ISTANBUL GELISIM UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

IGU

MONTHLY EVENTS AND NEW BULLETIN

AUGUST 2021 | ISSUE 8 | VOLUME 1

CONTENTS

Official Social Media Accounts.....3

Conversation on Vaccine and Vaccination with

Prof. Dr. Rıfat Mutuş, Dean of Faculty of Health Sciences.....4

Does Life Fit Into The City?.....5-6

Health Institutions And Carbon Footprint 7

Swimming Pools And Health.....8-9

An Important Public Health Problem Of The Summer: Food Poisoning.....10-11

IGU University Preference and Promotion Days 2021.....12

Internationalization At Igu.....13

Audiology - Language And Speech Therapy Applications.....13

Who is Who?.....14

Important Days In August.....15

Reputable international higher education ranking agency, Times Higher Education (THE) has announced that it received 1240 applications from 98 countries for the 'Impact Ranking 2021', which aims to measure the contribution of universities to the sustainable development of societies. In the category of "Quality Education", Istanbul Gelişim University has achieved great success by ranking 24th among 1240 universities worldwide. Leaving behind 45 participant universities, Istanbul Gelisim University has ranked 1st from Turkey.

Times Higher Education 2021 Turkey Impact Ranking

The top 10 universities in the "Qualified Education" category were listed as follows;

1. İstanbul Gelişim University
2. İstanbul Technical University
3. Atatürk University
4. Bahçeşehir University
5. Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University
6. Abdullah Gül University
7. Aksaray University
8. Boğaziçi University
9. Kadir Has University
10. TED University

Ranking according to the general average of the scores obtained by the universities:

1. Abdullah Gül University
2. İstanbul Technical University
3. İstanbul Gelişim University
4. Middle East Technical University
5. Özyeğin University
6. Boğaziçi University
7. Erciyes University
8. Hacettepe University
9. İstanbul Bilgi University
10. Bahçeşehir University

OFFICIAL SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTS

igu_sbf

igu_sbf

İGÜ Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi

FOLLOW US!

CONVERSATION ON VACCINE AND VACCINATION WITH PROF. DR. RIFAT MUTUŞ, DEAN OF FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, the wife of Edward Wortley Montagu, who was the British Ambassador in Istanbul in 1717-1718, mentioned very important information in her letters not only about her travels in Turkey but also about the social, cultural life and health system in Istanbul. Lady Montagu had suffered smallpox in Istanbul. She stated that the smallpox vaccine, which is not yet available in England, is widely used in Istanbul and that her two children were vaccinated in Istanbul. In the letter she wrote to her country, Montagu reported, in surprise and happiness, that "something called a vaccine" (variation method) was being made against smallpox in Istanbul: "Here, they are preventing smallpox, a very common and cruel disease in our country, with a vaccine they discovered. The best time for vaccination is the end of the hot weather, the beginning of autumn. After opening the vein to be opened with a large needle, they put the smallpox vaccine filled in the walnut shell, as much as the tip of the needle. Then they tie the wound and stick a walnut shell on it. No pain is felt during this entire operation. They do the same with four or five other veins. Closed parts of the body are selected for the vaccine. Vaccinated children are kept for up to eight days. They lie in bed for two or three days. Twenty or thirty pimples appear on their faces. But within eight days, they appear as if they have not been infected at all. The poison of smallpox is expelled from the opened wounds, and the spread of the disease to other parties is prevented." At the end of her letter, Lady Mary Montagu explained the reason why this method would be learned in England as follows: “Because I love my country so much, I wanted the vaccine to be introduced there too.” 150-200 years later, French microbiologist and chemist Louis Pasteur administered the rabies vaccine he developed to 9-year-old Joseph Meister, who was bitten by a dog on July 6, 1885, saving the lives of the child and later many others. During the period of his ministry until 1937, Dr Refik Saydam, who became the Minister of Health in Turkey after the proclamation of the Republic, enacted the Public Health Law No. 1593 (1930) and pioneered the establishment of the Refik Saydam Hygiene Institute on May 27, 1928. In 1947, a Biological Control Laboratory was established under the Refik Saydam Hygiene Center Presidency and a vaccination station was put into service. As it can be understood from these few examples, humanity has been dealing with infectious diseases for a long time, and with sterilization, destroying microbes and finding vaccines, very important advances have been made in medicine.

