



## **MONTHLY EVENTS AND NEWS BULLETIN**

**NOVEMBER 2022 | ISSUE 23 | VOLUME 2**



# **Faculty of Health Sciences**





# November 2022

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

**1 November: Turkish Alphabet Reform**



**2 November: Children with Leukemia Week**



**10 November: Atatürk Remembrance Day**



**14 November: World Diabetes Day**



**20 November: World Children's Rights Day**



**24 November: Teachers' Day**



**25 November: International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women**



# CONTENTS



- 5 1881-1930 WITH RESPECT
- 6 FROM REMEMBRANCE TO UNDERSTANDING: IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF ATATÜRK" COMMEMORATION PROGRAM WAS HELD
- 8 PEOPLE WITH LATENT DIABETES ARE AT HIGHER RISK OF A DIABETIC PATIENT
- 9 WORLD CHILDREN'S RIGHTS DAY
- 10 SUSTAINABILITY MEETINGS WITH CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROFESSIONALS-1
- 11 TECHNICAL VISIT FROM HEALTH MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT STUDENTS TO SBU KANUNI SULTAN SULEYMAN TRAINING AND RESEARCH HOSPITAL
- 12 IGU UNIT AGAINST ADDICTION CONDUCTED SEMINAR
- 13 25 NOVEMBER INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE ELIMINATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
- 15 94TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TURKISH ALPHABET REVOLUTION
- 16 NOVEMBER 24TH TEACHER'S DAY
- 17 ACADEMIC NEWS FROM THE FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
- 18 WHO IS WHO?
- 20 OUR GUEST OF THIS MONTH



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# #TAKSIM

We are sorry for those who lost their lives in the explosion that took place in Taksim Square and wish injured people a quick recovery.




ISTANBUL  
**GELISIM**  
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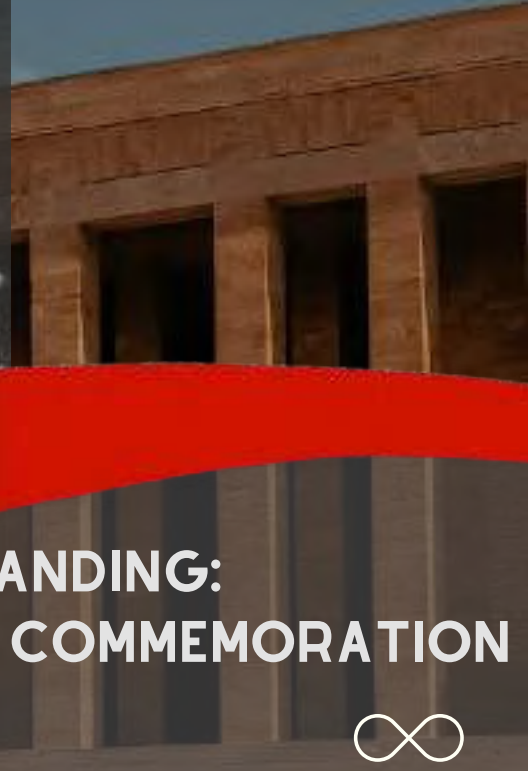
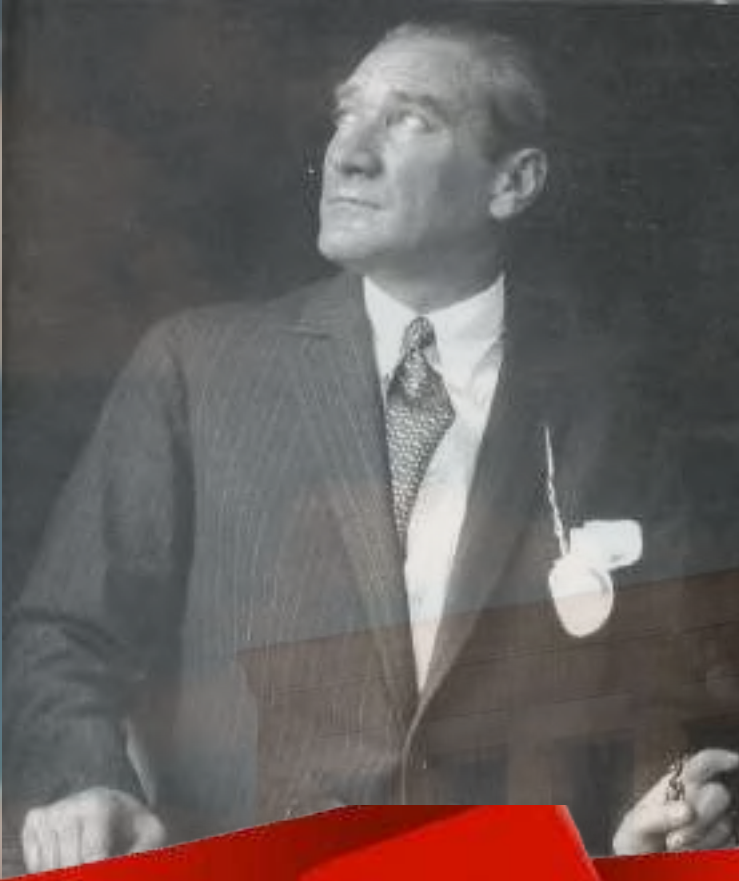
1881-1938 ∞

