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ORAL

PRESENTATIONS

CLINICAL STUDIES

IS BLOOD TYPE ASSOCIATED WITH POOR OUTCOME OF TREATMENT AFTER ANEURYSMAL SUBARCHANOID HAEMORRHAGE?

Authors: Kornelia Klis, Paulina Donicz, Malgorzata Gackowska

Tutor: Tomasz Gil MD, PhD

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Introduction:

It is known that the blood groups can be associated with prognosis in several diseases, especially neoplasms. However, due to our knowledge, there are no studies analyzing influence of blood group at treatment process after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (aSAH). Therefore the aim of our study was to find a link between blood group and outcome after aSAH.

Methods:

We retrospectively analyzed 108 patients with CT-confirmed aSAH admitted to hospital between 2013-2015. We obtained patients' medical history, parameters and blood test results from their medical records. Upon admission Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS), Hunt and Hess and World Federation of Neurological Surgeons (WFNS) grade were assessed. On discharge patients were assessed using modified Rankin Scale (mRS). Poor outcome was defined as mRS > 2. We used univariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis to determine the possible predictors of poor outcome.

Results:

A total of 45 (41.66%) patients had poor treatment outcome. Those patients had lower GCS score (9.93 ± 4.66 vs. 13.23 ± 3.18 ; $p < 0.01$), higher Hunt and Hess grade (3.20 ± 1.42 vs. 2.10 ± 1.18 ; $p < 0.01$), WFNS grade (3.20 ± 1.63 vs. 1.94 ± 1.36 ; $p < 0.01$), glucose level on admission (8.28 ± 3.27 mmol/l vs. 6.55 ± 1.76 ; $p = 0.014$) and more often had B Rh+ blood type (15.56% vs. 1.59%; $p < 0.01$). On multivariate logistic regression analysis B Rh+ blood type remained independently associated with higher risk of poor outcome (OR: 0.341, CI95% 0.133 – 0.871, $p = 0.024$).

Conclusion:

Patients in poor condition, higher glucose level upon admission and B Rh+ blood type more often had poor outcome after aSAH. B Rh+ blood type is independently associated with higher risk of poor outcome.

Keywords: aSAH, blood type, treatment outcome

Presenting Author: Malgorzata Gackowska

EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS, NUTRITION AND METABOLIC CHANGES WITH AUTISM IN NORTH CYPRUS

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Background:

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a set of neurodevelopmental disorders characterized by a deficit in social behaviors and nonverbal interactions. The disorder is believed to be a multifactorial disorder with genetic and non-genetic etiologies of those many unknown. The aim of this study was to investigate the possible risk factors which are allegedly associated with development of autism in intrauterine and postnatal periods.

Methods:

The study design was case–control study. We investigated 135 autistic children’s’ parents and same number of control group parents of non-autistic children with similar demographic characteristics. Cases were recruited through pediatric psychiatric clinics and special education centers, while controls from regular schools in the same region, matching sex and age. Parental questionnaires were used to collect data. It investigated forty-five possible risk factors which are allegedly associated with intrauterine development of autism. The collected data were analyzed using SPSS 22 and odds ratios were computed.

Results:

Data suggests that several environmental factors including vaccination and maternal smoking are unrelated to risk of ASD. However, advanced parental age seems to be associated with higher risk of ASD. Birth complications that are associated with trauma or hypoxia have also showed a link to ASD, whereas other pregnancy-related factors such as maternal diabetes and caesarean section have shown a weaker association with risk of ASD. The reviews on nutritional elements have been inconclusive but vitamin D seems to be deficient in patients with ASD.

Conclusion:

Autism is the leading mental cause of disability in children under five in terms of years lived with disability, therefore looking at potential risk factors can inform us on how autism can be prevented. Although there is some evidence to suggest that exposure to certain factors may increase the risk, there is insufficient evidence that implicates any particular factor for autism etiology.

Keywords: Case-control, Autism, Parental questionnaires, Risk factors, Odds Ratio

Presenting Author: Ahmad Aleter

INFLUENCE OF ENERGY DRINKS ON HEMODYNAMIC PARAMETERS IN YOUNG HEALTHY ADULTS – RANDOMIZED DOUBLE-BLIND PLACEBO CONTROLLED CROSS-OVER STUDY

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Introduction:

An energy drink (ED) is a type of beverage containing stimulants: caffeine, taurine, which is marketed as providing mental and physical stimulation. The popularity of product is increasing especially among young adults. Some research suggests that its consumption may have negative effect on cardiovascular system. The aim was to analyze the influence of single dose of ED on various hemodynamic parameters.

Methods:

A randomized double-blind placebo controlled cross-over study was conducted on 18 healthy volunteers (7 female, mean age $23,67 \pm 1,19$). Subjects received: 500ml of energy drink containing 160mg of caffeine and 2g of taurine or 500ml of placebo. Participants drank beverages in random order during two different meetings. Drinks did not differ in taste, smell and color. In all participants before and after consumption of a drink, in the same sequence and time intervals following procedures were performed: peripheral and central systolic and diastolic blood pressure (SBP and DBP) measurement, ECG recording, echocardiography, and pulse wave velocity analysis.

Results:

ED consumption was related with significant increase of SBP in 75 min of observation compared to placebo (Δ SBP for ED $5,7 \pm 10,2$ mmHg vs $-0,3 \pm 7,2$ mmHg for P, $p=0,03$). ED caused also increase in central SBP ($107,8 \pm 13,2$ vs $115,6 \pm 12,1$ mmHg $p=0,0005$), and central DBP ($73,9 \pm 11,9$ vs $78,1 \pm 10,2$ mmHg $p=0,02$). However comparison between placebo and ED revealed no significant differences in these parameters. Tendency for increase of PWV in ED group was observed (Δ PWV for ED $0,6 \pm 0,7$ m/s vs $0,2 \pm 0,6$ m/s for P, $p=0,10$). The ECG parameters (HR, PQ, QRS and QTc intervals, axis of P wave, QRS complex, T wave) did not reveal differences between groups. There were no differences in echocardiographically determined cardiac output and LVEF.

Conclusions:

Single dose ED consumption increases peripheral SBP. This effect is probably mediated by vascular wall properties and not by cardiac performance.

Keywords: Energy drinks, hemodynamic parameters

Presenting Author: Marek Stopa

CROSS CULTURAL ADAPTATION PSYCHOMETRIC VALIDATION OF INTEGRATED PALLIATIVE CARE OUTCOME SCALE (IPOS) IN TURKISH CYPRIOT CANCER PATIENTS IN CYPRUS

Authors: Hande Efe, Yeliz Lerzan Baybar, Buse Ataoğlu, Merve Kınacıgil, Hussam Elshrairi, Emine Meltem

Tutor: Associate Prof Mevhibe Hocaoğlu

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Background:

Palliative care aims to prove quality of life of patients and their families and reduce suffering from life treating illnesses. Major cancers such as breast, colorectal and lung cancers are often diagnosed in the advanced stages in Cyprus due to limited screening programs with low coverage. Palliative care is a new concept in medicine in Cyprus and it has in the recent years started being discussed and narrowly practiced in state hospitals. Aspects of palliative care are being pioneered by Civil Society Organizations such as Association of Cancer Patients. Palliative care is an important part of cancer care and should begin at the time of diagnosis and continue through treatment, follow-up care and at the end of life. This study aims to carry out the cross-cultural adaptation and validation of Integrated Palliative Outcome Scale (IPOS) in cancer patients in Cyprus. Moreover, the study evaluates the quality of life of the cancer patients using EQ-5D in the Turkish Community in Cyprus.

Methods:

In this study, IPOS cross-cultural adaptation and validation guideline was used to assess to produce culturally adapted IPOS and the tool was administered to 200 cancer patients in Cyprus. The cancer patients were recruited to the study through Association of Cancer Patients. Psychometric properties were assessed by evaluating the reliability and validity of the tool. The study was approved by the EMU Ethics Committee and permission was also obtained from the Ministry Of Health.

Results:

IPOS proved to be a reliable and valid in cancer patients, with high Internal Consistency Reliability. Test-retest reliability was also high.

Conclusions:

The valid and reliable Turkish version of IPOS can be used to assess palliative care needs and to raise palliative care awareness across diverse context and patient groups. The tool could be systematically integrated to manage individual cases of patients with advanced disease.

Keywords: palliative care, IPOS, reliability, cancer, cross cultural adaptation

Presenting Author: Emine Meltem

EFFECTIVENESS OF CONTROL OF TYPE 2 DIABETES IN FAMAGUSTA, CYPRUS

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Introduction:

Diabetes is a chronic disease characterized by elevated blood glucose level, which leads over time to many complications. This cross-sectional study investigates the current control level and the factors affecting this level in Famagusta. Main purpose is providing information to improve care and control of diabetes in Famagusta.

Methods:

This study was done in Famagusta State Hospital. Target population was calculated as 138 people with 95% confidence interval. A questionnaire was given to each type 2 diabetes patient visiting the internal medicine department. Patients having diabetes diagnosis less than 1 year, pregnant women and individuals younger than 18 years old were excluded. Questionnaires include questions about the life habits, awareness of diabetes, compliance with treatment and communication between doctor and patient. For the evaluation of compliance with treatment, a scoring system was used which is taken from a thesis study of Dr. Evrim Akın Arslan from Dicle University. Previous lab test results of the participants were checked. HbA1c level below 7 was considered as “good control”.

