

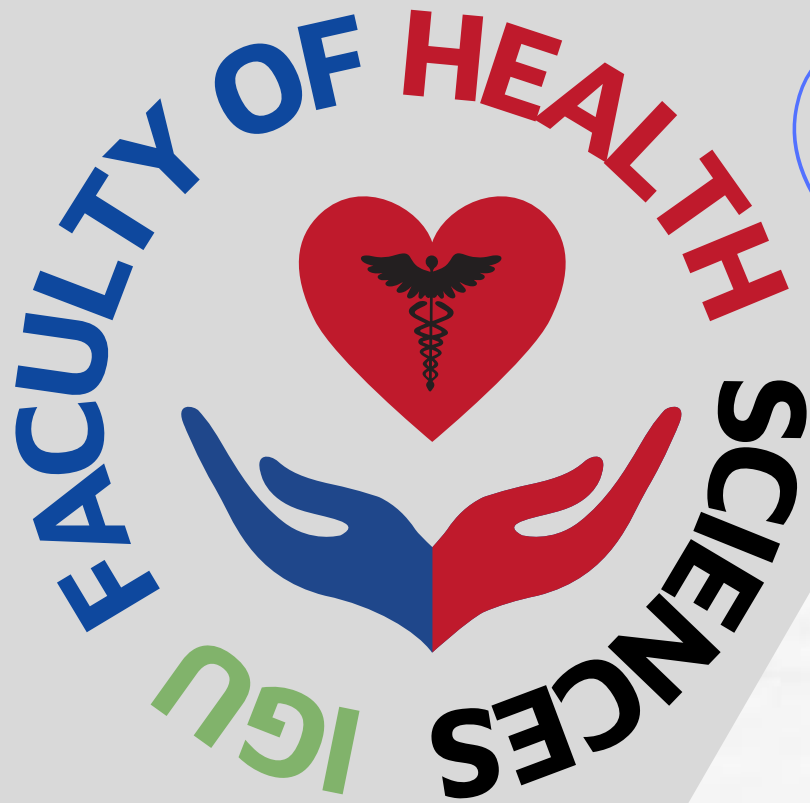


ISTANBUL
GELISIM
UNIVERSITY



MONTHLY EVENTS AND NEWS BULLETIN

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822ND AMONG 4126 UNIVERSITIES WORLDWIDE

World university ranking organization SCIMAGO 2021 results have been announced. In the evaluation, Istanbul Gelisim University has been ranked 822nd among 4 thousand 126 universities in the world.

The Spanish-based international higher education rating agency SCIMAGO measured the research performance, innovation output and web visibility of world universities. Istanbul Gelisim University is 21st among the universities in Turkey according to its research and innovation studies in the fields of Economics, Econometrics and Finance, 7th according to its research and innovation studies in the field of Environmental Sciences, and 30th according to its research and innovation studies in the field of Mathematics in Turkey.

In the field of Environmental Sciences, Istanbul Gelisim University has also managed to be the 300th among OECD country universities and 37th among Middle East Universities

OFFICIAL SOCIAL
MEDIA ACCOUNTS



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[İGÜ Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi](#)



New News

Now you can send all your opinions, suggestions, news or articles to us at sfbulten@gelisim.edu.tr



Dear Students,

As extraordinary days follow each other, we have left behind a year in which we have seen once again how essential health is and how important healthcare professionals are. While we are working hard with the ideal of ensuring that you are ready to work for health with an efficient and quality education, we see that you, as the competent healthcare professionals of the future, have come a long way and put in great effort. By reminding you of what we did in 2021 with teamwork and family spirit and being aware of the important distance we have come, we would like to start our new education and training semester with good wishes in order to CONTINUE DEVELOPMENT.