In other words, throughout history, vaccines have enabled humanity to successfully combat epidemics – and even erased some of them from history. Therefore, many children's lives were saved by vaccination, many diseases were prevented and the average life expectancy was extended. Vaccines developed against the new type of coronavirus (Covid-19) are also based on higher technology and knowledge than all other vaccines developed throughout history. In addition, clinical trials and evaluations on tens of thousands of people from various ages and ethnic groups show that the results are effective and it is one of the safest vaccines among previous vaccines.

As the Faculty of Health Sciences bulletin team, we sought the opinions of our Dean, Prof. Dr. Rıfat Mutuş, in this issue about vaccination, face-to-face education.

Prof. Dr. Rıfat Mutuş said that "I think that our students should perceive vaccination as a humanitarian duty rather than a choice in order to protect themselves and their loved ones, minimize economic losses and ensure social welfare, and thus contribute to the equality of opportunity in education." In the continuation of the meeting he said "In 2020, we faced the heavy burden of the disease called COVID-19. We lost millions of people due to the pandemic. The education of children was disrupted all over the world, and the inequalities of opportunity among students became even more visible during the pandemic." Referring to the statements of United Nations (UN) General Secretary Antonio Guterres, Mutuş said, "As Mr. Guterres stated, approximately 1 billion students could not attend school class due to the coronavirus. The continuation of this situation affects countries socially, economically and psychologically. The most important way to prevent this situation is to be vaccinated for now.”

Expressing that the Covid-19 pandemic poses a greater risk for the elderly and those who have chronic diseases, Mutuş warned young people that there are examples of cases where young and healthy people lost their lives due to Covid-19, both in Turkey and in other countries. He added that "Even if young people have mild symptoms or are asymptomatic, they can spread the coronavirus to people around them and pose a great danger to vulnerable people. For this reason, the young people need to be vaccinated as much as the elderly to ensure herd immunity in society."

Mutuş stated that it is the responsibility of all our faculty members and students to start face-to-face education and expressed his opinion as "Let's not forget that when you are vaccinated to protect yourself from Covid-19, which is a preventable disease, you protect yourself and your family. Getting vaccinated is currently the best way to secure the future of those you are responsible for."

BULLETIN TEAM

PROF. RIFAT MUTUŞ
DEAN OF FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

Even if young people have mild symptoms or are asymptomatic, they can spread the coronavirus to people around them and pose a great danger to vulnerable people.

Click here for the details of the news.

DOES LIFE FIT INTO THE CITY?

Asst. Prof. Emrah TÜNCER
Asst. Prof. Gülay TAMER

The change in consumption habits in the 21st century, the rapid increase in the world's population, the rapid consumption of underground and above-ground resources are a situation in nature-human interaction to the detriment of nature. It is a known fact that this situation will lead to an ecological crisis over time. When the current pandemic period is evaluated, it has been seen how important the balance is in nature-human interaction. In this period, the adoption of human-centered and development-oriented policies adversely affected the environment first and then human health, and the interest in nature and natural products increased. For this issue, we give the floor to Mahmut Boztaş, who lives in Tunceli Aşağı Doluca Village, where ecological sustainability is still intense, works as a shepherd and documents wildlife, and whose pictures of extinct animals are published in some national magazines on this subject. Mahmut Boztaş performs art production by showing his respect for nature in his place. Boztaş can be described as a person whose humanitarian aspect predominates, tries to make sense of the life he lives with nature, and tries to understand the truths accepted by people from different perspectives. In this way, it shows that life can be created and sustained by producing, and continues to share the beauties created by nature with everyone without making it their own.

I was born in a village far from the center and the district of Tunceli. My first photoshoot was with a coke promotion machine of a friend. A shot of 36 exposures... Maybe, as Nazım said, “I had a pencil, the year I was imprisoned, it ran out in a week.” I also fell into this trouble that year. Years later, my experience of shooting with a friend's compact machine for a few days was like switching from pencil to ballpoint pen, of course, but the 36-shot machine is like sourdough, the leaven of that bread is different for me.

