

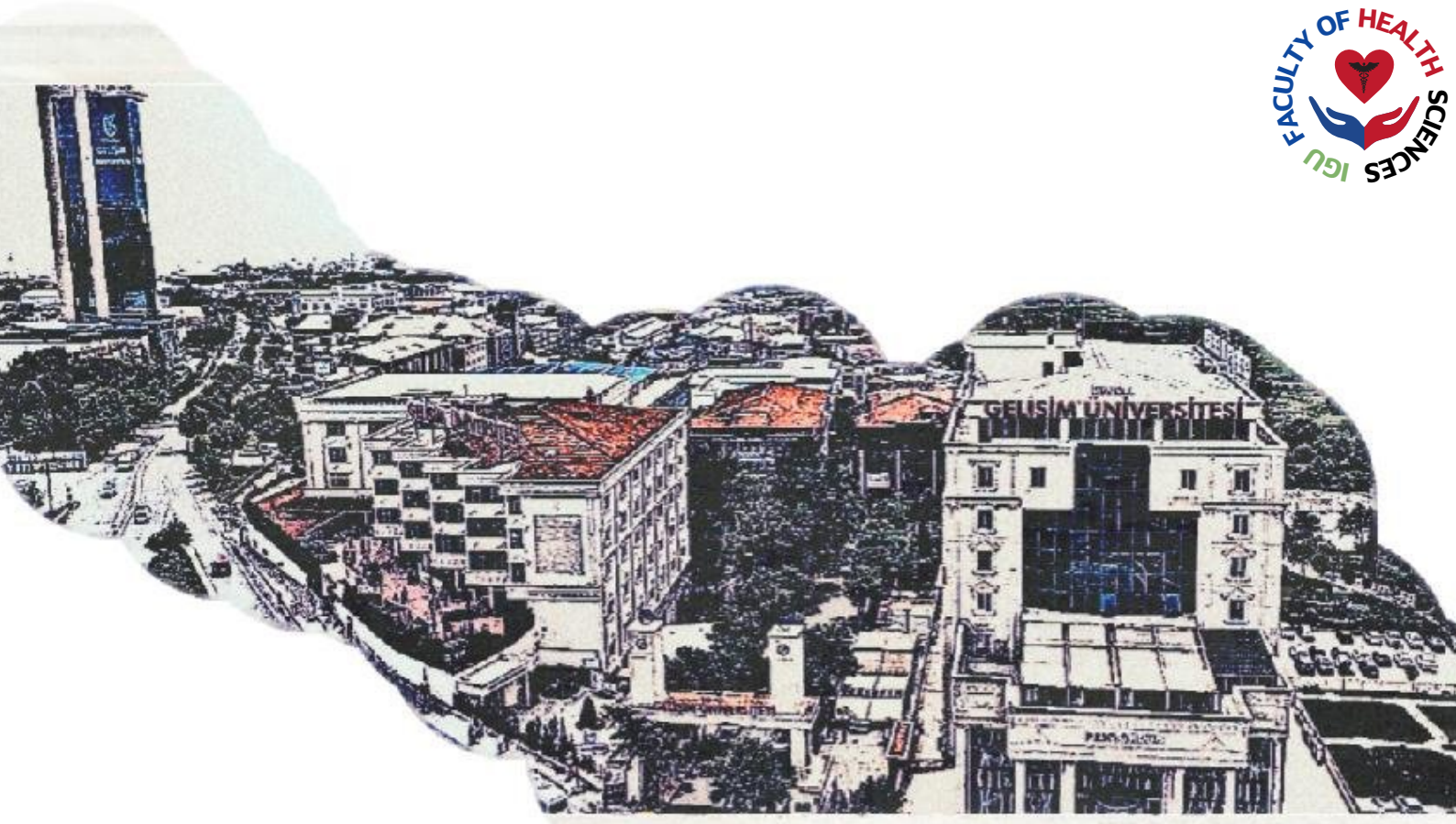


ISTANBUL GELISIM UNIVERSITY



MONTHLY EVENTS AND NEW BULLETIN

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WORLD UNIVERSITIES HAVE BEEN RANKED ACCORDING TO THEIR "POWER OF INFLUENCE"

Reputable international higher education ranking agency, Times Higher Education (THE) has announced that it received 1240 applications from 98 countries for the 'Impact Ranking 2021' (Impact Ranking 2021), which aims to measure the contribution of universities to the sustainable development of societies.

