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Namik Kemal University Rectorate

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Abstract

The abstracts of the papers published in the refereed and other journals by the academic staff of the Namik Kemal University in 2009 were provided in this document as of 10.04.2009. It aims to provide a university-based academic paper database to diffuse the University's research output in the academic world. Only the full articles and reviews were considered in this study in counting the number of publications. However, the information on the short notes, letters, communications, corrections and other types of publications were given for the information purposes. Additionally, only the papers where the affiliation of the authors were shown as the academic units of the current Namik Kemal University in the originals of the papers were considered since the purpose of this study is to evaluate the institutional performance of the University and its Academic Units in the area of the research. Thus the papers with outside agencies were not listed in this document. Abstracts were provided in three parts. In the first part, the abstracts of the papers published in the journals, indexed by the Science Citation Index (SCI), Science Citation Index- Expanded (SCIE) or Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), were provided. As of 10.04.2009, there were 20 such papers. The information in this part was directly collected from these indices. There were also 4 papers in press. Additionally, there were no other published items. In the second part, the abstracts of the papers published in the refereed journals, not indexed by the Science Citation Index (SCI) or Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), were provided. As of 10.04.2009, there were 10 such papers (also 1 paper in press). The information in this part, mostly were collected from the indices, but information on some papers were collected from the authors' web sites. Thus, the bibliographical information was not complete and reliable on the papers without any abstract as it has not been possible to check the bibliographical information from other sources. In the last part, the abstracts of the papers published in the other Turkish journals, not indexed by the international indices, were provided. As of 10.04.2009, there were 5 such papers (also no papers in press). There was also 1 paper in Turkish journals addressing the professionals. Information on these papers was collected from the authors' web sites. The information on some papers was collected from the national journal databases. Thus, the bibliographical information was not complete and reliable on the papers without any abstract as it has not been possible to check the bibliographical information from other sources. This database would be updated periodically.

Key words

Namik Kemal University, Turkey, Tekirdag, academic research, research evaluation, performance indicators, refereed journals, abstracts, citations, higher education, academic staff, Science Citation Index (SCI) Science Citation Index- Expanded (SCIE) or Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)

Konur, Ö. (2009) *Namık Kemal Üniversitesi Yayın Özetleri: 2009 yılı Yayın Özet ve Atıfları*, [Namık Kemal University Abstracts: 2008 Abstracts & Citations], sürüm No. 1.0, 28 sayfa, Nisan 2009 (Tekirdağ; Namık Kemal Üniversitesi). [İngilizce] [Öğr. Gör. Özcan Konur, Namık Kemal Üniversitesi Rektörlüğü]. [<http://pgb.nku.edu.tr/belgeler/universite/universite.html>] [14.04.2009] NKU_Res_ABS_Pap_08_v1.0.doc

Özet

2009 yılında Namık Kemal Üniversitesi akademik personeli tarafından ulusal ve yurt dışı hakemli ve diğer dergilerde yayınlanmış olan yayınların özetleri ve atıfları bu belge ile 10.04.2009 tarihi itibarı verilmektedir. Bu şekilde Üniversitemizin akademik yayınlarını akademik dünyada tanıtmak amacı ile üniversitemize mahsus bir yayın veri tabanı oluşturulmuştur. Üniversitenin yayın performansının ölçümünde sadece makale türü yayınlar dikkate alınmış olmasına rağmen Üniversitemizin diğer yayınları hakkında da bu belge ile bilgi verilmektedir. Üniversitemizin ve birimlerinin yayın performansının ölçülmek istenmesi nedeni ile yazar adresi kısmında sadece üniversitemizin veya birimlerinin adı geçen yayınlar dikkate alınmıştır. Bu bağlamda, adres kısmında sadece diğer kuruluşların adı geçen yayınlar dikkate alınmamıştır. Bu belgede yayın özetleri üç ana kısımda verilmektedir. İlk kısımda “Science Citation Index” (SCI), “Science Citation Index- Expanded” (SCIE) or “Social Sciences Citation Index” (SSCI) tarafından dizinlenmiş olan dergilerde yer alan yayınlar yer almaktadır. 10.04.2009 tarihi itibarı ile bu dizinlerde 20 adet dizinlenmiş makale tespit edilmiştir. Yayın özetleri doğrudan bu dizinlerden taranmıştır. Benzer şekilde bu dizinlerde yer alıp ta henüz basımda olan 4 makale tespit edilmiştir. Buna ek olarak makale dışı yayın bulunmuştur. İkinci kısımda, ISI dizinleri dışında kalan ve uluslararası dergi olarak kabul edilen dergilerde yer alan yayınların özetleri verilmiştir. 10.04.2009 tarihi itibarı ile 10 yayın olup 1 yayın da basımdadır. Bu kısımdaki yayınlar dizinlerin yanı sıra Yazarlarımızın web sitelerinden ve diğer yollarla yapılmış olan çalışmalardan elde edilmiştir. İnternet ortamında kontrol edilemeyen bazı yayınlar özetsiz olarak verilmiştir. Son kısımda ise, diğer Türk dergilerde yer alan yayınlara ilişkin özetler ve referans bilgileri verilmiştir. 10.04.2009 tarihi itibarı ile 5 makale tespit edilmiş olup basım aşamasında olan yayın olmadığı görülmüştür. Ayrıca mesleki dergilerde yer alan 1 makale yayınlanmıştır. Bu kısımdaki bilgiler ulusal veri tabanlarından ve Yazarlarımızın web sitelerinden ve diğer yollarla elde edilmiştir. Bu veri tabanı periyodik olarak güncellenecektir. Bunlar arasında bulunmuş olan yayınlara ISI dizinlerinde yapılan atıflar da yer almaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler

Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Türkiye, Tekirdağ, akademik araştırma, araştırma değerlendirme, performans göstergeleri, hakemli dergiler, yayın özetleri, atıflar, yükseköğretim, akademik personel, Science Citation Index (SCI) Science Citation Index- Expanded (SCIE) or Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)

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Introduction

The abstracts of the papers published in the refereed and other journals by the academic staff affiliated with the Namik Kemal University in 2009 were provided in this document.

Only the full articles and reviews were considered in this study in counting the number of publications. However, the information on the short notes, letters, communications, corrections and other types of publications were given for the information purposes.

Additionally, only the papers where the affiliation of the authors were shown as the academic units of the current Namik Kemal University in the originals of the papers were considered since the purpose of this study is to evaluate the institutional performance of the University and its Academic Units in the area of the research. Thus the papers with outside agencies were not listed in this document.

Abstracts were provided in three parts. In the first part, the abstracts of the papers published in the journals, indexed by the Science Citation Index (SCI) or Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), were provided. As of 10.04.2009, there were 20 such papers. The information in this part was directly collected from these indices. There were also 4 papers in press. Additionally, there were no other published items.

In the second part, the abstracts of the papers published in the refereed journals, not indexed by the Science Citation Index (SCI) or Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), were provided. As of 10.04.2009, there were 10 such papers (also 1 paper in press). The information in this part, mostly were collected from the indices, but information on some papers were collected from the authors' web sites. Thus, the bibliographical information was not complete and reliable on the papers without any abstract as it has not been possible to check the bibliographical information from other sources.

In the last part, the abstracts of the papers published in the other Turkish journals, not indexed by the international indices, were provided. As of 10.04.2009, there were 10 such papers (also 1 paper in press). There was also 1 paper in Turkish journals addressing the professionals. Information on these papers was collected from the authors' web sites. The information on some papers was collected from the national journal databases. Thus, the bibliographical information was not complete and reliable on the papers without any abstract as it has not been possible to check the bibliographical information from other sources.

This study is in progress. The page would be updated during the year.

It is hoped that this study would be of any help in increasing the number of citations of the academic members of the Namik Kemal University in the coming years through the increased exposure of these abstracts to the global scientific community.

The Authors may wish to check the bibliographical information on their papers and may wish to send their corrections and additions by an e-mail directly to pgb@nku.edu.tr. (within the message text).

Authors may also wish to send the bibliographical information and the abstracts of the papers not published yet, or not indexed by any index yet in the same way.

Authors may lastly wish to send the PDF copies of their published papers as an e-mail attachment to pgb@nku.edu.tr, first checking that it has not been downloaded by the University as such papers would be shown in the bibliographical information with the note of the "PDF copy".

Namik Kemal University papers-2009 (10.04.2009 search)

	Paper type	Paper No.
T	Total Journals	42
T.A.	Total journal papers	41
T.A.1	Published	36
T.A.2	In-press	5
T.B.	Total journal items	1
T.B.1	Published	1
T.B.2	In-press	0
I	ISI Indexed journals	
I.A.	ISI-indexed journal papers	24
I.A.1.	Published and indexed	20
I.A.2.	published and not indexed	
I.A.3.	In-press	4
I.B.	ISI-indexed journal items	0
I.B.1	Published	0
I.B.2	In-press	0
II	Other international journals	11
II.A.	Other international journal papers	11
II.A.1	Published	10
II.A.2	In-press	1
II.B.	Other international journal items	
II.B.1	Published	0
II.B.2	In-press	0
III	Other Turkish journals	6
III.A.	Other Turkish journal papers	5
III.A.1	Published	5
III.A.2	In-press	0
III.B.	Turkish journal papers-Practice/Professional	1
III.B.1	Published	1
III.B.2	In-press	0

Notation for the authors:

[**Author**]: Prof., Assoc. Prof., Assist. Prof. in the University by 31/12/2008

[**Author**] Other academic staff in the University by 31/12/2008

[*Author*] Not academic staff in the University by 31/12/2008

Notation for the references:

[Last name, Initials] [Year] [paper title] [Journal title] [journal volume, number, pages]
[Publisher, Country], [Journal short title] [Language] [ISSN No.] [Author affiliation: Author
title and name, University, Faculty, Department, Division] [Indexes] [ISI journal
classification] [ISI citation number] [ISI citation number other authors] [Abstract availability]
[PDF copy availability] [ISI- affiliation] [Abstract]

International papers

ISI-indexed publications

ISI-indexed article-type publications

ISI-indexed article-type publications-Published

Acar, G. O.; **Yener, H. M.**; Savrun, F. K.; Kalkan, T.; Bayrak, I.; Enver, O. (2009) Thermal effects of mobile phones on facial nerves and surrounding soft tissue, *Laryngoscope*. 119(3), pp. 559-562. [ISSN: 0023-852X] [Monthly] [American Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otolological Society, Inc.; Wiley, US] [Assist. Prof. Dr. H. Murat Yener, Namik Kemal University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Surgical Sciences, Division of Otorhinolaryngology] [Current Contents - Clinical Medicine, Academic Search Complete; Chemical Abstracts; Cumulative Index To Nursing & Allied Health Literature; Toc Premier; Current Contents. Clinical Medicine; Medline; Index To Dental Literature; Scisearch] [ISI SCI. SCIE] [Namik Kemal University School of Medicine, Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Tekirdag, Turkey] Abstract.