**WITH RESPECT**





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## "FROM REMEMBRANCE TO UNDERSTANDING: IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF ATATÜRK" COMMEMORATION PROGRAM WAS HELD



"From Remembrance to Understanding: In the Footsteps of Atatürk" commemoration program organized by Istanbul Gelisim University Faculty of Health Sciences Nursing (Turkish-English) Department, Gerontology Department, Orthotics-Prosthetics Department, Nursing Club and Music Club took place in Mehmet Akif Ersoy Conference Hall on the 84th anniversary of the Great Leader Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's passing into eternity.

The program started with a moment of silence at 09:05 followed by the singing of the National Anthem. Istanbul Gelisim University Faculty of Health Sciences Deputy Dean A. Yüksel BARUT continued with the speech of stating the meaning and importance of the day.

Asst. Prof. A. Yüksel BARUT; "Atatürk was the only leader in the world who was accepted as a "Headmaster" not actually a master. He wrote a geometry book. He was the father of Turkish names for 48 geometry terms such as "triangle, angle, rectangle ...". In this respect, Mustafa Kemal was truly an educator.

His biggest dream was to go on a world tour and expand his studies on Turkish language and history. He was very hardworking. There was no such thing as working hours for him. He worked without sleeping, resting or eating until he finished his work. He was not a friend of sleep. Apart from the short illnesses he had from time to time, he would not go to bed and sleep without seeing the morning sun. He felt sorry for the time he spent asleep. If he loved the book he started, he wouldn't go to sleep until he finished it. He had thousands of books; but he wouldn't keep one of them, Reşat Nuri Güntekin's "Çalığışu" novel, from his bedside.

He was very interested in his clothing and housekeeping. His shirts were all white, he wouldn't wear any other color shirts. He never liked navy blue clothes. He dressed very elegantly. He always drew the models of the suits himself.

He had a sportsmanlike personality. Every day he rode, went swimming, rowed and played backgammon. In short, he loved to do sports. He was a different person. He was humble; but he was not at all docile, he was harsh. His life was full of difficult events.





# 1881



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In Ankara, he would often and secretly shut himself in a hut in Söğütözü, which is on the farm land, and read the Qur'an for hours for his mother, who was his favorite woman in his life. Atatürk was not superhuman; He was a beautiful person, a full person, a great person. Not only we, but all the nations of the world recognized his greatness. Some nations stated that he changed the history of the world, while others stated that he was the greatest man the century had produced.

He does not see people who sit at his table and do not speak their minds as courageous, moreover, he gets very angry with those who do not. He would get everyone's opinion before deciding on something.



Like every human being, Mustafa Kemal was mortal. God would take Him too when the time came. And it was so, on November 10th, 1938, this beautiful person passed away from us. Some nations saw this as an immeasurable loss, a great pain. Some did not find the world as interesting as before after his death. Others said that the Ancestor of the East had disappeared and a sun had set.

On that day, the ominous news was heard at five past nine in Istanbul University. A German professor working at the Faculty of Law saw the situation of the crying and upset students and was very surprised.