Prof. Dr. Rifat MUTUŞ
Dean of the Faculty of Health
Sciences



NUTRIENT-DRUG INTERACTION

Asst. Prof. Ayşe Huri Özkarabulut

Nutrition is defined as the intake and use of adequate and balanced amounts from all food groups according to the age, type, height, weight, activity, and all the other health conditions of each individual and yet nutrition ensures growth and development in our lives by repairing worn-out tissues and providing energy for physical activity. To understand the aspects of nutrition not only nutrition but also medicines and supplements are being subjects of scientific studies. Medicines, the general name of substances used in the treatment of diseases and improving health are essential. For this reason, it is necessary not to overlook the issue of food-drug interaction and to make this issue more common and known to the public as great risks can occur with the exposure of drugs to many interactions. Drug interactions, which can be defined as a qualitative or quantitative change in the effect of a drug with another drug or food, can be seen when drugs are used without precision and with the nutrients that can interact with the drug. Drug interactions with food or nutrients can be seen frequently in treatment practices and may adversely affect the treatment results of the patient.

Since the pharmacist is the closest health counselor that the public can reach, the pharmacist has a great role in preventing drug interactions and informing patients about drug interactions. In addition, dietitians and doctors should tell the patient about the interactions of the drugs used by their patients, which foods the drug reduces the absorption of vitamins and minerals in, and the complications that may occur because of the interaction. More caution should be exercised in patients who are on multiple drugs, as significant drug interactions are more likely to occur. Patients should be informed about the interactions of vitamin, mineral supplements, and natural source supplements that we consider safe.

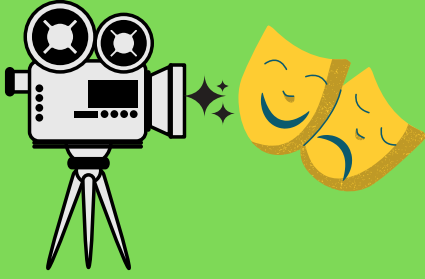
Food-drug interaction mechanisms are multifaceted, developing *in vitro* (chemically within foods and drugs) or *in vivo* (inside the body-gastrointestinal tract). These interactions can be physical, chemical, physiological, and physiopathological interactions. For an interaction to be clinically significant, a clinically reflected change must occur in the state and effect of the drug or nutrient. If some nutrients in the food are taken orally at the same time as some drugs, the absorption and treatment efficiency of the drug may alter, the nutrients may interact with the drug and cause unexpected or unpleasant side effects. The effectiveness of many drugs can change through absorption if the person is hungry or full at that time, it should be stated that the drugs will be used with or without food. Some drugs can affect the nutritional status of the person, prevent the use of nutrients in the body, and change their excretion from the body which might cause further nutritional deficiencies.

Antibiotics; when taken with acidic foods, fruit juices, caffeine, and tomatoes, stomach acid increases thus affecting the absorption of the drug, some antibiotics should not be consumed with dairy products at the same meal as calcium can reduce the bioavailability of the drug. Calcium-containing antacids have the same effect. Anticoagulants (drugs that prevent blood clotting) Can be taken on an empty or full stomach but vitamin K supplement or natural amounts in food makes the drug less effective. Green leafy vegetables should be consumed in a balanced way. Vitamin K-rich potatoes, bananas, apricots, broccoli, cabbage, black cabbage, spinach, lettuce, radish should be consumed with caution. Blueberries, garlic, ginger, ginseng, ginkgo, and alcohol should not be used on the other should not be consumed. Antidepressants can be taken on an empty or full stomach. The medicine should be swallowed whole, not chewed as It interacts with calcium channel blockers so grapefruit or its juice should not be taken. If antiepileptic drugs are taken with alcohol, blood pressure decreases. Interaction of bronchodilators It is related to the ionic forms, the capsules can be swallowed whole, or the capsule can be opened and mixed with puree, pudding, and consumed. Using it with drinks containing caffeine causes extreme excitement and palpitation, alcohol use increases side effects such as nausea and vomiting. Alcohol should not be used before or after antihistamines, as it can increase side effects such as drowsiness and drowsiness. Analgesic-antipyretics interact with alcohol to increase the risk of liver damage. Corticosteroids should not be taken on an empty stomach; they cause stomach pain and nausea and should be taken with milk on a full stomach. Antifungal drugs should be taken during meals, they are more effective when taken with fatty foods. Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain is seen when taken with dairy products and alcohol.

