

# MEDJ



Volume: 38 Issue: 1 March 2023

## MEDENIYET MEDICAL JOURNAL

THE OFFICAL JOURNAL OF ISTANBUL MEDENIYET UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Formerly G?ztepe Tıp Dergisi

## Owner

Dean, Sadrettin PENÇE

Istanbul Medeniyet University Faculty of Medicine

## Editor in Chief

M. Tayyar KALCIOĞLU

Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Istanbul Medeniyet University

mtkalcioğlu@hotmail.com

ORCID: 0000-0002-6803-5467

## Assistant Editors

Alpertunga KARA

Department of History of Medicine and Medical Ethics, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey

alpertunga.kara@medeniyet.edu.tr

ORCID: 0000-0002-2031-3042

Nazan AKSOY

Department of Pathology Sağlık Bilimleri University, Turkey

aksnaz@yahoo.com

ORCID: 0000-0002-9585-5567

## Responsible Manager

M. Tayyar KALCIOĞLU

## Administrative Office

Istanbul Medeniyet University Dumlupınar Mahallesi, D-100 Karayolu No:98, 34000 Kadıköy, İstanbul, Türkiye

Publication type: Periodical

Finance: Istanbul Medeniyet University Scientific Research Fund

## Publisher

Galenos Publishing House

Address: Molla Gürani Mah. Kaçamak Sk. No: 21/1 34093 İstanbul, Turkey

Phone: +90 (530) 177 30 97

E-mail: info@galenos.com.tr/yayin@galenos.com.tr

Web: www.galenos.com.tr

## Printing at:

Son Sürat Daktilo Dijital Baskı San. Tic. Ltd. Şti. Gayrettepe Mah. Yıldızposta Cad. Evren Sitesi A Blok No: 32 D: 1-3 34349 Beşiktaş/İstanbul

Phone: +90 212 288 45 75

Printing Date: March 2023

International scientific journal published quarterly.

# MEDENİYET MEDICAL JOURNAL

Formerly *Göztepe Tıp Dergisi*

Year 2023

Volume 38

Issue 1

Medeniyet Medical Journal is the official journal of Istanbul Medeniyet University

It is published four times a year (March, June, September, December).

MEDJ is an open Access, free and peer-reviewed journal

PubMed Abbreviation: Medeni Med J

Indexed in PubMed Central, Scopus, DOAJ, EBSCO, Turkish Citation Index and

ULAKBİM Turkish Medical Database

[www.medeniyetmedicaljournal.org](http://www.medeniyetmedicaljournal.org)

©All rights are reserved. Rights to the use and reproduction, including in the electronic media, of all communications, papers, photographs and illustrations appearing in this journal belong to Istanbul Medeniyet University. Reproduction without prior written permission of part or all of any material is forbidden. The journal complies with the Professional Principles of the Press.

**Section Editors**

Başak ATALAY  
Department of Radiology, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey  
basak\_hosgoren@yahoo.com  
ORCID: 0000-0003-3318-3555

Mustafa ÇALIŞKAN  
Department of Cardiology, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey  
caliskandr@gmail.com  
ORCID: 0000-0001-7417-4001

Jon ELHAI  
Department of Psychology and Department of Psychiatry,  
University of Toledo, Ohio, USA  
jon.elhai@gmail.com  
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5205-9010

Mustafa HASBAHÇECİ  
Department of General Surgery, Medical Park Fatih Hospital,  
Turkey  
hasbahceci@yahoo.com  
ORCID: 0000-0002-5468-5338

Haytham KUBBA  
Department of Paediatric Otolaryngology, Royal Hospital for  
Children, Great Britain Haytham  
Kubba@ggc.scot.nhs.uk  
ORCID: 0000-0003-3245-5117

Gozde KIR  
Department of Pathology, Istanbul Medeniyet University,  
Istanbul, Turkey  
gozkir@yahoo.com  
ORCID: 0000-0003-1933-9824

Ja-Won KOO  
Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Seoul National University  
Bundang Hospital, Seoul National University College of Medicine,  
Seul, South Korea  
Jwko099@snu.ac.kr  
ORCID: 0000-0002-5538-2785

Timo LAJUNEN  
Department of Psychology, Norwegian University of Science and  
Technology, Trondheim, Norway  
timo.lajunen@ntnu.no  
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5967-5254

Fahri OVALI  
Department of Pediatrics, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey  
fahri.ovali@medeniyet.edu.tr  
ORCID: 0000-0002-9717-313X

Oğuz POYANLI  
Department of Orthopaedic, Istanbul Medeniyet University,  
Turkey opoyanli@gmail.com  
ORCID: 0000-0002-4126-0306

Mustafa TEKİN  
Department of Human Genetics, University of Miami, Miller  
School of Medicine, Miami, Florida, USA.  
mtekin@med.miami.edu  
ORCID: 0000-0002-3525-7960

Tunc EREN  
Department of General Surgery  
Istanbul Medeniyet University, Turkey  
drtunceren@gmail.com  
ORCID: 0000-0001-7651-4321

**Biostatistics Editor**

Handan ANKARALI  
Department of Biostatistics and Medical Informatics Istanbul  
Medeniyet University, Turkey  
handanankarali@gmail.com  
ORCID: 0000-0002-3613-0523

Hasan GÜÇLÜ  
Department of Biostatistics and Medical Informatics, Istanbul  
Medeniyet University, Turkey  
ORCID: 0000-0003-3582-9460

Gülhan Orekici TEMEL  
Department of Biostatistics and Medical Informatics, Mersin  
University, Turkey  
gulhan\_orekici@hotmail.com  
ORCID: 0000-0002-2835-6979

**Linguistic Editor**

Cem MALAKCIOĞLU  
Department of Medical Education Istanbul Medeniyet University  
cemmalakcioglu@gmail.com  
ORCID: 0000-0002-4200-0936

# International Advisory Board

MEDJ

**Asma ABDULLAH**

*Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Kebangsaan Malaysia University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia*

**Kurtuluş AÇIKSARI**

*Department of Emergency Medicine, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Sami AKBULUT**