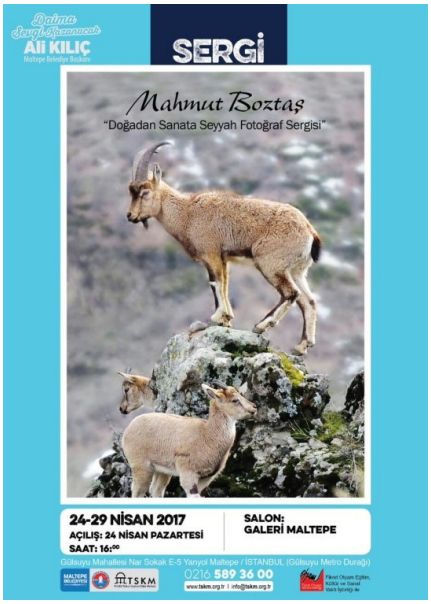
After the closure of the primary school and the school in the village, I went to Istanbul and graduated from high school and university. After various jobs and a short civil service, I returned to the village despite all the objections of my family. Although I was with my family in Istanbul, my desire to return to the places I belonged never ceased.

I attended a training program organized by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and received training on agriculture and animal husbandry. I have grown products such as local chickpeas, Tunceli garlic (Allium tuncelianum), turkey, goats and vegetables from the garden in sufficient quantities for my family.

Continued on next page

My project of making certified organic agriculture in the village came to an end due to the dam built in the region before it started. After the Pembelik dam started to hold water, the water that gave life to people and living things was killing people and nature by human hands. Day after day, animals, plants, centuries-old trees, roads, bridges, places of faith and history were destroyed by flooding. In order not to witness the destruction of our past and future, I decided to return to Istanbul. This departure lasted less than a year. I returned to the village with a compact camera and started taking pictures and videos.

When I first went out into nature, I would chase everything I saw and be unable to return home from exhaustion. Whether it was because I was tired of observing nature for years or being chased, I became a true nature person who empathized with calm and patient animals and respected their lives. I started to reap the fruits of this patience and experience. After 2-3 years of photography and recordings were seen by a private university dean, I was invited by Maltepe City Hall for a photography exhibition. This was a turning point for me.



As in the whole world, the astonishment and joy of the children captured by the television when they saw the diversity of animals and plants around them became the harbinger of new exhibitions, even if they were opened in the face of impossibilities. I sold my camera and came to Istanbul and opened the exhibition. The admiration of the exhibition encouraged me to open a new exhibition. I decided to open an exhibition in my own village in order to provide an environment where social and artistic activities in big cities can be held in villages, even if to some extent so that people and children can look at the nature and life they live in from the outside.

The fact that I do new projects in the village attracts the attention of children and young people, and conversations with the elderly about the secrets of living in peace with nature strengthen the bond with them. Some musical instruments such as the keyboard, guitar and cura that I brought to the village attract the attention of young people and children. Currently, three of our students continue their education at the conservatory. Especially in a place where there were no instruments at the time, such a situation and it is gratifying to have a small part in it.

As a result of the interviews I made, with the support of people who value art and the future, I distributed 90 analogue cameras sent to our village to the children in the village. We shared it with you friends in our exhibition 'my toy machine', where we had the opportunity to see nature and people through the eyes of our children, who will be the artists of the future, with the feedback coming from here.

I am currently preparing a documentary work that will follow our folk songs, tales and proverbs and transfer them to future generations in our project where we will search for lost violinists so that our nature, traditions and cultural memory will not be destroyed in the upcoming period. However, I regret to state that the studies we are trying to carry out with limited means, especially the deficiencies in rapidly advancing technology and technical equipment, hinder the effort and struggle.

I share the situation with you because of my belief that all our friends who have the same problem as us will pave our way by making a very valuable collective contribution, regardless of the amount.
For this purpose, we wish everyone to be a part of our struggle, effort and joy so that our nature, traditions and cultural memory are not destroyed.

@mahmutboztasphotography

Highlights in the press about Mahmut Boztaş

https://www.haberturk.com/tunceli-haberleri/70762840-koy-cocuklari-cektigi-koyde-fotograf-sergisi-acilditunceli-elazig-ve-bingolde-oyuncak

https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/sosyal/guncel/tuncelide-flamingo-goruntulendi-41683114

https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/gundem/tuncelide-benekli-anadolu-semenderleri-goruntulendi-41221936

HEALTH INSTITUTIONS AND CARBON FOOTPRINT

Res. Asst. Gözde TETİK

We leave a mark on the world because of the production and consumption activities we carry out throughout our lives. Considering the food we consume, the clothing, the resources used for heating and transportation, and the waste caused by all these, this trace is not very small. This trace we leave affects socio-cultural and economic systems, especially ecological systems.

