

STUDY MATERIAL



Independence Anthem <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y75Km7dlt94>





I. GENERAL PART

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF COUNTRY

GEOGRAPHY



It's like a bridge between Asia and Europe. Mediterranean Sea, Aegean Sea and Black Sea surround our country

Related to its geographical location, Turkey, is not only the Mediterranean, but also the Middle East, the Caucasus and an Asian country. The actual area of Turkey is 814,578 square kilometers. Average elevation is 1.132 km. The length of the land borders is 2,875 km and the length of the coastline is 8,333 km. There are 76-minutes local time difference and 19 meridians between Turkey's east and west. Most of the lands of Turkey are in Anatolia while a small portion is located in Thrace, where is the extension of the Balkans. Turkey, surrounded by sea on three sides, is consisted of two peninsulas separated by the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

Its neighbors are Greece, Bulgaria, Armenia, Georgia, Nakhichevan, Syria, Iran and Iraq

✓ STATE AND TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

The currency of the country is Turkish Lira, National Anthem is Independence Anthem and the official language is Turkish. Provinces are governed by governors; districts are governed by district governors in Turkey. There are also elected mayors in provinces, districts and towns

✓ TIME AND CLIMATE ZONE

As Turkey is surrounded by sea on three sides, the diversity of the mountains and landforms, cause different types of climate. 4 types of climate seen in Turkey. These; 1- continental climate, 2 - Mediterranean climate, 3 - Marmara (transition climate) and 4 - Black Sea climate



Turkey is geographically divided into seven regions. These regions are Aegean Region, Mediterranean region, Marmara region, Black Sea region, Central Anatolia Region, Southeastern Anatolia Region and Eastern Anatolia Region.

✓ DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Turkey's population is 80 million 810 thousand 525 people. The male population is 40 million 535 thousand 135 and the female population is 40 million 275 thousand 390. According to this, 50.2% of the total population is male and 49.8% is female. Turkey's annual population growth rate is of 12.4 per thousand, average age is 29.6

Istanbul, where 18.6% of Turkey population residence, with 15 million 29 thousand 231 people is the most populous province.. With 5 million 445 thousand 26 people Ankara is the second largest city and with 4 million 279 thousand 677 people Izmir is the third largest city.

2. HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY

Living in Anatolia has started since 600.000 B.C

Five different civilizations were established in Anatolia, Hittites, Phrygians, Ionians, Lydians, and Urartians.

The Ottoman Empire lasted from 1299 to 1922. This was a theocratic state shaped according Islam and Turkish traditions. 36 sultans ruled. The image of the Ottoman state from the beginning to the most extensive area as follows.



3. COUNTRY POLICY

The founder of the country is the first President Gazi Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. Until June 24, 2018 The Republic of Turkey has been governed by a parliamentary democracy but since that date the presidential system was adopted..In the presidential system, the council of ministers is formed by the chairman and takes on the duty of execution. The President shares his legislative power with the parliament with the decrees of the law he issued. The Turkish Grand National Assembly consists of 600 members.

4. ECONOMY



✓ CURRENCY

The currency used in the Republic of Turkey new TL.

The Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey is mainly responsible for monetary issues, regulation exchange rate policies and ensure the banknote circulation.

✓ SOCIAL SUPPORT AND RETIREMENT

Regular Social Welfare Programs

The regular cash aid program for the women whose husband died, the help for the families of the needy soldiers, the disabled and the old pensions under the Law No 2022 are in the scope of the conditional education and health

Temporary Aid: Incinerator and food aids, shelter aids or cash aids under the name of family benefits are included in this group. For retirement;

a)Male 60 years of age and at least 7000 days,

25 years insurance and at least 4500 days,

b)The woman has reached the age of 58 and at least 7000 days,

25 years insurance and at least 4500 days,

They are entitled to a pension provided that they have paid the premium.

For officers, Bağ-Kur and SSK it is a must for women to be at least 58 and 60 for men.



✓ TYPICAL PRODUCTS OF THE COUNTRY

Turkey is the richest country in its geography in terms of agricultural potential. Cotton, tobacco, sugar beet, olive, sunflower is produced in our country. All kinds of cereals, tropical vegetables and fruits, tea, hazelnuts, pistachios are grown.