In the category of "Quality Education", Istanbul Gelişim University has achieved a great success by ranking 24th among 1240 universities worldwide. Leaving behind 45 participant universities, Gelişim university has ranked 1st from Turkey.

In the ranking, which was done in line with seventeen sustainable development goals determined by United Nations (UN) and carried out in accordance with the goals and university studies in the field of education and innovative projects, in order to evaluate their contribution to society, Istanbul Gelişim University ranks 4th in the "Health and Quality of Life" category, 2nd in the "Accessible and Clean Energy" category, 3rd in the "Partnerships for Purposes" category, 10th in the "Decent Work and Economic Growth" category in Turkey. It also ranks 95th in the "Clean Energy" category and 201st out of 300 university from all around the world in general category, while it ranks 3rd in Turkey.

Times Higher Education 2021 Turkey Impact Ranking

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

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



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◀ 29 OCTOBER ▶

REPUBLIC DAY





29 OCTOBER REPUBLIC DAY

Dr. A. Yüksel BARUT

An experience told by Mazhar Müfit KANSU describes ATATÜRK's view of the future and the days before the proclamation of the Republic very well... A speech that took place during the days of Erzurum Congress (23.06 – 07.08.1919):

"Mazhar, is your notebook with you?"

"No, my pasha."

"It will be difficult, you will have to go up and down a ladder, but get it and come back."

When he saw Mazhar Müfit Kansu coming downstairs with a notebook in his hand, he took a few puffs from his cigarette and said: "But you will not show anyone this page of your notebook. It will remain a secret until the end. Only me, you, and the Chief of Staff, Sureyya, will know, this is my condition..."

Pasha's condition was accepted.

Atatürk said, "Then put the date".

Towards the morning of 28 July 1919.

"Okay, write," he continued. "After the victory, the form of Government will be Republic... This is one. Two; necessary action will be taken against the Sultan and Dynasty when the time comes. Three; the fez will be removed and hats will be worn like civilized nations."

At this moment, the pen fell from KANSU's hand. He looked at Mustafa Kemal's face. He was looking at his face too. It was a time when the eyes that met said a lot to each other.

KANSU used to talk sincerely with Mustafa Kemal from time to time. "Why would you pause?" said. "Don't be offended, my pasha, but you have a dream-chasing side of you," KANSU replied.

Mustafa Kemal smiled...

"Time will tell, you write it." he said. "Four; accepting Latin letters." "My pasha, enough is enough..." said Mr. KANSU. With the way of a person who is tired of dealing with dreams, he said: "Let's succeed in the proclamation of the Republic first"...

Let's read the rest with KANSU's sentences...

I closed my notebook. "Pasha, it's morning. You will continue to sit, I am leaving" I said. I left him, it was daybreak. At that moment, I must explain in front of history how events deceived me and confirmed Mustafa Kemal, and how Mustafa Kemal silenced me years later with a sentence...

Years have passed... A few times at dinner in Çankaya; he said, "there were times when I told him that hats would be worn in Erzurum, Latin letters would be accepted and that he should write down these, Mazhar Müfit took his notebook under his arm and told me that I was chasing dreams" and gave another important lesson. He was returning from Kastamonu, having announced the hat revolution. When he came to Ankara, he was driving by the old Parliament Building. I was in front of the door... He called me to his side and said: "My dear Mazhar, which item are we in? Are you looking at your notes?"





If we remember the important dates between 19 May 1919 and 29 October 1923, we understand much better today that this was a mind game and what a leader who is integrated with the whole nation, trusts and is trusted by his people, has accomplished. We see how important the achievements of our Republic are.

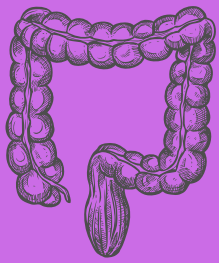
Amasya Circular on 22 June 1919, Erzurum Congress from 23 July to 07 August 1919, Sivas Congress from 04 September to 12 September 1919, the opening of the Turkish Grand National Assembly on 23 April 1920, First Battle of İnönü on 10 – 11 January 1921, London Conference on 21 February 1921, Treaty of Moscow on 16 March 1921, Second Battle of İnönü from 23 March to 01 April 1921, Battle of Sakarya from 23 August to 13 September 1921, giving the title of Marshal and Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha on 19 September 1921, Treaty of Kars on 13 October 1921, Treaty of Ankara on 20 October 1921, Battle of the Commander-in-Chief on 26 – 30 August 1922, Armistice of Mudanya on 11 October 1922, Treaty of Lausanne on 25 July 1923, the liberation of Istanbul on 06 October 1923, declaration of Ankara as capital on 13 October 1923, the proclamation of the Republic on 29 October 1923.