- Objective: To investigate the possible thermal effects of microwaves from mobile phones on facial nerves (FN) and surrounding soft tissue. Study Design: A prospective study. Methods: We studied FN conduction rate and compound muscle action potentials (CMAP) on 12 rabbits before exposure to radiofrequency radiation (RFR) emitted from a mobile phone. Also, the temperature change in the soft tissues around the FN was investigated by a four channel Luxtron fiber optic system. A mobile phone with 1900 MHz frequency was placed over the ipsilateral ear of the rabbit for 25 minutes, and FN and surrounding tissues were exposed to a 1.5 watts pulse modulated (217 packets/s) electromagnetic field. During exposure to RFR, immediately after turning off the mobile phone, and 25 minutes after the exposure temperature change in the surrounding tissue of the FN was recorded and compared to preexposure values. Additionally, another recording regarding the FN functions was done and the data were compared to preexposure values. Results: The average temperature of the surrounding soft tissues was 0.39 K higher than the preexposure values during the exposure and immediately after turning off the mobile phone, and decreased to normal levels 25 minutes after the exposure, which was statistically significant. The amplitudes of FN CMAP after radiofrequency radiation exposure were significantly smaller than the preexposure amplitudes and the amplitudes were normal in the 25 minute measurement. Conclusion: The RFR emitted from a mobile phone can cause temporary FN dysfunction that can be due to temporary temperature increase in the soft tissue around the FN.

Acikgoz, E.; Ustun, A.; Gul, I.; Anlarsal, E.; **Tekeli, A. S.**; **Nizam, I.**; Avcioglu, R.; Geren, H.; Cakmakci, S.; Aydinoglu, B.; Yucel, C.; Avci, M.; Acar, Z.; Ayan, I.; Uzun, A.; Bilgili, U.; Sincik, M.; Yavuz, M. (2009) Genotype x environment interaction and stability analysis for dry matter and seed yield in field pea (*Pisum sativum* L.), *Spanish Journal of Agricultural Research*, 7(1), pp. 96-106. [ISSN: 1695-971X] [Quarterly] [Span. J. Agric. Res.] [Spain, Spanish Natl Inst. Agricultural & Food Research & Technology] [Prof. Dr. A. Servet Tekeli, Assist. Prof. Dr. Ilker Nizam, Namik Kemal University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Field Crops] [ISI SCIE. Agriculture, Multidisciplinary; Soil Science] [Current Contents - Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Sciences, Zoological Record, BIOSIS Previews] [ISI Namik Kemal Univ, Fac Agr, Dept Field Crops, Tekirdag, Turkey] [Nizam Current Address: Faculty of Science and Literature, Department of Biology, Division of General Biology] [Abstract] [PDF copy]

- The objectives of this study were to evaluate dry matter (DM) yield and seed yield of six leafed and semi-leafless pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) genotypes, and to compare them for these traits. Evaluation of genotype x environment (G x E) interaction, stability and cluster analysis were also carried out at eight diverse locations with typical Mediterranean and Mediterranean-type climate during the 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 growing seasons. Significant differences were found among the pea genotypes for DM and seed yield on individual years and combined over years, and in all locations. All interactions which related to G x E interaction showed significance ($P > 0.001$) for DM and seed yield. The highest yield (4789 kg ha⁻¹) was obtained from the leafed genotype 'Urunlu'. However, stability analysis indicated

that for DM yield, the leafed genotypes 'Golyazi' and 'Urunlu' should be grown in low yielding and high yielding environments, respectively. Cluster analysis, based on grouping locations, showed that P101 was the preferred variety in low yielding environments, and P98, in high yielding ones. It was suggested that the use of both stability and cluster analyses might give better results. Comparison of cluster and stability analyses showed that the stability analysis fails to recommend cultivars to different regions where yield potential showed significant differences. It seems, however, that cluster analysis could be a powerful tool to examine G x E interaction. If the number of environments was sufficient, a separate stability analysis could be run in each cluster.

Ates, M.; Sarac, A. S.; Turhan, C. M.; Ayaz, N. E: (2009) Polycarbazole modified carbon fiber microelectrode: Surface characterization and dopamine sensor, *Fibers and Polymers*, 10(1), pp. 46-52. [ISSN: 1229-9197 (Print) 1875-0052 (Online)] [Bimonthly] [DOI. 10.1007/s12221-009-0046-4] [Fiber. Polym.] [South Korea, Korean Fiber Society; Springer] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Murat Ates, Namik Kemal University, Faculty of Science and Literature, Department of Chemistry, Division of Physicochemistry] [ISI SCIE. Materials Science, Textiles; Polymer Science] [ISI: Namik Kemal Univ, Fac Sci & Arts, Dept Chem, Tekirdag, Turkey]

- Electropolymerization of carbazole (Cz) by cyclic voltammetry (CV) onto carbon fiber microelectrodes (CFME) (diameter $\sim 7 \mu\text{m}$) in dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2) solution of $0.1 \text{ mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}$ tetraethyl ammonium perchlorate (TEAP) results in the formation of polycarbazole (PCz) thin film coatings. CV results showed that these PCz thin films have reversible redox behavior in monomer-free electrolyte solution. The resulting thin polymer films were characterized using Fourier transform infrared attenuated total reflectance spectroscopy (FTIR-ATR) and atomic force microscopy (AFM). Results performed at optimum experimental conditions indicate that electrodes show a reversible and stable behavior over sixty eight days of testing for dopamine in $100 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{dm}^{-3}$ buffer solution. A detection limit for PCz thin films as low as $0.1 \mu\text{M}$ (3S/N) was obtained for the polycarbazole (PCz) thin films formed using CV. Hence, this novel sensor can be considered as promising sensor for dopamine detection.
 - Refs:
 - ATES M, 2008, IEEE SENS J, V8, P1628, DOI 10.1109/JSEN.2008.929069.
 - ATES M, 2008, MICROCHIM ACTA, V160, P247, DOI 10.1007/s00604-007-0837-5.

Berkman, Z.; Tanriover, G.; Acar, G.; Sati, L.; Altug, T.; Demir, R. (2009) Changes in the brain cortex of rabbits on a cholesterol-rich diet following supplementation with a herbal extract of *Tribulus terrestris*. *Histology and Histopathology* 24(6), pp. 683-92. [ISSN: ISSN: 0213-3911 (Print). 1699-5848 (Electronic)] [Histol Histopathol] [Spain] [Prof. Dr. Zafer Berkman, Namik Kemal University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Surgical Medical Sciences, Division of Neurosurgery][ISI. SCI. SCIE.] [EBSCO Medline, Current Contents - Life Sciences, Zoological Record, BIOSIS Previews, Biological Abstracts; Chemical Abstracts; Toc Premier; Scisearch] [EBSCO: Department of Neurosurgery, Faculty of Medicine, Namik Kemal University, Tekirdag, Turkey.]

- Extracts of the medicinal herb *Tribulus terrestris* (TT) are used for treating various diseases. The saponins, a component of TT, play a role in regulating blood pressure and in treatment of hyperlipidemia. The aim of the study was to investigate the immunohistochemical and ultrastructural alterations in the cerebral cortex of experimental rabbits on a cholesterol rich diet treated with TT. The rabbits were divided into three groups and followed for 12 weeks as control group (CG); experimental group I (EG-I), fed with a cholesterol-rich diet; experimental group II (EG-II), treated with an extract of TT (5 mg/kg/day) after a cholesterol-rich diet of 4 weeks. In EG-I there were ultrastructural changes, including mitochondrial degeneration, increased lipofuscin pigments, myelin sheath damage with axoplasmic shrinkage and electron dense granules in the neurovascular unit. The number of synapses apparently decreased in both experimental groups. Administration of TT extract in EG-II led to marked ultrastructural alterations in neurons, including decreased mitochondrial degeneration ($P < 0.001$) and extensive oedematous areas in the neurovascular unit. However, in EG-II, lamellar myelin, axonal structures and mitochondria were well protected. These alterations possibly indicate that saponins have an effect on the neurons either directly or by its conversion to steroidal saponins. Therefore, these findings add further evidence supporting the protective claims of TT in cerebral architecture in dietary induced hyperlipidemia.

Dogan, S. (2009) Vaginismus and accompanying sexual dysfunctions in a Turkish clinical sample, *Journal of Sexual Medicine*, 6(1), pp. 184-192. [ISSN: 1743-6095] [J. Sex. Med.] [Bimonthly] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Sultan Dogan, Namik Kemal University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Internal Medical Sciences, Division of Psychiatry] [Current Contents - Clinical Medicine, Academic Search Complete, MEDLINE; PSYCINFO] [ISI SCIE Urology & Nephrology] Abstract. PDF copy. [Nam Kemal Univ, Dept Psychiat, Fac Med, Tekirdag 59010, Turkey]

- Introduction. Although vaginismus is a common sexual dysfunction in Turkey, there are only limited data about sexual behavior characteristics and comorbidity with other sexual dysfunctions in vaginismic patients. Aim. To investigate the frequency of female sexual dysfunctions (FSDs) in a Turkish clinical sample and to determine the comorbidity of other FSDs in women diagnosed with lifelong vaginismus. Methods. The study included 54 female patients who presented to a psychiatry department with sexual problems/complaints. Main Outcome Measures. The subjects were evaluated using a semi-structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was developed by the researchers in order to assess sexually dysfunctional patients and included detailed questions about socio-demographic variables, and general medical and sexual history. All participants were also assessed using the Golombok Rust Inventory of Sexual Satisfaction. Results. The most common primary FSD in our sample was vaginismus (75.9%), followed by hypoactive sexual desire (9.2%). Regarding comorbidity, in 36 female patients with lifelong vaginismus, we found dyspareunia in 17 women (47.2%), orgasmic disorder in eight women (22.2%), and sexual desire disorder in six women (16.6%) as a second sexual dysfunction, based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-Fourth Edition, Text Revision criteria. Conclusions. With respect to FSDs within the Turkish clinical population, vaginismic patients constitute the largest group and cultural factors may play a role in the occurrence of this condition. Additionally, our data indicated that there was a strong correlation between vaginismus and dyspareunia. There was also a high frequency of hypoactive desire and orgasm disorder in vaginismic patients. These results suggest that multidimensional assessment of sexual dysfunction in female patients is of great importance.
- DOGAN S, 2008, INT J IMPOT RES, V20, P218, DOI 10.1038/sj.ijir.3901615. Dogan S, Dogan M. The frequency of sexual dysfunctions in male partners of women with vaginismus in a Turkish sample. *Int J Impot Res* 2008;20: 218–21.