As the list is endless and other individual characteristics can interrelate personal nutritional adjustments must be done for people on drugs and awareness of food-drug interactions must be spread.

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

"I, DANIEL BLAKE"



CINEMA AND SOCIAL WORK

The Movie Interpretation Workshop "I Daniel Blake: Flawed Systems and Honest Fights" was held by the Social Work Student's Club of Faculty of Health Sciences on 24th December 2021 in Movie Hall in J Block at İstanbul Gelişim University. After watching the movie, Social Work Department (English) students Buse Sevim, İrem Büyük and Aleyna Yıldız discussed the movie from a social work perspective. Teachers of Social Work Department Assoc. Prof. Anil Al-Rehholz, Lecturer Betül Çolak, Lecturer Hina Zahoor and Asst. Prof. Yonca Güneş Yücel have accompanied the activity and participated in the discussion. The activity was attended also by the students of other departments.

In the film, the problems that arise in the relations between the client system and social welfare systems, the inability of the system to find a solution to the problems, the approach of the employees that do not value the poor, the dysfunction of the rules that imprison the clients and employees in the system, and the helplessness of the clients in the existing order, are discussed from the perspective of the struggle of the clients. The film represents both a search for rethinking and questioning the existing system that does not value the poor in the working class and makes visible the solidarity of people against the disrespect stemming from bureaucratic indifference.

The workshop, which was very productive thanks to the active participation of the students and the questions that guided the discussion by the students who organized the event, ended with the wish of the students to organize such activities more often in the future.





VISIT TO THE REFUGEES ASSOCIATION IN SULTANBEYLI, ISTANBUL WITH THE FACULTY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIAL WORK DEPARTMENT!

Assoc. Prof. Anıl Al Rebholz,
Asst.Prof. Derya Kavgaoğlu,
Asst.Prof. Emrah Tüncer and
Lecturer Betül Çolak received
information about the
institution from Fatih
GÖKYILDIZ, who is the
assistant general coordinator
at the Refugees Association,
and also examined the
professional practice areas of
the social work students in
the institution.

CANCER IS A PREVENTABLE DISEASE

FEBRUARY

4

WORLD

CANCER

DAY



WORLD CANCER DAY



Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU) Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Child Development faculty member Asst. Prof. Nurten ELKİN shared some information about cancer and the importance of awareness about cancer.

February 4th is recognized as "Cancer Day" around the world. On this day, it is aimed to increase the awareness of people about cancer. For this reason, various events and training are organized in the world and in our country.

The Union for International Cancer Control (UICC) is the largest and oldest international cancer control organization. Founded in Geneva in 1933, the organization has more than 1,100 members in 170 countries. Its purpose is to unite and support the cancer community to reduce the global burden of cancer and ensure that cancer control remains a priority on the world health and development agenda. In the declaration published by The Union for International Cancer Control (UICC), what needs to be done around the world in the fight against cancer and important points in this regard are emphasized as follows:

Every day, more and more people in the world are exposed to the most important risk factors of cancer such as tobacco and tobacco products, a sedentary lifestyle and malnutrition. By changing unhealthy living habits, more than 1/3 of cancers can be prevented. In addition, protection from ultraviolet radiation and prevention of occupational and environmental exposures are very important in reducing the cancer.



EARLY DIAGNOSIS SAVES LIVES



Not all cancers show early symptoms. However, in case of suspicious symptoms, consulting a doctor increases the possibility of early diagnosis, which positively affects the treatment process and after. Recognizing the warnings of cancer types early, investigating the findings and referral of patients for further examination increases the chance of early diagnosis. Individuals should be encouraged to learn about their own bodies, to notice an unusual change, and to be informed about the value of early diagnosis.