He could not decide whether to attend the class or not. He went to the rector to explain the situation and get information. Him:

- Sir, I don't know what to do. I'm undecided. Should I attend classes? he asked.

Rector:

"Do what you do when such a great man dies," he replied.

Here then the German professor said: "Sir, such a great man did not die in our country."

Individuals continue to live as they are mentioned, they die when their names are mentioned for the last time. That's why we commemorate Mustafa Kemal Atatürk every day..."

In the oratorio show prepared by the students of the Nursing Department; Hasan Emre ALUÇ, Pelin AKTAN, Ceren BAKAR, Ferhat GÜNER, Duygu KURT, Sunay ORAL and Hakan SAKALLI, the memories of our ancestor were shared with the participants and they ended their performance by saying, "As you can see, Turkish youth do not forget the memories of their ancestor and will not make him forget, remember him forever."

The commemoration program continued with the poetry recital of Mehmet Şeyhmus ERDEVE, a student of the Nursing Department. Then, after the zeybek show prepared by our students Beste ÇAYLAK and Arman GÖRHAN, Atatürk's favorite songs were sung by the IGU Music Club. The event ended with the closing speech of the Deputy Dean A. Yüksel BARUT, in which he thanked those who contributed to the commemoration program.

[Click here for the news.](#)



# People with latent diabetes are at higher risk of a diabetic patient!



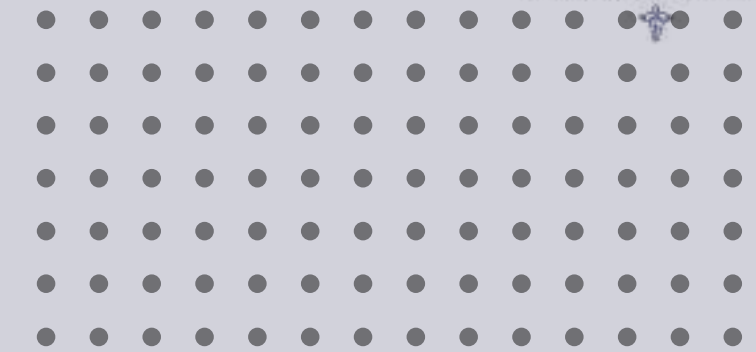
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Diabetes, one of the most common diseases, is increasing day by day. Making a statement within the scope of 14 November World Diabetes Day, Asst. Prof. Dr. Mahruk RASHIDI stated that awareness of pre-diabetes, which is known as "latent diabetes", should be increased.

If no precautions are taken and awareness is not raised about "latent diabetes", which is a public health problem that is rapidly increasing in prevalence all over the world, the probability of developing diabetes increases. Diabetes causes many complications such as neuropathy, retinopathy, nephropathy and cardiovascular diseases.

**THERE IS A 106% RISE!**

Asst. Prof. Dr. Mahruk Rashidi from Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU) Health Sciences Faculty Nursing Department said, "Individuals with latent diabetes are more likely to develop diabetes later in their lives. This situation is not only valid for diabetes but also for chronic diseases including cardiovascular diseases. When we compare individuals with latent diabetes and those with normal blood sugar, we conclude that people with latent diabetes have a high risk of developing diabetes. In the 2020 Turkey Diabetes Epidemiology Study, the prevalence of latent diabetes is 28.7%. When we look at a study conducted in 2013, it was determined that there was a 106% increase in the incidence of latent diabetes in a twelve-year period.



**DIABETES IS A PROGRESSIVE DISEASE**

While examining the screenings for latent diabetes, the individual should be evaluated as a whole and the factors that will cause the disease should be comprehensively addressed. When the studies are examined, diabetes education given by nurses is effective in providing metabolic control for individuals. Asst. Prof. Dr. Mahruk Rashidi stated, "Diabetes is seen as a progressive disease. It is very important for individuals with this disease to change their lifestyle habits. Changes made in the lifestyles of people diagnosed with latent diabetes create a safe and effective environment to reduce the risk of Type 2 Diabetes progression. We aim to raise awareness on 14 November World Diabetes Day in order to experience a behavioral change in diabetes patients and to create motivation for this change."





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# WORLD CHILDREN'S RIGHTS DAY



Istanbul Gelisim University Faculty of Health Sciences Head of Child Development Turkish Department Assist. Prof. Nurten ELKİN shared on the world children's rights day.