When we look at the Republic of Turkey on October 30, 1923: The population was 13 million, 11 million of them lived in villages. There were no schools in 37 thousand of 40 thousand villages. There were no tractor, no harvester, no sunflower production, no sugar beet production. There were 337 doctors, 4 nurses, 136 midwives, 60 pharmacists. A woman had no name, no right to education, no right to vote, no right to be elected, no right to divorce, custody, no right to inherit. There was no secularism. No theatre, music, painting, sculpture, sports. The literacy rate was very low, there were dirham, oka, cubit, fathom, league. Everyone used a different calendar and clock. We do not have the opportunity to list the shortcomings and the achievements made after October 30, 1923, among the limited pages of the Bulletin. However, it will be valuable for us to appreciate the fact that we are an independent nation with its values, flag and language, and to remember ATATÜRK with his "Address to the Youth", which he read in the Grand National Assembly of Turkey on October 20, 1927.

The Republic is the name of the Turkish Nation's transition from servitude to citizenship and having a say in the management of the country. In the words of Gazi Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK, "The Republic is a virtue, it is the most appropriate form of government for the character of the Turkish people".

On October 29, 2021, we lived the 98th anniversary of our Republic. I wish our state, the Turkish Nation defined by Gazi Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK, many more centuries under the rule of the Republic. I once again commemorate the founder of our Republic, Gazi Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK, his colleagues, all our martyrs who made this land our homeland, with mercy and gratitude, may their souls rest in peace.

HAPPY REPUBLIC DAY!



FECAL TRANSPLANTATION

Could it be a new method in the treatment of obesity?

Stool material was first used orally in 4th century China as "Yellow Soup" to patients diagnosed with food poisoning and severe diarrhea. It was used in the 16th century for high fever, pain, vomiting and chronic diarrhea/constipation, and in the 17th century, it was used in veterinary medicine.

For the first time in modern medicine in humans, in 1958, Eiseman et al. laid the foundations of today's FMT by transplanting fecal microbiota from healthy individuals into four patients with critical pseudomembranous enterocolitis. In Turkey, Prof. Dr. Ahmet Uygun was the first M.D that performed fecal transplantation in the Gastroenterology clinic of SBU.

It finds application in adults with inflammatory bowel diseases, Hepatic Encephalopathy, Celiac Disease and Hashimoto's thyroiditis. Studies and current cases show that fecal transplantation can be used in the treatment of many diseases originating from the gastrointestinal tract in the future.

Scientists at the Washington University School of Medicine say that the transplantation of stool samples taken from thin people to obese people paves the way for new treatments in the fight against obesity.

There are many studies on the transplantation of different bacterial populations living among lean and overweight people's into mice, causing the mice to lose or gain weight. Thanks to the developing microbiological analyzes, it has been shown that the bacterial community structure, number and biodiversity of obese and thin people are different.

Some experimental studies show that microbiota from an obese individual is transplanted into a germ-free gut, resulting in the recipient's obese phenotype. When gut microbiota from conventionally raised mice is administered to germ-free mice, a 60% increase in body fat and insulin resistance occurs. Researchers led by Jeffrey Gordon found that rats remained lean when they received faecal transplants from lean humans, while they gained weight when samples came from obese humans. Tests revealed that the bacteria called *Bacteroides* is more abundant in lean people and prevents the living from getting too fat.

Many microorganisms are living with us in the human body. Microorganisms, most of which are located in various parts of the body such as the skin, genitourinary system and respiratory system, especially the digestive system, are called the "flora" of that region, that is, the "microbiota". In a healthy individual, the human microbiota consists of bacteria, viruses, fungi and many eukaryotic microorganisms. The digestive system microbiota, which is sterile in the mother's womb, begins to take shape immediately after birth. The mode of delivery is the first factor in the formation of breast milk microbiota. The bacterial population is constantly changing with diet, stress level, past infections and antibiotics used.