Cancer is a disease that requires a long-term struggle, both financially and morally, as well as the health problems it brings. There are 8.8 million deaths due to cancer in the world every year and this figure is expected to increase to 14 million (per year) in the next 10 years. The most common cancers in men; lung and prostate cancers, tobacco-related cancers continue to maintain their importance in men. The most common breast cancer in women remains one of every 4 women's cancers. In both men and women, bowel (colorectal) cancer is the third most common type of cancer. In childhood cancers, leukemia is the most common type of cancer.

In our country, screening programs are carried out for all three cancers recommended by the World Health Organization, namely breast, colon and cervical cancers, in accordance with the resources and disease burden of the society. For a screening program to be successful, it must be community-based and cover 70% of the target population. Some of the "Cancer Early Diagnosis, Screening and Training Centers (KETEM) established under our Ministry of Health provide mobile services. Breast cancer screenings, to the female population from the age of 40; performed with mammography. The contribution of family physicians to cancer screening programs and participation in breast cancer screenings with mobile and built-in KETEMs are increasing day by day. Colon cancer screenings, occult blood in the stool and colonoscopy can be done by detecting tumors in the form of polyps. And cancer can be prevented and in cases with advanced cancer, mortality rates are reduced by early diagnosis. In KETEMs and Family Health Centers, the male and female population from the age of 50; colon cancer screening is performed quickly, practically and reliably with the help of fecal occult blood. Studies on cervical cancer have shown that HPV is responsible for nearly 100% of this cancer. In our country, cervical cancers have been started to be screened with HPV-DNA test since 2014, this service is provided free of charge in KETEM and Family Health Centers. Women between the ages of 30-65 are screened with these tests, which they can have every 5 years.

Cancer is an important health problem in terms of individual and public health; people should minimize their risk factors by exhibiting healthy lifestyle behaviors and should not neglect the examination. Examination and screening controls in Family Health Centers, where especially primary health care services are provided, by making use of the services within the scope of national screening programs.



PRESENTEEISM

'Choosing' to Work When Sick

Res. Asst. Semanur OKTAY

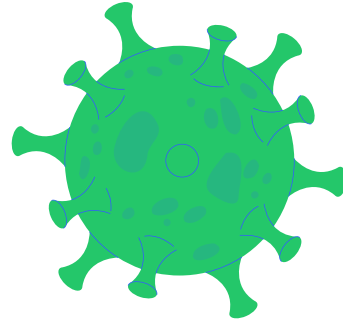
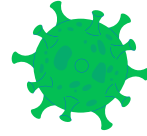
It's happened to all of us. There have been times when we woke up in the morning and didn't feel well. It may be a headache, perhaps a flu onset, or a seasonal allergy that causes it. It would be better for us to stay at home when we feel this way. However, on the other hand, dozens of jobs are waiting for you at the workplace, we do not want the jobs to pile up or the organization is shrinking and we are afraid of being one of the dismissed employees. For these and similar reasons, we go to work, but now there is another problem. We are at work, but we feel sluggish and lazy. We have difficulty concentrating on a task, our productivity drops and our manager notes this as a problem.

Hooper (2012) has described presenteeism with a scenario that may seem quite familiar to all of us, as above. However, if we still need a definition, we can briefly describe presenteeism as the presence of an employee at work for individual or organizational reasons when he or she is not feeling well, but not being able to work efficiently.

Health is the most valuable asset of an individual and it affects all the basic necessities of life. One of these basic requirements is work. Doubtless, a person's working capacity is also highly affected by health. When employees feel they have no choice but to come to work, not only will their productivity drop, their current health condition may worsen, and they may put others at risk of contracting the same illness.