5. RELIGIONS, ETHNIC ORIGINS, MINORITIES

As stated in Article 2 of the Constitution, State of Turkey is a secular country. The freedom of religion is under the guarantee of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey. The Presidency of Religious Affairs was established under the Presidency in order to conduct the religious affairs in a healthy manner

✓ RELIGION AND EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Although 99%, of the population is Muslim, Turkey, where the religion is accepted as a personal issue, is the only secular country in the Islamic world. In Turkey, the Gregorian calendar is in use and Saturday and Sunday are the weekend as same as in European countries. The belief that the diversity of the Ottoman Empire lived in peace for many people of different faiths are protected and still today there are 236 churches and 34 Synagogues in Turkey open for worship.

6. HOLIDAYS AND TRADITIONS OF THE COUNTRY

Public holidays and festivals in Turkey are divided into two such as official and religious holidays.

In public holidays, not only public institutions but also most of private institutions don't work. In other words, banks and government offices are closed. In hospitals, on-duty doctors often serve emergency patients

Public Holidays:

January 1st – It is considered the beginning of the New Year. 1st January has been announced as official holiday.

April 23 National Sovereignty and Children's Day; April 23, 1920 is the date of establishment of the Assembly of the Republic of Turkey. This date is also celebrated as Children's Day. April 23, National Sovereignty and Children's Day is not only a holiday of Turkish children but also gifted by Atatürk to all children of the world.



May 1st - is celebrated as worker and labor's Day. The official holiday is on May 1st.

May 19 Atatürk Commemoration Youth and Sports Day

Is celebrated as the beginning of the struggle of Republic of Turkey's founder Mustafa Kemal Atatürk May 19, 1919 for freedom. This day is also celebrated as Sports Day. The official holiday is on May 19

August 30rd- It is celebrated as the victory day of Turkey from the Great Attack. August 30rd is the official holiday.

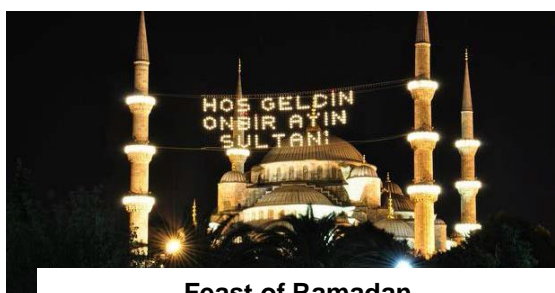
October 29rd - This day has been celebrated as "Republic Day " since the foundation of the Republic of Turkey on October 29rd, 1923 .Government offices are on an official holiday starting from the afternoon of October 28.

Also two religious holidays celebrated in Turkey

These festivals represent the belief in Islam. As most of the public of the Republic of Turkey is Muslim, religious holidays is considered as an official public holiday

It is a holiday celebrated by the Muslim world at the end of fasting of Ramadan. This feast lasts 3 days. Government offices, banks and educational institutions are closed for 3 days.

The Eid al-adha, another feast of the Muslim World, lasts 4 days.



Feast of Ramadan

It is a form of worship that enables people to show empathy for hungry and poor people. At the end of the 30th day a 3-day feast is celebrated. Feast of Ramadan



Eid-al-Adha

It is a form of worship which people who can afford to buy and sacrifice a sheep or etc and share its flesh with poor people.

The feast lasts for 4 days.



7. FAMILY

✓ CARE OF NON-MARRIAGE CHILDREN:

According to Article 233 of the Turkish Criminal Law, 1) The person who does not fulfill the obligation of care, education or support arising from family law shall be sentenced to imprisonment for up to one year upon complaint. 2) An imprisoned of up to three months to one year anyone who leaves his wedded spouse or woman known

Conditions to be a foster family:

Be nationals of the Republic of Turkey

To reside in Turkey permanently

To be at least a primary school graduate

To be 25 to 50 age range

Under the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, the care of orphaned children is undertaken by the state until the age of 18 years. These children in child dormitories can be adopted by families with the necessary conditions.