Results:

121 patients were reached in defined time period (86%). Percentage of males is 37,2%(n=45) and females is 62,8%(n=76). In whole population the mean score for the compliance with treatment was calculated as 66,06; percentages of the patients with bad compliance (below average) being 42,02% and good compliance (above average) being 57,98%. 36% (n=43) of the patients didn't have any result in the past year. Among the patients got their HbA1c levels measured in the past year, 57,1%(n=44) was categorized as good control.

Conclusion:

This study is the first that evaluated control level and affecting factors in North Cyprus. Main problem in the individuals causing bad control was found as lack of knowledge about vaccinations. By controlling these factors, diabetes can be controlled, which in return results in decrease in burden of disease.

Keywords: diabetes control, Famagusta

Presenting Author: Sude Akyel

ISOLATED SYSTOLIC HYPERTENSION - EVALUATION OF THE SCALE OF THE PROBLEM AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS

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Introduction:

In recent years there has been an increasing interest in a problem of isolated systolic hypertension (ISH) in the youth. It may be explained by high pulse pressure amplification and low arterial wave reflection due to elastic arteries.

Methods:

We assessed the frequency of ISH in young adults group and factors related with this phenomenon. We have invited 102 medical students from Cracow (women-55, men-47, aged 21 to 26 (mean 22 years). Our study included three measurements of the office brachial blood pressure (BP), and measurement of the central BP with Sphygmocor device. Questionnaire about general health and the type, duration and frequency of physical activity was collected.

Results:

Based on the average of 3 BP readings arterial hypertension was detected in 23 students (22,55%). In this group 18 subjects (men-15) had ISH, 4 systolic-diastolic hypertension and 1 isolated diastolic hypertension. Pulse wave analysis revealed that in all subjects with ISH central systolic BP was within normal range ($122\pm 6,52$ mmHg), higher than in normotensives ($104\pm 9,27$ mmHg) but lower than in the group with systolic-diastolic hypertension ($133\pm 3,16$ mmHg). ISH subjects compared to normotensives were taller (180 vs 172 cm), had higher BMI (24,86 vs 21,85) and physical activity (medium or high at 78% vs 56%). Family history of hypertension was more common in ISH than control (67% vs 48%). 61% of ISH students declared drinking coffee everyday (vs 46% in normotensives) and 22% used creatine (vs 0% in normotensives group).

Conclusions:

Measurement of the central BP with the applanation tonometry method should be an essential step of the diagnosis of ISH in the youth. Study confirmed that patients with ISH are characterised by a higher growth, body mass and physical activity. Further studies are needed to elucidate the prognostic significance of ISH.

Keywords: ISH hypertension physical activity

Presenting Author: Sebastian Janiec

ASSESSMENT OF STROKE OUTCOME AND CHRONIC PHASE STROKE PATIENTS IN NORTH CYPRUS

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Tutor: Ayşe Atasoylu MD

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Background:

Stroke usually leads to impairments that give rise to a range of disabilities, the most common of which are locomotor disabilities, self-care and communication impairments. These impairments and disabilities frequently disadvantage the patient in several ways in their physical independence, mobility, social integrity and orientation. The purpose of this study is to assess the condition of patients who have had stroke, to determine the variables that best predict the improved functional status of stroke patients and to gather information about the quality of life of the survivors.

Methods:

This study uses the WHO International Classification, to put a multi-dimensional approach consisting of several parts, the first of which is Patient records (hospital, neurologist office), which are reviewed to determine the potential variables that predict good outcomes for stroke patients post-discharge and to assess the improvement, secondly is the patients survey to assess the different health domains (Mental health, activity of daily living). FAS, Brunnstrom and Bek's inventory are used for this matter.

Results:

A total of 130 patients, diagnosed and treated for stroke were admitted to the hospital, the majority were male. More than 80% had ischemic type of stroke while the rest were diagnosed for haemorrhagic stroke. The median age is 70 years old. The patient presented comorbidities, range from hypertension and diabetes to Cardiovascular diseases. The correlation between the patients' presentation (demographics, stroke ideology) and the daily life functioning haven't been tested yet. Data collection and analysis is still ongoing.

Conclusion:

Measuring the effectiveness of interventions is accepted as being central to good practice. Beside the assessment of stroke patients to put the healthcare efficacy under research and evaluation, this study will also yield a predictor criterion for the prognosis and outcome of stroke, and will accurately describe the stroke outcome in Northern Cyprus.

Keywords: stroke, post-stroke, outcome, North Cyprus, quality of life

Presenting Author: Ammar Alsalloum

ENDOBONCHIAL ULTRASOUND–GUIDED TRANSBRONCHIAL NEEDLE ASPIRATION (EBUS-TBNA), ENDOSCOPIC ULTRASOUND–GUIDED FINE NEEDLE ASPIRATION (EUS-FNA) AND COMBINED ULTRASOUND NEEDLE-ASPIRATION (CUS-NA) COMPLICATIONS: A SINGLE-CENTRE SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Authors: Grzegorz Mirocki, Dawid Bugara, Aleksandra Gauden, Marzena Pilarczyk, Agnieszka Sadrak, Paweł Skorek, Tomasz Gil

Tutor: Tomasz Gil MD, PhD

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Introduction:

Endobronchial ultrasound–guided transbronchial needle aspiration (EBUS-TBNA), endoscopic ultrasound–guided fine needle aspiration (EUS-FNA) and combined ultrasound needle-aspiration (CUS-NA) are becoming methods of choice in the diagnosis of mediastinal and pulmonary lesions, as well as nodal staging in lung cancer and sarcoidosis assessment. The safety of these medical procedures is taken for granted. However serious complications such as pneumothorax, haemoptysis and infections have been reported.

Methods:

A retrospective study of patients who underwent EBUS-TBNA, EUS-FNA and CUS-NA between January 2009 and December 2014 at the Department of Thoracic Surgery in John Paul II Specialist Hospital in Cracow. 5827 patients, at the average age of men - 63 and women - 61, were included. Overall 2907 CUS-NA, 1775 EBUS-TBNA and 725 EUS-FNA procedures were performed. During last 4 years, there was an increasing tendency of performing CUS.

Results:

The complication rate after EBUS-TBNA, with non-oncologic EUS-FNA and CUS-NA was 245 out of 5827 (4,20%). The most common complication was increased body temperature (92 cases classified as fever and 92 cases of subfebrile increased body temperature). 26 haemoptyses were reported. The diagnosis of primary lung cancer was the strongest predictor for occurring fever (OR=1,8686, P=0.0038, CI 95%) and hemoptysis (OR=2,4755, P=0.0216, CI 95%). Furthermore, fever was the most frequent in oncologic patients investigated with CUS-NA (OR=2,3621, P=0.001, CI 95%) comparing with non-oncologic ones. Three severe adverse events of pneumothorax (with one tension pneumothorax) after CUS-NA were identified. No mortality was observed.

Conclusion:

Endosonography is becoming a gold standard in the diagnosis of pulmonary and mediastinal lesions. The EBUS-TBNA and the EUS-FNA should be considered as safe but invasive procedures with a significant complication rate. Considering the observed development of new endosonography techniques, further monitoring for adverse events occurrence is essential.

Keywords: EBUS-TBNA, lung cancer, sarcoidosis

Presenting Author: Grzegorz Mirocki

COLON CANCER SCREENING RATES AND BARRIERS OF SCREENING IN FAMAGUSTA, NORTH CYPRUS

Authors: Tarek Arafat, Mohammed Al-Qadi, Aslı Çiftaslan, Bürge Dereli, Mohammed Hrebesh, Mariyam Sohail

Tutor: Ayşe Atasoylu MD

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Introduction and Aim:

Colon cancer is the third most common cancer in the world and second most common in Cyprus which if identified early has excellent prognosis. The aim of this research is to examine and measure the screening rates in Famagusta, North Cyprus for colon cancer and define the barriers of screening accordingly. In addition, to find the knowledge, attitudes and behaviours of people and doctors towards colon cancer screening. Finally, raising and amplifying their self-awareness about regular screening.

Methods and Materials:

The methodology in this cross-sectional longitudinal study is based on a lot technique. The city Famagusta was selected from North Cyprus which is divided into three official main areas. Under every area there are different numbers of regions. Each region's sample sizes were determined according to their population size. The questionnaires were distributed to all regions randomly. An equal number of random houses were chosen from random streets. The target population was calculated as 120 with 95% confidence level. A questionnaire was given along with a brochure that contained colon cancer screening tests knowledge to every participant. People under the age 50 who are evaluated not to have capacity were excluded.

Results:

The mean age of the participants was 60.8 ± 8.1 . From the 120 participants, 52.5% were females (n=63) and 47.5% were males (n=57). Among the participants, 14.2% (n=17) did the FOBT test, among them, 47.1% (n=8) were females and 52.9% (n=9) were males. 17.5% (n=21) did colonoscopy test out of the 20.6% (n=13) were females and 14.0% (n=8) were males. Data collecting from hospital is still under progress.

Conclusion:

This study for the first time identifies the barriers to colon cancer screening in Cyprus. This study will inform health services providers how they could address these barriers and increase uptake of screening for colon cancer.