Dogan, S.; Saracoglu, G. V.; Kucukgoncu, S. (2009) A study on standardization of the Turkish version of the Snell-Papini Sexuality Scale. [Snell-Papini cinsellik ölçeği türkçe formunun standardizasyon çalışması]. *Klinik Psikofarmakoloji Bulteni; [Bulletin of Clinical Psychopharmacology]* 19 (Supp.), pp. S188-S191. [ISSN: 10177833] Quarterly [Turkish] [Kure İletişim Grubu, Turkey] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Sultan Dogan, Namik Kemal University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Internal Medical Sciences, Division of Psychiatry; Assist. Prof. Dr. Gamze Varol-Saracoglu, Division of Public Health] [Academic Search Complete] [ISI. SCIE.] drsultandogan@hotmail.com

- Objective: The Snell-Papini Sexuality Scale was designed to assess sexual-esteem, sexual-depression and sexual-obsession. The purpose of the present study was to determine the psychometric properties of the Turkish version of the Snell-Papini Sexuality Scale. Method: Sample of the study included of 243 undergraduates at the Namik Kemal University, Tekirdag. All participants completed the The Turkish version of the Snell-Papini Sexuality Scale, Symptom Checklist-90-Revised (SCL-90-R), and sociodemographic history form. As for the reliability analyses, item total correlations and Chronbach · coefficients were calculated for each of the subscales and the total scale. Results: Item total correlations showed that only 20 items of original scale correlations coefficients were higher than 0.25. Ten items had lower internal consistency. When these ten items was extracted from the Turkish version of the scale, the Cronbach alpha coefficients ranged between 0.81 and .92. In the sample described above, scores on the sexual-depression subscales of the Turkish version of the Snell-Papini Sexuality were positively correlated with "depression" subscale of SCL-90-R($r=0.23$, $p<0.05$). Conclusions: The results indicated that twenty-item Snell-Papini Sexuality Scale subscales had acceptable consistency reliability. In spite of some limitations, the Turkish version of the Snell-Papini Sexuality Scale is a reliable and valid tool that could be used to asses sexual-esteem, sexual-depression and sexual-obsession in related research.

Eruslu, S. O.; Aydogdu, M. (2009) Vibration analysis of inclusion reinforced composite square plates under various boundary conditions, *Journal of Reinforced Plastics and Composites*, 28(8), pp. 995-

102. doi:10.1177/0731684407087741. [ISSN: 0731-6844] [Sage Pub., UK] [J. reinf. plast. compos.] [Res. Assist. Dr. Sait Ozmen Eruslu, Namik Kemal University, Corlu Faculty of Engineering, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Division of Mechanics] [Current Contents - Engineering, Computing & Technology, Academic Search Alumni Edition; Academic Search Complete; Business Source Corporate; Ei Compendex; Electronics & Communications Abstracts] [ISI SCIE] [C0] abstract.

- The vibration behavior of E-glass epoxy cross-ply laminated plates containing unidirectionally aligned inclusions was studied under different boundary conditions by using first-order shear deformation theory (FSDT). The effective elastic modulus of composite was expressed by using the Mori–Tanaka mean field approach for unidirectionally aligned inclusions. The governing equations were obtained by means of the Hamilton's principle and solved by using the Navier-type solution and Ritz method. The continuity of transverse shear stress between layers of the symmetric cross-ply laminated plates was satisfied by the use of the shape function incorporated into the theory. The effects of the inclusion volume fraction, the inclusion aspect ratio, and the plate span to thickness ratio on the vibration behavior of the laminated plates were studied. It was found that the dimensionless frequency increases with increasing the aspect ratio of the reinforcements and approaches asymptotically to frequency of the continuous fibers.

Gemici, G., Guneyusu, T., Eroglu, E., Bayrak, F., Sevinc, D., Aytacilar, S., Kaya, Z., Mutlu, B., Degertekin, M. (2009) Prevalence of left main coronary artery disease among patients referred to multislice computed tomography coronary examinations, *International Journal of Cardiovascular Imaging*, 25(4), pp. 433-438 [Int J Cardiovasc Imaging] [ISSN: 1569-5794] [Bimonthly] [Springer, Netherlands] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Gokmen Gemici. Namik Kemal University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Internal Medical Sciences, Division of Cardiology] [Current Contents - Clinical Medicine, EBSCO Medline] [ISI SCI. SCIE. Cardiac & Cardiovascular Systems; Radiology, Nuclear Medicine & Medical Imaging] Abstract. PDF copy. [**Yeditepe University but Tekirdag address? ISI: Yeditepe Univ Hosp, Dept Cardiol, Namik Kemal Caddesi 14, TR-59030 Tekirdag, Turkey.**] C1. OC1.

- We have evaluated the prevalence of left main coronary artery disease (LMCAD) among patients referred to multislice computed tomography (MSCT) coronary angiography examinations. The study Group comprised of 1,000 consecutive patients (750 male and 250 female; mean age 53+/-12 years) who underwent successful 64-slice MSCT examinations. Left main coronary artery (LMCA) was classified into three Groups: normal LMCA; nonsignificant LMCAD with coronary plaques resulting in obstructions $\leq 50\%$; and significant LMCAD corresponding to obstructions $>50\%$. We have found that 24 patients (2.4%) had significant LMCAD. Additional 200 patients (20%) had nonsignificant LMCAD. Univariate analysis revealed that LMCAD was associated with age, male gender, diabetes, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, typical symptoms, history of previous myocardial infarction and previous percutaneous coronary intervention. Only age and male gender were found as independent predictors for LMCAD in multivariate analysis ($P < 0.001$ and $P = 0.001$, respectively.). Angiographic follow-up was available for the 24 patients with significant LMCAD, and conventional coronary angiography confirmed the presence of significant LMCAD in all of these patients. Significant LMCAD was found in 2.4% of the 1,000 patients referred to 64-slice MSCT examinations. Age and male gender were the independent predictors for LMCAD.
- Van der Wall, E. E.; Schuijf, J. D.; Jukema, J. W.; Bax, J. J.; Schalij, M. J. (2009) Non-significant left main disease; truly non-significant? *Int J Cardiovasc Imaging*. 25(4), pp. 439-442.

Gonullu, D.; Koksoy, F. N.; Demirayi, O.; **Ozkan, S. G.**; Yucel, T., Yucel, O. (2009) Laparostomy in patients with severe secondary peritonitis, *Ulusal Travma ve Acil Cerrahi Dergisi-Turkish Journal of Trauma & Emergency Surgery*, 15(1), pp. 52-57. [ISSN: 1306-696X] [Ulus. Travma Acil Cerrahi Derg.] [Turkish Assoc Trauma Emergency Surgery, Turkey] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Sibel Gurdal Ozkan, Namik Kemal University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Surgical Medical Sciences, Division of General Surgery] [Namik Kemal Univ, Dept Gen Surg, Fac Med, Tekirdag, Turkey] [ISI SCIE. Emergency Medicine] Abstract. [Namik Kemal Univ, Dept Gen Surg, Fac Med, Tekirdag, Turkey]

BACKGROUND The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of laparostomy with the Bogota bag for the management of patients with severe secondary peritonitis and the risk factors for survival. METHODS Thirty-seven patients (22 males, 15 females; mean age 63.5; range 44 to 83 years)

with secondary peritonitis were treated by laparostomy and temporary closure with Bogota bag. APACHE II scores and Mannheim Peritonitis Index (MPI) were used to calculate the disease severity. The outcomes and effectiveness of APACHE II and MPI values were analyzed retrospectively. RESULTS The mortality rate was 43.2%. Significant differences were noted between survivors and non-survivors according to initial APACHE U and MPI scores and the number of operations. The non-survivors had higher APACHE II ($r=0.81$, $p=0.001$) and MPI ($r=0.39$, $p=0.02$) scores. The patients who survived were re-operated 1.6 times and those who died were re-operated 4.7 times. In five patients, laparostomy was closed primarily, while in the others, the wound was left open to heal secondarily. CONCLUSION Patients with higher APACHE II and MPI scores and number of operations had higher rates of mortality due to their major risk factors. Temporary abdominal closure using the Bogota bag in patients with secondary peritonitis is an inexpensive-simple method, permitting evaluation of underlying viscera and recognition of infection.

Kilickesmez, O.; Bayramoglu, S.; Inci, E.; Cimilli, T.; **Kayhan, A.** (2009) Quantitative diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging of normal and diseased uterine zones, *Acta Radiologica*, 50(3), pp. 340-347. [ISSN: 0284-1851] [Bimonthly] [Acta Radiol.] [Taylor & Francis, UK] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Arda Kayhan, Namik Kemal University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Surgical Medical Sciences, Division of Radiodiagnostics] [Current Contents - Clinical Medicine, EBSCO Academic Source Complete] [ISI SCI. SCIE. Radiology, Nuclear Medicine & Medical Imaging] [ISI: Namik Kemal Univ, Sch Med, Dept Radiol, Tekirdag, Turkey] [Abstract] [PDF copy]

- Background: Magnetic resonance (MR) imaging has been established as the best imaging modality for the detection, localization, and staging of uterine cancers. Recently, the usefulness of diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI) in the diagnosis of cancers has been reported in several studies. Purpose: To calculate the apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) values of normal uterine zones as well as benign and malignant uterine diseases, and to determine a cut-off ADC value for the quantitative detection of uterine malignancies with DWI. Material and Methods: Eighty-seven patients (mean age 53 years) with 107 benign and malignant uterine pathologies and 50 healthy controls (mean age 38 years) were enrolled in the study. DWI was performed with b factors of 0, 500, and 1000 s/mm². Results: The ADC values of benign and malignant lesions were compared using Student's t test. The mean and the standard deviation of the ADC values of the control group were as follows: myometrium 1.760.1910⁻³ mm²/s, junctional zone 0.990.1810⁻³ mm²/s, endometrium 1.650.3310⁻³ mm²/s, and cervix 1.710.1710⁻³ mm²/s. There was a statistically significant difference among the ADC values of normal myometrium and leiomyomas (1.470.3610⁻³ mm²/s; P0.009), endometrium and endometrial carcinomas (0.860.1310⁻³ mm²/s; P0.001), myometrium-junctional zone and adenomyosis (1.240.2010⁻³mm²/s; P0.001), and cervix and cervical carcinomas (0.910.1410⁻³ mm²/s; P0.001). The ADC values differed significantly between malignant (0.880.11) and benign lesions (1.550.33; P0.01). A cut-off value for malignant lesions of 1.0510⁻³ mm²/s yielded a sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy of 95.83%, 94.55%, and 94.94%, respectively. Conclusion: The present study shows that ADC measurements have the potential to quantitatively differentiate between normal and cancerous tissues of the uterine zones. We propose adding DWI as an adjunct sequence in the MR protocol for the assessment of uterine lesions.