*Department of General Surgery, Inonu University, Malatya, Turkey*

**Necmettin AKDENİZ**

*Department of Dermatology, Memorial Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Orhan ALİMOĞLU**

*Department of Surgery, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Abadan Khan AMITAVA**

*Department of Ophthalmology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India*

**Sertaç ARSLANOĞLU**

*Department of Pediatrics, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Gökhan ATIŞ**

*Department of Urology, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**İsmet AYDOĞDU**

*Department of Hematology, Celal Bayar University, Manisa, Turkey*

**Abdullah AYDIN**

*Department of Pathology, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Ebuzer AYDIN**

*Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**İbrahim Halil BAHÇEÇİOĞLU**

*Department of Gastroenterology, Firat University, Elazığ, Turkey*

**İrfan BARUTCU**

*Department of Cardiology, Medipol University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Berna TERZİOĞLU BEBİTOĞLU**

*Department of Pharmacology, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Evren BURAKGAZI DALKILIC**

*Department of Neurology, Rowan Univ Camden, New Jersey, USA*

**Ahmet BURAKGAZI**

*Department of Neurology, Carilion Clinic, Virginia, USA*

**Erkan CEYLAN**

*Department of Chest Disease, Medical Park Goztepe Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Serhat ÇITAK**

*Department of Psychiatry, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Sebahattin CUREOĞLU**

*Department of Otolaryngology, Minnesota University, Minnesota, USA*

**Turhan ÇAŞKURLU**

*Department of Urology, Memorial Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Mustafa Baki ÇEKMEN**

*Department of Biochemistry, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Süleyman DAŞDAĞ**

*Department of Biophysics, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Berna DEMİRCAN TAN**

*Department of Medical Biology, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Rıza DURMAZ**

*Department of Microbiology and Clinical Microbiology, Yıldırım Beyazid University, Ankara, Turkey*

**Yasser ELSAYED**

*Department of Pediatrics, Manitoba University, Manitoba, Canada*

**İrfan ESENKAYA**

*Department of Orthopedics, Medicalpark Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Fuad FARES**

*Departments of Human Biology and Molecular Genetics, Haifa University, Haifa, Israel*

**Melek GÜRA**

*Department of Anesthesiology and Reanimation, Private Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Mehmet Salih GÜREL**

*Department of Dermatology, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Ramil M. HASHIMLI**

*Department of Otorhinolaryngology, State Advanced Training Institute for Doctors Named After A. Aliyev, Baku, Azerbaijan*

**Şamil HIZLI**

*Department of Pediatric Gastroenterology, Ankara Yıldırım Bayazid University, Ankara, Turkey*

**Langston HOLLY**

*Department of Neurosurgery, California University, California, USA*

**John HUGHES**

*Department of Biostatistics, Minnesota University, Minnesota, USA*

**Armağan İNCESULU**

*Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Osmangazi University, Eskisehir, Turkey*

**Serkan İNCEOĞLU**

*Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Loma Linda University, California, USA*

**Afitap İÇAĞASIOĞLU**

*Department of Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation, Goztepe Research and Training Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Ferruh Kemal İŞMAN**

*Department of Biochemistry, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Herman JENKINS**

*Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Colorado Denver University, Colorado, USA*

**Jeffrey JOSEPH**

*Department of Anesthesiology, Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, USA*

**Bayram KAHRAMAN**

*Department of Radiology, Malatya Park Hospital, Malatya, Turkey*

**Ulugbek S. KHASANOV**

*Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Tashkent Medical Academy, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*

**Mohd KHAIRI**

*Department of Otorhinolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery, Sains Malaysia University, Kota Bharu, Kelantan, Malaysia*

**Hasan KOÇOĞLU**

*Department of Anesthesiology and Reanimasyon, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Mücahide Esra KOÇOĞLU**

*Department of Medical Microbiology, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Murat KORKMAZ**

*Department of Gastroenterology, Okan University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Tunç KUTOĞLU**

*Department of Anatomy, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Makhmadamin MAKHMUDNAZAROV**

*Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Tajik State Medical University Named Abuali Ibn Sino, Dusanbe, Tajikistan*

**Banu MESCI**

*Department of Diabetes and Endocrinology, Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

International Advisory Board

**Maria MILKOV**

*Department of Otorhinolaryngology,  
Medical University of Varna, Varna,  
Bulgaria*

**Ahmet MUTLU**

*Department of Otorhinolaryngology,  
Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul,  
Turkey*

**Norazmi Mohd NOR**

*Department of Molecular Immunology,  
Universiti Sains Malaysia, Kelantan,  
Malaysia*

**Aytekin OĞUZ**

*Department of Internal Medicine,  
Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul,  
Turkey*

**Halit OĞUZ**

*Department of Ophthalmology, Istanbul  
Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Elif OĞUZ**

*Department of Pharmacology, Istanbul  
Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**İsmail OKAN**

*Department of Surgery, Istanbul  
Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Behzat ÖZKAN**

*Department of Pediatrics, Istanbul  
Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Güler ÖZTÜRK**

*Department of Physiology, Istanbul  
Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Muhammed Beşir ÖZTÜRK**

*Department of Aesthetic, Plastic,  
and Reconstructive Surgery, Istanbul  
Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Ramiza Ramza RAMLI**

*Department of Otorhinolaryngology,  
Sains Malaysia University, Kelantan,  
Malaysia*

**Goh Bee SEE**

*Institute of Ear, Hearing and Speech,  
Kebangsaan Malaysia University, Kuala  
Lumpur, Malaysia*

**Ayşe SELIMOĞLU**

*Department of Pediatric  
Gastroenterology, Memorial Hospital,  
Ataşehir, Istanbul, Turkey*

**John W SIMON**

*Department of Ophthalmology, Albany  
Medical Center, Albany, USA*

**Yavuz ŞİMŞEK**

*Department of Obstetrics and  
Gynecology, YS Clinic, Kırıkkale, Turkey*

**Muhammet TEKİN**

*Department of Otorhinolaryngology,  
Medistate Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Ayşen TOPALKARA**