Keywords: Colon cancer screening, colonoscopy, FOBT, North Cyprus, Famagusta

Presenting Author: Mariyam Sohail

THE DEPENDENCE OF NEONATAL OUTCOMES AND ROUTINE OF DELIVERY ON ANTENATAL CEREBROPLACENTAL RATIO MEASURED WITHIN 48 HOURS BEFORE DELIVERY

Authors: Nadia Sajuk, Mirella Brzozowska, Gabriela Wilczyńska, Przemysław Janas, Agnieszka Sadrak, Zuzanna Malina, Dorota, Agata Staroń

Tutor: Małgorzata Radoń-Pokrack, PhD

Affiliation: Jagiellonian University Faculty of Medicine

Introduction:

Cerebroplacental ratio (CPR) is a marker of redistribution of fetal cardiac output. Incorrect values of CPR may be associated with numerous neonatal pathological conditions.

Methods:

The retrospective study included 731 pregnant women who gave birth in Department of Obstetrics and Perinatology JU MC between July and December 2016. Inclusion criteria were: singleton pregnancy and the interval between ultrasound examination and delivery within 48 hours. CPR was calculated as ratio of Doppler pulsatile indices of the middle cerebral artery (MCA) to the umbilical artery (UA). CPR lower than 1,08 was classified as pathological. Participants were divided into 2 groups: control (CPR \geq 1,08, n=675) and study (CPR<1,08, n=56). Data were analysed using chi-squared test. $p < 0,05$ was statistically significant.

Results:

Statistically significant increased risk of preterm delivery (OR=3,11), birth weight <2500g (OR=4,57) and APGAR score < 7 in 1 (OR=5,67), 3 (OR=8,88) and 5 (OR=8,30) minute after delivery, was observed in study group, compared to control group. Moreover, low CPR was associated with lower incidence of fetus birth weight >4000g (OR=0,16). There were not statistically significant differences in frequency of caesarean sections between control and study group. In all 56 pregnancies with low CPR, 44 (78,6%) were finished by caesarean section and 12 (21,4%) by vaginal delivery. Among pregnancies finished by caesarean section (n=505), study group had an increased risk of birth weight <2500g (OR=4,62) and APGAR score < 7 in 1 (OR=5,44), 3 (OR=8,94) and 5 (OR=7,27) minute after delivery, compared to the control group. In preterm deliveries low CPR correlated with APGAR score <7 in 1 (OR=5,29) and 3 (OR=10,0) minute after labour.

Conclusions:

Detection of low CPR should be an alarming signal for obstetrician, because it could be associated with an increased risk of preterm delivery, low birth weight and lower APGAR score results.

Key words:

pregnancy, cerebroplacental ratio, neonatal, outcome, APGAR score

Presenting Author: Agata Staroń

THE TYPE AND FREQUENCY OF ADVERSE DERMATOLOGICAL REACTIONS AMONG POLISH PATIENT WITH EPILEPSY AS AN EFFECT OF ANTIEPILEPTIC DRUG

Authors: Patrycja Mołek, Bryan H., Monika Kowalik

Tutor: Magdalena Bosak PhD, Wojciech Turaj PhD

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Introduction:

Antiepileptic drugs (AEDs) have notable side effects on the skin. Recognising the adverse effects such as cutaneous manifestations is crucial for patient compliance and the quality of life in epileptic patients. The aims are to evaluate the frequency of skin reactions caused by antiepileptic drugs in Polish patients with epilepsy.

Methods:

Medical records concerning all treatment with AEDs of 753 (417 females) patients with epilepsy were subject to retrospective and prospective analysis. Mean age of patients was 35.8 (± 14.2). The databases and medical records of these patients were fully reviewed.

Results:

Clinical features of AEDs-associated cutaneous manifestations in our patients ranged from maculo-papular exathema (the most frequent) to Eosinophilia (one patient) and Systemic Symptoms and Stevens-Johnson syndrome (three patients). Patients included to the study (mean age at onset of epilepsy was 20 ± 15.4) were exposed to 18 different AEDs and 54 (7,17%) of them occurred cutaneous manifestations. We found no significant differences in terms of age, sex, type of epilepsy, and age at onset of epilepsy. Lamotrigine (LTG) (27 patients) and carbamazepine (CBZ) (20 patients) caused 87% of skin reactions among the patients. Adverse reactions (13%) were less frequent after using oxcarbazepine (OXC) (3 patients), lacosamide (LCZ) phenytoin (PHT), levetiracetam (LEV), and valproate (VPA) (one patient to each drug). In 26 patients skin reactions occurred in response to first-line treatment of a new episode of epilepsy (16 to CBZ, 10 to LTG).

Conclusions:

Drug-induced skin reactions are often caused by antiepileptic drugs, especially aromatic AEDs.

Keywords: antiepileptic drugs (AEDs), skin reactions

Presenting Author: Monika Kowalik

EFFECT OF DERMAL THICKNESS ON SCARS IN WOMEN WITH TYPE III-IV FITZPATRICK SKIN

Authors: Mehmet Dadacı, Pembe Oltulu, Zeynep Altuntaş, Fatma Bilgen, İsmet Çopur, Bilsev İnce

Tutor: Bilsev İnce, MD

Affiliation: Necmetin Erbakan University Faculty of Medicine

Background:

Both patients and physicians desire minimal scarring after surgical procedures. The removal of foreign bodies from around the wound, prevention of infection, and wound closure without tension is recommended for reducing scarring. The reasons underlying the differing appearance of scars between different anatomical regions of the same individual are not fully understood. Moreover, to our knowledge, the relationship between incision width and dermal thickness in different anatomical regions has yet to be investigated. Hence, in the present study, we aimed to determine the effect of dermal thickness on scar formation.

Methods:

Fifty patients who were treated and followed up for breast hypertrophy between 2010 and 2013 were retrospectively investigated. In all patients, a 2 × 2-cm skin biopsy specimen was obtained from the medial right breast at the horizontal line of the T scar. A routine superomedial pedicle breast reduction was subsequently performed. The extracted excision materials and skin biopsy specimens were examined pathologically. Dermal thickness was measured from the starting point of the subcutaneous tissue to the end point of the epidermis, at four different sites. The average dermal thickness was then calculated for each patient. The skin color of all patients was determined according to the Fitzpatrick classification. Scar width was measured in three different regions, including a combination of the vertical and horizontal portions of the T scar and the flap confluence. After the measurements, the scars were evaluated for vascularity, pigmentation, elasticity, thickness, and height by two plastic surgeons and a clinical nurse, who were blinded to patient data.

Results:

The mean age of the 50 female patients was 40.8 years (range 18-65 years). The average follow-up period was 16 months (range 12-18 months). An average of 987.5 g (range 505-1621 g) of breast and fatty tissue was removed. The average dermal thickness was 4.99 mm (range 3.5-6.8 mm). The most common skin type was Fitzpatrick type IV (33 patients). The average total scar score was 14 (range 8-25). The total scar score was not significantly associated with dermal thickness. The scar width in patients with a dermal thickness of <0.5 cm was narrower than that in patients with a dermal thickness of ≥0.5 cm. Scar vascularity and noticeability were observed less often in patients with Fitzpatrick skin type III, regardless of scar width.

Conclusion:

The study findings show that increased dermal thickness is a risk factor for wide scar formation.

Keywords: Dermis thickness, Scar, Fitzpatrick skin phototype classification

Presenting Author: İsmet Çopur

ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE RELATED TO SUNBURN AMONG CYPRIOT PEOPLE

Authors: Tahoora Tahmasebi, Hazal Oruc, Anna Nafula, Mohammad Reza Kamalinia, Semiye Cayanoğlu

Tutor: Masoud Afshani

Affiliation: Eastern Mediterranean University Faculty of Medicine

Introduction:

Complementary therapies are the practices that are not currently considered an integral part of conventional allopathic medical practice. Alternative medicine preference depends on people's belief and culture. This study is sought to contrast the belief and expectation of people for choosing complementary medicine as a first line treatment in sun burn.

Materials and Methods:

This is a cross-sectional study. It is being carried out in Güzelyurt and Famagusta that are cities in North Cyprus. 260 people between the ages of 18 and 80 are to participate in this survey. Recruitment of people is currently ongoing. Information and data for the study is collected by means of questionnaires. The distribution follows as; 1/3 of the questionnaires to Güzelyurt and 2/3 to Famagusta due to differing populations. The questionnaire has been validated. The questionnaire has four sections. For people unable to read the questions on their own, the answers are to be obtained through interviews between the participants and the members of the research group. Data collection was carried out during the first week of April in 2017. The whole research concept was accepted by the Ethics Committee. After data collection, SPSS 20.0; a statistical analysis program and EXCEL as well. Correlation and multivariate analysis is done. Various tests including t-tests, chi-square and ANOVA are used to analyze and make comparisons and obtain patterns.

Results:

Data suggests that use of complementary treatment is different for various people living in the different cities. In Güzelyurt, the preference of complementary medicine is expected to be higher than in Famagusta. More over preliminary analysis suggests that people in both regions prefer the use of medical drugs which is contrary to the expectation of the research study.

Conclusion:

This preliminary analysis suggests that further information about alternative therapies should be given to the general public through educative and informative conferences or brochures.

Presenting Author: Semiye Cayanoğlu

ABSTRACTS

ORAL

PRESENTATIONS

BASIC SCIENCES

THE MEDICAL FRIED-UP MIND: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY ABOUT THE PREVALENCE OF BURNOUT SYNDROME AMONG EMU MEDICAL STUDENTS

Authors: Hajar S. Khorsheed, Deniz Çakmak, Burak Bekgöz, İlayda Mahsereci, Maram Alsharakhi

Tutor: Naife Sevdalı, MD

Affiliation: Eastern Mediterranean University Faculty of Medicine

Background:

Every doctor knows the widely-quoted maxim from Hippocrates Oath, “do no harm,” for many, it is the essence for the majority of the characteristics that each doctor has to sustain. Despite that, burnout is the ultimate culprit that turns the innocent, passionate doctors into dull, alienated beings that lost the sense of humanity in their eyes; it is what drives today’s generation of medical students into becoming grade-oriented than learning-oriented which puts the medical field in a perilous state. Suggestively, studies concerned with burnout are lacking in medical schools of Northern Cyprus. Hence, the purpose of this study is to assess the prevalence and levels of burnout syndrome among EMU medical students.

