p < 0.05$). Health officers had highest average score on male reproductive organs as 7,2 (maximum possible score: 16)

Reproductive health knowledge level of the adolescents at these vocational health schools were low. They couldn't even reach the information they needed for themselves. As they were going to be delivering health services in a year's time, they would not have enough reproductive health knowledge to provide counseling and clinical services.

Reproductive health issues are needed to be covered in detail in the vocational health schools' curricula.

INDUCED ABORTIONS IN MANISA, TURKEY

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Objectives: Induced abortions are easily affected by exogenous factors such as personal and socio-economic conditions and their frequency shows the success and accessibility of family planning services. The purpose of this study was to investigate magnitude of induced abortions and the related factors.

Methods: "Abortions" section of the 1999 Manisa Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) questionnaire was the source of data of this cross-sectional study. MDHS was carried out in 1728 ever married 15-49 aged women, living in 1693 households in Manisa city center. To experience at least one induced abortion was the dependent variable of the study. Age, residence, duration of marriage, number of living children, current and ever contraceptive experience, education level, family size, social class and quality of life score (World Health Organization Quality of Life Questionnaire scores) were independent variables tested in univariate and multivariate analysis.

Results: Induced abortions were 12.1 per 100 pregnancies. 27 % of the reproductive age women has experienced at least one induced abortion. Multivariate analysis has shown that, induced abortions were more likely seen in women: living in urban settlements; having longer duration of marriage and more children; currently using or ever used any contraceptive method; having a large family size and reporting a bad perceived health.

Conclusion :Induced abortion rate was less than Turkey's West region 1998 rate that was 18 per 100 pregnancies. Urban women are more likely experienced induced abortion, most probably due to easy access to services.

Key words: Induced abortions, reproductive age women, socio-economic status, quality of life.

THE CURRENT CONTRACEPTIVE USE IN MANISA CITY CENTER AND THE FACTORS INFLUENCING IT

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Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence of the contraceptive usage and its casual relations with some socio-demographic factors of the women living in the Manisa.

Methods: This study is a population based cross-sectional study which is a part of Manisa Demographic and Halth Survey conducted between October 1999 and February 2000. Data were collected from 1690 households and interviews were carried out among 1641 married women of reproductive age. Systematic and Cluster sampling methods were used for the sampling methodology. The women were asked to complete the modified form of the 1998 Turkish Demographic and Health Survey questionnaire. The data were collected by face to face interviews made by research assistants of C.B.U.F.M. Public Health Department and medical faculty students. Chi-square and Logistic Regression tests were used in univariate and multivariate analysis respectively.

Results: Among 1641 women 45.5 % were currently using modern methods while 26.0 % were using a traditional method. The risk of not using a contraceptive method compared with Any method or Modern method usage were increasing with lower level of education; being young (15-19) or relatively aged (35 and over); no child ownership; living in a squatter and having a non-Turkish mothertongue (modern method).

Conclusion: Though contraceptive usage prevalences are promising in Manisa, some further attempts should have to be made especially in the sub-urban regions of the city.

Key words: Family planning methods, reproductive age women, fertility, contraceptive use.

NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN RELATION WITH THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROPERTIES OF THE WOMEN IN REPRODUCTIVE AGE IN MANISA, TURKEY.

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Objectives: Nutrition is one of the determinants of the socioeconomic and cultural conditions. Body Mass Index is a measure widely used in the assessment of the degree of malnutrition in the adults. The purpose of this study was to show the nutritional status of the reproductive age women living in Manisa city center and its relation with some variables.

Methods: Data were collected by face to face interviews during 1999 Manisa Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) which was carried out in 1728 ever married women, living in 1693 households in Manisa city center. The nutritional condition of the women was evaluated with Body Mass Index (BMI). BMI 18.5 and 27 were taken as cut-off points for under-nourishment and obesity respectively. Some independent variables including the domain scores of WHOQOL, which is a Quality of Life measure, were used in the univariate and multivariate analysis of obesity causality..

Results: 2.2 % of the women had a BMI less than 18.5; 48,5 % higher than 27; 31.0 % higher than 30. The percentage of the women shorter than 150 cm. of height was 7.7 %. The women with: higher age; residency in a rural settlement until 12 years of age; low education; being in a low socioeconomic class and having lower psychological, and higher environmental domain score of WHOQOL were at the risk of obesity.

Conclusion : As with many other health-related problems, malnutrition of women too, is a problem highly prevalent in the low socio-economic classes of the population even in a developed region city center. Socio-economic inequalities should have to be into main focus in solving the health problems.

Key words: Body mass index, obesity, nutrition, reproductive age women, quality of life.

PRE-NATAL CARE AND ASSISTANCE DURING DELIVERY: DO ALL WOMEN HAVE THE EQUAL CHANCE ?

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Objectives:Pre-natal care and assistance during delivery services play an important role in reducing infant and maternal mortality. The aim of this study was to describe the qualitative status of these services mainly focusing on the differentials in some basic variables.

Methods: Data related with pre-natal care and delivery assistance were extracted from 1999 Manisa Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) data. MDHS was carried out in 1728 ever married 15-49 aged women, living in 1693 households in Manisa city center. Besides the basic descriptive figures and univariate analysis, three logistic regression models were constructed with three dependent variables including "receiving at least one pre-natal care", "assistance during delivery" and "receiving at least one dose tetanus toxoid".

Results: The median of prenatal care episodes and age at fist visit were 7 and 2 months respectively. 9.2 of the women did not receive any prenatal care, while 75 % received from physicians and 16 % from midwives. The percentages of the place of delivery were 83% in health facilities and 17% at home and 88% of the deliveries were assisted by a health professional. One dose and two and more doses tetanus toxoid receiving prevalence were 18 % and 60 % respectively. In the multivariate analysis: birth order higher than third and non-Turkish mother-tongue for each of the three dependent variables; sub-urban residence and not receiving any prenatal care for delivery assistance dependent variable and; low education level and the death of preceding child for receiving at least one dose tetanus toxoid, were the conditions at risk.

Conclusion :Though the prenatal care, delivery and tetanus immunization services fairly good in Manisa, the women living in sub-urban areas are still in a disadvantaged position in receiving these services.

Key words:Pre-natal care, delivery assistance, tetanus immunization.

Determination of osteoporosis knowledge level and prevalence of osteoporosis risk factors among women aged 40 or older and living in the regions of Batıkent Health Center 1 and 2.

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Objectives: The aim was to determine osteoporosis knowledge level, and prevalence of osteoporosis risk factors among women aged 40 years and over, living in the Batıkent Health Center 1 and 2 area.

Methods: The study was a cross-sectional study, conducted in August 1999. Using 30 cluster sampling technique, 600 participants were selected and questionnaires were applied by face-to-face interview technique.

Results: 1.3% of participants had a body mass index of less than 18.5, 39.2% were ever smokers, and 10.1% were alcohol drinkers. A family history of fracture was mentioned by 13.8% of women. 65.5% of these were not using oral contraceptives. 11.3% of the participants defined osteoporosis as "dissolution of bone". 34.7% of participants did not know the reason of osteoporosis. 67.2% of the women said that osteoporosis is preventable. The leading source (39.5%) of knowledge related to osteoporosis was television. There were statistically significant relations between independent variables; age, educational level and dependent variables; knowledge level, knowing the reason, diagnosis and preventability of osteoporosis. The level of osteoporosis knowledge became low with increasing age, and decreasing educational level.

Conclusion: Women should be educated on osteoporosis' health consequences and prevention. There should be a screening program for women older than 40 years of age.

The Menarch and Menstrual Characteristics of 15-49 Years Old Women Living in the Park Health Care Center Area.

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Objectives: To clarify the needs is very important for good a service of women health. The aim of the study is to search those needs and evaluate the contents of service by inquiring the age of menarch and some characteristics in menstrual period.

Method: This cross-sectional study was conducted in a group of 15-49 years old women (n=202) living in Park Health Care Center Area who were selected by systematic sampling method. The data was collected by face to face interviews. For statistical analysis; chi square test was used.

Findings: The mean age of menarch was 13.56 ± 0.10 years in research group. 36.1 % of women had reported that menarch was a fearful period for them. 82.7 % women had regular menstrual cyclus. 59.9 % had monthly or rarely experienced dismenorrhea. Dismenorrhea was more frequent younger than 24 years old ($p=0.001$) and working women ($p=0.03$).

Results: The mean age of menarch was 13.56 ± 0.10 years and more than one third of the study group had experienced a feeling of fear in menarch period. 59.9 % women had experienced dismenorrhea. It was concluded that training about all the problems related to puberty and menstruation should be started before the age of menarch.

FERTILITY CHARACTERISTICS OF AND FAMILY PLANNING METHODS USED BY THE WOMEN VISITING THE ELAZIĞ STATE HOSPITAL FAMILY PLANNING POLYCLINIC

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This research, which has been carried out to determine the fertility characteristics of and the family planning methods used by the women visiting the Elazığ State Hospital Family Planning Polyclinic, involves all of the 887 women applying to the polyclinic between the dates of October 1st 1999 and March 31st 2000.

27.4% of these women are uneducated. Average age is 30.5. Among these women, the average number of pregnancy is 3.7, 2.9 and of living children 2.7. The average number of abortions is 0.8 and the interval of last pregnancy is 33.7 months. 27.3% have born at least 4 children and 47% have had at least one abortions. The last pregnancy of 24.4% have ended by induced abortions. Of these women, 51.3% have had RIA, 23.7% have used condoms and 6.7% have used pills. When asked about the methods they have employed during the last three months, the answers were 60.1% coitus interruptus, 17% condom, 6.7% pills, 5.4% RIA, 0.3% spermicide and 0.3% injection. 26.7% of the women have had MR. 38.4% of this group is uneducated, 53.6% is primary school, 7.2% secondary school and 0.8% university graduate.

The women visiting the Elazığ State Hospital Family Planning Polyclinic have been widely using conventional methods with limited effect and one out of every six women have had induced abortions. In order to increase the rate of using effective family planning methods and to decrease the number of induced abortions, family planning courses and counselling must be of high priority among the basic health services.

EVALUATION OF RISK FACTORS AFFECT PREGNANCY IN BAĞBAŞI AND KAYHAN

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Although pregnancy is a physiological event, it causes somatic and psychological changes in mothers. This changes may negatively influence both maternal and child life. This study aimed at identifying the risk factors and the improve care and education services.

The health records at Kayhan and Bağbaşı health center-Denizli were used. In 1997 we met with 394 (95.1%) mothers. The data were evaluated by SPSS 6.0 and Epi-Info 5.0 programmes.

The maternal mean age was 24.7 ± 4.7 . The majority of the mothers were primary school graduate (75.6%), illiterate were 2.5%. The most frequently observed risk factors in the last pregnancy area: Pregnancies in less than two-year period (48.1%), <9 Kg weight gains during pregnancy (35.0%) and urinary tract infection (24.6%). With age proceeding; Reduction of pregnancies within a period of less than 2 years ($p < 0.001$), involuntional pregnancies ($p < 0.001$), increased 4 and more pregnancies ($p < 0.001$) were observed with proceeding age. No correlation of presence of risk factors in the last pregnancy with >2500 g premature birth was obtained in this study. A more reduced birth weight was observed in those with <2-year in between pregnancies and being pregnant for more than 4 times and in mothers with age/height risks.

The risk factors (which could be prevented) persist in the region. With regard to maternal and child health, the maternal risk factors should be observed during pregnancy. Midwives and nursing services and their education should be considered.

Key Words: Pregnancy, risk factor, health of mother, health of child, low weight of birth.

ATTITUDES ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND SERVICES AMONG STUDENTS AT ATATÜRK UNIVERSITY

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Objective: This study was planned to determine the attitudes on reproductive health and services among the students at Atatürk University.

Methods: A questionnaire about reproductive health was applied to the 673 students selected from 13 faculties of Atatürk University, by using random sample method.

Results: While 88.0 % of the students stated that reproductive health education (RHE) should be given in the school, this percentage was 92.5 % among females and 85.4 % in males. 20.6 % of students thought that beginning time of RHE were appropriate 20.6 % at primary school, and 59.3 % at secondary school. 72.5 % of students who thought that RHE at school was not appropriate said that it must be given out of school by parents, health personnels, books etc. 13.0 % of students who against RHE at school thought that it was not moral, and 11.3 % refused since it may be abused. 76.3 % of students said that ideal marriage age was between 20-25. The ideal average child number per family was 2.9 for males, 2.4 for females. The ratio of students who wanted family planning services 63.9 % in males, 82.0 % in females, and the lowest ratio was 42.6 % among students who finished secondary school of Islamic religious personnel as higher than 70.0 % in others.

Conclusion: Most of students considered that RHE should be given at school. Females wanted family planning services more than males. There was a resistance against family planning services among the students graduated from secondary school of Islamic religious personnel.

COMPARISON OF THE PREFERRED CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AND THE CAUSES OF NOT USING CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BETWEEN SEMI-URBAN AND URBAN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE

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Objective: The aim of this study was to compare the methods of contraception between women at age 15-49 residing in a semi-urban and urban settlement of Ankara, the capital city of Turkey. The reasons for not using the contraceptive methods were also investigated and compared.

Method: The study was conducted in February, 2000, and the relevant information was obtained from the women's follow-up records in 1999. As a semi-urban area, two primary health-care centers in Gölbaşı District were selected, and all the follow-up forms (3094 forms) belonging these women at age 15-49 were looked over. As an urban area, one primary health-care center, and one Mother and Child Health Care-Family Planning Center in Yenimahalle District were selected, and by systematic sampling, 4000 forms out of 27875 forms present in these centers for the same age group of women were looked over.

Results: The most commonly preferred contraceptive method was the intra uterine device (IUD) in both semi-urban and urban women with 44.0% and 37.2% respectively. The second preferred method was the traditional method with 24.3% in semi-urban and 33.0% in urban women. Child expectancy was found to be the leading cause for not using contraception for both semi-urban and urban women. The percentages for child expectancy were 31.0 in semi-urban women and 29.0 in urban women.

Conclusion: The highest preference for IUD, which is the leading method over the traditional method, indicates that the public awareness about the importance of the contraception is present in the population studied; however, the frequency of the use of traditional method should be lowered by mass campaigns and by supplying the people with the modern contraceptive methods.

THE STATUS OF ANTENATAL CARE ATTENDANCE OF WOMEN LIVING IN A SEMI-URBAN AND A URBAN AREA IN ANKARA

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Objective: The aim of this study is to compare the antenatal care status of women living in a semi-urban and a urban area of Ankara during their most recent pregnancy.

Method: We conducted a cross-sectional study in April, 2000. Five hundreds ninety three women (85.9% of the whole women population who had a baby under 18 months) in Gölbaşı District Center, a semi-urban area, and 356 women (87.2% of overall) in Yenimahalle District, an urban area of Ankara, were interviewed by using a standardized questionnaire. Information about the antenatal care status of the mothers during their most recent pregnancy were obtained. The positive antenatal care was defined as the attendance of at least one antenatal care visit either in the residency or in the health care centers.

Results: The percentages of women with positive antenatal care were 94.1 in semi-urban women and 92.1 in urban women ($p>0.05$). The median number of the antenatal care was 7.0 in women of semi-urban area and 6.0 in women of urban area. No statistically significant difference was found between the positive antenatal care of semi-urban and urban women according to their age, educational level, occupational status, social insurance coverage, and total number of previous pregnancies.

Conclusion: The rates for attending at least one antenatal care during pregnancy is similar in women of semi-urban and urban areas of Ankara and the figures are higher than those for the general population in Turkey.

RUBELLA SEROPREVALENCE IN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE IN GÖLBAŞI KARAGEDİK DISTRICT

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Objective: The aim of the study is to determine the rubella IgG antibody levels among 15-49 age group women in Gölbaşı Karagedik District.

Method: The study is designed as a cross-sectional study. 490 (68.2%) of 718 indicated age-group women were reached, and 467 (95.3%) of them with serology results were included in the study. An investigator filled questionnaire form was applied to each woman, and 7 cc blood samples were collected. The rubella IgG antibody levels were determined by ELISA method. Antibody titers below 6.5IU/ml were regarded as seronegative, titers between 6.6, and 8.1IU/ml as equivocal, and titers over 8.2 IU/ml as seropositive.

Results: The median age of the evaluated women was 30.0 years. Rubella seropositivity was found to be 95.5%. 1.7% were seronegative, and 2.8% were in the equivocal range. Highest seropositivity rate was encountered in 20-24 age-group by 98.6%. There was a statistically significant difference between the age groups with respect to antibody titers ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: This study showed that nearly all (95.5%) of the women in reproductive age living in rural area had protective levels of rubella IgG antibody. This result indicated that there is no need for rubella vaccination in such rural areas. In addition similar studies in different regions of Turkey is recommended.

TETANUS IMMUNIZATION IN PREGNANT WOMEN: 1. EVALUATION OF MATERNAL TETANUS VACCINATION STATUS AND FACTORS AFFECTING RATE OF VACCINATION COVERAGE

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Objective: The objectives of this study were to determine the tetanus vaccination status for pregnant women, and to examine the effects of various factors on tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccination coverage during pregnancy in reproductive-age women.

Method: Four hundred ninety three postpartum women who had live births at a Social Insurance Maternity Hospital in Ankara were interviewed and information was collected on the mothers' sociodemographic characteristics, TT vaccination history, and prenatal care during the pregnancy studied.

Results: The rates for no vaccination, one-dose vaccination, and two-dose vaccination were 53.3%, 18.9%, and 27.8%, respectively. The vaccinated women (with at least one dose) were significantly younger, of lower parity, and had higher attended more prenatal care visits than the unvaccinated women. Of the women who attended at least one prenatal care check-up, only about half were vaccinated. Significantly more rural women were vaccinated against tetanus than urban women.

Conclusion: Current vaccination rates with TT during pregnancy found well below universal levels. Turkey needs to launch effective mass media campaigns that target urban and suburban populations, and inform and motivate women to request vaccination against tetanus.

TETANUS IMMUNIZATION IN PREGNANT WOMEN: 2. SERUM LEVELS OF ANTITETANUS ANTIBODIES AT THE TIME OF DELIVERY

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Objective: The objectives of this study were to determine the tetanus immunity status of pregnant women at the time of delivery, and to measure immune response to tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccination during pregnancy.

Method: The serum antitetanus antibody levels of 493 mothers who had live births at a Social Insurance Maternity Hospital in Ankara were determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Protected women were defined as those with serum antibody levels ≥ 0.6 IU/ml.

Results: Overall, 69.0% of mothers had protective antitetanus antibody titers at the time of delivery. The rates of protection for mothers who had received no vaccination, one TT dose, or two TT doses during pregnancy were 46.4%, 93.5%, and 95.6%, respectively. The corresponding mean antitetanus antibody titers were 1.20 ± 1.62 IU/ml, 3.70 ± 1.71 IU/ml, and 3.48 ± 1.66 IU/ml, respectively.

Conclusion: Vaccinating every pregnant woman with at least one dose of TT would be an affordable and effective way to protect against neonatal tetanus, and would be a step toward eliminating the deaths that continue to occur due to this preventable disease in Turkey.

THE GYNECOLOGIC PROBLEMS AND THE HYGIENIC HABITS OF MARRIED WOMEN BETWEEN AGES 15-49

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OBJECTIVES

The problem of health care in women change with time and are most frequent between ages 15-49. This study was planned to determine the gynecologic problems and the hygienic habits of married women between ages 15-49.

METHOD

The study was performed among the women who have married 15-49 age group living in the region of Number 12 Primary Health Organization in Samsun. The sample group consisted of 194 women were selected in such a way as to represent 10% of the women by using randomized method. The data was collected by personal interview using a survey form which asked for demographic data, gynecological and obstetrical history, knowledge about gynecologic problems and personal hygienic habits of them. The findings were evaluated using the percentage and chi-square methods.

RESULTS

57% of the subjects were in the women do not have enough knowledge and correct hygienic habits. It was observed that in their menstrual period most of them were using cotton material and not having any shower, hand washing and wiping habits also they have not enough knowledge about hygienic situation of their underclothes.

CONCLUSION

The women not have adequate knowledge about genital flow and what information they did have was obtained from health workers, newspapers and TV. Genital flows affect women's health and sexual life, causing vaginal glow itching and bad odour. Women experience fear, shame and anxiety. The government health official are responsible in teaching women hygiene, sexual applications and general rules applicable in gynecologic problems.

Health 21 Targets' Compatibility With The Woman, Child Health and Reproductive Health Services in the İzmir Province

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The purpose of this study is to assess the compatibility of Health 21 targets with the current status of the İzmir province's woman, child, family health and reproductive health care services

The health care services and their relationship with Health 21 targets; family planning service: equity in health, healthy start in life, managing for quality of care; family planning skills training: developing human resources for health; contraceptives logistics and management information system: equity in health, funding health services and allocating resources; reproductive health services (workplace, school, health facility): settings for health, multisectoral responsibility for health, research and knowledge for health and life cycle approach; primary health care providers' outreaching services: an integrated health sector, home-care and self-care approaches; sexually transmitted infections and infection prevention services: equity in health, reducing communicable diseases, healthy start in life, managing for quality of care and self-care approach; antenatal, delivery, postnatal services: equity in health, healthy start in life, healthier living, reducing harm from alcohol, drug and tobacco, managing for quality of care; infant and child growth monitoring services: equity in health, healthy start in life; menopause counselling: healthier living and healthy aging, are observed to support these targets

Service provision models, to better promote Health 21 targets, should be group-sensitive, rely on evidence-based medicine, be compatible with IEC programmes and promote health advocacy.

To conclude, from the international community to the individual, Health for All principles and targets should be explicitly understood at all levels of health care provision if they are to be harmoniously implemented with the existing health care services.

THE EVALUATION OF THE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SEXUALITY OF THE ADOLESCENTS IN EDİRNE TOWN

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Objective:

Adolescence is an important and risk full period of life for sexually transmitted diseases, unexpected pregnancies, drug and substance abuse, alcohol and related problems etc. We aimed to study knowledge about sexuality of secondary and high school students in Edirne Town.

Methods:

In Edirne Town, 1039 primary and secondary school students from all schools were stratified according to class and sex. A questionnaire was developed and applied to subjects. The results were analyzed in computer.

Findings:

474 of subjects (45.7 %) were male, 563 (54.3 %) were female. Mean age was 14.66±1.89 (min:11, max:20), the mean of education were 8.34±1.76 years. 963 of subjects (92.7 %) were living with their family, 89 % of subjects stated that they have no sexual education at school also the others found the education inadequate. 76.1 % of subjects expressed a need of sexual education at school. The rate of the subjects who think he or she has enough knowledge was 28.6 % when the primary source of knowledge was usually friends (22.6 %). 148 of 158 subjects were female who expressed the first source of knowledge was their mother. 32 % (332) of parents informed the adolescents without any wish.

Conclusion:

The adolescents know their lack of knowledge about sexuality, and they want to be educated. The source of knowledge is found inappropriate and insufficient. Regular and formal sexual education is necessary for a healthy sexual development of an adolescent. Parents must participate in this education and more collaborative strategies and studies must be used.

Functional, Social and Psychological Well-being and Life Satisfaction Levels of Women Aged 65 and Over in Central Malatya

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Objectives: This study was done to evaluate the degree of daily functional independence, social and psychological well-being and life satisfaction levels of women aged 65 and over in central Malatya.

Methods: The study was designed as cross-sectional and 528 elderly women were selected randomly by using stratified sampling method from upper, lower and medial socio-economical regions in Malatya municipality. A face to face questionnaire was applied to the women which included items about demographic characteristics, daily living activities, social and psychological functioning and life satisfaction. The questionnaire was prepared by adapting the items in Barthel Index, Rand Functional Status Index, Rand Social Activity Index and Life Satisfaction Index.

Results: The mean age of the women was 70.1 ± 6.43 . Of the women, 73.8 % were illiterate. Regarding severe limitation in daily living activities; 25.2 % of the women were limited in doing shopping, 14.4 % in bathing and 10.0 % in controlling urination. 26.8 % of the women were moderately limited in stair climbing. It was determined that the degree of dependence was getting higher as the age got older and educational level got lower ($P < 0.05$). Of the women, 13.4 % had no contacts with anybody, 26.0 % didn't visit family or friends even once a month and 19.6 % didn't have any telephone contacts. It was determined that social functioning got higher as the educational level got higher. 72.2 % who were not living alone compared to 57.4 % of the women who were living alone had no problem in psychological functioning ($P < 0.05$). 55.8 % of the women who had social insurance compared to 31.7 % of those who had not social insurance, satisfied with their life ($P < 0.05$). 39.4 % of the women who were living alone compared to 52.5 % of those who were not living alone, satisfied with their life ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: To meet the needs of older people it is necessary to reorganize the medical and social preventive services such as health institutions, rehabilitation centers, home care, long-term care, professional staff training, family and community education, social insurance, sheltered housing, welfare centers, and many other services.

Bacteriuria and Socioeconomic Relations Among Pregnant Women

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Objectives: The objectives of this study are to determine bacteriuria and socio-economic relations among pregnant women who applied to Antenatal Clinic at Turgut Özal Medical Center in Malatya.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, 159 normal pregnant women applied to Antenatal Clinic at Turgut Özal Medical Center during April and May 2000 were involved. Urine culture was used for identification of significant bacteriuria (greater than or equal to 10 000 organism) and a questionnaire involved socioeconomic conditions was performed by researchers.

Results: Mean age of the women was 27.67 ± 5.91 . The rate of bacteriuria was found 15.7 % among pregnant women. It was more common in women below or equal 20 years of age and parous as against the nullipara women ($p < 0.05$). Bacteriuria was higher in women with a low family income and low education ($p < 0.05$). 28 % of women have bacteriuria had a past history of urinary tract infection.

Conclusion: It is important that routine screening of urine for significant bacteriuria should be part of antenatal clinic services. It is suggested that for bacteriuria should be advocated for young parous women, those coming from disadvantaged socio economic conditions and with a past history of urinary tract infection, especially.

EXAMINING MARRIAGES TO RELATIVES ON WOMEN WHO GAVE BIRTH IN THE HOSPITALS IN THE CITY CENTRE OF ELAZIG

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In the research on women who gave birth to find out the frequency of marriages to relatives that was conducted in the hospitals in the Centrum of Elazığ, out of 1047 women, who gave birth between 1st February and 25th March, 500 women- approximately half of the total number- was taken into account. 28.8% of the women, which is equal to 114 women, are married to their relatives and of these marriages 67.54% is the percentage of the marriages to close relatives. 27.6% of these women who are married to their close relatives are illiterate and 34.1% are primary school graduates. It was found out that the average of marriage age for women married to their relatives is 19.98+-3.72 and for men married to their relatives is 23.87+- 4.19, whereas it is 21.09+-4.06 for women and 25.74+-5.57 for men married to people apart from their relatives ($p>0.05$). Moreover, 6.2% of the ones that are married to the relatives are employed and this percentage extends to 93.8 for those that are not married to their relatives. When still-born cases of infants are considered, the percentage is 20.2 for the relative couples; however it is 0.8% for the other group of couples. Furthermore, at their last childbirth, the frequency of the cases of the infants' death at their early ages is 3.5% for the couples married to their relatives whereas it is 0.8% for the others ($p>0.05$). However, it was established that there is no logical relation between having a miscarriage, a premature child or twins and marriages in relatives ($p>0.05$).

To sum up, because of the fact that marriages in relatives' being widespread in Elazığ is still a considerable problem, youngsters at the age of marriage and their parents should be educated and serviced with fundamental health services about the subjects like the inconveniences of marriages in relatives and the vitality of genetic consultations.

Key words: Relatives, marriage

VIEWS AND PRACTICE ON FAMILY PLANNING AMONG MALES IN SAMSUN PROVINCE – TURKEY (*)

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In order to determine men's views on contraception and family planning practice, a study was conducted in 1999 in Samsun, Turkey. To reach this aim, a cross-sectional research was planned and 1342 men (1077 ever-married, 265 single) were interviewed.

Of the ever-married men, 79.9% reported that they know at least one modern method where 55.1% knew at least one traditional method. These figures were 90.6% and 54.0%, respectively for singles. The most known three methods were IUD (66.7%), pill (60.2%), and condom (56.2%), followed by withdrawal (52.8%) among ever-married men. This order was slightly different: pill (83.0%), condom (81.1%), IUD (76.6%), and withdrawal (44.5%) among singles. The most frequent method used among ever-married men was withdrawal rate with a rate of 18.2%. Of the single men, 14.3% were using withdrawal. These findings are in concordance with the findings of the 1998 Turkish Demographic and Health Survey.

CANDIDA INFECTIONS IN PREGNANT WOMEN

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Candida infections are the second most common gynecological infection and moreover raise in pregnancy due to some physiologically changes in vulvovaginal tractus. Educational, economical, social, and hygienic status of pregnant, conditions of hot and moist climate also affect the rate of *Candida* infections.

The aim of this study was to determine the rate of *Candida* infections in pregnant, live in centrum of İzmir, in hot and moist season and also to investigate the factors that can affect the rate of *Candida* infections such as age, social, economical and occupational status, pregnancy and delivery characteristics and using drugs in pregnancy. 130 pregnant woman who admitted to "SSK Ege Doğum Evi" for delivery between June 30 and september 1, 1998. The pregnant who had chronic diseases such as diabetes mellitus, were treated for vaginal candidiasis in prenatal period, and whose delivery were started actively by damaged of integrity of pouche and bleeding, were excluded from the study. After demographic characteristics of pregnant were recorded by mutual interview, oral, rectal, vaginal, and nipple cultures for *Candida* were taken before using disinfectants and inserting of speculum.

There were 7.7 %, 6.9 % and 2.3 % fungal grown in oral, rektal and nipple cultures of pregnant respectively. However this positivity was risen to 46.2 % in vaginal cultures. *Candida albicans* was the most common pathogen in all cultures. In total there were 53.8 % fungal cultures positivity in pregnant woman. Although vaginal *Candidiasis* was more common in pregnant woman who had vaginal discharge, pruritis, used antibiotics, applied vaginal washing, and were older 25 years and whose economical status were poor, only using antibiotics in pregnancy and applying vaginal washing were independent risk factors for culture positivity in vagina in multivariate analysis.

In conclusion, because *Candida* infections of pregnant who give birth to a child by vaginally, are the risk for babies, the pregnant should be evaluated for candidiasis especially in prepartal periods for this reason and health for reproduction.

FAMILY PLANNING STUDIES FOR THE SIX MONTHS IN DR. MEHMET INAN MCHFP CENTER ,İÇEL

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***Head of City Health

İçel province has gets rapidly migration. Rate of increase population is high ratio in the poor neighbourhood on the our kinds of a city. MCHFP center family planning server were gets this region of city.

In Dr. Mehmet Inan MCHFP Center works one obstetrician, one paediatrician, there general practitioner, one dentist, 26 midwives, 5 nurses and 3 maid. This center serves paediatrics polyclinic studies, family planning studies, dentist polyclinic, intrauterin copper contraceptive courses education and laboratory.

In Dr. Mehmet Inan MCHFP Center perform modern methods as, intrauterin copper contraceptive, condom, enjectable, contraception and oral contraceptive 6899 persons get family planning polyclinic serves from January to june 2000 and 6164 persons gets counselling. 1367 (19.7%) persons, were performed intrauterin copper contraceptive, 495 persons gets new applies. 76 persons (1.1%) were performed enjectabl contraceptive .Also, 354 persons of old applies were performed oral contraceptive, 1086 (15%) were performed enjectabl contraceptive 61 persons were performed abortions.

Dr. Mehmet Inan MCHFP Center serves can be changes according to traditions and months. Now, intrauterin copper contraceptive and condom methods were performed too much in our center.

Some Features and Knowledge About Menopause of the Women Between 40 – 59 Ages In Yunus Emre Health Center Area

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Objectives : Menopause is a critical period in women's life and all women should receive health services to prevent osteoporosis and other health problems related with menopause and to increase life quality.

Method : A cross-sectional study was carried out on 331 women who were living in Ankara Yunus Emre Health Center Area during August 2000.

Results : The mean age of women was 49.3 (SD = 6.2). The mean menarche age was 14.22 (SD = 1.6) the mean menopause age was 45.9 (SD = 4.7). 47.1% of women have graduated from primary school. 87.6 % of the women knew the definition of menopause. 92.7% of them knew the symptoms of menopause. They were not found to change with the educational level but related with the age. Flashing was the most known symptom of the menopause. 46.4 % of them said that it was necessary to visit a doctor but only 53.5 % of them did so. Only 42.6% the women who were irregularly menstruating; have visited a doctor and took medical care. The rates of knowing the laboratory examinations and the necessity of doctor visits were found to increase with the educational level of the women.

Conclusions : Educational level was found to be important to receive health service during menopause.

DETERMINANTS OF WITHDRAWAL USE IN TURKEY

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Objectives: There has been a decline in Total Fertility Rates over years in Turkey from 4.3 (1978) to 2.6 (1998). This has come about as a result of relatively high use of both efficient and traditional methods, predominantly withdrawal. The main objective of this study was to determine the values and beliefs of men and women on use of withdrawal as a contraceptive method.

Methodology: 21 focus group discussions and 9 in depth interviews were used for data collection. Selection criteria of participants were region, gender, age, marital status, and language. All interviews were audio recorded and transcribed.

Ethnograph® was used for data analysis. **Findings:** Almost all participants stated use of withdrawal at least once in their lives. Its knowledge is almost "inherent," considered a "natural" method, with one of the names given to it being "our own method." The most common adjectives used for withdrawal were clean and healthy. Side effects of medical contraceptives seem to be a main reason that people switch back and forth between withdrawal and medical contraceptives. **Results:** The most important result is that withdrawal plays a major role in reproductive lives of couples. It is there in different times of life, in between medical contraceptives, in combination with other medical and/or traditional methods. With values attributed to it, it is something more than a contraceptive, making women feel valued, cared for and respected by their husbands.

This research was funded by the World Health Organization, Human Reproduction Programme.

EVALUATION OF FERTILITY AND USING FAMILY PLANNING METHODS IN ÇANKIRI PROVINCE

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Purpose: This study had been carried out to evaluate fertility rates and use of family planning methods of women aged between 15 and 49 who had been living in Çankırı province.

Materials and Methods: All women living in Çankırı ages between 15 and 49 had been taken into study, a questionnaire consisting 15 questions had been applied, and the data was evaluated by using computer.

Results: The reach to the study group and taken answer ratio was 82 %. Mean parity was 3.6, mean childbirth was 2.99. Mean parity was higher in rural areas and lower in urban areas. The ratio of using contraception in whole province was 82 %. The most used method was withdrawal (38.3 %). Total effective method use ratio was 59.5 %. Intra uterine device and condom were most used effective methods. Because of husband disapproval and religious beliefs 4.8 % of women do not use any method.

Conclusion: Using effective contraceptive method was higher than a study that was conducted in the same region before and Turkish national rates.

EVALUATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING OF THE HEALTH PERSONNEL WORKING IN KAYSERİ HOSPITALS

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Purpose: This study had been carried out to evaluate the knowledge and behavior about family planning of nurses, midwives and health technicians working in Erciyes University and Kayseri state hospitals

Materials and Methods: All women personnel working in each hospitals were taken into the study. A questionnaire contained 31 questions had been applied. Data were analysed by using Epi Info 6.0 program on computer.

Results: Mean age of research group was 27.7, mean duration of working was 7.9 years. Nurses was 73.7 %, health technicians was 13.4 % and midwives was 12.9 % of research group; 36.6 % of them was single, 62.4 % married and 1.0 % widowed.

Unexpected pregnancy ratio in research group was 22.6 %. Using contraception ratio was 77.3 %. The most used contraception methods were intrauterin devices (44.3 %) and condom (25.3 %). Using traditional methods ratio was 13.4 %. The reasons of not use contraception were desire for pregnancy and being pregnant. The effectiveness of methods were wellknown for pills, surgical sterilization and intrauterin device. The side effects of methods was wellknown for intrauterin devices, pills and withdrawal.

Conclusion: Using effective contraceptive method was higher in health personnel than population. But the unexpected pregnancy ratio and using traditional method ratio shows that health personnel needs education about family planning methods.

The Factors of on the Continuity of DMPA Use in The Family Planning Units in Umraniye

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**Marmara University, Department of Public Health*

Objectives: In this study were examined the demographical and fertility characteristics, and family planning experience, along with the factors influencing these variables who have used DMPA.

Material-Methods: The study was included 354 women who have started using DMPA at the family planning units of two different primary care centres in Ümraniye/Istanbul between January 1997-July 1998 and results of a one year follow-up period were reviewed.

Results: Among the women who started using DMPA, 57.1% were under 30 years-old, 63.6% were primary school graduates, 45.5 % had 3 or more living children and 49.4% had had at least one abortion. The rate of these variables were similar between the two units.

The rate of continuation was 13.8% for this method at the end of one year.

The characteristics that are thought to be effective on continued use of the method and follow-up data are evaluated in this study with regard to the time variable. Two factors were found to be effective on adherence to the method; menstrual irregularities and complaints which are believed to be associated with this method. Menstrual bleeding at any one follow-up compared to bleeding at all follow-up examinations was associated with quitting the use of DMPA in %11,6, and having no complaints at any follow-up resulted in 45.6% discontinuation compared to complaint at a follow-up. Also who were informed by the members of the Family Planning Society at the first time resulted in 60.2% discontinuation.

Conclusion: It is concluded that the permanence of menstrual irregularities and the complaints thought to be associated with DMPA use may be diminished by increasing the number of contacts with the medical staff. This would be expected to decrease non-compliance and drop-outs due to adverse affects of the agent. This can be achieved by the systematical follow-up and efficient and high quality counselling by medical staff who are punctual concerning the appointments.

WILLOWS FOUNDATION-COMMUNITY BASED REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES PROJECT

Türkiz Gökgöl, PhD, President

Şadiye Çetintaş, Md. Doctor, Medical Coordinator

Yörük Kurtaran, General Coordinator

OBJECTIVE

To provide reproductive health and rights education and referral services to:

2 million women within the reproductive age range, these women's spouses, their adolescent children and to women over the age of 49 in the same household living in pre-urban and migrated areas of 22 cities throughout Turkey.

METHOD

Services are carried out through home visits and conducted by field workers selected from local communities that receive training. Clients are offered the contraceptive of their choice for a certain trial period during which efforts are made to guide them towards being regular users. Each field worker is responsible for 1000 married women. A computer program that holds the reproductive and health institution utilisation behaviours of the target population guides the monitoring. Connections are established with private and public health service providing institutions to ensure that each referral to a health service institution is fulfilled and the services received are of high quality as measured by client satisfaction.

RESULT

Currently, the project has started in 10 cities throughout Turkey. As none of the project areas fulfilled the 18 months, we are unable to provide any data.

CONCLUSION

In the coming 4 years, the project will be issued in other regions and cities.

SECTION 3
DEMOGRAPHY AND HEALTH SOCIOLOGY

Focus group study to determine the criteria for the selection of community health volunteers who have participated in safemotherhood program being conducted in the villages of Polath county.

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Objective: The aim was to determine the selection criteria of the community health volunteers who will provide services related to reproductive health, adolescent health and other basic health concepts in the villages of Polath county.

Methods: In 8 villages of Polath county, 19 focus group studies were conducted between 19.2.1997 and 5.5.1997. The question; "What should be the properties of a community health volunteer?" was directed to the participants.

Results: The participants said that community health volunteers should be peers, enterprising, reliable, confidential, influential, sincere, respected, merry and talkative. They should have an educational level of at least secondary school, have good relations with every villager and have patience. Man and woman volunteers should be choosen for man and woman villagers, respectively. Married volunteers with children and bachelor volunteers should serve married villagers and bachelors, respectively. The volunteers should be living in the village. It was said that for the married woman community health volunteer candidates, their husbands' consent should be required. They should use the local language efficiently. Man who served as a sanitary personnel during his military service, could be a good candidate.

Conclusion: There should be selection criteria for community health volunteers. These unique criteria should be derived from community itself.

Estimation of the Number of Births and Deaths in Some Villages in Polath District, Ankara by Capture-Recapture Method

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The number of births and deaths have been estimated by using capture-recapture method where independent data sources are utilised in some villages selected in rural areas of Polath District between May-October 1999. The data sources used were the registry kept by the community health volunteers serving within "Safe Motherhood" project in Polath District, the registry of the health services and those of the mukhtars' office. Simple form of capture-recapture method have been utilised. The number of births according to the registry of health services is 17 This number is found as 10 in the community health volunteers' registry forms. The estimated number of births by using capture-recapture method is changed between 65 ± 31 and 32 ± 18 . The number of deaths according to the registry of mukhtars' is 24. This number is found as 21 in the community health volunteers' registry forms. The estimated number of deaths by using capture-recapture method is changed between 109 ± 101 and 27 ± 1 . There are some limitations of the capture-recapture method, discussed in detail in the study.

Key words: Capture-recapture method, births, deaths surveillance

CHANGES OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH INDICATORS BETWEEN 1985-1998 IN KAYSERİ HEALTH GROUP AREA

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Purpose: This study was carried out to determine the changes of demographic and health indicators between 1985 and 1998 in Kayseri,

Materials and Methods: The study was performed in a region which was determined for giving public health education to medical students. The region was including urban and rural areas and the population of the region was 107172 in 1985 and 119405 in 1988. Two studies were performed in this region, one of them was in 1985 and the other was in 1988. In these studies, 2784 household in 1985 and 3000 household in 1998 were sampled randomly. A similar questionnaire was applied to the parents in both studies

Results: The percentage of households which access to safe water increase from 83.1% to 97.7% and households which access to adequate sanitation increase from 6.7% to 39.0% between 1985 and 1998. The percentages of the families having television, radio, refrigerator and telephone increase from 86.8% to 97.2%, from 80.6% to 88.3%, from 80.4% to 96.5% and 7.1% to 82.6% respectively. It was determined that crude birth rate have decreased from 25.4 to 18.3 per thousand, crude death rate have increased from 6.8 to 8.5 per thousand, infant mortality rate have decreased from 86.4 to 34.5 per thousand.

Conclusion: It was determined that the factors affecting health status improved but some indicators such as infant mortality rate was still high in the region.

QUALITY OF LIFE OF NURSES AND MIDWIVES AND RELATED SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS

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OBJECTIVES: The purposes of this study were: to draw population based quality of life scores; and investigate relationships between quality of life and socioeconomic factors of the nurse's and midwife's.

METHODS: The target study population was all of the nurses and midwives (n=536) working in various health facilities of Manisa . 64.7% of them has been reached and accepted to fill the questionnaires. The research was performed in 1999. Data were collected by using a Socioeconomic and 27 item World Health Organization Quality Of Life -Bref (WHOQOL-BREF) Questionnaire. WHOQOL-Bref gives four domain scores, including: Physics, Psychological, Social and Environmental domains and two separate scores of General Health and General Quality of life. Data were analyzed by using Student t test, One-Way Anova, Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal Wallis variance analysis.

FINDINGS: Mean scores of domains were as follows; Physics 69, Psychological 66, Social 67, Environmental 58 and Environmental Tr 59. Quality of life and, General Health (perceived health) scores were 3.16 and 3.52 respectively. Some variables including: higher education level; urban residency until 12 years of age; to be a daily newspaper reader; to be married; ; higher job satisfaction; higher job status and responsibilities in the work-site; close relationships with their seniors; sharing house-work with spouse and moderate alcohol consumption of spouse has shown positive associations with most of the domain scores.

RESULTS: High socio-economic status has a strong association with the quality of life scores even among the health professionals. WHOQOL-Bref TR can be offered to be used at the population level too.

Key Words: Nursing, Midwifery, socioeconomic status, Quality of life

CHILDHOOD MORTALITY AND INFANT MORTALITY DIFFERENTIALS IN MANISA, TURKEY.

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Objectives: The infant mortality level is widely used as an indicator of general health and socio-economic status of the population. The purpose of this study was to demonstrate the infant and child mortality levels and mortality differentials according to some basic indicators in Manisa.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study carried out in 2625 live births of 1728 ever-married women, living in 1693 households in Manisa city center. The study is a part of Manisa Demographic and Health Survey conducted between October 1999 and February 2000. Data were collected by face to face interviews using a modified form of the 1998 Turkish Demographic and Health Survey Questionnaire. The death rates of preceding five-year intervals were calculated by Kaplan-Meier Product Limit Method. The Logrank Test were used to compare survival curves of preceding intervals and sub-categories of some indicators including age, gender, residence, education, prenatal care etc.

Results: The infant, Neonatal and Postneonatal mortality rates were 24, 14 and 10 per-thousand respectively in the five years preceding the survey. Under-five mortality rate was 33, and child mortality rate was 9 per-thousand. Having an aged and low educated mother; living in a sub-urban area; receiving insufficient prenatal care; being in a higher birth rank; being in a low socio-economic class and to be an offspring of a consanguineous marriage were found to have associations with infant mortality.

Conclusion: Though the infant and child mortality figures are quite well, the known mortality differentials are still existing in Manisa. More attention should be paid to the deprived population living in the sub-urban part of the city.