*Department of Ophthalmology,  
Cumhuriyet University, Sivas, Turkey*

**İlyas TUNCER**

*Department of Gastroenterology,  
Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul,  
Turkey*

**Pelin ULUOCAK**

*Sir William Dunn School of Pathology,  
University of Oxford, Oxford, UK*

**Ünal USLU**

*Department of Histology and  
Embryology, Istanbul Medeniyet  
University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Lokman UZUN**

*Department of Otorhinolaryngology,  
Hospitalpark Hospital, Kocaeli, Turkey*

**Hatice SINAV USLU**

*Department of Nuclear Medicine,  
Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul,  
Turkey*

**Hanifi SOYLU**

*Department of Pediatrics, Selcuk  
University, Konya, Turkey*

**Milan STANKOVIC**

*Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Nis  
University, Nis, Serbia*

**R. Gül TIRYAKI SÖNMEZ**

*Department of Health Science, The City  
University of New York, New York, USA*

**Haluk VAHABOĞLU**

*Department of Microbiology and  
Infectious Diseases, Istanbul Medeniyet  
University, Istanbul, Turkey*

**Cemil YAĞCI**

*Department of Radiology, Ankara  
University, Ankara, Turkey*

**Hatice YILMAZ**

*Department of Adolescent and Adult  
Psychiatry, Rowan Univ Camden, New  
Jersey, USA*

**Sancak YUKSEL**

*Department of Otorhinolaryngology,  
Texas Health Science University,  
Houston, USA*

**Zuraida Zainun ZAINUN**

*Balance Unit Audiology Programme,  
Sains Malaysia University, Kota Bharu  
Kelantan, Malaysia*

## Aims And Scope

The Medeniyet Medical Journal (Medeniyet Med J) is the international, open access, scientific, peer-reviewed journal in accordance with independent, unbiased, and double-blinded peer-review principles of Istanbul Medeniyet University Faculty of Medicine. The journal is published quarterly in March, June, September, and December in print and electronically. The publication language of the journal is English.

This journal aims to contribute to science by publishing high quality, peer-reviewed publications of scientific and clinical importance address current issues at both national and international levels, start debates, and exert an influence on decision-makers all over the world by integrating science in everyday life. The journal publishes intradisciplinary or interdisciplinary clinical, experimental, and basic researches as well as original case reports, reviews, invited reviews, or letter to the editor. Medeniyet Med J is committed to serve the public and influence people's lives in a positive way by making science widely accessible. Believing that the only goal is improving lives, and research has an impact on people's lives, we select the best research papers in line with this goal.

The journal scopes various academic disciplines in medicine.

The target audience of the journal includes health care professionals such as academicians, specialists, and residents in different academic disciplines in medicine.

Medeniyet Medical Journal is currently indexed by PubMed Central, PubMed, Scopus, EBSCO Academic Search Complete, DOAJ, i-Journals, Turk Medline, J-GATE, Turkish Citation Index and Tübitak Ulakbim TR Index.

The evaluation and publication processes of the Medeniyet Med J are shaped in acceptance with the guidelines of ICMJE (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors), COPE (Committee of Publication Ethics), EASE (European Association of Science Editors), and WAME (World Association of Medical Editors). Medeniyet Med J also is in conformity with the Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing (doaj.org/bestpractice).

### Open Access Policy

This journal provides immediate open access to its content on the principle that making research freely available to the public supports a greater global exchange of knowledge.

Author(s) and copyright owner(s) grant access to all users for the articles published in the Medeniyet Medical Journal as free of charge. Articles may be used provided that they are cited.

Open Access Policy is based on rules of Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) <https://www.budapestopenaccessinitiative.org/read/> By "open access" to [peer-reviewed research literature], we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.

The publisher of Medeniyet Medical Journal does not demand any subscription fee, publication fee or similar payment for access to electronic resources.

### Creative Commons

A Creative Commons license is a public copyright license that provides free distribution of copyrighted works or studies. Authors use the CC license to transfer the right to use, share or modify their work to third parties. This journal is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) which permits third parties to share and adapt the content for non-commercial purposes by giving the appropriate credit to the original work.

Open access is an approach that supports interdisciplinary development and encourages collaboration between different disciplines. Therefore, Medeniyet Medical Journal contributes to the scientific publishing literature by providing more access to its articles and a more transparent review process.

### Advertisement Policy

Potential advertisers should contact the Editorial Office. Advertisement images are published only upon the Editor-in-Chief's approval.

### Material Disclaimer

Statements or opinions stated in articles published in the journal do not reflect the views of the editors, editorial board and/or publisher; The editors, editorial board and publisher do not accept any responsibility or liability for such materials. All opinions published in the journal belong to the authors.

Financial expenses of the Medeniyet Medical Journal are covered by Istanbul Medeniyet University Faculty of Medicine.

# Publication Ethics and Malpractice Statement

MEDJ

## Peer- Review

Submission is considered on the conditions that papers are previously unpublished and are not offered simultaneously elsewhere; that authors have read and approved the content, and all authors have also declared all competing interests; and that the work complies with the Ethical Approval and has been conducted under internationally accepted ethical standards. If ethical misconduct is suspected, the Editorial Board will act in accordance with the relevant international rules of publication ethics (i.e., COPE guidelines).

Editorial policies of the journal are conducted as stated in the rules recommended by the Council of Science Editors and reflected in the Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals: Writing and Editing for Biomedical Publication (<http://www.icmje.org/>). Accordingly, authors, reviewers, and editors are expected to adhere to the best practice guidelines on ethical behavior contained in this statement.

Submitted manuscripts are subjected to double-blinded peer-review. The scientific board guiding the selection of the papers to be published in the journal consists of elected specialists of the journal and, if necessary, selected from national and international experts in the relevant field of research. All manuscripts are reviewed by the editor, section associate editors and at least three internal and external expert reviewers. All research articles are interpreted by a statistical editor as well.