Method:

A cross-sectional, questionnaire-based survey was carried out in the Faculty of Medicine of Eastern Mediterranean University, TRNC during the time period between March 2017 to April 2017. The Copenhagen Burnout Inventory for college students (CBI-S) is a standardized, 25-item burnout questionnaire that is used in the assessment of four burnout stressors. With SPSS 23.0 software, parametric and non-parametric t-tests will be assessed in data analysis.

Results:

The sample consisted of 106 (57% females and 43% males) medical students who agreed to participate in this study. Overall, the data suggests that burnout increases gradually as the year of study progresses. Data analysis is ongoing.

Conclusion:

To conclude, this study achieved in maintaining a prominent purpose not only in depicting the high burnout prevalence, but also manifesting a progressive increase in burnout levels in regards to gender, lifestyle, and year of study. A new perspective regarding extrinsic and intrinsic motivational antecedents as well as a quick and efficient stress coping strategies for medical students might be the indicators for a clearer horizon in prospective studies aiming to increase ardency while decreasing malpractice and stigmatization in the medical field.

Key words: Burnout, Copenhagen Burnout Inventory, medical students

Presenting Author: Maram Alsharakhi

AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS ORGAN DONATION AMONG PEOPLE OVER 18 YEARS OLD IN NORTH CYPRUS

Authors: Tasnim Musa, Ashraf Hajah, Sameh Abu Ghalyoun, Mert Obuz, Enas Sawah

Tutor: Berfu Çerçi Öngün, MD

Affiliation: Eastern Mediterranean University Faculty of Medicine

Introduction:

Organ transplantation has been the subject of much attention; unfortunately, relatively little has been published about public attitudes and knowledge toward organ donation, moreover there were no previous conducted researches regarding organ donation in North Cyprus, so this will be the first research to be done in North Cyprus. It is also noteworthy to mention that on 24th October 2014, organ donation law was passed in North Cyprus. This study aims to determine knowledge level and attitudes about organ donation and transplantation. And also to raise the awareness of organ donation among the people of north Cyprus.

Methods:

According to KKTC census carried out in 2011, north Cyprus has a population of 286,257 in its five regions and since our population size is 400, we are planning on dividing the population size according to the total number of population in each region. So we are planning on distributing questionnaires to 133 participants from Nicosia, 98 participants from Gazimagusa, 97 participants from Girne, 42 participants from Güzelyurt, and 32 participants from iskele. So the population will be proportional stratified random sampling. Analysis of the data will be done by SPSS using different tests.

Results:

According to literature review in similar researches conducted in turkey, majority of the participants are supporting organ donation but at the same time they are not sure that they can donate their own organs. Moreover, willingness to donate an organ showed a significant relationship with younger age but not gender, educational status, or other variables.

Conclusion:

Since this is the first research done in north Cyprus regarding organ donation we think that educating and motivating the public as well as increasing awareness is important since people are uncertain.

Keywords: North Cyprus, organ donation, awareness, attitudes

Presenting Author: Enas Sawah

EFFECTS OF MULTICULTURAL ATMOSPHERE ON STUDENTS STUDYING HEALTH SCIENCES

Authors: Elif Arođlan, Eylem Yaren Yılmaz, Nisa Bilgin, Amir Agchelli, Ege Pastırmacıođlu

Tutor: Sr. Instr. Duygu Gençalp

Affiliation: Eastern Mediterranean University Faculty of Medicine

Background:

The multicultural and interculturality increases dramatically in the world. As a future doctors studying at a multicultural atmosphere, gaining multicultural sensitivity will be very beneficial for our professionalism.

Objectives:

The purpose of this research is to observe if there is any difference between intercultural sensitivity and communication levels of students who are studying in a multicultural atmosphere and the ones studying in an atmosphere with less cultural variation.

Methods:

This is a cross-sectional study and we used questionnaire including 20 questions in English and Turkish version. It is a standardized questionnaire obtained from a research called “The Development and Validation of the Intercultural Effectiveness Scale” published by Tamra Portalla and Guo-Ming Chen from the University of Rhode Island. In addition we obtained some demographic information from participants. We collected our data from faculty of Medicine with multicultural atmosphere and Health Science faculties with less multicultural variation. The data is analyzed by using SPSS.

Results:

We obtained 119 Turkish versions of questionnaires from Health Sciences and 92 English versions from faculty of Medicine randomly. In Health Sciences, the average age of participants is found to be 20,89. 77 of them were female (64,7%) and 42 were male(35,3%) students. In faculty of Medicine, 59 female (64,1%) and 33 male(35,9%) students participated with their mean age of 20,40. The mean answers for questions with positive approach to intercultural sensitivity and communication is found to be much closer to agree for students studying at multicultural atmosphere. The mean answers for questions with negative approach is much closer to disagree for students studying at multicultural atmosphere and closer to uncertain for students studying at less or no multicultural atmosphere.

Conclusion:

There is no statistically significant difference between the results obtained from faculty with multicultural atmosphere and departments with less or no cultural variation.

Keywords: multicultural atmosphere, intercultural sensitivity, medical/health science students

Presenting Author: Ege Pastırmacıođlu

ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH-PROMOTING LIFESTYLE PROFILE FOR EMU MEDICAL STUDENTS

Authors: Abobaker Bagaber, Yalda Shareei, Elika Danehzan, Aytak Razaghi, Faeze Jaliliyan

Tutor: Bülent Sezgin, MD

Affiliation: Eastern Mediterranean University Faculty of Medicine

Background:

Because of the stressful and hectic schedule of university students we know it is hard to keep up a healthy life style, and it is harder for a medical-student to do. The Aim of our study is to find and compare between the health lifestyle profiles of EMU medical students among the first 3 years of study.

Objectives:

This descriptive study of 104 students was conducted to determine whether there were any relationships of their year of studying level with a health-promoting lifestyle profile.

Methods:

In this cross-sectional study we used our own version of health promoting lifestyle profile II questionnaire, to investigate EMU medical student's lifestyles, by using IBM SPSS 20 and conducting cross tables to make multiple comparison to see if there is any relationship between the level of study and the health profile of the students.

Results:

The number of female participants from all years was 65 (62.5 %), the mean score of HPLP score of all participants was 2.57(SD=0.97), with the highest mean score being for Spiritual Growth (2.92 ± 0.89), and the lowest mean score being for health responsibility (2.09 ± 0.83). The overall HPLP score for the first year students was (2.59 ± 0.98), the total score for second year students was (2.58 ± 0.95), and for the third year students it was (2.53 ± 0.98). Female students practiced significantly better stress management, spiritual growth, interpersonal relations, and nutrition than males, and male students practiced significantly better physical activity and health responsibility than females.

Conclusions:

These initiate findings of this study gives an idea about the existence of the link between the health profile of a medical student and the year of study.

Keywords: health promoting lifestyle profile II, medical students, health behaviours

Presenting Author: Abobaker Bagaber

EFFECTS OF GENDER AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND ON FUTURE CAREER PLANS OF MEDICAL STUDENTS

Authors: Mariam Haidar, Tala Kanaan, Faezeh Aljajah, Baran Konyar, Isaac Adjei-Ablor

Tutor: Sr. Instr. Mustafa Öngün

Affiliation: Eastern Mediterranean University Faculty of Medicine

Background/Objectives:

Our research brings together ‘gender’ and ‘social background’ of medical students and analyses how both combined will affect their choices in specialization after completing 6 years of basic medical education. It is a significant and promising investigation that serves our current time of overcoming sexism and sculpturing individuality. This will also give insight to the current medical students in paving their path by giving them a more diverse perspective, taking: gender, ethnicity and family background into consideration.

Methods:

We are following a cross-sectional study using a survey of 7 questions, developed by us and which covers all the basic social background details. It was conducted in EMU medical faculty in 2017, from first up to third year students. Stratified sampling was used resulting in a total of 106 participants out of 146 students, in order to somewhat equally distribute the questionnaires to all the ethnicities. Our analyzing software is SPSS, used for logical statistical analysis.

Results:

We hypothesized that both gender and sociodemographic variables influence a physician’s career decision-making where the general results show that: surgery is predominantly preferred by men and gynaecology, paediatrics and general practice by women. Internal medicine and lecturing was pursued by both genders. The extent of gender-specific specialty preferences might also be related to the male-to-female ratio in the study population. Our population contained more females, which may stimulate men to more highly prefer surgery.

Conclusion:

To sum up, our aim is to highlight all the factors that have a voice in a medical student’s mind right before attaining their degree. We would like our results to not only present new aspects when viewing this matter, but also to shine light upon this difficult decision making situation and the need for it to be further studied in terms of the stress it creates.