Ecological footprint is one of the indicators used for sustainable development. Carbon footprint is a type of ecological footprint; It is defined as the carbon dioxide (CO2) emission that occurs at every stage of the life cycle of the product. It is divided into primary (direct) and secondary (indirect). One of the biggest reasons for increasing carbon emissions is fossil fuels. Fossil fuels are non-renewable and emit carbon emissions when burned. In addition, greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere with the deterioration of natural ecosystems are also among the main factors. Scientists have attributed the density of greenhouse gases to the increase in the rate of CO2 in the air. For this reason, industrialization and related human activities play a leading role in carbon emissions.

Healthcare facilities are energy-intensive places and generate high rates of waste because they consume large amounts of resources. Hospital-based healthcare produces large amounts of greenhouse gas emissions. Reducing the carbon footprint, waste and energy use of healthcare requires direct action.

According to the results of the research, the carbon footprint of health services in Australia accounted for 7% of the country's greenhouse gas emissions in 2014. The situation was similar in Japan, with greenhouse gas emissions from total health expenditures accounting for 4.6% of domestic emissions.

In recent years, the concept of "planetary health" has come to the fore, with an emphasis on the need to promote common benefits, improving global public health. However, there is a need for a comprehensive measurement of the negative environmental effects of increasing health expenditures within the scope of "Planet Health" and "Environmental Sustainability". In terms of greenhouse gas emissions (GHGE), which cause global warming, the health system in each country has a significant impact, but there seems to be a general lack of information on this subject and researches are continuing to address this lack of information.

It should not be forgotten that the hospitals of the future may have significant impacts on climate change by both reducing their own carbon footprints and affecting the individuals in the communities they serve.

Click here for the details of the news.

SWIMMING POOLS AND HEALTH

Asst. Prof. Nurten ELKİN

Swimming pools can be in various sizes and shapes, ranging from small indoor swimming pools to large-scale social areas, as a result of technological developments in recent years. For this reason, it would be more accurate to define it as swimming pools and similar areas. We can evaluate health problems that may arise from swimming pools and similar areas in three groups.

These; *(a) suffocation and injuries, (b) microbiological risks,* and *(c) exposure to various chemicals.*

Drowning in water is one of the most common causes of death in the world. While not every drowning experience results in death, it may result in permanent health problems that can last a lifetime in some individuals. In drowning the most important factors affecting the prognosis is to be able to apply an effective rescue and first aid in a short time and then to use a good hospital treatment program. Drowning is mostly observed in young children and is seen in individual swimming pools and similar areas in homes rather than public swimming pools.

Studies show that cutting the connection of the pool with other social areas reduces drownings by more than 50%. For this reason, swimming pools should be separated from places such as bars, cafes, etc. with an iron railing, etc., with a height of at least 1,2 m. Similarly, safety precautions should be taken in individual pools in homes.

The majority of sports-related spinal cord injuries occur during diving/jumping. Injuries that occur during diving usually involve cervical vertebrae, resulting in quadriplegia or paraplegia. Education and warning signs are among the protective measures that should be applied in order to avoid these problems. Other injuries can be seen and among the main causes of such injuries; slippery floors, the presence of free water areas in the environment, running around the pool, drinking soft drinks around the pool, etc. glass particles caused by breaking the containers can be counted. Effective control of the pool environment, pool safety training and the use of appropriate warning signs will reduce such injuries. Regulations regarding pool water temperature are especially important for those with health problems, pregnant women and children.

Public Health Specialist Asst. Prof. Nurten ELKİN stated that the microbiological risks that may arise from swimming pools are usually caused by the water being contaminated with the feces of the pool users. In addition, the water being used may be contaminated from the source. Another source of pathological microorganisms in pool water is the dumping of human-made garbage into the pool or its surroundings. However, regardless of the source of microbiological contamination, the most important cause of pool-borne microbiological outbreaks is the inadequacy of disinfection practices.

Parasites are generally found to be causative agents in pool-borne infections, which were examined in detail. As viral agents, *Adenovirus, Hepatitis A, Norovirus* and *Echovirus* are generally detected. *Shigella* and *Escherichia Coli* may be responsible for epidemics from swimming pools. While diarrhea, fever and nausea are observed in *Shigella* outbreaks; Epidemics caused by *E. Coli* may include bloody diarrhea, hemolytic uremic syndrome, vomiting, and fever. *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium* are fecal-borne parasites of increasing importance in pond-borne epidemics.