## Human and Animal Rights

For the experimental, clinical and drug human studies, approval by ethical committee and a statement on the adherence of the study protocol to the international agreements (World Medical Association Association of Helsinki "Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects," amended October 2013, [www.wma.net](http://www.wma.net)) are required. In experimental animal studies, the authors should indicate that the procedures followed were by animal rights (Guide for the care and use of laboratory animals, [www.nap.edu.catalog/5140.html](http://www.nap.edu.catalog/5140.html)), and they should obtain animal ethics committee approval. The Ethics Committee approval document should be submitted to the Medeniyet Medical Journal together with the manuscript.

The approval of the ethics committee, statement on the adherence to international guidelines mentioned above and that the patient's informed consent is required for case reports whenever data/media used could reveal the identity of the patient. The declaration of the conflict of interest between authors, institutions, acknowledgement of any financial or material support, aid is mandatory for authors submitting a manuscript, and the statement should appear at the end of the manuscript. Reviewers are required to report if any potential conflict of interest exists between the reviewer and authors, institutions.

## PLAGIARISM AND ETHICAL MISCONDUCT

This journal uses "iThenticate" to screen all submissions for plagiarism before publication.

It is essential that authors avoid all forms of plagiarism and ethical misconduct as represented below.

**Plagiarism:** To Republish whole or part of a content in another author's publication without attribution.

**Fabrication:** To publish data and findings/results that do not exist.

**Duplication:** Using data from another publication that includes republishing an article in different languages.

**Salamisation:** Creating multiple publications by supernaturally splitting the results of a study.

**Data Manipulation/Falsification:** Manipulating or deliberately distorting research data to give a false impression.

We disapprove of such unethical practices as plagiarism, fabrication, duplication, data manipulation/falsification and salamisation and efforts to influence the review process with such practices as gifting authorship, inappropriate acknowledgements, and references in line with the COPE flowcharts.

Submitted manuscripts are also subjected to the evaluation of plagiarism, duplicate publication by automatic software. Authors are obliged to acknowledge if they published study results in whole or in part in the form of abstracts.

## A. DUTIES OF PUBLISHER:

### Duties of the Publisher

#### Handling of unethical publishing behaviour

The publisher will take all appropriate measures to modify the article in question, in close cooperation with the editors, in cases of alleged or proven scientific misconduct, fraudulent publication, or plagiarism. This includes the prompt publication of an erratum, disclosure, or retraction of the affected work in the most severe case. Together with the editors, the publisher will take reasonable steps to detect and prevent the publication of articles in which research misconduct occurs and will under no circumstances promote or knowingly allow such abuse to occur.

### Editorial Autonomy

Medeniyet Medical Journal is committed to ensuring the autonomy of editorial decisions without influence from anyone or commercial partners.

### Intellectual Property and Copyright

Medeniyet Medical Journal protects the property and copyright of the articles published in the journal and maintains each article's published version of the record. The journal provides the integrity and transparency of each published article.

### Scientific Misconduct

Medeniyet Medical Journal's publisher always takes all appropriate measures regarding fraudulent publication or plagiarism.

## B. DUTIES OF EDITORS:

### Decision on Publication and Responsibility

The editor of the journal keeps under control everything in the journal and strives to meet the needs of readers and authors. The editor is also responsible for deciding which articles submitted to the journal should be published and guided by the policies subjected to legal requirements regarding libel, copyright infringement, and plagiarism. The editor might discuss with reviewers while making publication decisions. The editor is responsible for the contents and overall quality of the publication. Editor ought to provide a fair and appropriate peer-review process.

### Objectivity

Articles that are submitted to the journal are always evaluated without any prejudice.

### Confidentiality

The editor must not disclose any information about a submitted article to anyone other than editorial staff, reviewers, and publisher.

## Conflicts of Interest and Disclosure

The Editor of Medeniyet Medical Journal does not allow any conflicts of interest between the parties such as authors, reviewers and editors. Unpublished materials in a submitted article must not be used by anyone without the express written assent of the author.

## Fundamental Errors in Published Works

Authors are obliged to notify the journal's editors or publisher immediately and to cooperate with them to correct or retract the article if significant errors or inaccuracies are detected in the published work. If the editors or publisher learn from a third party that a published work contains a material error or inaccuracy, the authors must promptly correct or retract the article or provide the journal editors with evidence of the accuracy of the article.

## C. DUTIES OF REVIEWERS:

### Evaluation

Reviewers evaluate manuscripts without any kind of prejudice or unfair discrimination against the author(s). Reviewers also ensure a fair blind peer review of the submitted manuscripts for evaluation.

### Confidentiality

All the information relative to submitted articles is kept confidential. The reviewers must not be discussed with others except if authorized by the editor.

### Disclosure and Conflict of Interest

The reviewers have no conflict of interest regarding parties such as authors, funders, editors, etc.

### Contribution to editor

Reviewers help the editor in making decisions and may also assist the author in improving the manuscript.

### Objectivity

They always do objective judgment evaluation. The reviewers express their views clearly with appropriate supporting arguments.

### Acknowledgement of Sources

Reviewers ought to identify a relevant published study that the authors have not cited. Reviewers also call to the editor's attention any substantial similarity or overlap between the manuscript and any other published paper of which they have personal knowledge.

## D. DUTIES OF AUTHORS:

### Reporting Standards

A submitted manuscript should be original, and the authors ensure that the manuscript has never been published previously in any journal. Data of the research ought to be represented literally in the article. A manuscript ought to include adequate detail and references to allow others to replicate the study.

### Originality

The authors who want to submit their study to the journal must ensure that their study is entirely original. The words and sentences getting from the literature should be appropriately cited.

### Multiple Publications

Authors should not submit the same study for publishing in any other journals. Simultaneous submission of the same study to more than one journal is unacceptable and constitutes unethical behaviour.

## Acknowledgement of Sources

Convenient acknowledgement of the study of others has to be given. Authors ought to cite publications that have been efficient in determining the study. All of the sources that used the process of the study should be remarked.

## Authorship of a Paper

Authorship of a paper ought to be limited to those who have made a noteworthy contribution to the study. If others have participated in the research, they should be listed as contributors. Authorship also includes a corresponding author who is in communication with the editor of a journal. The corresponding author should ensure that all appropriate co-authors are included in a paper.

## Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest

All sources of financial support should be disclosed. All authors ought to disclose a meaningful conflict of interest in the process of forming their study. Any financial grants or other support received for a submitted study from individuals or institutions should be disclosed to the Editorial Board of the Medeniyet Medical Journal. The ICMJE Potential Conflict of Interest Disclosure Form should be filled in and submitted by all contributing authors to disclose a potential conflict of interest. The journal's Editorial Board determines cases of a potential conflict of interest of the editors, authors, or reviewers within the scope of COPE and ICMJE guidelines.

Conditions that provide financial or personal benefit bring about a conflict of interest. The reliability of the scientific process and the published articles is directly related to the objective consideration of conflicts of interest during the planning, implementation, writing, evaluation, editing, and publication of scientific studies.

Financial relations are the most easily identified conflicts of interest, and it is inevitable that they will undermine the credibility of the journal, the authors, and the science. These conflicts can be caused by individual relations, academic competition, or intellectual approaches. The authors should refrain as much as possible from making agreements with sponsors in the opinion of gaining profit or any other advantage that restrict their ability to access all data of the study or analyze, interpret, prepare, and publish their articles. In order to prevent conflicts of interest, editors should refrain from bringing together those who may have any relationship between them during the evaluation of the studies. The editors, who make the final decision about the articles, should not have any personal, professional or financial ties with any of the issues they are going to decide. Authors should inform the editorial board concerning potential conflicts of interest to ensure that their articles will be evaluated within the framework of ethical principles through an independent assessment process.

If one of the editors is an author in any manuscript, the editor is excluded from the manuscript evaluation process. In order to prevent any conflict of interest, the article evaluation process is carried out as double-blinded. Because of the double-blinded evaluation process, except for the Editor-in-Chief, none of the editorial board members, international advisory board members, or reviewers is informed about the authors of the manuscript or institutions of the authors.

Our publication team works devotedly to ensure that the evaluation process is conducted impartially, considering all these situations.

You can review the related link to get more detailed information about conflict of interest. The conflict of interest form that each author has to sign must be uploaded during the manuscript submission.



## Instructions for Authors

Medeniyet Medical Journal (Medeniyet Med J) is the international, open access, scientific, peer-reviewed journal in accordance with independent, unbiased, and double-blinded peer-review principles of Istanbul Medeniyet University Faculty of Medicine. The journal is published quarterly in March, June, September, and December in print and electronically. The publication language of the journal is English.

Medeniyet Med J is committed to serve the public and influence people's lives in a positive way by making science widely accessible. Believing that the only goal is improving lives, and research has an impact on people's lives, we select the best research papers in line with this goal.

### Manuscript Evaluation Process

The evaluation and publication processes of the Medeniyet Med J are shaped in acceptance with the guidelines of ICMJE (International Committee of Medical Journal Editors), COPE (Committee of Publication Ethics), EASE (European Association of Science Editors), and WAME (World Association of Medical Editors). Medeniyet Med J also is in conformity with the Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing ([doaj.org/bestpractice](http://doaj.org/bestpractice)).

As a peer-reviewed journal that is independent, impartial and in compliance with the principles of double-blinded peer review, after checking the compliance of the submitted manuscript with the writing rules and plagiarism control, all articles are reviewed by the editor-in-chief, section editor, at least two reviewers, and statistic editor. All evaluation process except Editor-in-Chief is done double-blinded. After all these processes are completed, the Editor-in-Chief decides whether to publish or reject the article. In the final stage, the plagiarism review is repeated once more.

### Initial Evaluation Process

The Editor-in-Chief evaluates the article in accordance with the purpose and scope of the journal, its suitability to the writing rules, and the adequacy of English language. First plagiarism control is done in this stage. While the articles that are deemed suitable according to the results of the plagiarism report are included in the preliminary evaluation process, the articles that are not approved are returned to the corresponding author.

### Pre-Assessment Process

During the pre-assessment process, the manuscripts that received the favorable opinions of the editor-in-chief, and passed the plagiarism check are referred to the section editor. The manuscript is reviewed by section editor in terms of scientific suitability to the journal, and sections of the manuscript (abstract, introduction, method, results, discussion, conclusion). As a result of this, the section editor is started reviewer evaluation process and send at least 2 reviewers or send back to the Editor-in-Chief with comments.

### Reviewer evaluation process

According to the contents of the manuscripts, at least two reviewers whose studies have been published relevant to the field of medicine in question in international indices within the last five years is determined by the Section Editor or Editor-in-Chief.

### Reports of the Reviewers

The reviewers evaluate the manuscript in terms of its scientific suitability, purpose, method, results, and discussion. Proposals for corrections requested by the reviewers are communicated to the corresponding author, and the authors are asked to revise

their work. The authors should submit their revised manuscript within 15 days. The revised manuscript is submitted by the corresponding authors via the online submission system. Then, the re-submitted manuscript is sent to the reviewers for re-evaluation and the Editor-in-Chief is notified. If one of the two reviewers expresses a negative opinion, then the manuscript is sent to the third reviewer for evaluation.

### Statistical Review

The manuscript approved by the reviewers is evaluated by the section editor and then sent to the Editor-in-Chief with comments. If the Editor-in-Chief has a positive opinion for the manuscript after these evaluations, the manuscript is sent to the statistic editor for statistical evaluation. After the statistic editor evaluation, if need, the manuscript is sent back to the corresponding author with the comments and asked for the revision. After the re-submission of the revised manuscript, the statistic editor re-evaluates it and sends it back to the Editor-in-Chief with the comments. Finally, the Editor-in-Chief decides to accept or reject the manuscript.

### Publication Process

Accepted Clinical studies or experimental researches are generally published in the first issue following their acceptance for publication. Case presentations may be published three to nine months later dependent on the publication density of incoming manuscripts. Accepted manuscripts are copy-edited for grammar, punctuation, and format. A PDF proof of the accepted manuscript is sent to the corresponding author and their publication approval is requested within 2 days of their receipt of the proof.