Key words: Infant mortality, under five mortality, socio-economic factors. sub-urban.

ARE QUALITY OF LIFE SCORES SENSITIVE TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENTIALS IN THE NORMAL WOMEN POPULATION?

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Objectives: Quality of Life scores are recently being used as public health measures. The aim of this study was to assess the socio-economic variations in reproductive aged women by using the World Health Organization Quality of Life Questionnaire Short Form (WHOQOL-Bref).

Methods: This study is a population based cross-sectional study which is a part of Manisa Demographic and Health Survey conducted between October 1999 and February 2000. Data were collected from 1690 households and interviews were carried out among 1641 married women of reproductive age. The data were collected by face to face interviews made by research assistants of C.B.U.F.M. Public Health Department and medical faculty students. WHOQOL-Bref were used as a tool of quality of life measure. This instrument gives four domain scores namely: physical, psychological, social and environmental domains and a general quality of life and general health (perceived health) scores. These scores were used as dependent variables in the study. Univariate analysis and multiple regression analysis were used in the statistical evaluation.

Results: All of the domain scores were positively related with the social insurance and the domain scores are higher in the upper social classes compared with the lower classes. Compared with the older women, the young women gave higher domain scores except environmental domain score. The women who had experienced any health problem in the preceding one month gave decreased general health and physical domain scores. The women belonging to a higher social class; working in a job; who had smaller number of children and who have experienced smaller induced abortions have given higher general quality of life scores.

Conclusion: WHOQOL scores could successfully differentiate the advantaged and the disadvantaged population. So the results of this kind of instruments can be used as a public health measure in the cross-sectional and intervention studies.

Key words: Quality of Life, WHOQOL, women, socio-economic status.

MANISA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 1999, TURKEY.

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Objectives: A newly established Celal Bayar University Faculty of Medicine (CBUFM) Public Health Department has conducted Manisa Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) in order to define the baseline demographic and health status of Manisa.

Methods: Manisa DHS has been conducted between October 1999 and February 2000. Data were collected from 1690 households and interviews were carried out among 1728 ever-married women of reproductive age. Infant mortality rate was the reference rate of sample size calculations. Systematic and Cluster sampling methods were used. The women were asked to complete the modified form of the 1998 Turkish Demographic and Health Survey questionnaire. The data were collected by face to face interviews made by research assistants of CBUFM Public Health Department and medical faculty students.

Results: The median age and size of the household population was 23 and 4.85 respectively. Illiteracy ratio was 5.0 % for all and 15.5 for women. Almost 100 % of the houses were included in the water-pipe network and sewerage drainage system. 95 % of the women were currently married or in a union and 17 % was working outside home. Total fertility rate was 2.2. Gross Fertility Rate and Crude Birth Rate were 70.9 % and 21.8 per-thousand respectively. Among 1641 women 45.5 % were currently using modern contraceptive methods while 26.0 % were using a traditional method. Ideal number of children was 2.1 and 17 % of the births had birth spacing shorter than 24 months with preceding birth. The infant and under-five mortality rates were 24 and 33 per-thousand respectively. Induced abortions were 12.1 per 100 pregnancies. 9.2 of the women did not receive any prenatal care. The percentages of the place of delivery were 83% in health facilities and 17% at home.

Conclusion: Inequalities in the determinants of health are still present between urban and sub-urban settlements of Manisa. More attention should be paid to sub-urban areas.

Key words: Demographic and Health Survey, Baseline survey, Infant mortality, Fertility, Family Planning, Abortions.

SMOKING FREQUENCY DIFFERENTIALS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS IN MANISA, TURKEY

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Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence of the smoking and its relations with some socio-demographic factors of the women and their husbands living in Manisa city centre.

Methods: This study is a population based cross-sectional study which is a part of Manisa Demographic and Health Survey conducted between October 1999 and February 2000. Data were collected from 1690 households and interviews were carried out among 1728 ever-married women and their husbands. The data were collected via face to face interviews made by research assistants of C.B.U.F.M. Public Health Department and medical faculty students. Odds ratios and Logistic Regression tests were used in univariate and multivariate analysis respectively.

Results: 31.8 % of the women and 70.7 % of their husbands were smoked at least a cigarette a day during 6 months time or longer in their lifetime. Smoking among women was increasing with higher levels of education; residency in an urban settlement until 12 years of age; belonging to a higher socioeconomic class; working and married or living with a smoking man. Conversely rural originated low socio-economic class husbands, who has a crowded family and whose wife was a house-wife and was not smoking were found to smoke more than the others.

Conclusion: Smoking is seriously affected by socio-economic status. The women in a higher economic class and the men belonging to a lower socio-economic status smoke more than others.

Key words: Smoking, women, socio-economic status.

ASSESSMENT OF PERCEIVED HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG MALES AND FEMALES OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE

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Perceived health depends generally on assessment of individuals self-health conditions and in determining health level of the population it is an easy way of measuring the health. With this study, the objective was to evaluate the perceived health conditions of males and females over 15 years of age and to study the factors effecting them.

Of 10,005 individuals who were 15 years of ages or older and who have resided in the community of town of Çivril, Denizli, 370 individuals were selected according to the age groups by using the stratified sampling technique. The inputs of the cross-sectional and complementary type study were collected by meansm of survey method and evaluated by using SPSS 6,0 and EPI –Info 5,0 programs.

Of the individuals, 34,1 % perceived their health well and 15,9 % perceived their health negatively. It was determined that, in the perceived health condition according to sexuality women perceived their health condition worse ($p < 0.001$), individuals perceived health conditions worsened with the increase in age ($p < 0.001$), and perceived health condition was effected by the following factors; marital status, education, occupation, type of residence and income status, and also it was found that they were statistically significant ($p < 0.001$). Those individual who had complaints during study, who had experienced 5 or more complaints within the last five days, who had chronic disease, who used medication within the last 30 days, who spent their days at home and who had Brief Disability, perceived their health conditions negatively.

Consequently, various socio-demographic variations, health complaints and problems are effecting individuals perceived health conditions. Perceived health was evaluated as a sound indication, because it was consisting of various dimensions of health, and also because its readily applicability to a population or a group that the information related to its health level was requested. It is also frequently used to measure the quality of service in the field and clinics

Experiences and Perceptions of Female College Students About Violence Against Women

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Objectives: To identify the prevalence of verbal, physical and sexual violence and sexual harrasment experiences of female college students and their perceptions about violence against women.

Methods : A cross sectional survey study was carried out on 302 female students who were staying at Evim I and II dormitories of Hacettepe University Central Campus during May 2000.

Results : The mean age of participants was 21.7 (SD=1.9). While 36.4 % of all students reported to have been verbally abused, 20.6% indicated that they had been subject to some form of physical abuse, and 2.5% to sexual abuse within their families. 14.2% of participants indicated to have been abused verbally by their boyfriends/fiancees, while this ratio was 6.2% for physical abuse and 0.9% for sexual abuse. Overall, 34.9% of all students have indicated that they had been victims of sexual harrasment at least once in their lives. The act of a male, saying dirty words to a female in the street was not perceived as a form of violence by 19.8% of students, but was rather termed as an “impudent” act. The rates of verbal and/or physical abuse within the family was found to decrease proportionally with the educational level of the mother ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Overall, one in every 3 students had been subject to some form of violence within their families, by their boyfriends/fiancees or in the society. The actual rates could be expected to be higher because only very severe forms of violence (such as beating, murder or rape) are regarded as “violence against women” and less severe forms tend to be neglected.

Behavioural Charectersitics of Mothers about Vaccination

Güldalı AYBAS, Ruhi Selçuk TABAK

OBJECTIVE

According to the targets 4 and 8 of 21 Health For All Targets For The 21st Century, a healthy start in life and reducing communicable diseases are among the main challenges of health services. In order to ensure a healthy start in life for all newborn, infants and schoolchildren eradication, elimination and the control of the infectious diseases are the basic activities. Therefore, immunization, that is to say vaccination for certain infectious diseases is crucial. Vaccination levels of children mainly depend on the behavioural characteristics of the mothers. According to the basic approach, namely 'cognitive consistency', the sufficient knowledge of mothers about the importance of the vaccines and the seriousness of the infectious diseases is expected to yield in positive attitude as well as in true action. A behaviour that lacks this consistency is not only unreliable but also unstable. The very first objective of this study was to define the behaviours of the mothers in this aspect.

METHODS

This cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out in the two Health Units in Ankara. Totally 70 mothers who brought their children for vaccination were interviewed by using a questionnaire that includes specific questions about the knowledge, attitude and behaviours of mothers related to infectious diseases and vaccination.

RESULTS

Even though the mothers showed different knowledge levels for the 6 different infectious diseases, an important portion of the mothers (53.8 %) did not know how these diseases are transmitted. Beside this, 55 % of the mothers did not give complete information about the vaccines that they have their children vaccinated with.

CONCLUSION

This study clearly showed that the mothers have their children vaccinated casually. Their vaccination behaviour generally stems from motivation of protection. The basic health behaviour models such as cognitive consistency, health belief model, reasoned action model which explains the quality of the health behaviour do not seem to have effect in their behaviours.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN SOCIAL WORKS AND THE PLACE OF SOCIAL WORKS IN PUBLIC HEALTH WORKING

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OBJECTIVES: 1-To emphasize the importance of non-governmental organizations in the course of public health working, 2-To improve the education of women and the applications of birth control which are especially insufficient in the rural areas of our country and to help to grow up healthy and modern women in accordance with the objectives of WHO which as;
a)"The Improvement of Human Resources for Health Services",
b)"Youth's Health" and,
c)"Beginning a Healthy Life".

METHOD:In coordination with the mayors and the governors of the districts the girls who were successful and willing to complete their education were determined in the region where the education for girls were inadequate and the socio-economical conditions were low.(after having completed the pilot project).The sponsor has been found and for the school year 2000-2001,annual scholarships which amounted to TL 100 million per student,station and clothing were supplied for 5466 girls in the second stage of their primary education in 27 provinces and their districts.

RESULTS:Under the objective of this project to help to improve public health,the families which were willing to make of this project got involved in birth control programme by applying modern contraceptives methods and received their certificates.In accordance with the protocol signed with the ministry of health,the girls will take public health training in between their first and second years of secondary school education and will enlighten their neighborhood.They will be able to complete their secondary education with the help of the girls scholarships supplied.

CONCLUSION:With the support of scholarships, stationary and clothing supplied,our young girls will be able to continue their education without burdening their families.Moreover, they will eventually be able to shape their own identities through the help of public health training during summer by reading and interpreting the books sent to them,by involve in cultural visits to other cities and by having a profession in the future.

EVALUATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF KÜÇÜKÇEKMECE HEALTH DISTRICT - ISTANBUL (1985-1999)

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The objective of the present study is to evaluate the demographic data obtained from the following-up records of people living in the suburb area, Küçükçekmece Health District. All annual reports including population, birth, death, infant, mortality, education etc. of the district between 1985 and 1999 are re-examined and obtained results are compared with the national data.

The age structure of the district shows good agreement with the national data. The majority of the educational level was below secondary school education (1990, 80.5%; 1995, 82.3% and 1999, 80%). As the household size was 4.85 in 1985, this value increased to 5.3 in the last decade due to high immigration to the district. The national data of the rate of delivery in hospitals is 33.7 in 1990 and 40.1 in 1998, this value in the research district is found as 72.1 in 1990 and 82.8 in 1999. Mortality rates in childhood also show remarkable trend to decrease between 1985 and 1999 (45.2 in 1985, 17.5 in 1990 and 15.1 in 1999). In spite of high immigration rate, the positive deviation of demographic data evaluated from the national values is arising from the effective study of counselling service given by the primary health centers in the district.

BLOOD OF MENSTRUATION :HOW IT IS PERCEIVED BY WOMEN

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OBJECTIVES : Blood is a potent image for a number of things, social, physical and psychological (1)The objective of this study was to learn about the ideas of women on menstrual bleeding

METHODS : This qualitative research was conducted in two neighborhoods (namely Adem Yavuz and Dudullu) in Ümraniye, one of the densely populated districts in İstanbul (population 649.000). Seven focus groups were held. The informal woman leaders helped the researchers to bring together the participants of the study. The participants of the study were 15-49 age group married women. The women were either illiterate, literate or elementary school graduates and they were all housewives. The sessions were held at a house that the participant women chose. The participant women were very willing to participate in the study but they did not want to give their names. For this reason the researchers allowed them to use any nick name or other name as they liked. The sessions lasted between 45-60 minutes. At the end of each session the participants were given training on "menstrual bleeding" and their questions were replied.

RESULTS : Majority of the women thought that the blood that came during menstruation was "dirty" blood. If this "dirty" blood was not lost every month regularly or if "it was kept inside" the body would not function well. "When you bleed every month, your blood is renewed", "Clean blood is fresh red ; however menstrual blood is dark and thick having particulate matter in it and it smells bad "

The common disturbances a woman can have if she could not bleed every month were "irritability, insomnia, flush, headache, dizziness, stomach pain, chest pain, backpain, gaining weight and depression "

"The men's body functions differently, they don't have to lose blood every month in order not to have these disturbances" was another common idea.

The women generally favored a family planning method which would not cause amenorrhoea, for the above-mentioned reasons.

Some of their traditional methods to inhibit excessive blood flow during menstruation was "honey mixt with fried butter", "sugar/honey boiled together and drank hot" ; "to sit on a hot pot or hot brick etc."

Women generally believed that menstruation was a sensitive period for a woman, and she has to take care of herself during menstruation. For example she had to drink hot liquids and she must keep her feet warm.

CONCLUSION : "Losing blood through menstruation is generally believed as a way to relieve women ; however when bleeding is too much it is bad for the women's health. Women must be careful not to contaminate others with the dirty blood of menstruation " were the most common feelings about blood during menstruation among the participant women.

SECTION 4

HEALTH SERVICES

Launching Health Consumption and Developing Health service in China

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Objectives:Public health acttes as a important function:Guide human and social group at exact health consumption.In china(1998) average of individual clinic expense is 68.8 RMB and hospitalization's is 2956 RMB.However,personal health expenditure shares 3.66%--3.71% total of living expense.The contradiction must be handled by government via national revenue and agenda on health education,investing public health.

Methods:We retrospective study for 5 years(1992---1997) and compared government investment for public health to communicable diseases mortality in HeBei China.

Results:They are included in the following table:

| Year | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| General population(10000) | 600.48 | 611.46 | 620.52 | 629.19 | 643.99 | 653.97 |
| national revenue (1000) | 2032620 | 2629840 | 3291950 | 3865520 | 4751790 | 6020240 |
| communicable disease(1/100000) | 1.55 | 1.24 | 0.79 | 0.57 | 0.36 | 0.11 |

During in 1992 and 1997,We notice ascending budget and descending mortality (negative correlation), in additional, Individual health changes at behavior, consciousness, knowledge .

Conclusions:Government should lunch health consumption:preventing water--borne,food--borne,surveying special masses diseases at the older people, women and children in public health.Intensive health education to communal members, as possible as exclude tobacco, alcohol and drugs.Certainly, state, enterprise and family themselves spontaneous collaborate underlie to health consumption and service.

Satisfaction study of patients and their relatives visiting Adult Hospital of Hacettepe University School of Medicine

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Objective: The aim was to determine the degree of satisfaction of the patients and their relatives visiting Adult Hospital of Hacettepe University School of Medicine.

Methods: The study was a descriptive study conducted during the first week of June 1998. Using face to face interview technique, questionnaires were applied to mainly the patients and their relatives. There were 626 participants at the out-patient polyclinics and 527 participants at the in-patient services.

Results: The degree of satisfaction was 76.0% for the participants at the out-patient polyclinics and 79.1% for the participants at the inpatient services. 87.7% of the participants at the out-patient polyclinics and 86.7% of the participants at the in-patient services said that they will prefer to visit this hospital again in the future. 84.3% of the participants at the out-patient polyclinics and 85.2% of the participants at the in-patient services stated that they will recommend this hospital to others. For participants at the out-patient polyclinics the leading reasons of satisfaction and dissatisfaction were "diagnostic and therapeutic services" and "administrative procedures", respectively. For the participants at the in-patient services, the leading reasons of satisfaction and dissatisfaction were "the medical doctors" and "cleanliness", respectively.

Conclusion: Most of the participants were satisfied with Hacettepe Adult Hospital. Patient satisfaction surveys should be a part of routine services of this hospital.

Satisfaction study of patients and their relatives visiting İhsan Doğramacı Children's Hospital of Hacettepe University School of Medicine.

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Objective: The aim was to determine the degree of satisfaction of the patients and their relatives visiting İhsan Doğramacı Children's Hospital of Hacettepe University School of Medicine.

Methods: The study was a descriptive study conducted during the first week of June 1998. Using face to face interview technique, questionnaires were applied to the patients and mainly to their relatives. There were 297 participants at the out-patient polyclinics and 130 participants at the in-patient services.

Results: The degree of satisfaction was 72.7% for the participants at the out-patient polyclinics and 76.2% for the participants at the in-patient services. 83.2% of the participants at the out-patient polyclinics and 79.2% of the participants at the in-patient services said that they will prefer to visit this hospital again in the future. 81.1% of the participants at the out-patient polyclinics and 83.8% of the participants at the in-patient services stated that they will recommend this hospital to others. For both groups the leading reasons of satisfaction and dissatisfaction were "the medical doctors" and "the physical conditions of the hospital", respectively.

Conclusion: Majority of participants were satisfied with İhsan Doğramacı Children's Hospital. Patient satisfaction studies should be a part of hospital routine services to improve the serving capacity of the hospital continuously.

Satisfaction study of Ankara Emergency Aid and Rescue Services' Ambulance Users

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Objective: The aim was to determine the degree of satisfaction of the users of Ankara Emergency Aid and Rescue Services' ambulance system.

Methods: The study was conducted between 1.10.1995-30.9.1996. It's a descriptive study. Systematic sampling was done and 412 users were called in 4 days to three weeks time after they used the ambulance service. The patient or a witness of the scene was interviewed on phone. Calls from the citizens, health centers, private polyclinics were included in the study.

Results: 83.5% of the participants were satisfied and 6.6% of them were dissatisfied with the ambulance services. 8.5% of the participants evaluated the services as "not bad" and 1.5% of them stated that they had no idea. The participants, either satisfied or dissatisfied, stated their reasons of satisfaction and dissatisfaction. 158 participants stated a total of 172 reasons of satisfaction. 86.6% (149 reasons) of the satisfaction reasons were "quickness of the ambulances to arrive on site". 125 participants stated a total of 163 reasons of dissatisfaction. The leading reason of dissatisfaction was "lateness of the ambulance to arrive on site" (28.2%, 46 reasons).

Conclusion: The major factor to determine the user satisfaction from ambulance services seemed to be the response time of ambulances. Majority were satisfied with ambulance services.

An Example about the Adolescents' Health Problems Complaints and Utilization of Health Services: An Anatolian High School in Ankara

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Background: Adolescence is defined as being 10-19 years of age by World Health Organization. Adolescents whose health problems usually neglected by public and health organizers, utilize health services less than the other age groups.

Objectives: This research is performed to determine the health problems complaints and utilization of the health services of the Batikent Anatolian High School students in the last month.

Methods: Totally 300 students of secondary school phase-3 (180) and high school phase-1 (120) are attained and a questionnaire is applied under observation.

Results: 86.3 % of the students have a health complaint in the last month and the acute respiratory infections is the first of the complaints. Fatigue (32 %) and boredom (21.3 %) are in the first five of the complaints. Appealing to a health service is totally 44.7 % and the boys, appealed to a health service, are more than girls. ($p<0.05$). Developmental problems of adolescence (e.g. acnes, problems in reproductive organs...) are among the complaints of last six months. Furthermore totally 11 students have asthma, diabetes, heart disease and guatr.

Conclusion: Planning of health services for adolescents, who are a neglected age group, is needed. Models for health services for adolescents, which they demand, should be in their school and doctors, nurses, psychologists who are in young age group should present the health service.

Prevention programmes and migrants, a case study: influenza vaccination and compliance among migrant and native elderly in the Netherlands

Işık Kulu Glasgow, Marga Weide, Dinny de Bakker

Objectives: Influenza vaccination is an important means in decreasing mortality among elderly from complications of influenza. could be In the Netherlands, heart, diabetes, kidney patients, patients with respiratory diseases and with a decreased resistance system (such as AIDS patients), and all elderly above 65 years are each year invited by their GPs to receive an influenza vaccination. This vaccination is free-of-charge for these risk groups. Previous research showed that migrants make use of prevention programs less often than the native population. The objectives of the study are:

- 1.to find out the differences in the vaccination rates among migrant and native elderly,
- 2.to investigate the specific approaches directed to migrants by GP's in the organization of the vaccination campaign,
- 3.to find out the differences in reasons of not-vaccinated migrant and native elderly for non-compliance.

Methods:The research focuses on Turkish, Moroccan and Surinamese (three largest migrant groups in the Netherlands) and Dutch elderly. Data was collected in two stages:

i) 33 computerized GP-practices from neighbourhoods with a high concentration of migrants were selected and data related to vaccination status is collected (Computerized GP's make use of the so-called 'influenza-module' by which the risk-patients are selected and the vaccination status is registered). Participating GPs also completed a questionnaire.

ii) face-to-face interviews are conducted with maximum 20 not-vaccinated Turkish, Moroccan and Surinamese elderly respectively. In addition, 40 Dutch elderly are interviewed.

Results: Although vaccination-rates among the migrant elderly are not drastically different from that of the Dutch elderly (around 80%), Turkish elderly is least often vaccinated (74%). This is especially the case for 'healthy' elderly. Majority of the GP's do not have a special policy towards migrants in the organization and application of the influenza vaccination. Among the migrants 'practical' reasons play a role for non-compliance while Dutch elderly more often emphasize negative attitudes towards influenza vaccination.

Conclusion: By information programmes directed to 'healthy' migrant elderly and invitation in own-language vaccination rates could be further increased.

PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE PRACTICE IN THE URBAN AND RURAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTRES.

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General health of the population is a marker of the development level and economic status of the countries. If the preventive health care is given precedence in the primary health care system, the hospital patient load will decrease, the patients will get treatment quickly and consequently, the diseases and the patient numbers decrease in the population. For this reason, in our study, we aimed to evaluate the preventive health care services in the urban and rural primary health care centres, to determine the opinion of the practitioners on this subject working at these centres and to develop the suggestions to improve the preventive health care services.

We classified the health care centres in Samsun as urban type which they are in the city or in town (n:68) (A-1 and D-1) and rural type which they are in the village (n:60), in the period of December 1998 and March 1999. Then, 15 centres from each type were selected by the randomised sampling method. Preventive health care services in these centres were evaluated using 1998 work statistics of Samsun City Health Management. The opinion of the practitioners in these centres (n:79) about preventive health care was determined using a questionnaire by face to face method.

Sixty percent of the urban type health care centre and 73.3% of the rural type health care centre have settled in the Health Ministries buildings. Between the urban and rural type centres, type of the buildings didn't show the statistical significance ($\chi^2 = 0.150$, $P = 0.699$).

Practitioner, health technician, nurse, environmental health technician and midwife numbers, in the urban type health centres were higher than in the rural type health centres ($P < 0.05$).

Fifty four point seventeen percent of the practitioners believed that the licence education was not enough to practice in the primary level health care services. The practitioners were saying that they were faced to difficulties mostly (43.3%) about "health care centre management".

Preventive health care services were statistically similar in the urban and rural type centres ($P > 0.05$). Seventy three percent of the practitioners believed that the exam to select the practitioner who will be given specialisation education in medicine (TUS) effects the primary health care services badly in these centres.

In conclusion, the subject of the health management and preventive medicine should be taught as a main subject during the licence education, in the postgraduate education and in the education during the duties. The primary health care practitioners and the primary health care works should be encouraged with the economical and social advantages. The proportion of the gross national salaries to the health services and the selected amount of this proportion for the preventive medicine should be increased.

EFFICIENCY OF IODINATED SALT PROGRAMME

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Purpose: This study was carried out to assess the efficiency of five year long iodinated salt consumption programme in an endemic goiter area.

Materials and Methods: The study was performed in Hisarcık district of Kayseri. Control and intervention regions were formed by separating the district in two parts. In the intervention region all families were visited and parents and grand parents were educated for consumption of iodinated salt and iodinated salt delivered to each family sufficient for six months. Goiter prevalence for all students in each region was evaluated by thyroid palpation. In addition, 76 and 74 families from intervention and control regions were visited to determine the pattern of salt consumption and to evaluate the family members for goiter. Twelve months and five years later after the first intervention the state of salt consumption was asked and all students in both regions were evaluated for goiter again.

Results: In the intervention region, iodinated salt consumption was 19.8% before the intervention, it increased up to 72.8% one year later and decreased down to 54.4% five years later. In the control region, this rate was 25.7% at the beginning, it increased up to 37.9% one year later and 43.3% five years later. It was considered that goiter prevalence decreased down to 32.2% from 43.1% in intervention region and to 30.9% from 39.3% in control region.

Conclusion: While dramatical effect of education about the iodinated salt consumption in short time seems to be decreased in time. Effect of this intervention on goiter prevalence could not be shown but goiter prevalence in the district tends to decrease.

Job Satisfaction of Health Care Workers of Ankara Oncology Training Hospital

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Main purpose of the cross-sectional study has been to investigate the job satisfaction of the health care workers of Ankara Oncology Training Hospital.

The sample group (n=136) that represents the health care workers of the Hospital has been chosen with systematic sampling method through the employees list.

The Job Satisfaction Scale (JSS) that applied has been consisting of 60 items and 10 subscales. Scale has been translated into Turkish by Psychology Department of Ege University Faculty of Science and Literature and the validity and reliability of the Scale's Turkish translation has been examined.

Cronbach Alpha has been .83 for the subscales and .91 for the total score for Oncology study. General job satisfaction, its main components and interacting sociodemographic characteristics have been investigated. Findings have been pointed out low job satisfaction and high job dissatisfaction amongst the health care workers of the Hospital. For 9 of the 10 subscales and for general job satisfaction scale, standardized mean scores have been found less than half of the highest score could be taken.

With the conclusions the necessity of administrative and institutional interventions to increase job satisfaction and to prevent job dissatisfaction has been emphasized.

Key Words: Job Satisfaction, Health Care Workers

Evaluation of infant deaths at Doğankent Health-Education-Research-Area, Adana, Turkey in 1999

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Objectives: An important indicator of health; the infant mortality rate has been lowered to 37/1000 in Turkey, but it is still too high to be compared with developed countries. It was aimed to evaluate infant deaths in Doğankent Health-Education-Research-Area in 1999.

Methods: The mothers of 15 infants dead in Doğankent Health-Education-Research-Area in 1999 were face-to-face interviewed by the researcher doctor.

Results: The area, where 656 live births and an under-five-years-mortality-rate of 29.0/1000 had been observed in 1999, a total of 15 infants died in the same year with a male to female ratio of 12(80.0%) to 3(20.0%). Neonatal and post-neonatal mortality rates were calculated to be 10.7 and 12.2 per thousand, respectively. Deaths were reported to mostly occur among 0-28 days old infants (46.7%), in winter months (60.0%), due to preventable causes (60.0%) (like lung infections, dehydration, foreign body aspiration), in a hospital (53.3%), among children with low (40.0%) or very-low-birth-weight (13.3%) and born after a short interval between pregnancies and among infants with non-relative parents (53.3%). As a congenital anomaly, one infant (6.7%) with cleft-lip was observed.

Conclusions: It is necessary to emphasize basic health services for survival of infants dying due to preventable causes, in addition to the education and the increase of women's economic power.

Client Oriented Evaluation of Services at Two Reproductive Health Centers in Istanbul

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The condition of continuity and appropriateness of reproductive health services and so contraception is being focused on client and qualitated.

In this descriptive study, we aimed to evaluate these services from a as client point of view by using the two tools of Client-Oriented, Provider Efficient (COPE) which are client flow analysis chart and client interview form in two govermental reproductive health care centers in Istanbul. Clients who prefer Istanbul Medical Faculty's Woman and Child Health Center (ITF.KCS) enjoy a high level of education and have social insurance. The service content, total services time, total waiting period, family planning counselling services in ITF.KCS are more qualified than those delivered in Uskudar Woman and Child Health and Family Planning Center (U.ACSAP). Seventy nine percent of the applicants to U.ACSAP and all of applicants to ITF.KCS states that they would prefer the same provider again if they had the chance to choose. Applicants to both providers could only remember the temporary contraceptive methods.

Developing a more effective appointment system could decrease the waiting period. Health personnel working at the both centers should be educated about patient (client) rights, consultation and communication skills, variety of methods should be increased, providers should give consultation about all contraceptive methods.

As a result, COPE as a self-assessment system in evaluation and improvement of quality of services is an applicable method. But it should be kept in mind that the problems in the efficiency of reproductive health services depends on the international economic situation and national politics.

The evaluation of OPV Practices In National Immunization Days in Turkey

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Objective: To evaluate OPV practices including cold chain practices in second tour of. National Immunization Days 1999 according to OPV vaccination criteria which was circulated by Ministry of Health.

Method: The descriptive study was carried out in Kırkkonaklar Health Center Area in the days of 27, 29, 31 May 2000. Five vaccination teams implemented the health center's activities in National Immunization Days. Every team's vaccination activities observed by surveyor who had a checklist, which was prepared according to the OPV Immunization Guide (published by General Directorate of Primary Health Care - Ministry of Health). One vaccination team worked in the health center (inside team). The other four teams visited the target children for vaccination at their homes (outside teams).

Results: All teams have showed perfect awareness to keep the vaccines in the cold chain. In three days 589 children received second dose OPV. 18.7% of all were vaccinated in the health center. The outside teams have given over dose OPV to 45 children. The inside team implemented proper OPV dose and followed all vaccinated children whether they have spat the OPV. Two children received OPV again that they spat it in the health center. However the outside teams have followed 68.7%(326) of all vaccinated children. After giving OPV orally, 15.5%(52) of followed children spat the vaccine and 46.2%(24) of them vaccinated again.

Conclusion: One of the activities of the Poliomyelitis Eradication Program is to conduct National Immunization Days twice in a year. Most of the OPV vaccination activities were implemented in the field. Inappropriate field condition makes difficulties to health personnel in the implementation of the OPV. It may influence the cold chain, cooperation of the families, and performance of the health personnel. In the study the teams are successful on cold chain activities however they should be more careful the OPV dose and following the child after dropping the OPV whether he spit or not. Otherwise they will immunize fewer children than they vaccinate. Also they should not give over dose to children to prevent the loss of vaccine.

JOB SATISFACTION, NEEDS AND DEMANDS OF THE HEALTH PERSONNEL WORKING AT THE FIRST LEVEL

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Primary level institutions have major importance in health care delivery. Assessing this level service provider's current job satisfaction with their attitudes on their professional future has value in policy development.

This study was conducted through the further analysis of data belonging to 306 health personnel working at primary level facilities. Data have been drawn from the "Health Reforms-2 Surveys, Resource Management, Health Personnel Survey" undertaken by Strategy Mori within the context of Second Health Project in 1997. This survey was conducted through in-depth interviews, group discussions and face to face interviews.

39% of general practitioners, 21% of nurses, 26% of midwives and 16% of health officers who work at the primary level health facilities expressed professional dissatisfaction in working at the present health system ($p < 0.005$). Only 5-16% of providers were found to be optimistic in terms of financial satisfaction when they consider their professional career ($p = 0.2$). 66% of primary level health personnel indicated that change in health system would positively affect them.

The organisation of primary level health services should be reviewed and improved in Turkey, to facilitate accessibility of people who need them, by equitable resource distribution and improving quality of services through considering job satisfaction of providers.

The Evaluations of The Staff About Their Service in the Abidinpaşa Health Care Center Area

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Purposes: There are many troubles in the running of primary health care centers, especially in metropolitans. The aim of this study is to get the opinions and suggestions of the staff about problem solving.

Method: In this descriptive study, 119 people working in the health care center had been asked to answer a self-report questionnaire which was prepared with open-ended questions to be able to get subjective suggestions. The statistical data was obtained by using Epi-info 5.01 program.

Findings: In our research, the mean length of professional experience of the nurses was 11.59 ± 6.04 years of the group. 81.0 % of nurses were programmed for home visits. 92.4 % of them had been using household record cards. The monitoring pregnancy was reported as the most pleasant part of their work (94.5 %). 34.5 % was thinking that increasing health knowledge of public would help to increase the quality of the health service given in these centers.

Results: The field studies were found to be handled very successfully by the health care centers included in this study. 92.4 % of the people living in this area had recorded by a household card. The group was agreed that their service would be more successful in better conditions.

A COMPREHENSIVE LOOK at THE PRIMARY HEALTH SERVICES in EDİRNE THROUGH FIVE SPECIALTY THESIS

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Objectives : Evaluating and offering improvement proposals for Primary Health Care (PHC) services in Edirne via synthesizing specialty and master's degree (MPH) thesis conducted at our Public Health Department among 1996-99.

Materials-methods : Striking sides of those 5 thesis, focusing thinkings of PHC Units' physicians and other staff on the services and working life, their expectations-satisfactions and the situation of PHC services rendered at the PHC Units and at some outpatient departments of The State Provincial Hospital, have been processed.

Results : At 51 PHC Units, 105 physicians out of 637 staff have been employed. There has been not enough obedience to the Act Numbered 224. At the PHC Units which are in serious shortages of physical, equipment, manpower aspects, services cannot be provided at a desirable quality. Physicians are in lack of knowledge pertaining to their jobs and responsibilities, and in-service training is on demand while they believe that PHC Unit Services necessitate specialty education. So the other employee. The most important problems are un-wanted and un-fair job place deployments / assignments and salary failure.. Majority of the applicants to PHC Units are satisfied of the services. The more waiting time is shorter and being informed about their health problems, the more satisfaction is produced. Nevertheless, direct application to the Secondary Health Care is higher than expected and majority of them have been ended by subscription with only 3 % hospitalisation. These findings indicate that, most of the applicants' problems to the Secondary Care Services could be solved at the PHC Units.

Conclusions : Due to under-consideration of PHC services, PHC Units are in severe shortages. PHC Units have been reduced to such places that, very few outpatient services are rendered, subscriptions are repeated and the "referrals" are approved on the basis of demand. This negativity has broken the motivation of the health staff, injured the reliance of public to the PHC Units. In our country which suffers from serious resource restriction and un-profitable resource usage, effective PHC Services are of strategic importance and many health problems can easily be solved at this step.

Key words: Primary Health Care, Primary Health Care Units, Patient Referral, Expectation-Satisfaction, General Practitioners, Act No 224

A STUDY ON THE MORTALITY AND HOSPITALIZATION OF THE POPULATION LIVING IN GÖLBAŞI DISTRICT OF ANKARA

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Objective: The purpose of this study is to find out the rates and causes of hospitalization and deaths occurred either in hospital or in the house in the population of Gölbaşı District in Ankara during the most recent year.

Method: A cross-sectional study was carried out in June, 2000. We visited 4128 dwellings out of 4813 dwellings located in Gölbaşı District Center and studied 17212 persons out of 20110 persons living in this region. One of the housemembers over 18 years old (preferentially, the father or the mother) was interviewed using a standardized questionnaire. The family members were interrogated by asking if anybody was hospitalized or was dead during the last one year, and the causes for them were recorded. **Results:** Of the studied people, 50.4% was men, 49.6% was women. Overall, 4.3% of them was hospitalized during the last one-year period. The median hospitalization time was 4 days. The hospitals that the people were admitted were State Hospital, University Hospital, and The Social Insurance Hospital, with the rates of 38.0 %, 29.2%, and 25.6%, respectively. The most common causes of hospitalization were heart diseases in men with a rate of 17.1%, and obstetric or gynecologic diseases in women with the rate of 48.0%.

The mortality rate was found 0.4% in the whole population, with 0.5% in men and 0.3% in women ($p<0.05$). Among the causes for death, the coronary heart disease was the leading one in men with 23.8%, and the cancers was the second with 21.4%; whereas, the first two causes were the heart diseases and chronic obstructive lung disease in women with 18.3% each.

Conclusion: The rates and most common causes of hospitalization and deaths in the population of Gölbaşı District was found out. The mortality rate in a one-year period was found less than that of the general population in Turkey. Because these data are important in planning of health services in a given population, it should be compared with the health records of the region to check the accuracy of the records.

An Epidemiological study of Causes of Death in Regional Medical Center and an Approach

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As known, one of the challenges of the Global Strategy for Health for All by the Year 2000 is to provide information support to primary health care (PHC). Health centers provide only incomplete information or poor-quality data because of influence staff and training. The purpose of this study is to determine the causes of death in regional Medical Center and to try for describing health problems. Data had been collected from statistical death certificate. With systematic sampling method 10 per cent of deaths were chosen to sample in three years of 1990s. Disease and related health problems were described according to the ICD-10.

Of the 851 deaths in this study, 553 (65.0%) were male. It was found that the highest of deaths in the years over 60 (24.3%) and 16-59 years (45.5%). Causes of death were observed in diagnostic groups cardiopulmonary arrest, only a symptom, a disease name and definite diagnosis with percentages of 17.6, 10.7, 37.0, 34.7 respectively.

Mortality statistics are one of the principal sources of health information. There for continuous education need for doctors and health officers.

Cold-Chain Practices in The Pharmacies in Ankara (1997)

Dr. A. Nilüfer ÖZAYDIN , Doç. Dr. Levent AKIN

Objective of the study was to asses the quality of storage condition of vaccines in the pharmacies and knowledge, attitude and practice of maintenance of cold chain by pharmacists.

Method of the study; the number of 188 pharmacy was selected systematically from the number of 1346 pharmacy in Ankara and interviewed face by face with 147 pharmacist and 40 qualified workman. At the same time, refrigerators were evaluated with the standard refrigerator check list and internal temperature was measured.

The level of knowledge of pharmacists was measured by scoring of 13 knowledge question. The mean score was 323/1300. Refrigerators were scored according to 24 characteristics and mean score was found as 12/24. It has determined that pharmacists were being informed about vaccines, being followed recent development and most of all was informed in the last year. The pharmacists were generally good at some basic knowledge of cold chain and vaccines, but only a few pharmacists could give the correct answer to the some specific question. The present situation of the refrigerator prove these findings. As a summary, the study showed us that the cold-chain in the pharmacies was terribly bad.

Under light of the research results, training programmes for the pharmacists periodically should be made for maintaining of vaccination with the safety vaccines.

AN EVALUATION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED FOR THE MOTHER-CHILD IN TOKAT BETWEEN THE YEARS 1991-1996

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Objective: Evaluating the health services provided for the mother-child in Tokat between the years 1991-1996

Method: Health services provided for the mother-child in Tokat between the years 1991-1996 were evaluated making use of the data from the Tokat health Directorate in a cross-sectional study performed in 1997 the followings were mainly used in this study:

-023 Monthly Activity Notice for the first step Health Establishments

-102A Activity Form For the Family Planning

-103 Activities for the mother-child Health programs

Findings: Observed pregnancy decreased from 5.1 to 4.4 Per pregnant in Tokat between the years of 1991-1996

Again, observation Per baby decreased from 8 to 5.9 and observation for children decreased from 1.69 to 1.27

With respect to the years 1991 and 1996 it was notable that the rate of giving birth to babies in a hospital increased from 32% to 64 %.

Mother Death. Pace was 119 in one hundred thousand and baby death pace was 50.54 in one thousand.

Result: observation of the baby the child and the pregnant is also inadequate. Services for Family Planning is also inadequate and lower than that of average in Turkey.

Key words: Mother-child health, Region, Tokat

AN EVALUATION OF THE FIRST STEP HEALTH SERVICES IN TOKAT BETWEEN THE YEARS 1991-1996

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Objective: Evaluating of the first step health services in Tokat between the years 1991-1996

Method: This study was also a cross-sectional study and the registrations of the Tokat health directorate were used; so this was a descriptive registration research study. A survey was not used in this study Data were basically abstained from the statistics Department of the Health Directorate. In addition, 11 city projects studies were also made use of.(16)

Findings: In 1996 in Tokat while the number of health clinic was 67, it increased to 96 of these, 23 were central health clinic, 42 were in the health clinics in places that have municipality administration and 31 of them were village clinics At the same time, the number of health houses increased from 370 to 395 of these, 266 were village health houses and 129 were gaunter health houses in the half of the 395 health houses there are not any mid-wife's.

Results :In general, no data obtained were worse than the Turkey's average; on the contrary some data proved to be more positive compared to these of general average of Turkey.

Key words: First step Health , region Tokat

SATISFACTION OF HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS IN TURGUT ÖZAL MEDICAL CENTER IN MALATYA

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Objectives: "Total Quality Manangement" have been taken into consideration in Turgut Özal Medical Center in Malatya which is one of the reference medical centers in East Anatolian Region. This study was done to evaluate the satisfaction of previously hospitalized patients with the TÖMC's services.

Methods: In this descriptive study which was conducted in 1999, 385 participants were randomly selected among 11052 hospitalized patients in 1998 by using stratified sampling method based on the care units except pediatric care, intensive care and psychiatric care units. The sample population were visited at home and a face to face questionnaire was applied. The questionnaire included 36 questions about bureaucratic procedure in the hospital, services of physicians and nurses, hotel services and overall satisfaction.

Results: Regarding bureaucracy, 52.5 % of the patients were dissatisfied with given information about hospital rules. Regarding nurses' competence, 86.2 % of the patients were dissatisfied with the information they gave about home care. Regarding physicians' competence, 63.2 % of the patients were dissatisfied with the information they gave about diagnose and disease. The most frequently reported dissatisfied item about hotel services was the quality of food (31.5 %). In spite of these results, 96.0 % of the patients were reported that they would prefer TÖMC if it were necessary to be hospitalized in the future.

Conclusion: Though overall satisfaction levels of the participants were found high, it would be useful to prepare a brochure about hospital rules and present it to the patients at the time of admission. To develop communication skills of physicians and nurses in-service training should be done. Food quality should be taken into consideration.

UTILIZATION OF HEALTH SERVICES AND PATIENT SATISFACTION IN MALATYA

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Objectives: This cross-sectional study was performed to determine the annual average physician contacts number of people living in central Malatya with influencing factors and also to determine the patients' satisfaction and migration who were hospitalized during last year.

Methods: Stratified cluster sampling was used according to the socioeconomic status of the localities and 1962 individuals were administered a face to face questionnaire during October-November 1998.

Results: Annual average physician contacts number is three. The main influencing factor related to contact with physician is the presence of a chronic disease. Within the last 15 days, only three percent of applicants contacted with the physicians who work outside Malatya. The most applied health institution is SSK (Social Insurancy Hospital) (33.2 %) followed by private physicians (20.3 %) and Malatya State Hospital (16.5%). Median waiting time to see the physician is 52 minutes and 50.0 percent of the applicants think that this duration is too long. Median examination time is five minutes and 43.0 percent of applicants believe that examination time is not sufficient. 4.4 percent of the participants were hospitalized during last year. 15.0 percent of the hospitalized patients were hospitalized in cities outside Malatya. Main complaints against hospitals are, patients' being asked to bring drug and other supply outside hospital, and high costs, meals and cleanliness.

Conclusion: To increase the utilization of health services health institutions should be organized in a better way and patient satisfaction should be emphasized.

EVALUATION OF FAMILY PLANNING STUDIES IN KÜÇÜKÇEKMECE-ISTANBUL (1994-1999)

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The aim of this study is to evaluate the family planning program performed by primary health and AÇSAP(Mother and Child Health and Family Planning) centres between 1994-1999 in Küçükçekmece.

The program was initiated by four primary health centres and one AÇSAP centre. At first, the service was given by only one primary health together with an AÇSAP centre but no monitoring work was done in the district.

By the end of 1999, as the number of primary health centres has increased to 10, the number of AÇSAP centres has been two. In this period the population of the district has increased from 362.000 to 491.834, but the number of medical officer working in family planning has remained the same. For this reason the population having a family planning service decreased from 87.942 to 65.049. Accordingly the number of effective method users has increased (1994, 37.7% and 1999, 44.4%) and the number of less effective method users has decreased (1994, 37.7% and 1999, 32.1%). Among the methods, RIA was the most adopted family planning method (1994, 21.3% and 1999, 26.1%). The obtained results are in good agreement with the results reported in literature.

STUDIES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL IN KÜÇÜKÇEKMECE- ISTANBUL

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It has been reported that the incidence of tuberculosis in European Countries is 20 per 100.000 of the population and 33 per 100.000 in Turkey (Global Tuberculosis Control, WHO Reports 1999). In fact, this rate is assumed to be more than that value due to unreliable recordings.

Küçükçekmece Tuberculosis Dispensary applied a program a collaborative work in 1998 together with the primary health centres in the district. As a result of this integrated work, recordings have been taken accurately and the patients have had an effective treatment regularly. The incidence in the district was found to be 108 per 100.000, above the average value of whole country. While 54% of the patents were having a regular treatment at first, this value increased to 90% and then by the end of 1999 it reached to 98% with an effective and educational program performed at homes.

This study shows that tuberculosis control should be done by Tuberculosis Dispensary in collaboration with primary health centres for reliable recordings and information system. Besides this, colour prescriptions and DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course) strategy of WHO should be used for the most effective tuberculosis control.

EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES UTILIZATION AND SATISFACTION RESEARCH

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OBJECTIVE: With this survey; it is aimed to obtain information relating health services utilization level of the users and their geographical and financial accessibility to health services.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: The scope of the research consists of the individuals who live in houses in Adıyaman, Çorum, Bilecik, Eskişehir, Malatya and Van for the last six months. As sampling method, Main Cluster Probabilistic Sampling Method is used. In the research, totally 2.400 houses (400 houses at each province) and 11.773 individuals living there permanently for the last six months have been interviewed.

FINDINGS: When we examine the preferences of health service users and the institutions preferred by the individuals who have emergency health problems, generally in six provinces state/numune hospitals are the most preferred institutions. Health centers are second and SKK hospitals are third preferred institutions. With reference to non-emergency health problems, there are important statistical differences between six provinces. In Çorum and Malatya, individuals prefer health centers in such a situation. When we examine the reasons for not preferring health centers in non emergency health problems, %40,4 of the individuals are not satisfied with the services delivered by health centers and %30,6 of the individuals apply to another health institution since they have a health certificate.

When we examine the future preferences of the individuals who become ill in houses and apply to any health facility, %39,1 of them say that they will apply to private health institutions, %23,3 to state/numune hospitals and 15,1 to health centers.

RESULT: In the emergency health problems state/numune hospitals are preferred firstly. Health centers come second and SII hospitals third. But if we take into consideration the future preferences of the patients, private health institutions come first. This situation shows that there is an alienation from public health institutions and individuals prefer private institutions in spite of economic difficulties.

HEALTH CENTERS SURVEY 1997

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OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study; to evaluate the performance of health centers in sense of Primary Health Care Services delivery, to evaluate the health center management in the level of provincial health directorate and to evaluate the satisfaction of the health center users.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: The survey has been carried out in the chosen 140 health centers determined by self weighting systematic sampling method among 540 active health centers in 23 provinces. Weighting is made both urban and rural. Data has been collected by the review of health center records, the interviews made with the practitioner responsible from the health center and personnel, equipment and supply control and the interviews made with the patients who received service and about to leave the health center (exit survey). Aggregated data have been evaluated by using two different indexes taking into consideration the health centers and health directorates' responsibility areas. "Health Center Evaluation Index" involves Health Center Management; management planning, training, supervision and evaluation and delivered services in the health center by the community participation; family planning, immunization, infant monitoring, child monitoring, pregnant monitoring, maternal services, laboratory and environmental health services indicators. "Health Directorate Evaluation Index" involves indicators relating infrastructure, personnel management, family planning, immunization, antenatal care, infant-child monitoring, laboratory and environmental health services.

FINDINGS: In this study, services/activities delivered by the health centers have been evaluated by "Health Center Evaluation Index". According to this index the highest score for health centers is 52. For 23 provinces the average value is 21.1, middle value is 20.1 and the standard error is 0.9. As a result, none of the health centers could make score in the highest category. %57 of the health centers has taken rather low points, on the other hand %40 of them has taken low points and %3 of them is in the intermediate level.

According to "Health Directorate Evaluation Index" the highest score for health centers is 67. The average is 33.0, middle value is 31.7 and the standard error is 1.03 for 23 provinces. While %11 of the health centers has taken very low points, %58 of them has taken low, %28 of them medium and %4 of them has taken upper level points. Health Centers are generally in the low and intermediate groups.

Also the speed of seperation from work of the personnel who works in the health centers has been calculated in this study. In the second health project provinces %33 of the practitioners have left their posts at the end of one year and %52 of them left at the end of two years. These figures are %11 and %21 for midwives. If the environmental health technicians are not taken into consideration the lowest speed of seperation from work is among midwives.

RESULT: More than half of the health centers has taken very low points from Health Center Evaluation Index. According to Health Directorate Evaluation Index, health centers are generally among the low and intermediate groups. In general, points taken from this index are higher than the points taken from Health Center Evaluation Index. In both indexes the average point of urban health centers are higher than the rural ones. The speed of seperation from work mostly for the practitioners and other health personnel are quite high.

DETERMINING OF HEALTH EDUCATION SERVICES AND PUBLIC EXPECTATIONS IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE INSTITUTES: SAMPLE OF THE SİVAS ALİBABA HEALTH CENTER

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OBJECTIVES: The study was carried out as descriptive, to determine which health education services utilisation and public desires in Sivas Alibaba Health Centre

METHODS: Universe of the study includes Alibaba Health Centre's 11 areas in the city centre that were total 4293 houses.

Sample of the study consist of 355 houses.

Data were picked up using a questionnaire form on 1-12 June 1998. The form was filled in by face-to-face dialog with a person in each house. Data were estimated using the epi info 5.0 computer program.

RESULTS: According to the obtained data, 72% of the houses were using the health centre and only 4.3% of the population was using the health centre for health education service. However, health education service takes part in the desires from health centre primarily.

CONCLUSION: Importance part of the PHC Services is health education which is presented in Sivas Alibaba Health Centre insufficient. However, it takes part in requests primarily.

Community-Based Pulmonary Rehabilitation

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Background and Objective: Pulmonary rehabilitation is an effective intervention for patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). It is currently only available in a minority of district hospitals. As COPD is very common it is unlikely that hospitals will be able to provide the service for all those who need it.

A pilot study will be undertaken in the province of Isparta/Turkey to see if pulmonary rehabilitation performed by the primary health care team is feasible and effective.

Study population and Methods: Patients suffering from COPD are going to be identified by physicians according to some entry criteria (i.e history of cigarette smoking, dyspnea, FEV1/FVC<75% and FEV1<60%, good motivation to take part). People living in the province of Isparta are involved in this project. Physical activity programme will consist of a series of 7 group meetings (1 hour exercise and 1 hour education). Continued every 1-2 months meetings will be held (maintain motivation, social function, promoting independence).

Expected Results: Sustained improvements are expected in quality of life measures, in exercise tolerance and in satisfaction levels of the patients.

Conclusion: Results of former international studies indicate that multidisciplinary primary health care teams can easily establish a programme in community, home based pulmonary rehabilitation programmes have been successful without frequent hospital visits and short programmes may improve compliance and reduce costs. Therefore it is believed that the logical place for pulmonary rehabilitation will be in the community.

HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION OF 15-YEAR OLD PEOPLE RESIDING IN THE PARK HEALTH CARE CENTER AREA

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OBJECTIVES: The purpose of the study was to determine the health care utilization of people over 15 years of age and the associated factors.

METHODS: This research was designed as a cross-sectional study. Everybody over 15 years of age (1318 people) selected at the household basis by the method of 1/10 systematic sampling were included in the study. The questionnaire form including 25 questions for the period May-June 1998 was applied to 1135 people by the face-to-face method. The participation rate was 86.1 %.

FINDINGS: The average age of participants was 37.77 0.48 years, and 45.1 % of those were male and 54.9% were female. The ratio of people having a health problem that requires visiting a physician within 12 months prior to the study was 80.2%(910 people). 22.1% of those applied to the public hospitals, 21.4% applied to Social Insurance Institute, and 17.1% applied to the primary health care centers. The ratio of people who encountered barriers in taking medical care was 9.5% (108 people). Among these barriers were waiting and expensive or inappropriate medical care.

RESULTS: The ratio of health care utilization was compared to some socio-demographic factors such as age, sex, education, marital status, residence, income, social security status, the self-perceived health status, chronic disease, drug use and the applied medical institution. People who were in the middle and older age groups, illiterate, widowed or retired people and people residing in a squatter's house were found to encounter barriers more frequently compared to the other groups.

THE EVALUATION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES AT MEDICAL CENTERS BY THE METHOD OF WORK STUDY AND THE CALCULATION OF THE UNIT COSTS OF THESE SERVICES

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Objective

The aim of this research was to evaluate the level of the health services of five medical centres in Gölbaşı in Ankara and to calculate the unit costs of them.

Methods

This research was done in November and December in 1996. It is a definitive type of research.

During work measurement, each personnel, which were 80 was observed between November 19 and 28 for one day in 1996. After this process, the data was evaluated and the unit costs were calculated.

Results

According to the results, all the personnel had too much non effective time and the unit costs of the health services were very high. Also the unit prices of the health services of the all medical centres were very different.

The indicated reasons of the negative results are those:

- 1.The numbers of the personnel are too much.
- 2.Some services indicated by directives can not be given.
- 3.The demand to health services is not enough.
- 4.There is no coordination among the medical services.
- 5.There is no standardization at health services.

Conclusion

Those can be said as a solution:

At these medical centres and also all the medical centres managed by the ministry of health in turkey, modern managing methods and techniques must be applied.

USERS' KNOWLEDGE RELATING TO HEALTH ISSUES

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OBJECT: The objective is to evaluate information level of users relating health issues, health center utilisation frequency level of users as an information source and users' perception level of health problems encountered in daily life.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: This is a quantitative research which was conducted by face to face surveys with sample groups that represent Adıyaman, Çorum, Bilecik, Eskişehir, Malatya and Van provinces chosen according to human development index.

II. 1. Scope: All houses of the above mentioned provinces and the individuals who dwell in these houses for the last six months.

II. 2. Sampling: Sampling size is 400 houses for every province. In each province, all districts, urban and rural parts of every district are included in the sample group proportionate to the population of the district.

Sampling with Probabilities Proportionate to Size-PPS method is used as the sampling method.

FINDINGS: Target group gave the right answer for 3,62 of total six questions on an average. The rate of individuals who couldn't answer not any question is %3.

While %26,5 of houses indicate that health centers give educative information, %73,5 of them explained that they weren't provided such information.

%51,4 of houses are visited by a midwife. %72,9 of these houses explained that this kind of visits are useful for them. Provincial differences are meaningful statistically.

According to the data received from houses relating most important health problems, %35,9 of houses can't access to health services due to financial problems. %19,5 of them think that sources of health institutions aren't sufficient. %15,5 explain that drinking water and usage water are insufficient. For %9,2 communicable diseases, for %7,0 malnutrition, for %6,5 air pollution and for %5,4 having too many children are the most important health problems.

RESULT: Generally in the six provinces, houses think that the most important health problem is not to access to health services because of the financial problems. Although midwife visits are useful for houses, nearly half of the sample group aren't visited by a midwife and this is an important practice problem.

Increasing consciousness level of the individuals in Turkey on health issues should be an important intervention area.

OPERATIONAL RESEARCH IN HEALTH SERVICES

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OBJECTIVE: The purpose of the research is to determine which model has the lowest cost between two different material distribution models from the Ministry of Health to provinces.

MATERIAL AND MEDHOD: The Ministry provides materials by the request of provinces and stores them in Ankara Main Equipment and Supply District Warehouse. The distribution of these materials by lorries could be made in two ways. In the first one lorries could transport the materials to regional warehouses of the Ministry and return back. In this model each province would take its share by cars from the warehouse. In the second model, lorries start from Ankara and visit each province by following a route. These two methods were applied to transportation model and travelling salesman model. In the transportation model the distance between the warehouse and provinces were analysed by considering both cars and lorries. In the second model where the provincial demands were met from Ankara by following a route it was assumed that the materials were distributed once and twice a year. For each model, travelling time was calculated and compared to assess its contribution to costs. The costs were expressed by distance and dates.

FINDINGS and RESULT: At the end of the study it was concluded that the travelling salesman method, i.e. distributing materials by following route was less costly than its counterpart.

Evaluation Of Pharmacies In Ankara

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Objective: We aimed to evaluate the pharmacies in Ankara Centrum on some legal requirements and cold chain rules.

Methods: We planned this study as a cross sectional research and performed it in Ankara between 1-30 June 2000. Among the 1400 registered pharmacies in Ankara, 200 were chosen by cluster sampling; 191 could be reached. A questionnaire was formed in GATA Department of Public Health to evaluate cold chain rules, and also another observation form was filled for each pharmacy.

Results: Most common faults were lack of name tags(89.4%), lack of white uniforms(70.4), and absence of pharmacist(%42.3). 95.8% mentioned that they received unprescribed drug requests; and 69.5% confessed that they gave unprescribed drugs. Drugs' exposure to direct sun light (22.2%), drug injections in the pharmacy (12.7%), or keeping psychoactive drugs on reachable places (11.1%) were not too much but observed. %42.1 said that they had food in the refrigerators they kept vaccines and biological materials. 55.8% of the responsible personnel had no knowledge about the suitable shelve for vaccines in the refrigerator, 43.8% had moderate knowledge and only one personnel (0.5%) had satisfactory knowledge. When comparing the pharmacies according to their placement, we found that pharmacy size and cold chain requirement faults and absence of the pharmacist were more in hospital district pharmacies.

Conclusion: We found that there were considerable faults and especially these were more in hospital district pharmacies.

THE THOUGHTS AND PROPOSALS ABOUT THEIR SERVICES OF THE PERSONNEL WORKING GENERAL DIRECTORY OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN MINISTRY OF HEALTH

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Objective

The aim of this study was to evaluate the thoughts and proposals about their services of the personnel working General Directory of Primary Health Care in Ministry of Health and also to begin Total Quality Management with this inquiry research.

Methods

190 personnel's thoughts and proposals on their services were evaluated in this research by using inquiry forms.

Results

The results are these:

- 1.46.8 % of personnel are female. But 38.6 % managers are female.
- 2.76.9 % of personnel are graduated from faculties or equivalent schools.
- 3.17.9 % personnel are medical doctors. Only 20.6 % of them are public health specialists.
- 4.According to majority of the personnel; General Directory of Primary Health Care in Ministry of Health does not have a modern managing system. Any personnel does not have a job definition. Education, suitability, capacity, merit are not considered in the appointments. Quality and output in services are low.
- 5.Problems and solutions told by personnel are decreasing when the hierarchy increasing.

Conclusion

Those can be said as a solution from this research:

In the General Directory of Primary Health Care in Ministry of Health and also in all the medical centres managed by Ministry of Health in Turkey, modern managing methods and techniques like Total Quality Management must be applied.

UTILISATION of PHARMACIES IN EDİRNE / TURKEY

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Objectives : People who cannot sufficiently access to Primary Health Care, apply to different units including pharmacies. This study aims describing utility of pharmacies and some demographic features of customers.

Materials-Methods : A cross-sectional survey, has a universe of all 49 pharmacies in Edirne's[†] municipality area. At 12 pharmacies sampled with clustered, weighted and systematic sampling, have been investigated. At each, during entire one workday, pre-tested questionnaire has been administered to customers face-to-face in June-July 2000.

Results : 51.3 % of 480 customers are male. Mean age is 39.5 ± 15.1 (9-80). Most customers are graduate of primary school (37.3 %). Only 53.1 % of applications are due to getting prescribed drugs (46.9 % without prescription) and, 78.4 % of prescriptions are originated from public health establishments. Although social security coverage is 82.9 % for entire group; 56.8 % of covered people apply with prescription, while this rate is 35.4 % for non-covered customers ($p=.002$). Requesting prescribed drugs "in toto" has respective rates of 85.9 % and 65.5 % for people under coverage and others ($p=.001$). Among customers with and without prescription, share of economic shortage for requesting prescription partially, is respectively 50.0 % and 74.1 % ($p=.003$). While 63.1 % of customers without prescription request drugs with commercial names, among these, analgesics and anti-fever agents rank first (31.7 %).

Conclusions : Sampled Pharmacies have been utilised with non-obedience to WHO norms at large scale. Insufficient education and economic inability are important for this problem.

Having social security is a meaningful reason for customers with prescription, while economic inability is number one obstacle for selective requesting of drugs.

Key-Words : Pharmacy utility, prescribed drug, drug without prescription, social security, drug purchasing, economic inability

[†] Edirne is a very historic city located on border line among Turkey, Bulgaria and Greece and has a population about 400 thousands.

UTILISATION of PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES at MURADIYE HEALTH UNIT DISTRICT in EDİRNE[†] CITY/TURKEY

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Objectives : Under the rule of Socialisation Act, basic institutions delivering Primary Health Care (PHC) are PHC Units (PHCU) in Turkey. With presented study, delineating how much local people utilise Muradiye PHCU and how evaluate Its health services, have been targeted.

Materials -Methods : Field study is cross-sectional and people of Muradiye PHCU district are survey universe. 127 and 302 households have respectively been sampled from regional residents "Romans" and others. Via pre-tested questionnaire, 889 household members have been interviewed at their home (summer months, year 2000).

Results : Among health units which district people have applied for their last health problem, Muradiye PHCU ranks the first with 43.4 %. This proportion is 62.6 % for Romans and 36.7 % for others ($p=.001$). Social security coverage is 84.6 % and composed by Green Card 37.4 %

for Romans and 51.4 % Social Security Institutions (called as SSK in Turkish). 52.1 % of people are of primary school graduate and 43.0 % women are housewife. 97 % of residents know Muradiye PHCU. 61.4 % of the local people have applied to this PHCU on the occasion of health complaints and 84.6 % of those problems have been solved. 50.4 % of the applicants for an examination have not waited. Services have been evaluated to be "satisfactory" at rate of 43.9 %. In last year, 97.2 % of households have been visited by a staff from Muradiye PHCU and the reason for 60.5 % of those visits is filling out Household Member Cards by midwives.

Conclusions : Muradiye PHCU is known and recognised in Its catchment area and in use almost unanimously. Basic cause for significant discriminations unfavour of Romans is economic inability. Among Romans, leading category of low rate social security coverage by Green Card which is supplied for very poor people explains those inequalities.

Key-Words : Primary Health Care Unit, Economic Inability, Health Care Utilisation, Romans, Medicaid by Green Card, Health Inequalities

[†] Edirne is a very historic city located on border line among Turkey, Bulgaria and Greece and has a population about 400 thousands.

CONSISTENCY of RECORDS on PREGNANT-PUERPERAL WOMEN and INFANTS-CHILDREN FOLLOW-UPS with *de facto* DATA in YENİ İMARET PRIMARY HEALTH CARE UNIT DISTRICT, EDİRNE / TURKEY

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Objectives : In district of Edirne[▼] / Yeni İmaret Primary Health Care Unit (PHCU), investigating the status of records related to pregnant-puerperal women and infant-children follow-ups and clearing the consistency among these records with those provided by *de facto* visits is the aim of this study.

Material-Methods : Via data collecting forms prepared, records of Yeni İmaret PHCU have been evaluated by going to the field, "all" pregnant-puerperal women and infants-children have been visited and, real information gathered from those persons. By this way, comparison of recorded data and realistic situation has become possible.

Results : There have been discrepancies particularly among pregnant-puerperal women follow-up data recorded on charts and statements of these persons. It's been understood that, pregnant-puerperal women and infants-children haven't been followed-up by required frequency as they were recorded on charts. It's been observed that information on the charts recorded during "fictitious" visits; such as pulse rate, blood pressure, Hb measurements for following of pregnant-puerperal women and height, weight, head circumference measurements for infants-children follow-up, actually have not been done with majority. Since departure from the district, there have been pregnant-puerperal women, infants-children under follow-up according to records; it's been come on the scene that, people who were presented as if they have had visited, in fact had come to PHCU in order to utilise service.

Conclusions : Follow-ups which considered important from the point of early detection of pregnancies under risk, early diagnosis and treatment of some health problems which might be emerged in postnatal period, early detection and treatment of important infancy and childhood morbidities and mortalities have not been fulfilled with required quantity and quality in this district.

Key Words : Follow-up pregnant/puerperals, Record-supervision consistency, Follow-up records, Follow-up infants/children, Health Unit Records

[▼] Edirne is a very historic city located on border line between Turkey and Bulgaria and has a population about 400 thousands.

GEOGRAPHIC POSITIONING and STAFF SITUATION of PRIMARY HEALTH CENTERS in EDİRNE-2000

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Objectives : Aim of the study is evaluating situation of Primary Health Centers (PHCs) according to covered population and comparing their actual staff considering standard scheme. And so making suggestions about re-organization of PHCs

Materials-Methods : Data obtained before National Immunization Days from entire 52 PHCs via pre-tested forms, were processed and compared to records of Health Directorate.

Results : Provincial population is 398 125. There are 52 PHCs and 352 Health Houses as of remote extensions (HHs). 73.4 % of population resided in area live less than 5 km to PHCs. Mean population for per PHC is 7 656 (356 to 22 511). 23 (44 %) PHCs have population less than five thousands. Average population for per HHs are 1 131 (113 to 4 825). 309 (87 %) HHs have a population less than 2 000. Standard employee scheme and actual number of health staff of PHCs were following : Physician (229 versus 114), midwives (379 versus 306), nurses (172 versus 117) male nurses (154. versus 51) and sanitary technician (93 versus 24).

Conclusions : Most of PHCs and HHs are not positioned according to population based organization. This case impaires balanced distribution of health staff and findings are also surprising for Provincial Health Directorate while meaningful improvements are still not so difficult.

Key words : Geographic positioning, Primary Health Center, Health House, Population based organization, Health staff, Standard employee scheme

[▼] Edirne is a very historic city located on border line among Turkey, Bulgaria and Greece.

CHRONIC DISEASES CONTROL PROGRAM IN PRIMARY HEALTH SERVICES IN TURKEY

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Meral DEMİRÖREN, *Head of Health Centres Department, General Directorate of Primary Health Care, Ministry of Health*

Objective

The program will be carried out in order to provide early diagnosis, appropriate treatment and follow-up of patients with chronic diseases at primary health care level.

Methods

Preparatory activities of the control program has been initiated in May 2000 by General Directorate of Primary Health Care, Ministry of Health, after reviewing related literature and epidemiological situation in the country. 15 pilot provinces and provincial health managers were contacted..

Results

A Scientific Advisory Committee will be established to prepare training programs and materials and participate in the training meetings. The members of the Scientific Advisory Committee will prepare education programs and teach the contents of these programs to related people. Provincial Program Managers will be given adaptation training while the health personnel in primary health care institutions will be provided with in-service training.

The inhabitants living in the catchment area of selected health centres will be trained to comply with early diagnosis and regular follow up procedures.

The program will start with hypertension and diabetes mellitus among chronic diseases and will be carried out in 15 selected health centres in 15 provinces, with adequate personnel and infrastructure .

After pilot study the control program will be expanded throughout the country by providing laboratory equipment and in-service education.

Conclusion

The quality of life years of the community in selected health centres will be improved by early diagnosis, appropriate treatment and regular follow up of chronic diseases.

THE PREMARITAL SCREENING PROGRAMME OF THE HEREDITARY BLOOD DISEASES IN İÇEL, TURKEY

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In our province, one of the important public health problems is hereditary blood diseases. In this purpose, the premarital screening programme was started by decision of province Health Committee. Between February 1999- July 2000 period, 20000 persons was detected.

A cording to steps of haemoglobinopathies preventing programme by W.H.O are

- 1.Educational Activities
- 2.Determining of carriers
- 3.Genetic counselling
- 4.Determining of regional genetic mutations
- 5.Prenatal diagnosis.

In our centers (Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Aksoy Hereditary Blood Disease Center) work 2 doctors, 3 nurses, 5 laboratiants. The blood samples were collected in to EDTA from the persons. All haematological data were obtained using AcT Coulter Counters haematological analyser. If blood samples have $MCV \leq 80$ fl, $MCH \leq 27$ pg, Hb A₂ and Hb F were measured by micro colon chromatography and alkali denaturation methods, prospectively. Cellulose acetate electrophoresis were performed on 11 samples and sickling test was done to differentiation haemoglobin S or D.

9 branch offices were established in district center of İcel. Genetic counselling are done by two nurses and Blood samples were collected this branch offices and were send to the Prof. Dr. Muzaffer Aksoy Hereditary Blood Disease Center by cargo system. 394 persons (1,97 %) were β -tal trait , 230 persons (1,15 %) were sickle cell trait, 27 persons (0,135 %) were haemoglobin D trait and 6 of samples (0,03 %) were haemoglobin E trait. 11 persons were carried double heterozygote (sickle cell and β -thalassemia). Also, 4 persons were detected sickle cell anaemia.

From February 1999 to July 2000 , 31 couples of carriers were determined. 24 of 31 were sickle cell trait, 6 were β -thal trait and one of them was carried double heterozygous (sickle cell and β -thalassemia). 11 of there samples were sent to the prenatal diagnosis. One of them had spontan abortions. Other did not accept prenatal diagnosis and 9 of 11 couples of carriers were performed prenatal diagnosis.

The results of this studies shows, population concerned screening studies should be continued because hereditary blood diseases and marital of relatives and potential risk in the province.

Assessment of the Infrastructure of Primary Health Care Services in İstanbul

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Countries aim to provide equitable and efficient health services without sacrificing quality. Primary Health Care is regarded to be the means for this aim. However, for primary health care services to function, an optimal physical infrastructure is necessary. The First Health Project was an effort to support these services through restructuring, strengthening and improving the infrastructure.

In 2000, a situational analysis is conducted in İstanbul to determine the existing situation, the outcome of the intervention and to provide baseline data for future studies.

59 facilities are selected by random sampling among the primary level health care facilities in nine districts, four of which were project districts and the rest chosen as controls. A facility checklist with the standard infrastructure is used to evaluate the facilities. The data is analyzed using the adequate statistical tests.

Results show that one third of facilities share the building with another health facility; and only one third has the standard number of rooms. All facilities have examination rooms; but only one fifth has room for healthy child examination. In terms of equipment, all have at least one stethoscope; only 70% has spare stethoscope for antenatal use. Two third of all facilities meet the infection prevention measures.

It is obvious that if primary health care services are to be an alternative in decreasing the patient load of hospitals and providing efficient and quality services, their infrastructure should be strengthened.

Family Planning Service Provision in İstanbul

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In Turkey, family and mother-child health is secured by the Constitutions as one of the basic human rights. Since the Law on Socialization of Health Services was enacted in 1961, mother and child health services, including family planning are being provided as integral parts of primary health care services.

In İstanbul, the Ministry of Health provides family planning services through 35 Mother-Child Health and Family Planning Centers, 186 Health Centers (out of a total of 210), and family planning clinics of 14 state hospitals.

The study shows that there a significant increase in number of clients seen through the family planning clinics. The number of family planning method users attending these units was 197.644 in 1998. In 1998, there were 271.457 method users, showing an increase of 37%. The number of clients reached 171.041 in the first six months of 2000, which shows a possible increase of 26% for this year.

There is also an increase in the number of contraceptives distributed. For example, the number of condoms distributed increased from 1.112.056 in 1998 to 1.021.500 for the first six months of 2000.

As the family planning services are an integral part of primary health care, the service coverage should be comprehensive to meet the needs, the contraceptive choice should be expanded and family planning services should adopt a client-oriented approach..

Employment of Certified Health Personnel in Family Planning Units in İstanbul

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According to the Population Planning Law, revised in 1983, trained nurses and midwives are authorized to provide effective methods like IUD insertion. The Law and the related regulations also requires at least 1 trained general practitioner and 1 trained nurse / midwife to be available at each Family Planning Unit.

"Certification Training Programs" are conducted for physicians and non-physicians in family planning- where they are trained for 3 and 4 weeks respectively in training centers and get certified-which is also a legal requirement.

In İstanbul, trainings are being carried out continuously in nine training centers. Within last 5 years, 336 health personnel are trained. Excluding those who are retired, dead or appointed to another province; 290 trained personnel still work in İstanbul. But unfortunately, they don't necessarily work at FP units.

To determine the employment status of trained personnel, a survey is carried out. The target population was the 290 people, all of whom were invited to meet at 9 centers on the same day. The 76% attending the invitation were given a questionnaire of 30 questions about their personal and work characteristics.

Results show that more than one third of all trained personnel are midwives and 27% are general practitioners. 78% of all trained personnel currently work in a FP unit. 53% of all started to work in a FP unit right after the training, whereas 12% never worked.

Since availability of trained staff is essential for provision of quality family planning services, measures to ensure the employment of trained health personnel in FP units must be taken.

THE EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED IN SILIVRI HEALTH REGION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ISTANBUL

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AIM

The aim of this study was the evaluation of the environmental health services which are provided in the Health Region of Silivri of the University of İstanbul.

METHOD

The data registration form of the Head of Region Health Group was used in this study.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

454 sample were taken from the city network water. Bacteriologic test and chemical test were applied these 454 sample. According to the bacteriologic test; the water 8.5% was not appropriate for health. As to the chemical test results 20.5% was not appropriate for health.

Bacteriologic analyses were applied also for the Natural Spring water in this region. But 33% was not appropriate for health. Well waters and river waters in the region were tested by the bacteriologic analyses. But approximately total of the water sample were not found as appropriate for health.

It is evident that the natural spring water in the region is the most suitable for health.

Co-operation Between The Ministry of Health and Medical Faculties Through Constitution of Educational and Research Areas

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* Sağlık Bakanlığı Temel Sağlık Hizmetleri Genel Müdürlüğü

**Sağlık Bakanlığı Temel Sağlık Hizmetleri Genel Müdürü

This survey has been conducted in order to identify the opinions of the managerial staff at both the medical faculties and the health directorates in the provinces having medical faculties, on the co-operation between the Ministry of Health and medical faculties through constitution of educational and research areas.

The survey was conducted between January-February 2000. A questionnaire composed of one closed- and four open-ended questions has been used for identification of opinions. The survey has covered all medical faculties and the health directorates in the provinces where the medical faculties are located regardless of presence of previous or current co-operations. 82% of 28 managerial staff at health directorates and 92% of 37 academicians holding managerial posts who have participated in the survey deem co-operation necessary/useful. The subjects/fields where co-operation is deemed necessary/useful are graduate and postgraduate education, in-service training, public health training, and identification and solution of health problems in the society as well as improvement of health services. 40% of managerial staff at health directorates and 60% of academicians holding managerial posts have stated that there are problems encountered in the co-operation. The problems are mainly focused on the administration of the area and on the fields of managerial powers. Suggestions as to the model for co-operation are concentrated upon principles and method of co-operation (area of co-operation, scope of co-operation, protocols, personnel circulation, etc.), administrative structure (health district administrator, co-ordination council) and upon mutual obligations.

Majority of managerial staff of both health directorates and universities believe in the necessity of co-operation. There are different opinions as to the solution of the problems encountered and co-operation models.

HOSPITALS' UTILIZATION AND SATISFACTION RESEARCH

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OBJECTIVE: With this survey; it is aimed to obtain information relating health services utilization level of the users and their geographical and financial accessibility to health services.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: The scope of the research consists of the individuals who live in houses in Adıyaman, Çorum, Bilecik, Eskişehir, Malatya and Van for the last six months. As sampling method, Main Cluster Probabilistic Sampling Method is used. In the research, totally 2.400 houses (400 houses at each province) and 11.773 individuals living there permanently for the last six months have been interviewed.

FINDINGS: Within the scope of the users' views about the service and service quality delivered by the hospitals, %90.2 of the applications to the hospitals consists of diseases or illnesses. %4,2 of the reasons are pregnancy and birth. %76,2 of the applications is made in the last six months. When we examine the type of the hospitals, %59,6 of them are state/numune hospitals, %27 of them is SSK hospitals. The major reason for the hospitals to be preferred is the health certificate. Average waiting time in hospitals is 66,78 minutes and bureaucratic procedures takes 23,51 minutes. The ratio for giving information to the people about the procedures is %51,5. %75,7 of the individuals who have applied to the hospitals are either treated or treatment has been suggested. %43,4 of the patients who have been treated or treatment suggested recovered after the treatment and %37,8 of them have not fully recovered. %19,7 of the applicants has been hospitalized after the application and only %7,1 of them has been referred to other hospitals.

When we examine the hospitals to which patients are referred, %37,7 of them are sent to university hospitals, %28,8 of them to specialized hospitals and %11,0 to private hospitals. The province to which patients are referred is the same in %50,7 of the cases. When all these ratios are taken into consideration, there are important differences between six provinces in statistical sense. %75,5 of the individuals who apply to hospitals are satisfied with the doctors and %72,9 of them are satisfied with the midwives and nurses.

Satisfaction from the treatment applied or suggested to patients is %78,5. Also the service and cleanliness are satisfactory in general.

RESULT: When we take into consideration the health services delivered by the hospitals, in general, applications are made to public health institutions because the people who have social insurance prefer hospitals. Individuals are satisfied with the services delivered by the hospitals but the waiting time is long in their opinion. They are generally satisfied with the other services delivered by the hospitals and the attitude of the health staff.

HEALTH CENTERS' UTILIZATION AND SATISFACTION RESEARCH

Dr.Ayşen Melek AYTUĞ*, Dr.Salih MOLLAHALİLOĞLU*, Dr.Gülgün ÜNSAL*,Dr.Mehmet UĞURLU*,
Dr.Özlem COŞKUN*

** S.B. Sağlık projesi Genel Koordinatörlüğü*

OBJECTIVE: With this survey; it is aimed to obtain information relating health services utilization level of the users and their geographical and financial accessibility to health services.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: The scope of the research consists of the individuals who live in houses in Adıyaman, Çorum, Bilecik, Eskişehir, Malatya and Van for the last six months. As sampling method, Main Cluster Probabilistic Sampling Method is used. In the research, totally 2.400 houses (400 houses at each province) and 11.773 individuals living there permanently for the last six months have been interviewed.

FINDINGS: Within the scope of health center services when we examine the reasons for the application to health centers, most important application reasons are diseases or illnesses and vaccine/injection and %70,4 of the applicants applied to health centers in the last six months. The reasons for the preference of health centers; in the six provinces health centres are easy reached institutions. In Bilecik and Adıyaman, the second reason is that there is no other choice apart from health centers. For the other provinces, the cheapness of the health centers is the second reason.

When we examine the waiting time in health centers, it is 24,49 minutes on an average in the six provinces. Bureaucratic procedures last 7,4 minutes on an average in these health centers. Generally in the six provinces, %43,1 of the individuals are given information about the bureaucratic procedures.

When we examine the treatment applied in health centers, generally in the six provinces %53,6 of the individuals have been offered and applied a treatment and %58,8 of treated individuals have recovered after treatment.

The rate of referral to other institutions is %10,8 in the six provinces. When we examine the institutions to which patients are referred from health centers; %72,2 are referred to state/numune hospitals and %16,6 to SKK hospitals.

When we examine the quality of the services delivered by the health centers, %71,1 of the individuals are satisfied with the services. Also waiting time at health centers, satisfaction level for duration of the procedures, for the information given about the procedures, for the attitudes of doctors, nurses/midwives are generally high. On the other hand, the applicants are satisfied with the working hours and the cleanliness of the health centers.

RESULT: Since the health centers are easy-reached, the individuals prefer to apply these institutions. The cheapness of health centers is another factor. Generally, individuals are satisfied with the quality of the services and the treatment delivered by the health centers. Individuals are satisfied with the attitude of the health staff and the waiting time while receiving the service.

HEALTH SERVICES UTILIZATION AND SATISFACTION RESEARCH

Dr.Aysen Melek AYTUĞ*, Dr.Salih MOLLAHALİLOĞLU*, Dr. Gülgün ÜNSAL*
Dr.Mehmet UĞURLU*, Dr.Özlem COŞKUN*

* S.B. Sağlık Projesi Genel Koordinatörlüğü

OBJECTIVE: With this survey; it is aimed to obtain information relating health services utilization level of the users and their geographical and financial accessibility to health services.

MATERIAL AND METHOD: The scope of the research consists of the individuals who live in houses in Adıyaman, Çorum, Bilecik, Eskişehir, Malatya and Van for the last six months. As sampling method, Main Cluster Probabilistic Sampling Method is used. In the research, totally 2.400 houses (400 houses at each province) and 11.773 individuals living there permanently for the last six months have been interviewed.

FINDINGS: When we examine the geographical accessibility to health services; in the six provinces the nearest health facilities to houses are health centers. In general, in the six provinces household walk the nearest health centers. Generally, household arrive the nearest health facility in 16,86 minutes depending on their transportation method.

When we examine the financial accessibility to health services; in the last six months, in Bilecik %25, in Eskişehir approximately 1/3, in Malatya 2/5, in Çorum approximately 1/2, in Adıyaman and Van 3/5 of the individuals who have a disease or who need health services have said that they couldn't receive health services even for once because of the financial difficulties. Generally, in the six provinces, in Bilecik approximately 2/5, in Eskişehir 1/2, in Malatya and Çorum approximately 2/5, in Van and Adıyaman more than 2/3 of the individuals who visited health facilities for the last time have difficulties of payment.

When we examine the utilization of health services; in the last six months, in Malatya, Adıyaman, Van and Bilecik 8/10 and in Çorum 9/10 of the individuals who have a disease or who need health services applied to health facilities. Generally, in the six provinces in the last six months, most visited institutions have been; %39 State/Numune Hospitals, %36,7 health centers, %22,4 SII Hospitals and %12,7 physicians in private practice. In all provinces, the rate of the individuals who receive health services from hodja, midwife-granny, the people who prepare alternative medicines and bone-setters is very low. These rates are % 0,3 in Çorum and % 0,2 in Adıyaman. Generally, in six provinces, people have visited health facilities 0,97 times on an average for the last six months.

RESULT: According to data taken from the research, generally geographical accessibility to health services is not very low. In general, in the six provinces, %66,1 of household can walk the nearest health institution. Generally in the provinces, there is not crucial geographical problems in the accessibility to health facilities but there are some financial problems. According to the results of the research, users when they need health services mostly apply to public institutions.

The Evaluation of Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior About Hepatit-B Disease of Barbers in Isparta

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This investigation has been made to investigate the knowledge, attitude and behavior about Hepatit- B disease and consequently to educate about the subject of the male barbers in Isparta. In this study which has performed cross-sectional; all barbers (n=98) in Isparta have been visited. Data have been collected from 80 persons of them who accepted to interview (81.6 %). The mean values of age and working period in the job of the barbers who participated to the study were 27.7±9.3 and 13.7±8.05 years, respectively. While 1.3% have a hepatit disease story, 6.3% of them's first degree relatives have a hepatit disease story. Most of them (98.8 %) have knowledge about harms of the disease. Vaccination had been applied to only six barbers (7.5 %) and only one of whom applied vaccination, applied to the other rappel doses. Nobody was controlled about the immunization of vaccination. 31.3% of the barbers have knowledge about contagion by blood and 2.5% by sexual contact. While 68.8% of them accepted the contagion by razor blade, 100 % of them use different razor blade for each custom. The ratio of making desinfection with antiseptic solution to barber materials was only 45%. In conclusion, the knowledge of barbers about Hepatit-B disease is in sufficient, they don't take care for themselves and their customs.

THE IDEAS OF THE RESIDENTS OF A RURAL AREA IN ISTANBUL ABOUT THE LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

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OBJECTIVES : The objective of this study was to learn about the ideas of the residents of a rural area-Adem Yavuz in Ümraniye, Istanbul-about help seeking behaviors, frequent health problems and how they found solutions for these problems, when and why they preferred local and other health services and their expectations about them.

METHODS : The data in this qualitative study was collected by conducting seven focus group sessions (three male groups and four female groups) on a total of 51 participants in a rural peripheral area of Istanbul namely Adem Yavuz in year 1999. The participants were 16-65 year old adults who have been living in that area for at least two years. They were called for the interviews by local community leaders and the interviews were carried out at houses with the women and at the local gathering places with the men. Three research assistants who were trained and experienced on conducting focus group sessions collected the data. Each session lasted for around one hour.

RESULTS : A general view was the participants were not pleased with the local health services. The most important health problems expressed by the men's group was the environmental health problems ; whereas the women's group expressed individual's health problems. It was understood that the women did not seek for a health service until they really felt ill. They sought remedy from traditional medicine generally made up of herbs or other household materials ; or they used the analgesics, antipiretics or any other medicine advised by an experienced neighbor or by an elderly.

The most important reasons why the women went to the health center was for the immunization of their children or for the family planning services. The participants in general stated that though expensive, they consulted private health services when they thought their health problem was somewhat complex. It was also observed that they believed almost every thing which the private doctor told them, and acted according to his advice.

CONCLUSION : The participants in general described a good health service as "inexpensive", "accurate diagnosis", "effective treatment", "giving inexpensive drugs", "humanistic behavior of the health personnel" and "not waiting my turn to be examined". All of these expectations can be fulfilled with effective primary health care services. However the participants thought that these expectations could be fulfilled only with "effective hospitals or specialist services"

THE EVALUATION OF THE APPLICATIONS TO PHARMACIES AND HOW THEY ARE MEETING THE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE NEEDS

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OBJECTIVE : The objective of this study was to examine the reasons of the applications to 10 pharmacies in Pendik, and how the pharmacies are meeting the primary health care needs of the applicants.

METHODS : This descriptive study was carried out in 10 pharmacies in Pendik, İstanbul in March 2000. Four pharmacies located more than 5 km away from the nearest Health Center (Group 3) ; three pharmacies located within 5 km from a Health Center (Group 2) ; and three pharmacies located just close to the health center (Group 1) were chosen in this study. A graduate of Marmara University Faculty of Pharmacy who is a student at the Dep. of Public Health was trained for this study. He collected the data by sitting at each one of these pharmacies between hours 9.00-19.00 and filling out a pretested observation form. He sat at each pharmacy for one whole day ; therefore the data collection was completed at the end of 10 days. He first informed the pharmacist about the study in case he refused to be involved in the study ,he did not include that pharmacy .

RESULTS : In these 10 days 270 people applied to the pharmacies Among these 270 applications 187 were to buy drugs, 52 were to buy some kind of product other than drugs ; and 68 were for other services. Out of the 187 applications to buy drugs 120 applications were to buy unprescribed drugs, . Among the unprescribed drugs 25.0 % were NSAID's; 11.7 % were antibiotics, and 10.0 % were cardiac-antihypertensive and antiepileptic drugs. Statistically significant difference was detected between the groups of pharmacies as for as the applications for unprescribed drugs were concerned ($p=0.014$ -Most of the unprescribed drug applications were to Group 3 pharmacies).

In the 67 applications to buy prescribed drugs 14.9 % of the prescriptions were changed by the pharmacist and a different drug was given either because that drug was not sold at his pharmacy or because the applicant found it expensive to buy.

Fifty two applications were to buy a product other than drugs (32.7 % of them baby products; 26.9 % of them being cosmetics, or family planning methods ; 15.4 % wound dressing materials ; 9.6 % for pregnancy tests ; 7.7 % cleaning materials ; 3.8 % pesticides ; and others).

Sixtyeight applications were for other health care services (42.6 % for injections ; 33.8 % for measuring blood pressure ; 11.8 % for cleaning wounds ; 7.3 % for asking how to use drugs ; 3.0 % for counselling and other reasons existed).

CONCLUSION : Pharmacies particularly the ones located away from health institutions can be trained on basic treatment of commonly seen disorders and on side effects of basic drugs.

Economic and Medical Aspects of Preventive Activities in Georgia

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Background: Diphtheria outbreak takes place in Georgia from 1993. In 1994 96 1085 cases with 105 deaths were reported. about 50% of cases have been in children, but this age group has about 70% of the fatalities.

Methods: The Clinical-Epidemiological and Economic methods have been used to study Diphtheria cases, and economic aspects of Diphtheria prevention.

Results: The tonsils, pharynx, nose and larynx were the most common affected sites on clinical observation. local membrane (49%), spread (26%), follicular form (12%), combined diphtheria (9%) and catarrhal (4%) were The most common forms. The main complications of Diphtheria among those who died were: myocarditis (74%), shock (15%), and respiratory obstruction (8%). From investigated diphtheria cases - 66% were Non-toxic forms, 14% -Subtoxic forms, 9% Toxic I forms, 8% Toxic II forms, 2% Toxic III and 1%-were Hypertoxic forms. Due to the burden illness and day/bad number the costs on treatment consist of, for Non-toxic forms - 46.000 \$, Subtoxic forms -19.600 \$, Toxic I forms -18.900 \$, Toxic II forms -22.000 \$, Toxic III -5.600 \$ and Hypertoxic forms -3.150 \$. In case of non-illness the cost of produced production would be 579.250 \$. The cost of relatives lost days for patient care - is 579.250 \$. The share of died people in total social product production (net-product) would be 1.277.500 \$ per year.

1 \$ for Prevention gives the possibility to economize 12.2 \$.

SECTION 5

HEALTH MANAGEMENT

HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND HEALTH SECTOR MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH

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Primary objective of the Health Information Systems is to provide effective and efficient health service provision with rational and transparent distribution of health services and resources as accepted by the public. To increase efficiency and effectiveness in health, services will be realized by technological improvement in the long term diagnosis, treatment and preventive health services and methods and in short and mid-term behavioral changes in health service providers and sectors.

Data flow in MOH, as proportional to size and complexity of the works conducted by the Ministry, is various and multi-dimensional. HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM, which has been undertaken within the scope of Health Projects, consists of two sub systems. PRIMARY HEALTH CARE STATISTICS MODULE aims for the orientation of resources and programs; to obtain summary data about health status of the public, health risks, health service provisions and to evaluate health status in the country wide. The aim of the CORE HEALTH RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM which is conducted within the scope of II. Health Project is, to present the summary up-to-date information support which is required for monitoring and orientation of human resources, material and financial resources in MOH to decision makers at every level.