Continued on next page

It would be appropriate to prevent the use of the pool in large-scale contamination. In order to prevent large-scale contamination, arrangements can be made to direct people to use bathrooms and toilets before entering the pool and small children can be benefited from very small pools. In case of fecal contamination, rapid discharge of the pool water and disinfection of the pool can be ensured. Those with *Gastroenteritis* should be advised not to use public swimming pools during their illness and for at least one week after recovery. In addition to fecal microorganisms, some other pathogens can also contaminate pool water and the environment with human waste.

Disinfection is always more difficult in water environments where hot water is used. In such environments, pH control, disinfectant use, daily cleaning of the surfaces, weekly drainage of the entire system and regular control of the mechanisms in the system should be emphasized.

In addition to frequently cleaning the surfaces that people and water will come into contact with is extremely important to inform people about such diseases.

Chemical risks; Chemicals that can be found in swimming pools can be caused by the water used, disinfectants and the users themselves. Ingestion of water, inhalation of vaporized water or aerosolized particles, and skin contact are the main routes of transmission of chemicals in pools to humans.

Some points are important for the regulation, follow-up and control of activities related to swimming pools, arranging swimming pools in a way that does not threaten public health. Monitoring and control; In addition to the person responsible for the operation of swimming pools or similar areas is extremely important that the technical personnel who will directly perform the applications are trained. There should be rescue/evacuation plans made for all kinds of emergency situations and measures taken for emergencies. Again, the technical personnel to be assigned here must have the knowledge and ability to perform and applications requested/to be requested by the relevant Ministry.

Community Education and Information: Business managers, local official health unit officials, public health units, swimming clubs, sports clubs and other units that may be related should implement education activities that inform the community about swimming pool safety and hygiene. It is important that the necessary monitoring and controls are carried out by the local health authorities in accordance with the legal regulations and that the relevant regulations are made.

In conclusion; Dr. ELKİN stated that swimming pools and similar areas may contain various physical, chemical and microbiological risks that may threaten the health of the society, and the practices for the control and regulation of these environments have an important place in preventive health services.

Click here for the details of the news.

AN IMPORTANT PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM OF THE SUMMER: FOOD POISONING

Asst. Prof. *Nurten ELKİN*

Nutrition, especially adequate and balanced nutrition, is important and necessary in sustaining life and protecting health. Safe food consumption is an issue that needs to be emphasized. Foods, which are the basic ingredients of our lives, can become harmful and pose a hidden danger to our health due to insufficient hygienic conditions during the stages from purchasing to consumption. Bacteria and their toxins (poisons), which threaten our health and are the cause of many food-borne poisonings, find a suitable environment for reproduction, especially with the increase in temperatures, and the incidence of food-borne poisoning increases in summer.

Food poisoning; Although they are mostly mild and short-term diseases, foods that cause poisoning and can cause the disease to progress more severely from time to time and even to be fatal. Anyone can get food-borne illnesses, but some people are more susceptible. These are infants, children, pregnant women and the elderly people with weakened immune systems. Food poisoning is the general name given to the infection or intoxication that occurs as a result of the consumption of any food or beverage.

What Are The Factors That Lead To Food-Borne Diseases/Poisoning?

Chemicals, natural food toxins, metals, pesticides, detergents, plastics, parasites and microorganisms can cause food-borne diseases/food poisoning. Metal contamination of food may occur due to the dissolution of toxic substances from tools that are not suitable for food storage. Storing acidic foods in containers containing copper or lead in their composition or keeping foods in tin-free copper containers can also lead to heavy metal poisoning. For this reason, foods should not be kept in tin-free copper, painted plastic and alumnium containers.

What Are The Symptoms Of Food Poisoning?

Food poisoning usually starts suddenly and symptoms can appear between 30 minutes and 72 hours after consuming contaminated food. In addition to complaints related to the digestive system such as diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, severe abdominal pain and abdominal cramps, fever can sometimes be seen. While some individuals do not have any symptoms after consuming the same contaminated food, some individuals may experience very severe symptoms.