In that case, we can ask employees the question "Why are you still coming to work if you don't feel well?". There are multiple possible answers to this question. Some of these are employer expectations, little or no leaves, job insecurity, inadequate staffing, irreplaceability, time pressure, desire to save time, fear of dismissal... As can be seen, there are many reasons forcing employees to go to work when they are sick.

So, what can be done to reduce presenteeism? The shortest answer to this question is not to push employees to work while they are sick. It is known today that health is a driving force on performance and employees cannot leave their personal health status on the doorstep when they go to work. For this reason, employers should create a moderate organizational culture towards their most important asset, the people working in their institutions, and regulate their leave policies accordingly. Because the most important resource for a successful organization is human resources. Both mental and physical health has a positive effect on human productivity and it should not be forgotten that healthy employees will lead to healthy organizations.



WINTER ACADEMY 2022 INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VACCINES

Istanbul Gelisim University (IGU) Faculty of Health Sciences Department of Child Development faculty member Asst. Prof. Nurten ELKİN delivered an online course on "INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND VACCINES" for High School students between 11.30 - 12.30 on 01.02.2022 within the scope of the WINTER ACADEMY program.

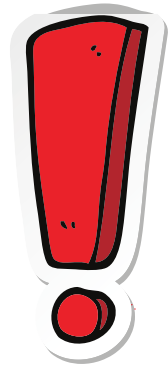
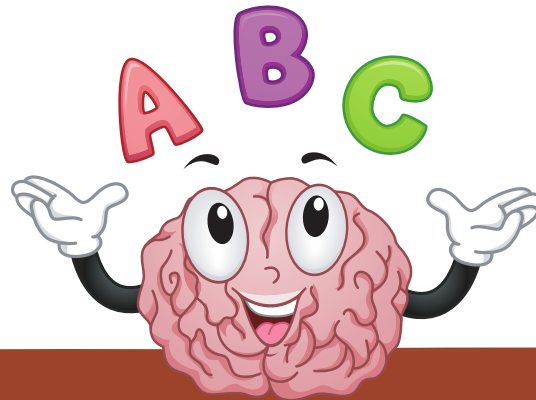
ELKİN started her speech by describing health and disease; then, she emphasized the concept of public health, the importance and necessity of preventive health services. In the continuation of the course, the protective measures to be taken for the individual and the environment, especially the measures to be taken for the individual; the control of infectious diseases emphasized the importance of vaccination.

In the continuation of her speech; she mentioned; the definition of infectious disease, a chain of infection, the concepts of infectious disease and carrier, and the precautions to be taken to break the chain of infection, negative consequences of infectious diseases on public health, precautions to be taken before and after the outbreak of infectious disease, filiation and quarantine concepts, nutrition and infectious disease relationship, hand hygiene and infectious disease relationship, vaccines as highly reliable biological products, vaccine types, the importance of immunization against childhood diseases with infancy and childhood vaccination, and cold chain concepts, undesirable side effects after vaccination.

ELKİN shared the information that there is an infectious disease that affects the whole world during the pandemic we are in, and emphasized the importance and necessity of the vaccine, and then importance of the social distance, hand hygiene and the use of the right mask are in the fight against the pandemic.

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

SPEECH AND LANGUAGE ARE DIFFERENT CONCEPTS



Tugba KARATOY, Lecturer in the Department of Speech and Language Therapy at Istanbul Gelisim University Faculty of Health Sciences, made explanations about the concepts of speech and language.