The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of the Child on 20 November 1959 and the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 20 November 1989. "Children's Rights Day" has been celebrated since 1990. The basic principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child are non-discrimination among children in society, providing a suitable environment for their survival and development, and protecting the best interests of the child in all circumstances. According to the convention, every individual under the age of 18 is considered a child, and children's rights apply to all children, no matter where they live. In all matters concerning children, the duty of adults is to take measures to protect the rights of children. Children's rights, legally or morally, are inherent in all children in the world; education, health, housing; physically,

Many articles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child support children to lead a healthy life. According to Article 6 of the Convention, every child has the fundamental right to life. In addition, under article 24, every child should be able to enjoy the highest attainable standards of health; should be able to benefit from the necessary treatment and improvement services. Because; It is vital for the future of our country to ensure that they are born in the best conditions, to prepare the most suitable environment for their growth and development, and to create the physical, spiritual and mental equipment for the future at the highest level. Maternal and child health has an important place in the health services provided in our country. Newborn screening programs, growth and development monitoring, immunization, nutritional counseling and taking preventive measures against childhood infectious diseases are a few of them. The right to health is one of the most important rights of children. Numerous programs for babies and children by our Ministry of Health.

The program was successfully implemented and good results were obtained. In Family Health Centers where Primary Health Care Services are provided, each baby is followed free of charge by family physicians 9 times within the first year after birth, and 16 times until the age of 6 years. Even if children are healthy, it is the right of all children to carry out routine check-ups, monitor and support their growth and development. In addition, the establishment and practices of Child Monitoring Centers in the prevention of child abuse and neglect; training and counseling services for children to prevent substance abuse; Counseling and community health services provided in the child development unit of the Healthy Life Center are important services in ensuring the biological, psychological and social well-being of children. Atatürk said, "Children should be protected from all kinds of neglect and abuse, and they should be treated more privately than adults under all circumstances." The concise word almost constitutes the essence of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

As a result; It is important and necessary to ensure that children, who are the future of society, are not violated in the protection and development of public health, and that they continue their lives with the right to a healthy life, the right to education and other basic children's rights.

[Click for the details of the news.](#)

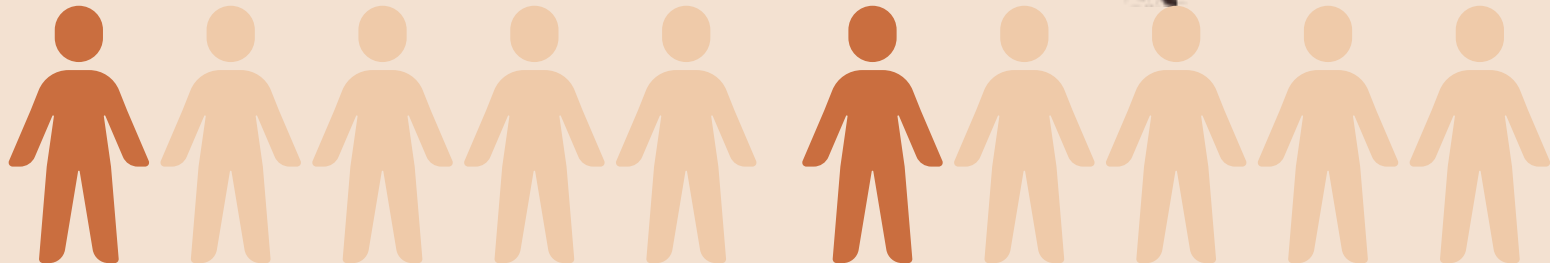


# SUSTAINABILITY MEETINGS WITH CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROFESSIONALS 1

The event titled “Sustainability Meetings with Child Development Professionals 1” was hosted by Istanbul Gelisim University Faculty of Health Sciences Child Development Turkish Department.

Our event with the theme of Sustainability Meetings with Child Development Professionals 1 was held with our moderator Lecturer Bedriye ÇELİK and our guest speaker, Child Development Specialist Bilge Nur PEMBEGÜL. Bilge Nur PEMBEGÜL in her speech; She talked about her graduation and post-graduation work. Then, she talked about how a child development specialist can become a popular science writer, game designer and editor of children's books, what needs to be considered in order to be successful in these fields, and how our department students can improve themselves both during their education and after graduation. By applying an interactive method during the event, it succeeded in ensuring the active participation of all participants and students. Bilge Nur PEMBEGÜL was found to be quite successful in student feedback after the event.