Keywords: medical students, gender differences, speciality preference

Presenting Author: Mariam Haidar

THE STRUGGLES OF LEARNING TURKISH LANGUAGE AT EMU, FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Authors: Ahmed Canatan, Çağın Şehit, Şebnem Reyhanlı, Elif Dinç, Nazanin Ezatbadi, Yousra Hikal

Tutor: Assist. Prof. Dr. Nimet İlke Akçay

Affiliation: Eastern Mediterranean University Faculty of Medicine

Background:

Learning the local language for foreign health care providers is vital to ensure competent communication with patients and other staff members. Without a sufficient level of the local language, many struggles would be faced and malpractice could take place. Looking at different variables that one faces when learning a new language will help in understanding what makes learning languages easier.

Objectives:

This study aims to investigate the struggles foreign students face when learning Turkish at Dr Fazıl Küçük's Faculty of Medicine, EMU, Northern Cyprus. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted, using a questionnaire that consisted of 15 questions looking at the personal, linguistic, sociocultural and instructional factors concerned with language learning; as well as some sociodemographic data. The questionnaire was originally developed by Dr Mosaddaq Yahya of the Arab American University of Jenin. Permission has been obtained from him through email, to customise the questionnaire according to the needs of our research. Equal numbers of female and male participants were chosen to achieve reliable results. Data collection took place between the beginning of March 2017 till mid-April 2017. IBM SPSS 20.0 was used for data analysis and graphical charts were constructed using Microsoft excel.

Results:

58 medical students have participated in this study. The results showed that 34.5% (n=10) of females strongly disagree that they are careless when it comes to learning Turkish, while only 13.7% (n=4) of males do. 10.3% (n=3) of males strongly agreed to being careless with learning the language, yet only 3.4% (n=1) of females did. Data analysis is ongoing.

Conclusion:

Factors that predict challenges in learning the Turkish language have been identified; the research suggests that type of previous school education has no significance, unlike self-discipline and motivation.

Keywords: Medical Students, Foreign Language, Struggles.

Presenting Author: Yousra Hikal

ATTITUDES OF MEDICAL STUDENTS TOWARDS BODY DONATION

Authors: Fatma Kaya, Soliman Mustafa Aljajeh, Fatemeh Daneshgar, Sama Mosenbavil, Söğüt Yorgancı

Tutor: Berfu Çerçi Öngün, MD

Affiliation: Eastern Mediterranean University Faculty of Medicine

Background:

Cadavers have a big role in medical education and researches. However the number of human cadavers available for medical research and training is limited. To increase the number of cadaver donation is one of the probable solutions. Medicine students are one part of the population which should be aware of the importance of cadaver and limited number of it.

Objectives:

By this study we want to evaluate awareness, perception and attitude regarding body donation after death in medical students at EMU.

Methods:

Our study is cross-sectional. We use a questionnaire which consists of 11 questions prepared by our group. First 4 questions include demographics such as age, gender and class in the school. We collected the questionnaire from EMU Faculty of Medicine. We will use IBM SPSS 20.0 to analyze the data by correlational analysis.

Results:

98 medical students participated in this study. The mean age is 21. 41.8% of participants were male. We discovered that there is not a strong relationship between considering yourself as religious and willing to donate your own body. Data analysis is ongoing.

Conclusion:

We evaluate that medical students are afraid of being dissected and abused if they donate their body. To increase number of body donation we should block these barriers which are in people's mind. More studies are needed in this area to increase awareness of this process.

Keywords: cadaver donation, body donation attitudes towards body donation

Presenting Author: Söğüt Yorgancı

LEARNING STYLES OF PRE-CLINICAL MEDICAL STUDENTS

Authors: Komeil M. Pour, Noran Hayder, Ali Shaghayegh Zarei, Nur Memişoğlu, Moomen Ashraf Hassan

Tutor: Assist. Prof. Dr. Nimet İlke Akçay

Affiliation: Eastern Mediterranean University Faculty of Medicine

Background:

Educational researches show that every individual has a different learning style. Students tend to prefer different learning styles during their studies, and medical students are exposed to different teaching methods. Identifying one's learning style(s) and preferences can help in consciously applying them and in selecting teaching styles as well, and in turn, improving education ultimately. This study aims to assess the learning style preferences and to determine the variation of learning styles among pre-clinical medical students. In addition to that, the study is also testing the hypotheses that learning styles differ by gender, nationality, or current class/year of students.

Method:

A cross-sectional study was performed on 106 randomly chosen 1st, 2nd, and 3rd year pre-clinical medical students at EMU, North Cyprus. VARK® (Visual, Audio, Reading/Writing, and Kinesthetic) questionnaire consisting of 16 questions, and a demographic questionnaire with 11 questions were distributed in March 2017. After data collection, descriptive summaries, correlations, and comparative tests were analyzed by using IBM SPSS 24.

Results:

Among 106 participants, 36 (34%) were first year, 36 (34%) were second year, and 34 (32%) were third year students. 63% of them were females, and 37% were male students. Data provides evidence that majority of pre-clinical medical students at EMU have multimodal learning styles. In addition to that, preliminary analysis suggests that learning styles of pre-clinical medical students differ by gender as well. Further analysis is still ongoing.

Conclusion:

This study reveals the preferred types of learning styles among pre-medical students at EMU, North Cyprus. The results of this study suggest a tendency towards a multi-modal learning preference. Since no other studies were conducted in North Cyprus to assess the learning preferences of medical students, more work should be planned to compare our results with.

Keywords: Learning styles, VARK, Medical Education

Presenting Author: Moomen Ashraf Hassan

INTEGRATED MEDICAL PROGRAM

Authors: May Medhat, Amirreza, Ahmed Almufti, Hatice Osman, Anna, Alisar Ghachem

Tutor: Yönter Meray

Affiliation: Eastern Mediterranean University Faculty of Medicine

Background:

Integrated medical system is being applied mainly in medical sector. Our topic revolves around medical students' point of view regarding this system and to know more about it from their view. The study is basically taking about such systems and whether students find it challenging or not. Is it a well known system? Shall it be applied to other sectors? Can a student achieve well through this system?

Method:

This is a cross-sectional study, and the data is collected using surveys. Our survey consists of 15 questions excluding age, gender, ethnicity and year of study. It has variable types of questions that are illustrated and developed by our research group members. Some personal questions were asked. The data is being collected in April-May 2017. This is carried out at our medical faculty of EMU. The questions basically ask about the system and how are the students' performing throughout the program.

Results:

Medical students of our faculty participated in this study. It shows through the analysis we have done; using SPSS 20.0 ;that half of the medical population came to this faculty with no previous background about integrated medical system. Further data analysis is going on.

Conclusion:

In this study we have evaluated previous knowledge, opinions, and challenges about integrated medical system. We have identified what students mainly think about it.

Keywords: Integrated medical program, medical students, educational programs

Presenting Author: Alisar Ghachem

HYPERTENSIVE HEART DISEASE OR HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHY – DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSTICS CHALLENGE

Authors: Joanna Kwaśniak, Pei Er Lee, Lukasz Reczek

Tutor: Agnieszka Olszanecka MD PhD

Affiliation: Jagiellonian University Faculty of Medicine

Introduction:

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) is defined by a thickening of the myocardium that is not explained solely by loading conditions. It can be difficult to differentiate between hypertensive heart disease and HCM associated with systemic hypertension.

Case Description:

35-year-old man, obese, with arterial hypertension and hyperlipidemia was admitted to hospital after the episode of loss of consciousness. On the admission patient general condition was good, electrocardiogram showed normal sinus rhythm. For 2 years before current syncope episode, he had a limited exercise tolerance and recurrent fainting episodes. Since the first diagnosis of hypertension patient's blood pressure was well controlled, however patient did not attend check-up visits. In the echocardiographic examination performed when hypertension was diagnosed, isolated hypertrophy of the subaortic segment of interventricular septum was detected with benign systolic anterior motion, without significant left ventricular outflow tract obstruction (LVOTO). In the context of data from history, physical examination and electrocardiogram this finding was considered as hypertensive heart disease. Control echocardiography confirmed the presence of isolated hypertrophy of the subaortic segment of interventricular septum, with systolic anterior motion and LVOTO 20 mmHg at rest, and 100 mmHg during Valsalva maneuver. In 24-hr holter monitoring and during exercise tests there were no Ventricular Ectopic Beats. Cardiac MRI confirmed hypertrophy of basal septum, without late gadolinium enhancement. Finally, the diagnosis of HCM was established. 5-year risk of sudden cardiac death was calculated, implantable cardioverter-defibrillator was implanted and treatment with beta-adrenolytic drug was implemented.

Discussion:

The differential diagnosis of HCM in young patient with hypertension, isolated basal septal hypertrophy and high Valsalva induced LVOTO, with history of syncope, but normal electrocardiogram can be challenging. Clinical decisions, especially those related with implantation of cardiac device require multimodality imaging based diagnostics.

Keywords: Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, hypertension

Presenting Author: Lukasz Reczek

MICROSCOPIC POLYANGIITIS: CASE REPORT

Authors: Būşra Őimşek, Fatma Bengisu Baran, Esma Mırtođlu

Tutor: Prof. Dr. İdris Őahin

Affiliation: İnönü University Faculty of Medicine

Introduction:

Microscopic Polyangitis (MPA) is a systemic vasculitis with necrotizing inflammation of small and medium arteries, arterioles, venules and capillaries. It leads to a clinical picture characterized by pulmonary hemorrhage and renal failure. Antineutrophilic Cytoplasmic Antibody (ANCA) positivity is manifested by the absence of crescentic glomerulonephritis, pulmonary capillaritis, and immunodeficiency in biopsies.

In this case report, we present a rare case of diabetes mellitus (DM) and hypothyroidism with different manifestations such as severe pulmonary involvement (pulmonary hemorrhage), renal involvement (glomerulonephritis, renal failure), peripheral nerve involvement (mononeuritis multiplex).