Financial support is provided to poor families and children are provided care without leaving their families

8. LIFESTYLE OF THE COUNTRY GENERAL

The Turkish way of life is a vibrant mosaic that brings together the east and the west, the old and the new, the past and the contemporary today. Turkish lifestyle is more influenced by economic and traditions. Globalization and technological advances have been very effective in lifestyle. Nuclear families living in city centers have increased. The number of people engaged in farming and animal husbandry in rural areas is decreasing day by day.

Today, life style has become more comfortable than before. The fact that technology takes place in every stage of our lives reduces our interpersonal communication while increasing our technology addiction. This has led to a decrease in the amount of time shared with friends, family and relatives. In addition, the increase in harmful habits, economic inadequacies and stress have led to an increase in cardiac and chronic diseases. The ministry of health takes many measures for healthy life and uses social media to increase the sensitivity of the society. It tries to be a deterrent by tax addition to alcohol and tobacco products and by applying fines to smoking in indoor places.



✓ EDUCATION:

Today's Turkish education system is designed under two main headings as formal and non-formal education according to the National Education Basic Law No: 1739.

Formal Education: It is the regular education in schools with programs prepared according to purpose, for individuals of a certain age group and at the same level. Formal education includes pre-school, primary, secondary, secondary and higher education institution.

Non-Formal Education It covers all of the educational activities organized alongside formal education or without.

Education in public schools is free. 12 years of education is compulsory, four years of primary school, four years of secondary school and four years of high school or vocational high school education.

✓ PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Turkish people are generally wheat-skinned. Eye colors are light. Their hair is straight, sparse and light in color. The eyes of the Turkish race are almond-shaped and the eyeballs are far apart. The Turkish breed is usually of medium height. It is understood from the research that the Turks are descendants of the people of Andronovo, the brachycephal, warrior and white race (Andronovo Man). According to research by anthropologists, the characteristics of Andronovo Race are: Dark hair, wheat-colored skin (light brown, white skin), brachycephal head, medium size, face, almond eye. The anthropological examinations conducted in the last half-century showed that the Turks were white

Women pay attention to their appearance, especially those who live in the big cities follow the fashion, and cosmetics, clothes, personal care products, jewelry and accessories are very important. Women spend a great deal of time in preparation especially in invitations. Clothing, bags, shoes, accessories, makeup harmony is very important. It is easier for men. Harmony of the suit and shoe are enough.

Men are not as obsessed with clothes as women. Tattoo is becoming quite common among young people. Tattoos are not welcomed by traditional families.



✓ FEATURES OF COMMUNICATION

Turkish is in the Altaic branch of the Ural-Altaic language family. Mongolian is the closest language to Turkish in terms of resources. In terms of structure Turkish is in the group of suffixes that have a suffix of additive languages. Hungarian language is similar to Turkish in terms of structure. Each pronounced sound is transcribed into a single letter.

Our official language is Turkish.

All people live in our country are free to speak their mother tongue.

Some of the languages spoken in our country: Kurdish, Laz, Arabic, Armenian, Greek, Albanian, Bosnian, Georgian, Syriac, Ossetian, Abaza and others.

According to Turkey's Report of ethnologue.com that gives place to a comprehensive study of the world languages, 36 languages are spoken in Turkey, along with Turkish in Turkey. Although the official language is Turkish, every minority is free to speak its native language.

✓ ETIQUETTE

Father is the head of the house in traditional Turkish family. Family members follow the decisions of the father and his wishes and desires are fulfilled.

The mother is responsible for the interior layout of the house. In families with grandparents, their thoughts and decisions come first.

Sitting next to the elders with their legs crossed, smoking is considered disrespectful. No one starts to eat before the head of the family sits at the table. The main thing is respect and obedience to elders, compassion and mercy to minors.



In the street: Spitting on the street, throwing garbage, stopping the transition of the people are rude behaviors. Old people, women and patients are always given priority.

In vehicles: It is a rude behavior not to wait in order. Younger ones; give a seat to elderly women and patients, pregnant women. Nowadays, some teenagers are acting as they are sleeping or listening to music with headphones, in order not to give place.

In public places: During the wedding, funeral or during the feast and paid attention to be more delicate, gentle and polite. At the funeral, the sorrowfulness of the funeral holders is shared, the material and spiritual assistance is given, and consoling words are said. Neighbors cook and take food to funeral home. Relatives of the deceased pray and serve meals to the guests at the 7th, 40th and 52th days of the death. To be more cheerful, kind, and welcoming, to give gifts to the elder and young people, to make them happy and to have their good wishes are some of our etiquette. The young men joining the army and the bride are applied henna.