Humans have existed as social creatures throughout their lives and have had the need to communicate with each other. It has a transmission purpose on the basis of communication. If we open this transfer word, it is the emotions and thoughts that occur in an individual's brain. This emotion formed in the mind of the individual is to be able to use verbal and nonverbal communication models in order to convey thoughts. Nonverbal communication models, in fact, include smiling to greet and waving when leaving an environment, which most of us use in our daily life. Verbal communication is called spoken language; It is divided into two parts as language and beyond language. In language communication, the focus is on "what people say", and in beyond language communication, "how they say" is focused. Along with the words, the tone, rhythm and emphasis of the message we transmit can also change the course of the message. Briefly, language includes a compromise-based system consisting of codes that symbolize our feelings and thoughts about the universe in order to realize a communication purpose. Even though we convey our thoughts and feelings through language, this emotion, which is formed in our minds, turns into speech, which is an action that includes the sounds that the person creates for a purpose by using organs such as the tongue, lips, and chin, together with the air and tissue vibrations that the person-shaped by using the lower and upper respiratory tract for oral language. Although language and speech seem to be intertwined concepts, they are two separate but complementary concepts that enable us to realize our communication purpose.

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



12 MARCH

ACCEPTANCE OF THE TURKISH NATIONAL ANTHEM AND MEHMET AKİF ERSOY MEMORIAL DAY



“So ripple and wave, like dawning skies, oh thou glorious crescent,
So that every drop of my blood finally be blessed and worthy!
Neither you nor my people shall ever be annihilated,
For my flag, who has lived ever freely, has the right to liberty;
For my nation, who worships God, has the right to independence!”
Mehmet Akif Ersoy

Asst. Prof. Gülay Tamer

"Independence March", which is accepted as the national anthem of the Turkish Nation, was written by Mehmet Akif Ersoy and composed by Osman Zeki Üngör. His words express the belief that the War of Independence will be won, the courage and self-sacrifice of the Turkish soldiers, and the loyalty of the Turkish Nation to independence, homeland and religion.

At the beginning of the War of Independence, the Ministry of Education (today's Ministry of National Education) organized a poetry competition in 1921 in order to ensure that the war was won with a national spirit of integrity. 724 poems participated in the poetry contest, and names such as Kazım Karabekir and Kemalettin Kamu were among those who sent their poems. Mehmet Akif Ersoy, who is the poet of poems such as "To the Canakkale Martyrs" and "Bülbül", was expected to attend, but he did not want to participate in the competition because he thought that "the achievements of the nation cannot be praised with money".

All the poems were examined by the Ministry of Education, but no poem could be found as a national anthem. On February 5, 1921, the Minister of National Education, Hamdullah Suphi Bey, sent a letter of invitation to Mehmet Akif Ersoy to write a poem. Mehmet Akif Ersoy changed his mind and wrote a poem in Ankara and delivered it to the Ministry. Mehmet Akif's poem was sent to the Western Front Command, read among the soldiers and admired.

The National Anthem was published on 17 February 1921 in the newspapers "Hakimiyet-i Milliye" and "Sebilürreşad" and later in the newspaper "Öğüt". On March 12, 1921, 7 poems that passed the pre-selection were opened for discussion at the parliamentary session chaired by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. Hamdullah Suphi Bey read Mehmet Akif's poem and was appreciated by the deputies and received with enthusiastic applause.

Mehmet Akif donated the award he won to Darülmesai for poor women and children. The poet said that the National Anthem is the work of the Turkish Nation. Since 1921, our National Anthem has been the symbol of our nation's standing upright against injustice, independence, re-existence and national unity and integrity without compromising the love of the country and the flag.



About Turkish Civil Code

Turkish Civil Code is the law numbered 743, which was adopted in the Grand National Assembly of Turkey on February 17, 1926, taking the Swiss Civil Code as an example, and came into force on October 4, 1926. With the adoption of the Turkish Civil Code, significant changes occurred in the family structure; men and women were made equal in matters of testifying in court, inheritance and divorce; it was made obligatory to have a civil marriage in marriages; the principle of monogamous marriage was adopted. On the anniversary of this law, we interviewed Özgür Özdemir from Generation Z.

Asst. Prof. Emrah Tüncer

Dear Özgür, can you briefly explain the Announcement of the Turkish Civil Code?