Case Description and Discussion:

A 64-year-old female patient who applied to another center due to renal insufficiency that was not diagnosed three months ago admitted to our hospital with coughing and oral bleeding. The patient had common muscle and joint aches.

Physical examination revealed purpuric rash on the skin, marked muscle weakness, bilateral rales and rhonchus in the lungs.

In laboratory tests hemoglobin: 7.1 g / dl, hematocrit: 21.6%, white blood cell: 6.300 mm³ / L, eosinophil: 23%, platelet: 258,000 mm³ / L, creatinine: 5.66 mg / dl, INR: 1.0; arterial blood gas; PH: 7.35, pO₂: 142 mmHg, pCO₂: 25,1 mmHg, HCO₃: 13.8 mmol / L, SO₂: 98% were detected and proteinuria was detected in urinalysis.

On the thorax computerized tomography (CT), consecutive areas tending to merge with each other with air bronchograms were observed in both lungs, with the upper and middle zones being more prominent. In ELISA tests anti-PR3 (ANCA-C) was negative and Anti-MPO (ANCA-P) was found larger than 100. The patient was evaluated as MPA and treated with methylprednisolone, rituximab and cyclophosphamide according to his / her clinic. After plasmapheresis, MPO reached 9.2 and reached normal range. The patient was in intensive care unit for 37 days and medical treatment is still proceeding in service unit on the 31st day.

In cases with pulmonary hemorrhage, glomerulonephritis, renal failure, it should not be forgotten that it may be MPA.

Keywords: vasculitis, P-ANCA, microscopic polyangitis, PR3, MPA

Presenting Author: Būşra Őimşek

DISEASE THAT CAN BE RESCUED BY A JUST CAREFUL EXAMINATION: MARFAN SYNDROME

Authors: Bartu Avcı

Tutor: Assistant Melike Ertan

Affiliation: Istanbul University Faculty of Medicine

18 years ago, a 21 years old male patient with visual impairment was diagnosed with lens dislocation and was found to have marfan syndrome. Marfan syndrome is a genetic disorder. A mutation, or change, in the FBN1 gene that controls how the body makes fibrillin causes Marfan syndrome. Fibrillin is a protein that plays a major role in body's connective tissue. About 60% of people with Marfan syndrome have a dislocated lens of the eye. In 2013, a patient with a nasal fracture was diagnosed with ascendens aortic aneurysm; aortic valve insufficiency by test of pre-operation from cardiology consultation and after all Bentall operation was done. This genetically transmitted disease does not appear in the family of this patient, although in fact it does appear to be a patient with classic Marfan syndrome. There is no evidence of pulmonary disease and loss skin elasticity in this patient which are appearing in classical marfan syndrome. The patient was also admitted outer center due to nasal fracture, not a cardiovascular complaint. The patient was examined and anamnesis was taken detailed and cardiovascular changes were observed. The most common cause of early death in someone with Marfan syndrome is a thoracic aortic dissection. The decision of TEVAR(Thoracic Endovascular Aortic Repair) to the patient was taken and applied in May of 2016. Patient who developed pseudomonas aeruginosa infection after TEVAR to May of 2016 is in post-op intensive care for 2 months. Then the patient was discharged without any problems. After a few months, the patient was resorted our emergency clinic and referred to the infectious disease clinic with an abdominal, chest and back pain plus a fever. In the initial examinations, the patient was considered vasculitis but undoubtedly an infection in the TEVAR was detected in a pet examination taken on request of the clinic for infections. The patient who was discharged later decided to repeat the infection and to remove the graft, re-operate once the patient came back to our hospital in December.

Keywords: Marfan Syndrome, Cardiothoracic Surgery, Lens Dislocation, Aorta, Bentall, TEVAR, Aneurysm

Presenting Author: Bartu Avcı

AN ORIGINAL BREAST RECONSTRUCTION

Authors: Enes Parlayan

Tutor: Prof. Dr. Ethem Güneren

Affiliation: Bezmi Alem Foundation University Faculty of Medicine

Introduction and Case Description:

Our patient Arzu Demiryürek applied to Bezmialem Vakif University Medical Faculty Hospital on 11.01.2017 with a complaint (deformity) in the chest area. It was observed that the scar was burned in the chest area at the age of 2 and extended to the carp on the chest front wall. The delegation under the leadership of Prof. Ethem Güneren predicted that surgery would be possible. In the operation performed on 19.01.2017, the lower flaps of 30x14 cm size were taken from each 2 biceps and the patient was inset to the chest area opened by the incision. Our patient, who was kept under observation for 2 days, was discharged because it was appropriate. The authenticity of this case is undoubtedly bilateral.

Discussion:

Articles and information about the reconstruction of the chest can be found in the literature. A large majority of them are reconstructing patients with breast cancer. The case is separated from the other analyzed cases by the feature of being out of them. When the " bilateral breast reconstruction burn " key words are written in PubMed, there are only 292 results. In such cases, patients certainly need reconstruction because they have some hesitation in daily social life, or because they compare themselves to others, and they are right in their decisions.

Key words: breast reconstruction, burn, operation

Presenting Author: Enes Parlayan

SUBCLINICAL THYROID DYSFUNCTION AND PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS (SUBCLINICAL HYPERTHYROIDISM)

Authors: Muhammed Ferhat Karataş

Tutor: -

Affiliation: Çukurova University Faculty of Medicine

Refer to the clinic to evaluate the results of a 55-year-old male patient who has undergone a general assessment at the time of the measurement for sugar and cholesterol. No physical examination and no family history of the disease No Family Story There is a normal limit on the test results (standard general blood values). Only TSH was diagnosed as mild subclinical hyperthyroidism because it was in the normal range of T3 T4. And follow-up for 3-6 months is recommended. The need for further examination for etiology was communicated to the patient. During the patient's history and physical examination, anxiety nervousness was detected between the signs and symptoms of Subclinical Hyperthyroidism. 25% of the depressed patients are not responding to the TRH test. This is thought to be the compensatory mechanism of the body. If we can say that TSH can be slightly lowered due to the anxiety and nervousness of the patient, we are both short on cost for advanced tests and have a new vision in approaching subclinical hyperthyroidism because a very low rate of hyperthyroidism is returned in long studies (present in presentation). I have to work hard to say this.

Subclinical hyperthyroidism stick is a result of the nervousness and depression state of subclinical hyperthyroidism take part in the etiology of a retrospective viewpoint of Turkey and US data Subclinical Hyperthyroidism In addition to used is selected in case of nervousness assessment of the situation had subclinical hyperthyroidism Frustrated patients stabbing had subclinical hyperthyroidism sticking as coincidence etiology demonstrate different and idiopathic one reason for nervousness (TSH <0.1 m IU / L). Subclinical hyperthyroidism can be classified into 2 subclinical hyperthyroidism. 2 TSH <0.1 m IU / L with low TSH imprinted (0.1-0.4 m IU / L) The study of the illness has been in the form of case selection. More cases studies and further studies are needed

Finally, After the diagnosis of mild subclinical hyperthyroidism, the follow-up recommendation of the Turkish endocrine metabolism association guide should be changed and nervousness and anxiety should be tested and treatment recommended "

Keywords: -

Presenting Author: Muhammed Ferhat Karataş

ABSTRACTS
POSTER
PRESENTATIONS

CAFFEINE CONSUMPTION HABITS AND EFFECTS IN DAILY LIFE OF 1ST YEAR MEDICAL SCHOOL STUDENTS

Authors: Ali Çevik, Faruk Uçum, Zehra Sena Dur, Yiğit Polat, Murathan Yıldırım, Alperen Kılıçaslan

Tutor: Associate Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ali Gülpınar

Affiliation: Marmara University Faculty of Medicine

Introduction and Aim:

This study was carried out in order to have information about caffeine consumption habits and effects in daily life of MUTF 1st grade students.

Materials and Methods:

This survey was applied to MÜTF 1st Grade students on 7 March. Of the 150 distributed surveys, response rate is 124 (82.66%). The questionnaire consists of 2 open ended questions, 14 multiple choice questions. Frequency distribution was calculated in SPSS 20 program and chi-square test was used in comparative analyzes.

Results:

Forty five percent (n = 56) of the participants were male and 54.8% (n = 68) were female. 61.3% (n = 76) of the participants stated that they had a heart palpitation when they consume excessive amount of caffeine and the remaining 38.7% (n = 48) did not have any problems. Among the participants who had experienced heart palpitation 63,15% (n = 48) were female, 36,85% (n = 28) were male. A significant relationship was found between gender and palpitation due to excessive consumption of caffeine, in which women had higher risk ($p < 0,05$). 18.5% (n = 23) of participants reported that they knew that caffeine was present in the pudding, as also 8,1% (n = 10) for ice cream, 7.3% (n=9) for gum.

Conclusion:

In the light of the research findings, it was determined that the students of the MUTF 1st Grade did not know that most of the products consumed in daily life had caffeine. As a result of excessive caffeine consumption, it is concluded that the incidence of heart palpitation in women is higher than in men.

Key words: excessive caffeine consumption, heart attack, caffeine

Presenting Author: Ali Çevik

SLE AND GAUCHER DISEASE CASE REPORT

Authors: Mizgin Geçit, Zeynep Türker, Betül Kübra Birişik, Cemre Polat

Tutor: Assistant Prof. Dr. Servet Yolbaş

Affiliation: İnönü University Faculty of Medicine

Objective:

We found that the association of SLE and Gaucher disease was rare in literature studies, and we investigated how these two diseases affect each other.