The residents of the apartment takes food, cakes etc. to the new arrivals. When you give back your neighbors' plate back it should certainly be full with something. It is a shame if you give it back empty. Too much value is given to the neighbor and even we have some proverbs about it. " Do not buy house, get a neighbor ". "Even in the smallest matters one neighbor can help another"

Hospitality: Hospitality is one of the most important features of Turkish culture and the Turkish people believe that their visitors should be treated as a guest of God. They are served with a choice of coffee (tea, coffee, pastry, pastry, barren or food). Our tradition is to be honey-tongued and sweet.

Visiting patient: On the way to the visit, flowers, fruit juice, milk and fruit are taken according to the condition of the patient.

Etiquette; shows differences according to the belief, education, socio-economic status, and customs of the society.

✓ TURKISH FOOD



BREAKFAST



FOODS

The Turkish cuisine, whose roots are rooted in Central Asia, the first settlement of the Turks, has been enriched by the contributions from the inner regions of the continent and Mediterranean cultures since the Turks came to Anatolia.

While the palace cuisine was developing in Istanbul, the local cuisine in Anatolia developed in different regions by showing different geographical and climatic features.

The main course usually starts with an appetizer of soup or a small portion of tasting food served cold or hot. Cacık (a kind of cold soup made of yogurt and cucumber), Dolma (stuffed vine leaves or peppers), pies, Albanian style fried diced liver are some of the appetizers in most restaurants. The main course usually consists of meat or fish. Turks usually eat bread with meals and main dishes are mostly served with rice. With the meal, a salad with tomato, cucumber, parsley and onion, olive oil and lemon sauce is served. Lamb meat is the most preferred meat type and like shish kebab (pieces of meat with spices on spit) you can cook meat in different ways.

✓ MENTALITY

Diligence, honesty, being tolerant, benevolence, unity, courage, hospitality, love for minors, respect for elders, loyalty to their traditions, and to their faith and patriotism are the characteristics of Turkish people.

In Turkey, the official working hours of 8 hours a day for official institutions, 5 days in a week. It is holiday on Saturday and Sunday. It is usually holiday on Sunday for employees in the private sector. During this period, Turkish people usually go to the seaside or to the forest to have a picnic or to spend good time with friends or family members in order to go away from the hustle and bustle of the city and have a good time.



The most important meal of these picnics is barbecued meat, chicken or grilled fish with drinks. Another entertainment activity is the concert, cinema and theater activities especially preferred by young people. Especially in the summer, municipalities organize free public concerts and invite the famous artists of the country

Especially during the summer holidays, according to their economic status, people evaluate the various holiday alternatives in Turkey and abroad. Shopping in the big shopping malls is among the most popular activities of the young people. At the weekends, those who prefer to stay at home spend most of their time watching television and visiting friends. In television programs, men tend to watch sports programs, while women tend to watch movies and TV series

There are 81 cities in Turkey. Some Touristic Cities in Turkey:



Ankara is capital of Turkey



Istanbul is the biggest city in Turkey.



Some Christians believe that the Mount Ararat is the final resting place of Noah's Ark.



It has a lunar-like landscape (Fairy chimneys) the cave sand underground cities.



Bursa



Çanakkale



Mardin



Bolu



Batman



Trabzon



Diyarbakır



Antalya is a touristic destination in
South of Turkey.

SPORT: Our national sports are oil wrestling, javelin, archery and horse riding. Popular sports in Turkey are; football, basketball, volleyball, weightlifting and wrestling.



HEALTHCARE IN TURKEY



1. DESCRIPTION OF THE HEALTHCARE IN TURKEY

✓ PHILOSOPHY/PRINCIPLES OF HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

Benefiting of citizens from health care services in Republic of Turkey is guaranteed by the Constitution of Republic of Turkey. All institutions and organizations providing health care are supervised by ministry of health.