It is necessary to briefly describe what was the situation 100 years ago; there was a society fighting in the shadow of a collapsed empire, and the rulers who won the war of independence were building a new state, and a part of the process included large-scale adjustments in the social sphere of the society. The biggest work done in this field is the declaration of the Civil Code. Until the announcement of the Civil Code, the rules of Mecelle regarding the social field were applied and the source of these rules was religious texts. With the transition from the Ottoman Empire to the Republic of Turkey, a large-scale regulation that reduced the inequality between men and women was essential instead of the regulation based on religious rules.

The founding team of the Republic of Turkey had little time to devote to this arrangement, and the number of competent people was limited. For this reason, the team working on the arrangement and consisting of approximately 26 people preferred to use the quotation method by examining the laws in Europe. In February 1926, the studies were completed, the Swiss Civil Code was quoted and the Turkish Civil Code was established and entered into force. With this change, monogamy; the obligation of civil marriage; equal rights for women and men in inheritance and divorce have been ensured.



Who is Özgür Özdemir?

Özgür was born in 1998. He graduated from Prof Dr Mümtaz Turhan Social Sciences High School in 2017. He had started studying in the Department of History at Boğaziçi University. Because of his quest for human rights and his interest in research, he transferred to the Faculty of Law at Istanbul University. He made a program at Radyo Hukuk and Radyo Boğaziçi for a while, worked as a volunteer and digital journalist and participated in club activities. He still continues his activities as a writer in Nirengi Journal and as a member of the Yeşiller Party executive board.

What are the reasons for quoting the law from Switzerland?

In the conditions of that period, we can examine it from three different perspectives, such as the speed of the quotation, the up-to-dateness of the content and the ability to meet the needs of the country. Since the language of the Swiss Civil Code was simple and not too long, it was convenient compared to other laws, and also it accelerated the citation process. At the same time, this law was one of the few most up-to-date civil codes in Europe at that time. In other words, it was one of the most recent ones in this field. As a complementary reason, a significant part of the team of 26 people received training in Switzerland. This situation both contributes to the acceleration of the quotation and facilitates its implementation within the country. For these reasons, the Swiss Civil Code was quoted.

Looking from today, the processes experienced should not be perceived as translation work. In the process, steps were taken by thinking about the points that were suitable and not suitable for the sociological structure. What I want to emphasize is not just perfect translation work. In fact, a legal system that meets the requirements of the period, is open to development and can easily settle in the country, was being built. If we look at world history, we can say that we have made one of the pioneering initiatives of the 20th Century.



What were the recent changes in the Civil Code?

At the beginning of the 2000s, serious changes were made in the Civil Code, and after these changes, the new law (current law) entered into force in 2002. In the old text of the law, there was the phrase "Male is the head of the household" and there was inequality in the decisions to be taken regarding the family. This understanding was changed and the inequality between men and women within the family was tried to be eliminated. For example, the responsibility placed on men for the maintenance of the house has given way to the equal responsibility of men and women. The obligation for married women to take the surname of the person they married was loosened, thus paving the way for the use of the maiden name. In addition, the marriage age was raised to 18. A change was made in the property regime and the regime that stipulates the equal distribution between the spouses of the properties acquired during the marriage was accepted.

It is possible to grasp the importance of change very easily with the few examples I have mentioned. Law also updates itself according to the needs of the period, and the change made in 2002 was extremely positive. On the other hand, in the intervening 20 years, the world has changed a lot and I think that changes should be made in the Civil Code according to the needs of the 2020s – with the aim of improving rights, not erosion. I would like to underline it again with a thick line: changes should be made in the Civil Code in line with today's needs, acting with the aim of improving rights, not erosion.





What is the importance of the Civil Code on Women's Rights?