Introduction:

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) is a multisystem autoimmune disease with variable indication and various clinical behavior. It is acute or insidious with remission and recurrence and can hold almost any organ in the organism. Immunology is classically associated with many autoantibodies, including antinuclear antibodies (ANAs).

The Gaucher Disease is a lipid storage disease caused by glucocerebrosidase enzyme deficiency. Excess lipid is harmful to the body; Liver, spleen, lungs and organs such as the accumulation of dysfunction leads to.

Case:

A 19 year old female patient admitted to the center with the complaint of hair loss 4 years ago and it was not diagnosed. One year later, we applied to our center with intense coughing and increased previous complaints. Physical examination in the department of rheumatology; Peripheral skin rash, papulosquamous and psoriatic lesions, alopecia, synovitis, serositis, joint pain were detected. CT showed bilateral maxillary sinus, mucosal thickening of the sphenoid sinus and consistent with retention cyst. In the lab reviews; WBC: 3.8 thousand / mm³, PLT: 129 thousand / mm³ dsDNA> 200, ANA (+): 5.5, C3 - C4 low, Cardiolipin IgG: 45,5 and Cardiolipin IgM:86,9. The patient was diagnosed with SLE.

Conclusion:

We may think of a autoimmune disease in a patient with cough and hair loss and make a differential diagnosis of SLE.

Keywords: SLE, Gaucher disease, ANA, dsDNA, cough

Presenting Author: Betül Kübra Birişik

NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION ON COLLEGE STUDENTS

Authors: Ufuk Kayhan, Zöhre Okur, Komeil Hatami, Fatameh Loflafpatour, Nemah Saleh

Tutor: Yönter Meray

Affiliation: Eastern Mediterranean University Faculty of Medicine

Alcohol consumption habit during the college years is a significant public health concern. Especially in Cyprus where cost of the alcohol products are low and the access is easy. It is expected that excessive alcohol consumption during the college years has a negative effect on student performances and alcohol consumers' learning success to be lower than non consumer.

Type of the study is "Descriptive,Cross-sectional study". Questionnaires will be distributed to 100 students which are selected from medical faculty randomly. Questionnaires have multiple choice questions that inquire information about the age, lifestyle and reason of alcohol consuming of the participator. Variables examined in this research included demographic variables, personality, drinking history, alcohol expectancies, drinking motives, stress and coping, activity involvement, peer and family influence. The main aim of this research is to show effects of alcohol consumption on college students. The collected results will be evaluated statistically by using the SPSS programme. This is a small scaled research about alcohol consumption and its negative effects on college students. The research and collection of information is limited to Dr. FAZIL KÜÇÜK TIP FAKÜLTESİ only. Our aim is to show the effects of alcohol consumption on students' learning performances. Our studies are based on survey which are depending on habits of different students regarding to alcohol consumption.

Keywords: Alcohol consumption, college students, academic performance

Presenting Author: Ufuk Kayhan

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF PHYSICIANS REGARDING ANTIBIOTICS AND ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Authors: Asya Özhan, Amr Kamha, Electa Thompson, Sami Alkahlout, Anwaar Ebrahim

Tutor: Associate Prof. Mümtaz Güran

Affiliation: Eastern Mediterranean University Faculty of Medicine

This research will be regarding the matter of physician's knowledge regarding antibiotics and antimicrobial resistance. Generally The topic we have chosen to explore is the knowledge and attitudes regarding antibiotics and resistance of physicians. We will be handing out questionnaires to physicians in North Cyprus that wish to participate in our study; we will hand out 150 (85% confidence level) questionnaires. Our questionnaire will be delivered in English in its original form.

Antibiotic ineffectiveness and resistance is a major public health problem worldwide, due to its great impact on morbidity, mortality and costs. Overuse of antibiotics contributes significantly to this problem particularly in where 80% of all antibiotics are consumed. Despite the great number of initiatives implemented by different institutions and bodies, a high proportion of these prescriptions have been seen to be unnecessary. Moreover, this is a trend that is not declining. We will deliver a questionnaire described by (Amr,Asya,Electa,Anwaar,Sami). to understand the knowledge and attitudes of physicians in North Cyprus regarding antibiotics and antibiotic resistance.

Our aim is to understand the attitudes and knowledge of the physicians in North Cyprus regarding antibiotics and antibiotic resistance. We hope our results will indicate whether antibiotics are being given correctly and necessarily and whether or not North Cyprus is part of the trend of overuse of antibiotics in health care worldwide.

We don't actually know wether this research has been appleid in erlier studies or not but we are hoping to be able to explain our view

Regarding our research methods, our study type is cross sectional study. We will distribute questionnaires randomly amongst random physicians in North Cyprus. Our questionnaire will be around 20 questions all of which are multiple choice questions we will not be asking about names at all. Our aim is 100 questionnaire distribution. We will obtain our research results through SPSS.

The study is currently ongoing. Our research group has gained the ethical approval from EMU Dr.Fazil Kucuk medicine faculty Deans office.

Regarding our results we will be trying to show the need of more knowledge regarding antibiotics amongs physicians. We hope our results will indicate whether antibiotics are being given correctly and necessarily.

Keywords: antibiotic resistance, public health care, North Cyprus

Presenting Author: Asya Özhan

PREVALENCE OF ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER IN CHILDREN

Authors: Durmuş Bora Çağır, Abdullah Kanık, Merve Uzun, Saja Sayyar, Abdullah Abdulawahed

Tutor: Umut Altunç, MD

Affiliation: Eastern Mediterranean University Faculty of Medicine

Background:

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a condition in which a person has trouble paying attention and has trouble sitting still. It may begin in early childhood and can continue into adulthood. Without treatment, ADHD can cause problems at home, at school, at work, and with relationships. This study is going to measure the prevalence of ADHD in children who go to the primary school. Moreover, the results and findings will allow people to understand ADHD more clearly and will be an important study to facilitate the prevention of ADHD. Aim There is less study about Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in Famagusta. Therefore, a study is going to be proceeded in which prevalence of ADHD in children is going to be measured.

Methods:

This is a cross sectional study. Children who go to the second class in primary school is going to take part in this study. Prevalence of ADHD is going to be measured at all primary schools which are found in Famagusta. An approved questionnaire that is usually used in prevalence studies called Turgay scale is going to be used. The results are going to be put to computer and they are going to be analyzed by SPSS. All of private primary schools and primary schools belong to government are listed in a website that is written below. Collection of questionnaires is still proceeding. This study is approved Eastern Mediterrean University Ethic Committee. Collection of data will be over May of 2017 and analyzed by 22.0 SPSS.

Results:

This study is going to measure the prevalence of ADHD in children who goto second inFamagusta Questionnaire includes questions about symptoms of ADHD and collection is still progressing. Questionaries' are being distributed and will be collected after a month to analyses the results.

Keywords: ADHD

Presenting Author: Durmuş Bora Çağır

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE RISK AWARENESS AMONG PEOPLE WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES IN NORTH CYPRUS

Authors: Milad Mahmoud Alilou, Melika Askarianfard, Negar Rashidi, Ali Alyounes

Tutor: Halide Tuna, MD

Affiliation: Eastern Mediterranean University Faculty of Medicine

Introduction:

Type 2 diabetes is a condition that is characterized by inability to use insulin effectively, thus causing insulin resistance. People with type 2 diabetes usually also have symptoms of the metabolic syndrome, including high levels of free fatty acids, high triglyceride levels, high low-density lipoprotein (LDL) levels, low high-density lipoprotein (HDL) levels, and hypertension. Not only do these factors increase the risk of atherosclerotic disease, but there is also an increased risk of cardiovascular disease in diabetes patients independent of body mass index or blood pressure. In this research, we aimed to examine what percentage of people with type 2 diabetes in North Cyprus are aware of their increased cardiovascular disease risk.

Method:

This cross-sectional study were conducted among people over the age of 35 with type 2 diabetes, living in North Cyprus. We used a self-assessment questionnaire designed by Julie Wagner and her group in 2005 and published in Patient Education and Counseling journal. This questionnaire was specifically designed to measure heart disease risk knowledge among people with diabetes. Answers provided by the subjects were scored based on an answer key to generate awareness scores. For statistical analysis, t-test and ANOVA were used. Statistical significance was considered for a p value < 0.05

Results:

In this study, we expect to find a difference in cardiovascular disease awareness between people who are members of diabetes association and those who are not. Although we do not expect a difference in awareness between male and female subjects, we expect to find higher awareness in younger subjects.

Conclusion:

In this study, we hope to identify which groups of people with type 2 diabetes have lower awareness of cardiovascular disease risk.