Health Information Systems which has been planned to be implemented with the conduct of National Disease Classification-10 (ICD-10) Codes and Hospital Information Systems in an integrated form in the year 2001, will contribute to the efficiency and effectiveness of MOH's activities.

1998 TURKEY HEALTH EXPENDITURES AND FINANCE SURVEY OUTPUTS

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The purpose of the survey undertaken by Prof. Dr. Mehmet Tokat within the context of Ministry of Health's Health Project, is to determine the financial need of the health sector in Turkey and to provide essential data for effective use of resources.

1998 Turkey public sector health expenditures include MoH, Social Insurance Institution (SSK), Artisans and Self-employees' Insurance Institution (Bag-Kur), Government Employees' Retirement Fund, other ministries including Ministry of Defence, universities, public economic enterprises, municipalities and fund health expenditures. Private sector health expenditures include private hospitals, private physicians and dentists' clinics and private drug expenditures.

The survey was conducted through official accounting registers and annual activity reports for public sector expenditures; through questionnaires by interviewers and by mail for the sample representing the country for private sector health expenditures; and through data obtained from Turkey Union of Drug Employers for private drug expenditures.

A total of 2,522,714,167 million TL was spent on health in Turkey in 1998, constituting 4.76% of GNP with 72% public and 28% private spending. This is a 22% increase in USD from 1997. The financial resources for expenditures are: taxes and funds by 40%, insurance premiums by 31%, and remaining out of pocket payments by 28%.

TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT PREPARATIONS AT THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

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Within the context of Ministry of Health's Action Plan 2000, total quality management studies were planned and a study group was formed.

The objectives of the study group were;

- to ensure provision of quality, effective, efficient and accessible services to realise national health policies and increase health status of people;
- to provide health services as Ministry of Health with trained and satisfied professionals;
- to develop team spirits and institutional culture;
- to collect sound data and enable evidence based decisions.

Methodology will be pilot implementation of TQM studies at a general directorate of MoH, a provincial health directorate, a hospital and a health centre. Full commitment of high level management and volunteering of unit personnel will be considered as criteria in the selection process. Cooperation will be established with TQM related organisations (Turkish Standards Institute, Association for Quality) and the experiences of public institutions will be utilised.

Expected outputs of TQM studies are:

- client preference to MoH facilities and service satisfaction;
- employing qualified and satisfied professionals;
- effective and efficient use of resources.

The paper discusses planned major activities, alternative methods and results of the studies to reach these objectives.

Creating Healthy Organisations; Participation in Decision-Making and Job Satisfaction among Health Care Employees at Baskent University Hospitals

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When the goal is to fulfill customer expectations, the focus must be on the process as well as the results. To improve a process, it is important to study the socio-cultural issues confronting an organisation and to create a healthy and open atmosphere in which people are willing to be introspective about their personal performance and the process. Creating such an environment is a responsibility of leadership.

As a quality management program tool to use in an effort to improve the fulfilment of customer expectations, comprehensive internal and external customer surveys were conducted simultaneously throughout the Baskent University hospitals. The surveys were conducted to mirror performance, preferences, expectations, satisfaction and priorities of internal customers with regards to all clinical departments and logistic services. The intent of the surveys was to identify problems and areas needing improvement in order to make it possible to create a healthy and open atmosphere.

This paper presents the findings of cross-sectional studies among 1500 staff performed at two different Baskent University hospitals on internal customers' participation in continuous quality management activities, job satisfaction, and the factors affecting participation and job satisfaction which are the key elements in the creation of a healthy environment.

A questionnaire was developed consisting of 21 questions focused on participation in the quality effort and staff satisfaction. Eighty percent of the staff said that they did participate in the ongoing activities dealing with ISO 9001 quality assurance system and CQI activities while 65% said that they do take part in defining objectives and strategies to develop their function.

With regards to staff satisfaction, the rates of satisfaction varied inversely with the position of the individual on the hospital staff. It was determined that, on average, the higher an individual was on the hospital hierarchy, the lower the job satisfaction.

The results show that although Baskent University hospitals do have a staff management policy directed at facilitating the participation of the staff in the improvement of their functions, the measurement of the satisfaction levels and the determination of ways to positively impact the satisfaction levels should occur more frequently.

Health Care Funding in Russia: Transition to Health Insurance Model.

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Objectives

The major expectations of transition to mandatory health insurance were: i) to raise additional funding through earmarked health tax, ii) to enhance efficiency of health resources use due to the purchaser/provider split and contracting. The paper discusses how these expectations are met, and what lessons can be learnt from Russian health finance and management reform.

Methods

The impact of the reform on indicators of health revenue, technical and structural efficiency is analysed. International comparisons are made.

Results

The expectation of additional funding has not been met. New earmarked source of funding has replaced rather than complemented general tax-based health revenue. Partly this can be attributed to the general economic depression, partly to the inconsistency and incompleteness of the reform.

Some positive impact on technical efficiency is coupled with negative tendencies of structural efficiency. New performance-based provider payment methods were not supported by sound cost containment regulation, therefore they encouraged a shift to inpatient care. There is some positive evidence of an increasing use of management information, new quality assurance methods, as well as patients rights protection by insurance companies.

Conclusion

Transition to payroll tax-based model can not automatically raise additional funding and increase efficiency and effectiveness of health care provision. The change in the method of funding can not be regarded as the major reform area.

THE NEW HEALTH FINANCING REFORM DEBATE IN TURKEY: POSSIBLE IMPLICATIONS

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OBJECTIVE: In this paper, it is aimed to make a brief analysis of the possible outcomes of the health finance reform proposals in Turkey. In Turkey, recent governments started to review the health care system and the suitability of existing approaches to financing, organizing and delivery. Besides, the 17th health target of 21st century quoted that, "funding health services and allocating resources should be based on the principles of equal access, cost-effectiveness, solidarity, and optimum quality".

METHOD: The situation analysis will employ descriptive statistics.

FINDINGS: The findings of the analysis of recent situation indicated that, it is important to recognize financing problems since they are not simply health sector problems, but often reflect economy-wide difficulties. And debates on possible outcomes of the proposals on health financing reform should clarify a series of topics such as macroeconomic efficiency, microeconomic efficiency, equity and choice. Because, the benefits to the developing world from adopting sound policies for health are enormous.

CONCLUSION: As a result, neither market systems nor administered systems can work perfectly. Countries searching for a "middle way" -- a change toward contract-based health systems that combine planning, regulation and markets -- have given their efforts names such as managed competition, internal markets, planned markets and public competition.

IMPLICATIONS OF CHILDHOOD DEATHS FOR PRIORITY SETTING IN HEALTH PLANNING

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OBJECTIVE: Economists have given important support to measure health and welfare of children since Turkey has long been a special case because its levels of infant and early childhood mortality have been a higher than one would expect given its levels of older age mortality. The objective of this paper is to estimate the "Years of potential life lost" (YPLL) from five leading preventable causes of child mortality in Turkey and make crude economic loss estimation since YPLL was developed as support for decision making, it supplies data for assessment, planning, programming and management control functions.

METHOD: This analytical descriptive study will be conducted by using official data on mortality for 0-4 ages for the year 1990 (the most recent census) in provincial and district centers since death records are kept only in these settings as well as minimum wages and per capita income. Calculation of YPLL will be based on the formula of Center for Disease Control and Prevention.

FINDINGS: The total undiscounted life-years lost due to under age five preventable deaths were 1,258,750 years. Assuming minimum wage of 1,200 USD as the value of one year, the total productivity loss per case was 75,000 USD. For per capita income of 2,715 USD with current prices, the total potential economic loss was 3.4 billion USD in province and district centers in 1990.

CONCLUSION: According to the results, 0-4 age group's leading preventable deaths imposed a significant burden for the health sector as well as for the whole economy due to social and economic issues.

AFTER ICPD: CALCULATION OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SPENDING IN TURKEY

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OBJECTIVE: International Conference on Population and Development Plan of Action estimates that up to the two thirds of the expenditure on population programs could be met by the countries themselves, one third of which would be from external sources. The situation in Turkey is quite the opposite with 94.4% of the total resources coming from domestic funding. In this paper, it is aimed to calculate the one facet of population programs, namely reproductive health (RH) care spending in Turkey for 1997.

METHOD: Available financial, demographic and epidemiological data were used. Existing data limitations defined the frame of work as a recurrent expenditures survey that covered mainly the public sector RH services and limitedly private sector. Target-Cost Model is used for contraceptive requirement calculations. External funding (donations) and government spending were not treated separately.

FINDINGS: It is calculated that total expenditure in 1997 for RH care was 547,252,414 USD. The components were: 248,671,499 USD for basic RH services including safe motherhood, 28,602,706 USD for abortions, 26,552,207 USD for family planning, 62,025,000 USD for reproductive tract cancers, 40,845,574 USD for prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, 12,008,727 USD for appropriate treatment of infertility. And the rest was considered as other expenditures.

CONCLUSION: Existing available data on RH expenditure in Turkey and its quality are seriously inadequate. The cost calculations for evaluating the progress toward reaching RH targets of the government as well as ICPD goals should be considered and used cautiously. On the other hand too little is known about the impact of the expenditures on health status. The decision makers and planners as well as providers have to start thinking about the value of money.

The Direct Cost of Hepatitis A in Izmir Dr. Behçet Uz Pediatric Hospital in 1999

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The aim of the study was to determine the in/outpatient cost of Hepatitis A in Izmir Dr. Behçet Uz Pediatric State Hospital in 1999.

The patient data were collected from the infectious diseases clinic and its outpatient clinic, the ELISA laboratory and archive of the hospital, and Izmir Provincial Health Office whereas the corresponding costs were obtained from the hospital's information system and patient records and were converted to USD with the rate of exchange of the 15th of the corresponding month. The data were analyzed with Microsoft Excel v. 7.0.

The number of outpatients and inpatients who were found to have had Hepatitis A according to laboratory results were 334 and 37, respectively. The mean age of the patients was 7.4 ± 3.1 . Male patients were 55.1%, and females 44.9%. Among the patients, 256 were living in Izmir and 39 outside Izmir. The rate of patients from Izmir reported to Izmir Provincial Health Office was 35.3%. The cost of 289 (78%) of the patients were found, but the laboratory costs of viral markers for hepatitis of 65 of them could not be found due to lack of hospital registrations. The total cost that could be found, including diagnosis and treatment was 30,832 USD, that is, 107 USD per case.

If effective hygienic measures cannot be undertaken to prevent the disease, vaccination could be effective in such intermediate/highly endemic areas. Vaccination would at least have prevented the 6 deaths reported for Izmir in 1999.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTISMOKING LAW IN PUBLIC PLACES TURKEY, 1998-1999

N. Bilir, A.N. Yıldız, B.G. Doğan

Anti-Tobacco Law, which came into force in 1996, has some important items regarding tobacco control and prevent people from hazards of smoking. One of the main items is ban on smoking in most of the government offices and public places. This study, conducted at the 34 districts in different geographical regions of the country, aims at to investigate the implementation of some of the provisions of the Law in public places. For this aim, health centers, hospitals, police stations, tax offices, sport halls, courthouses, bank branches and intercity bus terminals were observed, and administrators were interviewed two and three years after the approval of the Law.

A total of 34 courthouses, 78 police stations, 40 tax offices, 144 banks, 55 hospitals and 115 health centers were visited during the first year of the study.

Although the proper warnings indicating the ban on smoking, were posted in 35% of the courthouses, 24% of the police stations, 32% of the tax offices 28% of the banks, 24% of the health centers and 55% of the hospitals, the provision of a separate room for the smokers is relatively low (12%, 7%, 20%, 14%, 24% and 13% respectively). There were separate places for smoking in some of the public institutions but, both personnel and other people smoked in rooms that belonged to personnel in both years.

FIRST AND SECOND HEALTH PROJECTS AND MARMARA EMERGENCY SUPPORT PROJECT

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In accordance with the Loan Agreement 3057-TU signed between the Ministry of Health and the World Bank, First Health Project which has original budget of 147 million USD, has aim of increasing the accessibility of health services in project provinces and improvement of the health sector management. The Project was implemented between 1991 and 1998.

The aim of the Second Health Project is to ensure equity and equality in health services and to reduce the burden of disease in 23 project provinces in the East and SouthEast of Turkey. The project with reference number 3802-TU is planned to be conducted between 1995 and 2001. Total budget of the Second Health Project is 200 million USD, with 150 million USD World Bank Loan.

The objective of the Marmara Emergency Support Project 4201-TU which has the total budget of 41.1 million USD is to restructure health services delivery in İstanbul, Sakarya, Kocaeli, Bolu (Düzce), and Yalova provinces which were affected by the Marmara earthquake. The project will be implemented until 2001. The scope of the project consists of procurement of medical supplies for the hospitals of the region, reconstruction of health centers and polyclinics, procurement of vaccines, ambulances, mobile service vehicles and emergency aid management training.

A MODEL PROPOSAL FOR STRENGTHENING EMERGENCY HEALTH SERVICES IN TURKEY

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The objective of this model proposal is to introduce an outline for emergency health services which is part of the integrated national health system to effectively provide first aid and emergency health services in cases of traffic, occupational and home accidents, emergencies, natural disasters and extraordinary situations.

The paper presents the aspects of the model under the headlines below:

Within the context of improving the 112 emergency health services infrastructure; organization of command control centers, emergency health care stations, secondary level emergency health care units at the hospitals, district polyclinics or as free-standing, tertiary level hospital emergency services, and emergency aid and traumatology hospitals are described.

Within the context of manpower training and public education on emergency health care services; collaboration with an international institution for continuous technical assistance; planning, organization and conduct of human resources undergraduate and in-service training at central and provincial levels; and planning effective public education are defined.

Within the context of institutionalization of emergency health services; development of national strategic plan and protocols/regulations, accreditation and quality assurance systems in European Union standards, computerized management information systems including financial component, human resources management, a training and research institution with international accreditation and affiliation, are stated.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES AND STRATEGIES IN TURKEY IN THE LIGHT OF CAIRO PLAN OF ACTION AND HEALTH 21

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This paper discusses key issues, achievements and strategies regarding reproductive health in Turkey.

The holistic framework with community medicine/public health principles are shared and reflected by Cairo PoA, Health 21 and Turkey's primary health care experience. Policy and managerial difficulties pose issues like unsatisfactory RH indicators contradicting with GNP level, inequalities in health status and use of services, and lack of holistic consciousness and mobilisation in health for quality services.

Turkey achieved positive RH trends: during 1988-1998 decade, TFR decreased from 3.0 to 2.6, modern method use increased from 31 to 38 percent, induced abortion decreased from 24 to 15 percent and IMR decreased from 78 to 43 per thousand live births. Through the participatory efforts of sectors, women's status and RH were integrated in Women's Health and FP National Strategic Action Plan. Contraceptive self-reliance programs were prepared during donor phase-out.

Turkey could lead implementing Cairo PoA and Health 21 strategies relying on its PHC experience and with international collaboration. Process of dialogue and partnership of stakeholders for win/win strategies will be necessary in challenge of global structural economic reforms. Quality RH services are the spearheading intervention with risk approach, eliminating inequalities and national expansion.

Health Occupation in the Third Millenium: Projection for the future

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Objective

The presentation is aimed to reflect needed qualification health occupations in the new millennium.

Methodology

The abstract is based on a review of development health services and changing health needs of the world population form post to the near future.

Hence inequalities and instabilities in health care are getting more severe among countries and regrant in the same country in addition to aging of the population along with population increase and environmental pollution problems for today and in the near future.

Today the most prevalent health problems such as cardio-cerebro vascular diseases, living with HIV or iatrogenic problems, accidents, wars etc. all depend on behavioural patterns. Cures for these are not developed yet however they are preventable events. Trying to develop appropriate strategies for changing behaviour of people would be more effective than waiting for technology development to

Say that today's health care approaches take into account all these factors. Consequently, health sciences should be closely integrated with social sciences to understand better and to serve people according to their expectations.

Also health care providers need to have high level of EQ in addition to sufficient IQ.

SOCIAL CHANGE, GLOBALIZATION AND HEALTH POLICY OF TURKEY: A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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The main purpose of this study is to analyze tendencies of national health policy in terms of the reflection of social change and globalization. Turkey has passed through important economic, social and cultural change that has reflected all areas of life such as public health for the last two decades. It is clear that the New Right wave ignores social origins of health, reduces health problems to individual choice and approaches behavioral theories. This approach has brought about new inquiry of health either health policy of Turkey intends to improve the health of the public or reinforces capital accumulation and social class inequality.

Analyzing health policy as above mentioned framework, official documentary analysis including five years development plans is used. This study is the analysis of health policy in sociological terms.

It is obtained that New Right perspective is influential both conception of health at behavioral level and implementations of the plans. Health policy reflects characteristics of transformation period and global tendencies are seen in Turkish health policy.

Social transformation and globalization influence national health policy by expanding private sector. Therefore, this creates the duality between improvement of health of society and maintenance of class based health inequalities.

BABY FRIENDLY HOSPITALS INITIATIVE IN TURKEY PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS

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Objectives: For giving support to the Baby Friendly Hospitals Initiative, we wanted to learn about the situation of Initiative in Istanbul, and the impediments to the Initiative, and make suggestions for short and long term.

Methods: The study has been fulfilled in Istanbul through 14 hospitals which have maternity services and half of which have been designated Baby Friendly Hospital. Hospitals have been assessed and compared in regard to their achievement in supporting, encouraging and promoting exclusive breastfeeding. Data have been derived by means of questionnaire answered by baby care nurses and by own observation of researcher.

Results: Evaluation of data has showed that health professionals are not striving to support exclusive breastfeeding and disinformation is an important factor. There is no significant difference between Baby Friendly Hospitals and others in regard to breastfeeding. Hospitals give up to follow the stated criteria after receiving Certificate of Commitment. There is no confirming action for commitment and controls are not enough.

Conclusion: Initiative must be supported both by law, medical curriculum and education of health professionals and families. "Mother Friendly Hospitals" must be developed as a complementary concept. All health centers must be "baby friendly" and should collaborate in following exclusive breastfeeding of infants after birth.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MARKET FAILURES IN DEFINING HEALTH POLICIES

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In 1980's, market oriented policies and practices had been injected to health goods and services more. Especially, health systems were modified by "quasi-market" process with reason increase in efficiency. Developments about health policies have been observed in Turkey as well as other countries.

Whereas, even in 1920's, failures of market mechanism had been judged by Wealth Economics authors from neo-classic economical theory and they set up the theory of market failure.

The market failure theory explains the incapacibilities and defects of markets. It provides government intervention forms and instruments in order to correct these faults.

Health is one of the basic goods and services that markets fail. A pareto-efficient resource allocation is an important issue in health markets. Second is inequality in health conditions.

The aim of this study, while newly handling the health structures and policies in Turkey, it is to underline the importance of market failures by defining areas which fails market mechanism in health with the help of traditional market failure theory.

In this frame, the reasons with imperfect competition, public goods, externalities, merit goods, incomplete markets, inequality, information problem and asymmetric information had been given in health. Additionally, other failures which being lived in health markets with specific density has been examined.

The method of study is to apply the concepts of market failure theory in economy literature. It can not be thought that historical process repeats. As a result of this study, historical experience must be looked over in seeking of new solutions in health, but it mustn't be repeated. All policy makers in health have to consider these areas and kinds which markets fail.

SECTION 6
CHILD HEALTH

FOOT DEFORMITIES AND ANGULAR ABNORMALITIES IN SCHOOLER CHILDREN

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Purpose of the study was investigated attend school of primary education the foot deformities and angular problems of lower extremities in schooler children aged between 7-11 years.

In this study was taken with random selected to 576 children (268 girls, 298 boys) primary schools of Denizli. Posture analyse was performed to assess foot deformities. Thigh- foot angle, Q and subtalar angles were measured via using universal goniometer.

This study demonstrated that severity and number of deformities were increased by higher age. Especially, 48.2 percent of children had pes planus.

Also lower extremity deformities increased related to rotational profile ($p<0.01$).

During childhood, foot deformities and angler abnormalities may not be serious but symptoms may appear in later stages and adolescent. For this reason, school screening is very important for the early diagnosis, treatment and following to foot and angular abnormalities.

The Effect of Maternal Height on Birth Length and Height in theFirst Year of Life

Bağcı A.Tülay, Tezcan Sabahat, Özcebe Hilal

OBJECTIVE: The objective of the study was to investigate the relationship between the length of the baby at birth and maternal height; and to analyse the relationship of growth and development of the baby in the first year of life with the parents' height, and the baby's nutritional status.

METHOD: A descriptive study with a follow-up component

RESULTS: This study was carried out in Etlik Maternity Hospital, Ankara on 114 healthy new borns. 53.8% of the mothers lactated, and 54.7% had colostrum secretion immediately after birth. A positive relationship was found between the start of lactation and colostrum secretion ($r: 0.56, p< 0.01$). The duration of breast feeding was 11 months or longer for 56.1% of the babies. The mean duration of breast feeding was 5.3 months, and average time of starting supplementary food was 3.2 months. The rate of change in the babies' length was maximum during the first three months, and started to decrease after the sixth month. In the first 12 months, the mean increase in length was 26.17 cm and 25.44 cm., and the mean increase in weights was 7638.6 gr. and 6727 gr. for boys and girls, respectively. A relation was found between birth length and baby's length at 3-12 months, and between father's height and the boy's height after 9 months ($p<0.01$).

ANEMIA PREVALENCE IN 13-72 MONTHS CHILDREN AT ADANA HAVUTLU HEALTH CENTER REGION

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Objektives:.. In this study in 13-72 months children anemia prevalence and relation with the different factories have worked to fix.

Method: For this study, who are in 13-72 months 350 children have participated SPSSX package program was used for analysis.

Results: The anemia prevalence was found in the %6.6 of children, hct of %49.7 of children is 37 and over. It's seen that average hct at the girls is %36.5, at the boys average hct is 36.2. The anemia prevalence were found %20.3 in the 13-24 months group, %7.2 in the 25-36 months group, %3.5 in the 37-48 months group, and %1.8 in the 49-60 months group, %1.3 in the 61-72 months group(p<0.05) At the last three months being illness and the relationship between anemia prevalence and parazitos position has not been determinated. At the last three months it has been proved that there is a right relation between being diarrheal illness and anemia prevalence.

Conclusion: Anemia risk is very high especially at the children who are 13-24 months period. Children must be suggested the protect diet for the as from eight months. It can show the importance for the diet protection of anemia during and after the period of diarrhoeal illness.

EFFECTİVE RISK FACTORS ON NEWLY - BORN BIRTH WEIGHT

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Although pregnancy is physiological event, there are too many factors which may affect the duration, delivery and the baby's health. The age and body weight of mother especially at the start of pregnancy and the weight that is gained during pregnancy affects baby's birth weight. The present research aimed at studying the relationship mother's and baby's weight.

The pregnancies were investigated prospectively January 01-December 31 1998 in Bağbaşı and Kayhan primary health centers in Denizli. Of the 385 pregnancies 340 (%88.3) were pursued, but due to different reasons some results were not completely obtained. The results were evaluated using SPSS 6.0 program.

The mean body weight of the mothers at the start of pregnancy was 58.53±9.53 kg, the mean weight gained during pregnancy was 11.17±3.47 kg, and mean maternal height was 158.25±6.12 cm. The mean body weight of the newly-born babies was 3272.10±496.53 gr, mean their height was 49.54±1.78 cm and the mean skull circumference was 34.98±1.33 cm.

It was found that the body weight of the mothers at the start of pregnancy, gestational age, the weight gained during pregnancy, mother's education status, mother's age, the period between the last two pregnancy had positive impact on newly-born babies birth weight. On the other hand, maternal height, husband's education status, parents occupation were without any effect.

In order to improve maternal and child health care and to prevent risk factors, pregnant should be observed by midwives during pregnancy. Moreover the midwives should be controlled by the primary health center physician.

Key Words : Pregnancy, risk factors, birth weight.

FREQUENCY OF 0-12 MONTHS OLD CHILDREN'S SUFFERING FROM ANAEMIA IN ELAZIG YENIMAHALLE CENTRE OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH RESEARCH AND CAUSES OF ANAEMIA CONCERNING THESE CHILDREN

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This research was conducted by Yenimahalle Education and Health Research Centre to expose the frequency of 0-12 months old children's suffering from anaemia and its causes. All the children between 0 and 12 months old who are bound to Yenimahalle Education and Health Research Centre were tried to be examined in this research in June - July 1999 and 232 children were admitted. Their height, weight and Hb were measured and the cards having the height and weight measurements in their previous months were observed. In the observation of their development, relative scales were used. The average age of the women allowed in the research was determined as 27.04 ± 0.36 . 49.18% of these women were suffering from anaemia.

When the data taken from the research in the region is considered, it is found that the frequency of anaemia in 0 and 12 months old children is 20.38%. Moreover, it is established that among the other properties of the family, the educational degree of the family plays an important role in the frequency of anaemia cases. That is, the more a family has a higher education the less anaemia cases are seen. Thus, the 50.0% of children having illiterate parents, the 20.6% having primary school graduate parents, 7.6% having secondary school graduate parents, 19.5% having high school graduate parents and 11.1% having university graduate parents are anaemic. 20% of the children having mothers suffering from anaemia during pregnancy are anaemic.

According to the data, it was understood that anaemia in 0-12 months old children is a great problem and that a priority should be given to the education and services on this matter.

KEY WORDS : Anaemia, Child, Prevalence

PERSISTENT DIARRHOEA INCIDENCE AND THE RISK FACTORS IN INFANCY

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Objective: To determine the incidence and risk factors of persistent diarrhoea in infancy.

Method: This prospective study on 204 infants was carried out in Antalya by home visits every two months. Persistent diarrhoea was defined as longer than 14 days of diarrhoea. Information about the anthropometric status, socio-economic status, environmental characteristics and nutrition practice were collected by using a questionnaire.

Results: The incidence of persistent diarrhoea was 18.56 episodes/100 child year. Of all diarrhoea episodes, 14.35 % was defined persistent diarrhoea. There was an increased risk associated with having uneducated mothers (RR=5.33), self-employed father (RR=3.77), \$50-99 income per capita (RR=4.37) and not ownership house (RR=1.92). The persistent diarrhoea incidence was higher in infants below -1 z score of weight-for-age (RR=2.15), length-for-age (RR=2.14) and weight-for-length (RR=3.20). It's surprisingly lower incidence in infants who fed breast milk and solid foods comparing with completely breastfeeding. Environmental factors associated were living in a slum (RR=2.23) and crowded house (RR=2.46). There were no associations with the gender, father's education, income sufficiency, weaning time and toilet hygiene. By logistic regression analysis, association was found between persistent diarrhoea incidence and mother's schooling year, house ownership and breastfeeding duration.

Conclusion: The incidence of persistent diarrhoea was low in study group. Persistent diarrhoea in infancy is associated some socioeconomic and environmental variables, breastfeeding duration and malnutrition.

THE INFANT FEEDING PRACTICES AND THE EFFECT ON NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN ANTALYA

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Objectives: To determine the feeding patterns in infancy, and the relationship with nutritional status.

Methods: This cohort study was carried out on 167 infants who were followed until one year old from births, Antalya. The information about breastfeeding duration, weaning foods and timing and collected by a questionnaire. The anthropometric measurements was carried out by two months interval.

Results: Of all infants, 37 (%22.2) fed by breastmilk within first 30 minutes after births while 66 (%39.5) had within 31st minute and 2nd hour. In first four months, infants fed completely breastmilk, breastmilk and fluid foods, breastmilk and solid foods, breastmilk and cow milk and/or formula, and no breastmilk, respectively 10 (%6.0), 48 (%28.7), 47 (%28.1), 38 (%22.8) and 24 (%14.4). In the weaning period, infants began to feed with fruit or juice, formula, cow milk and biscuit within first four months, respectively 91 (%54.4), 82 (%49.1), 48 (%28.7) and 55 (%33.0). During the follow-up period, stunting was %7.2, underweight %8.4 and wasting %7.8. Of 176, 22 (%13.2) dropped down under -2 SD according to at least one anthropometric indices. The height-for-age scores was significantly higher in infants breastfed until 4-8th (p<0.05). The weight-for-height was higher in infants taken breastmilk first hour, too.

Conclusion: The breastfeeding frequency and duration are high, but weaning time is early in infancy. Breastfeeding time and first breastfeeding time after birth effect infants' growth.

SEROPREVALENCE OF *HELICOBACTER PYLORI* IN A PEDIATRIC POPULATION

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BACKGROUND: *H. pylori* is one of the common bacterial infections in humans. Slow-acting bacteria, *H. Pylori*, cause a chronic inflammatory process, peptic ulcer diseases, also greatly enhances the risk of neoplasm's developing, such as adenocarcinomas and lymphomas.

OBJECTIVE: In this study, seroprevalence of *H. pylori* infection in a pediatric population in Izmir and its relationship with different variables was investigated.

METHODS: Two hundred twenty six children (115 boys, 111 girls, age range: 1-18) were tested for anti-*H. pylori* IgG. Socioeconomic conditions, living area, people living in the same house were noted for each subject. *H. pylori* antibodies were determined by an enzyme immunoassay.

RESULT:⁵ Overall, 120 (53%) subjects were seropositive for *H. pylori*. The seroprevalence of *H. pylori* increased significantly with age and poor socioeconomic conditions. Seroprevalence did not differ according to sex, number of people living in the same house and living area.

CONCLUSION: Although it is as yet unclear how the organisms pass from one person to another, poor sanitation and crowding clearly facilitate the process. As living conditions have improved in many parts of the world during the past century, the rate of *H. pylori* infection has decreased, and average age at which the infection is acquired has risen. Gastric cancer has also become progressively less common during the past 80 years.

THE DETERMINATION MALNUTRITION RATE OF 0-60 MONTHS CHILDREN OF IMMIGRANTS IN LIVING CENTER TOWN OF VAN PROVINCE

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Malnutrition is a serious health problem all over the world. Various cases such as migration, unemployment and disasters can affect the rate of malnutrition.

In this study, the rate of malnutrition and some factors effect malnutrition such as, age, sexuality and the intake of mother's milk in 0-60 months children whose family migrated from Hakkari to Van in 1995 was investigated.

The research covered 193 immigrant families' children and 93 children of University of Yuzuncu Yıl personnel. The weight, height and arm surroundings of children were measured. Z valuables for each children were calculated based on NCHS/CDC standarts. Those with Z value below -2 was considered as malnutritoneer.

The 193immigrant families' children, 131 (.67.9%) were stunting, 76 (39.4%) underweight, 83 (43%) had malnutrition of arm surroundings and 16 (8.3%) has wasting compared to standarts.

The 87 children of University of Yuzuncu Yıl personnel, two (2.25) were stuntig, underweight and malnutrition on arm surroundings. wasting was not found in any children of these groups. Difference was extremely singnificant.

It was not observed differences of sexuality from malnutrition point of view.

Malutrition rate in children of immigrant families was highest at 13-14 months. Although malnutrition was found higher in children who didn't take mothers' milk, the rate of malnutrition in those took it was higher compared to standart values. On the other hand, children with frequent infection diseases had malnutrition. Malnutrition rate was also higher in families which had before experienced child deaths.

Food aid for needy families in the short term; prevention of unemployment and improvement of education levels in the long term can be effective in relieving of malnutrition

THE EVALUATION OF INFANT DEATHS OCCURED IN KAYSERI, TURKEY

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Purpose: We carried out this study to investigate the medical causes and social determinants of infant deaths occurred in Kayseri.

Materials and Methods: Parents of 343 babies who died in1997 were visited by educated midwives and a questionnaire about risk factors and causes of infant deaths was applied. Data were analysed by using SPSS 9.0 computer programme. Khi square test was used for statistical analysis.

Results: One hundred and ninety six of 343 deaths (57.1 %) have been occurred during the neonatal period. Postneonatal mortality was higher in infants living in rural area and whose parents were low educated. The leading causes of deaths were pneumonia, preterm births and congenital abnormalities. Preterm births and congenital abnormalities were higher in urban areas but pneumonia and gastro-enteritis were the leading cause of infant deaths in rural areas. It was found that 58.3 % of infant deaths has been taken place at home and half of them hadn't been seen by a doctor before dead.

Conclusion: Although 57.1 % of infant deaths had been occurred in neonatal period, especially in rural areas, preventable diseases such as pneumonia and gastro-enteritis were the leading cause of infant deaths.

SECTION 7
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

A STUDY ON CLEANLINES OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

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The cleanliness of the environment has a great impact on the health and the accomplishment of the students who spend most of the year and the day at school. Therefore, this research was aimed to investigate primary schools in terms of their cleanliness.

The data of the research has was obtained in 75 schools of Altındağ, Çankaya, Keçiören, Mamak and Yenimahalle districts of Ankara during February-May 2000 by taking various criteria into consideration.

The outcome (result) of the research was that the schools were 60.8 % clean in general. It has been observed that the cleanest places in these schools were corriclors and the stairs (72.9 %), the dirtiest places were toilets (55.5 %). The cleanest places in the classrooms were the desks (77.3 %), the cleanest places in the toilets (67.7 %) and corridors and the stairs(77.7 %) were the ceilings. In the last three areas, the dirtiest places were the floors. In the areas that were observed, the materials and the equipment used for cleaning were found to be extremely inadequate (42.4 %), the most inadequate ones were those used for cleaning the toilets (32.0 %).

The results of the research that the schools were not clean

BEING EFFECTED CONDITIONS OF SMALL-SCALE TRADESMEN FROM THE ROAD NOISE IN IZMIR BORNOVA DISTRICT CENTER

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The purpose of present study was investigating the relationship among physical noise exposure and subjective response to noise. Road noise levels were measured in the municipality borders of İzmir, Bornova from January to December 1998. Public survey had been distributed to all shops located on the main roads to assess the level that they were effected by traffic noise. At the end of one week surveys had been collected. Totally 247 survey were distributed and 85.47% (221) were answered. Statistical analysis was done with SPSS for Windows (Version 6.0). The significance of differences between dependent and the independent variables was analysed using student's-t test and Chi-square tests.

Mean age of the tradesmen attended to the survey were 34 ± 12.21 . 66.5% of them were male, 33.2% were female. 7.9% were graduated from elementary school, %13 from junior high school, 53.5% from senior high school and 25.6% from university. Working period range in the shops were 1mounths to 40 years (mean working period 7.14 ± 6.78 years). In listing order of the environmental problems noise pollution, parking problem, traffic problem, underground insufficiency, insufficient green fields, garbage and air pollution were in the first three order of the list with 76.9%, 76.9%, 77.8%, 70.7%, 59.8%, 49.8%, 43% and 35.3% respectively. There were direct relation with the working period and noise pollution that were shown in the first three orders. With respect to longer working period the number of people who show noise pollution in the first three order were increasing ($\chi^2 = 6.50$; $p=0.039$). Types of noises that were disturbing were 87.6% traffic noise, 8.1% recreation, and 2.9% trade aimed and 1.4-% construction noises. In accordance with increase in noise level the level of disturbing increases proportionally ($t=217.697$ $p=0.00001$). 91.1% of the tradesmen attended to the survey claimed that they had taken measures to prevent noise. But 4.22% said they only close windows and doors, 0.6% said they do not know and 3.2% said they do not need it. 61.99% claimed that they had headache, 69.23 % said it causes agitation, 39.89% had anxiety, 10.40% had lack of concentration and 10.85% had tiredness because of the noise.

Proper traffic management can decrease noise considerably.

Sanitation In Restaurant and Pastry Shops In Öveçler - Ankara

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Objective: To determine the food hygiene and sanitation in restaurants and pastry shops.

Method: Ministry of Health has published a regulation on food production and sale. In the appendix of that there is a checklist, which consists of five parts for supervision of restaurants and pastry shops. In the part of the checklist, there are various items for control food hygiene, personnel hygiene, physical hygiene and equipment hygiene. If a supervisor identifies any unhealthy condition, he gives 1-5 negative points. If the hygienic characteristics are perfect in a restaurant, zero points will be given. Increasing the total points shows that the hygienic condition becomes worse. In Öveçler-Ankara there are 27 restaurants and 21 pastry shops (Six of them were fast food restaurants). The time of the supervision of a restaurant/pastry shop was 30-50 minutes. Results: The average of the total points for the restaurants and pastry shops were 40.7 ± 23.2 and 37.1 ± 22.8 respectively. The restaurants in which staffed a person who graduated from professional school, were given 14.4 ± 20.9 points on an average. The average points of the other restaurants that were not staffed formally trained personnel 41.7 ± 19.9 ($t: 14.5$ $p=0.00$). Between the average points of them on food hygiene, personnel hygiene, physical hygiene and equipment hygiene also were statistically significant.

Conclusion: The source of the food borne outbreak is generally restaurants or pastry shops. In summer that food borne outbreaks are more frequent than the other seasons, most of the restaurant and pastry shops had not appropriate sanitation in Öveçler. Only staffing formally trained personnel can cause for improving the sanitation of that places. The supervisory visits by health personnel also can influence the hygienic condition as well

AN EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AFTER MARMARA EARTHQUAKE

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The disastrous earthquake disaster that occurred in August 17, 1999 in Marmara Region of Turkey which resulted in a wide range of deaths, also caused delays in services like water, sewer system, electricity, communication, training and health, wide range of goods and property damage and also psychological burdens.

This paper presents an overview of casualties and damage with recommendations on monitoring rehabilitation's, based on observations conducted within the scope of MoH's Marmara Earthquake Emergency Support Program Project.

The general burden of the earthquake; according to data as of October 19, 1999, 14.136 people died and 19.930 people were injured in Sakarya, Kocaeli, Bolu and Yalova. According to 1997 Household Registration Form, in a region with 2.626.118 population, 88.524 building had middle or serious damage and around 239.695 people had to leave their houses. 104.307 of them are living in 38.102 tents (2.73 person/tent) in 135 tent settlements (39 of them have population of more than 800). In these tent settlements, there are total of 828 showers (125 person/shower) and 1902 lavatory (54.8 person/lavatory) in function.

Infrastructure damage, which affected housing, clean water supply and sewer system, is the most important problem that directly affecting health status. Participation of MOH must be ensured in permanent and temporary residence planning after the earthquake forms the initial. Interventions and investments must be determined according to local human resource and real needs of the region and these efforts must be aimed to decrease burden of disease of the population.

EVALUATION OF FOOD CONTROL SERVICES OF EDİRNE REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH PROTECTION LABORATORY BETWEEN 1988 -1998

Doç.Dr.Faruk YORULMAZ

Objectives : Control of environmental health is one of the responsibilities of health centers in their province. These services include periodic control of food workplace, food workers and foods by collecting food samples. Food samples examine by public health laboratories or health protection institute laboratories as healthy or not. Formal procedures require if these are nonhealthy.

Methods: Records of Edirne Regional Institute of Health Protection Laboratory have been examined for these goals. Samples have been reviewed if enough as number for populations and total number, healthy and nonhealthy samples ratios by years and seasons.

Results : Samples have been risen to 3 folds for 11 years. But these numbers are not enough for population of health center. Distributions of samples are not homogenous to seasons and years. The mean of nonhealthy samples has been found 13.66 ± 9.97 for bacteriologically and 22.91 ± 27.16 for chemically. The bacteriologically nonhealthy samples ratios have been decreased but the chemically nonhealthy samples ratios have not been changed for 1988 to 1998.

Conclusions : The Ministry of Health has been reported that higher ratios for bacteriologically nonhealthy food samples and lower for chemically nonhealthy samples ratios than our results. Personnel education, intersectoral coordination, improving regulations is essential for provide healthy food to populations.

Key Words : Environmental health, food, food control, public health

EVALUATION OF DRINKING WATER CONTROL SERVICES OF EDİRNE REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH PROTECTION LABORATORY BETWEEN 1988 -1998

Doç.Dr.Faruk YORULMAZ

Objectives : Control of regional environmental health is one of the responsibilities of health centers. Thus, health centers have to control drinking water in their responsibility area periodically. Samples which to be healthy or not for drinking and use. We aimed to examine drinking water control activities of Edirne Regional Institute of Health Protection between 1988 to 1998.

Methods : We examined the records of Edirne Regional Institute of Health Protection between 1988 to 1998 and analyzed records of water samples and unhealthy results for number and distribution in years and seasons.

Results : We found that, more samples had been taken needed annually in these 11 years. But in rainy seasons, although water contamination risk increased, less sample collection had been taken every year. In this period, the ratio of bacteriological and chemically unhealthy samples were 32.24% and 40.25% respectively. Distributions of samples have been found heterogenous by years and seasons.

Conclusions : There are some important activities to prevent health problems originated from unhealthy water. Health center staff must be educated about drinking water for control better, drinking water must be controlled more as frequently as seasonal requirements and better intersectoral coordination must be established for provide healthy drinking water.

Key Words : Environmental health, drinking water, water control, public health

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE TO ASBEST FIBERS AND RELATED RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN RURAL PARTS OF ESKISEHIR

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Aim: To evaluate the environmental exposure to asbest fibers and to determine of its seriousness and prevalence in rural parts of Eskisehir.

Methods: The use of white soil or 'çorak' probable contained asbest fibers was learned by questionnaire. A cohort which includes 10 villages was established from definite exposed to asbest fibers by means of analysis of mineral. The people who are 30 years old and over were investigated by physical examination, microfilm or standard chest X-ray radiography. The prevalence of pleural plaque (PP), fibrous pleural calcification (FPC), asbestosis were calculated. The concentration of asbest fibers was analyzed in the outdoor and indoor air samples of the village houses.

Results: We learned that white soil had been used in 140 of 196 (71%) villages answered the questionnaire, and was still being used in 126 (64%). Also, we have had 64 DPMM cases from these 41 villages. White soil samples were received from 62 of villages and asbest fibers were identified in 43 (69%) of these soils, as a result of mineral analysis. In this cohort, the prevalence of PP, FPC and asbestosis were found as 14.4%, 10.4% and 0.4% respectively in 923 persons.

Conclusion: Environmental exposure to asbest is quite prevalent health problem in the rural parts of Eskisehir. Widespread educational and precautionary program must begin to these villages.

DETERMINATION OF EXPOSURE LEVELS TO UV LIGHT IN PEOPLE BATHING ON A PUBLIC BEACH IN SOUTHERN TURKEY

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**Ministry of Health*

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OBJECTIVES: Determination of UV light levels on a public beach and the level of knowledge of people bathing on the beach concerning the hazards of and ways of protection against UV light exposure are the aims of the study.

METHODS: Ultraviolet light levels on a public beach in southern Turkey were measured between 19-25 July 1999, Measurements were taken on the same spot for a period of 7 days, on every hour between 9.00 to 18.00 hours for 10 minutes under direct sunlight and in the shade of an umbrella. In this descriptive study a questionnaire which includes 19 questions is applied to 230 people who accepted to participate bathing on the beach.

RESULTS :The maximum and minimum values calculated in the current study were found to be under the limit value for exposures longer than 16 minutes. The results of the questionnaire displayed that the level of knowledge of people are low, but their demand for education is high.

CONCLUSION :

It is necessary that informing the public and increasing public awareness regarding this issue should be done according to the result of such measurements, based on scientific facts and employing training programmes with public participation and with materials compiled to be comprehensible for the public.

IONISING RADIATION LEVELS WITHIN SMOKING-FREE INDOORS

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In some studies it is reported that, a person smoking 1-2 packages of cigarettes a day is exposed to radiation which is 250-300 times of X ray examination.

OBJECTIVES: The aim of the current study is to find out whether the ionising radiation levels in the indoors where cigarette is smoked are different from the indoors where cigarette is not smoked and the factors which might have affect on ionising radiation levels in the indoors.

METHODS: 60 student rooms, with the same floor area (2.55x7m) and standard furnishing are included in the study. In all of the rooms there were 4 beds and the doors and windows were identical. Ionising radiation is measured by RAD-ALERT, for one hour in each room. In 35 of the rooms cigarette is smoked and in the other 25 cigarette is not smoked. During the measurement cigarette was not smoked in none of the rooms.

RESULTS : It was found that the ionising radiation levels was higher in the rooms where cigarette is smoked. The floor of the room, direction of the windows did not affect the radiation levels. Some of the factors that might affect the radiation level of the rooms detected were number of people living in the rooms, ventilation of the room, number of people in the rooms during measurements, and some electrical instruments being used in these rooms etc.

CONCLUSION : When the factors which might have affect on radiation level are stable , in the smoking free indoors radiation levels are higher. This is another reason of forbidding cigarette smoking to prevent passive smoking.

EVALUATION OF Co-60 RADIATION ACCIDENT IN İKİTELLİ DISTRICT RELATED TO HEALTH AND REGULATIONS

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After two different Co-60 gamma sources used in radiation oncology treatment have been sold to scrap dealers accidentally, the shieling of the sources were being tried to break. As a result of this, some people have been irradiated by gamma rays and two scrap dealers have been sent to hospital.

The biological effects of radiation isclassified as effects of acute exposure and chronic exposure depending on whether a given dose is delivered in a short and long period of time. In acute effects, vomiting and nausea and changes in blood composition are observed in early stage of the symtoms. As the radiation dose increases, these semptoms are followed by epilation and hemorrhage. If the dose increases enough fatalities would be expected.