Kim, E. S.; Shi, X.; **Cobanoglu, O.**; Weigel, K.; Berger, P. J.; Kirkpatrick, B. W. (2009) Refined mapping of twinning rate QTL on bovine chromosome 5 and analysis of IGF1 as a positional candidate gene1,2, *Journal of Animal Science*. 87(3), pp. 835-843. [ISSN: 0021-8812] [Monthly] [American Society of Animal Science, US] [J. Anim Sci.] [1910. doi:10.2527/jas.2008-1252] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Ozden Cobanoglu, Namik Kemal University Faculty of Science and Literature, Department of Biology, Division of Molecular Biology] [new address: Faculty of Science and Literature, Department of Biology] [BIOSIS Previews, EBSCO Environment Complete, Academic Search Alumni Edition; Academic Search Complete; Academic Search Elite; Academic Search Premier; Agricola On Silverplatter; Biography Index; Biological Abstracts; Biological & Agricultural Index; Chemical Abstracts; Toc Premier; Current Contents. Agriculture Biology & Environmental Sci; Medline; Environmental Policy Index; Expanded Academic Index; Food *Science & Technology* Abstracts; *Science* Citation Index; Scisearch] [ISI SCI. SCIE. Agriculture, Dairy & Animal Science] [C0] Abstract. [ISI: Namik Kemal Univ, Dept Biol, TR-59100 Tekirdag, Turkey]

- Twinning in cattle is a complex trait that is associated with economic loss and health issues such as abortion, dystocia, and reduced calf survival. Twinning rate QTL have been previously detected on

chromosome 5 in the North American Holstein and Norwegian dairy cattle populations and in a USDA herd selected for high twinning rate. In previous work with the North American Holstein population, the strongest evidence for a QTL was obtained from analysis of an extended, multiple generation family. Using additional animals, an increased density of SNP marker association tests and a combined linkage and linkage disequilibrium mapping method, the position of this QTL was refined in the North American Holstein population. Two sets of twinning rate predicted transmitting abilities estimated during 2 different time periods in the North American dairy cattle population were used to provide validation of results. A total of 106 SNPs and 3 microsatellites were used to scan the genomic region between 5 and 80 Mb on chromosome 5. Combined linkage-linkage disequilibrium analysis identified significant evidence for QTL within the 25 to 35 MB and 64 to 70 Mb regions of chromosome 5. IGF1 was examined as a positional candidate gene and a SNP in intron 2 of IGF1 was significantly associated with twinning rate using both data sets ($P=0.003$ and $P=1.05 \times 10^{-6}$). Replication of this association in other cattle populations will be required to examine the extent of linkage disequilibrium with the underlying quantitative trait nucleotide across breeds.

Kocabiyik, H.; **Kayisoglu, B.**; Tezer, D. (2009) Effect of moisture content on thermal properties of pumpkin seed. *International Journal of Food Properties*; 12(2), pp. 277-285. [ISSN: 1094-2912] [Tri-annual] [10.1080/10942910701673519] [Taylor & Francis, US] [Int. J. Food Prop.] [Prof. Dr. Birol Kayisoglu, Namik Kemal University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Machines] [EBSCO Academic Search Complete, Current Contents - Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Sciences, Academic Search Alumni Edition; Academic Search Complete; Academic Search Premier; Academic Search Premier (Full Text Titles); Advanced Placement Source; Advanced Placement Source (Full Text Titles); Business Source Corporate; Business Source Corporate (Full Text Titles); Ei Compendex] [ISI SCIE. Food Science & Technology] [Abstract] [PDF copy] [ISI: Namik Kemal Univ, Dept Agr Machinery, Fac Agr, Tekirdag, Turkey]

- The selected thermal properties, namely specific heat, thermal conductivity and thermal diffusivity were determined for pumpkin seeds in the moisture content range of 5.32-24.00% (d.b.). Specific heat was determined using the method of mixtures. Thermal conductivity was measured by the transient technique using the line heat source method assembled in a thermal conductivity probe. Specific heat, thermal conductivity, and thermal diffusivity of pumpkin seeds were found between 2.53 and 3.13 kJ kg⁻¹K⁻¹, 0.113, and 0.135 W m⁻¹K⁻¹, 9.954×10^{-8} and 1.289×10^{-7} m² s⁻¹, respectively, under the conditions with by changing moisture content. Specific heat and thermal conductivity of pumpkin seeds increased with increasing moisture content, while thermal diffusivity decreased with the increase in moisture content.
 - Ref: Kayisoglu, B., Kocabiyik, H. and Akdemir, B. (2004) The effect of moisture content on the thermal conductivities of some cereal grains. *Journal of Cereal Science* 39, pp. 147-150. KAYISOGLU B, 2004, J CEREAL SCI, V39, P147, DOI 10.1016/S0733-5210(03)00047-X.

Kucuk, M.; Kahya, E.; **Cengiz, T. M.**; Karaca, M. (2009) North Atlantic oscillation influences on Turkish lake levels, *Hydrological Processes*, 23(6), pp. 893-906. [ISSN: 0885-6087] DOI: 10.1002/hyp.7225. [Hydrol. Process.] [Semimonthly] [John Wiley & Sons, Ltd., UK] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Taner M. Cengiz, Namik Kemal University Corlu Faculty of Engineering, Department of Civil Engineering, Division of Hydraulics] [Current Contents - Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Sciences, EBSCO Environment Complete, Biological Abstracts; Ei Compendex; Toc Premier; Current Contents. Agriculture Biology & Environmental Sci; Electronics & Communications Abstracts; Engineering Index Annual/ Engineering Index Energy Abs; Environment Abstracts; Environmental Policy Index; Georef; Geographical Abstracts. Physical Geography; Science Citation Index; Scisearch] [ISI SCI. SCIE. Water Resources] [ISI: Namik Kemal Univ, Dept Civil Engn, TR-59860 Corlu, Tekirdag, Turkey]. [Abstract] [PDF copy]

- The North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) is a large-scale mode of natural climate variability governing the path of Atlantic mid-latitude storm tracks and precipitation regimes in the Atlantic and Mediterranean sectors. The primary focus of this study is to investigate the variability of lake levels in seven lakes scattered across Turkey using the method of continuous wavelet transforms and global spectra. The long winter (December, January, February and March) lake-level series and the NAO index (NAOI) series were subjected to wavelet transform. The global wavelet spectrum (energy spectrum of periodicities) of lake levels and winter NAOI anomalies, in most cases, revealed a significant correlation. It was shown that the Tuz, Sapanca, and Uluabat lakes reflect much stronger influences of

the NAO than the other four lakes. In contrast, weak correlations were found in the coastal areas of the Mediterranean and eastern Turkey. The periodic structures of Turkish lake levels in relation to the NAO revealed a spectrum between the 1-year and 10-year scale level. Although the periodicities of more than 10-year scale levels were detected, explaining significant relations between the NAO and these long-term periodicities remains a challenging task. The results of this study are consistent with the earlier studies concerning the teleconnection between the NAO and climate variables in Turkey.

Kurultay, S.; Oksuz, O.; Kaptan, B. (2009) Proving of the cheese Halva (Höşmerim) manufacturing process, *International Journal of Dairy Technology*, 62(1), pp. 63-67. [ISSN: 1364-727X] [Quarterly] [Blackwell, UK] [Prof. Dr. Sefik Kurultay, Assist. Prof. Dr. Binnur Kaptan, Namik Kemal University, Faculty of Agriculture Department of Food Engineering, Division of Food Technology; Assist. Prof. Dr. Omer Oksuz, Division of Food Sciences] [CABI, Academic Search Complete, Current Contents - Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Sciences, BIOSIS Previews, Academic Search Alumni Edition; Academic Search Alumni Edition (Full Text Titles); Academic Search Complete; Academic Search Premier; Academic Search Premier (Full Text Titles); Advanced Placement Source; Advanced Placement Source (Full Text Titles); Science Citation Index] [ISI SCI. SCIE Food Science & Technology] Abstract. PDF copy [Namik Kemal Univ, Fac Agr, Dept Food Engn, TR-59030 Tekirdag, Turkey]

- Cheese Halva (CH) is a traditional Turkish dessert. The cooking stage is the most important process step in CH manufacturing, which needs a skilled person. Faults made in this step lead to structural defects in the final product. In this research, four commercial melting salt mixes and trisodium citrate were tested to establish whether the melting salts would eliminate the textural faults in the final product and provide a uniform texture. To determine the changes occurred in CH, some physicochemical, textural (hardness, firmness, springiness, gumminess) and sensorial properties were examined. Trisodium citrate was found to be the most suitable one among those tested.
- Ref: Kurultay S, Öksüz Ö and Gümüş T (1999) Untersuchungen über die chemischen, microbiologischen Eigenschaften und Brennwerte Eines Türkischen Kaese-Dessert (Kaese-Halva). *Ernahrung/Nutrition* 23 58–60.

Orak, H. H. (2009) Evaluation of antioxidant activity, colour and some nutritional characteristics of pomegranate (*Punica granatum L.*) juice and its sour concentrate processed by conventional evaporation, *International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition*, 60(1), pp. 1-11. [ISSN: 0963-7486] [Int. J. Food Sci. Nutr.] [Taylor & Francis, UK] [Assist. Prof. Dr. H. Hulya Orak, Namik Kemal University, Tekirdag Vocational College, Department of Technical Programs, Program of Food Technology] [Academic Search Complete, Current Contents - Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Sciences, BIOSIS Previews, Academic Search Complete; Academic Search Elite; Academic Search Elite (Full Text Titles); Academic Search Premier; Academic Search Premier (Full Text Titles); Advanced Placement Source; Advanced Placement Source (Full Text Titles); Biomedical Reference Collection - Basic Ed; Biomedical Reference Collection - Basic Ed -Ft Ttls; Biomedical Reference Collection - Expanded Ed; Biomedical Reference Collection - Exp Ed - Ft Ttls; Biomedical Reference Collection - Comprehensive Ed; Biomedical Reference Collection - Comp Ed - Ft Ttls; Biomedical Reference Collection - Corporate Ed; Biomedical Reference Collection - Corp Ed - Ft Ttls; Business Source Corporate; Business Source Corporate (Full Text Titles); Medline] [ISI. SCIE. Food Science & Technology; Nutrition & Dietetics] [C0] No abstract. PDF copy. [Namik Kemal Univ, Vocat Sch Tech Sci, Dept Food Technol, Vocat Coll, Fac Agr, TR-59030 Tekirdag, Turkey]

- In this study the antioxidant activity, colour and some nutritional characteristics of pomegranate juice (PJ) and its traditional sour concentrate (CPJ), produced in Denizli, Turkey, were analysed. The total anthocyanin content of PJ was found to be 492.9 mg/l but it was not determined in CPJ. The total phenolics were also found to be 3,246 and 9,870 microg/ml in PJ and CPJ, respectively. The antioxidant activity (percentage of inhibition of on peroxidation in linoleic acid system) of CPJ was determined to be higher (85.91%) than that of PJ (79.06%). During the concentration process, the reducing sugars, glucose and fructose level of CPJ showed an increase to 46.46%, 23.89%, and 22.53%, respectively. In CPJ the amounts of sodium, iron, zinc, copper and lead were found lower than those of PJ. On the other hand, potassium and magnesium mineral contents increased during concentration. Among the various elements, cadmium, mercury, manganese, cobalt and boron were also analysed for determination of

metallic contamination, but they were not found in PJ juice and CPJ. 5-Hydroxymethyl furfural was determined to be at a significant level in CPJ as a result of the heat process.