### Manuscript Format and Style

Manuscripts should be written in English. All manuscripts submitted to the Medeniyet Medical Journal must have been checked by a Native English Speaker. For the manuscript submitted by a Native Turkish Speaker, it should also include Turkish abstract and Keywords. Papers should be typed in 12-point typescript and double-spaced throughout the text including tables and references with wide margins (2.5 cm) on each side of a standard A4 paper. The manuscript should include the following: (i) title page, (ii) abstract, (iii) main text (introduction, materials and methods, results, discussion), (iv) references, (v) figure legends (If has), (vi) tables (If has), (vii) figures (If has). Before the submission to the Medeniyet Medical Journal, manuscript must be checked by the Native English Speaker and the grammar and spelling errors must be corrected.

### Authorship criteria

Each author should fulfill the authorship criteria recommended by the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE - [www.icmje.org](http://www.icmje.org)). All of these conditions must be met by each author. Those who do not meet all of these criteria should be noted in the title page of the manuscript. Authorship contribution form is available above.

### Recommended authorship criteria by the ICMJE:

- 1- Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work
- 2- Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content
- 3- Final approval of the version to be published

4- Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

#### Title Page

The first page should contain: a title of the paper, suggested running headline of not more than 50 characters (including both letters and spaces), author (s) name, department, institution, city, and country name. Authors that work different department or center should be indicated by superscript numbers. ORCID ID for each author should be written. The title page should have the name, address, and a working e-mail of the author to whom correspondence.

For the clinical or experimental studies, ethical committee approval number, date, and the name of the ethical committee should be given in the title page.

If the fund is received, its information should also be given in the title page.

Acknowledgment of the individuals who contributed to the preparation of the manuscript but who do not fulfill the authorship criteria should be given in the title page.

Title page should be submitted separately from main article.

#### Abstract and Keywords

Expect Letter to the Editor, an English abstract should be submitted for all. For the manuscript submitted by a Native Turkish Speaker, Turkish Abstract and Keywords should be included. For the clinical or experimental studies, the abstract should be structured with subheadings (Objective, Methods, Results and Conclusions). Abstract word count must be no more than 250. For Case Reports, Abstract should be limited to 150 characters. Each submission should have a minimum three to a maximum five keywords. The keywords should be selected from the National Library of Medicine, Medical Subject Headings database (<https://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/MBrowser.html>).

#### Original Articles (Clinical and Experimental Studies)

These are the most important type of articles, which provide new information on medical sciences. In the original articles, the main text should be structured as Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusions. The word counts of the original articles should be no more than 4000. Under the Introduction subtitle, a short information about the studied topic and clear statements of the main aim of the study and hypothesis should be given. On the methods section, setting of the study should be described. Under the results subtitle, main results of the study should be given. On the discussion section the aim, hypothesis, and results of the study should be discussed with the literature. Current literature should be used to discuss the results. Finally, authors should state the primary conclusions of the study and clinical implications under the conclusions subtitle. No more than 40 references are acceptable for the Original articles.

Any original study on human or animal, it should have ethical approval even if they are prospective or retrospective study. It should be detailed on the title page. It also should be given in the method section without any institution information because of the double-blind review process.

Statistical analyses must be conducted according to the international statistical reporting standards (Altman DG, Gore SM, Gardner MJ, Pocock SJ. Statistical guidelines for contributors to medical journals. *Br Med J* 1983; 7; 1489-93). Information on statistical analyses must be given under the Methods section and the statistical software that was used during the process must be specified.

Limitations of original articles should be given in the Discussion section.

#### Editorial Comments

Editorial comments are a brief critical commentary of expert reviewers. Authors are selected and invited by the Editor-in-Chief. Editorial comments do not have abstract, keywords, and tables, figures, images.

#### Review Articles

Review articles are prepared by authors who have a scientific background and extensive knowledge on a particular field. Review articles that have a high citation potential are welcomed. These authors may even be invited by the Editor-in-Chief. Reviews should describe and evaluate a clinical practice in the current topic and should guide future researches. A review article should have Unstructured Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Clinical and Research Consequences, and Conclusion sections. For the review articles, word count must be no more than 150 in the abstract section and 5000 in the main text. No more than 50 references are acceptable for the Review articles

#### Case Reports

Medeniyet Medical Journal has limited space for case reports. Reports on interesting and educative rare cases or conditions that constitute challenges in diagnosis and treatment are accepted for publication. A case report should have unstructured Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Case Report, Discussion. For each used image, the patient's consent must be obtained and stated in the text. For the Case reports, word count must be no more than 150 in the abstract section and 1500 in the main text. No more than 15 references are acceptable for the Case reports.

#### Letters to the Editor

Articles on subjects within the scope of the journal that might attract the readers' attention, particularly educative cases, may be submitted as a "Letter to the Editor." Papers that criticize or evaluate previous studies are also welcomed. For the Letters to the Editor, Abstract, Keywords, and Tables, Figures, and Images are not needed; word count must be no more than 750 in the main text, and no more than 5 references are acceptable.

#### Abbreviations

Abbreviations should be standard. Any nonstandard abbreviations should be defined in the text when first used. If any drug, product, hardware, or software program is mentioned within the manuscript, should be provided in parentheses as; the name of the product, the producer of the product, and city, the state (if any), and the country of the company in parentheses in the following format: "Bal-Tec, SCD 050, Scotia, NY, USA"

#### Tables

Tables should be numbered consecutively and given after the reference list, in the main document on separate page. Each table must have a descriptive title and given above the table. If there is an abbreviation in the table, even if they are defined within the main text, it should be defined below the table by footnotes.

#### Figures and Figure Legends

All figures, graphics, and artworks should be original, in TIFF or JPEG format and submitted as separate files, not in a Word document. Any information within the figures that may indicate an individual or institution should be blinded. The resolution of the figures should be minimum 300 dpi, clear, and easily readable. The staining method and the magnification rate should be indicated in microscopic illustrations (e.g. H&E, x400).

Figure legends should be typed double-spaced on a separate page on the main text and after the tables.

### References

References should be written in compliance with Vancouver style (see. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK7256/>). Authors are responsible for the accuracy of the references

While writing references, the below-indicated rules should be attentively observed.