At the end of the event, a plaque and flowers were presented to speaker Bilge Nur PEMBEGÜL by our Head of Child Development Turkish Department, Assistant Professor Nurten ELKİN.





# TECHNICAL VISIT FROM HEALTH MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT STUDENTS TO SBU KANUNI SULTAN SULEYMAN TRAINING AND RESEARCH HOSPITAL



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Health Management department head Assoc. Prof. Gülay TAMER planned a technical trip to SBU Kanuni Sultan Süleyman Training and Research Hospital on 8 November 2022 in order to introduce the training and research hospitals, which are among the tertiary healthcare institutions, and to teach them their organizational structures.



Technical tour; A faculty member of the Department of Health Management, Assist Prof. Dr. Emrah TÜNCER, Res. Asst. Semanur OKTAY, Res. Asst. Gözde TETİK and department students participated.

The technical trip started with the welcoming of our students by Perihan Abay, Assistant Administrative and Financial Affairs, in the Head Physician unit. Afterwards, Deputy Chief Physician Specialist Mete Burak ÖZDEMİR talked about the operation of the hospital and shared his professional experiences and suggestions with the students. Specialist Doctor Özdemir, who stated that the graduates of the Health Management department should take place in the hospital management levels, stated that it was necessary to hand over the flag to the young health managers and that he would be happy about it.



Later, Hospital Administrative and Financial Affairs Manager Mustafa Serbes, who is also a graduate of Health Administration, emphasized that hospitals are complex structures that include many business areas, and therefore the health managers of the future should improve themselves in every field. He said that teamwork is important in the health sector, the responsibility of taking part in the management of health institutions is great, and that the Health Management undergraduates take part in the administrative units of health institutions will contribute to professionalization in management.



Support and Quality Manager Nesrin Aydemir talked about the importance of quality in health institutions and shared her experiences about the duties and responsibilities of the quality unit with our students. Stating that quality should be a priority in every moment of life, Aydemir mentioned that quality in health institutions can be achieved with the participation of everyone and that professional health managers should have a say in hospital management. She stated that quality and efficiency are inseparable and the importance of continuous improvement in the field of health is undeniable.

Hospital Chief Physician Assoc. Prof. Ali KOCATAŞ said that, as in every institution, merit is the most important thing in health institutions, and that only institutions managed with merit can be successful and be beneficial to the people they serve.

After the program, which was completed in the form of questions and answers, our students visited some units of the hospital in company with Administrative and Financial Affairs Assistant Perihan ABAY, and the technical trip was completed.







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# IGU Unit Against Addiction Conducted Seminar!

Istanbul Gelisim University Anti-Addiction Unit; Gökkuşuğu Beylikdüzü Branch held a seminar on "Adolescence Problems, Prevention of Addictions" for teachers.

Head of IGU's Combating Addictions Unit, Assist. Prof. Nurten ELKİN started her speech by emphasizing that addictions are an important public health problem. She further stated that informing, raising awareness and prevention activities about addictions are important especially in university students, as in every age group, and that's why they established an IGU Addiction Fighting Unit.

This unit stated that they are here today as an out-of-house community-based training effort and that they can share all kinds of questions and problems regarding the prevention of addictions. Then IGU Vice President of Combating Addictions Unit Assist. Prof. Talat SARIKAVAK gave information about the characteristics of childhood and adolescence, the teacher-student relationship and the points that educators should pay attention to about addictions. After the presentation of its member Talat Sarıkavak, the questions of the participants were taken and the training came to an end.



[Click here for the detailed news.](#)



# 25 NOVEMBER INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE ELIMINATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

ISTANBUL GELISIM UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, PUBLIC HEALTH SPECIALIST ASST. PROF. NURTEN ELKİN SHARED ABOUT THE "25 NOVEMBER INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE ELIMINATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN".