Sabudak, T., Ozturk, M., Goren, A. C., Kolak, U., Topcu, G. (2009) Fatty acids and the other lipid composition of five *Trifolium* species with antioxidant activity, *Pharmaceutical Biology*, 47(2), 137-141 [ISSN: 1388-0209] [Pharmaceut. Biol.] [Taylor & Francis, UK] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Temine Sabudak, Namik Kemal University, Corlu Faculty of Engineering, Department of Environmental Engineering]. [Zoological Record, BIOSIS Previews, Academic Search Complete, BIOBASE, Biochemistry and Biophysics Citation Index, Biological Abstracts, Alt Healthwatch; Alt Healthwatch (Full Text Titles); Academic Search Complete; Academic Search Premier; Academic Search Premier (Full Text Titles); Advanced Placement Source; Advanced Placement Source (Full Text Titles); Agricola On Silverplatter; Biological Abstracts; Chemical Abstracts] [ISI SCIE. Plant Sciences; Medical Laboratory Technology; Pharmacology & Pharmacy] [C0]. No Abstract.

- The contents of fatty acids and other lipids of *Trifolium balansae* Boiss, *Trifolium stellatum* Lin., *Trifolium nigrescens* Viv. subsp. *petrisavi* (Clem) Holmboe, *Trifolium constantinopolitanum* Ser., and *Trifolium resupinatum* L. var. *resupinatum* L. (Leguminosae) were determined by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS). The whole plant hexane extracts of five *Trifolium* species contained eight fatty acids consisting of linolenic (31.1%) and palmitic (18.9%) acids as the most abundant unsaturated and saturated fatty acids, respectively. The total unsaturation for the oils of five *Trifolium* species was 30.6–42.2%. In addition to fatty acids, some alkanes and phytol were also obtained. The antioxidant activity and contents of fatty acids and lipids of five *Trifolium* species *T. balansae*, *T. stellatum*, *T. nigrescens* subsp. *petrisavi*, *T. constantinopolitanum*, and *T. resupinatum* var. *resupinatum* are presented for the first time in this study.
- Sabudak, T.; Guler, N. (2008) *Trifolium* L.-A review on its phytochemical and pharmacological profile, *Phytotherapy Research*, 2008 DOI: 10.1002/ptr.2709.

Sabudak, T.; Guler, N. (2009) *Trifolium* L. - A review on its phytochemical and pharmacological profile, *Phytotherapy Research*. 23(3), pp. 439-446. [Review] [ISSN: 0951-418X] [Bimonthly] [Phytother Res.] [John Wiley & Sons, UK] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Temine Sabudak, Namik Kemal University, Faculty of Science and Literature, Department of Chemistry, Division of Organic Chemistry] [CABI, PubMed, Current Contents - Life Sciences, BIOSIS Previews, EBSCO Medline, Agricola On Silverplatter; Chemical Abstracts; Toc Premier; Current Contents. Life Sciences; Medline; Science Citation Index; Scisearch] [ISI SCI. SCIE Chemistry, Medicinal; Pharmacology & Pharmacy] Abstract PDF copy. [ISI: Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Arts, Namik Kemal University, 59860, Tekirdag, Turkey

- Plants from the genus *Trifolium* have been used in traditional medicine by many cultures. In Turkish folk medicine, for example, some *Trifolium* species are used for their expectorant, analgesic, antiseptic properties and also to treat rheumatic aches. Some species are also grown as pasture crops for animals in the Mediterranean. The high quercetin concentration and soyaaponin occurrence make the seeds of some *Trifolium* species a potential source of health beneficial phytochemicals for use in human nutrition. However, *Trifolium pratense* has also gained popularity due to research into its use for the treatment for menopausal symptoms. This paper provides an overview of the phytochemical and pharmacological profile of *Trifolium* species.
- Refs
 - ISIK E, 2007, CHEM NAT COMPD+, V43, P614, DOI 10.1007/s10600-007-0206-y.
 - SABUDAK T, 2006, NAT PROD RES, V7, P665.
 - SABUDAK T, 2008, ASIAN J CHEM, V20, P1491.
 - SABUDAK T, 2008, J ASIAN NAT PROD RES, V10, P1017, DOI 10.1080/10286020802278038.
 - SABUDAK T, 2008, PHARM BIOL IN PRESS, V46, P12.

Sagiroglu, A.; Ozcan, H. M.; Satana, A. (2009) Functional and biochemical properties of proteins from safflower seed, *Preparative Biochemistry & Biotechnology*, 39(2), pp. 159-169. [ISSN: 1082-6068] [Quarterly] [Prep. Biochem. Biotechnol.] [Taylor & Francis, US] [Lect. Aziz Satana, Namik Kemal University, Hayrabolu Vocational College] [Current Contents - Life Sciences, Biosis Previews, EBSCO Academic Search Complete, Academic Search Premier; Academic Search Premier (Full Text

Titles); Advanced Placement Source; Advanced Placement Source (Full Text Titles); Biomedical Reference Collection - Comprehensive Ed; Biomedical Reference Collection - Comp Ed - Ft TtIs; Biomedical Reference Collection - Corporate Ed; Biomedical Reference Collection - Corp Ed - Ft TtIs; Medline; Science Citation Index] [ISI SCI. SCIE. Biochemical Research Methods; Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Biotechnology & Applied Microbiology] [Namik Kemal Univ, Hayrabolu Vocat Coll, Hayrabolu Tekirdag, Turkey] [Abstract] [PDF copy] [PDF copy]

- There are relatively few studies on the properties of proteins that comprise a major part of the safflower seed. The biochemical and functional properties of these proteins have not been fully discovered. In this study, safflower seed proteins were obtained by isoelectric precipitation in two fractions. One of the fractions (Fraction-1) was obtained at pH 10 and the other fraction was obtained, as the protein supernatant separate from the pH precipitate, by ultra filtration (Fraction-2). Functional and biochemical properties of both of fractions were investigated. Gel permeation chromatography (GPC) was applied to both fractions. GPC shows that high-molecular weight constituents are present only in fraction 1, whereas fraction 2 consists of proteins with lower molecular weights in comparison with protein standards. Sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel (SDS-PAGE) electrophoresis in the presence of mercaptoethanol and SDS with protein weight markers was applied to both of the fractions. The proteins in both of the fractions were separated and stained with Commassie Brilliant blue R-250 dye on the PAGE gel. The molecular weight (Mw) of each protein band was determined graphically by plotting Log Mw and relative mobilities (Rf) using GS-300 scanning densitometry and a suitable computer program.

Tuna, C.; Nizam, I.; Koc, F.; Ozduven, L. (2009) Nutritive value of botanical composition under management practices in pirincci pasture, *Asian Journal of Chemistry*, 21(3), pp. 1847-1856. [ISSN: 0970-7077] [UBS Pub. Dist. India] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Canan Tuna, Assist. Prof. Dr. Ilker Nizam, Namik Kemal University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Field Crops, Division of Meadow and Forage Crops; Assist. Prof. Dr. Fisun Koc, Assist. Prof. Dr. M. Levent Ozduven, Department of Animal Science, Division of Feeds and Animal Feeding] [Chemical Abstracts] [ISI. SCIE] [Abstract] [Inter-department paper] [IN: current address: Faculty of Science and Literature, Department of Biology, Division of General Biology]

- A compatible topography had been built in the end of the land consolidation, land filling, terracing and staging processes and then the planting procedure started. In the matter of filling it is necessary to build a structure friendly to the environment, convenient for plant breeding and maintaining the vegetation in the future periods. To achieve these, first cleaning the greenstuffs on the ground to hinder landslide during and/or after land filling are taken. Then excavated land is dumped after the ground is firmed by stones and pieces of concrete. It is noted that, there is no water and environment contaminating components (aspest, chemical and medical waste etc.) in the land. This study shows that improved and native pasture nutritive value differ according to differences land filling, terracing and staging processes, fertilization or planting seed. Improved management practices, such as fertilizing, forage seeding, cutting, may have a crucial role in hay production and quality crude protein, ash, crude fibre and calcium ratio increased by fertilization in the improved pasture. In the experiment, the fertilization increased the contents of proteins, ash, calcium. Phosphorus content in improved pasture was less than or equal to that of the native pasture while crude fibre content in improved pasture was more than or equal to that of the native pasture.

Wacker, I.; Sachs, M.; Knaup, K.; Wiesener, M.; Weiske, J.; Huber, O.; **Akçetin, Z.**; Behrens, J. (2009) A Key Role for Activin B in Cellular Transformation after Loss of the von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) Tumor Suppressor. *Molecular and Cellular Biology*, 29(7), pp. 1707-1718. [ISSN: 0270-7306] [Semimonthly] [Mol Cell Biol.] [Amer. Soc. Microbiology, US] [Prof. Dr. Y. Ziya Akçetin, Namik Kemal University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Surgical Medical Sciences, Division of Urology] [Current Contents - Life Sciences, Zoological Record, Biosis Previews, Academic Search Alumni Edition; Academic Search Complete; Medline; Science Citation Index] [ISI SCI. SCIE. Biochemistry & Molecular Biology; Cell Biology] [ISI: Dept. of Urology, Namik Kemal University, Tekirdag, Turkey] Abstract

- The von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) tumor suppressor gene is mutated in clear cell renal cell carcinomas (RCC) leading to the activation of hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) mediated gene transcription. Several VHL/HIF targets have been implicated in the transformed phenotype of RCC regulating properties such

as glycolysis, angiogenesis, cell growth, and chemotaxis of tumor cells. Here we show that VHL suppresses key features of cell transformation through downregulation of the HIF-dependent expression of Activin B, a member of the TGFbeta superfamily. Activin B expression is repressed by restoration of VHL in VHL-deficient RCC cells and upregulated by hypoxia. RCC tumor samples show increased expression of Activin B as compared to normal kidney. VHL increases cell adhesion to extracellular matrix, promotes cell flattening and reduces invasiveness. These effects are completely phenocopied by RNAi mediated knockdown of Activin B, and reverted by treatment with recombinant Activin B. Finally, knockdown of Activin B reduces tumor growth of RCC cells in nude mice. Our data indicate that Activin B is a key mediator of VHL/HIF induced transformation in RCC.

ISI-indexed article-type publications: In-press

Ates, M.; Sarac, A. S: (2009, in press) Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy of poly[carbazole-co-N-p-tolylsulfonyl pyrrole] on carbon fiber microelectrodes, equivalent circuits for modelling, *Progress in Organic Coatings*, Article in Press, Corrected Proof. doi:10.1016/j.porgcoat.2008.12.007. [ISSN: 0300-9440] [Bimonthly] [Elsevier, Switzerland] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Murat Ates, Namik Kemal University, Faculty of Science and Literature, Department of Chemistry, Division of Physicochemistry] [Department of Chemistry, Namik Kemal University, Namik Kemal Street, Number: 14, 59100, Tekirdag, Turkey] [Current Contents - Engineering, Computing & Technology, Academic Search Alumni Edition; Academic Search Complete; Chemical Abstracts; Ei Compendex; Toc Premier; Current Contents. Engineering Computing & Technology; Electronics & Communications Abstracts; Engineering Index Annual/ Engineering Index Energy Abs; Science Citation Index; Scisearch] [ISI SCI. SCIE.] Abstract. PDF copy.