References should be written without using reference editing systems such as EndNote and by taking into account the journal writing rules.

### References cited in the text

References cited in the text should be numbered in order of their use in the text, and the list of references should be presented accordingly. The number of the reference should be indicated as a superscript in Arabic numbers. If more than one reference is used, then a comma (,) should be placed between references. If there are consecutive 3 or more references, the first and last reference should be written and put hyphen (-) between them.

### Sample cited statements in the text:

Skalidis et al.<sup>14</sup> investigated 16 recurrent lone AF patients. In this study, coronary flow velocities of patients were measured after coronary angiography and compared with those of the healthy population. Similarly, the role of inflammation in the development of AF is well known and has been shown in many studies<sup>16,18</sup>. In coronary microvascular dysfunction, which is mostly caused by CSX, there is increased sensitivity and/or inadequate relaxation after vasoconstriction in prearterioles and intramural arterioles<sup>1-3,9</sup>.

At the end of the text, references should be written double-spaced on a separate paper. Authors are responsible for the accuracy of references. The DOI number of the article should be given if any. Titles of the journals should be abbreviated in accordance with the citation index which includes the journal that published the article (i.e.; Index Medicus, Medline, PubMed, Web of Science, TR Index, etc.) (For abbreviations of the titles of the journals, please see the list of the journals published by NLM in website (<http://bit.ly/2IJkey3>)). If title of the journal is not contained in these lists, it should be written in full.

When there are six or fewer authors, all authors should be listed. If there are seven or more authors, the first three authors should be listed followed by "et al." The reference styles for different types of publications are presented in the following examples.

### Journal Article:

Mesci B, Tekin M, Oguz A, et al. Downward insulin therapy in type 2 diabetes. *Medeniyet Med J.* 2019;34:15-9.

Bashir M, Salroo IN. Cardiovascular reflex tests in adolescents with type 1 diabetes mellitus. *Medeniyet Med J.* 2019;34:61-6.

### Supplement:

Ahrens T. Severe sepsis management: Are we doing enough? *Crit Care Nurse.* 2003;23(Suppl 5):2-15.

### Book with the single author:

Jarvis C. *Physical Examination and Health Assessment.* 3rd ed. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Company; 2000.

### Book with the editor:

Breedlove GK, Schorfheide AM. Adolescent pregnancy. *Wieczorek RR, editor.* 2nd ed. White Plains (NY): March of Dimes Education Services; 2001. p: 32-47.

### A chapter in the book:

Finke LM. Teaching in nursing: the faculty role. In: Billing DM, Halstead JA, editors. *Teaching in Nursing: A Guide for Faculty.* 3rd ed. USA: Saunders Et Elsevier; 2009. p. 3-17.

### Translated book:

Ferry DR. *ECG in Ten Days [On Günde Temel Elektrokardiyografi].* Kahraman M, translator. Istanbul: Ekbil A.S.; 2001.

### A chapter in a translated book:

Tolay E. Planlamanın temelleri. In: Robbins SP, Decenzo DA, Coulter M. editors. *Yönetimin Esasları: Temel Kavramlar ve Uygulamalar.* Ögüt A, translator. Ankara: Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık; 2013. p. 104-29.

### Electronic book:

Akdag R. *The Progress So Far Health Transformation Program in Turkey.* Ankara, Turkey: Ministry of Health; 2009. Available from: [http://ekutuphane.tusak.gov.tr/kitap.php?id=174&tk=progress\\_report\\_health\\_transformation\\_program\\_in\\_turkey\\_january\\_2009](http://ekutuphane.tusak.gov.tr/kitap.php?id=174&tk=progress_report_health_transformation_program_in_turkey_january_2009). Accessed December 25, 2010.

Electronic report/document: World Health Organization. *World Alliance for Patient Safety Forward Programme 2008-2009.* 1st ed. France; 2008. Available from: [http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/70460/1/WHO\\_IER\\_PSP\\_2008.04\\_eng.pdf](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/70460/1/WHO_IER_PSP_2008.04_eng.pdf)

Dissertations/Theses: Borkowski MM. *Infant sleep and feeding: a telephone survey of Hispanic Americans [dissertation].* Mount Pleasant (MI): Central Michigan University; 2002.

### Checklist for Authors before Submission

- Checked by Native English Speaker
- Title page separate from the main text
- The absence of the name of the institution and author in the main text
- Ethics committee approval for prospective and retrospective clinical studies and experimental researches
- Compliance with publication ethics rules
- Patient consent for case reports
- Conformity of the manuscript with writing rules of the journal
- Signed Copyright Transfer Form for all authors
- Author Contributions Form signed by Corresponding Author
- ICMJE Potential Conflict of Interest Disclosure Form filled by each author

### Retraction of the Manuscripts

#### Article Withdrawal

As per our publication policies, the author of the article has to cooperate with the Editor-in-Chief of the journal in withdrawal procedures, only if the reasons are compelling and unavoidable.

The author, who wants to withdraw his / her manuscript during the evaluation process, should submit the petition containing his / her rationale to the editorial board electronically or in a printed signed form indicating that all authors have approved the withdrawal. Reasons for withdrawal should be stated clearly.

The Editorial Board scrutinizes the incoming request and returns to the author within ten days. If the copyright of the article was transferred to the *Medeniyet Medical Journal* during the submission process, the author cannot send the work to another journal for evaluation unless the request for withdrawal of this work is approved.

Cases of plagiarism, authorship disputes or fraudulent use of data will be handled in accordance with COPE guidelines.