Despite all national and international developments and changes, violence against women is still among the important problems in our country and all over the world. As a global problem, domestic violence against women is a serious social problem that needs to be tackled in our country as well. The phenomenon of violence against women encountered at every stage of social life; In addition to being an important public health problem due to the heavy damage to the material and spiritual integrity of women, it also constitutes an obstacle to social and economic development by preventing women's active participation in social life.

According to the definition of the World Health Organization, violence is the direct or indirect application of power and power to another person, self, group or society in a way that causes physical or mental injury and loss. According to the first article of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1993; Any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or emotional harm to women in the public and private sphere, threat or coercion to commit this act, and arbitrary restriction of freedom. It can be in the form of physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence and economic violence.

Considering the consequences of violence against women on the mortality (death) of women; murder (homicide in the name of honor, passion killings), suicidal tendencies or suicide can be seen.

Violent behavior learned by witnessing or as a victim of violence tends to be repeated. Therefore, violence actually breeds violence. In children who witness violence; Behaviors such as shyness, irritability and introversion are more common. The risk of child abuse increases. Girls who witness violence normalize the violence and may show a tendency to accept when violence is applied to them. Boys who witness violence may tend to use violence against their wives and children in the future.





# 25 NOVEMBER INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE ELIMINATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

In our country, important studies and practices are carried out in the fight against violence against women. VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND MONITORING CENTER (VPMC) is one of them; It is very important in this fight.

VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND MONITORING CENTER (VPMC): These are the centers where security is provided, the situation is evaluated, needs are determined and met. These centers provide psychological, social, economic, legal and health support. All legal proceedings are initiated and followed. Accommodation is provided if needed. In these centers, which are open 24 hours a day, every day of the week, psychologists, social workers, etc. people work. Where there is no ŞÖNİM, these services are carried out by the Provincial Directorates of Family, Labor and Social Services.

Another important application; It is a KADES (Women Support Application) application; It is an official application offered to users in order to prevent bad acts such as violence and harassment that women and children are exposed to. It is an emergency response application prepared by the General Directorate of Security and will come to your mind first in an emergency.

The role of the health worker in Combating Violence Against Women is very important; One of the first occupational groups that women who encounter violence come into contact with is health personnel. Health personnel play an important role in protecting women from violence, creating a security plan or, if necessary, directing them to a shelter. The health worker provides three-stage preventive health services in this regard:

Primary (primary/basic) protection: Preventing violence against women and raising public awareness on this issue

Secondary (secondary) protection: Early diagnosis, giving importance to the privacy and confidentiality of women, and appropriate provision of health services related to physical, mental and reproductive health

Tertiary protection: Mental health and rehabilitation with long-term counseling provision of services.

In some cases, the person may not directly express that he or she has been exposed to violence. In these cases, the physician should consider and question that this may be a case of violence against women. Especially; chronic emotional health problems, harmful behaviors such as alcohol or substance use, repetitive or unexplained injuries, unexplained chronic pain or other chronic conditions, the presence of emotional or behavioral problems in the woman herself or her children are some of these conditions. countable.

The solution of this social problem, which we refer to as violence against women, with an interdisciplinary approach, and involving all relevant parties in the process with its prevention, protection, punishment, socio-cultural and educational dimensions would be the right approach.

As a result, we must be at the point of zero tolerance for violence against women.

[Click here for the news.](#)





# 94th Anniversary of The Turkish Alphabet Revolution



"THE TURKISH LANGUAGE IS THE HEART AND MIND OF THE TURKISH NATION.."  
MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK

*M. Atatürk*

They asked Confucius, "If you took over the administration of a country, where would you start?" and the famous thinker gave the following answer, which will be one of his important anecdotes; "The first thing I would do would be, of course, to review the language. Because if language is imperfect, words cannot express thought well. Duties and services cannot be performed properly if the thought cannot be expressed well. In places where duty and service cannot be performed properly, customs, rules and culture are broken. If customs, rules and culture are corrupted, justice will go astray. If justice goes astray, the people who are bewildered will not know what to do or where it will lead. That is why nothing is as important as language!.."

When the Republic of Turkey was founded, the written language was still incomprehensible to the people. The Arabic-origin alphabet caused difficulties in reading and writing, and it caused difficulties because it was not suitable for the phonetic structure of Turkish. For this reason, the number of literate people was very low.