Continued on next page

Vomiting and diarrhea are the body's reactions to the toxin. For this reason, anti-nausea and anti-diarrheal drugs should not be used within 24 hours of the onset of complaints. The best form of diarrhea treatment is to rest and consume plenty of fluids. Foods such as yoghurt, rice porridge, boiled potatoes should be consumed until diarrhea subsides, raw vegetables that increase intestinal motility, fruits such as plums, apricots, grapes, watermelons should not be consumed. If you have bloody diarrhea, neck stiffness, severe headache or fever and if the symptoms of poisoning continue for more than two days, a physician should be consulted immediately.

What Are The Ways Of Transmission?

Bacteria absolutely need agents to contaminate food. These agents are humans, animals, and insects. Bacteria can be transmitted to foods through a patient or carrier, as well as in a way called cross-contamination. Non-nutrient factors causing cross-contamination; hands, tools, chopping boards, kitchen counters, cloths and sponges used in the kitchen, clothes, droplets from coughing and sneezing, any surface that has been in contact with liquids that are contaminated with bacteria or leaking from potentially risky foods. Salmonella, a bacterial agent that can cause food poisoning, is found in the intestines of many farm and poultry animals, including birds. Therefore, raw or undercooked chicken, meat, eggs, fish and unpasteurized milk are good sources for the reproduction of salmonella. Street milk is risky for Salmonella because it is not pasteurized.

Treatment Of Food poisoning

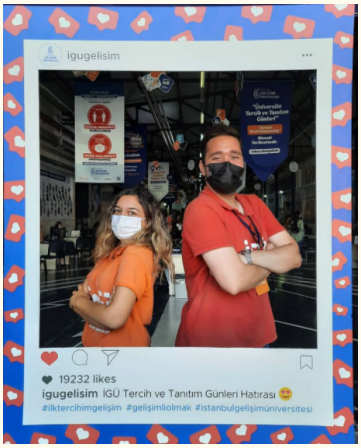
Most food poisonings heal on their own. However, if it does not, it may be sufficient to replace the fluid and electrolyte losses lost with diarrhea and vomiting. In cases where it is not sufficient, antimicrobial treatment may be required after blood tests and stool examination.

For protection from food poisoning; To ensure personal hygiene; wash your hands frequently and properly, keep your nails short and clean. Do not use nail polish, wedding rings and jewellery while handling food. If there is wounds, bruises, cuts, etc. on the hands; cover the injured part with a waterproof bandage while preparing food. Never leave the food you cook and consume later to cool at room temperature on the counter or stove for more than two hours. Do not keep cooked food at room temperature for more than one hour in summer when air temperatures increase. Never use frozen food in a heater, stove, etc. Do not dissolve on it. Remember; the most suitable thawing methods for frozen foods are to thaw them at refrigerator temperature, in their original packaging, under running water or in a microwave oven. Do not use unpasteurized milk and dairy products. Wash vegetables and fruits thoroughly under plenty of running water. Make sure that the food made from minced meat is thoroughly cooked. Obtain your drinking water from reliable sources, boil it if you are not sure of its reliability, or use chlorine tablets that you can buy from pharmacies in accordance with the instructions for use. When purchasing canned food, do not buy the ones with swollen upper and lower lids, damaged boxes and loose lids, broken or cracked ones. Never store dry foods such as grains and legumes in a humid and hot environment. When purchasing all kinds of foodstuffs, the label information should be read, the production and expiry date, whether there are a production permit and storage conditions should be observed. Consumption of food sold outdoors should be avoided, especially in summer. Cloths, handles and sponges used are the best tools for transporting microbes from one place to another. For this reason, they should be disinfected after each use.

Click here for the details of the news.

IGU UNIVERSITY PREFERENCE AND PROMOTION DAYS 2021

BE OPEN TO DEVELOPMENT



IGU University Preference and Promotion Days were held between 28 July and 20 August with the intense participation of candidate students.

Candidate students who want to get information about the departments of the Faculty of Health Sciences were informed about free Double Major Program (DMP), success scholarships, our accredited departments, and our large academic team. The questions of the candidate students, who received direct information from the department lecturers at the preference desks, were answered sincerely.

INTERNATIONALIZATION AT IGU

The "Internationalization in IGU" event was broadcast live on the IGU Instagram account on 03.08.2021.

Vice Dean of the Faculty of Health Sciences and Director of International Student Office, Assoc. Prof. S. Arda ÖZTÜRKCAN hosted the Vice Rector of IGU Prof. Nail ÖZTAŞ.