A healthy microbiota helps to protect the intestine systems against potentially harmful microorganisms and to develop the immune system. The healthy microbiota is called 'Obiosis', and the 'unhealthy' microbiota is called 'Dysbiosis'. In dysbiosis, the ratio of beneficial bacteria to harmful bacteria has changed. This leads to the deterioration of intestinal integrity. Permeable intestinal wall plays a role in inflammation caused by the entry of toxic substances into the body and in the formation of many diseases. The use of probiotics and prebiotics is recommended for the prevention of dysbiosis.

Amsterdam protocol is applied in donor selection and applications in FMT. FMT material; It can be applied by enema, colonoscopy, nasogastric/duodenal tube, esophagogastroduodenoscopy method.

As a result, as the number of healthy bacteria and biodiversity increases, the immune system will be stronger and the formation of many diseases will be prevented. For this, fecal transplantation can be performed if necessary. The subject is gaining importance, but more studies are needed.

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



Animal-Assisted Approaches in Rehabilitation

Animal-assisted approaches in rehabilitation, taking advantage of human and animal interaction, activating physical, physiological and psychological mechanisms that improve the health of the individual; these are therapeutic methods that are frequently used by professionals working in the field of rehabilitation, such as physiotherapists, occupational therapists, language and speech therapists, special education specialists and psychologists.

These methods, which require interdisciplinary teamwork; in recent years, besides the improvement of physical structure and functions in neurodevelopmental diseases such as cerebral palsy and autism spectrum disorder, activity participation and quality of life have increased in chronic diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer and AIDS, and mental health diseases such as stress, anxiety, depression and schizophrenia that adversely affect human health. It is frequently used because of the psychomotor and psychosomatic effects provided by the physical, emotional and game effect mechanisms.

Therapy with Farm Animal: It is mentioned in the literature that there are no barriers for all farm animals to participate in treatment programs as long as they are safe for health. It is recommended to use farm animals therapy especially for adults with autism and individuals who want to develop independent living skills.

·Therapy with Cat: Cats are among the animals that are frequently used in therapy, especially because of their psychotherapeutic effects. Cats, which can interact with humans similarly to dogs, are used in therapy with their natural and independent structures, especially in line with the goal of socialization.

·Therapy with Dolphin: It is one of the animal-assisted approaches used for therapeutic purposes in individuals who have problems in cognitive and physical functions in recent years. Dolphin therapy has positive effects on communication, sensory processing skills, and fine-gross motor skills. Along with these, the most important feature of this therapy is; dolphins have a high level of intelligence and benefit from the stress-reducing feature of water.

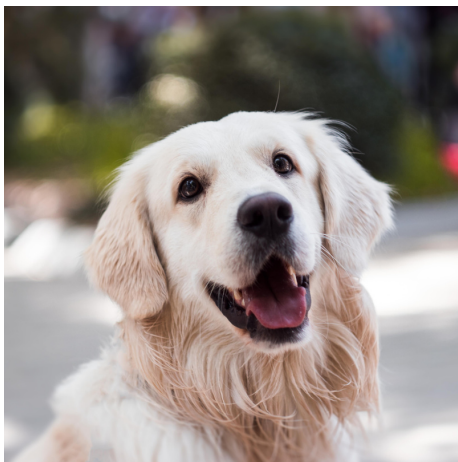
·Therapy with Dog: It is used to improve the functional, physical, cognitive and social skills of the individual. The most important usage area is individuals with autism spectrum disorder and visually impaired individuals. The most important use of dogs in treatments is to ensure the independence and safety of the individual in daily life activities.

·Therapy with Horse (Hippotherapy): The most commonly used and most popular approach among animal-assisted therapies is the use of the horse for therapy. Hippotherapy is the improvement or regaining of the physical structure and functions of the individual by making use of the horse's back movements. In general, in all disability groups and especially; To regulate abnormal muscle tone in arousal and attention problems that may arise from cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, head traumas, developmental neurological disorders, post-traumatic neurological conditions, autism spectrum disorders, learning difficulties, sensory processing disorders, limbic system dysfunctions, postural symmetry, postural control and It is used to develop physical, sensory, emotional, cognitive and social skills by supporting the development of balance reactions.

“

**LET'S LOVE AND PROTECT OUR
DEAR FRIENDS. THEY NEED US
AND WE NEED THEM...**

Res. Asst. Mustafa Oğuz KETHÜDAOĞLU



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

WORLD CHILDREN'S DAY

The Head of Department of Child Development Asst. Prof. Dr. Nurten ELKİN shared some information about the World Children's Day.