## Original Articles

### **Does Apoptotic Index Predict the Response to Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy in Patients with Breast Carcinoma?**

*Apoptotik İndeks Meme Kanserli Hastalarda Neoadjuvan Kemoterapiye Yanıtı Predikte Eder mi?*

Gokce ASKAN, Oguzhan OKCU, Cigdem OZTURK, Seda DUMAN OZTURK, Bayram SEN, Recep BEDİR, Rize, Turkey..... 1

### **Wound Healing Activity of *Arum Maculatum***

*Arum Maculatum Bitkisinin Yara İyileştirici Aktivitesi*

Ayşe ARZU SAKUL, Mehmet Evren OKUR, Sule AYLA, Benay DAYLAN, Ayşe Esra KARADAG, Sebnem BATUR, Ekrem Musa OZDEMİR, Ebrar ALTINALAN, Mehmet Yalcin GUNAL; Istanbul, Antalya, Turkey..... 8

### **How Does Preoperative Pure Tone Audiometry Relate to the Findings at Surgery to Explain the Hearing Status in Chronic Otitis Media?**

*Kronik Otitis Mediada İşitme Durumunu Açıklamak için Preoperatif Saf Ton Odyometri ile Ameliyat Bulguları Arasındaki İlişki Nedir?*

Sharafali KADAMBOTT, Prasanta KUMAR GURE, Soumya GHATAK, Mainak DUTTA, Chandan SETH, Saumik DAS, Ramanuj SINHA; West Bengal, Kolkata, India..... 16

### **Short-term Effectiveness of High-intensity Laser Therapy in De Quervain Tenosynovitis: A Prospective, Randomized, Controlled Study**

*De Quervain Tenosinovitinde Yüksek Yoğunluklu Lazer Tedavisinin Kısa Dönem Etkinliği: Prospektif, Randomize, Kontrollü Bir Çalışma*

Emine DUNDAR AHI, Hulya SIRZAI; Kocaeli, Istanbul, Turkey ..... 24

### **Comparison of Medical Treatments According to the Characteristics of Idiopathic Premature Ventricular Contractions: Beta-blockers or Calcium Channel Blockers?**

*İdiyopatik Ventriküler Erken Vuru Özelliklerine Göre Medikal Tedavilerin Karşılaştırılması: B-blokerler mi, Kalsiyum Kanal Blokerleri mi?*

Omer Faruk BAYCAN, Serdar FIDAN, Fatma Betül CELİK, Mustafa Adem TATLISU, Serhan OZYILDIRIM, Mustafa CALISKAN; Istanbul, Turkey..... 32

### **New Classification of Benign Epithelial Tumors: Colorectal Polyps and Synchronous Neoplasms: An Update and Critical Assessment: An Analysis of 678 Consecutive Cases and 1137 Polyps**

*Benign Epitel Tümörlerin Yeni Sınıflandırması: Kolorektal Polipler ve Senkron Neoplazmlar: Bir Güncelleme ve Kritik Değerlendirme: 678 Ardışık Olgu ve 1137 Polip Analizi*

Ali KOYUNCUER, Tulay ZENGINKINET; Istanbul, Turkey..... 39

### **Knowledge, Attitude, and Stigma on Tuberculosis and the Associated Factors for Attitude Among Tuberculosis Contacts in Malaysia**

*Malezya'daki Tüberküloz Temaslılar Arasında Tüberküloz Konusunda Bilgi, Tutum ve Stigma ve İlişkili Faktörler*

Shin Yee LOH, Rosnani ZAKARIA, Noraini MOHAMAD; Kerian, Malaysia..... 45

### **Novel Osteo Refurbishment Method and Choice of Colouring Materials for Anatomy Specimens**

*Yeni Kemik Yenileme Yöntemi ve Anatomi Numuneleri için Renklendirme Malzemelerinin Seçimi*

Dibakar BORTHAKUR, Rajesh KUMAR, Neerja RANI, Rima DADA; New Delhi, Patna, India ..... 54

## **The Effect of Platelet and Mean Platelet Volume Levels on Standard-dose Methylprednisolone Treatment Response in Primary Immune Thrombocytopenia**

*Primer İmmün Trombositopenide Trombosit ve Ortalama Trombosit Hacmi Düzeylerinin Standart Doz Metilprednizolon Tedavi Yanıtına Etkisi*

Emrah KILICASLAN, Murat YILDIRIM, Selim SAYIN, Erdem CEVIK, Meltem AYLI, Muhammet Kursat KAPTAN; Istanbul, Ankara, Turkey ..... 63

## **Comparison of Tools for Nutritional Assessment and Screening of Hospitalized Patients: A study on Surgical Patients**

*Hastanede Yatan Hastaların Beslenme Değerlendirmesi ve Taramasına Yönelik Araçların Karşılaştırılması: Cerrahi Hastalar Üzerine Bir Araştırma*

Susetyowati SUSETYOWATI, Amalia Sarah SHOLIKHATI, Dinda Krisma CAHYANINGRUM, Azizah Isna RACHMAWATI, Adeodatus Yuda HANDAYA; Yogyakarta, Indonesia ..... 70

## **Observational Study of Pediatric Cochlear Implant Recipients: Two-year Follow-up Outcomes**

*Pediatric Koklear İmplant Kullanıcıları Gözlemsel Çalışması: İki Yıllık Takip Sonuçları*

Sidika CESUR, Ayca CIPRUT, Sengul TERLEMEZ; Istanbul, Turkey..... 78

## **Review**

### **Current Advances and Future Prospects in Cancer Immunotherapeutics**

*Kanser İmmünoterapilerinde Güncel Durum ve Gelecek Öngörüsü*

Zeynep DEDE, Kader TUMER, Tugce KAN, Burcu YUCEL; Istanbul, Turkey ..... 88

## **Case Reports**

### **Lung Metastases to the Heart with Atypical Clinical Manifestations of Cardiac Failure**

*Kalp Yetmezliğinin Atipik Klinik Belirtileriyle Kalbe Akciğer Metastazları*

Nataliia HYRIAVENKO, Vladyslav SIKORA, Wireko Andrew AWUAH, Toufik ABDUL-RAHMAN, Mykola LYNDIN, Anatolii ROMANIUK; Sumy, Ukraine; Foggia, Italy ..... 95

## **Letter to the Editor**

### **Does Postpartum Psychosis Have a Cultural Aspect?**

*Doğum Sonrası Psikozun Kültürel Bir Yönü Var mıdır?*

Pınar SIVRIKAYA, Cicek HOCAOGLU; Rize, Turkey ..... 100