✓ FINANCING SYSTEM

GENERAL HEALTH INSURANCE (GHI – GSS)

All citizens of Republic of Turkey have General Health Insurance since 2012. General Health Insurance is an insurance system that covers not only employees but also nonworkers.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE EMPLOYEES AND THE NONWORKERS IN GHI

Employees' insurance contributions are paid by the institution they work. Employees' dependents are also covered by insurance. Non-working people have to pay insurance premiums themselves in order to benefit from health services. Those who do not work are required to have an Income Test in order to determine the premium amount they will pay.

FINANCING OF HEALTH SERVICES AND SOCIAL SECURITY INSTITUTION (SSI – SGK)

SSI is Turkey's the only public institution operating in health and social insurance context, and also has a share of 80% in financing of health care. SSI buys health services from public or private health care providers. The payments made for these acquisitions are made with the protocol / contracts signed in advance.

Financing of health services in Turkey... is held by

- SGK, (Social security institution)
- Central government budget,
- Private health insurance institutions and
- From the sources that individuals meet themselves

INSURANCE PREMIUMS

Insurance premiums are income-based and take a certain amount of premium of income. This rate is 12.5% on the basis of the main benefit of the insurance premium. The employer pays 5% and the employee pays 7.5%.

2. ORGANIZATION OF THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM IN REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

PROVIDERS OF HEALTH SERVICE IN TURKEY

- I. Providers of Public Health Service
- II. Providers of Private Health Service
- III. Pharmacies

I. PROVIDERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

As required by law, health service providers have been classified by the Ministry of Health as follows.

Primary Health Care Service Providers:

Public medical institutions within the public administrations, health center, tuberculosis dispensary, mother and child health and family planning center, health center and community health center and family physicians authorized by the Ministry of Health as family physicians, 112 emergency health service units, medical centers of universities, polyclinics.

Secondary Health Care Service Providers:

Public hospitals which are not training and research and branch hospitals without education and research hospitals and district polyclinics connected to these hospitals, integrated district hospitals, oral and dental health centers affiliated to the Ministry of Health, hospitals and medical centers belonging to municipalities and public institutions, Istanbul Governorship Hospice Hospital.

Tertiary Health Care Service Providers:

Training and research hospitals together with the Ministry of Health and private hospitals, health clinics affiliated with these hospitals, health hospitals and hospitals connected to these hospitals, institutes and district polyclinics, dentistry faculties of universities, Bezm-iÂlemValide Sultan Foundation Güreba Education and Research Hospital.

II. PROVIDERS OF PRIVATE HEALTH SERVICE

Since 2009, in Turkey there has been a significant increase in demand for private health sector. The contribution paid by the state is one of the reasons for this increase.



III. PHARMACIES

- 10% of the drug contribution from retirees is deducted from the salary.
- The rate of employee participation is 20%. Drug participation costs are collected by the pharmacies and sent to the Social Security Institution (SGK). Actually pharmacies are intermediary between patient and government. From the date of prescription, the patient can take the medication from the pharmacy within 4 days. Weekend days are not counted within 4 days.

✓ HEALTH TOURISM IN TURKEY

There are 48 health institutions in our country that serve international standards.

BEING AN INTERNATIONAL PATIENT IN REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

Those who are tourists in our country and who have health problems can apply to the public and private health care institutions. In some hospitals where there is much need, there are international patient units. International patients who apply for health services to state hospitals can receive advance payment of a certain amount of the estimated treatment fee before treatment begins.

INTERNATIONAL PATIENT SUPPORT LINE

If foreigners call the 112 emergency call centers or health services or call 184 SABİM lines for their complaints or about patient rights, call centers will forward these calls to the International Patient Support Line via teleconference. For tourists coming to our country, Interpreting and counseling services in health matters in English, German, Arabic, Russian, Persian and French are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, from 444 47 28 international support lines. All foreigners in our country can benefit from this support line regardless of whether the health care provider is private or public.

Emergency Health Services for International Patients

Emergency health services and emergency patient transport are paid to foreign patients.

- Special Cases:
- War, disaster, hunger, etc. in extraordinary circumstances
- People coming to our country for education and the people they are obliged to look after during their education.



- Those who are in the status of Refugees, and asylum applicants owner, asylum seekers, stateless people, trafficking victims.
- Foreign nationals who have a residence permit in our country and have temporary ID number
- Foreign nationals identified by various international treaties
- They do not pay any fees for health services that they will get in Turkey.