At the Conference held in Geneva in 1925 with the participation of 54 countries, the Geneva Declaration on the Protection of Children was accepted. Then started to be celebrated as World Children's Day on the first Monday of October. Convention on the Rights of the Children, which was prepared to eliminate negative conditions and provide them with a better life, has been adopted by 191 countries.

The main articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child:

Definition of Child (Article 1): Anyone under the age of 18 is defined as a child.

Principle of Equality (Article 2): This declaration applies equally to all children, regardless of other distinguishing characteristics such as race, language, religion.

Considering the Benefits of Children (Item 3): Families should make decisions by considering the interests of children in the foreground.

Right to Life (Article 6): Children have the right to a healthy life and this right is guaranteed by the state.

Valuing Children's Thoughts and Opinions (Item 12): Families are constantly making decisions about their children. However, they should also consider the opinions of their children when making these decisions. This should not mean that children make their parents do whatever they want. However, children should also have the right to express their views freely.

The Convention on the Rights of the Children was signed and ratified by Turkey. For the Convention on the Rights of the Children to be implemented in the best way, the Children's Rights Committee was established by the United Nations to follow the developments regarding children's rights in these member countries.

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk is a leader who loves and values children. He gifted April 23, the first children's day in the world, not only to children in Turkey, but also to all children in the World.

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's words for children:

"Little ladies, little gentlemen! You are all a rose, star and light of prosperity of the future. You are the ones to smother the country in light. Thinking how important and valuable you are and work accordingly. We expect a lot from you."

"Children should be protected from all kinds of neglect and abuse; they should be treated more privately than adults under any circumstances."

"Children's love is a need for human love."

"Great achievements are made with the help of outstanding children raised by precious mothers."

"Children are the assurance of our future, our joy of living. It is our human duty to raise today's child as tomorrow's grown-up."

When we look at the other beautiful words said for children on World Children's Day;

*Children are not naughty. They are just children

*Children need good examples more than advice. (Joseph Joubert)

*Children are like freshly poured concrete. Whatever passes makes a mark. (Joseph Joubert)

*The greatest help a father can do to his children is to love their mother. (Theodore Hesburg)

*Children are the flowers of the earth. Children are the hope of humanity with their loving hearts.

* The smell of children is the smell of heaven. (Hz. Muhammad)

As it is known, children constitute the most vulnerable part of the society and they are the most affected by the negative conditions experienced. It is necessary to act in accordance with the principles and provisions of the contract in the decisions and practices to be made regarding the child. It is important to provide training on children's rights for both children and adults. Children need to know their own rights and adults need to know their rights and support children in this regard and recognize their rights.



WORLD Audiologists Day

10TH OCTOBER

Res. Asst. Azize KÖSEOĞLU
Res. Asst. Çağla TÜRK

10 October is World Audiologists' Day, which is celebrated with various activities by Audiologists every year. It started to be celebrated for the first time in 2014 with the proposal of the Turkish Audiologists and Speech Specialists Association. The American Academy of Audiology established October as National Audiology Awareness Month in 2008. With the proposals and initiatives of the Turkish Audiologists and Speech Specialists Association, since 2014, 22 countries have accepted October 10 as World Audiologists Day.

Associations and professional organizations related to audiology have approved the adoption of October 10 as a special day. In many countries, such as the USA, Australia, Belgium, Finland, Ireland, Spain, Israel, Portugal, and Romania, the European Audiology Federation, audiology associations, and professional organizations have published their support statements in this regard hearing and speech specialists get together with novel and creative ideas in this field to raise awareness about audiology, and the necessity of early diagnosis and treatment in hearing and speech impairments is emphasized. Audiologists aim to raise awareness all over the world with various events, congresses, symposiums, and meetings.

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

Features of the Developmentally Appropriate Practices

Res. Asst. Melike EDİŞ

Developmentally Appropriate Practices (DAP) is an approach based on scientific knowledge about how children learn and develop and should be considered when planning a preschool's curriculum. DAP, which is currently applied in some preschools abroad, was created by the National Association for the Education of Young Children ((NAEYC)) in 1987 against the practices centered on academic achievement in pre-school education. It is one of the largest organizations in the world working on issues related to education.