Keywords: Type 2 diabetes, awareness, cardiovascular disease

Presenting Author: Milad Mahmoud Alilou

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE, OPINION AND PRACTICE OF NURSES ABOUT HAND HYGIENE IN NICOSIA DR. BURHAN NALBANTOĞLU AND MAĞUSA PUBLIC HOSPITALS IN TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS BETWEEN 2016-2017

Authors: Nursel Kurtoğlu, Zehiye İrem Bozkurt, Lanya Quadir, Said Al-Numan

Tutor: Associate Prof. Dr. Mümtaz Güran

Affiliation: Eastern Mediterranean University Faculty of Medicine

Thousands of people die every day around the world from infections acquired while receiving health care. Hands are the main pathways of germ transmission during health care. Hand hygiene is therefore the most important measure to avoid the transmission of harmful germs and prevent health care-associated infections. This study is about level of knowledge, opinion and practice of nurses about hand hygiene in Nicosia Dr. Burhan Nalbantoğlu and Mağusa Public Hospitals in Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus at between 2016-2017. There is a very little research on this issue in North Cyprus. So this study aims that get more informations about this important issue. This study is a cross-sectional study. Participation of 200 nurses from Nicosia Dr. Burhan Nalbantoğlu and Mağusa Public Hospitals to research is aimed. recruitment to study is ongoing. A questionnaire from World Health Organization was used. It contains 3 parts. Demographic informations are found in first part. Second part contains questions which are related with hand hygiene education of nurses. And third part contains questions which are related with hand hygiene practices of nurses. Total 36 questions are found in questionnaire. EMU Dr. Fazıl Küçük Faculty of Medicine Dean Office approved Project. Data was collected at April-May 2017. SPSS 20.0 will be used for analysis. descriptive, correlations and multivariate analysis will be used. Data suggests that most of participants have an acceptable level of knowledge regarding hand hygiene. Data collection and analysis is ongoing. The study look that level of knowledge, opinion and practice of nurses about hand hygiene in Nicosia Dr. Burhan Nalbantoğlu and Mağusa Public Hospitals in Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. It is really important and further work is needed. This type of studies should be done in every hospital in the world. Because, especially in North Cyprus awareness must be created for prevention of nosocomial infections.

Keywords: hand disinfection, hand hygiene

Presenting Author: Nursel Kurtoğlu

EATING HABITS AND LIFESTYLES OF MEDICAL STUDENTS

Authors: Hazım Bozeyeh, Gizem Çakır, Özgün Günay, Nazlı Karimi, Pouya Samani, Mahzad Amirkhızpour

Tutor: Naife Sevdalı, MD

Affiliation: Eastern Mediterranean University Faculty of Medicine

Background:

Eating habits are one of the main determinants of physical and psychological health. During university education, the majority of the students tend to develop unhealthy eating habits due to external factors, such as food availability, income and lack of time. Furthermore, unhealthy eating habits could be a risk factor for noncommunicable diseases. **OBJECTIVES:** This study looks at eating habits and lifestyles of medical students studying at Eastern Mediterranean University.

Methods:

A cross-sectional survey was conducted among 120 medical students of pre-clinical phase at Eastern Mediterranean University during the spring semester of 2016-2017. Participants were asked to fill out a questionnaire consisted of 13 questions that included questions on their sociodemographic features, eating and smoking habits. Statistical analyses were performed by using IBM SPSS Statistics 22.

Results:

40 students from each year agreed to participate in this research. Students living away from home seemed to consume snacks, packaged food, and chips more frequently than the students living with their family. The majority of the medical students stated their eating habits changed a lot since they started attending university. Data analysis is still ongoing.

Conclusion:

We evaluated dietary habits and lifestyles of medical students in terms of food intake frequencies, smoking and drinking consumptions.

Keywords: medical students, eating habits, food intake frequency

Presenting Author: Hazım Bozeyeh

THE PREVALENCE OF METABOLIC SYNDROME AMONG ELDERLY POPULATION IN NURSING HOMES IN NORTH CYPRUS

Authors: Ekin Torlakoğlu, Lina Elmughrabi, Khadija Eltaira, Habat Allah Khasawneh, Nastaran Karimi, Mohammedreza Rabiei Araghi

Tutor: Masoud Afshani, MD

Affiliation: Eastern Mediterranean University Faculty of Medicine

Background:

Nursing homes provide residential care for elderly people with various medical conditions. Monitoring resident's health status is crucial. Metabolic syndrome is one of the most common life-threatening diseases that can be seen among elderly. The purpose of this research is to obtain the prevalence of metabolic syndrome among elderly living at nursing homes in north Cyprus. This study is the first metabolic syndrome prevalence study among elderly population in north Cyprus.

Methods:

The study is considered as retrospective, descriptive and cross-sectional. Target population is people who are living in 6 nursing homes in north Cyprus (n=55). All criteria of metabolic syndrome; waist circumference, triglyceride, HDL, blood pressure and fasting blood sugar levels were obtained from archived data. Convenience sampling is used to define the sample size. Data collecting forms which were in line with American Heart Association and Consultative Council of European Prosecutor's guidelines were used. Chi-square and multivariate analysis were done using IBM SPSS pack program.

Results:

Current studies suggest high prevalence of metabolic syndrome among elderly population, also in north Cyprus it is expected to be in similar trends with the countries of the region. Data analysis is yet to complete and still in process.

Conclusion:

Prevalence studies carried out among nursing homes gives ideas about general health status of elderly in a population and shows the deficiencies of health care system. It is critical to keep track of incidence and prevalence of diseases that increase the morbidity rates in elderly population. Thus; health planning, early preventions and treatments will be improved; morbidity and mortality rates will be decreased.

Keywords: nursing homes, metabolic syndrome, North Cyprus

Presenting Author: Ekin Torlakoğlu

ANALYSIS OF HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS OTHER THAN CHOLELITHIASIS IN THE PATIENTS AFTER ELECTIVE CHOLECISTECTOMY

Authors: Tuğçe Yeni, Elif Gülen

Tutor: Prof. Dr. Orhan Alimoğlu

Affiliation: İstanbul Medeniyet University Faculty of Medicine

Objective:

The lesions of gallbladder other than cholelithiasis originate from gall bladder mucosa. In this study, we aimed to evaluate histopathologic features of pathologic lesions other than cholelithiasis which were reported as postoperative pathologic findings during cholecystectomy cases.

Materials and Methods:

The cases underwent cholecystectomy in Istanbul Medeniyet University Faculty of Medicine, Göztepe Training and Research Hospital, Department of General Surgery between September 2015 and November 2016 were retrospectively reviewed. The characteristics and frequency of the different histopathological findings of cases with gallbladder lesions other than gallstone disease were analyzed in the postoperative pathology reports.

Findings:

808 patients undergoing cholecystectomy were evaluated. Of the cases, 250 (30.9%) were male and 558 (69.1%) were female and the mean age was 49.3 (range: 16 - 85). It was observed that 117 (14.5%) of the gallbladder lesions other than gallstone disease were present in the patient. Histopathological examinations of these lesions revealed that there were 26 (3.3%) patients with polyp, 27 (3.3%) patients with adenomyoma, 24 (3.0%) with xanthogranulomatous hyperplasia, 37 (4.6%) patients with metaplasia, 1 (0.2%) patients had good differential papillary adenocarcinoma. The incidence of gallbladder cancers in the 117 subtypes of biliary stone lesions was 1.7%.

Conclusion:

In patients who have had cholecistectomy, the incidence of gallbladder lesions other than gallstone disease was 14.5%, whereas the incidence of gallbladder cancers was estimated to be as low as 0.2%. The incidence of gallbladder cancer in the subgroup of patients with gallbladder lesions other than gallstone disease was 1.7%.

We believe that more extensive and comprehensive studies should be conducted in order to better identify the indications of cholecystectomy for gallbladder lesions other than gallstone disease in these findings.

Key words: gall bladder, cholecystectomy, lesions without gallstone disease, histopathology

Presenting Author: Tuğçe Yeni, Elif Gülen

MENTAL HEALTH INVENTORY STUDY OF UK CITIZENS RESIDING PERMANENTLY IN THE TRNC

Authors: Berfin Aşan, Ezgi Kara, Nezar Ebrahim Albaqer, Muhammet Atıf Elifođlu, Babek A. Khanpour

Tutor: Associate Prof. Mevhibe Banu Hocaođlu

Affiliation: Eastern Mediterranean Universit Faculty of Medicine

Introduction-Objective:

The purpose of the study is to conduct a descriptive study of the mental health inventory of UK immigrants over 65 years of age living in the TRNC. The research on minorities that have various contributions to the island of Cyprus and enrich the diversity of the island is very limited. Despite the importance of research on minorities and health problems in different countries, there are no studies on health and mental health related to minorities living in the TRNC, especially older minorities. This research has been planned with the aim of contributing to the health of ethnic minorities and especially the mental health.

Material-Methodology:

Data will be collected from the participants using the scale of the Medical Outcomes Study and the Mental Health Inventory. The research will be carried out in the village of Karmi in the Girne district of the TRNC where the relevant population is concentrated. The research will take place between April and May 2017. Researchers will go to the area where the researcher is to be done, systematically knock the door of one of the two houses, inform about the research and invite participation. Demographics and some important data (such as alcohol and tobacco use) will be collected by the researchers first with a pre-questionnaire, and then the researchers will distribute the Mental Health Inventory (MHI) questionnaire to the participants. MHI consists of 38 questions in the fifth section of MOS scales. The questionnaire is targeted to be applied to 200 participants. The participant data will be analyzed using the SPSS 20 program. This study has been approved by the Ethics Committee and there have been no problems in its implementation.

Results:

Survey and data collection studies of the researchers are still continuing. The data will be collected and analyzed until May 2017.

Conclusion:

In this study, we investigated the mental health status of UK citizens, one of the minorities living in the TRNC. Among the UK citizens living in Cyprus are many writers, other artists and thinkers. It has been a very important contribution to the progress of the island in matters such as human and animal rights and to take responsibility. In order to contribute to the cult of the island, such citizens should be encouraged to remain in the island. Therefore, further research is needed on these minorities; Health conditions and problems need to be examined.

Keywords: mental health, UK citizens, Cyprus

Presenting Author: Berfin Aşan