REFUGEES IN TURKEY AND HEALTH SERVICES

According to 2018 data, there are approximately 4 million refugees in the country. All basic medical expenses of Syrians, including drugs are covered free of charge by the Republic of Turkey.

✓ EMERGENCY SERVICES

112 Emergency ambulance services is a health service that is only available in emergency situations and is FREE.

✓ EMERGENCY

All patients applied to emergency departments are treated as emergency patients.

However, according to the physician's evaluation, the patients who are covered by green field, yellow field and red field examination are determined. Patients included in the red and yellow fields receive free medical care, while patients in the green field are charged Emergency services in Turkey are engaged unnecessarily during the working hours.

MHRS (Central Physician Appointment System)

Patients in Turkey have right to choose both physician and hospital. Patients who want to make an appointment from the hospitals affiliated to the Ministry of Health can easily make an appointment by taking the necessary steps from the official web address of the MHRS "www.hastanrandevu.gov.tr" or www.mhrs.gov.tr address. Another way to make an appointment from the MHRS is the "ALO 182" call center.

OTHER NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS PROVIDING HEALTH SERVICES

1. Red Crescent
2. UMKE (National Medical Rescue Team)

Red Crescent (KIZILAY)

It is an institution that provides medicine, food, clothing, tents to people who suffered from war, earthquake, disease outbreak, fire and flood both in Turkey and abroad, and stands by donations.



UMKE (National Medical Rescue Team)

It consists of health staff who have enough medical equipment and intervention skills.

3. HOME CARE

The regulation on home care services in Turkey has been published in 2005 and is available free of charge to those in need.

Who Can Benefit from Health Care at Home?

- End-stage cancer patients, muscle patients, the ones (Alzheimer, dementia, paralysis, etc.) who are unable to walk, elderly, bed-dependent and cannot even meet their own special needs can benefit from home health services because of their chronic illness.

How to Apply to Home Care Service?

In every province of Turkey Currently these services are provided by public hospitals. To apply this service you have to call 444 38 33 and register.

✓ NURSING HOME CARE

Nursing Homes in Turkey are structured as state nursing homes and private nursing homes. Private nursing homes are controlled by the state. In addition to nursing homes in our country, there are also Old Care and Rehabilitation Centers.

4. AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH SERVICES IN REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

Giving Priority to Polyclinic Patients with Special Situations

The patients with the following conditions have priority for polyclinic examination in Turkey.

Emergencies, Disabled patients, Pregnant, Military personnel in service, Widows and orphans of the martyrs of war and duty, Patients over 65, Children under 7, Turkish Armed Forces staff in service, primarily those who have come out of the the garrison, Retired TSK (Turkish Armed Forces) staff and people liable to look after.



5. NURSING CARE SYSTEM IN TURKISH REPUBLIC

✓ THE POSITION OF THE NURSING PROFESSION IN THE TURKEY REPUBLIC



Nurses determine the health needs of the individual, family and society. Plan, implement, evaluate and supervise nursing care based on evidence the first nursing school in Turkey was established in 1925 under the Red Crescent Society.

In 1960, the Ministry of Health has begun to open the health vocational high School.

Nursing education in higher education started in 1955 at Ege University. This school is the first nursing school at university level in Europe and Turkey.

There are total of 133 units in Higher Education "Nursing Degree Program". Nursing educations at universities in Turkey are provided in bachelor, master's and doctoral levels.

A nurse assistant midwife assistant and health care technician training are provided in the high schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education. Since 2007, with the participation of male nurses nursing has ceased to be a female profession

Those who have worked in nursing for less than ten years use annual leave for a total of 20 days per year, those who have worked over a decade use 30 days of annual leave in total.



Nurses; have the opportunity to work at university hospitals, dispensaries, private hospitals, nursing homes, factories, schools, kindergartens and in many other areas.

While the salaries of the nurses working in the private sector vary according to the institutions they work in, the salaries of the nurses working in the university and state hospitals are regulated according to the law of civil servants.

The average nurse salary ranges from 1600 TL to 3,814 TL.

Nurses work between 08:00 and 16:00 during the day and 16 hours a day between 16: 00-08: 00 hours as on duty.