- Polycarbazole (PCz) and copolymerization of carbazole (Cz) and N-p-tolylsulfonyl pyrrole (pTsp), P(Cz-co-pTsp), thin films have been cyclovoltammetrically coated onto carbon fiber electrodes as an active functionalized microelectrode in sodium perchlorate (NaClO₄)/acetonitrile (ACN) medium. The resulting thin films of homopolymer and copolymer were characterised by using Fourier transform infrared reflectance spectroscopy (ATR-FTIR), energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) point analysis, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and atomic force microscopy (AFM). An electrical impedance study on the prepared electrodes is reported in the present paper under different feed ratios of [pTsp]₀/[Cz]₀ during electrochemical impedance spectroscopic (EIS) measurements. Specific capacitance (C_{sp}) were calculated, P(Cz-co-pTsp) in feed ratio of [pTsp]₀/[Cz]₀ = 200 has preserved more capacitive behavior especially at lower frequency (C_{sp} = 156 mF g⁻¹) than polycarbazole (C_{sp} = 2.1 mF g⁻¹). The electrochemical impedance data fitted to three different equivalent models were used to find out numerical values of the proposed components.

Cimilli, T.; Bayramoglu, S.; Aksoy, S.; Kilickesmez, O.; **Kayhan, A.;** Alibek, S. (2009, in press) Respiratory gated multidetector computed tomography: Applicable for diagnostic abdominal imaging? *European Journal of Radiology*, Article in Press, Corrected Proof. Available online 4 January 2009 [Bimonthly] [ISSN: 0720-048X] [Elsevier Ireland, Ireland] [Monthly] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Arda Kayhan, Namik Kemal University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Internal Medical sciences, Division of Radiodiagnostics] [Current Contents - Clinical Medicine, Academic Search Alumni Edition; Academic Search Complete; Biological Abstracts; Chemical Abstracts; Ei Compendex; Toc Premier; Current Contents. Clinical Medicine; Medline; Engineering Index Annual/ Engineering Index Energy Abs; Index To Dental Literature; Scisearch] [ISI SCIE] PDF copy. Abstract.

- Purpose: To evaluate the ability and accuracy of a respiratory gated technique used with contrast enhanced MDCT of the upper abdomen with focus on diagnostic image quality and depiction of organs and major vessels. Materials and methods: Forty-five adult patients who were referred to our institution for follow-up dynamic contrast enhanced abdominal CT imaging were included in this study. Respiratory gated CT scans were performed with the use of a dedicated hardware. A multiphase CT scan was performed for each patient. Respiratory gated images were obtained between early arterial and portal venous phases during free breathing. Images of respiratory gated (RG) and breathhold (BH) phases were compared qualitatively and quantitatively by two radiologists. Definitive statistical methods were used for evaluating the scoring data, while Mann Whitney U test was used for comparison. Statistical significance was accepted for p values <0.05. Results: Statistical significant difference was found for comparison of scores regarding luminal opacification and contour integrity of intrahepatic vascular structures with scores of RG scans rated poor to moderate (e.g. 2.86 ± 1.07 for luminal opacification of intrahepatic portal veins as well as border detectability) in comparison to scores of BH scans rated good to excellent (e.g. 1.37 ± 1.31 for luminal opacification, 1.35 ± 1.28 for border detectability of intrahepatic portal veins, p < 0.001). Furthermore, statistical significant differences were found for general image noise levels (p < 0.001). Conclusions Further technical advances of RG technique could enable routine use of this technique for selected patient groups.

Erol, A. (2009, in press) Unraveling the molecular mechanisms behind the metabolic basis of sporadic alzheimer's disease. *Journal of Alzheimers Disease*, 2009 Feb 16. [Epub ahead of print] [ISSN: 1387-2877 (Print) 1875-8908 (Online)] [J Alzheimers Dis.] [IOS Press, Netherlands] [Ret. Prof. Dr. Adnan Erol, Namik

Kemal University, Department of Internal Medical Sciences, Division of Internal Diseases] [Biosis Previews, Academic Search Premier (Full Text Titles); Medline] [ISI SCIE] [Internal Medicine, Namik Kemal University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Tekirdag, Turkey].

- Peripheral insulin resistance is associated with hyperinsulinemia, which may be associated with brain insulin deficiency that is characteristic of sporadic Alzheimer's disease (sAD). Oxidative insult, which is the result of insulin associated disordered brain energy metabolism, is a significant early event in the pathological cascade of sAD. Aggregation of disease-specific proteins such as amyloid-beta and tau may act as a compensatory response against the oxidative insult at the early periods. In the later stages, oxidative stress stimulates c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) activation. The deficient insulin signaling is ultimately linked to protein kinase B (Akt) pathway and subsequently glycogen synthase kinase-3 (GSK3) and forkhead transcription factors (FOXO). Peripheral insulin resistance related intense interactions between JNK, GSK3, FOXO factors, and p53, which may lead to apoptotic neuronal death, are outlined in a postulate. In light of this postulate, the importance of detailed knowledge of these common physiological processes for the opportunities of treatment that could prevent or reduce.

Ozkan, E.; Soysal, M. I.; Ozder, M.; Koban, E., Sahin, C.; Togan, I. (2009, in press) Evaluation of parentage testing in the Turkish Holstein population based on 12 microsatellite loci, *Livestock Science*. Article in Press, Corrected Proof. doi:10.1016/j.livsci.2009.01.004. [ISSN: 1871-1413] [Monthly] [Elsevier, Netherlands] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Emel Ozkan, Prof. Dr. M. Ihsan Soysal, Prof. Dr. Muhittin Ozder, Namik Kemal University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Animal Science, Division of Biometry and Genetics] [Current Contents - Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Sciences, BIOSIS Previews, Academic Search Alumni Edition; Academic Search Complete; Academic Search Premier; Biological Abstracts; Chemical Abstracts; Toc Premier; Current Contents. Agriculture Biology & Environmental Sci; Food Science & Technology Abstracts; Science Citation Index; Scisearch] [ISI SCI. SCIE. [Namik Kemal University, Agricultural Faculty, Department of Animal Science, Tekirdag, Turkey] Abstract. PDF Copy.

- In the present study, 12 microsatellite loci (ETH10, ETH225, ETH03, TGLA122, TGLA227, BM1824, BM2113, INRA23, SPS115, TGLA126, RM006 and BM1818) were evaluated for their possible use to confirm selected pedigree relationships between 7 bulls, their 21 male offspring, and their 64 second-generation female offspring within the progeny test started in Turkey. The nine loci (BM1824, INRA23, BM2113, SPS115, ETH10, TGLA122, ETH225, TGLA126 and TGLA227) recommended by ISAG displayed high values for the measures of informativeness (allele numbers, heterozygosity, polymorphic information content, frequency of the most common allele, and power of discrimination). When both parents are known calculated combined probability of exclusion was at least 0.999. Range of probability of paternity (POP) values were 0.814–0.9999. Except 3 cases (4.7%), the alleged paternity relationships were confirmed. To have a higher confidence in POP values new loci must be integrated into the set of 9 loci used.

Other International Journal Publications

Other International Journal article-type publications-

Other International Journal article-type publications-Published

Boyras, D.; Cangir, C. (2009) The management and classification of the typical soils of the Yıldız forest ecosystem [Yıldız orman ekosisteminde yer alan tipik toprakların sınıflandırılması ve amenajmanlar]. *Journal of Tekirdag Agricultural Faculty*, 6(1), pp. 65-77. [Turkish] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Duygu Boyraz, Prof. Dr. Cemil Cangir, Namık Kemal University Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Soil Science] [ISSN: 1302-7050] Namık Kemal Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Toprak Bölümü, Tekirdag, Turkey. [CABI, ULAKBİM Tarım, Veteriner ve Biyoloji Bilimleri Veri Tabanı]

- The soils of the Yldz Mountain, Turkey, namely Entisols, Mollisols, Inceptisols, Ultisols, and Spodosols from Poyral, Yenicekoy, Demirkoy and northwest of Igneada that were developed on calcareous sandy sediments, chlorite schists, Pliocene sediments and alluvial materials were studied. Moreover, the Entisols and the Mollisols located at the Krklareli, Korukoy, Derekoy and the land up to the Bulgarian border developed on metagranites, quartz-quartzitic sediments, chlorite schists, talc schists, dolomites, cyanites, were studied as the soils in between the forest areas for their agricultural potentials. The clay mineral assemblages of the soils located at the west of the Yldz Mountains revealed the presence of illite, vermiculite, smectite, chlorite and kaolinite that have indicated their influence on the fertility of these soils. Thus, the soils of the area are in need of appropriate management plans. The typical properties of the soils studied are: the absence of salinity and carbonate contents, the low amounts of organic matter, the deficiency in P and K which most probably is due to the leaching under acid conditions, the dominantly loamy textures and the pH varying from weakly to strong acid. The priority in the management of these soils should therefore be the application of an appropriate fertilizer application programme along with soil liming. In addition, some soils may need deep ripping and tillage.

Kekecoglu, M.; Simsek, G. G.; **Soysal, M. I.; Gurcan, E. K.** (2009) Two-level factor analysis of morphometric characters of honeybees population sampled (*apis mellifera* L.) in Turkey, *Journal of Tekirdag Agricultural Faculty*, 6(1), pp. 21-30. [English] [ISSN: 1302-7050] [Prof. Dr. M. Ihsan Soysal, Assist. Prof. Dr. E. Kemal Gurcan, Namık Kemal University Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Animal Science, Division of Biometry and Genetics] Namık Kemal University Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Animal Science, Tekirdağ, Turkey. No abstract.

- Classical factor analysis assumes that sampling is independent observations. In morphometric research, however, the data belonged to honey bee usually have hierarchical structure in which individuals are grouped within colonies within different localities and regions. The assumption of independence among observations is not realistic, because sampling units not share common environment, experiences and interactions. Multilevel factor analysis model is an appropriate methodological tool which has been proposed as an extension to confirmatory factor analysis models for analysing data with hierarchical structure. In this study, we provide a didactic step-by-step guide to exploratory multilevel factor analysis of morphometric characters of honey bees. The results illustrated that the within and between level factor structure of morphometric characters conformed to expectation which is factor solution with three factors of wing, leg and vascular.