DAP is based on child-centered education, a perspective that argues that children actively learn and build their own knowledge by interacting with their peers, teachers and materials. DAP can be defined in different ways, such as "Using child development knowledge in making thoughtful and appropriate decisions about early childhood programs", "Basing how children learn and develop on knowledge, not assumptions". The DAP is a research-based framework for children's development and learning and develops practices that optimally support their development and learning. The term is mostly used in the United States to describe expectations from the classroom setting for children and this approach has strongly influenced the field of early childhood education.

According to the National Association for the Education of Young Children, DAP encompasses a research-based teaching approach about how children develop and learn and what influences early education. DAP arises when teachers use their knowledge of what is individually appropriate for children in their classroom and what is culturally important to children and their families.

Research has revealed that in the United States, children, who have education with DAP, are more mature socially, creative, less stressed and more engaged in school than children who have not had education with DAP. Therefore, the positive impact of DAP on the development of children has popularized this concept in various westernized countries of the world. The empirically-based principles of how a child develops and learns, guided by the DAP, are as follows;

- There is a close relationship between the developmental areas of the child and these areas affect each other.
- A relatively predictable developmental sequence emerges with the addition of skills and knowledge that are subsequently added to the acquired knowledge.
- The pace of development in different areas varies from child to child.
- There are favorable periods for certain types of development and learning.
- The progress of development has a predictable course towards greater complexity, organization and internalization.
- Development and learning are influenced by the social and cultural contexts in which they occur.
- As active learners, children use their direct social and physical experiences and culturally transmitted knowledge to form their own understanding of the world.
- The interaction between biological maturation and the environment is effective in development and learning.
- Games are important to support children's social, emotional and cognitive development and are also a reflection of a child's development.
- Development progresses when there are opportunities to practice newly acquired skills and when the child is allowed to experience challenges beyond their current skills.
- Children show different ways of knowing and learning and they represent what they know in different ways.
- Children develop and learn best when their communities value them, feel safe and have their physical needs complete.

WHO IS WHO?

WILHELM CONRAD RÖNTGEN

Röntgen, the physicist who received the first "Nobel Prize in Physics" in 1901 for his discovery of X-rays, which ushered in the era of modern physics and revolutionized it. The person who made the first imaging in the medical field. He was born on March 27, 1845, in Germany. His father was a cloth merchant and manufacturer in Lennep. His mother was Charlotte Constanze Frowein, a member of the Lennep family.

When Röntgen was three years old, his family moved to the Netherlands and he attended a boarding school. He was a child with a love of nature. He was also able to make mechanical inventions, a trait that would stay with him later in life. He entered a technical school in Utrecht in 1862, but he was accused of making a caricature of one of the teachers and was unfairly expelled from the school.

Röntgen heard that he could enter the Polytechnic University in Zurich by taking the exam in 1865 and passed the exam and started to study mechanical engineering. Kundt and Clausius made important contributions to his development. He attended lectures given by Clausius and also worked in Kundt's laboratory. He received his doctorate from the University of Zurich in 1869 and was appointed assistant to Kundt. In the same year he went with him to Würzburg, and three years later went to Strasbourg.



Röntgen published his first study of the specific heats of gases in 1870, and a few years later he published an article on the thermal conductivity of crystals. However, he became known mainly for his discovery of rays, which he called X-rays. In 1895, he discovered X-rays, the basis of imaging methods and a breakthrough in medicine.

Röntgen announced his invention at a scientific meeting at the end of 1895, and this important discovery caused great excitement all over the world. He used his wife's hand film during his invention work, and this hand film was one of the first diagnostic attempts.

Röntgen, who received the "Nobel Prize in Physics", which was first given in 1901, died in 1923.

IMPORTANT DAYS IN OCTOBER



October 1	World Coffee Day World Children's Day World Vegetarian Day International Day of Older People World Smile Day
October 3	World Walking Day
October 4	World Animal Day
October 5	World Architecture Day
October 6	World Cerebral Palsy Day
October 10	World Mental Health Day
October 11	International Day of the Girl Child
October 14	World Standards Day
October 15	Global Handwashing Day World Day of the Visually Impaired
October 16	World Agriculture and Food Day
October 17	Mawlid An-Nabi (The Birth of Prophet Mohammad)
October 25	World Pasta Day
October 28	International Animation Day
October 29	Republic Day of Turkey Red Crescent Week
October 31	Halloween World Savings Day

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