

EDITORIAL

Dear Readers,

As you know, in the new publication process of our journal, with our June issue, articles have started to be published in both English and Turkish. Thus, our target audience and number of article citations will increase and the index quality of our journal will continue to increase step by step. Therefore, as authors and readers, I would like to thank you on behalf of our editorial board for your understanding and support in this process.

In this issue, besides the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, I think it is useful to briefly talk about the natural disasters (forest fires and floods), in other words, climate change and its effects on health, which we have experienced in the last two months as a result of climate change and which have deeply saddened us all and caused loss of life and property.

Only when the developments in science and technology are focused on keeping nature and people alive, the world becomes beautiful and all living things including plants, animals and humans can live happily and in harmony. However, when it is the other way around; in other words, when science and technology are not focused on keeping nature and people alive, but unfortunately, are developed and used for the welfare and power of certain groups, we face with a world where the loss of life and property increases and where unwanted, painful, ethical and moral problems abound. Climate change has also occurred as a result of global warming, which started and continued with the industrial revolution, which started in the 1750s, and the intense use of science and technology in industry, without thinking about nature and people. Uncontrolled, limitedly inspected and rapid industrialization, which increases global warming, has caused and continues the destruction of air, water and soil.

As we all know, almost half of the sun rays reaching the earth are reflected from the earth. Thanks to the gases, such as carbon dioxide, methane, water vapor, ozone, nitrous oxide, etc., which are defined as greenhouse gases, our atmosphere sends some of the sun rays reflected from the earth back to the earth. With the effect of these greenhouse gases, a temperature level (15°C) that will allow people, animals and plants to continue their lives can be achieved in the world. However, due to reasons such as the use of fossil fuels, deforestation, rapid population growth and the increase in consumption trends in societies, the emission of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrogen monoxide gases into the atmosphere has increased. The greenhouse effect of these increasing gases has caused an increase in the temperature on the earth's surface, that is, global warming, in other words, climate change.

Within the scope of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which entered into force in 1994 with 197 parties, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries were invited to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions with the Kyoto protocol. In Kyoto, it was aimed to reduce the total greenhouse gas emissions by 5.4% below the 1990 level between the years of 2008 and 2012, and it was suggested to use water, geothermal, biomass, wind and solar energy instead of fossil fuels and nuclear energy. Our country joined the UNFCCC as the 189th party on May 24, 2004 and became a party to the protocol in 2009.

Despite the UNFCCC, in many countries including our country, the danger for the destruction of forests, water resources and natural life still continues with the use of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas, although it is extremely harmful to the environment and with the policies of mineral exploration, investment in concretion or establishing a nuclear power plant and these activities and political approaches increase global warming. As a result of global warming today, we are watching with regret that the intensity and frequency of hurricanes, floods and floods have increased in some parts of the World and long-term, severe droughts and desertification are experienced in some regions. In addition to this, we witness that the migration periods of animals change with the differentiation in seasonal transitions.

We see that some plant and animal species are reduced or completely destroyed by climate change and human health can be directly affected. Scientists also emphasize that climate changes can trigger heart, respiratory, infectious, allergic and some other diseases. Moreover, in natural disasters such as fire and flood experienced also in our country due to climate change, not only loss of life and property occurs, but also the physical and psycho-social health of people can be adversely affected. In this context, for the future of the world and humanity, I invite every individual of the society to be more sensitive in combating the factors that cause climate change, and scientists to conduct more qualified research that will guide policies on the problems caused by climate change and on the prevention of problems and struggle against them. The editorial board of our journal has the responsibility of combating the factors that cause global warming, which is an important social problem of the world, by giving priority to the publication of studies on this subject and will be honored to publish qualified studies on the subject.

Leaving the climate change issue here, when we look at our September 2021 issue, a total of nineteen studies, including fourteen valuable original studies and five reviews are included.

The original research articles are titled as “Nursing Students’ Knowledge Level on Identification and Risks of Child Abuse and Neglect: A Descriptive Study”, “Satisfaction Level of the Nursing Students’ Learning and Affecting Factors”, “Competency in Operating Room Nursing: A Scoping Review”, “One of the Informal Communication Channels among Nurses: Attitudes and Thoughts Toward Gossip and Rumors”, “Disease Process Management Experiences of Parents of Adolescents with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Activity Disorder”, “Medical Leeches and Hirudotherapy: Where is Nurse’s Role?”, “Determining Pediatric Nurses’ Attitudes and Behaviors Towards Nurse-patient Interaction and Liking of Children Level”, “Nursing Care Perceptions of Older Individuals Undergoing Surgery”, “The Effects of Hospital Ethical Climate on Nurses’ Perception of Physical Restraint”, “Determination of Association Between the Knowledge and Attitudes of Nurses to Pressure Ulcer Prevention”, “The Use of Social Cognitive Theory in Nursing Graduate Theses in Turkey: A Systematic Review”, “The Impact of Professional Values and Job Satisfaction of Pediatric Nursing on Their Intercultural Sensitivity”, “Knowledge and Compliance of Pediatric Nurses Related to Hospital Isolation Precaution and Symbols”, and “Physical Examination Skills Used by Nursing Students and Determination the Barriers Encountered in the Use of These Skills”.

The reviews are titled as; “Debriefing Methods in Simulation-Based Education”, “Prevention of the Frailty and Nursing”, “The Universal Problem that Grows like Avalanche: Vaccine Opposition-Vaccine Rejection and Responsibilities of Nurses” and “An Innovative Approach in Psychomotor Skill Teaching for Nurses: Virtual Reality Applications”, and “A Sample of Simulation Design: Individualized Supportive Developmental Care in Neonatal Intensive Care”.

With the wish that policies to prevent global warming will be adopted and implemented by all countries for the future of the world and humanity, I hope that our publication will increase your knowledge power and information sharing and contribute to your applications.

Prof. Dr. Kafiye Erođlu