Koyuncu, C.; **Yilmaz, R.** (2009) The impact of corruption on deforestation: A cross-country evidence, *Journal of Developing Areas*, 42(2), pp. 213-222. [ISSN: 0022-037X] [J. Dev. Areas] [Tennessee State University, US] [Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rasim Yilmaz, Namık Kemal University, Tekirdag Vocational College of Social Sciences, Program of Management]. [Csa Political Science Government; Abi/Inform; Abi/Inform - Global Ed; Academic Search Alumni Edition; Academic Search Complete; Academic Search Elite; Academic Search Premier; Agricola On Silverplatter; America History And Life; Business Index; Business Periodicals Index; Business Source Elite; Business Source - Alumni Ed; Business Source Complete; Business Source Premier; Toc Premier; Current Contents. Social & Behavioral Sciences; Expanded Academic Index; Hapi, Hispanic American Periodicals Index; Journal

Of Economic Literature; Masterfile Elite; Pais International In Print; Social Planning Policy Development Abstracts; Socindex; Sociological Abstracts; Trade And Industry Index; Womens Studies Abstracts][C0] abstract

- We hypothesized that corruption could contribute to deforestation. The present study, therefore, try to identify such a relation between corruption and deforestation. By using three different corruption indices, we found a statistically significant strong positive relation between corruption and deforestation for different periods across different countries. This finding remains valid in both univariate and multivariate models. Also, the model takes the potential heteroscedasticity problem, common in cross-section studies, into account and makes correction if necessary. To our best knowledge, this study is the first cross-country study addressing to the issue by utilizing all available corruption indices, namely Corruption Perception Index (CPI), International Country Risk Guide (ICRG) index, and Business Intelligence (BI) index. Policies and measures taken towards reducing corruption, therefore, may help to decrease illegal forest activities (e.g. illegal logging and timbering, smuggling of forest products etc.) and in turn depletion of forests.

Makaraci, A. Z.; Flore, J. A. (2009) Effect of different photoperiods on cold hardiness in cherry (*Prunus avium* cv. Ulster). *Journal of Tekirdag Agricultural Faculty*, 6(1), 107-110. [English] [ISSN: 1302-7050] [Assist. Prof. Dr. A. Zafer makaraci, Namık Kemal University Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Horticulture, Division of Fruit Growing and Breeding] [Namk Kemal Universitesi Ziraat Fakultesi Bahce Bitkileri Bolumu, Tekirdag, Turkey] [CABI, ULAKBİM Tarım, Veteriner ve Biyoloji Bilimleri Veri Tabanı]

- In this research we have investigated the effects of different photoperiods on cold hardiness of cherry trees (*Prunus avium* cv. Ulster). One-year-old, cherry trees were exposed to 8 h of daylength and 16 h of dark period for short day conditions and 16 h of light and 8 h of dark period for long day conditions. We also compared the acclimatization pattern of cherry trees with hybrid aspen (*Populus tremula* * *Populus tremuloides*) trees. LT50 values indicated that short day and long day conditions did not alter the cold hardiness of cherry trees. Under the same experimental conditions hybrid aspen trees were affected from different photoperiods. Aspen trees exposed to short day conditions were hardier than the trees exposed to long day conditions. We also investigated the acclimatization the patterns of basal and apical parts of the branches both in cherry and aspen trees. There were no significant differences in cold hardiness of the basal and apical parts of the branches in aspen and cherry trees.

Taylı, T.; **Toruk, F.;** **Ulger, P.** (2009) Drying of paddy and determination of drying parameters [Çeltiğin kurutulması ve kurutma parametrelerinin saptanması] . *Journal of Tekirdag Agricultural Faculty*, 6(1), pp. 37-43. [Turkish] [ISSN: 1302-7050] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Fulya Toruk, Prof. Dr. Poyraz Ulger, Namık Kemal University Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Machines], [CABI, ULAKBİM Tarım, Veteriner ve Biyoloji Bilimleri Veri Tabanı]

- Paddy (variety Osmancik-97 and Halibey) was dried using three different systems, viz. sun, shadow and conventional method (silo type). The optimum drying method, drying time, efficiency, and emergence rate were determined. The longest drying time (59 h) was recorded for shadow drying, although this method was also most efficient (57.6%). The lowest efficiency (49.50%) was recorded for the conventional drying method. Moreover, the highest percentage of cracked rice (29.54%) was observed for the conventional method.

Topal, R. S.; **Ongen, A.;** **Filho, W. A.** (2009) An analysis of corporate social responsibility and its usefulness in catalysing ecosystem sustainability, *International Journal of Environment and Sustainable Development*, 8(2), pp. 173-189. [ISSN: 1474-6778] [Inderscience Ent. Ltd., Switzerland] [Biosis Previews, Electronics & Communications Abstracts; Journal of Economic Literature] [Former Res. Assist. Atakan Ongen, Namik Kemal University, Corlu Faculty of Engineering, Department of Environmental Engineering] [Abstract]

- Although current definitions of sustainability do not specifically refer to the stability of systems, this has proven to be an elementary requirement for competent behaviour. This is based on the fact that future generations will be able to fulfil their needs if the ecological, economical, and social systems are adaptable and capable of surviving. In order to be viable in the long-term, products, functions and organisational structures need to be united with the biology of nature and human kind; they must be correspondingly developed. Ecological aspects have often dominated the discussion concerning

sustainability. This paper examines the perspectives of 'ecosystem sustainability' and 'social responsibility' from the risk management system point of view. It outlines some of the elements to be considered in preserving and extending the protection of habitats and biological diversity and some of the means that may be used in order to promote the use of CSR to foster the cause of ecological sustainability.

Ustbas, Y., Tasan, M.; Gecgel, U. (2009) Determination of copper, iron, [Trakya Bölgesinde üretilen ayçiçeği tohumu (*Helianthus annus L.*) yağlarında bakır, demir, kadmiyum ve kurşun içeriklerinin belirlenmesi] *Journal of Tekirdag Agricultural Faculty*, 6(1), pp. 55-63. [Turkish] [ISSN: 1302-7050] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Murat Tasan, Namık Kemal University Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Food Engineering, Division of Food Technology; Assist. Prof. Dr. Umit Gecgel, Division of Food Sciences] [CABI, ULAKBİM Tarım, Veteriner ve Biyoloji Bilimleri Veri Tabanı] Namık Kemal Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Gıda Mühendisliği Bölümü, 59030 Tekirdağ

- The aim of this study was to determine the copper (Cu), iron (Fe), cadmium (Cd), and lead (Pb) contents of the oils from sunflower seeds which were grown in the Trakya region, Turkey. For this reason, the samples of sunflower seed were collected from three different provinces (Tekirdag, Edirne and Kırklareli) which are located on the Trakya region. A total of 90 sunflower seed samples from 2007 harvest seasons were collected from these different provinces. The contents of these metals in the crude oils obtained by soxhlet extraction with n-hexane from sunflower seed samples were determined by using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer method. Preparing sample stage was made by using microwave analyse system in close container. According to the analysis results, the average amounts in the oil samples from three different provinces (Tekirdag, Edirne and Kırklareli) were for Cd 0.11, 0.23 and 0.12 ppm; for Cu 0.12, 0.15 and 0.11 ppm; for Pb 0.23, 0.15 and 0.24 ppm; for Fe 4.83, 4.30 and 4.27 ppm, respectively. According to the analysis of variance, the differences among the provinces were statistically significant ($P < 0.01$) with respect to Cd and Fe contents. The obtained these results were compared between the values reported in literatures. Potential sources of metal contamination of the oils from sunflower seeds were also discussed.

Yildiz, G.; Soysal, M. I.; Gurcan, E. K. (2009) Determination of growth curve with different model in the Karacabey Merinos * Kivircik crossbred lambs raised in Tekirdag provinces [Tekirdağ ilinde yetiştirilen Karacabey Merinosu * Kivircik melezi kuzularda büyüme eğrisinin farklı modellerle belirlenmesi]. *Journal of Tekirdag Agricultural Faculty*, 6(1), pp. 11-19. [Turkish] [ISSN: 1302-7050] [Prof. Dr. M. Ihsan Soysal, Assist. Prof. Dr. E. Kemal Gurcan, Namık Kemal University Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Animal Science, Division of Biometry and Genetics] Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Tekirdag, Turkey. [CABI, ULAKBİM Tarım, Veteriner ve Biyoloji Bilimleri Veri Tabanı]

- This study was conducted to estimate the growth variation by time of Karacabey Merinos * Kivircik crossbred lambs raised in Tekirdag province of Turkey. The Gompertz, Logistic and linear models were used to evaluate the best fit model. The best model was selected according to the values of determination coefficient (R^2) and sum of squares of differences between observed and estimated values obtained as average body weights of lambs and values obtained by equation of interest for the same growth period, respectively. Data were divided into three groups according to sexes and general groups. The sum of square differences were 3.14 and 7.06 (Gompertz model), 4.47 and 15.83 (Logistic model), and 4.73 and 15.85 (Linear model) for female and male lambs, respectively.

Yilmaz, E.; Oraman, Y.; Inan, I. H. (2009) Termination of consumer behaviour dynamics relating to food products: "Trakya Region example", [Gıda ürünlerine ilişkin tüketici davranış dinamiklerinin belirlenmesi: "Trakya Örneği"] *Journal of Tekirdag Agricultural Faculty*, 6(1), pp. 1-10. [Turkish] [ISSN: 1302-7050] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Yasemin Oraman, Prof. Dr. I. Hakkı Inan, Namık Kemal University Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Economics, Division of Agricultural Management; Res. Assist. Emine Bayraktar Yilmaz, Division of Agricultural Politics and Extension] [CABI, ULAKBİM Tarım, Veteriner ve Biyoloji Bilimleri Veri Tabanı]

- A study was conducted to determine the dynamics of consumer behaviours in rural and urban areas concerning food products and to analyse the effective factors on consumers food consumption choice in families based in Trakya Region, Turkey (Tekirdag, Edirne, Kırklareli). The study comprised of 770 households (385 from urban and 385 from rural areas). The effective factors on consumer behaviour when purchasing food products have been evaluated by multivariate analysis of variance and T-Test

and factor analysis methods. This study indicates that families who live in urban areas of Trakya Region give more importance to food consumption compared to the ones living in rural areas. Also, families living in urban and rural areas are concerned about the foot-and-mouth disease madcow (BSE) and avian influenza.

Yilmaz, R. (2009) Investigation on the environmental consciousness level in Edirne and its relations with socio-economic structures. [Edirne'de çevre bilincinin belirlenmesi ve sosyo-ekonomik özelliklerin çevresel bilinci üzerine etkileri] *Journal of Tekirdag Agricultural Faculty*, 6(1), pp. 79-92. [Turkish] [ISSN: 1302-7050] [Assist Prof. Dr. Ruya Yilmaz, Namık Kemal University Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Landscape Design] Namk Kemal Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Peyzaj Mimarlg Bolumu, Tekirdag, Turkey. [CABI, ULAKBİM Tarım, Veteriner ve Biyoloji Bilimleri Veri Tabanı]

- This study aimed to determine the environmental awareness of the inhabitants of Edirne, a city in Turkey that faces varied environmental problems. Behaviours and thoughts concerning environmental problems were investigated through a questionnaire. Also investigated was the influence of economic and socio-cultural factors on environmental attitudes. A total of 400 individuals participated in the survey during January-June 2005. Based on the results, the environmental consciousness score was calculated at 70.84.