Prof. Nail ÖZTAŞ first introduced himself before answering the questions of Moderator Assoc. Prof. S. Arda ÖZTÜRKCAN. Afterwards, Prof. Nail ÖZTAŞ, who made the definition of internationalization, talked about the internationalization policy of our country and our university. In the context of internationalization, Prof. Nail ÖZTAŞ stated that IGU is the 3rd University with the highest number of foreign students in Turkey. He said that IGU was employed not only students but also academicians from 30 different countries.

After stating that IGU has agreements with 400 different universities through Erasmus and bilateral agreements, Prof. Nail ÖZTAŞ finally mentioned the importance of internationalization and the goals of our university.

To watch the entire live broadcast, please click here.

AUDIOLOGY - LANGUAGE AND SPEECH THERAPY APPLICATIONS

Online Department Introductions of IGU Faculty of Health Sciences Prof. Rıfat MUTUŞ hosted Asst. Prof. Selva ZEREN in the live broadcast of "Audiology - Speech and Language Therapy Applications".

Under the moderation of the Dean of the Faculty of Health Sciences Prof. Rıfat MUTUŞ, Asst. Prof. Selva ZEREN talked about the history of Audiology, Speech and Language Therapy Departments, job opportunities, and the possibilities our university and faculty provide to students.

Click to watch the live broadcast as IGTV.

Who is Who?

Remziye Hisar

"Whatever Hisar did in her lifetime, she did the best."

Remziye Hisar, the first chemist in the history of the Republic, was born in 1902 in Skopje. After a while after the declaration of the Constitutional Monarchy, she came to Istanbul with her family. Hisar, who started her education life at Nazperver Kalfa Mekteb-i İptidaisi, showed her first success by completing a three-year school in one year. After graduating from Istanbul Darülmuallimat in 1919, she enrolled in the Chemistry Department of Darülfünun.

During her education, she went to Baku, Azerbaijan, with her classmates and teacher. In this period when the Caucasus was a fire place, Remziye Hisar, who was in love with science, did not give up and started to teach chemistry at the boys' school in Baku.

Meanwhile, she met Reşit Süreyya, a medical person. They married. When the Soviet army occupied Azerbaijan in 1920, they had to return to Istanbul. When their first child, Feza, was born, she was assigned to the Girls' Teacher's School. With her love for education, she left her son to her mother and went to Adana.

Hisar, who resigned from her job after the Republic was declared, went to Paris for the treatment of her husband. She started chemistry education at Sorbonne University in Paris. She took lessons from Marie Curie, who discovered radioactivity and won two Nobel Prizes.

While she was going to crown her biochemistry education with a doctorate, her scholarship was cut off. She had to return to Turkey. Although she applied again, she received a refusal. During this time, she started to teach at Zonguldak Mining Engineering School with the love of teaching chemistry. However, she did not give up her fight for the scholarship.

In 1930, when Cemal Hüsnü Taray noticed her, she won a scholarship again, and in 1933, while graduating from the Sorbonne as a doctor in the field of chemistry, she took her place in the worldwide journals with her articles.

Remziye teacher is now the pride of the country and the pioneer of the field in a science such as chemistry. She studied and researched until she was 71 years old. When she retired, her son Feza Gürsey became a world-class physicist with the support of mathematician Cahit Arf. On the other hand, her daughter Deha, made progress in psychology and became the only Turkish who managed to work in the International Psychological Union.

Remziye Hisar explained why she chose chemistry as follows: "I was devastated to see foreign names in science classes, be it laws or inventions. I thought that if I was successful in this branch, I could overcome the frustration of not being able to see a single Turkish name in the field of science."

Dedicating her life to science, Hisar's life, every moment of which was spent with effort, sacrifice and struggle, ended in 1992.
Hisar is a motivation for Turkish women beyond pride...
With the deepest love and respect...


30

IMPORTANT DAYS IN AUGUST

August 6: Clean Breath Day

August 8: World Cat Day

World Bowling Day

August 9: World Book Lovers Day

Hijri New Year

August 12: World Youth Day

August 13: World Left-Handed Day

August 14: Avicenna Week (14 – 23 August)

August 17: August 17, 1999 Gölcük Earthquake Memorial Day

August 18: Day of Ashura

August 19: World Humanitarian Day

World Photography Day

August 26: Manzikert Victory

Victory Week (26 – 30 August)

August 30: Victory Day

Turkish Armed Forces Day

MASTHEAD

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

BULLETIN TEAM

SBF AĞUSTOS E-BÜLTEN