Burnout syndrome is seen because of the intensity of working hours, high number of patients, inadequate wages, familial problems, lack of baby sitter.

The number of active nurses per 100,000 people in WHO European Region Countries and EU Member States is 745 nurses. Turkey ranks last with an average of 141 nurses.

✓ THE CURRENT CONCEPT OF NURSING CARE IN THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

With legal regulations the use of nursing process has become mandatory in Turkey.

Nursing process is recorded in a short time in computer environment.

These records can be accessed by the nurses in a short time.

6. SYSTEM OF PROVIDING NURSING CARE IN THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

Based on NANDA, private nurse observation forms are developed and used according to clinics.

These forms are considered evidence in possible legal processes.



7. SPIRITUAL CARE IN TURKISH REPUBLIC

The mission of the spiritual support teams is to guide, motivate and provide moral support to the patients, their relatives and health care workers.

With a circular issued by the Ministry of Health and the Directorate of Religious Affairs in 1995, religious and moral services were offered in hospitals.

It is preferred that all of the religious officials who will work in hospitals should have a master's or doctoral degree.

Preferably, postgraduate students studied at the psychology of religion, sociology of religion, religious counseling and guidance are employed.

They also undergo two hundred hours of 'special' education before they start working at hospitals.

8. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF A PATIENT IN TURKISH REPUBLIC

✓ PATIENTS RIGHTS

Informed about

Course of the disease

By whom and how the medical intervention applied and its duration

Alternative treatment options and complications

Risks in case of rejection

The properties of the drugs to be used,

How to reach medical assistance.

The information is given in a way that is as simple as possible in accordance with patient's social and cultural level to understand without hesitation or doubt.



✓ OBLIGATIONS OF PATIENTS

The patient has to give accurate information about his/her health background.

It must follow the rules of the health institution.

The patient should follow the referral chain.

It is expected to cooperate with health workers.

The patient must follow the date and time of the appointment.

They must respect the rights of hospital staff, other patients and visitors.

It has to pay the damage caused to hospital supplies.

The patient is responsible for the possible consequences if he refuses treatment.

(Regulation on Patients' Rights, 1998; Patient Rights Application Circular, 2009).

9. DAILY REGIME IN HOSPITALS IN THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

"The patient is hospitalized in the computer environment using the.' Central Patient Hospitalization System'

The physician, who decides on the admission of the patient, is informed and the patient is sent to the service.

Daily routine treatment of inpatient care;

In the morning at 7:00 morning cleaning and care of the service and patients, breakfast of patients, vital signs to be completed until 08.30 hours

Morning visits between 08.00-09.00, evening visits by the relevant service experts or on duty between the hours of the evening hours between 17.00-18.00.

Decisions regarding the completion and discharge of the patients and their discharge are made by the patients, their relatives and their doctors.

He should be informed about the using of drugs, feeding, if there are exercises after the discharge.

The patient should give feedback that he understands his discharge education.



10. MEDICAL AND NON MEDICAL WORKERS IN THE TURKISH HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

The hospital management team consists of a head doctor, a head nurse and a hospital manager.

Doctor, dietitian, psychologist, social worker, pharmacist, dentist, nurse, midwife.

Technicians (operating room, anesthesia, x-ray, emergency medicine, pharmacist, laboratory, dental prosthesis etc.),

✓ NURSING TEAM STRUCTURE IN THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

At university hospitals;

Education nurse

Quality unit nurse

Wound and stoma nurse

Infection control nurse

Diabetes training nurse

Clinical Chief Nurses

Service nurses

✓ THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION FOR NON-MEDICAL HEALTH WORKERS

The working principles and trainings of hospital staff other than other health workers are carried out by the units they are affiliated with.

In-service trainings of the staff working in the hospital as cleaning staff are carried out by infection control nurses.

11. SPECIAL AREAS OF HEALTH AND NURSING CARE

✓ PALLIATIVE CARE

The concept of palliative care in Turkey is considered as "supportive care" and "end-term care" and considered as equivalent to being pain control.

Palliative Care, Home Care and Hospice in Turkey

Palliative care in Turkey; is provided in the palliative care services of hospitals, in the home care services unit and in the palliative care center of private sectors.