In this accident, eight people were observed having the sign and symptoms due to the radiation dose of 2-3 sivert. Beside this 300 people involved in episodos of acute radiation exposure were taken under control and their blood analysis were tested in regular time intervals. In this presentation, the radiation accident has been evaluated and then, within this framework, the rules and regulations related to that accident are briefly discussed.

Prevalence of Asymptomatic Lead Poisoning Among 6 Months-6 Years Old Children in Silivri

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**İ.Ü. Cerrahpaşa Tıp Fakültesi Halk Sağlığı Anabilim Dalı*

***İ.Ü. Cerrahpaşa Tıp Fakültesi Biyofizik Anabilim Dalı*

****Cerrahpaşa Tıp Fakültesi Toplum Hekimliği Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi*

Objectives: Aim of this study was to observe the risk factors that effect the blood lead level and to find out the asymptomatic lead intoxication prevalence in 6 months-6 years old children living in Silivri.

Methods: 178 healthy children who were 6 months- 6 years old living in Silivri included with simple randomized samples at a time period of February and March 1999. The charts that were designed up to explore the risk factors of lead poisoning were filled out by the physicians. The blood lead levels of children were measured by atomic absorption spectrometer.

Results: Mean blood lead level was $23.40 \pm 11.48 \mu\text{g/dl}$. There were not any children whose blood lead levels $\geq 45 \mu\text{g/dl}$. Blood lead level was $\leq 9 \mu\text{g/dl}$ in 16.9% of children, 10-14 $\mu\text{g/dl}$ in 9.6%, 15-19 $\mu\text{g/dl}$ in 8.4% and 20-44 $\mu\text{g/dl}$ in 65.2%, respectively. 83.1 % of children had blood lead levels $\geq 10 \mu\text{g/dl}$.

There were no statistical difference between the blood lead levels and the probable risk factors as; age, sex, pica, persons working at risk group occupations in family, peeling or chipping paint at home, remodeling at home and traffic jam..

Conclusions: These results show that asymptomatic lead poisoning has a great importance at Silivri. It is necessary to find out the risk factors with more detailed researches and blood lead levels besides environmental analyses.

Measurement Of SO₂, NO₂ And CO₂ Levels In Garages Which Had Repair And Care Functions.

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Objectives: In the present study, we aimed to determine the indoor levels of SO₂, NO₂ and CO₂ gases in garages which cars repaired and cared, and probable health problems of workers.

Methods: We select 11 garages which had repair and care functions for different vehicles in Ankara. There were 186 workers and they had been working for 8.9 ± 4.1 years. 57.1% of workers had been smoking. We calibrated our portable air monitor at open – fresh air, and the results obtained from the study were related to normal atmosphere.

Results: Indoor CO₂ levels and NO₂ levels were the same as open air; SO₂ levels were $1.00 + 0.77$ (between 0.50 and 3.30) ppm. Eight workers had health problems related with respiratory system. Due to the standards, the highest level of SO₂ in a working area cannot be higher than 0.3 ppm for the people working 8 hours / day. All of the garages examined, had higher levels of SO₂ than the standard maximum levels, and they did not have effective air cleaning systems (10 of them had only windows, and one had a suction fan).

Conclusions: The authorized government units should do these kinds of measurements, and effective air cleaning systems should be arranged.

Multiplex PCR For The Rapid Test Of Surface Contamination

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Objectives: The purpose of the this research was to test multiplex Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) to investigate the microbiological quality of the risky surfaces in social living places of a military base where over 10 thousand people live together. In this way we also intended to evaluate hygienic activities performed in a public living place by using PCR.

Methods: Ninety-nine common living places on a military base, took part in this study. Primarily the surfaces of taps, dining tables, door handles, equipment from kitchens and dining halls and soap and soap dishes were investigated. Swap method was used for sampling.

Results: We did not detect any cross reaction between primers during multiplex PCR amplification. In twenty two samples, there were no bacteria. Only four of the samples contained Shigella, and one of them contained Salmonella, but 77 of the samples contained thermotolerant coliform organisms. There was no statistically significant difference among the microbiological quality of different sites ($p>0.05$). Also we did not detect any statistically significant difference among the different equipment surfaces ($p>0.05$).

Conclusions: We concluded that these kind of studies must be performed on public areas routinely, for example, every six months and the cleaning procedures must organized according to results. Also multiplex PCR by using these primers could be performed for microbiological water and food analysis too.

Is Our Drinking Water Safe ?: Analysis Of Drinking Water Sources With PCR Method.

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Objectives: In the present research, we used PCR method which is used commonly in health sciences, to analyze water samples taken from different sources in Ankara. Tap water and bottled water samples were analyzed.

Methods: A total of 83 water samples were collected. We used multiplex PCR method for thermo-tolerant coliforms, Escherichia coli, Salmonella and Shigella and basic PCR technique for Giardia analysis in water samples. For the recovery of microbial DNA, it was used "freezing - thawing" method. We used common conditions for bacterial multiplex PCR analysis.

Results: There was no cross-reaction between primers. We found E. coli in samples taken from tap water and bottled water, 25.9 % and 32.0 % respectively. The percentile of contaminated waters in all samples was 27.7. We did not find Salmonella, Shigella and Giardia in water samples during the study. Standard bacteriological methods for the examination of water generally take about 24 - 48 hours and generally only one type of bacteria is investigated, but in our method the whole procedure for four bacteria took about 4-6 hours.

Conclusions: We concluded that microbiological water analysis with PCR could be used especially after disasters and outbreaks, in order to determine microbiologic agent. Also, results indicated that all of the our drinking water sources were not healthy. The people related this subject must be educated and more effective control methods have to be adapted for this public health problem.

Microorganism Colony Numbers In The Hands Of Food Handlers

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Objective: In this study we aimed to found out number of colonies in the food handlers during daily activities an also find whether this numbers change by education

Methods: This study was an intervention and made in Gülhane Military Medical Academy (GATA) Department of Public Health in May-June 2000. Hand cultures of food handlers who were educated in Department of Public Health were taken before education and one month later education. The personal did not wash their hands prior to hand cultures. Cultures was made by washing left hands in sterile gloves full of broth. This material was edit to blood agar and EMB plate by tube dilution. Mainly colony identification was made manually, API (Analytical Profil Index) kits were used if required.

Results: Amount 78 personal joining the study, Coagulase (-) Staphylococ, Staphylococcus aureus, enterococcus, difteroid bacilles, E. Coli, and others were growth in the hands of personal 74,58,16,14,2,1 respectively. Amount the reached one month after education this numbers were 73, 62, 16, 10, 4, 2. The differences between two cultures was not statistically significant ($p>0.05$).

Colony numbers before and after education were $11;100\pm21,500$ cfu/ml, $8,803\pm13,400$ cfu/ml respectively. The differences was not statistically significant ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion: In this study we found that hand hygiene of food handlers, who were in this study, was not good because there were bacterial out of endogenous flora and colony numbers were high. Even if not statistically significant reduction by education.

EVALUATION OF WATER ANALYSES IN GÖLCÜK AREA AFTER THE MARMARA EARTHQUAKE OF 1999

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Objective: The purpose of this study is to determine the hygiene status of the waters from several sources for bacteriological and chemical aspects after the Marmara Earthquake of 1999.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study carried out between August 25 and September 15 2000 in a mobile water and food laboratory. 583 water samples have been analyzed using membrane filtration method.

Results: Among the water sources, 370 (52.7%) of them were from public network, 156 (26.8%) were from unknown origin, 97 (16.6%) were from springs and artesian wells, 19 (3.3%) were from water ships, 4 (0.6%) from sea water. 159 (27.3%) were found to be unsuitable bacteriologically and 14 (2.3%) chemically. The presence of excessive total germ and presence of coliform bacteria were the major reasons of bacterial unsuitability. Among the water sources, while 12.1% of public network waters were unsuitable, 60.8% of spring and artesian well waters were unsuitable with respect to bacteriologic analyses ($p<0.05$). However, free chlorine was found only in 45.9% of public network waters.

Conclusion: The results of this study support the widely-accepted idea that the first and foremost task in the aftermath of a major natural disaster is to ensure water safety because all sources of water, as happened in the Marmara Earthquake of 1999, may be adversely affected

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ACTION PLAN FOR TURKEY

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National Environmental Health Plan obtains necessary infrastructure for healthy environment and collaboration between sectors to solve environmental health problems and to improve of environmental health.

General Directorate of Primary Health Care, Ministry of Health has prepared National Environmental Health Program. Then framework of National Environmental Health Action Plan has been developed by the same group include technical staffs from Ministry of Health and related Universities.

The Program contains five headlines mentioned below:

- 1-Organisational Structure and Administrative Tools
- 2-General Environmental Problems
- 3-Living Environments
- 4-Economical Areas
- 5-Healthy Life Styles

In framework of this Program, two alternates for the Plan has been developed.

In this Congress, the Program and two alternates will present to opinions and contributions of all participants.

INVESTIGATION OF ANKARA PUBLIC HYGIENE COMMITTEE DECISIONS

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Objective: Public Hygiene Committees meet due to the Public Hygiene Law (Umumi Hıfzısıhha Kanunu-1593) in order to provide the cooperation among the sectors for the solution of the local health problems when the current law is not sufficient. In this study, it was aimed to determine the operation of the Ankara Province Public Hygiene Committee.

Methods: The research is an epidemiologic study that aims to evaluate the studies of the committee between 1977-1997. The records of the meetings between 1977-1997 are the data of the study. Records are evaluated according to the frequency, participants and the decisions taken.

Results: We have reached 94 records of the Province Hygiene Committee meetings. It was observed that the Committee succeeded 33.7% of the meetings and 87.3% of the records were archived. %24.5 of the meetings were extraordinary ones and 86.7% of the decisions were focused around the environmental health subjects. We have observed that the Committee has taken short term decisions for the solution of the Province. We could not determine the application level as there was no feedback.

Conclusion: In this research we found insufficiency for the frequency of the meetings of the Committee, keeping the archives of the decisions and their transmission to the Primary Health Centers and the feedback of the applications. For the effectiveness of the Committee, Province Health Directorate must pay attention to the formation of their policies and the applications.

Association between childhood asymptomatic lead poisoning and iron deficiency anemia

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Objectives: The purpose of this study was to examine the association between asymptomatic lead poisoning and iron deficiency anemia.

Methods: The study examined 178 children who were -6 months-6 years old- living in Silivri included with simple randomized samples at a time period of February and March 1999.

The blood lead levels of children were measured by atomic absorption spectrometer. For the detection of anemia hemoglobine concentrations, hematocrite, red blood cell and red cell mean corpuscular volume were measured. For the detection of iron deficiency serum iron levels, iron binding capacity and serum ferritin were measured for the anemic children.

Results: Mean blood lead levels were 23.40 ± 11.48 µg/dl. Blood lead levels were ≤ 9 µg/dl in 16.9% of children and ≥ 10 µg/dl in 83.1%. There were not any children whose blood lead levels ≥ 45 µg/dl.

Anemia was observed in 42 (23.6%) of children. Frequency of anemia was higher in 6-24 months old children than the other age groups ($\chi^2=35.81$, $p<0.001$). There were no difference between the sex with respect to the frequency of anemia. Only 36 of 42 children that anemia was determined could be reached. The reason of anemia in 86.1% of these children was iron deficiency. Anemia was determined in 24.1% of children with blood lead levels ≥ 20 µg/dl.

Conclusions: These studies indicate that there were no association between asymptomatic lead poisoning and iron deficiency anemia.

Distribution of chronic diseases and cancer deaths in Kadıköy settlement near Balıkesir-Balya copper-zinc metallic waste field

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Mining is a dirty industry and in recent years, mining interventions have been increased in Turkey. Health effects related with heavy metals and environmental pollution due to mining are obviously seen both in developed and developing countries. Environmental effects of Balya mine, though a historical mining and fusing facility, are still going on.

In this descriptive study, it was aimed to define the distribution of chronic diseases and cancer in Kadıköy settlement which is near to Balya copper-zinc metallic waste field. Results have been compared with the results of former studies performed previously in rural and sub-rural regions.

Number of individuals interviewed were 180 (85.7%). Datas have been gathered by face to face interviews. In case of any problem to reach the person, informations have been gathered from their relatives. Fifty five percent of population were female and the mean age was 58.91 ± 17.46 . Most of the population have graduated from primary school (47.8%) and were small or medium class farmers (53.0%) who were heavily dealing with animal trading.

The population was open to effects of heavy metals due to pollution of sand and superficial water with these heavy metals. It was possible that there was also contamination of food chain with these metals.

In all cases, it was found that hypertension was 23.9%, ischemic heart disease was 7.8%, DM was 5.0%, gonarthrosis was 17.8% and congestive heart failure was 3.3%.

Twenty five percent of all total deaths were due to cancer. 8.3% of all deaths and 33.3% of cancer deaths were due to lung cancer. It was found that crude death rate of cancer was 226 per 100.000 and crude death rate of lung cancer was 168 per 100.000.

When the results of chronic diseases and cancer found in Kadıköy settlement was compared with the results of former studies performed in rural and sub-rural regions, the rates of chronic disease and cancer were not significantly higher.

In order to show the health effects of pollution caused by this historical, Balya copper-zinc metallic waste field, further studies with laboratory support should be performed.

SECTION 8 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Anemia Prevalence Among The Workers of a Carpet Factory

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Objective: This study has been carried out in order to determine the prevalence of anemia which is a major public health problem among workers who are one of the productive working groups of the population.

Method: 794 workers of whom 719 were male and 75 were female and who were working at Atlas carpet factory in Kayseri province were included to our study. A questionnaire of 72 questions was applied to the workers through face to face interview. The blood samples of all of the workers were taken and these samples were evaluated at the hematology laboratory of Erciyes university.

Results: The anemia prevalence was found to be 1.8 %, iron deficiency anemia prevalence was found to be 0.9 %, thalassemia prevalence was found to be 0.5 % and the prevalence of anemia attached to chronic illnesses (chronic illnesses anemia prevalence) was found to be 0.6 % among all workers. While the anemia prevalence among male workers was 0.8 %; it was found to be 12.0 % among female workers.

Conclusion: The workers must be physically examined periodically and they must be educated in order to decrease the prevalence of anemia.

Key Words: Anemia, workers, factors

THE EVALUATION OF RESPIRATORY FUNCTION DISORDERS IN MILITARY TEXTILE FACTORY

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Aim: In this study, it was aimed to research the risk of respiratory symptoms and byssinosis in cotton dust exposed workers of Military Textile Factory.

Methods: A questionnaire that proposed by Medical Research Council (UK) was applied to 147 workers who worked in the sewing section and exposed to dust and 103 control group workers who worked in same workplace but not exposed to dust and respiratory system examination was performed to all of them. Pulmonary function tests were performed before beginning to work on Monday morning and repeated after 4-5 hours. X² test was used for statistical analysis.

Results: Dust concentration was measured by Workers Health and Security Center in sewing section where the dust exposure was maximal and found 0.19 mg/m³ that below the maximal acceptable concentration value of 0.20 mg/m³ that used in USA. Mean age of workers was 39.2 ± 5.42 years and mean time at work was 11.54 ± 4.32. The number of smokers was 171 (78.0%), 65 (26.0%) workers had coughing, 101 (40.4%) had phlegm. Pathological breathing voices found in 34(13.6%) workers. Mean Forced Expiratory Volume level was 89.10(±12.97) before work and 87.25(±12.97) after work. This was significant statistically.

Conclusions: Textile workers must be well informed about the risks of workplace and the harmful effects of cigarette. Pulmonary Function Tests must be performed yearly and if it shows abnormal values, the worker must not be worked at dusty places.

Key Words: 1)Pulmonary Function Tests 2)Byssinosis 3)Textile industry

THE EVALUATION OF RADIOLOGICAL FINDINGS, PULMONARY FUNCTION TESTS, ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS AND ARTERIAL BLOOD GASES IN PNEUMOCONIOSIS CASES.

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The aim of this retrospective study was evaluate the distribution of occupational diseases in 5000 cases under review by the High Health Committee of Social Security Organization during 1994,1995,1996. The ratio of pneumoconiosis, the radiological findings, pulmonary function tests, arterial blood gases, electrocardiographic findings and computed tomographies of the lung was investigated in pneumoconiosis cases.

The data's of file, the socio-demographic characteristics', laboratory findings and diagnosis of workers were evaluated by an inquiry form and χ^2 test was used for statistical analysis.

The results of the study were demonstrated that, 59.8% had been evaluated with emphasis on pneumoconiosis, 48.3% with the established diagnosis of pneumoconiosis. Mean age for 321 individuals diagnosed with pneumoconiosis was found to be 56.92 ± 0.34 years and the mean time at work was found to be 21.62 ± 0.34 years.

Upon evaluation of pulmonary function tests for 321 individuals, a significant correlation was not determined between an increase in age and the severity of radiological findings and the impairment of the pulmonary function tests, whereas a significant correlation was determined between an increase in the time at work and the electrocardiographic findings and the pulmonary function tests.

Evaluation of the distribution of radiological opacities for pneumoconiosis cases involved in the study was revealed predominantly regular opacities in all of the age groups and has failed to reveal a correlation between an increase in age and an increase in the time at work and the regular and irregular opacities.

Of 321 individuals, electrocardiographies were found to be performed for 189, measurement of arterial blood gases for four and computed tomography of the lung for only one.

It has been determined that the radiological findings, pulmonary function tests, computed tomography and pulmonary hemodynamics must be used in combination in the diagnosis and the determination of the prognosis for pneumoconiosis.

Keywords: Coal workers, Occupational Diseases, Pneumoconiosis

ASYMPTOMATIC CARRIAGE OF GROUP A BETA HAEMOLYTIC STREPTOCOCCI AND ATTITUDE OF PROTECTION METHODS FROM UPPER RESPIRATORY INFECTION IN TEACHER

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The aim of study was to establish the frequency of asymptomatic throat carriage of group A beta haemolytic streptococci and the attitude of teachers from protection upper respiratory infections themselves.

Materials and Methods: 242 asymptomatic teachers were enrolled into study. A questionnaire was applied and a throat culture was taken from each participant.

Results: Ages was ranged between 21-60 with a mean of 39.5 ± 6.85 . The frequency of asymptomatic throat carriage of group A beta haemolytic streptococci was 5.4% (n:13). The antibiotic usage was detected in 73% of teachers. The throat culture had been taken before prescription of antibiotic in one teacher (0.4%). Although the most frequent prescribed antibiotics were ampicillin and amoxycillin, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole usage rate was found as 12%. Their was no any correlation between both the frequency of upper respiratory infection and carriage of group A beta haemolytic streptococci with the duration of smoking, occupation and whether taking of precaution for prevention.

Conclusion: As a result; improper usage of antibiotics in upper respiratory infection is found to be higher and the most of physicians prescribed medications without taking throat culture. Although the ratio of the teachers who prevented themselves from upper respiratory infection as low, the way of protection is suitable, but not effective.

The Frequency of Occupational Accidents Among The Workers of a Carpet Factory During The Last Five Years

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Objective: This research has been carried out to determine the frequency of occupational accidents among the workers of a carpet factory.

Method: 794 workers of whom 719 were male and 75 were female and who were working at Atlas carpet factory in Kayseri province were included to our study. A questionnaire of 72 questions was applied to the workers through face to face interview. The obtained data have been evaluated on the computer and khi square test has been used for the statistical analyses.

Results: Almost half of the workers were at the 25-34 years old group and 99.5 % of them were literate. 38.8 % of the workers were working for less than 5 years. Nearly 1/3 of them worked at the weaving department and nearly 1/3 of them worked at the fiber (thread) department. 92.4 % of the workers said that they love their job. During the last five years 154 male and 6 female workers made an occupational accident. Most of the accidents were because of carelessness (47.0 %).

Conclusion: Occupational conditions must be improved and the workers must be educated in order to decrease the occupational accidents.

Key Words: Occupational accidents, workers, factory

OCCUPATIONS and THE RISK OF LARYNGEAL CANCER in TURKEY

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Background: Recent epidemiological evidences suggest that new risk factors other than smoking and alcohol play an important role in the etiology of larynx cancer. Occupational factors have significant relationship with the risk of laryngeal cancers. A hospital based case-control study was conducted in Turkey in order to provide further information on occupational exposures and laryngeal cancer in developing countries.

Methods: Among 7,631 records of study population selected from an oncology treatment center of the Social Security Agency Hospital, 947 male larynx cancer cases were identified between 1979-84. Standardized information on occupational history, tobacco and alcohol use and demographic data was obtained from patients. Diagnostic records of patient were reviewed by ICD-O. More detailed seven-digit standard occupational (SOC) and industrial (SIC) codes were used to identify job and industrial titles of cases and controls. After all exclusions 940 laryngeal cancer cases and 1519 controls were available for this study. Age, smoking and alcohol adjusted Mantel-Haenszel odds ratio (OR) analysis was used to risk estimation of larynx cancer among different occupational and industrial groups.

Results: Laryngeal cancer risk among guards (OR: 1.46, 95.0% C.I.: 1.03-2.11), production supervisors (OR: 1.83, 95.0% C.I.: 1.07-3.12), textile workers (OR: 1.94, 95.0% C.I.: 1.15-3.26), drivers (OR: 1.65, 95.0% C.I.: 1.14-2.37), construction workers (OR: 1.73, 95.0% C.I.: 1.16-2.58) and workers among grain mills (OR: 3.13, 95.0% C.I.: 1.30-7.55), labor unions (OR: 3.63, 95.0% C.I.: 1.13-11.66) and urban development services (OR: 4.65, 95.0% C.I.: 1.72-12.54) had significantly higher than controls. Laryngeal cancer risk of general managers (OR: 0.42, 95.0% C.I.: 0.20-0.86) and electricians (OR: 0.26, 95.0% C.I.: 0.09-0.80) and workers from industries such as drug production (OR: 0.36, 95.0% C.I.: 0.14-0.95), industrial machinery production (OR: 0.43, 95.0% C.I.: 0.21-0.88), electric services (OR: 0.34, 95.0% C.I.: 0.12-0.95) and retail services (OR: 0.42, 95.0% C.I.: 0.21-0.83) were significantly lower. Pattern of the distribution of cases suggested that, supraglottic larynx cancer is common among occupations with exposures such as dust and exposures to chemicals tend to cause glottic cancers mostly.

Conclusion: This hospital based case-control study has revealed that people working as guards, production supervisors, textile workers, drivers, construction workers and workers among grain mills, labor unions and urban development services had excess risk of laryngeal cancer. A positive impact of socioeconomic level on laryngeal cancer risk was shown. The causal relationship between occupational exposures and tumor localization should be investigated among different occupations and other occupational risk factors.

The Study Of The Back Injuries Caused By Working Conditions And Risk Factors Of Workers Working At Industrial Area

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Purpose: One of the most important problems of musculoskeletal diseases related work is back injuries. In preventing and promoting health of workers determining the risk factor causing back injuries and taking precautions are important improvements. To determine back injuries caused by working conditions and risk factors this study is planned cross-sectional/descriptive and carried out.

Material-Method: Of the workers (N:1780) from 6 factories dealing with metal branch of work-automobile components industry in İstanbul, 314 were chosen by way of non- probable sampling. As a means of data collecting (1) interview form with regard to how labourers work and they what their individual characteristics are, (2) a scale measuring severity of the pain (VAS) and (3) Oswestry Low Back Pain Disability Questionnaire for measuring functional disability and (4) standardized weighing and metre were used. The data obtained were evaluated in the SPSS programme.

Findings: 34.1 % of the workers in the research group were found to have back injury / pain. Pain most often occur in the low-back pain region (75.7 %). The vast majority of the workers (81.3 %) experience mild functional disability in their daily life. It was determined that there was no relation between back pain and individual characteristics (age, sex, BMI, e.g...). It was also discovered that back pain were more than expected in half group (51.6%) lifting and carrying loads for over 4 hours a day and in one third of the group (42.4%) pulling and pushing for a period of 0-3 hours.

Conclusions: Findings show that is necessary to define risk factors concerning back injuries / pain unique to certain professions and that training of the workers against risks involved in working conditions is important and that teaching them how to protect themselves against such risks is vital.

EXAMINATION OF PERSONAL FACTORS AT WORK ACCIDENTS IN A CONSTRUCTION YARD

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Accident is a sudden event which may cause physical and emotional damage. There are several reasons of accidents. In general, causes of work accidents are divided into two. First, unsafe conditions, second un-guaranteed attitudes. In spite of good working conditions personal characteristics are very important factors in work accidents.

This research examines the effect of personal factors at work accidents in a safe work place in which 1200 workers work. Experimental group of research participants were 50 injured workers who came to infirmary in May –June 2000. Participants' demographic properties were determined with the help of a questionnaire, then they were given EPQ (Eysenck Personality Questionnaire), BSI (Brief Symptom Inventory), Benton's Perception and Attention Memory Test, BFI (Brief Fatigue Inventory). A control group is formed with 150 randomly chosen workers who work at the same place. The same tests were administered to control group with a one to one interview technique. Therefore, research participants were 200 workers from the same work place.

At the end of the evaluations it was found that experimental group participants have lower scores in Benton's test (mean \pm SD, 7.56 ± 2.87 vs 9.15 ± 3.13), higher scores in EPQ neurotism (9.34 ± 2.62 vs 8.23 ± 2.49) and 24 hours general tiredness (5.80 ± 2.72 vs 4.55 ± 2.89). Differences between experimental and control groups were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). There are no significant differences for other parameters ($p > 0.05$).

As a result, work entrance health examinations gain more importance for those work places which have high risk of accidents. Work entrance must depend on evaluations of personal characteristics of workers.

JOB SATISFACTION AND DEPRESSION AT TAX OFFICE WORKERS

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Depression is a highly prevalent disorders that causes much personal distress and difficulties in functioning at home and the workplace. In the workplace as elsewhere can manifest as a variation in normal mood as a symptom, as a disorder or a disease .

In this study we aimed to investigate to determine the factors which effect on the depression state at the office workers. Two tax office which have equal tax prayer were chose by simple random sampling from 62 tax office in Istanbul. All of two tax office workers were included to study. Research participants were 206 office workers from the two tax office.

We applied a questionnaire from to office workers for determining to demographic and social economic characteristics and health problems by negotiating face to face . Job Satisfaction Scale, State and Trait Anxiety Inventory and Back Depression Inventory was used by us.

As a result of statistical evaluation, clinical depression composed of factors which were high continue anxiety scores lack of harmony with friends at the workplace presence of back pain, low job satisfaction scores. We found the low work status was a factor which educed the job satisfaction in our study .

In conclusion, it should be arranged reduce the level of anxiety and increase job satisfaction and should be improved the low social-economical levels (as salary increase) of workers who work at such official works. It is seemed to be useful to decrease work load and to develop the division labour for providing everybody are engaged with specific job task. If the relationship between managers and the other workers is improved as a supportive characteristics could increase the job satisfaction. Arrangements concern with work place could be removed the workers' musculoskeletal problems(back pain etc.) and their causes.

It is clearly seemed that the workplace medical care settings is not enough to solve the mental health problems at official works. Expanding occupational health services' applications should be supported by social services on mental health management's. Psychologists and the other kind of specialists could have a part in occupational services

THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF THE EMPLOYEES WORKING IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN ADANA DOĞANKENT PROVINCE

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This study has been carried out to determine the nutritional status and habits of employees working in textile industry in Adana Doğankent Province. The study was made on 200 employees (129 female, 71 male; 16-66 aged) selected by randomized layer sampling method. The socio-economic and cultural status, nutritional habits, 3 days food consumption, intake of daily avarege energy and other nutrients was determined. Also according to working status and their physical activity the daily average energy expenditure and BKI was calculated. The data were evaluated by the statistical package programme (SPSS ver 5.0-1).

At the end of the study, it was found that the employees mostly (65.8%) did not consume one meal at least especially the breakfast which is known as very important in human nutrition. According to the evaluation of the meals consumed at work, it was found that the menus were very high in energy (2000.6±532.3 kkal/meal) which especially comes from fats (36.2%). It was found that except tiamin and calcium the nutrients intake was adequate while the fat intake was higher (103.0±22.5g/daily) than recommended amounts.

As a conclusion, the most negative result of this study was the meal consumed by the employees at once was high in energy was served that can be important risk factor for productivity and work accidents. To provide the quality and management of the food service systems it has to make cooperation with the profession of this subject. The employees, employers and syndicators has to be educated about the economic and healty nutrition and the relation between the nutrition and productivity-work accidents.

Venous insufficiency rate in lower extremity of the primary school teachers

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Objective: Study was planned to investigate the rate and the affecting factors of the lower extremity venous insufficiencies which is accepted as a job related disease in teachers.

Methods: Study was done as a sectional study in 264 teachers working in seven primary schools in Kırıkkale University Medical Faculty Public Health Education, Investigation and Practice Region. Physical examination and simple tests to inspect the varicose veins were done and a questionnaire which was prepared by the Public Health Department was answered by teachers in the first step of the study. Teachers having varicose veins were admitted to the General Surgery Department for investigation as the second step of the study.

Results: 124(47%) of them were male and 140 (53%) of them were female. 77 (29.2%) of them had family history, 166 (62.9%) of them had pain and 68 (25.8%) of them had swelling history in lower extremity, 77 (29.2%) of them had night cramps, while 15 (5.8%) of them had the diagnosis of varicosis. 132 (50%) of them were suspected as varicosis. Of these 48 (36.4%) of them were male and 84 (63.6%) of them were female and this was significant statistically.

Conclusion: Our findings suggest that lower extremity venous insufficiency is an important health problem in primary school teachers. Preventive health care and education about these type of disease will help to solve the problem.

ASSESSMENT OF HEARING LOSS AMONG WORKERS WORKING IN NOISY ENVIRONMENTS

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Aim: is to investigate whether there is hearing loss or not among workers working in noisy environments and to compare, audiometrically, the effects of different levels of noise on hearing loss. Material and Method: 241 workers from 5 major mills have been included to this retrospective cohort type of study. Datas have been collected by examining the (anamnez?) forms and the results of audiometric measurements of workers working in noisy environments and coming to İstanbul Hospital of Occupational Diseases for their periodic EBT examinations between the years 1997-2000. Results: At the end of the study, it has been shown that hearing loss was predominantly seen among workers working in environments with 85 dB and above noise levels ($X^2=32.239$, $p<0.05$), but there was no statistically significant relation between hearing loss and increase in noise level above 85 dB ($X^2=0.011$, $p=0.995$). There was no any relation between usage of earflap and hearing loss ($X^2=3.895$, $p>0.05$), but it has been seen that with decrease in education level ($X^2=6.485$, $p=0.009$) and increase in age ($X^2=28.271$, $p=0.000$) and work year ($X^2=25.564$, $p=0.000$), the rate of hearing loss is getting higher.

An analysis of the job-related risks nurses at GMMA training hospital faced

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Objectives : Job-related risk factors nurses meet are crucial importance for the well-being of patients as well as their own. This study aims at analysing conditions in which nurses encounter job-related risk factors..

Methods : The study which was carried out in March 1999 covers a group 225 randomly selected nurses who then were employed at GMMA Training Hospital. A questionnaire form of 21 questions were given to the nurses in direct interview form.

Results : Of 225 nurses analysed; 208 (92.4%) were found to be in touch with blood and infected bodily fluids through their work life, 186 (82.7%) were needle-stick injury, 202 (89.8%) had and injuries while cutting ampoules, 99 (44.0%) were allergic to gloves, 192 (85.3%) complained of backaches and lumbago and finally all were found to have some psychological complaints.

There was a correlation between exposure to risk factors and age and job duration that collage and university graduates were likely to have fewer risk factors than high school graduates, and that no significant difference was present among different clinics nurses work in.

Conclusion : As nurses were shown to meet job-related risk factors at critical ratio(s). It is necessary emphasise the role and responsibility of hospital management and nurses themselves in protection from and avoidance of those risks.

RISK PERCEPTION LEVELS OF WORKING ADOLESCENTS ABOUT WORKPLACE ACCIDENTS

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Objective: The purpose of this study is to expose protection needs of working adolescents by determining their risk perception levels of occupational hazards and workplace accidents.

Methods: This is a descriptive study carried out in March 2000 in the car repair shops in the İskitler small industrial complex by interviewing 100 male working adolescents with a mean age of 15.8. The adequacy of the sampling was not assessed because the total number of working adolescents was unknown. Risk perception levels of the participants were determined using a 1-to-5 Likert Scale.

Results: The mean of risk perception scores of the participants was 2.4. Only 24% of them have social insurance, 95% work six days a week, 63% have had occupational accident experience and 68% have not any information before starting the job. 48% of the participants expressed that safety precautions in their working environment were not enough and 61% of them expressed that they were pleased with their wages. No statistical significant difference was found in risk perception level by participant characteristics and workplace features.

Conclusion: The study concludes that the safety precautions in the working environment of male adolescents are not enough, nor they are adequately covered by social insurance.

Assesment of respirable dust and the risk of free silica in ferrous foundries

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**Occupational Health and Safety Center*

As known, long term exposure to sand which contains free crystalline silica in founding causes silicosis. So, this study was carried out 14 medium scale foundries and 11 small scale foundries.

Risk assesment was performed according to respirable dust concentration and hazardous degree (Z value) in foundry and grinding halls.

Respirable dust concentrations of foundry and grinding halls in medium scale foundries were found 3.73 ± 0.52 and 9.91 ± 1.52 , in small scale foundries were 2.88 ± 0.43 and 7.94 ± 1.44 respectively.

According to the results of Z values, both of foundry and grinding halls of medium scale foundries were found dangerous; in small scale foundries, the foundry hall was critical and the grinding hall was dangerous.

Occupational and Environment Health in Removing Asbestos Materials

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**Occupational Health and Safety Center*

The purpose of this study was to search occupational and environment health problems in removing asbestos materials.

Our study was conducted during removing asbestos materials from ceiling, wall, pipes and tanks in American School of American Military Establishment at 1997 and 1999 years. Before, during and after removing the materials, airborne asbestos samples were taken and evaluated by membrane filter method of AIA (Asbestos International Association). It was also searched personal protective equipments, preventive measures, isolation of the building and waste conditions. Related to the removing processes, EPA (Environmental Protective Association) criterions were used.

Although during all period of removing processes the values were sometimes higher than EPA criterions, finally normal values were provided.

The Effects of Industrial Noise on Hearing

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**Occupational Health and Safety Center*

This study was aimed to show the effects of noise on employees and contribute to the searches which are conducted over this issue.

Noise was measured by Bruel& Kjaer 2236 in seventeen workplaces included in this study and total 1927 employees who worked in these places were applied audiometric test by Diagnostic Audiometer AD67.

The mean age was found 36.8 ± 0.14 and mean working duration was found 12.3 ± 0.13 . Results of audiometric tests were correlated with age and working duration.

In this study it was found that 15 % of total employees had hearing loss related to the workplace noise. According to the results of audiometric tests; 25 % of workers employed in textile industry, 23 % of workers employed in mining and 14 % of workers employed in other sectors had hearing loss.

Radiographic Abnormalities Among Coal Miners

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**Occupational Health and Safety Center*

According to the data of Ministry of Labour and Social Security, there are approximately 150.000 employees worked in two thousand mines. Because most of these employees work in coal mines which are spread in our country and have more risks than others, that study was planned.

Total 24.996 chest radiographs of miners were sent to our center by different coal mines between 1995-1999 years. 18.978 of those radiographs were read by three independent physicians and classified according to the ILO International Pneumoconiosis Classification.

In this study it was found that 1411 (7.4 %) radiographs were Category I and more. And the most of them were small regular opacities. So, the employees whose radiographs had some pathological appearances were suggested to be carried out further examinations in the hospitals of occupational diseases.

As a conclusion, current regulations related to mines must be applied and controlled. Besides, especially occupational physicians employed in mines and other physicians must be trained about ILO International Pneumoconiosis Classification.

EVALUATING WORK-SITE VISITS and OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY EDUCATION in PUBLIC HEALTH INTERNSHIP TRAINING

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Objectives : Physicians should be equipped with sufficient knowledge and skill during under-graduate medical education (UGME) in Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) which is one of actual medical fields. In this paper, we aimed with describing and evaluating OHS training given to intern doctors (6th and last phase of UGME) at Trakya University Medical School Dept. of Public Health.

Materials - Methods : In 1999-2000 academic year, 6 intern groups have come to our Public Health Dept. each for 2 months lasting internship training (total 180 students). Both theoretical (in class) and applied training (worksite visits) administered to these students, have been evaluated. To same students, at the 3rd phase of UGME, 4 hours conference lectures had been conducted.

Results : There have been 27-33 interns in each group. During 2-months internship, 4 hours theoretical, interactive initial training have been lectured on OHS subjects. At lectures, U shape sitting arrangement, case presentation, problem solving and role playing.. have been utilised. Intern doctors have been informed about worksite to be visited and, followingly 4 - 8 hours lasting visits to 6 different workplaces have been rendered. By walking around, potential risk factors have been noticed and health units of workplaces have been examined. Worksite physicians, workers' representatives and employers have been interviewed. At the end of visit, observations have been evaluated by discussing over via orientating of attending faculty.

Conclusions : During UGME, physicians should be equipped with basic knowledge, skill and philosophy on OHS issues which is an important working area. Utilising contemporary training tools, conducting examination visits to workplaces.. have increased the efficiency of education.

Since lectures for this topic are dispersed in UGME, it should be beneficial a tidy presentation.

Key-Words : Public Health Internship, Occupational Health & Safety, Occupational Diseases, Undergraduate Medical Education, Interactive Education, Worksite Physician

THE EFFECT OF NUTRITION AND WORKING CONDITIONS ON GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF ADOLESCENTS TRAINED IN IZMIR APPRENTICESHIP EDUCATION CENTER

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After the first year of life, most rapid growth rate is at the pubertal period. Physical activity and nutrition is closely related to the growth at this period. We have studied the relationship between nutrition and growth among the apprentices at 14-18 years and last grade of the Apprenticeship Center.

Two groups of students, from lathe operator (hard work, n=50) and men's barber (light work, n=50) divisions were evaluated according to their auxologic parameters (height, weight, bone age) and routine blood counts. A questionnaire was given about the last 3 days food consumption, frequency and amount of food consumed in one month, and to measure the knowledge in nutrition.

At the routine blood evaluation, lathe operators and men's barbers subsequently had; haemoglobin: 14.2±1.2 and 13.99±1.2 g/dl, haematocrite: 42.7±3.4 and 41.08±3.3, mean corpuscular volume: 86.5±4.2 and 85±5 fL.

According to the questionnaire, % of men's barbers and only % of lathe operators had missed one meal a day. Lathe operators and men's barbers were daily taking; energy: 2369 and 2653 cal, protein: 169 and 101.6 g, calcium: 676.3 and 369 mg, iron: 31.48 and 13.26 mg, zinc: 1.7 and 5.9 mg, A Vit: 4754.3 and 4433.3 IU, thiamin: 2.49 and 0.9 mg, riboflavin: 2.72 and 1.57 mg, niacin: 42.6 and 13.53 mg, C Vit: 60.26 and 29.4 IU subsequently.

In conclusion, hard working group had a more balanced diet while others were taking more energy but irregular meals. Whole cohort had slightly lower calorie intakes than normal for their ages. However their growth and development were unaffected. None of the students had enough knowledge about food and nutrition.

A PROBLEM BASED HEALTH CARE MODEL FOR WORKER-CHILDREN

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Counseling and guidance helps children to be aware of themselves and their potentials, to cope with their environment and to reach opportunities. A survey has been conducted to know about the need for counseling services for worker-children.

We applied a questionnaire and a problem check-list in Pendik industrial complex, worker-child office and apprentice education center, for 147 worker-children 23 of whom are girls and 124 boys. The questionnaire consisted of personal questions about life, family and work of children. The check-list was adopted from the Problem Check-list developed by Ozguven and Tan.

Data evaluated by SPSS program have revealed that 42.9 % of children have problems above average and 38 % of these problems are related with health, 27.2 % the relationship with family, 36.1 % the relationship with society, 36 % the relationship with friends, 42.9 % psychological development, 34.7 % anxiety about financial, professional status and their future.

We concluded that while we must strive to end child labor in long term, we must organize Worker-Child Offices in industrial complexes for counseling worker-children who are trained in Apprentice Education Centers.

TRAINING OF OCCUPATIONAL PHYSICIANS AS FIRST AID TRAINER

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Occupational accidents are still a major cause of morbidity and mortality in Turkey. Among the 4.5 million insured workers, more than 80 thousand occupational accidents occur every year with more than one thousand fatalities. Besides the technical measures for the prevention of occupational accidents, well organized first aid services are also important in reducing mortality. However first aid organization in the workplaces is not enough. There are different associations and institutions which conduct first aid training in Turkey, but the studies regarding the training of trainers who give first aid training are not well organized. The aim of this study is to evaluate the implementation of a new approach in first aid training.

In collaboration with World Health Organization, Hacettepe Public Health Foundation has started a program for training of first aid trainers. This training program also aims at developing a standard method for first aid training for the public education. Interactive training skills are used during this course. For this training, program guides for trainees and trainers have been developed which include learning guides and check lists.

Ten or twelve medical doctors participate in each of the 10 days course. At the end of the first 5 days, all the trainees come to a consensus on knowledge and applications of first aid. During the second week they practice adult education techniques in different first aid applications and skills.

One hundred and two occupational physicians have been certified in this program. These trainers provide first aid training for the workers in their workplaces.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH MEASURES FOR TURKEY

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In developing countries some of the occupational health problems are similar. For our country we can summarize the current status in 3 groups as shown below;

A. PROBLEMS REGARDING THE EMPLOYEES

- A-1. The employees' health status is relatively poor.
- A-2. Educational level of the workers' is low.
- A-3. Number of working children is high.
- A-4. Working without insurance is high
- A-5. Vocational education is low

B. PROBLEMS REGARDING THE WORKPLACES

- B-1. The number of large-scale industries is low.
Most of the industries are small -scale industries.
- B-2. Predominant occupation is agriculture.
- B-3. Occupational health services are insufficient.

C. REGULATIONS FOR OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

- C-1. Legislation regarding occupational health are old.
- C-2. Some of the workplaces are not covered by these laws.
- C-3. The inspection of the workplaces is insufficient.
- C-4. The dimensions of the occupational health problems are not widely known.

Evaluation of Working Conditions and Occupational Accidents in Woodworking Workplaces (Ankara, Sıteiler Region, 2000)

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OBJECTIVE: The objective of the study was to determine frequency of occupational injuries and some related factors.

METHOD: Cross-Sectional Study

RESULTS: This study was carried out in Ankara Sıteiler Region Akçakale & Ereğli Streets.

The research involves 72 working places and 270 workers. %95.2 of workers have 6 day-work each week and %98.9 of them have ≥8 hour work each day. %41.5 of workers have no insurance. Social security of %32.6 is provided by SII. %60.8 didn't go to apprentices' school. %88.9 started working <16 years of age. %91.9 didn't have pre-employment; %90.7 didn't have periodical medical examination. %51.9 of the workers having last year accident were not vaccinated for tetanus. The workplaces were evaluated as well. %65.6 of workers are in workplaces with improper condition. %61.5 of last month accidents and %63.1 of last year accidents occurred in working places with improper conditions which was determined our quantifying grading system. The frequency of occupational injuries during the last month was %14.4, at last year %24.1. To decrease employment injuries working place conditions should be improved. Workers should take necessary precautions and be provided with related facilities for a healthy work life.

OCCUPATIONAL RISKS AND STATE OF JOB SATISFACTION OF NURSES WORKING IN GOVERNMENT AND SOCIAL INSURANCE INSTITUTION (SSK) HOSPITALS

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Purpose: This study was carried out to investigate the occupational risks and state of satisfaction of nurses working in hospitals of Nevşehir, Turkey.

Materials and Methods: A questionnaire about the state of job satisfaction and occupational diseases was applied to 98 nurses working in government and SSK hospitals.

Results: Percent of nurses chosen nursing willingly were 41.8 %. Similarly, 49.0 % of nurses were satisfied of their job. This situation was significantly higher for the willingly choicers (66.7 %). The leading causes of dissatisfaction were meeting with risky cases such as infectious diseases, working hard with intensive tempo and earning inadequate salary. Thirty-four nurses (34.7 %) expressed that they had been exposed with any problem related with their jobs and 94.9 % of them agreed that they were under risk of occupational disease. The ratio of nurses aware of new progresses about their job were only 25.5 %.

Conclusion: Nearly half of nurses were dissatisfied of their job and one third of them considered that they were threatened by diseases related with their job.

SECTION 9
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

MUMPS PREVALANCE AND THE FACTORS WHICH AFFECTED IN 12-59 MONTHS CHILDREN IN ANKARA BATIKENT ONE NUMBER HEALTH CENTER'S REGION

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The main purpose of this study is to determine the mumps seroprevalance in between 12-59 months children and the factors which affects this. The research was done in Batikent One Number Health Center's region.

Material and Method: Research was done on 261 children which were registered 1.304 of children in this health center. Since the antibody levels can change due to age, levelled accidental sample method is used as a sample method due to age.