Other International Journal article-type publications-In-press

Kilickesmez, O., Tasdelen, N., Yetimoglu, B., **Kayhan, A.**, Cihangiroglu, M., Gurmen, N. (2009, in press) Diffusion-weighted imaging of adnexal torsion. *Emergency Radiology*, 2008 Oct 1. [Epub ahead of print] [ISSN: 1070-3004] [Emerg Radiol.] [Springer, US] [PubMed, CiteUlike, Academic Search Alumni Edition; Academic Search Complete; Medline] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Arda Kayhan, Namik Kemal University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Internal Medical sciences, Division of Radiodiagnostics] Abstract.

- We report the diffusion-weighted imaging findings (DWI) of a case with ovarian torsion. Magnetic resonance imaging revealed a large cyst within a non-enhancing ovary. DWI depicted restricted diffusion which in turn was found to be related with the infarction of the ovary in the laparoscopic salpingo-oophorectomy performed.

Book Chapters

Bal, U.; Touraev, A 2009 Microspore Embryogenesis in Selected Medicinal and Ornamental Species of the Asteraceae, Chapter no. 19, In: *Advances in Haploid Production in Higher Plants*, Touraev, A.; Forster B. P.; S. M. Jain (Eds.) [Netherlands, Springer] [ISBN 978-1-4020-8853-7 (Print) 978-1-4020-8854-4 (Online)], pp. 219-229. [DOI 10.1007/978-1-4020-8854-4; DOI 10.1007/978-1-4020-8854-4_19] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Ugur Bal, Namik Kemal University Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Horticulture, Division of Vegetable Growing and Breeding [Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Horticulture, Namik Kemal University, Tekirdag, 59030, Turkey]

- Isolated microspore culture experiments were carried out to induce microspore embryogenesis in *Chamomilla recutita*, *Solidago virgaurea*, *Sanvitalia procumbens* of the Asteraceae, and *Valeriana officinalis* of the Valerianaceae. The Asteraceae is one the largest plant families of commercial significance for medicinal, aromatic, food and ornamental use. Availability of protocols for an efficient production of doubled haploids via microspore embryogenesis would facilitate breeding efforts in this family. Following the establishment of microspore culture protocols uninucleate microspores divided symmetrically in all the species studied. Additionally, in *Sanvitalia* multi-nucleate structures were observed, without further development. Swelling of the microspores was routinely achieved, and viability was maintained up to 2 weeks. Results were encouraging for further studies in microspore embryogenesis in the Asteraceae.

Other Turkish Journal publications

Other Turkish Journal Publications- Academic

Balci, M. B. C.; Akcetin, Y. Z. (2009) Definition and classification of urinary incontinence, [Üriner inkontinansın tanımı ve sınıflaması] *Türkiye Klinikleri Cerrahi Tıp Bilimleri Dergisi- Üroloji*, [Journal of Surgical Medical Sciences- Urology] 2(1), pp. 13-16. [ISSN: 1305-3876] [Türkiye Klinikleri J Urology-Special Topics] [Prof. Dr. Y. Ziya Akcetin, Namik Kemal University, Department of Surgical Medical Sciences, Division of Urology] [Üroloji AD, Namik Kemal Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Tekirdağ]

- The International Continence Society (ICS) defines the symptom of urinary incontinence as the complaint of any involuntary lost of urine. It is seen three times more in women than men. There is a gradual increase of prevalence in both sexes. Prevalence in women is 4.5-53% and men is 1.6-24% in different studies. The lower urinary tract consists of two synergistic components-the bladder, to store and void; the urethra, to control and convey. The relationship between these two units, under complex neurological control, is the basis of normal lower urinary tract function, and therefore continence. Half of the women complained of stress incontinence, 11% had urge, and 36% mixed incontinence. The ICS has defined 4 levels at which lower urinary tract disorders such as urinary incontinence can be described: as a symptom, sign, urodynamic observation or condition as a whole. The 3 most common types of urinary incontinence are, stress urinary incontinence, urge urinary incontinence, mixed urinary incontinence.

Belliturk, K. (2009) the importance of balanced fertilization in modern olive cultivation. [Modern zeytin yetiştiriciliğinde dengeli gübrelemenin önemi], *Hasad (Bitkisel Üretim) Aylık Tarım Dergisi*. Yıl: 24(284), pp. 66-70. [Referred article] [ISSN 1302-1702]. [Turkish] [Hasad Ltd., Turkey] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Korkmaz Belliturk, Namik Kemal University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Soil Science] abstract.

- Olive whose homeland is Turkey is one of the culture plants coming from the old times. It is often encountered nutrition problems because the olive trees grown are generally placed on slope and the lack in the application of care precautions. Although olive trees are resistant to negative conditions with respect to other fruit species, some problems like falls in yield and quality arise. The most encountered problems are the deficiencies and imbalances of plant nutrition elements where excesses are rarely encountered. In our country, soil is not fertilized except base fertilization or it is fertilized little. Nevertheless, fertilization from the leaves is also important beside the fertilization from the soil. The periodicity effect is also minimized when the olives are fertilized in balance. In this article, information about the importance of leaf and soil analyses based fertilization in olive is given and various evaluations are made on the subject.

Belliturk, K. (2009) The effect of fertilization to periodicity in olive growing [Zeytin yetiştiriciliğinde gübrelemenin periyodisiteye etkisi], *Hasad (Bitkisel Üretim) Aylık Tarım Dergisi*. 24(286), pp. 78-80. [Referred article] [ISSN 1302-1702]. [Turkish] [Hasad Ltd., Turkey] [Assist. Prof. Dr. Korkmaz Belliturk, Namik Kemal University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Soil Science] abstract.

- In this paper the effect of fertilization on periodicity, an important factor in olive growing, was investigated. Soil cultivation, seed selection, fertilizer usage, irrigation, plant protection and harvest techniques are among the main factors, which have mutual close relationship on effectively increasing agricultural production. Timely and appropriate application of each of these procedures is critical for overall success. Among these procedures, which are effective on getting higher yields from unit area, fertilization and usage of plant nutrition products has a significant importance. The periodicity effect is also minimized when the olives are fertilized in balance. In this article, the suggestion for solutions were discussed to periodicity affects of mineral fertilizers.

Dogan, S.; Dogan, M. (2009) Cinsel kimlik bozukluğu, transseksüalite ve cinsiyet düzeltme, *PsikiyatriOnline*. [Assist. Prof. Dr. Sultan Dogan, Namik Kemal University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Internal Medical Sciences, Division of Psychiatry] Abstract.

- Biyolojik erkekler LHRH agonistleri, progestinler veya antiandrojenlerle tedavi edilmelidirler. LHRH agonistleri LH salınımını, dolayısıyla da testesteron salınımını durdururlar. Progestin ve antiandrojenler de testesteron salınımını bloke eder veya testesteron aktivitesini nötralize ederler. Biyolojik dişiler de menstrüasyonu durdurmak için LHRH agonistleri veya yeterli progestinlerle tedavi edilmelidirler. Bunlar östrojen ve progesteron yapımını durdururlar. Kısmi Geridönüşümlü Müdahaleler: Ergenler, erkeksi yada kadınsı özellikler kazandıran hormon tedavileri için 16 yaş civarı uygun olabilirler. Bu durumda anne-babanın izninin alınması tercih edilir. Birçok ülkede 16 yaş tıbbi kararlar verebilmek için yasal olarak yeterli kabul edilmekte ve anne-baba izni gerekmemektedir. Ruh sağlığı profesyonelinin ergenlik sırasındaki uğraşısı triadik tedavi için gerekli olan yeterliliğin tespitidir. Gerçek yaşam deneyimine veya hormon tedavisine başlamadan önce ruh sağlığı profesyoneli en az 6 ay hasta ve ailesi ile ilgilenmelidir. Bu 6 aylık zaman zarfındaki görüşmelerin sayısı klinisyenin değerlendirmesine kalmıştır. Amaç, bu süre boyunca hormon tedavisi ve gerçek yaşam deneyimi konularının sabırla ve tekrar tekrar gözden geçirilmesidir. Gerçek yaşam deneyimine henüz başlamış hastalarda, durum iyice açığa çıkmadan önce profesyonel, hastalar ve aileleri ile daha yakın çalışmalıdır. Sık değerlendirmelerle zaman içinde ne olduğuna bakılmalıdır.

Sancaktar, O.; **Gemici, G.** (2009) Acute myocardial infarction: primary ptca, rescue ptca and ptca after successfully thrombolysis, [Akut miyokard infarktüsü: primer ptca, rescue ptca ve başarılı tromboliz sonrası ptca], *Türkiye Klinikleri Kardiyoloji Dergisi [Türkiye Klinikleri Cardiology]* 2(1), pp. 51-55. [Ortadoğu AD & Press. Turkey] [ISSN: 1300-0292?] [ISI SCIE? Türkiye Klinikleri Tıp Bilimleri Dergisi?]

- Management of the patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) is a life saving procedure. Recent innovations in cardiovascular medicine have changed the management strategies of STEMI. This review summarizes the current information on Primary Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI), Rescue PCI and PCI after successful thrombolysis.

Other Turkish Journal Publications- Professional and societal

Hekimler, A. (2009) TBMM’de kabul edilen kanunun türkiye’nin taraf olmasını öngördüğü Kyoto Protokolü’nün getirdiği yükümlülükler, *İşveren*, Şubat 2009. [Turkish] [Türkiye İşveren Sendikaları Konfederasyonu] [Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alpay Hekimler, Namik Kemal University, Graduate Institute of Social Sciences]

- Protokolde belirlenen hedef şüphesiz olarak doğru olmakla birlikte, bu hedefe bizlerin nasıl ulaşacağı konusu üzerinde çok da fazla durulmamış olduğunu görüyoruz. 2012 yılına kadar anlaşmanın Türkiye için bir yükümlülük getirmediği yönünde resmi açıklamalar yapılsa da, aynı görüşte olmadığımızın ifade edilmesi gerekmektedir. Uluslararası arenada güvenilirliğini kanıtlamak ve ihtiyaçları da bu kapsamda gidermek üzere Hükümetin mutlak olarak sanayinin ve öngörülen hedeflere ulaşılmasına yardımcı olmak amacıyla bir paket programı oluşturması kaçınılmaz hale gelmiştir. Bu program içinde ortaya çıkacak maliyet artışlarını bertaraf edecek önlemlere yer vermesi gerektiği gibi, yeni kurulacak işletmelerde çeşitli teşviklerin getirilmesi gerekmektedir. Protokol ile başlayan süreci ülkemiz açısından yeni bir dönemin başlangıcı olarak kabul etmek gerekmektedir. Bu başlangıcın başarılı olabilmesinin tek yolu ise Hükümetin doğru adımlar atarak, başta sanayici olmak üzere ilgili kimselerin üzerlerinde zaten var olan ağır yük altında daha da fazla ezilmemesini sağlamasına bağlıdır.