The Civil Code is a source that regulates the entire social life of an individual, which begins with being born alive and ends with death. Many regulations such as legal capacity, personality rights, marriage, divorce and inheritance are included in the Civil Code. The regulations regarding the situations we encounter in social life appear here. Therefore, if we want to ensure equality between men and women in society and aim at the development of rights, we want the development of the Civil Code. This cannot be done with suggestions that increase inequality and make the parties weaker. For example, the issue of alimony. Alimony is something that can be taken regardless of man or woman since the change in 2002, and the basis of alimony is to maintain life. A proposal such as "Let's abolish alimony" will put individuals who try to maintain their lives with the alimony in a powerless position. At this point, it does not matter whether it is a woman or a man who will receive alimony. Saying that we should abolish alimony or reduce the amount of alimony/make its conditions more difficult will make one party weaker. Then this change should not be made. Before taking a step such as a change in law or abolishing/making something obsolete, you should seriously think about the reasons, plan the solutions to the problems that may arise after, and then take the decision steps. The Istanbul Convention is one of the clearest examples of this issue. On the days when the decision to withdraw from the contract was announced, the minister said that "No worries! We will prepare the Ankara Convention." Almost a year has passed. There is no Ankara Convention but public officials who do not allow the use of the rights arising from Law No. 6284, which is in effect because we have withdrawn from the Istanbul Convention. It was a serious mistake that prevents even the use of an existing right.



Is there anything you would like to add?

In summary, the Civil Code in terms of being one of the most basic texts containing regulations regarding social life and targeting inequality in the society; it has a very important place in law for women's rights. That is why we must take steps not under the guardianship of the shadows that surround us, but in the light of the developments that illuminate our path.

Thank you Özgür for this interview.

I would also like to thank the Bulletin Team and the Dean's Office of the Faculty of Health Sciences for this interview.

Who is Who?

A Traveler on a Science Journey: Reşit Süreyya Gürsey

Reşit Süreyya Gürsey was born in 1889 in the Bor district of Niğde. His real name is Ahmet Reşit. His father is the captain Hasan Hüsnü Bey, and his mother is Zekiye Hanım. After completing his primary education in Crete, where he lived with his father, he studied at Mersin Mülkiye High School. He continued his education at Veterinarian Pharmacist Military Secondary School and Kuleli High School in Istanbul. He was in the Military Academy for a year, then went to the Military Medical School in 1908. After graduating as a military doctor with the rank of captain, he worked in various cities of Anatolia and Azerbaijan for nine years.

Nobody wanted to work in the field of x-ray because of the fact that the technique of protection from x-rays was primitive at that time, and death cases were seen. However, Reşit Süreyya applied for X-ray specialization and went abroad in 1923 to continue his education.

He took physics and mathematics courses from Madame Curie and Langevin at the Sorbonne, and from Rutherford and J. J. Thomson at Cambridge University. He passed the X-Ray Specialist exam at the Paris Faculty of Medicine.

He returned to Turkey in 1927. Due to the inconvenience of working conditions in the field of x-ray in our country and the danger of the field, he did not do his own profession and continued to teach physics for a while. In 1935, he went to Europe again to complete the last stage of his physics education. In 1939, at the beginning of World War II, he was called to military service and Gürsey's higher education life ended on these dates. But his perpetual discipleship never ended.

Reşit Süreyya died in 1962 at the age of 73. The following words he wrote about death express his stance against death.

"You see how beautiful death is: It's like living... If living has poetry, death has its tranquility. If there is pleasure in living, death has no pain, at least. So, in this strange life, if anyone who loves me has been found, I tell them not to cry when I die!"

His personality and his desire to learn dragged him from the war fronts to the famous science corridors of Europe. For this reason, his life is almost like the life of a traveler on a scientific journey.

Gürsoy is an "eternal student" by his son's definition, "a doctor and physicist who reads and writes poetry, plays the violin and paints" by Aziz Nesin's definition, and he is the first radiologist in Turkey.



Reşit Süreyya Gürsey

We commemorate Reşit Süreyya Gürsey with respect for shedding light on our path today.

IGU International Student Office Team in Dubai!

Istanbul Gelisim University International Student Office team attended the ISTL EXPO Fair which was held at Le Meridien Hotel in Dubai on 04-05 February.



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