Results: In 24.9% of the children the mumps antibody state was observed positive by mumps infection. The 78.5% of the children which had mumps infection passed it asymptomatic or with nonspecific signs and 12.3% of them had typical mumps symptoms. The 21.0% of the male children and 29.3% of the female children had mumps infection. The risk of mumps infection is increased with age. In the age of between 12-23 months the percentage is 9.4% but in the age of between 48-59 month the percentage is 37.3%.

Conclusion: According to these findings mumps disease should be taken into notifiable diseases list and mumps vaccine should be done in routine vaccination program of Ministry of Health. Therefore these will be very usefully in providing eradication of the disease.

MEASLES INFECTION HISTORY AND CLINICAL COURSE OF SYMPTOMS IN 5th CLASS PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Objectives: The aim of this study was to determine the incidence of measles infection in 0-12 age group children and to examine symptoms during measles infection.

Method: This study was conducted in 6 primary schools in Denizli and 21 primary schools in Adana. Questionnaire forms were filled out by parents of 3171 subjects. 119(3.7%) forms that were incomplete were excluded from the study. Chi-square test was used for comparing variables.

Results: 3052 of the students, 51% were male, 49% were female. Of all students 1375 (%45.1) had infected before and 200 (6.6%) parents did not remember whether or not their child had been infected by measles. Most of cases were in the 5-9 age group. Of measles cases 1128 (82.0%) had been vaccinated and 114 (8.3%) were not. Of parents 133 (9.3%) did not remember whether or not their child was vaccinated.

In vaccinated group (VG) history of unconsciousness were 23.2% and in unvaccinated group (unVG) it were 35.0% ($p=0.008$).

Rate of rash which continued longer than one week, in VG were 19.5% and in unVG it was 30.3% ($p=0.025$).

Hospitalisation rate were 6.4% in VG and 17.4% in unVG ($p=0.00003$).

In 0-6 and 7-12 age groups history of unconsciousness were %22.6% and 29.3%, respectively ($p=0.012$).

Conclusion: Most of the cases were in the VG according to parent's declaration. Some measles symptoms were fewer in VG. Measles is seen primarily in 5-14 age group and education of child is affected. In addition, contamination rate is higher in this age group.

THE FREQUENCY OF DIARRHOEA UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD CHILDREN AND RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIARRHOEA AND HOUSE CONDITIONS

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OBJECTIVE: In our study, it is aimed to determine the frequency of diarrhoea and the relationship between diarrhoea and house conditions and other causes.

METHOD: A prospective study of diarrhoea in children aged between 0-5 years was carried out over a 12 month period in Binevler Health Centre, in Gaziantep, Turkey. Five health station were chosen by sampling technique with probability proportional to size. All houses including children under 5 years old ($n=744$) were visited and a questionnaire including questions about diarrhoea and house conditions applied to mothers. Three composite indexes, including house conditions, socio-economical status of family and individual status of children were formed by the data and each of them was classified to three groups as good, middle and bad. Diarrhoea symptoms which were daily recorded to a form by parents and these forms were collected by visits once a month over a year.

RESULTS: The incidence rate of diarrhoea per person per month was found to be 6.81%, per case per month was found to be 7.51%. The frequency of diarrhoea was highest in July and August. The mean duration of diarrhoea episode changed between 3.7 and 8.7 days by months. The mean number of diarrhoea was founded 1.09 ± 0.06 per child per year. The increasing factors of this mean are; to be a child aged between 6-11 months (1.51 ± 0.18), living in houses having bad conditions (1.48 ± 0.12) and having bad individual status (1.48 ± 0.14). Person-month incidence rate of diarrhoea was found as 6.81% and case-month incidence rate of diarrhoea was found as 7.51%.

CONCLUCIONS: Bad house conditions and bad individual status increase the mean of diarrhoea and habit of washing hands before looking after a child decrease this mean.

THE FREQUENCY OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD CHILDREN AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH HOUSE CONDITIONS

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OBJECTIVE: In our study, it is aimed to determine the frequency of acute respiratory infections(ARI) and its relationship with house conditions and other factors.

METHOD: A prospective study of ARI in children aged between 0-5 years was carried out over a 12 month period in Binevler Health Centre, in Gaziantep, Turkey. Five health station were chosen by using sampling technique with probability proportional to size. All houses including children under 5 years old (n=744) in these regions were visited and a questionnaire including questions about ARI and house conditions applied to mothers and total m³ of rooms and total m² of windows of houses were measured for each house. Three composite indexes, including house conditions, socio-economical status of family and individual status of children were formed by using the data and each of them was classified to three groups as good, middle and bad. ARI symptoms were daily recorded to a form by parents and these forms were collected by visits once a month over a year.

RESULTS: The frequency of ARI was higher between September and April. The mean duration of ARI episode was 7.3 days. The mean number of ARI was founded 5.61 ± 0.16 per child per year (median:5). This mean was 4.63 ± 0.24 in children living in houses having good conditions. But, in children living in houses having bad conditions this mean increased to 6.22 ± 0.30 ($p < 0.0001$). The mean number of ARI episodes was higher in children having bad individual status (6.08 ± 0.29) than that of children having good individual status (4.86 ± 0.27) ($p < 0.05$). Statistically significant difference was not founded among the means of ARI episode by socio-economical status. Person-month incidence rate of ARI was found as 37.08% and case-month incidence rate of ARI was found as 42.93%.

CONCLUCIONS: Major factors effecting ARI are founded as house conditions and individual status

Status of intestinal parasite carriers and malnutrition frequency in a primary school in Adana, Turkey

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Objectives: While chronic or genetic diseases predominate in developed countries, contagious diseases and malnutrition are prevalent in developing countries. Parasitic diseases and malnutrition show a high frequency at Doğankent County, Adana, like many developing countries. This study aimed to determine intestinal parasite carriers and malnutrition frequency among Celilçavuşoğlu Primary School students.

Methods: The study performed between April 19 and May 11, 2000 included 369 students selected by systematic sampling method, among them 364(98.7%) underwent height, weight measurements and parasite screening at fresh stool samples by direct microscopy.

Results: Male to female ratio was 189(51.9%) to 175(48.1%), with mean age of 9.7 ± 1.5 . One or more parasitic forms were observed in 228(62.6%) children. Anthropometrical measurements revealed that most of the children had been ranked between third and twenty-fifth percentiles for height (53.8%) and weight (58.2%). The percentages of children for low weight and low height were 17.3% and 19.5%, respectively. Age, gender, parasite carriage, number of household population and siblings showed no relation to low weight or height ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusions: As a public health problem, malnutrition, found to be more frequent at Doğankent in comparison with Turkey can be overcome by health education utilizing written and visual media, in addition to plans and programs to eliminate socio-economic inequalities.

Role of PPD measurement in detecting latent tuberculosis cases in Ceyhan, Adana.

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Objectives: WHO declared that treatment of PPD positive individuals living in settings with a high prevalence of tuberculosis with isoniazid would reduce the risk of developing active tuberculosis in the short term to around 40% of what it would have been without such treatment. This study aimed to determine PPD results of 2569 first grade students in primary schools of Ceyhan district, Adana.

Methods: The PPD results of 2402(93.5%) of 2569 first grade students at 31 primary schools in Ceyhan district, Adana were collected by the help of trained physicians and nurses of Ceyhan Tuberculosis Control Clinic.

Results: The mean age of the children was found to be 7.51 ± 0.94 , with a male to female ratio of 58.8% to 41.2%. Scar formation due to BCG vaccination was found to be positive in 1823(75.9%) and negative in 579(24.1%) children. PPD measurements means were found to be statistically different between scar positive (4.01 ± 5.14) and negative (1.61 ± 3.15) individuals ($p=0.00$). Among scar positives 71.3%, 10.1%, 13.2% and 5.4% had PPDs measuring 0-4 mm, 5-9 mm, 10-14 mm and 15 mm or larger, respectively. Among scar negatives 95.7%, 1.6%, 0.5% and 2.2% had PPDs measuring 0-4 mm, 5-9 mm, 10-14 mm and 15 mm or larger, respectively. Hence preventive therapy was indicated in 99(4.1%) scar positive and 16(0.7%) scar negative children. Epidemiological researches performed at families of children taken in preventive therapy, 15 firstly diagnosed new adult cases of tuberculosis were discovered.

Conclusions: It can be concluded that PPDs should be measured in children that will receive BCG vaccinations, followed by necessary epidemiological researches in order to detect undiagnosed cases of tuberculosis.

MALARIA DATA IN EDİRNE IN THE LAST DECADE AND COMPARISON WITH TURKEY'S DATA

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Objectives : Defining and explaining similar and different aspects malaria cases and potential causes in Edirne[▼] and comparing with the nationwide data for the last decade.

Material-Methods : The data from Edirne Malaria Control Unit (so called *Sıtma Savaş Birimi*) and Turkey's data obtained from Turkish Health Ministry have been used. Required information on surface of rice planting areas have been provided with The Provincial Directory of Agriculture and effort has been made for associating local malaria incidence and the size of rice planting areas if any.

Results : The number of malaria cases has been decreasing both in Edirne and countrywide in the last decade. 363 malaria cases have been occurred in the last decade in Edirne (362 P. vivax, 1 P. ovale). 148 of the cases are local residents and the rest are imported cases. Domestic ones have been occurred in four counties where the fields are densely planted with rise. Imported cases have commonly been occurred in the residential areas where military troops are settled. Considerable amount of the imported cases are belonging to the soldiers coming from regions where malaria is very dense. The incidence rate and the seasonal consistency are similar to each other in terms of Edirne and whole Turkey.

Conclusions : The number of the cases have been decreasing in Edirne which takes place in Strata II of National Malaria Mapping in recent years. However, the existency of military troops and density of rice planting areas are still risk factors for Edirne.

Key Words : Imported malaria, Malaria - rice planting, Plasmodium vivax, Malaria-soldiers, Malaria in Turkey, Plasmodium ovale

[▼] Edirne is a very historic city located on border line among Turkey, Bulgaria and Greece and has a population about 400 thousands.

Hepatitis B Prevalence Among The Workers at The Province Directorate of Rural Services

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This cross-sectional research was conducted among 604 workers at the Province Directorate of Rural Services in 1996.

OBJECTIVES:

To determine HBsAg, HBsAb and HBctotal Ab prevalence among workers (n:604) and HBsAg positive workers' family members (n:140).

METHODOLOGY:

All workers were interviewed to learn their risk factors and their knowledge about hepatitis B infection and their blood tests were done.After the blood tests, HBsAg positive workers were determined and their families were investigated for HBsAg, HBsAb and HBctotal Ab.

ETHICAL ISSUES:

- The workers were informed about hepatitis B infection,
- HBsAg positive workers and their families were advised about primary and secondary prevention methods,
- The seronegative people were vaccinated.

RESULTS:

HBsAg positivity was 6.3 % (n:38), HBctotal Ab positivity 28.3 % and total seropositivity (HBsAg, HbsAb, HBctotal Ab) 53.5 % among the workers.At least one family member of the 75 % HBsAg positive workers was found seropositive, and one out of two seropositives was the wife of the worker.

KEY WORDS: Hepatitis B prevalence, workers,horizontal.

Carrier Situation in The Workers in Workplaces Producing Food in Erzurum City-Center

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In this study, it was aimed to determine carrier situation and to evaluate the application of individualal hygienic rules in the workers in varius working groups producing food in Erzurum city-centre.

The study is descriptive feature. 30 workplaces in the rate of a third were determined with randomized sampling method from total 89 workplaces serving in varius work-branches dealing with food production in Erzurum city-centre, and the whole staff working these workplaces were included to research content. Face to face method was applied to 165 persons, and throat, nose,nail and feces samples were taken from individuals.

4.8% of study group were under 18 age group and 4.8% of them were illiterate. The ratio of those working in floured foodstuff work-banch was 63%, and the ratio of those working in meated product work-branch 24.2%. It was found that 78.2% of the participants didn't have periodic examination card, and that only 6.1% of the participants took their examination regularly. According to physical appearance features of the participants, there were wounds on the hands 18.8% of them, it was found that 71.5% of them had unclear hands. It was found out that 84.2% of them didn't wear hat, 60.6% of them didn't wear apron, 94.5% of them didn't use gloves in work-medium. In the investigation of throat culture, it was found that there was Beta Hemolytic Streptococcus in the ratio of 15.5%. In the investigating of nasal culture, there was Staphylococcus Aereus carrier in the ratio of 12.0%, and in the nose culture 28.2%. According to feces direct microscopic findings, Giardia Intestinalis was found in 12.7% of the participants.

That those of examined regularly become in the rate of6% has shown that there were malfunctions in the detection of food producing places. High carrier ratio and not to be taken of protective measures is a great problem.

THE RESEARCH ON PREVALENCE OF PEDICULOSIS BETWEEN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN ISTANBUL

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Pediculosis is an infestation of hairy parts of the body which is caused by *pediculus humanus capitis*. It is easily transmitted from person to person during direct contact. Pediculosis continuous to be a serious public health problem. The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of pediculosis between elementary school students.

Six elementary schools which represent high, medium and low socio-economic conditions were chosen randomly in Istanbul to determine the prevalence of pediculosis. Medical controls were realized in two steps in the schools that were predetermined. First randomly chosen 1000 students (6000 in total) were examined to check if they have pediculosis, then samples of hair were taken from students who are suspected to have pediculosis. The samples are examined under microscope and the results are evaluated by statistical methods.

The results of the research proved that the prevalence in schools that are socially high level is % 0.38, medium level % 1.69 and low level % 2.91.

It is found that in schools with different socio-cultural levels, the differences in prevalence of pediculosis is statistically meaningful. $\chi^2 = 46.197$, $SD = 1$, $p < 0.001$.

*This work was supported by the research fund of the University of Istanbul

Project Number: 1324/050599

SEROPREVALANCE OF BRUCELLOSIS AT OVER AGES OF 10 YEARS IN KÖPRÜKÖY DISTRICT OF ERZURUM PROVINCE

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Objective: The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence and the risk factors in human brucellosis in Köprüköy District, in Erzurum.

Method: Over 10 years old, randomly selected 782 individuals were given a questionnaire, and the blood samples were drawn from 573 (73.3%) of them in 1997. At 1/80 and higher degrees of dilutions, at least 50% agglutination was accepted as positive for serum agglutination test.

Results: The seroprevalance of brucellosis in our study was 12.7%. The lowest prevalence (8.1%) was observed in the 10-19 age group, the highest (27.3%) was in the 60-69 age group, so there is positive, linear relationship between the age and seroprevalance. The prevalence of brucellosis was higher in males (16.4%) than in females (11.2%). With regard to education, the highest seroprevalance was observed in the illiterate group.

Conclusion: It has been occluded that brucellosis was an important health problem for the people living in this district, and that age, sex and education were among the risk factors in human brucellosis.

STATUS OF TB IN ISTANBUL

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Ministry of Health has evaluated the status of TB cases, who were registered and given treatment in 1996, in TB dispensaries all over Turkey.

Preliminary results of this study, related to Istanbul province, are presented below.

* Of the 6041 cases (registered in 27 TB dispensaries of Istanbul) 3% were reported to be living in the slums. As far as more than half of the population live in the slums of Istanbul, we may assume that many cases haven't been registered by the dispensaries. According to these figures TB prevalence in Istanbul is estimated to be nearly 0.06%.

* 75 % of the cases are young people who are under 45yrs of age. This means that TB infection had not been effectively controlled since 1950's.

* 54 % of the cases were detected in dispensaries and 31% in the chest hospitals. 55% were given treatment in chest hospitals at the initial phase.

* 15% of the cases had been previously treated. They are either relaps or chronic cases.

* Nearly one third of the cases were bacteriologically confirmed. 35-40% were neither examined by microscopy, nor by culture. Susceptibility tests were carried on 1500 cases. 21% of these specimens were found drug resistant.

* In 39% of the cases, no contact examination was performed.

* 17% of the cases were lost within the year. Nearly 25% of them were lost after the sixth month of treatment. 8% of these cases were sputum positive at the time of drop out.

* 53% of the cases were cured in 1996. 42% of these were given pills for 6-9 months, nearly 40% got pills for 10-12 months, 13% were treated for longer than 13 months and 5% for less than 6 months. (This means that 58% of the cases received drugs more or less than it should be.)

ROLE OF MATERNAL ANTIBODIES IN MEASLES VACCINATION

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Aim: To investigate the changing of maternal antibody level against measles in infants having an age between birth and the time of measles vaccination due to mothers' immun status.

Methods: Our study group was formed with persons who were chosen among mothers and infants who applied to the health centers in city center of Eskisehir with various reasons. The study was carried out as the study group being divided into two subgroups; one included 54 neonatals and their mothers, other included 130 infants having an age between 4 and 9-month and their mothers. A total of 184 infants and their mothers were included in the study. After the venous blood samples were obtained from infants and their mothers pairs, measles-IgG antibodies were investigated with ELISA. For seropositivity of specimens, international unitage had been calculated by manufacturer.

Results: Of the 184 mothers, 174 (94.6%) had an antibody titers above cut-off. In the infants of seropositive mothers, the prevalence of seropositivity was 41.4%. There was a positive-correlation between the levels of antibody titers of mothers and of their infants. Seronegativity was 27.3% at birth, and 80.8% in infants whose age was between 6 and seven.

Conclusion: These results, suggest further studies in which the seronegativity against measles are investigated and discussed the status taking attention our seronegativity rate of 80.8%.

SEROPREVALENCE OF TETANUS IN ADULTS LIVING IN RURAL AREA OF ESKİSEHİR

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Aim: To determine the prevalence of seronegativity of tetanus in adults living in rural area.

Methods: We carried out this study with a group of 530 persons aged 20-year or above living in 3 towns and 81 villages from the rural area of Eskişehir. The sample group was randomly arranged by two-stage method. After having learned demographic data and history of tetanus vaccination, the samples of area were collected to investigate the level of antibody titers against tetanus. All samples were studied by ELISA. Antibody titers of 0.15 IU/ml or below was accepted as the cut-off level of seronegativity. We considered that persons with an antibody titers between 0.16-0.59 IU/ml need a rapel.

Results: Our study group included 530 persons. 281 (53%) male, 249 (47%) female. The prevalence of seronegativity was found as 23.8% for male, 32.3% for female. The prevalence increased by age. The prevalence was 22.5% in persons living villages, and 30.4% in persons living towns. Age, gender and history of tetanus vaccination were computed as independently variables associated with seropositivity by logistic regression.

Conclusion: These results suggest that there has been a great rate of seronegativity for tetanus, which has not a preventive method other than vaccination, yet. These findings also indicated the need for a re-vaccination program.

HEPATİTİS B SEROPREVALENCE AND RİSK FACTORS İN URBAN AREAS OF MALATYA İN EAST ANATOLİA, TURKEY

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İnönü Üniv. T.F. Halk Sağlığı A.D.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence of Hepatitis B viral markers and to assess possible risk factors in urban areas of Malatya, in east Anatolia of Turkey.

Methods: This is a sero-epidemiological, community based, cross-sectional study and included 192 units (f:352, m:294) gathered by cluster stratified sampling method from upper, lower and medial portions of SES (socio-economical status) population in all age groups. In addition, a questionnaire prepared by an investigator was directed to the participants. Hb_sAg, Anti-HB_c and Anti-HB_s markers were analyzed from blood samples in Microbiology Laboratory of Turgut Özal Medical Center by using Micro ELISA Technique. For statistical analysis of data SPSS 6.0 package programme was utilized.

Results: General prevalences of Hb_sAg, Anti-HB_c and Anti-HB_s were found as 6.0% , 29.3% and 30.3% respectively. The prevalence of Anti-HB_c and Anti-HB_s were increasing with age and were 52% higher in participants older than age 40. There was no statistically significant difference in prevalences of Anti-HB_c in males (32.3%) and females (26.7%), as well as with blood transfusion stories (38.8%) or without blood transfusion stories (28.7%), and with curretage stories (32.6%) or without curretage stories (33.3%). However, the prevalence was significantly higher in illiterate ones vs literate ones (p=0.01), in farmers and workers vs other occupations (p=0.002), in ones with multiple partners vs single partners (p=0.01), in ones with surgical stories vs without surgical stories (p=0.002), in ones with tooth out stories vs without tooth out stories (p=0.006), in circumcised males vs not circumcised males (p=0.001), and in blood brothers (p=0.03).

Conclusion: The results of our study indicate that Malatya province has a moderate endemicity with regard to HBV infection.

TETANUS SEROPREVALANCE IN 15-49 AGE GROUP WOMEN IN KARAGEDİK DISTRICT IN GÖLBASI REGION

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Neonatal tetanus is an important health problem for developing countries. Turkey is the only country in the Europe Region where neonatal tetanus is still endemic.

The aim of this study was to determine the tetanus antibody level in 15-49 age group women in Karagedik district in Gölbaşı region.

This is a cross-sectional study conducted in 431 women. A questionnaire form was filled for each woman and venous blood samples were collected. ELISA technique was used for tetanus antibody determination.

69.6 % of 431 evaluated women had at least one dose of vaccination. The percentages of non-vaccination women were greatest in 40-49 age group women, illiterate women, and widow/divorced women with 54.3%, 51.3% and 50.0% respectively.

The tetanus antibody titres lower than 0.1 IU/ml was found to be 1.2%. Antibody titres between 0.1-0.59 IU/ml, 0.6-1.09 IU/ml, 1.1-5.0 IU/ml were 45.2%, 11.4% and 31.8% respectively. The tetanus antibody titres higher than 5.0 IU/ml was found to be 10.4%.

30-34, 35-39 and 45-49 age groups all of the women had antibody titres higher than 0.1 IU/ml.

Arithmetic mean of the tetanus antitoxin titres is lowest in 40-44 and 45-49 age group women (0.67 ± 1.03 and 0.25 ± 0.20 respectively).

Turkey can join the countries which eliminated of neonatal tetanus, if it applies the strategies included in the Neonatal Tetanus Elimination Programme by a consistent policy.

ANTIBIOTIC PRESCRIBING AND URINARY TRACT INFECTION

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Purpose: Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) is a common health problem that causes economic and work power losses, especially in women. The aim of the study was to evaluate the approach of the primary care physicians in Samsun.

Method: A cross sectional study was conducted between June 1, 1999 and July 1, 1999. A questionnaire was applied to 2083 patients visited 8 primary care centers in Samsun. Data were evaluated by using Epi Info version 6.02 statistical package programme.

Results: Twenty four point one percent of the patients had UTIs. Just 15.3% of the patients had a diagnostic test at initial examination and antibiotics were prescribed for 94.7% of the patients with UTIs. Seventy four point three percent of the antibiotic prescriptions were consistent with current recommendation derived from the literature and only 41.2% of the antibiotic prescriptions were appropriate (dosage, dosage interval and duration of therapy). Twenty point three percent of the patients called for control visit. Although, 14.2% of the patients suffered from side effects due to antibiotics, pure cure was achieved in 76.1% of the patients in control visit and the antibiotics treatment was ended.

Conclusion: Despite the insufficiency of laboratory diagnostic facilities, the 74.3% ratio of appropriate diagnose and treatment by history and physical examination suggests that the primary health care physicians have enough knowledge about diagnose and treatment, but they need to refresh their knowledge about prescribing the antibiotics for only 41.2% of prescriptions were appropriate.

COMPARISON OF DATA OBTAINED FROM MOTHERS AND PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER RECORDS ABOUT VACCINATION

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Purpose: Child death constitutes 60.0% of all death in developing countries and vaccine preventable diseases are the most important diseases in childhood. This study aimed to determine the consistency of data obtained from the mothers, those have children at 2-12 months, and primary health care centers data about vaccination.

Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted 1-31 March 2000 at 8 primary health care centers in Samsun. A questionnaire was applied to the mothers face to face. Data, obtained from the mothers, were compared with the records of form 005, form 006 and form 012a used at primary health care centers. Mc Nemar and Kappa statistical methods were used to evaluate the data.

Results: Although 74.3% and 49.5 of the mothers reported that they are vaccinated with tetanus antitoxin once and twice during their pregnancies respectively, 61.5% and 49.5% of them were seen vaccinated once and twice according to the records. Data obtained from the mothers were not consistent with primary health care centers records. (There was no consistency between data obtained from the mothers and primary health care centers records($p<0.05$).) There were intermediate and excellent consistencies between data about DBT/polio1, DBT/polio3, hepatit1 and DBT/polio2, measles respectively.

Conclusion: In conclusion, mothers should be educated about vaccination and its importance and primary health care centers data should be recorded regularly.

Usefulness of surveillance for acute hepatitis B among children less then five years old

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Objective: To assess the risk factors for hepatitis B virus transmission among children and the efficacy of routine infant HB vaccination

Methods: Nationwide surveillance for physician-diagnosed cases of acute hepatitis among children <5 years of age was conducted between 01.01.1998 and 12.31.1999. Sera collected from case-patients were tested for IgM antibody to: hepatitis A virus, HB core antigen and HB surface antigen. Potential exposures during the 6 weeks-6 months before illness onset were ascertained. To assess the risk factors for acute HB among children who had received <3 doses of HB vaccine, exposure histories among children with acute HB were compared with those of HBsAg-negative children with acute hepatitis A (controls).

Results: Of 71 children identified with acute HB, 25 (35.2%) had received an injection during the exposure period compared to 160 (10.8%) of the 1478 controls (odds ratio [OR] = 4.48; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 2.59, 7.70). Other identified risk factors included hospitalisation (odds ratio [OR] = 10.34, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 5.53, 19.24. The estimated vaccine efficacy in preventing acute HBV infection was 91%, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 74%, 97%).

Conclusions: Unsafe injection practices and hospitalisation could account for some of reported acute HB cases among children under five years of age in Romania. Vaccine efficacy can be estimated using routine acute hepatitis surveillance among children.

A Food-borne Outbreak Caused By *Salmonella enteritidis*

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Objectives : To define a food-born outbreak caused by *Salmonella enteritidis* in only a squadron of a military battalion located around Edirne city.

Material-Methods : Reported outbreak was evaluated by CDS's standard surveillance form. Stool cultures were performed by routine techniques. Antibiotic susceptibilities and plasmid profiles of bacteria were detected. Probable relationship between the eaten foods and cases

were analyzed by Fisher's exact X² test, and odds ratios were calculated for case-control study.

Results : The outbreak affected 60 out of 168 soldiers in squadron and 16 of them were hospitalized. *S. enteritidis* was cultured in stool specimens of 13 hospitalized soldiers, three of them were preparing the food. All strains were susceptible to antibiotics studied; their plasmid profiles were also identical. The highest attack rate was detected as 55.7% for omelet eaten 24 hour before (p<.001). It was the most risky food according to case-control study, with OR=7.88; 95% CI=3.68-16.90). The food samples could not be taken because they had been discarded. All of the hospitalized cases got recovered and, control cultures of stool samples did not yield the pathogen organism three weeks later.

Conclusions : Although the accurate source of outbreak could not be demonstrated microbiologically, these results concluded that the omelet was the responsible for the outbreak, at epidemiological ground.

Key Words : *Salmonella enteritidis*, Food-born outbreak, Military settings
Food poisoning, Food safety

RESULTS of ACTIVE SUPERVISION on 6. NATIONAL POLIO IMMUNISATION DAYS in EDİRNE / TURKEY

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Objectives : In April-June 2000, 2-toured 6. National Polio Immunisation Days (NID) have been arranged in Turkey. Upon order of Health Ministry, during NIDs, countrywide supervisions have been conducted. This study examines the supervision results of Edirne's 6th NIDs.

Materials-Methods : Supervision of both NIDs application and results have been realised together. In supervision of results, 3005 babies-children for the 1st tour and 2904 have been sampled for 2nd tour from recorded 27 050 babies-children (aged 0-59 months) in Edirne population. During selection of babies-children, considering their residencies in terms of rural or urban, near to center or remote.. a weighted cluster sample have been formed. There have been 359 clusters for 1st and 356 for 2nd tour. During supervision of application, giving priority to previously problematic areas, 4 teams have worked at randomly assigned points.

Results : In both tours, number of non-vaccinated babies-children are 33/3005 and 57/2904 respectively. Among the reasons for non-vaccination; are no visit to home (5 and 7), non-existancy at home (10 and 23), contra-indication (4 and 1) and others (14 and 25).

In 1st tour, number of primarily vaccinated babies-children with OPV is 55 (1.83 %). In 2nd tour, only 1 family has rejected vaccination and there has been no detection of AFP cases.

Conclusions : During Edirne's 6. NIDs, both in 2 tours, 99 % of the targeted population have been immunised by OPV and objectives designed have been reached.

Key words : Polio Eradication, National Immunisation Days (NID), Vaccin refusal/rejection, Supervision, Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV), Acute Flask Paralysis (AFP),

▼ Edirne is a very historic city located on border line among Turkey, Bulgaria and Greece and has a population about 400 thousands.

SEROLOGICAL EVALUATION of a MEASLES EPIDEMICS in EDİRNE[▼] /TURKEY-1997

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Objectives : In Edirne' provincial hinterland, a measles epidemics was occurred in 1997 covering 597 cases. By measuring sensitivity and specificity of diagnosis made by physical examination in the field, giving a contribution to the efforts aimed with controlling measles has been targeted.

Materials-Methods : Study was executed in Edirne's provincial area (1997). 210 blood samples taken from children during the epidemics via utilising 30 Cluster Sampling Method whom they were composed of diagnosed *measles* by physical examination plus 4-5 years aged healthy children within the epidemics and "have got measles but recovered" children in the field, measles-specific IgM and IgG have been studied in those samples.

Results : Although physicians have made the diagnosis of *measles* in 104 out of 210 children by on-site physical examination, lab. investigation confirmed only 84 cases. So, the sensitivity and specificity of measles diagnosis considering on-site physical examination, have been calculated as 81 % and 71 % respectively and in terms of positive and negative predictive values, have been found out 65 % and 86 % with the same respect. In a similar way, above mentioned 4 epidemiological parameters have been ordered as of 51 % and 90 % for sensitivity and specificity respectively and 78 % and 72 % for the rest two, in the same respect.

Conclusions : Capabilities of people on making empirical diagnosis of measles and by the doctors based on physical exam, should be improved; the definition of "standard case" must be used and some certain percentage of diagnosis must be confirmed by lab. data.

Key words : Measles epidemics, predictive value, measles serolgy, sensitivity-specificity, Laboratory confirmation, measles-specific IgM and IgG

Aknowledgement : Laboratory examinations have been granted by Pasteur-Merieux-Connaugh.

[▼] Edirne is a very historic city located on border line among Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria and has a population about 400 thousands.

SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA PROJECT AND MALARIA INFECTION

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OBJECTİVES: Southeastern Anatolia Project which is one of the biggest regional development project of Turkey is growing up since 1936.

The project has important economic benefits to the country, but the increase of infectious disease because of the watery ground, especially the suitable environment for the anopheles' larva must be taken in to account.

The low educational level in the region, the migration of infectious people from south countries, problems in urbanization and the people who do not protect themselves to the mosquitoes (sleeping on roofs) made us consider the increase of the malaria infection.

METHODS: 5 years data (1995-1999) of malaria infection and census results of 1990 and 1997 are used. Annual populations of 80 cities are logarithmically calculated.

RESULTS: Number of malaria cases of 80 cities are examined. The highest prevalence is found in Batman (%1.2), Şanlıurfa (%08), Diyarbakır (%06). The lowest prevalence (less then %0001) is found in 17 cities like Ardahan, Bartın, Bayburt, Tunceli and Yalova.

CONCLUSION: Southeastern Anatolia Project includes the cities with high prevalence but examining the whole data no increase of case number is found in 5 years time. A decrease is found in the number of controls.

HIV /AIDS KNOWLEDGE AMONG FEMALE HAİR DRESSERS IN AVCILAR

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OBJECTIVE

This study was carried out to find out HIV / AIDS knowledge and sources of knowledge among hair dressers who work for female clients.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

97 respondents who work in Avcılar were interviewed by a questionnaire in June 2000. Knowledge about transmission of HIV were asked by open ended questions. Answers were recorded.

FINDINGS

Transmission routes were sexual contact (84.5%), blood transfusion or contact (86.6%), perinatal transmission (6.2%). According to the answers to open ended questions, health personnel (22.7%), sex workers (81.4%) and homosexuals (36.1%) were the groups at risk for HIV/AIDS. 13.4% of respondents were ready to accept HIV positive clients, while 80.4% would refuse and 6.2% were not sure.

Primary source of information was media 88.7%. School or other institutions were primary source of information for only 9.3%.

RESULTS

Mass media campaigns are valuable for informing the community about the ways of transmission of and prevention against HIV. But the prejudices against specific communities like sex workers, homosexuals and AIDS patients are provoked by mass media too.

Our results are addressing the need for institutional educational programs for promoting true information and safer behavior.

HIV /AIDS KNOWLEDGE AMONG MALE HAİR DRESSERS IN KARTAL

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OBJECTIVE

This study was carried out to find out HIV / AIDS knowledge and sources of knowledge among hair dressers who work for male clients.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

63 respondents who work in Kartal were interviewed by a questionnaire in April 2000. Knowledge about transmission of HIV were asked by true/false questions

FINDINGS

Transmission routes were sexual contact (98.4%), blood transfusion (96.8%), perinatal transmission (88.9%). On the other hand; using same toilet or bathroom (68.3%), sharing a spoon or a cup (47.7%), handshaking (76.2%) and mosquitoes (17.5%) were not transmission routes as true answers.

Primary source of information was media for 84.1% of all. Health personnel was primary source of information for only 1.6%.

RESULTS

HIV/ AIDS epidemic is no more a new subject in Turkey; but the level and the quality of knowledge were very similar to the researches done in 1995 (Istanbul) and 1996 (Samsun) among the same professionals. Mass media is valuable for informing the whole in general; but in our results, the importance of media was extremely high. These results were addressing the lack of institutional education programs.

HOSPITAL INFECTIONS RISK FACTORS AT GENERAL SURGERY DEPARTMENT IN HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

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SETTING: General surgery department was the study field which consists of three surgical wards and one intensive care unit. This area was chosen due to high incidence of surgical site infections. This investigation using a prospective-cohort study was conducted from October of 1997 to August of 1998.

METHODS: 1028 patients had been found appropriate for the investigation. But risk factors were detected in 896 patients. Because these patients hadn't previous hospitalization. (during last month before this investigation). One surveyor collected data from the medical and nursing records of 1028 patients six times a week and reported to the consultant doctor of The Infection Diseases. Unit three times a week. In this investigation, the diagnosis of the consultant doctor was the reference method. Consultant doctor diagnosed hospital acquired infections according to The CDC Criteria.

RESULTS:

Table 1: Hospital Infections Risk Factors at General Surgery Department In Hacettepe University Hospital

| Variable | Odds Ratio | CI %95 |
|--|------------|-----------|
| Age | 0,9 | 0,7-1,2 |
| Sex | 1,0 | 0,6-1,7 |
| Emergency in admission | 0,5 | 0,3-1,0 |
| Intensive Care Unit | 5,0 | 2,7-9,2 |
| Ward | 1,0 | 0,7-1,4 |
| Total capacity of room in beds | 1,0 | 0,6-1,6 |
| Length of stay hospital | 14,5 | 6,1-34,7 |
| ERCP | 3,0 | 1,1-8,3 |
| Ürethral catheter | 2,4 | 1,1-5,3 |
| Central venous catheter | 6,3 | 2,8-14,3 |
| Thorax catheter | 32,4 | 2,6-397,2 |
| Catheter in the abdomen | 2,4 | 0,2-28,9 |
| Length of stay in the hospital until operation | 1,4 | 0,9-1,9 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 1,9 | 0,9-3,9 |
| Chronic obstructive lung disease | 1,6 | 1,0-2,3 |
| Skin-soft tissue disease | 1,1 | 0,5-2,3 |
| Non-malignant disease | 0,5 | 0,0-14,2 |
| Antibiotic use for pre-medication | 2,0 | 0,7-5,4 |
| Antibiotic use for treatment | 5,1 | 2,2-11,8 |
| First operation duration | 1,5 | 1,0-2,1 |
| Length of stay in hospital after first operation | 1,1 | 1,1-1,2 |

DISCUSSION: Asepsis and aseptic techniques should be taken into consideration. Attention of the doctors should be drawn to the rational use of antibiotics. Length of stay in hospital should be shortened.

TETANUS ANTITOXIN LEVELS AMONG ADULTS OLDER THAN 40 YEARS

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Purpose: This study was conducted to investigate whether tetanus antitoxin levels was sufficient in adults in Kayseri, Turkey.

Materials and Methods: The research were carried out on 249 adults older than 40 years. TT-specific antibody levels were measured in sera by enzyme-linked immunosorbant assay (ELISA).

Results: In research group, only 63 person (25.3 %) found to have protective level (< 0.1 IU/ml) of tetanus antibody. Antibody positivity rate was significantly higher in educated person (30.7 %), under 50 years old (38.2 %), being vaccinated at least twice (47.6 %) and vaccinated less than 10 years ago (58.3 %). There was no difference among sex, occupation and living place for antibody levels.

Conclusion: Our findings indicated that tetanus antibody was under protective level for most of adults older than 40 years and new vaccination programmes should be constituted directed to adults.

SECTION 10
CHRONIC DISEASES

THE EVALUATION OF THE PREVALANCE OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN THE ADULT POPULATION OF ESKİŞEHİR-ÇİFTELER

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****Osmangazi Üniv. Tıp Fak. Halk Sağlığı ABD. Prof.Dr.

Aim: Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a chronic, hereditary and common metabolism disease (1,2). It remains a public health concern around the world (3,5). This study is aimed to evaluate the prevalence of DM in the population of 20 years of age and older in Eskişehir -Çifteler.

Methods:The individuals who were included in the study were randomly chosen from household forms. A total of 610 people were questioned by a spesipic inquiry. The weight, lenght, arterial blood pressure and blood glucose levels were obtained for each person. The evaluation of the data was made according to WHO criteria.

Results:The study group contained 252 (%41,3) male and 358 (%58,7) female individuals. Sixty-seven of the 610 were found diabetic (%11±1,3) and 45 (%7,4) were considered an uncertain case for DM. Thirty-nine (%58.2) of the 67 diabetics were already diagnosed before the study and 28 (%41,8) individuals were diagnosed for the first time by this study. The standard prevalence was found 12,12% in the study groups. The prevalence of DM was observed to increase with age ($C_2=58,04$ $SD=8$ $p<0,001$), family history for DM , ($C_2=52,71$ $SD=2$ $p<0,001$), elevated blood presure ($C_2=242,72$, $SD=6$, $p<0,001$), and higher than body/mass index ($C_2=145,06$ $SD=6$ $p<0,001$). There were no differences between the sexes ($C_2=3,21$; $SD=2$; $p>0,05$).

Conclusion: As a result, the prevalence of DM was found higher according to WHO criteria in Eskişehir-Çifteler. Also having 42% of the diagnosed individuals unaware of their condition shows the importance of this subject.

Key-words: Noninsülin depended diabetes mellitus , prevalence , adults.

The Frequency Of Risk Factors For Coronary Heart Disease Among Women Aged 35 Years Or Over In The Yenimahalle Health Center Region In Elazığ

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The objective of this study was to determine the frequency of risk factors for coronary heart disease among women aged 35 years or over in the Yenimahalle Health Center region in Elazığ. In this research, 340 of 6213 women living in health center region, were chosen by randomly. 332 of them (97.6%) were reached by repetition meetings.

64.4% of researched women were illiterate, 81.9% of them were married, and 97.6% of them were house-wives. Average age of them was 49.74 ± 10.33 (minimum 35, maximum 77). 13.2% of them were current smoker. 35.3% of those women had a blood pressure $\geq 140/90$ mmHg. Prevalence of obesity according to the body mass index criteria (≥ 30 kg/m²) was 47.3%. 13.9% of them had high cholesterol (240 mg/dl or more) level. Women's average; diastolic blood pressure, systolic blood pressure, body mass index and cholesterol level were 79.04 ± 12.99 , 126.89 ± 22.82 , 29.73 ± 5.21 and 197.07 ± 42.55 respectively. Women indicated that 11.1% of them were diabetic. 34.6% of them had an hypertension. 8.1% of them had an heart disease. 3.3% of heart disease was coronary heart disease. 6.3% of womens had relatives who died before ages 60 because of heart disease.

This study shows that the prevalence of risk factors for coronary heart disease was high among women aged 35 years or over in this region. Thus, it is advisable that primary health care services for the general population should also consider the prevention of coronary heart disease as a priority.

Key Words: Coronary heart disease, risk factors, prevalence

ATOPY PREVALENCE OF GAZİANTEP CITY CENTER AND THE EVALUATION OF PRICK SKIN TESTS OF PEOPLE HAS ASTHMATIC AND ALLERGIC HISTORY

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OBJECTIVE: In this study we aimed to determined the atopy prevalence of Gaziantep city centre on the basis of questionnaire and to determined atopy characteristics of people had asthmatic and allergic history preceding year.

METHOD: This study were performed two periods. In the first period; We used the screening questionnaire adapted European Community Respiratory Health Survey. The questionnaire was given to a representative sample of Gaziantep inhabitants (2848 individuals who came from 571 family homes) and was administered on a one-on-one basis in the homes of the participants by doctors. In the second period; The people who answered "Yes" to any one of the questions were considered as a risk group and were invited to clinic(298 persons) and they were physical examined. Their chest and sinus radiograms were obtained. Then, skin-prick tests were performed. Total IgE levels were measured. The results were analysed by means of the SPSS statistical program.

RESULTS: The prevalence of atopy in Gaziantep was found as 5.8% on the basis of the questionnaire. 37.7% of risk group had positive reactivity of skin prick test. This rate was 47% in female and 30% in male($p<0.05$). Cocroach, Alternia Mold and D. Pteronyssinus were the most common aeroallergens(respectively %26.0, 17.5%, 12.8%). 20.2 % of people had atopy, 12.8% had allergic rhinitis, 13.6% had allergic conjunctivitis and 7.0% had atopic dermatitis.

CONCLUSION: The prevalence data in our study is higher than the similar studies reported from other regions of Turkey. These high ratios may considered the environmental conditions.

Approach to the chronic patients in two tent-cities in Sakarya

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This is a descriptive research in two tent-cities about three months after the 17th August Marmara Earthquake. The aim of the research is to find out the frequency of chronic diseases and the condition of access to health care facilities upon the statements of people living in these tent-cities.

One individual in each tent is interviewed and data concerning the people living in that tent is gathered. 164 tents (%81.2 of total) interviewed and 493 people were living there. The collected data revealed out statistical differences between two tent-cities due to the sexes of respondents, educational conditions and employment statues before the earthquake.

According to the statements of respondents the frequency of chronic diseases is 32.7%. 75.1% of the patients are women. The uses of health care services for chronic diseases after the earthquake are 52.8%. Hypertension is the most common chronic disease both in two tent-cities (31.1%). 42.7% of the patients didn't go any control after the earthquake. 52.9% of the people living in tents with a chronic disease have preferred Social Insurance Organization (SSK) hospitals for controls.

The health care system is badly wounded; the concerns of people giving health care services are concentrated upon first aid treatment and rescue activities. But many patients need medical treatment and medicines for non-surgical problems. The problem of chronic diseases and patients must be taken into account in post-disaster health care service plans.

Hypertension Prevalance and Relation with Effective and Anxiety Levels in Cement Factory Workers

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Our aim is to determine hypertension prevalance and effective factors of workers and to examine the relations with state and trate anxiety levels.

A questionnaire by the method of interview is applied to 351 workers, %16.5 female and %83.5 male, in cement factory in order to determine sociodemographical and socioeconomic specialities in the research. STAI (State-Trait Anxiety Inventory) is used to measure anxiety levels. Blood pressure measurements were made. Ki-Kare test, student's t test and multiple regression analysis were used in statistical analysis.

Hypertension prevalance is %23.6 in our group. Hypertension prevalance is found to be statistically high in ones who have low education level, low salary, high BMI from one way analysis. In multipl analysis which consists all effective factors it is found that education level and BMI value are the most important factors that effect hypertension.

Our group's trait anxiety level average is 43.74 ± 7.87 , state anxiety level average 44.38 ± 7.56 .

No statistical relation is found between workers anxiety levels and hypertension nor in onedimensional neither in multidimensional analysis.

As a conclusion it is decided that hypertension is an important health problem, education and balanced nutrition needs care.

Key Words: Hypertension, Worker, STAI (State-Trait Anxiety Inventory).

Obesity Prevalance and This Affecting Factors of The Women 20 Years Old and Over 20 in the Region of Pasinler Edication Investigation Health Froup Precidency in ErzurumCity

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This study was carried out with the aim of determining obesty prevalance and this affecting factors of the women 20 years old and over 20 in the region of Pasinler Edication Investigation Health group Precidency (PEIHGP).

Participants were selected by Cluster Sampling method from women population 20 years old and over in the region of PEIHGP in Pasinler. A survey was applied to the participants with interview technique. Weight was evaluated by using Body Mass Index.