✓ EUTHANASIA

Euthanasia is not applied in Turkey. Although there is no provision for it in legislation, penalties are applied to ones who they do so.

✓ DEATH

Official Process after Death

In Republic of Turkey it is essential to embed the deceased as soon as possible. For this, the state grants all kinds of facilities free of charge. 188 will be notified of the death and the necessary service will be obtained.

✓ BURIAL/TOMB

The person who died in our country is buried in the grave. There are non-Muslim cemeteries for non-Muslims.

✓ BURNING (CREMATION)

Due to the absence of a crematorium in Turkey, cremation is not possible.

✓ AUTOPSY

Autopsy types

1. Special (particular) Autopsy
2. Judicial Autopsy

✓ PREGNANCY AND DELIVERY

Controls of the preagnants in Republic of Turkey

Free of charge;

Family Physician (primary health care) in State Hospitals

Optional paid controls; Special Obstetrics and Gynecology Centers, Special Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospitals or Private Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Choosing Hospital for Delivery

In Republic of Turkey women are free to choose the hospital for delivery. For normal birth, hospitalization time is usually 1 day and 2 days if there is no complication in cesarean delivery.

Child Care

Once the baby is born, it is immediately taken under the heater and evaluated by the Pediatrician in terms of respiratory-circulatory adequacy. Apgar score is evaluated at 1 and 5 minutes after delivery.

When the baby is stable, eye, belly and oral care are performed.

A blood sample is taken from the umbilical cord for the baby blood group and Rh determination. Immediately after delivery, all babies are given 1 milligram of vitamin K intramuscular (IM). An antiseptic eye drops are dripped into the baby's eyes. Weight, height and head circumference are measured and saved in the file. The first dose of hepatitis B vaccine is given. For phenylketonuria, heel blood is collected 24 hours after birth. Hip ultrasound is performed to detect hip dislocation. Hearing Screen Test is performed before the baby leaves the hospital. Congenital Cataract Screening is performed. Information about the use of vitamin D is given. The health checks of the mother and the baby who are discharged are carried out in the outpatient clinics of the hospitals or in private institutions. Height, weight, head diameter is measured. Vaccines from time to time are made according to the vaccination schedule.

Vaccination

Even if the baby is followed up in a private health institution, it is obligatory to inform the family physician and record the vaccinations.

Compulsory vaccinations

- Hep-B: Hepatitis B Vaccine
- BCG: Bacille-Calmette-Guerin (TB) Vaccine
- DaBT - IPA - Hib: Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Inactive Polio, Hemophilus Influenza
- KPA: Conjugated Pneumococcal Vaccine

KKK: Measles, Rubella, Mumps Vaccine

- DaBT - IPA: Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Inactivated Polio Type B Vaccine (Quadruple Combination Vaccine)
- OPA: Oral Polio Vaccine (Polio) Vaccine
- Td: Adult Type Diphtheria - Tetanus Vaccine
- Hep-A: Hepatitis A Vaccine

Additional vaccines recommended in childhood (0-18 years)

Rotavirus (RVA), abdT, abdT-IPA, Human Papilloma Virus, Influenza (FNA), Meningococcus (KMA4)

✓ ABORTION

According to the Turkish Penal Code; if there is no medical reason for the health of the mother until the tenth week of pregnancy, the uterus is released on request.

✓ TRANSFUSION

Before the transfusion, the patient is signed a form confirming this procedure. If the patient is a minor, the parent signs the form. Both parents are required to sign.

✓ BLOOD DONATION

The donor is taken to the treatment room to donate blood if appropriate. The necessary blood tests are done to the blood taken from the donor. The tests are:

Anti-HIV (AIDS), Anti-HCV (Hepatitis C), HBsAg (Hepatitis B), Syphilis, Blood group tests.

✓ TRANSPLANTATION, ORGAN DONATION

In Republic of Turkey international success was obtained on organ transplantation surgery.

Transplantations carried out in our country

Kidney, liver, heart, lung, pancreas and small intestine,

The tissues

Heart valve, cornea, bone, bone marrow, and liver.

Transplant surgeons at the Mediterranean University Faculty of Medicine in Antalya have successfully carried out transplant surgeries that do not require blood group compliance and tissue compliance for years. They have completely abolished tissue compatibility in renal transplantation.