Atatürk knew that it would not be enough to save a nation only on the battlefield, that it was very important to save the people from ignorance, that is, to fight against ignorance. It was obvious that the basic condition for fighting ignorance was a new letter system. An easy and simple alphabet was needed for literacy to spread quickly. For this reason, the Alphabet Revolution, which was deemed necessary, aimed to make it possible for a large part of the society to learn to read and write quickly.

With the instruction of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, a commission was established for the preparation of the Turkish Alphabet. After the work of the said commission, Mustafa Kemal made a speech in Sarayburnu on the evening of 8-9 August 1928 and announced to the Turkish people that the new alphabet would be used from now on:

"Friends, our rich harmonious language will show itself with new Turkish letters. ... New Turkish letters should be learned quickly. Teach citizens, women, men, porters, boaters. Know this as patriotic and nationalist duty. While doing this duty, consider that if ten percent of a nation or a society can read and write and eighty percent cannot, then those who are human should be ashamed of it."

After that, a mobilization was started for the dissemination of new Turkish letters. Mustafa Kemal himself went on country tours to teach the new alphabet, and started teaching the new script to the people in the provinces of Tekirdağ, Bursa, Çanakkale, Sinop, Samsun, Amasya and Sivas. The revolution took place in a short period of three months.

It is the ability to read and write that brings the light of enlightenment to every corner of the country and makes revolutions understandable and livable.

This is how progress is made.

Happy 94th anniversary of the alphabet revolution.

a b c ç d e f g ğ h  
ı i j k l m n o ö p r  
s ş t u ü v y z





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November 24th  
Happy Teacher's  
Day





# ACADEMIC NEWS FROM THE FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES



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The study titled "Evaluation of Attitudes of University Students towards the Elderly People" prepared by Asst. Prof. Dr. Mahruk RASHİDİ, Res. Asst. Sultan ÇAKMAK and Res. Asst. Buse SAYGIN from the Faculty of Health Sciences Nursing Department was presented at the 7th International New York Conference on Evolving Trends in Interdisciplinary Research & Practices.



Istanbul Gelisim University Faculty of Health Sciences Head of Health Management Department Assoc. Dr. Gulay TAMER 11-13 November 2022 hosted by Arel University at Haliç Congress Center, International Organizations Management Association, Istanbul Kent University and Holistence Academy in cooperation. She participated in the 2nd International Congress on the Management of Organizations with her research article titled "The Effect of Organizational Climate on Employee Motivation: The Example of a Public Hospital in Istanbul" and made an oral presentation.

The book "Stem in Pre-School Education and Primary School", translated and edited by Prof. Nefise Semra ERKAN, a lecturer at Istanbul Gelisim University Faculty of Health Sciences Child Development Department, has been published. The book consists of 11 chapters.

Chapter 10 focuses on realizing STEM education using the arts. The translation of this section has been translated by Lec. Buse KERİGAN, a faculty member of the Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Child Development. The work was brought to the reader as a result of a meticulous translation process. Since each chapter in the book is translated by different people, it has gained importance to determine the Turkish equivalents of the terms in the book at the beginning of the translation process in order to ensure that a common language is used, and a consensus has been reached on the Turkish equivalents of the terms.







# WHO IS WHO?

## CU CARLO URBANI



Italian epidemiologist Carlo Urbani was the first person who identified SARS as a highly contagious disease. Besides being an epidemiologist, Carlo Urbani was also a passionate photographer, an expert ultra-light airplane pilot, and a good organist. Carlo Urbani was born on October 19, 1956, in Castelplanio, Italy, into a middle class family with a strong Catholic background. His father was a teacher at the Ancona Commercial Navy Institute and his mother was a headmistress of a primary school.