It was determined that 42.6% of the women taken in the study was not literate, and that 2.7% of them was universty graduate, and that 77.8% of them was married, and that 92.6% of them was housewife. It was determined that 28.3% of the participants was overweighted, and that 14.5% of them was obese. A significant relationship was determined between overweighted obesity frequency and cating habit in meal intervals, number of portion, eating habit from only one container, other fat people in the family, applying diet, number of frequency, economic situation, profession, marital stuation, level of education and age. A relationship couldn't be determined between obesity and the number of people in the family, smoking cigarette, the speed of eating, sort of the oil used the most commonly, prefarence of basic nutrients, a second job, and whether there is a person who helps with houseworks.

Obesity of the women 20 years old and over 20 in the region of PEHIGP was important public health problem. That 20 percent of overweighted and only 8.9% of obese people applied a diet to lose weight make about this health problem think as having lack of adequate knowledge.

PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS IN PEOPLE OVER FIFTEEN YEARS OLD IN RURAL AREA OF GÖLBAŞI DISTRICT OF ANKARA

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Objective: A survey was carried out to determine the prevalence and risk factors of type-2 diabetes mellitus in people older than 15 years living in a rural areas of Gölbaşı District.

Method: We undertook a cross-sectional study at the three villages located in Gölbaşı Region from December, 1997 to May, 1998. One thousand and twenty persons out of the total population of 1065 people who is older than 15 years and living in these villages were included. A standardized questionnaire inquiring the persons' medical and family history, and some sociodemographic characteristics was applied. Then, following the clinical examination of the person including measurement of blood pressure, the weight and height, causal venous whole blood sample glucose was measured by glucometry. The results were assessed in accordance with the World Health Organization's (WHO) standard recommendations. The individual was given oral glucose tolerance test if needed. Risk factors of diabetes were evaluated using multivariable logistic regression analysis.

Results: We found that 34 persons (3.3%) had previously diagnosed diabetes, and detected additional 12 persons (1.2%) had undiagnosed diabetes previously. The overall prevalence of diabetes was 4.5%, with 3.7% in men and 5.3% in women. The older age, the presence of hypertension or obesity, and positive family history for diabetes were the significant risk factors for the development of diabetes mellitus.

Conclusion: There is no adequate data about the prevalence of diabetes mellitus in the general population of Turkey. The results of studies carried out in some local populations and ours has revealed the similar prevalence values. These high values of the diabetes prevalence suggest that type-2 diabetes mellitus is an important public health problem in Turkey.

Prevalence Study of Hypertension and Diabetes Mellitus at Akkapi Health Center Region

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The purpose of this cross-sectional study is to determine the prevalence of Hypertension and Diabetes Mellitus and their risk factors among the people 40 ages and older at Akkapi Health Center Region in Adana Province of Turkey. With cluster sampling method 473 people were chosen. Data had been collected by the application of a questionnaire from to the participants by doctor. Hypertension prevalence was found 29.9 per cent, and Diabetes Mellitus prevalence was found 4.8 per cent corrected according to the ages. The highest diastolic hypertension was observed in 39.6 per cent and the highest systolic hypertension in 48.3 per cent of the 60-69 years age group. Both diastolic and systolic hypertension increased with advancing age but except in 70 years and older ($p < 0.05$). Fasting blood sugar levels over 200 mg/dl were observed with percentages of 4.3 per cent, 7.3 per cent, 5.2 per cent and 0.0 per cent in age groups of 40-49 years, 50-59 years, 60-69 years and 70 years and older, respectively. The frequencies of hypertension and diabetes mellitus have no significant difference between sexes. Hypertension was more frequently observed among people with high body mass index high consumption fatty foods and solid fat.

As a result the prevalence of hypertension and diabetes mellitus were similar the other studies performed in Turkey. It seems that the two diseases are important public health proble

Prevalence of Hypertension And Affecting Factors Among Women At The Age of 30 Years and Over Living in the Region of Sivas Emek Health House

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In this study the prevalence of hypertension and the affecting factors was investigated among 1460 people selected from the region of Sivas Emek Health House by simple random sampling method. While the blood pressures of 20.9% of the women at the age of 30 years and over were found to be at high levels, 17.5% were at borderline. 42.6% of hypertensive people had no knowledge about their blood pressures. 53.7% of 326 hypertensive people diagnosed before were still hypertensive. The prevalence of hypertension was found to be increased statistically in older people, widows, nonliterate, smokers, diabetics, subjects having cardiac disorders and BMI of over 30. In the subjects having no family history the prevalence was statistically low ($p<0.000$). No relationship was observed between hypertension and alcohol consumption.

As a result, it can be concluded that the staffs of health houses have to take care about this subject because of the high prevalence of hypertension and the people having no information that they are hypertensives.

Do The Cancer Cases Increase In Çavdır: II Evaluation of All Deaths In 1993-1998

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This study was planned to confirm the perception about cancer-related mortality ratios are increasing in Çavdır county, Burdur. With this subject a cooperation was done with provincial health office and the register of deaths in last 6 years (1993-1998) were determined by mediation of provincial Population Office in Burdur. Established addresses had visited by the staffs of five health centers in the region and the causes of deaths were asked to their relatives. The region's average population was determined as 14,575 and number of deaths in last 6 years established as 806. Crude mortality rate (CMR) was calculated as 9.3 ‰. While the differences in CMR for years were not statistically significant, the differences according to the health centers' regions were significant. Also specific mortality rates of male (10.5‰) and 65 age and older (5.1‰) were higher than the other's. The adjusted mortality rate that calculated with age groups of Turkey Demographic Health Survey (TDHS) 1998 was found lower than CMR (6.7‰). Distribution of mortality causes in last 6 years were cardiovascular diseases (28%), cancer (12%), accidents (8%), cerebrovascular diseases (4%), pneumonia (0.6%), diarrhea (0.3%) and others (47%). Cardiovascular diseases and cancer mortality ratios were increased according to years. For example these ratios were 26% and 10% in 1993-1994, and 30% and 16% in 1997-1998, respectively. Furthermore these two ratios were higher in males, 65 age and older and the region of central health center of Çavdır, than the others. These findings show that the deaths caused by cancer increase in the region in last years while it changes according to each region of health centers.

THE PREVALENCE OF HYPERTENSION AND OVERWEIGHT IN PEOPLE OVER 15 YEARS OLD: A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY IN A RURAL AREA OF GÖLBAŞI DISTRICT IN ANKARA

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Objective: The objective of this study is to determine the prevalence of overweight and hypertension, and to investigate the effects of age and sex on the association between overweight and hypertension in people older than 15 years living in rural areas of Gölbaşı District of Ankara.

Method: We conducted a cross-sectional study at the three villages located in Gölbaşı Region from December, 1997 to May, 1998. One thousand and twenty persons out of the total population of 1065 people who is older than 15 years and living in these villages were included. A standardized questionnaire inquiring the persons' medical and family history, and some sociodemographic characteristics was applied. The clinical examination of the individuals including the measurement of their blood pressure, body weight and height were done. Hypertension was defined following the recommendations of the Hypertension Control, World Health Organization Technical Report Series, no:862. The hypertension types were defined as systolic, diastolic, both systolic and diastolic, and all hypertensives (systolic and/or diastolic). Risk factors for hypertension were evaluated using the multivariable logistic regression analysis.

Results: The prevalence of systolic, diastolic, both systolic and diastolic, and all hypertensives were 29.8%, 33.5%, 23.0%, and 40.3% in men, and 29.7%, 31.6%, 24.7%, and 36.9% in women, respectively. The prevalence of overweight was 19.7% in men and 34.7% in women. The risk of hypertension for isolated systolic, isolated diastolic, and systolic & diastolic hypertension types was found significantly associated with overweight, literacy, and the being older than 35 years.

Conclusion: Hypertension is an important public health problem, and the risk factors including overweight should be evaluated more broadly in scope in our country.

SECTION 11
NUTRITION, GERIATRICS, MENTAL HEALTH,
SUBSTANCE USE

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR AGEING SOCIETIES

Schimmer, B.; Schaars, C.F.

Background: The rapid growth of older populations poses many challenges to international public health policies in the 21st century. The importance of understanding the specific health care needs of older people has to be reflected by inclusion of basic 'age care' in training curricula for health care workers. Especially future doctors need to be prepared to work in an ageing society.

Aims: To equip students with skills and knowledge on ageing and public health issues by showing the scope of demographic and epidemiological shifts taking place in ageing societies world-wide. To identify the social implications for personal health and health care systems for the elderly. To promote student involvement in ageing and health policies, curriculum development and community project design.

Methodology: To organise the International Student Conference on Ageing and Health in Portugal (August 2000) for 70 international medical students and 15 students from other health care professions. To design a broad-spectrum scientific program with interactive lectures and small cross-cultural group sessions. To invite internationally recognised experts in the field of ageing and health. To integrate basic leadership training in the scientific program to educate participants in policy making and advocating.

Results: The expected outcomes of this program are the creation of a global network of future health professionals with a deep interest in ageing and health issues. A global lobby for the inclusion of adequate skills teaching and curriculum building on ageing and health. The stimulation of young scientific researchers in order to build capacity for ageing societies. **Conclusion:** A promising start is made by this conference to equip the future generation of health professionals with skills and insight on the challenges of ageing societies. This conference is a great incentive to create student-run projects on local and national level and to fill the gap of unrealised potential for links between formal public health systems and non-governmental and community-based health programmes.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SMOKING HABIT AND BODY MASS INDEX - WAIST HIP RATIO

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Objectives: The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between smoking habit and Body Mass Index (BMI), Waist Hip Ratio (WHR).

Method: This study was carried out in Mersin provincial centre. The subjects (age range between 20-74 years) were selected by using stratified random sampling method. 1539 subjects (864 female and 675 male) were included in the study. Waist and hip circumferences and weight, height were measured and a questionnaire form was filled out.

BMI values were grouped as normal (< 25.0), overweight, (25.0-29.9) and obese (= 30.0). In males, WHR values were grouped as normal (<1.0), increased WHR (= 1.0) and in females, normal (<0.9), increased WHR (= 0.9). Chi-square test was used in order to compare the variables.

Results: Of the smokers, 22.3% were obese, and 36.1% were in overweight group. Of the non-smokers the values were 34.1% and 36.7%, respectively (p=0.000). In males, of the smokers 21.4% were obese. Of the non-smokers value were 22.6% (p=0.007). In females, these values were 23.6% and 38.6%, respectively (p=0.000).

Of the smokers 3.7% were in increased WHR group and of the non-smokers 8.1% were in increased WHR group (p=0.004). In males, these values were 3.5% and 5.2% (p>0.05); in females, 4.1% and 9.2% (p=0.004), respectively.

Conclusion: Eating behaviour, which can be affected by internal and environmental factors, is a psychobiological process. Can smoking habit replace by one of these factors? This question has to be answered.

SMOKING PATTERN AND DEPRESSION OF THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

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The main purpose of this study was to determine the smoking behaviours and its relation with the depression of the university students. For this purpose, the sample volume was found out for each faculty separately using the total number of the students in the first and fourth classes in 15 faculties in Marmara University and the smoking ratios of the university students which had been determined in the previous researches were used. In the first classes 2121 and in the fourth classes 1941, total 4062 students were selected by the randomised sampling method.

We used Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and the questionnaire which was adopted from WHO smoking classification. The cut-off degree (17) was accepted as the depression limit.

The proportion of the smokers was 97.71% (n:3969) and the non-smokers was 2.29% (n:93). Eighty one point thirty three percent of the smokers were daily-smokers, 18.67% was occasional-smokers. Fifty four students of the non-smokers (1.33% of the total) had smoked for more than six months and quitted (ex-smokers), 20 students (0.49%) had smoked for a short time but they have never been the smokers. Only 19 students (0.05%) have never smoked in their life (real non-smokers).

We found the smoking ratio was similar ($P>0.05$) in male (97.6%) and female students (97.9%). The smoking ratio in the students of the fourth classes (98.5%, n:1912) was higher than in the first classes (94.0%, n:2057) ($\chi^2=10.514$, $P=0.001$). The mean BDI score and the mean age were determined as statistically similar in the students of the first and forth classes ($P>0.05$).

The mean age of the smokers (21.13 ± 2.38 years) was higher than the non-smokers (20.33 ± 2.10 years) ($t=3.317$, $P=0.000$). In the 15.5% of the students, BDI total score was upper than 17. The mean BDI total score in the non-smokers (11.31 ± 7.99) was higher than in the smokers (8.94 ± 7.56) ($t=-2.831$, $P=0.006$).

Most of the students (59.5%) has been smoking the foreign brand filter tipped cigarettes. We determined that 56.2% of the smokers wanted to quit smoking; 83.8% had tried to quit before and 83.2% wanted to help from the health personnel for quitting. The very high smoking ratio in the university students showed us the students had become the smokers before the university. The relations between the depression and the tobacco addiction should be evaluated in detail in different populations.

Prevalence of Smoking Among Zülfü Ağar Police School Students In Elazığ

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The objective of the study was to estimate the prevalence of smoking among Elazığ Zülfü Ağar Police School students. In this study 324 of 328 students who were enrolled in April 2000, were reached. Questionnaires were filled by students after offer obtaining informed consents.

Average of age was 25.19 ± 1.62 . All of them were male and 13.6% of them were married. 48.5 of their fathers and 4.9% of their mothers were current smokers. Of the 324 students, 62.3% were daily smoker and 4.3% were occasional smokers. A total of 66.6% of the students were current smokers. Average Fagerstrom Nicotine Dependency score of smoker students was 2.1 ± 1.97 . 32.9% of them preferred Tekel 2000 and 23.1% of them smoked Tekel 2001. 5.1% smoked Marlboro, cigarette. When the students were asked "do you ever consider the hazardous health effects of smoking" 19.4% of them answered that indeed they considered these effects very much. 26.9% of the smokers considered fairly much and 47.7% of them had given very little consideration to the thought. 98.2% of total study population agreed on the hazardous health effects of smoking.

This study shows that the prevalence of smoking was high among Zülfü Ağar Police school students. For this reason, relationship of cigarette and health should be in the education programs. Also in quitting smoking cigarette campaigns can give some help in regression of the cigarette epidemic and the struggle with cigarette.

Key Words: Cigarette, police school, student

A STUDY FOR THE DETERMINATION OF SOCIAL ISOLATION STATUS AND LIMITATIONS IN DAILY LIVING ACTIVITIES OF ELDERLY IN GÜLŞEREN DISTRICT

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Objectives:The present study is conducted to determine the limitations in daily living activities and social isolation status of people aged 65 and over, in one of the catchment areas (Gülseren District) of Gülveren Health Center in Ankara, in April 2000.

Methods: Gülseren district is randomly selected out of five districts of Gülveren Health Center. The number of people aged 65 and over is discovered to be 147 from Household Registration Forms. And 137 of this were interviewed. Coverage rate was 93 %.

Results : The study group, consisted of elderly people between 65-89 where 51.1% of the group was female. 65-69 age group was the majority (62 %) and 41.6% of this group was illiterate and 60.6 % had at least one chronic disease. where the most common chronic disease was cardiovascular disease (49.4%). Although 68.6% of the study group had no daily living activity limitations it is found out that, limitations in such activities increase as the age increases.. 72 % of the group complained of dental problems, 63.5 % had sight problems, 29.9 % mentioned about problems of hearing and 29 % had difficulty in walking .

Conclusion: In the light of our findings we can conclude that further investigation should be performed in larger populations to determine physical, social and psychological problems of the elderly in order to bring solutions to these issues.

THE PREVALENCE OF ALCOHOL USE AND POTENTIAL SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS RELATED WITH IT IN MANISA, TURKEY.

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Objectives:Alcohol consumption is increasing by the growing trends towards the urban type life-style. The aim of this study was to show the prevalence of alcohol use and to explore the effects of socio-economic factors on it in Manisa, Turkey.

Methods:This is a cross-sectional study. Data were collected from 1728 ever married women and their husbands during Manisa Demographic and Health Survey conducted between October 1999 and February 2000 . The Women's and Household questionnaires were the source of the data for this study. The data were collected by research assistants of C.B.U.F.M. Public Health Department and medical faculty students. Ever and current alcohol use were taken as dependent variables. Risk estimates (Odds ratio) and Logistic Regression tests were used in univariate and multivariate analysis.

Results:The prevalence of the alcohol use was 3.4 % in women and 33.0 in their husbands. The women who were smoking and whose husbands too were alcohol drinkers has used alcohol more than the others. On the other hand, the women who were low educated; working in a job and covered with social insurance and with no religious wedding has used alcohol more than their counterparts. The alcohol use of the men were increasing with smoking of either himself or his wife; with experiencing no religious wedding; living in an urban residency and living with a working wife.

Conclusion:The alcohol use is heavily affected by the socio-cultural factors rather than economic power. The urban life-style and the rules of the religion can be accepted as the most powerful factors on it.

Key words: Alcohol use, socio-cultural factors, women, religion.

SMOKING PREVALENCE IN THE TWO RURAL POPULATION OF IZMİR, TURKEY.

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Objectives: Tobacco smoking is a problem of priority in the public health of Turkey population. The aim of this study was to define the smoking problem in a rural region of İzmir.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional descriptive study. Data were collected from 9 villages of Bergama and Karaburun, İzmir. The total population was 1985. The whole population were covered in the study. The study was conducted in 1997 summer.

Results: The prevalence of current smokers and who has stopped smoking were: 13.2 % and 0.3% for 20 and over aged women; 64.3 % and 8.8 % for 20 and over aged men. The highest prevalence were detected in the 40-49 age group (72.2 %) in men. For the entire population, the mean years of smoking was 7.3 ± 14.5 years and mean pack-years were 8.5 ± 19.2 pack-years. The mean pack-years of smoking were 0.6 ± 4.5 for women and 16.4 ± 24.3 for men. The range of the mean pack-years of smoking were between 6.6 ± 17.6 and 12.7 ± 23.4 for the residents of the 9 villages.

Conclusion: The smoking prevalence is alarming too in the developed rural part of Turkey. Especially male population is at great risk of the harmful consequences of smoking. Effective population smoking prevention programmes should have to be carried out immediately.

Key words: Smoking prevalence, tobacco, rural population, Turkey.

THE FACTORS AFFECTING ALCOHOL DRINKING PREVALENCE IN THREE SPORTS ACADEMIES IN ADANA, HATAY AND MERSİN

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Objectives: This cross-sectional study was carried out in among Sports Academies students in Adana, Hatay and Mersin with the aim of finding the prevalence of alcohol drinking and affecting factors.

Method: A questionnaire about personal, family and alcohol drinking histories was filled by face-to-face interview and data were compared with chi-square test using SPSS package program.

Results: Among 498 students with male to female ratio of 281 (56.4%) to 217 (43.6%); 274 (55.0%) reported to have never consumed alcohol while 224 (45.0%) reported to be a current consumer. The students reported to prefer home (66.4%) and pub-beerhouses (30.6%) for drinking alcohol. Statistically significant high frequency of alcohol consuming was observed among students with positive family history, among males and those with high income ($p < 0.05$), while no significant difference was found in relation to academies or classes, place of residence, living with their own families, education level of parents ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Alcohol drinking has negative effects on health and social life, especially among teachers and sportsmen. Training of trainers is the first and major step to eliminate alcohol drinking habit among these groups.

FACTORS EFFECTING THE SMOKING AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Tobacco use is the most important and preventable risk factor for many diseases. The aim of our study among first year students of our university was to determine the effects of sociodemographic properties, family and friends on smoking habit. First year students from two faculties of Cukurova University were chosen using cluster sampling method. Of 640 students, 486 were included in the study (76%). Hacettepe Personality Questionnaire (HPQ) and questionnaire for smoking habit and basic demographic properties were used. The data was analyzed using SPSS statistical program for Windows. The mean age of students was 19.9 ± 1.5 years (70.1% male, 29.9% female). The prevalence of cigarette smoking was 21.4% (25.0% of males, 12.9% of females). Smoking habit of the student had statistically significant relationship with sex, faculty, smoking habit of friends and missed years ($p < 0.05$). Smoking habit was significantly related to mother's educational level but not to the father's, the living conditions of the family and student or monthly income. No significant relation was found between the smoking habit and the student's general, personal and social parameters and subparameters ($p > 0.05$). According to literature, smoking is significantly related to sex, age, academic performance and having smokers in family and friends. In conclusion, having incomparable results from different studies led us believe the necessity of future researches.

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The results of epidemiological studies of smoking in Armenia

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According to the 1990 data, tobacco-induced diseases accounted 35% of the overall morbidity. This fact evidences the harm and threat posed by tobacco to the health of the Armenian population, and the scope of this harm is presented by the following figures. In 1992 the absolute number on morbidity among people suffering from ischemic disease comprised 71.409, out of which 17.852 were due to smoking;

Methods: All scientific and sociological studies were computed in compliance with WHO standards. In six health care facilities in Yerevan, Giumri, and Abovian an express-epidemiological survey by a random sampling method was carried out. WHO-recommended standard questionnaires were used for interviewing 162 physicians, among them 62 male and 100 female respondents.

Results: The preliminary results indicated the following (among the 162 physicians 92 (56.7%) were smokers and 70 (43.21%) non-smokers); number of smokers among men comprises 80.6%, among women – 42.0%; only 13.1% of smoking physicians have ever tried to quit smoking, and 86.9% have never tried to quit; 76% of smoking physicians consider that he/she will keep the smoking habit till the end of life; 39.1% of physicians smoke in the presence of patients; 34.7% of physicians do not consider any harm to health posed by smoking; 45.7% of smoking physicians consider that smoking does not pose any harm to neighbours; 54.3% consider that smoking poses harm to neighbours; a very few physicians advise their patients on quitting smoking. Only 20% of physicians advise their patients suffering from lung diseases to quit smoking; only 19.5% physicians give advice on quitting smoking to cardio-vascular patients, and 10.8% physicians -to pregnant.

In conclusion: Thus, it is apparent that smoking presents a high-risk factor not only in development of cardiovascular diseases but is also considered among priority health issues in Armenia. Therefore, the results indicate that following it is necessary to elaborate a multisectoral working plan on tobacco control.

Smoking Behaviours of Women in Reproductive Life Period Living in the Park Health Care Center Area.

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Purposes: Precautions against harmful factors to the health, e.g. smoking, during the reproductive life period of women are especially important as those factors could also affect the children's health. The aim of this study is to evaluate the factors related the smoking behaviours of those women.

Method: This is a cross-sectional study which was carried out with 202 women in reproductive age who were selected among 5339 women by systematic sampling method. The data was collected by face-to-face interviews. Statistical results were obtained by using chi-square test.

Findings: The smoking prevalence was 38,2 % in the study group. Mean length of smoking period was $9,79 \pm 7,38$ years and the mean age to begin smoking was $21,40 \pm 6,27$ years. It was statistically significant that the smoking prevalence was higher among working women ($p=0.0002$) and the women whose educational level was high school or higher ($p=0.03$). There were no meaningful relationship between the smoking behaviour and another factors ($p>0.05$).

Results: The smoking behaviour was rather high (38.2 %) for the women of the reproductive age. Considering the smoking prevalence was increasing by time and the harmful effects of this to both mother's herself and the children's health, the women should be given priority for the studies against cigarettes dependence.

The frequency of psychological disorders among primary health care attenders in Antalya and its relationship with some variables

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Aims: Psychological disorders are major public health problems in general medical settings. Defining of the psychological disorders in primary health care may contribute to solve these problem. This study was carried out to determine the psychiatric morbidity, type of these illnesses and their risk factors among primary health care attenders.

Methods: In the present study we performed a prime-md (primary care evaluation of mental disorders) scale to 639 subjects (15-65 year-old) who attended to 12 different health centers in Antalya.

Results: Of the subjects 46.6% had a prime-md diagnosis. The most common disorders were mood disorder (30.2%), anxiety (25.2%), somatoform disorder (18.8%) and possible alcohol abuse (4.7%). Females had a higher risks of mood disorder (odds ratio=2.07), anxiety (odds ratio=3.56), and somatoform disorder (odds ratio=1.96), and lower risk of possible alcohol abuse (odds ratio=0.086) according to logistic regression. Lower education was associated with higher risks of anxiety and somatoform disorder (odds ratios=2.89 and 3.79 consequently).

Conclusion: It seems that psychological disorders are frequent in primary care. Improvement and reinforcement of the primary care for mental health services may contribute to social mental health promotion.

DETECTION OF THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY THE FAMILIES PROVIDING CARE FOR THE ELDERLY

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This study is designed to detect the problems encountered by the families providing care for their elders. Its a qualitative study and indepth interview method is used

The study is held in middle and low social status localities within the borders of the Ankara city province assuming that much more elder family members live with their family in these regions.60 families were chosen from these regions according to the study criteria from the records. Direct conversations were held with the women directly involved in care of the elderly or involded with the elderly more than others.

The data gathered from the study was obtained by a survey and an interview format designed by the researcher which includes the definitive information about the caregivers and elderly individuals and determines the problems encountered in the care of the elderly individual. The interviews were tape recorded in the individuals living environment. The raw data gathered from the interviews were classified and descriptively analysed sticking to the original from .

From the data obtained from tha analysis its found that

- 1.%63.3 claimed that they have negative thoughts about living with the elderly and this negativity is related to the changes in the psychology and emotions of the elderly
- 2.%51 claimed that thier social life was limited since the time they resumed the care of the elderlies and they couldn't have spare time for themselves
- 3.%31.6 described their relationships as bad and claimed that acts done by the elderly such as swearing, complaining, blaming and interfering private lives of the other family members spoil their relationship and negatively effect the caregiving process.
- 4.%28.3 stated that their psychology is severely affected
- 5.Nearly all of them stated that family support is very important in the care of the elderly individual and they don't prefer institutinal care but defined that caregivers should be supported for home care and planning of related services is very important.

Determination of Anemi Prevalance, Effective Factors and Feeding Habits in Ankara Universty Students

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Our aim is to determine anemi prevalance, effective factors and feeding habits in universty students.

Our research includes 200 students, %68 of them female and %32 of them male, who came to Ankara Universty Medico in 1999. A questionnaire which contains sociodemographical and Socioeconomical specialities, feeding habits, cigarette and alcohol addictions, menstrual cycle was applied. And their Hb levels were measured. Ki-kare and student's t tests were used in statistical analysis.

Anemi prevalance is %13.5 in our group with 21.28 age average. Anemi prevalance was found to be high in females, in ones with low salary and in the ones who miss males. A difference in anemi prevalance hasn't been found according to life places, cigarette and alcohol usage, BMI levels and menstrual cycles.

When we look to feeding habits, we see that %82.5 of the group misses meals and %50.3 of the group doesn't eat anything between to meal times. Meals are mostly eat in school and dorm dining halls. Students said that they eat unbalanced and insufficient and added that the money they got is unsufficient for healthy feeding.

As a conclusion in this research anemi and unbalanced feeding has a big importance for university students. And this subject must get the attention that it deserves.

Key Words: Anemi, Nutrition, Universty Students.

THE RESULTS OF THE CIGARETTE QUESTIONNAIRE APPLIED TO THE TEACHERS OF HIGH SCHOOL IN ELAZIĞ

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The habit of smoking, an important problem of public health, has been seen in various classes of the society in different proportions. The frequency of smoking in Turkey is 44.5 % in the group of 15 years old and over, (62.8% of male, and 24% of female). The age to begin smoking is under 18.

Teachers' view of cigarette and their habits of smoking were thought to affect the individuals' age of beginning cigarette. Our study aimed to discuss the results of a questionnaire applied to 533 teachers of high school in Elazığ at 1999. The teachers who participated the questionnaire were chosen with "causal sampling method".

It has been fixed that 225 (42.2%) of the teachers have smoked. 187 (83.1%) of them was female. It is discovered that especially among the teachers of foreign languages (55.9%) and of social branches (43.9%), the ratio of smoking was high. 110 of the smokers (48.9%) are over 35 years old, and the age beginning smoking of 51.5% of them is between 16-20. The first reason to start smoking is affectation and curiosity, and has a proportion of 44.9% among the other causes. It is brought out that 69.3% (156/225) of the participants thought to leave smoking.

48% (n=108) of the teachers smoke besides their children, 10.7% (n=24) of them smoke beside their students. 25.3% of the teachers believed that ¼, of their students smoked and 65.9% of them expressed that they had told the damages of smoking to their students. 56.0% (n=298) of the participants think that teachers should set a good example to the others who don't smoke 5.8% (n=31) of them defend that doctors are responsible to make people leave their smoking habits.

Consequently, it is a pity that in our country every sort of environment which encourages smoking exists. Present studies point out that even health personnels are not conscious about this matter, and that especially the age of beginning smoking is under 20.

In this topic we argue that campaigns against smoking should be organized. Passive smokers should be protected. Teachers, who are the most effectual persons for those groups who are between the age of 10-20, should be trained about the habit of smoking, its damages and the methods to quit it.

SMOKING STATUS AMONG SECONDARY AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CENTRE OF TAVAS CITY DENİZLİ

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Tobacco, alcohol and substance abuse generally commences in adolescence. Early determination of the individuals at high risk group is very important. The aim of in the study was to investigate the prevalence of tobacco abuse among the students. The study was a cross-sectional and descriptive study. Data were collected using questionnaire method and were evaluated with computerized SPSS version 6.0 and Epi-Info 5.0 programmes. The investigation group was consisted of 1726 adolescent, female (39.7%); male (60.3%), student of secondary and high schools in Tavas/Denizli in 1997. The age mean was 14.1±1.7.

The results showed that 35.6% students had tried smoking once while were 10.8% still smoking. The ratio of smoking were significantly ($p<0.001$) higher in boys than girls. It has been found that there is a positive and significant correlation between smoking and the age. Smoking rate increases with age ($p<0.001$). Besides family's abuse of cigarette, family and school problems with their friends, too much pocket money and not sharing problems with anybody have effected smoking and drinking alcohol at different degrees. The rate of a triple substances abuse (cigarette, alcohol and volatile substance) was 0.2% in the study group.

Smoking by one third of the secondary school student is an aberrant behavior. However, the results are satisfactory on comparison with other cities or well-developed countries. The study also revealed the significance of the environmental factor for smoking. Education and positive behavior are very important in preventing and ceasing smoking.

Key Words: Adolescence, secondary and high school students, smoke.

MEDICO-SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE ELDERLY POPULATION IN PASINLER DISTRICT OF ERZURUM PROVINCE

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Objective: The aim of this study was to determine the demographic features, social-economic status, health problems, and daily living activities of the elderly population.

Method: In 1998, 589 elderly persons were selected from totally 2325 persons over age of 60 years old in Pasinler District by using ¼ cluster sample method. A questionnaire was applied to 564 subjects in 17 clusters

Results: 49.6% of the subjects was male, and 50.4% female. 32.8% of all were divorced or widow. The illiteracy was 57.8% in both sex, 79.9% in females. Only 2.6% of the elderly had been reading a newspaper daily, and it was determined that 23% had not participated in any social events. It was found out that 88.3% of the subjects had been living in their own house and 3.4% were alone. In the last year 13.8% of the elderly got involved at least one accident and the most common kind of accident was household accidents (56.4%). 37.6% the subjects had no health care insurance and 28.9% were smokers and 44.3% had been taking medicine regularly.

Conclusion: Among medical problems, high rate of household accidents, ill dental and mouth health, having no health care insurance and high rate of smokers appear to be very important.

PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT LEVEL OF COMMUNITY-DWELLING ELDERLY PEOPLE IN NARLIDERE DISTRICT

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OBJECTIVE: This study was planned to determine perceived social support level of community dwelling elderly (over 65 years) people.

METHODS:

In this cross-sectional study, the study population consisted of 240 elderly people who live in Yukarı Narlı neighbourhood. Health Centre's household registries were used to identify study group and their addresses. Nineteen of the elderly had wrong address and age information in health centre's registries. Forty two of the elderly could not be reached since they moved from their houses(18), died (3), had hearing and demential problems (11) and for other reasons (10). Overall, 179 elderly were included (response rate 81%) into study.

All the elderly were interviewed at their homes by a nursing student. A questionnaire was administrated to have information about sociodemographic factors, health problems, chronic diseases, economical status, living conditions and social support level.

Social support was measured by Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support(MSPSS). Groups of elderly were compared regarding scores obtained from MSPSS by using independent samples t test. SPSS 8.0 was used in statistical analysis.

RESULTS:

Of the 179 elderly interviewed in this study, 58.7% were female, 21.2% did not have social security and 20.2% lived alone. The prevalence of hypertension 44.7%, rheumatismal diseases 39.1% and diabetes 14%. MSPSS scores were statistically higher in men ($p=0.007$), in elderly whose wife or husband alive ($p=0.002$), in elderly who live with relatives ($p=0.003$), and whose educational status was high ($p<0.001$). The MSPSS scores did not differed with social security, economical status, having chronic diseases, having health problems, smoking and using alcohol.

CONCLUSION: Social support is essential for elderly ages, social support programmes should be established for community dwelling elderly with a multidisciplinary approach.

How different are the nutrition status and food habits of the students of the school of physical training from the students of other schools?

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This study is carried on randomly selected 105 students of the school of physical training and 407 other students. Descriptive information about the students (food consumption frequencies and physical activity level) are obtained by face to face interviewing and heights and weights are measured. Girls of the school of physical training are found to be sleeping much more than the others and both the boys and the girls of this school study less than the students of the other schools ($p<0.01$). Height and weight measures and mean physical activity level of the students of the physical training school are found higher than the others. According to the body mass index criteria, 24 % of the students are found underweighed and 10.6 % are found overweighed. Overweighed boys were significantly less among the students of the school of physical training than in the others ($p<0.05$). No difference was observed among the girls in this respect. Consuming 4 or more meals and eating disorders are found more frequent among the physical training students. Breakfasting and consumption of tea, coffee, beverage, alcohol, vitamin pills and smoking behavior were found similar. Consumption of yogurt, cheese, fruit and rice & macaroni were found significantly different among the two groups.

Determinants of Smoking Behaviour Among High School Students in Malatya

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Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence, behavioural patterns, and determinants of smoking among high school students in Malatya.

Methods: This is the preliminary study of 3702 students in 9 high schools in Central Malatya. In this cross sectional study, classes in all high schools were selected using stratified sampling technique. Data were collected in classrooms by applying a questionnaire that included questions about tobacco use translated from U. S. Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) 2000. During data collection students were given a brochure about risks of cigarette smoking, prevention and quit methods.

Results: The smoking rate (The proportion of students who had smoked at least once during the previous month) was 27.6 % among the participants. It was much higher among boys (33.1 %) than girls (19.5 %)($p<0.05$). The smoking rate was 18.9 % among ninth graders, 30.1 % among tenth graders, 42.6 % among eleventh graders ($p<0.05$). The smoking rate was significantly higher among those whose family income was higher, whose parents were smokers, who were living with only one parent and whose best friend was a smoker ($p<0.05$).

Most current smokers got their first cigarette from their peers (50.1 %). The smoking rate was significantly higher among students have negative feeling about school, late at school, absence at school, fighting at school frequently ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: Smoking prevalence among high school students in Malatya is high. Effective smoking prevention programs should begin early and focus on family and peer influences

DEATHS CAUSED BY NARCOTIC AND SEDATIVE-HYPNOTIC AGENTS ABUSE IN ADOLESCENCE

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Objective: Narcotic and sedative-hypnotic agents abuse increasing very rapidly throughout the world, draws attention also in our country with high percentages. All investigations emphasize the tendency of substance abuse particularly in adolescence. This study aimed mainly to determine the children deaths caused by narcotic and sedative-hypnotic agents abuse especially in adolescence and to identify the characteristics of cases as well as the types and fatal dosages of substances abuse.

Material and Method: In this investigation, totally 538 cases between 11 and 20 age groups who were performed autopsies in Council of Forensic Medicine Morgue Department between the years of 1994 and 1996 were examined and also, another 20 cases who died of high dosage of narcotic and sedative-hypnotic agents abuse were included.

Results: 16 of cases were found to be male, 4 female and 3 students, 4 workers, 6 homeless and the rest unknown. 13 of cases abused morphine, 6 morphine and benzodiazepine, 1 morphine and hashish. It was determined that 3 cases were found death on the street, 12 at home, 4 at hotel and 1 an open area.

Conclusion: The results of our study support the fact that urgent measures must be taken in Turkey where adolescents form an important risk group. It is necessary to hold educating and training meetings relating to the subject in the education programmes especially in schools and to keep the society fully informed by the means of communication.

A prospective analysis of GHQ scores in medical students using different cut-off points.

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Objectives: The 12-item General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) is the most widely used screening instrument for common mental disorders, has good reliability and validity especially in student samples, and is available in many different languages. However, the best cut-off point to achieve optimum sensitivity and specificity may vary considerably from one setting to another, ranging from 0/1 to 6/7 reported in numerous studies.

Methods: A prospective study was planned and all first year undergraduate students in the Faculties of Medicine and Economics were given a detailed, self-report questionnaire including the GHQ-12. The same process was repeated in the second and the third year. Different levels of cut-off points ranging from 0/1 to 6/7 were used to determine the percentages of students scoring above the thresholds. The third-year follow-up outcomes are presented in this poster.

Results: The findings showed that the scores on the GHQ rose significantly in medical students between the first and second years and remained high in the third year. The percentages of the students scoring above the thresholds were higher in medical students compared to economics students.

Conclusion: The estimated prevalence of emotional disturbance was considerably different for each cut-off point and multilevel evaluation is more informative than the single threshold approach.

Levels of anxiety, depression and stressful life events among medical students: a prospective study, the third year follow-up outcomes.

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Objectives: Medical undergraduate education is characterized by many psychological changes in medical students. While there is ample documentation that medical training is stressful in the US and UK, less is known about it in Turkey.

Methods: A 6-year prospective, controlled study was planned and depression, anxiety and some stressful life events were investigated annually using a detailed, self-report questionnaire. The third year outcomes are presented here. All students were asked to complete the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12), the Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and a 10-item checklist on stressful life events. Multiple regression analysis was used to further examine the association between the stressful life events and psychological test scores of medical students.

Results: The scores for some stressful life events for medical students showed a significant rise from year 1 to year 3. The mean scores on the GHQ, the BDI and the STAI were higher in medical students than economics students and rose significantly in the second year, remained high in the third year. The level of "dissatisfaction in social activities" was associated with all psychological test scores.

Conclusion: There was a decrease of psychological health in students and it was associated with some stressful life events.

TOBACCO, ALCOHOL USE, AND RISKS OF BLADDER AND RENAL CANCER IN TURKEY

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Background: Effects of tobacco smoking and alcohol use on risks of cancers of the bladder and kidney have been evaluated in industrialized countries. Few studies on the effect of these risk factors have been reported from developing countries. We conducted a case-control study to evaluate risks of bladder and renal cancers in relation to smoking and alcohol drinking in Turkey, a country where smoking and alcohol consumption patterns are different from those in industrialized countries.

Method: We identified 278 bladder and 57 renal cancer cases and 829 controls with information on smoking and alcohol use from an oncological treatment center of a Social Security Agency hospital in Istanbul, Turkey, admitted between 1979 and 1984. Controls included subjects with selected cancers (salivary glands, small intestine, gallbladder, peritoneum, pleura, mediastinum, bones and joints, connective tissues, testis, eye, brain, and thyroid) that are not reported to be related to smoking or alcohol use. Maximum likelihood estimates of the odds ratio (OR) were used to estimate the relative risks of bladder and renal cancer associated with smoking and alcohol use. ORs from smoking were adjusted for age and alcohol use, and ORs for alcohol use were adjusted for age and smoking.

Findings: Bladder cancer showed significant associations with smoking (OR=2.7; 95%CI: 1.7-4.2), for renal cancer, we observed a non-significant elevated risk (OR=1.5; 95%CI: 0.8-2.9). Both cancer sites showed increased risk with increasing duration of cigarette smoking. ORs were 1.3, 2.5, and 3.5 for bladder cancer and 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6 for renal cancer for <11 years, 11-20 years, and >20 years of smoking, respectively. Test for trend was significant for bladder cancer ($p < 0.001$), but it was not significant for renal cancer ($p=0.09$). Alcohol use was not associated with the risks of either bladder or renal cancer.

Conclusion: This study provides the first epidemiologic evidence from Turkey that, similar to the findings in industrialized countries, smoking is associated with risks of cancers of the bladder and kidney.

Maximum likelihood estimates of OR
11-20
11-20
20-29
↑
significantly increased risk

PHYSICAL AND PSYCOSOCIAL HEALTH PROBLEMS OF ELDERLY RESIDENTS LIVING IN NURSING HOME

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In this descriptive study it was aimed to find out the physical and psycosocial health problems of elderly living in a nursing home in İzmir. Study which was implemented in 2000.

Data was gathered by interview by the researchers, using by a questionnaire form from the elderly (191) who accepted to participate to the study sample convisted 66.7 percent of all the residents. According to the study results the mean age for the elderly was 72.6± 8.5, 55.5 percent of them was male and the others were female.

According to their self evaluation, 44.5 percent of the elderly reported their general health status at good level. Among the physical health problems the main leading one was arthritis (53.9 %) 52.9 % of them reported pain as well. Hearing and vision problems, nervousness, hypertension and insomnia and anger were other reported problems. Only while 57.4 % of the elderly felt his/herself happy, 40.0 % of them felt his/herself weak and fatigue during the day generally, 64.2 % of the elderly had had a visitor within the last month.

62.3 % of them mentioned that he/she had a close friend and 65.4 % of them reported that they helped other residents who were in need of some daily living activities such as shopping, grooming, washing.

In the conclusion, health problems of the elderly were found to be similar to the other research findings. Taking into consideration the study results, some nursing interventions such as health education programs, recreational activities were organized by the researchers and nursing students with collabarotion and cooperation of the staff and the program was found to be profitable.

INHALANT ABUSER ADOLESCENTS AND THEIR FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS: A CASE-CONTROL STUDY

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Objective: The purpose of this study is to determine the family characteristics of the inhalant abuser adolescents and risk levels of these characteristics.

Methods: This is a case control study carried out between October 1999 and March 2000 in the Youth Education and Rehabilitation Center of Ankara Province and in the car repair shops in the İskitler small industrial complex by interviewing 70 inhalant abusers as case group and 91 working adolescents as control group.

Results: All participants were male. The mean age of the cases was 16.3 that of the control group was 15.8 ($p>0.05$). While 32.9% of cases have divorced parents, only 2.2 of the controls do so ($OR=21.8$ (CI 95%=4.9 – 96.4), $p<0.05$). Furthermore, 17.1% of both parents of inhalant abusers are unemployed, while only 4.4% of non-abusers' are so ($OR=4.5$ (CI 95%=1.4 – 14.6), $p<0.05$). Additionally, 14.3% of the fathers of cases were illiterate, and 2.2% of the controls. Other family characteristics were not significant.

Conclusion: This study concludes that certain family characteristics must be taken into consideration in evaluation of inhalant abuse. In this study group, the divorce of parents was found to be the most important risk factor.

THE MALNUTRITION PREVALENCE OF PEOPLE OVER 65 YEARS OLD IN KAYSERİ

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Purpose: This study was carried out in order to determine the prevalence of underweight, overweight, anemia and deficiency of some vitamins due to insufficient and unbalanced nutrition in the people of 65 and over age group.

Materials and methods: A total of 279 subjects, 109 males and 170 females were selected randomly in four primary health centers located in Kayseri, Türkiye. People were visited in their homes and a questionnaire was applied by face to face interviewing method. In addition people were examined to find out the symptoms of angular lesion, koilonychia, bleeding gums, bitot spots subjects. Weight and length measurement were evaluated by using Body Mass Index (BMI). WHO criteria was used to evaluate hemoglobin level.

Results: Angular lesion was found in 5 % of the elder people, bleeding gums in 9.0 %, koilonychia in 6.5 %, goiter in 14.7 % and anemia in 71.5 %. According to the BMI, 5.1 % of them were underweight and 66.3 % were overweight. The overweight prevalence was higher in women than men, and higher in urban area than rural area.

Conclusion: The results of the study show that most of the elder people exposed to some problems due to insufficient and unbalanced nutrition.

Smoking Behaviour and Attitudes of 6th Year Medical Students of Hacettepe University

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Objectives : To find out the prevalence of smoking and the knowledge about and the attitudes toward the anti-smoking activities among 6th year medical school students.

Methods : A cross sectional survey study was carried out on 265 medical school students at the 6th grade.

Results : It was found out that 32.6 % of male students and 13.8 % of female students were current smokers. Three quarters of the female smokers indicated to smoke 10 or less cigarettes a day and the numbers of cigarettes smoked per day was found to be lower than that of male smokers ($p = 0.02$). Overall, 34.8% of smokers indicated that they had started smoking at the 1st and 2nd years of medical school. The smokers reported that they had started smoking because of stress and peer effect.

Conclusion : Smoking is more frequent among male students and anti-smoking activities are much more known by female students. Although smoking prevalence among 6th year medical school students was found to be less than the prevalence among both the doctors and the general Turkish population, it is still too high to justify anti-smoking interventions.

A STUDY FOR THE LEVEL OF DEPENDENCE IN ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING AND PHYSICAL DISABILITY IN ELDERLY

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Objective: The study was aimed to determine the level of dependence in daily activities and physical disability on elder people.

Material and methods: This study was applied on people who are over 60 years old in 3rd Health Center's Region in Konya. It was included 302 elder selected by using systematic sampling according to the records of household. The ratio of dependence of the activities of daily living, and physical disabilities (seeing, hearing, speaking, chewing and walking) was determined in elderliness through physical examination and questionnaire.

Results: 150 of them were male and 152 was female. 109 of them at 60-64 years old and 193 of them at 65 years and over. 28.8% of them was dependent on activities of daily living in changeable ratios (Katz score was between 1 and 6). The ratio of dependence was similar in gender, but it was increased by age ($r_s=0.47$). Physical disability was determined between 1.3% and 34.4% in aged person based on seeing, hearing, speaking, chewing and walking. Disability of chewing was increased by age.

Conclusions: These results indicated that the supporting programs for the elder people should be applied in the primary health care services.

Key words: Elderliness, daily activity, physical disability

ANTIBIOTIC USAGE IN KONYA DISTRICT

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Objectives: In this study, evaluation of antibiotic usage of the community in Konya district was aimed.

Methods: 206 patients, who were used antibiotic at the last month were included in the study. A questionnaire form was applied face to face to those patients.

Results: 18 % of the patients had not a health assurance. It was found that antibiotics were proposed to 91.3 % of the patients by doctors. It was determined that about ¾ of the patients were used antibiotics for respiratory infections. Not physical examination nor laboratory tests were applied to 12.1 % of the patients who were treated with antibiotics. Radiological examinations were the most wanted examination and amoxicilline-klavulanat was the most given antibiotic to the patients. 44.7 % of the patients were declared considering of regaining health for the reason of quitting the antibiotic use. There was no significant relation between antibiotic usage properties and educational level of community.

Conclusion: It was concluded that, the doctors should also be educated with the community about acceptable antibiotic usage.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN COGNITIVE STATUS AND ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING, LIFE QUALITY AND SOME DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES IN ELDERLY OLDER THAN 65 YEARS OLD

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Objective: To determine the associations between mental status and activities of daily living and some socio-demographic variables in elderly people.

Method: This cross-sectional study was carried out on 236 elderly people older than 65 years in areas of two primary health care units in Kocaeli between June 1-August 16, 1999. In the study, standardized Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) questionnaire, Basic Activities of Daily Living Scale (BADL), Instrumental Activities of Daily Living Scale (IADL) and Nottingham Health Profile (NHP) were administered by investigator. The analysis was carried out with SPSS package program.

Results: It was determined the severe and mild cognitive disorders 6.9 % and 25.7 %, respectively according to the MMSE. The MMSE questionnaire was significantly higher in elderly people who're white collars, "well" income by self-report and "good" perceived health. It was also found that elderly people belonging "social security foundations" has lower MMSE points comparing the other people belonging the health security systems. The MMSE questionnaire was significantly correlated with education year ($r = -0.28$), the number of children ($r = -0.16$), NHP activity scale ($r = -0.20$) and NHP sleep scale ($r = -0.21$). According to multiple regression analysis, association was found between MMSE questionnaire and NHP activity scale, NHP pain scale, NHP emotional status scale, age and education year.

Conclusion: The cognitive status in elderly people is associated some socioeconomic variables especially education and NHP.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVEL AS AN INDICATOR OF HEALTH STATUS

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Objectives: Cardiovascular deaths, supposed to be related to physical inactivity, peaks at younger age groups especially in the last decade in Istanbul. This poses an urgent need for gathering relevant data of physical habits and activity level of the Turkish population. This study has been conducted to establish such a relevant database.

Methods: Various subpopulations, identified by characteristic traits, were chosen: elderly people, blind people, housewives, physicians, athletes, university students, teachers, office personal and managers. Activity level was assessed by Baecke Questionnaire of Habitual Physical Activity and Yale Physical Activity Survey. Mood status was surveyed by Zung Self Rating Depression Scale. Risk factors for cardiovascular status and presence of local sports facilities were asked by semi-standardized interview.

Results: None of the groups met the recommended levels of physical activity for health promotion. This holds true even for a part of sports students. Lack of local sports facilities in the neighbourhood is reported consistently. The absence of regular physical activity is accompanied by more co-risk factors for cardiovascular disease.

Conclusion: Low to moderate-intensity exercise throughout the life span must be recognised as an important factor of health promotion and integral part of community health policies in Turkey.

COMPARISON OF NUTRITIONAL BEHAVIOUR OF ADOLESCENTS IN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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This study was planned to find out the nutritional status of 487 adolescents who attended two high schools, one of which was private and the other was public. All the students were aged between 12-18 years. Male and female students were 55.6 % and 44.4 % respectively. According to the results, the mean height of the students at the private school was higher than the students at the public school. According to the body mass index (BMI), 14.9 % of the students at the private school, and 21.4 % of the students at the public school were overweight. 21.7 % of the students at private school and 24.8 % of the students at the public school were underweight by BMI. The reason of high overweight rate at the public school was overconsumption of cereal and fast food. 53.1 % of all students were eating only two meals daily. The most skipped meal was breakfast (41.9 %). As a result, the high rate of nutritional misbehaviour was indicating the need for nutritional education programmes for teachers, families and students.

THE HEALTH PROBLEMS OF THE ADOLESCENTS IN KOCAELİ I-TOBACCO, ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE

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OBJECTIVES: Adolescence is prevalent risk period in terms of having health problems. The aim of this study is to ascertain the health problems of the adolescents in Kocaeli. Tobacco, alcohol and drug addiction are one of the most serious problems in the adolescent.

METHOD: This is a cross-sectional study and the sample was formed by cluster sampling and than stratified sampling method. Among 12-24 years old adolescent in Kocaeli city, 485 people were selected and 460 of them performed the study. The study was conducted by face to face interview

RESULTS: In this study, While prevalence of smoking among all adolescents was 22,5 % , prevalence of smoking among 20-24 years old was 50,3 %. Smoking prevalence was higher among male, living in urban area and 20-24 years old, than among female, living in rural area and 12-19 years old. ($p<0,05$)

91,8 % of adolescents declared "no alcohol consumption" and 7,2 % of adolescents declared "drinking alcohol from time to time". Also, using alcohol was observed much more among male living in urban area and 20-24 years old. ($p<0,05$) Only two adolescent declared used to drug.

CONCLUSIONS: Smoking is keeping its widely spread position among young people. To reduce tobacco usage, the governments, NGO's and health staff must apply long-term and effective smoking control programs.

Internet Addiction, Abuse / Misuse of Internet and Health Effects

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With the growing importance of the internet in everyday life especially during the last several years, more and more people are getting internet, resulting that almost no home and no work place without it. Health and social problems which could be resulted from this widespread use of internet are the risks that could effect health of public. It should be taken precautions in order to prevent growing of the problem.

The aim of this study, was to discuss and evaluate the possible problems resulting from abuse/misuse of internet. Misuse is defined as the improper or inappropriate use of the internet and abuse is defined as using the internet too often during company time.

Symptoms of internet addiction :

- 1) Using the online services everyday without any skipping.
- 2) Loosing track of time after making a connection.
- 3) Goes out less and less.
- 4) Spending less and less time on meals at home or at work, and eats in front of the monitor.
- 5) Denying spending too much time on the Net.
- 6) Others complaining of your too much time in front of the monitor.
- 7) Checking on your mailbox too many times a day.
- 8) You think you have got the greatest web site in the world and dying to give people your URL.
- 9) Loggin onto the Net while already busy at work.
- 10) Sneaking online when spouse or family members not at home, with a sense of relief.

Treatment of internet addiction:

Similar to alcoholism, the Internet Addict must first realize the addiction and be motivated to seek help. Since the Internet is a productive tool when used properly, it is important to find a balance between Internet use and other life activities. The treatment model is similar for eating disorders or controlled drinking programs. The focus being to identify triggers which onset binge-behavior and re-learning how to use it in moderation. Unlike physical addictions like alcoholism, Internet addiction does not require abstinence for a healthy and life-enhancing recovery.

“KHAT” ADDICTION AMONG THE ISIOLO BOYS’ SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS, KENYA

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OBJECTIVES : Khat is an evergreen tree whose young bud is chewed especially in East Africa and Southern Arabia. Khat leaves contain psychoactive substances (ephedrine-like) known as Cathinone which is structurally and chemically similar to d-amphetamine, and Cathine, a milder form of Cathinone. When chewed, Khat will produce a mild cocaine or amphetamine-like euphoria, will lift spirits and will sharpen thinking. It causes addiction and has many adverse effects on health.

METHODS : This study was conducted in August-September 1999 in a Boys Secondary School in the Isiolo Town of Kenya to learn about Khat-usage among the students. The school had a population of 360 students aged 15-18 years with a total number of 12 classes. A sample of 36 students were selected randomly (around 3 from each class) and in-depth interview lasting around one-hour was conducted by the native researcher who was a medical doctor. The interviews were carried out during free-time hours at the counselor's office. For ethical reasons these interviews were kept as a secret from the other students. The student was assured by the researcher that the data he revealed would be kept confidential to the family to the school administration and to other students. The researcher was trained at the Dep. of Public Health of Marmara University on interviewing techniques and communication skills. First the researcher introduced himself and he told the student the aim of the study ; the student felt free to refuse to participate in the study. The researcher kept neutral through out the interview at the end of the whole study ; health education was conducted in sessions to the students of the whole school on health hazards of Khat.

RESULTS : Among 36 students 16 accepted that he used Khat at least once in the last one month. Twelve of them revealed that he started to chew Khat in primary school. Among the reasons for chewing Khat were “to be able to study late at night” (7 students) ; “to socialize” (n=4) ; “source of prestige” (n=2) and other reasons. Friends were the main introducers of Khat (15 students). Sixteen of the Khat chewers (all of them) were boarding students. Ten of the students revealed their father also chew Khat, 1 revealed mother, 1 revealed siblings, 2 revealed both parents, 2 revealed every body at home were chewing Khat. Sixteen of them revealed they had a neighbor chewing Khat.

CONCLUSION : Almost half of the sample students claimed they had chewed Khat at least once in the recent one month. This number can be estimated to be a little higher because the students could have wanted to keep it secret. Acute side-effects can be semicoma and chronic side-effects can be delirium tremens, insomnia, anorexia, breathing difficulties, increase in blood pressure and heart rate, hepatitis and “hang-over depression” The teachers, and public health workers are invited to be alert about Khat addiction among adolescents in Isiolo Town, Kenya.

Quality of Life of Patients With Severe Mental Disorders and Primary Health Care

Zeynep ŞİMŞEK

Social Worker (Ph.D)

The purposes of the study are; 1) to determine the quality of life and the needs of patients with severe mental disorders who were receiving mental health services from outpatient unit by using Quality of Life Instrument (QOL), 2) to determine the needs of the families', 3) to improve a community-based care and treatment model into primary health care system for our country.

Method: An equal probability selection sample plan was designed in mental health center and hospital's outpatient unit in Ankara. A total of 120 people aged older than 18 were interviewed. In the study, the “Quality Of Life Instrument” assessing subjective indicators of the QOL, the “Socio-Economic and Demographic Information Form” about clients, and the “Information Form About Family” including family's needs, expectations and feelings were used.

Results: In the view of the results obtained from clients; all clients reported generally that they mostly dissatisfied of overall life domains. Taking drugs regularly, having regular controls, continuation of the medical treatment voluntarily, length of living in the community after the hospitalization, living together with family, employment and living in a good economic condition increase the general quality of life. There is no a meaningful relation between sex, age, marital status, having child, educational level, onset of illness, time of disorders and general life quality. According to the results obtained from clients' families; the services that have been providing are not enough and they need social and economic supports. Families mentioned that they have negative feelings like afraid, concern and aloneless, and furthermore, the community has negative attitude or doesn't have any interest towards their patients and them.

Conclusion: Patients and their families have multiple needs, including physical, social, psychological and economic problems in their daily life. Thus, it is believed that, the community-based care and treatment in the primary health care system would increase the effectiveness of services and the quality of life of the clients. In the primary health care services, a health worker is more likely to see a patient in the natural settings of home or workplace. Because of this, the patient is frequently seen with other people, and the psychological and social dimensions of his or her life become more obvious. Therefore, the integration of a mental health component into primary health care is essential.

SECTION 12

OTHERS

THE DEPRESSION SYMPTOMS AND HOPELESSNESS LEVELS OF THE ADOLESCENTS WHO WERE SCHOOL CHILDREN AT ERZİNCAN EARTHQUAKE IN 1992

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Although the long term effects of earthquake on health are not known definitely, it is indicated that there is considerable psychological destruction and the effects of it may last for years. Thus, it is suggested that the people having experienced any earthquake especially those who had some kind of loss, should be observed in respect to possible problems like depression in late period, adaptation and behavioural disorders and drug abuse.

PURPOSE: This study was carried out to determine the hopelessness level reflecting future negative expectations and the depression symptoms of the adolescents who were school children at Erzincan Earthquake in 1992.

METHOD: The study has been carried out on the 9th year students who were 6-7 years old during the earthquake as they were supposed to be 14-15 years old at the period of data collection (1999-2000 academic year)

The degree of damage according to the districts (severe, moderate, slight damage) was obtained from Public Works and Construction Directorate. The 9th year students (146) at Atatürk High School to which the children from heavily damaged districts attend, again all the 9th year students (72) at Kazım Karabekir High School to which children from moderately damaged districts attend, and 134 students from two classes (as the 9th year students are very crowded) at Erzincan High School to which children from slightly damaged districts attend were involved in the study. The study was carried totally on 353 students.

Data were collected by means of a questionnaire form prepared suitable for the purpose of the study, Beck Depression Inventory adopted to our country by Tegin and Beck Hopelessness Scale adopted to our country by Seber and Durak.

FINDINGS: It was observed that 83 % of the students involved in the study were in Erzincan during the earthquake. No significant difference was found between the depression and hopelessness scores of the children who were in Erzincan during the earthquake, who were left under the ruins, who got injured and who experienced injury among the family members was found 17.78 ± 10.4 , those who didn't experience was 15.25 ± 9.9 and difference was found to be significant ($t: 2.2, P < 0.05$). The hopelessness scores of the students from Atatürk High School was $X: 6.58 \pm 3.7$, from Kazım Karabekir High School was 6.16 ± 3.5 and from Erzincan High School was 5.38 ± 3.3 and difference was of significance ($F: 3.3, P < 0.05$).

Though the depression and hopelessness scores of those whose economic losses were much were high, the difference was not found to be significant. The smoking rate was higher (83.3%) in those who were in Erzincan during the earthquake.

CONCLUSION: The results of the study show that those who experienced injury in the family and economic loss, and the children from severely damaged districts should be observed in the long term from the depression symptoms, negative expectations for future and smoking.

Key words: Earthquake, long term effects, depression, hopelessness.

MINIMUM STANDARDS IN DISASTER RESPONSE

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Disasters, man made or natural, effect public life profoundly. Governmental and non-governmental organizations should work together in accordance to rehabilitate public life during and after disaster. Both of them should adjust themselves to minimum standards for disaster response.

This paper presents an overview of roles and responsibilities within the framework of minimum standards of services developed by the Sphere Project. Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response is reviewed and recommendations are made in the light of experiences gained in 19 August 1999 Marmara Earthquake.

The purpose of the Humanitarian Charter and the Minimum Standards is to ensure observance of core principles of humanitarian action as to meet essential needs and restore life with dignity, increase the effectiveness of assistance, and to make humanitarian agencies more accountable.

The paper reviews minimum standards with their key indicators and guidance notes in five main areas of humanitarian action: water supply and sanitation, nutrition, food aid, shelter and site planning, and health services.

Lessons from Marmara Earthquake indicate the needs for multi-sectorial disaster plans and rehearsals in the field. The success of crisis management depends on effective cooperation of national and international organisations adopting the minimum standards.

STUDY REPORT ON EARTHQUAKE REGION OF GÖLCÜK BY NURSING HIGHER SCHOOL OF NINTH SEPTEMBER UNIVERSITY .

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OBJECTIVE AND METHODS: Nursing Schools of Dokuz Eylül University carried out this study between The dates 18. November 1999-2000. June 2000 in order to contribute The services provided in Fort-otosan and Mehmetçik 2 tents site and later in prefabricated houses established in Yeniköy Health Center Region after the earthquake in 17. August. This service involved in first stage health services were performed by the all teaching staff and personnel, students of master degree(7), students of third and fourth classes (101) of our School in the first term as one week and in the second term as ten days rotations.

RESULTS:

According to data obtained from these studies carried out in Yeniköy prefabricated regions and tent sites 44 % of the population is at the ages of 20-44 and the 60.5% is married. %18.5 of those living in the region is unemployed and 45.7% of the population has no social guaranty. In this study, we visited the tents and observed different problems about women's health, child's health environmental health, mental health and we made necessary initiatives on these issues. In addition, special groups were observed and we executed cooperative studies with the management of the tents and prefabricated sites.

An Evaluation of the Needs of Earthquake Victims and the Effectiveness of Nursing Interventions

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The purpose of this study was to obtain information about the characteristics of earthquake victims and their needs, to identify basic information and skills necessary to cope with such a crisis, and to evaluate the services provided by nurses.

Method:The study was conducted September-December 1999 in the aftermath of the Marmara earthquake. It was a descriptive study to evaluate the effectiveness of nursing interventions given during that time. Subjects for the study were taken from a number of earthquake victims residing in tent cities in the Southern Neighborhood of the Kocaeli and Körfez District tent cities. It included carefully documented information on 90 families (402 individuals).The Omaha System Nursing Classification Model was used for describing and measuring data specific to clients' health related problems, nursing intervention, and outcome of care. The Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS) was used to evaluate depression , score ≥ 11 were suggested to have depression. Data was collected during tents and prefabric housing units visits, screening and health education by observations, interviews and examinations.

Findings: The homes of 76,6% of the families were either completely destroyed or damaged to the point of being uninhabitable. 11% of the victims had lost first and second degree relatives. 48.8% of the victims were women, 51.2% were men. The problems by families were residence (84.4%), income (82%), sanitation (70%), and living environment (16.4%). Problems most often experienced by individuals included nutrition (40.5%), hygiene (27%), cigarette use (18.6%), sleep problems (15.4%), communication with community resources (15.4%), and genito-urinary problems (14.9%). 82.4% were found to be depressive. The four the intervention categories were health teaching, guidance and counselling (44%), surveillance (34%), case management (20%), and treatment and procedures (2%).A meaningful and positive relationship was found between nursing interventions and the knowledge and behavioral level scores of individuals ($p<0,01$). Conclusion: Planned public health nursing services were found to be effective on the solution of health problems encountered by persons living through a disaster. There is a definite need for the development of short-term and long-term nursing services to be implemented in times of disaster.

THE PREVALANCE OF POSTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER IN ŞİRİNKÖY TENT-CAMP TWO MONTHS AFTER FROM THE MARMARA EARTHQUAKE

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OBJECTIVE: The present study aimed to find out the prevalence of current posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and past Acute Stress Disorder (ASD) in Gölçük, Şirinköy Tent-Camp two months after from the Marmara Earthquake.

METHOD: Two months after the earthquake we investigated 365 (69.4 %) of 526 people who are over 15 years old, living in the Şirinköy tent-camp city. The questionnaire included DSM-IV criteria based questions for the diagnosis of PTSD and recovered ASD. There were also questions to get information about the sociodemographic situation and other properties of the population, which might be related to traumatic experience and diagnosis.

RESULTS: Of the population, 35.9 % received diagnosis. In this group, 4.4 % of total, which received the diagnosis of ASD recovered, is included. It's worthwhile to mention about 12.9% of the sample group, which would not receive diagnosis according to DSM -IV criteria if the diagnosis were given in the first month. Being woman, being divorced or widowed, having a history of psychiatric treatment was significantly related to current PTSD diagnosis.

CONCLUSION: Psychiatric problems are widespread after traumatic experiences, one of which is the natural disaster. It will probably be preventive if early interventions become possible.

THE ARISING HEALTH PROBLEMS OF THE RESIDENTS OF BISTRIK, SARAJEVO AFTER WAR

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OBJECTIVES : Before the war (1992-1996) in Bosnia-Herzegovina around 3 million people were living. An estimated number of people who died during the war is 500.000. The objective of this study was to learn about the present diagnosed health problems of the residents of Bistrik, Sarajevo.

METHODS : The Bosnia-Herzegovina has an average population of 2 million after the war (1992-1996.) This study was done on a sample of 164 adults 30-65 years of age (98-females and 66 males) living in the Bistrik Region (with an average population of 4000) in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina. The sample was selected among the people who was born in the Region and who had been living in the Region since then. (in other words who had lived in the Region all-throughout the war and who are continuing to live in the Region even after the war) The population of the 30-65 years of age people who were fulfilling this criteria was 1694. Using systematic sampling every 10 th house on the streets were included in the study if the residents of the study were not found at home or if they refused to answer the questionnaire the closest house was chosen. Data was collected in year 1999 by a native medical doctor of Bosnia-Herzegovina who was a graduate of Marmara Univ. Medical School and who was trained by the researchers of the Marmara Üniv.Dep.Public Health .Study was planned together and evaluated together in Turkey.

RESULTS : 85.4 % of the participants have lost at least one member of their family during the war. 28.7 % of the participants have been wounded during the war. Cancer was diagnosed in 44.5 % of the participants and they were currently undergoing treatment; 6.8 % of these cancer cases were diagnosed before the war. ($p<0.001$). 14.6 % of the participants were suffering from cardiovascular disease and/or brain hemorrhage (79.2 % of whom developing after the war ($p<0.001$) 16.5 % of the participants were undergoing treatment for some kind of chronic gastrointestinal disease, 59.3 % of which had developed after the war ($p<0.001$). 24.4 % of the participants had other chronic diseases like diabetes mellitus, hypertension etc ; 59.3 % of whom having started after the war ($p<0.001$)

CONCLUSION : In the death records 1566 deaths are recorded in Bosnia-Herzegovina in year 1991 just before the war. However after the war in year 1998, 8064 deaths are recorded. Although the overall population of Bosnia-Herzegovina has dropped from an average of 3 million (in 1991) to an average of 2 million (in 1998) this almost five times of increase in deaths can be attributed to the significant appearance of acute or chronic disorders like cancer, cardiovascular diseases etc. after the war as found in this study. Further studies are needed in the region to prove the effects of war to cause these diseases like bombarding radiation or posttraumatic stress.

IS COMMUNITY DENTAL HEALTH LEVEL RELATED WITH HEALTH MANPOWER?

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Objectives: To investigate any association between some ecological variables and oral - dental health status when DMFT (Decayed, Missed, Filled Teeth)-12 was accepted as an indicator of community dental health level.

Method: In this study, DMFT-12 index was investigated according to some data belonging to countries which involved European Union. Stepwise multiple regression technique was used to find any association between dependent and independent(explanatory) variables. DMFT-12 index values belonging to 17 European Union Countries were considered as a dependent variables. Independent variables are gross national product(GNP) per capita, % GNP spent on health care, % GNP spent on dental health care, number of inhabitants per active dentists, recognizing some auxillary dental health professions in country such as dental hygienist, dental technician and dental health educator.

Results: Some explanatory variables like number of inhabitants per active dentists, gross national product(GNP) per capita and recognizing dental hygienist as a dental health profession in country, significantly associated with DMFT-12 index. ($F=10.573$, $p<0.0009$ - $R^2=0.70$).

Conclusion: DMFT-12 levels have decreased when number of inhabitants per dentist has lower and GNP per capita higher level. Where dental hygienists are recognized dental health profession, DMFT-12 levels have been decreased.

Oral Health and Its Relationship With Sociodemographic Factors-An Empirical Study In Osmaneli-Gölpazarı Area in Turkey-

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In this study, in order to determine the relationships between sociodemographic factors such as sex, age, education, occupation and living area, and oral health care knowledge and behaviors, the results depending on a survey conducted with 622 adults, living in the towns of Osmaneli and Gölpazarı of Bilecik and their five villages, were evaluated. All the stages of the research including the preparation of the questionnaire, collection of the data and entry of it on the computer were completed by the researchers themselves.

In the study, five factors, namely sex, age, education, occupation and living area was considered to be the independent variables and each of these factors was evaluated with respect to its relationship with each of the seven variables which are considered to be related with oral health care (e.g., having a tooth brush, the habit of tooth brushing, the time first started to brush teeth, how teeth were cleaned, the use of dental floss, the attributed reasons for the causes of tooth decay and for other people not to brush their teeth).

As a result, it has been found that sociodemographic factors can be divided into basically two categories as 'natural' that includes sex and age and as 'social' that includes education, occupation and living area. Of these the latter one was found to be stronger determining role with respect to oral health. As the education level increases and the occupation type changes from being farmers or workers to being self-employed or civil servants, more positive results were observed with respect to the level of oral health care consciousness, knowledge, behaviors and beliefs. A significant difference was found between the villagers and the townspeople with respect to having a tooth brush and having the habit of tooth brushing as the townspeople showing more positive behaviors. No significant relationship was observed between sex or age and oral health care.

THE EFFECTS OF THE EDUCATION OF THE PARENTS ON THE ORAL HYGINE HABITS OF THE CHILDREN

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This study was made in Büyük Collage, Hacı Ömer Tarhan High School, Bahçelievler,Ulubatlı Hasan,Beytepe,Kütükçü Ali Bey,Yasemin Karakaya Primary Schools,which are placed in Ankara.The schools involved in this examination were selected at random from the list of primary schools obtained Ministry of Education.To make this study, a permission got from Ankara Governershship and school administrations were informed about the time and method of the study.

The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of the education levels of the parents on the oral hyigne habits of 1122 students who were in the age of 11_13. A survey form was arranged to find out the education levels of the parents,frequency of tooth brushing and using aiding tools,the methods applied when the children had a problem about their teeth, frequency of going to dentist and information level of the students about the protective dentistry.The students were asked the questions by going to the schools above mentioned.

The data obtaining from these answers were evaluated statistically.According to the education levels of the parents,it was observed that 4% of the mothers (46 people) were illiterate,38% of those (384 people) were graduated from primary and secondary school, 67% of those (769 people) were graduated from Iycee and high school.When the results examined in respect of frequencyof brushing and using aiding tools,it was seen that the most individual choice was twice a day and toothpick.

As the education levels of the parents rose,it was observed that the students went to dentist once per six_months period and when they had a problem about their teeth,they preferred to go to a dentist having his own office.

According to these results, it was seen that the education levels of the parents were one of the most important criterias showing how the children got their oral hyigne habits and as the education levels of the parents rose, the oral hyigne habiats of the children got better.

The Evaluation of Oral health Status of Dental Students in Hacettepe University (A three year longitudinal study)

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Objectives: The aim of this was to determine how dental students undergo changes of dental health status [scores of DMFT (decayed, missing and filled teeth index); DMFS (decayed, missing and filled surfaces index); CPITN (community periodontal index of treatment needs)] during their dental education period.

Methods: In this study 102 second year dental students (55 male, 47 female) were examined both clinically and radiographically in 1995 and 1998 and DMFT, DMFS and CPITN scores were calculated.

For statistical analyses the paired sample t-test was used.

Results: The analyses of the data showed that at the end of the three year period, DMFT and DMFS indices were statistically significantly increased ($p=0,000$) within three year period. On the contrary, DT (Decayed Teeth), DS (Decayed Surfaces) and CPITN scores of the students were statistically significantly decreased within the same period of time ($p<0,005$).

Conclusion: The results of the study showed that at the end of the study period (three years) dental health status of the students were significantly improved as regards to the number of decayed teeth and surfaces and CPITN score. The increased scores of DMFT and DMFS may be the result of the newly developed and restored caries lesions during this three years period.

THE INVESTIGATION OF ACCIDENTS HOUSEKEEPING STAFF COME ACROSS IN HOSPITALS OF ANKARA

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This research was organized and carried out to determine the accidents housekeeping staff were faced with while working in hospitals, the causes of these accidents, the precautions they take for protection.

The research covered all the hospitals in Ankara except for privatised or specialised ones and those whose number of beds are less than 50. All the housekeeping staff working in determined hospitals who agreed to be interviewed were taken into the research. The research consisted of two parts. The first part of the research was carried on 510 personnel. The second part of the research was carried out on 49 personnel out of 510 who had accidents at work. This research was done between January 28 th and May 2th in 1997.

92.7 % of the 510 personnel which participated in the first part off the research took precautions against accidents while working. It was determined that 51.2 % of these wore gloves while collecting the rubbish for protection. In the second part of the research of the 49 personnel who had accidents at work, 24.5 % were women and 75.5 % were men. 61.2 % of the accidents were cuts. 75.5 % of the personnel who had accidents didn't take any precautions against accidents. Among the main causes of the accidents cuts by bistouries while collecting wastes (61.2%) came first.

The result of the research reveals that most of the personnel who had suffered from accidents didn't take precautions in order to prevent them.

EVALUATION OF THE HOUSES OF THE PHYSICAL DISABLED PEOPLE

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Because of the lack of the rehabilitation centers and the lack of organizations for the disabled people, they have to be served at home mostly. The architectural barriers can be a big problem for the disabled people and they can effect the independency of activities of daily living of them. And as a result of a house like this their low physical capacity is getting worse and they became more dependent to their home and family. **OBJECTIVE:** Our study has been planned in order to evaluate the architectural structures of the house of the disabled person according to Turkish Standards Institute standards and to suggest modifications if it is needed. **MATERIAL AND METHODS:** The individuals who had been included to the study were the disabled people who were using wheelchair or crutch as a result of a orthopedic or neurological problem and all were the members of the Orthopedic Disabled Education and Job Center. The evaluation of the house has been evaluated according to the Turkish Standards Institute standards and the Barthel Index has been used to evaluate the independency level of the activities of daily living the disabled people. **RESULTS AND CONCLUSION:** After the evaluation of the houses of the disabled people it has been seen that architectural structure of the houses weren't matching with the standards of Turkish Standards Institute. It has been seen that there weren't any elevators in any house and the building entrance, inner door, stair, kitchen, bedroom, living room weren't appropriate according to the standards, and it has been seen that the using area of the toilets and the bathrooms were insufficient the windows and the corridor were in half standard.

Violence in the Newspapers

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Objective: To determine the violence news in the ten most sold newspapers in September 1999.

Methodology: This is a descriptive study. Ten most sold newspapers in September 1999 were screened.

Results: Half of the newspapers have at least one violence news everyday; the maximum number of violence news is 13 and the average is 2.5. Most of the news have some photographs about the event. The name and photograph of the victim are given in almost all news. The victims are mostly women; but the violent are men. Almost a quarter of the news is domestic violence news. The use of alcohol is 6 percent and drug is 2 percent. The prevalence of drug usage is higher in the violence news than normal population. This shows indirectly that the drug usage is a risk factor of the violence in Turkey like the other countries. Conclusion: Violence in the newspapers should be taken as a public health problem. The newspapers are trying to give the most interesting violence news to the community. The news could be motivating factors who are sensitive to be violent. On the other hand, it is need to find out how the violence news may affect to the people mentally.

STUDENTS WHO HAVE EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS HAD ACCIDENTS AND THEIR REASONS

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With this research;accidents and their reasons which student had, have been tried to be found out.

Research results have been acquired with the inquiry form applied to the parents whose 160 students having education in the primary school in Çubuk town in Ankara.

85.6 % of the students had accidents in the last one year. In the important places where students had accidents are playground (29.6%), school garden (23.4%), classes (21.2%). At the end of those accidents, the highest proportion of wound happens (38.0 %). In the accidents 34.3 % of the student's arms and hands, 24.4% of their heads have been injured. 28.3 % of the student, falling in the playground, 20.5% of them falling pushed by their friends, 19.7% of them hitting the corners of the desks, sinking of the nails and screws in the desks have had accidents. 13.0% of students' school goods and clothes have been damaged.

It has occurred that at the end of this research, in one year's time more than the half of the students have been exposed to accidents because of various reasons and in different places.

THE USE OF MULTIVARIATE ANALYSES IN CONTEMPORARY MEDICAL RESEARCH TO IMPROVE THE VALIDITY OF CONCLUSIONS – AN EXAMPLE ON A SAMPLE DATA SET

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“Simple” analysis refers to as data analysis where the relationship between a dichotomous outcome variable (e.g., presence versus absence of disease A) and a dichotomous exposure variable (e.g., presence versus absence of factor X) is sought for. Simple analysis is used as a preliminary statistical tool, even with studies that ultimately require more complicated analyses. However, these analyses “ignore” the effects of extraneous variables, like confounders or effect modifiers. Stratified analyses are used to control for one or two extraneous factors at a time. Multivariate models further permit the estimation of epidemiologic measures of effect while controlling for several confounding factors and enable to assess interaction. The usually encountered approach in current practice is to present findings by 2-by-2 tables; associated chi-square/p-values; and, crude odds ratios/confidence intervals. It is important to emphasize that decisions based on crude estimates are not sufficient to conclude that “there is a relation”, and could even be misleading. Presence of a potential association between a given exposure and outcome variable is first studied on a sample data set by simple analysis, and is further evaluated by using stratified analysis and logistic regression modeling to discuss the limitations of crude estimate-based conclusions, and the necessity for use of multivariate analyses in contemporary medical research.

The handwashing habits among the students chosen from two districts at Ankara which have different socioeconomic levels

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Objectives : In this study handwashing habit of students and relationship between socio-economical status of their families were investigated between 1-15 April, 1999 in two primary schools present in two counties (*Altındağ* and *Çankaya*) where are known as having different social and financial background in Ankara.

Methods : Into this cross-sectional study 346 students were accepted. 164 of students are from school in *Çankaya* and 182 are from *Altındağ*. A questionnaire form was used to collect data. Socio-economic status was grouped into four groups.

Results : As a result of the study, it was found that the number of girls having handwashing habit was more than that of boys, and students from *Çankaya* were found more obeyable to the mentioned habit than those from *Altındağ*. It was also found students from families' with high socio-economical level washed their hands more often. No statistically difference was seen amongst students educating at 7th and 8th classes. It was also noticed that most of the students used soaps during washing.

Conclusion : It was considered that handwashing habit which is an easily-applicable and economical behaviour had to be disseminated through our society by routing amongst childhood ages since it was essential in the prevention of many diseases.

Determining of Carbon Monoxide Toxication Risks in Houses Which Had Geysers in Bathrooms

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Objectives: The aim of the present study was to detect indoor carbon monoxide levels which had risk of acute carbon monoxide intoxication in homes that had geyser in bathrooms. Also it was planned to determine the knowledge levels of household about geyser intoxication and preventive rules that should be taken.

Methods: We detected carbon monoxide levels in 197 houses which had the same size and plan with Gastech monitor (Model GT-170). We performed measures after running of geyser for five minutes in doors and windows closed conditions.

Results: We detected high carbon monoxide levels in bathrooms at the ceiling and around the chimney, although it was considered that these levels must be highest on the floor. During the measures, acute carbon monoxide intoxication risk determined in 12 of the houses and urgent preventive measures were taken. Eight of these 12 houses, we determined that chimneys were obstructed with various reasons. As a general we found that carbon monoxide levels higher than risky levels for intoxication, in 20.0% of the houses which measures performed. The knowledge levels of household were poor about dangers of carbon monoxide intoxication.

Conclusions: It was concluded that it should be followed exactly the rules of assembling and using of geysers. Also it is clear that education of the people about this subject is necessary.

PROBLEMS ON TOURISM AND HEALTH

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Objective

In this research, problems on tourism and health has been investigated for the purpose of introduction of "tourism and health", determination of priorities, application, monitoring and evaluation of tourism and health activities.

Method

A questionnaire include four open-end questions prepared by Section of Tourism and Health in General Directorate of Primary Health Care, Ministry of Health has been sent to each of 81 Provincial Health Directorates by mail. The results received by mail have been evaluated by the General Directorate.

Results

Sources of "tourism and health" problems according to the results of the questionnaires have been mentioned below under three main headlines.

- 1.Health problems
- 2.Health care services
- 3.Tourism sectors

Provinces have also wanted to be organised training programmes on "tourism and health" for health staffs, tourism sector, local administrations and public.

Conclusion

Tourism and Health Project" has been prepared in framework of "Health Tourism and started to carry out in five project cities.

HEALTHY CITIES PROJECT IN TURKEY

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Objectives of Healthy Cities include to inform local administrations which it is a key for applications of targets Health for All and Local Agenda 21 about Healthy City concept and to develop National Healthy Cities Network. Ministry of Health is responsible from the Network Coordination of Healthy Cities Project of World Health Organization in Turkey.

In this presentation, Healthy Cities Project in Turkey will be introduced and problems of the Project and methods for solving them will be discussed with participants

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES AND PHYSICIAN REPORTS RELATED TO JUDICIAL CASES

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Purpose: To determine the relationship between physician report related to judicial cases and the demographic factors.

Methods: The study was applied on 364 individual at the public health centers in Konya in 1998. The data were obtained through interview with forensic cases.

Results: 80.5%, 40.1% 43.3% of cases were male, under the 25 years old and single respectively. 15.9% and 33.5% of cases were illiterate and employee, respectively. 40.4%, 30.7%, 13.8% and 71.1% of cases have a number of brother, are in a big family, lost one of parent when they were child age, and are low income, respectively. The common reason for the forensic events were the car-crash (60.2%), fighting (24.4%) and poisoning (4.4%). The fighting were mostly observed in single cases, and the case who had more than five brothers and/or sisters. The poisoning were frequently observed in the male and single cases, and the cases having big families.

Conclusion: The results show that in order to decrease the number of the forensic cases, it should be done as: People should be trained about the causes and results of forensic events at the early age (especially school ages). The education level should be done in higher. The income and social coverage should be supported by the government.

Key words: Judicial report, demography, public health center

EVALUATION OF 3638 PHYSICIAN REPORTS RELATED TO FORENSIC CASES

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Purpose: The aim of this study is to determine the characteristics of judicial cases.

Method : The cross-sectional study was applied in Konya, in 1998. The data were obtained from the legal report registrations. In the statistical analysis chi-square were used.

Results: The 91.1 % of 3638 cases were male. The age of 70.5 % cases were between 15 and 34 years old, and 54.9% of them were married. The most common reasons of the events (72.5%) were due to the alcohol and/or trauma. 67.5 % of all cases did not have any important signs with physical examination and 13.0% of them took alcohol. Most of cases was occurred in January and December, at the beginning of the week, and at evening.

Conclusion: The forensic cases are mostly young and related with alcohol. Our results indicated that the people at the early age should be informed about forensic events which effect the individual and social life of people, and the harm of the alcohol intake.

Key words: Judicial report, beating, alcohol, age, gender, time

THE HEALTH PROBLEMS OF THE ADOLESCENT IN KOCAELI II- ACCIDENTS

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OBJECTIVES: Adolescence is prevalent risk period in terms of having health problems. The aim of this study is to ascertain the health problems of the adolescents in Kocaeli. Accidents and mishaps are very important problems seen in adolescence.

METHOD: This is a cross-sectional study and the sample was formed by cluster sampling and than stratified sampling method. Among 12-24 years old adolescent in Kocaeli city, 485 people were selected and 460 of them performed the study. The study was conducted by face to face interview

RESULTS: The accident prevalence was 43 % in the study group and the total number of accident was found 244. The most encountered accident was traumatic falling (18,3%), secondly traffic accident (11,1%) and then burning (10,6 %). The rate of having accident was higher in male(49,5 %) than female (34,8 %)(p<0,01). 55 % of accident was undergone in the 5-14 years old.

CONCLUSIONS: Accidents constitute one of the major reasons of death and disability among young people throughout the world. For the prevention of accidents, the roads near housing and working area and environmental conditions must be improved. In addition to this, adolescents must be educated well about mishaps.

KEY WORDS : adolescents, accidents, prevention of accidents

A PILOT STUDY ON VIOLENCE IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN İZMİR, TURKEY

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BACKGROUND: Violence is increasingly viewed as a public health problem in the world also in Turkey. It is observed everywhere nearly, in family, school, street and media. The impact of violence on individuals is complex, reflecting the interaction between the violent act on the one side, and coping strategies adopted by the victims on the other side. Formerly, in general, adults are cruel and they just intention to use violence with purpose to educate of children. In Turkey, no longer, school teachers as the adults don't use this behaviour. However adolescent student are both the perpetrators and victims of violence in school. To reduce and prevent violence, it is important to identify those most at risk within particular contexts.

OBJECTIVE: To determine the prevalence of exposure to personal various violence among high school students and identify approaches to school based violence and prevalence of carrying weapon in school.

METHODS: This cross-sectional school-based survey using self administered anonymous questionnaire was conducted among high school students, in İzmir. Schools were selected three dissimilar districts according to socio-economic level, total 724 students 45.1% male 54.9% female were involved in the study.

RESULTS: According to students, the prevalence of exposure violence in family 20.4% in and out of the family 19.8%. Also 27.1% of 724 responders youths who were observed violence of others person in family.

Fighting among all age groups. nearly are common and total students claim that fighting a risk and protective factor against the violence, moreover they prefer to engage a gang. Specifically, of 50.7% of students prefer to use violence likely when they exposure verbal insults. In addition the prevalence of weapon or knife carrying is 5.8 % among of them.

CONCLUSION: Violence is all around our children especially in school. In addition, school related violence become more common than previously thought comprehensive approach to addressing this subject in school and community is needed

IDEAS OF THE CLIENTS OF THE DUDULLU HEALTH CENTER AND THE RESIDENTS OF THE DUDULLU REGION ABOUT ORGAN DONATION- Ümraniye, İstanbul.

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OBJECTIVES : The objectives of this study was to learn the ideas of the clients of the Dudullu Health Center (with a quantitative study) and the ideas of the residents of the Dudullu Region (with focus group interviews) about organ donation

METHODS : In the quantitative (descriptive) part of this study face-to-face questionnaires were applied to the clients aged 18-65 years coming to the Dudullu Health Center for any service for five days (14-24 February 2000) During these days every client given an even service number at the consultancy desk of the health center were included in the study. Out of a total of 128 clients, 103 questionnaires were found valuable for the study. In the qualitative part of this study, three focus group sessions were carried out- one men's group (12 men), two women's groups (8 women in each group)- in the same region. Each session lasted 45-60 minutes.

RESULTS : 51 % of the clients of the Dudullu Health Center accepted donating the organs of their dead body; the differences being not statistically significant according to sex, age, educational level and the job of the clients ($p>0.05$). 46.6 % of the clients accepted donating the organs of the dead members of their family. Half of the clients who did not accept donating the organs of their dead body stated that they would be willing to receive the organs of a dead body. Among the major reasons for not accepting donation of organs was religious beliefs, being afraid that organs will be misused or abused, being afraid of acting against nature and not depending on the doctors. Some other interesting reasons were "The body must remain as a whole", "The dead body will look ugly", "My family can be psychologically harmed" "It's disrespectful against the dead person", "The dead person will feel disturbed", and "I don't want my organ to live in a person whom I don't know".

CONCLUSION : The quantitative data revealed that half of the clients are willing to donate their organs ; whereas the qualitative data revealed more than half of the participants were willing to donate their organs, if they could be sure that their organs will not be kidnapped or sold ; that it is not against their religion and that they could know the receiver or if they could depend on the doctors.

THE IDEAS OF STUDENTS OF THE SCHOOL OF NURSING ABOUT VIRGINITY

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OBJECTIVES:The objective of this study was to learn about the ideas and attitudes of the students of the Department of Nursing of Istanbul University, Şişli, School of Allied Health Services about virginity.

METHODS:This descriptive study was carried out on the first and second grade students of the Department of Nursing of Istanbul University, Şişli, School of Allied Health Services. A total of 120 students (all girls) were planned to participate in the study; 15 of them were not found at school and 3 of the students' questionnaires were found with missing data. Therefore our study's valuable data could be collected from 97 students. Data was collected by applying face-to-face questionnaires. The pretest was carried out on 20 students of the Department of Midwifery of the same school.

RESULTS: 70.1% of the students were 18-20 years old; 24.7% were 21-23 years old and 5.2% were 24-26 years old. 97.9% of them were unmarried and 2.1% married. 58.8% of them were staying in either private or government dormitories; 24.7% of them were staying with their families, 16.5% of them were staying with a relative or with friends. 74.2% of the students stated that they had a boyfriend. They stated that 40.2% of their boyfriends were university students and 21.7% of them were highschool graduates. 46.4% of the participants stated that sexual intercourse must begin after marriage, 33.0% stated that sexual intercourse can begin before marriage and 20.6% stated that they were undecided about this issue. 68.0% of them stated that they would leave her boyfriend if he insisted to have sexual intercourse with her; 3.1% stated that she would accept his proposal of intercourse; 10.3% of them stated that she would not accept his proposal; and 18.6% gave other answers or did not answer at all. If this proposal came from the fiancé (their engaged partner) 18.6% of the students stated that she would accept the proposal. 27.8% of the students stated that they agreed with the community on "keeping herself for husband until marriage-namely virginity" An interesting finding was that 68.0 % of the students stated that they did not believe that the married couples in their community lived a satisfactory sexual life. 91.8% of the students stated that they needed sexual education at school.

CONCLUSION: The students of the nursing school in general were affected by the community's values about virginity