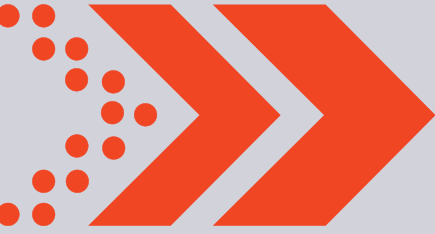
Urbani graduated in medicine from the University of Ancona in 1981. He then specialized in infectious and tropical diseases from the University of Messina and earned a postgraduate degree in tropical parasitology in 1984. After completing his studies, Urbani continued his work at the university. As a medical doctor with a specialization in infectious and tropical diseases from the University of Messina, he joined Italian Catholic NGO Mani Tese as a young man and since then dedicated his life to the medical profession. He was interested in tackling the challenges of international health. After gaining experience in epidemic medicine fields he became an external consultant of the WHO and joined Médecins Sans Frontières. He travelled widely and spent long periods in places like Vietnam and Cambodia treating people suffering from infectious diseases. He also played an important role in tracking the epidemiology of the hookworm. He was the first person who documented the transmission of *Schistosoma mansoni*. He also played an important role in tracking the epidemiology of the hookworm. He was the first person who documented the transmission of *Schistosoma mansoni*. More than 200 million people across the world were affected by this infection



In 1995, he went to Maldives to track the epidemiology of the hookworm (a serious intestinal infection) and to train laboratory technicians to test for worms. In 1999, Urbani worked as the President of the Italian section of MSF. In the same year he was one of the individuals who accepted the 1999 Nobel Peace Prize on behalf of that organization. In association with the Ivo de Carneri Foundation he took efficient measures to prevent parasitic diseases in developing countries. He also became a member of its scientific committee. In 2000, WHO posted Urbani to Hanoi, as an expert in communicable diseases for Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.

Carlo Urbani was the first WHO officer to identify the outbreak of the deadly SARS disease while diagnosing a patient other doctors had failed to diagnose properly. He immediately recognized that he was dealing with a highly contagious disease and helped the WHO in responding quickly to the major epidemic. Besides informing WHO about it, he also approached the Health Ministry of Vietnam to take proper measures. Hospital workers were advised to use high filter masks and double gown and most importantly, to isolate patients. Arrangements were made to examine travellers as a preventive action. As a result of his early warning, millions of lives around the world were saved.

But sadly, while treating SARS affected patients in Hanoi, he himself was infected with this virus. On his way to Bangkok, he felt feverish. After remaining in intensive care for 18 days, he passed away on March 29, 2003 in Bangkok at the age of 46.



# OUR GUEST OF THIS MONTH

Asst. Prof. Nurten ELKİN



It is said that the French writer Marcel Proust chatted with the characters he created and asked them some questions.

It is stated that he wrote these questions, also known as the "Proust Questionnaire", at the age of 13 and answered them himself when he was 20.

Using these questions prepared by him, we ask these questions to an experienced faculty member for each issue.

**1-Let's say you decided to start a new society and you discovered a beautiful island. What would be the first rule you put in place?**

Equality and Justice

**2-Which of the inventions would you like to be the inventor of?**

Electric

**3-If you could witness any event in the past or future, which event would you choose?**

I would like to witness the first reading of the national anthem (March 1, 1921).

**4-If you were to write a book, what would it be named?**

Happiness

**5-If they made a movie about your life, which actor/actress would you like to play you?**

Nebahat Çehre

**6-What are the 5 words that best describe you?**

Compassion, Tenderness, Elegance, Diligence, Discipline

**7-What kind of talent would you like to have?**

Ensuring world peace

**8-Who is your hero?**

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk

**9-Who is your favorite author?**

Tolstoy

**10-What word would be the summary of the years you lived?**

Tranquility





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## OFFICIAL SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTS



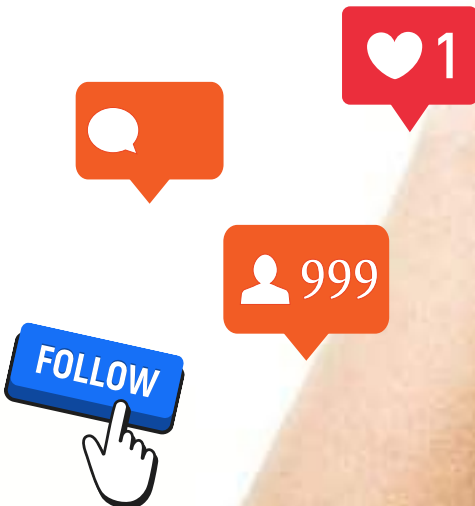
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İGÜ Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi



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# Faculty of Health Sciences

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