



KONURALP

NATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES CONGRESS

IN MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES

DECEMBER 22-24th 2023, ONLINE

ORAL PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS BOOK

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The ethical responsibility of the studies in this book belongs to the authors.

Test-Retest Reliability of a New Balance Assessment System in Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis Cases: Pilot Study

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Aim: In scoliosis somatosensory disorders causes postural stability problems and to evaluate postural stability many studies uses objective methods. The aim of this study was to determine the test-retest reliability of the "Postural Stability" (PST) and "Stability Limits" (SLT) tests using a newly developed AlBalance Balance Evaluation System in Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis (AIS).

Materials and Methods: This study included ten participants with AIS (8 girls, 2 boys; mean age 14.72±3.19 years) and "AlBalance" device was used for postural stability evaluation. Participant's demographic information and Cobb angles were recorded. Static and dynamic postural stability evaluated with PST and SLT, respectively. Tests were performed with barefeet and feet positioned at identical coordinates and consisted of 3 trials (30 seconds with a 1-minute rest between tests). For test-retest reliability, measurements were collected 7 days apart, at two separate times. PST and SLT were used for Anterior-Posterior (AP), Medial-Lateral (ML), total stability (OSI) and average directional control performances (%), average test times (sec), respectively.

Results: Mean BMI and Cobb angle of major curvatures were 18.57±2.80 kg/m² and 28.36°±10.06°, respectively. Significant correlation was found between the first and 7th day scores for all test parameters (p<0.05). For the first and 7th day's intraclass correlation coefficients (ICC) of AP, ML and OSI scores in PST were 0.89, 0.98, 0.93, respectively. In SLT the ICC value for average directional controls was 0.93. The ICC values for AP, ML, OSI, and directional controls on the first three days were 0.91, 0.95, 0.93, and 0.95, respectively.

Conclusion: Test-retest reliability of PST and SLT postural stability tests of the AlBalance device, was found to be high with AIS. The newly developed balance assessment system can be used as a reliable method for postural stability assessment in cases diagnosed with AIS for researchers and clinicians.

Keywords: Scoliosis, postural stability, reliability

Investigation of Wrist Proprioception, Grip Strength and Fine Motor Skills in Individuals with Chronic Neck Pain

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Aim: This study was conducted to compare wrist proprioception, grip strength and fine motor skills between individuals with chronic neck pain and those without neck pain.

Material and Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted on 40 young people aged 18-25 with and without neck pain. After taking the sociodemographic characteristics of the participants, their pain intensity was evaluated with the Numerical Pain Scale (NPS), their cervical region functionality was evaluated with the Neck Disability Index (NDI), and their mental status was evaluated with the Beck Depression Scale (BDS). A goniometric

platform was used to evaluate wrist joint position perception in four different positions (flexion, extension, radial and ulnar deviation). Participants' gross hand grip was measured with a Jamar hand dynamometer. Coordinated movements and skills of hands, fingers and arms were evaluated with the Purdue Pegboard Test, and wrist joint range of motion values were evaluated with a universal goniometer.

Results: Participants with neck pain were found to have moderate neck pain (4.38 ± 1.68) and mild to moderate disability in terms of neck disability levels. A statistically significant difference was found in terms of insomnia problems in participants with neck pain compared to those without neck pain ($p < 0.01$). A significant difference was found in Beck depression levels between these groups ($p < 0.05$). There were no significant differences between joint position perception, gross grip strength, and fine motor skills of participants with and without neck pain ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: In conclusion, wrist position perception, grip strength and fine motor skill results were similar in young people with and without chronic neck pain. These findings highlight that chronic neck pain may be linked to other physiological or psychosocial factors and therefore, it emphasizes the importance of adopting a broader perspective.

Keywords: Chronic neck pain, wrist proprioception, grip strength, fine motor skills

Digital Gaming and Internet Addiction in Children Effect on Eating and Sleep Disorders

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Aim: The research was conducted to determine the effect of children's digital game addiction and internet addiction on eating and sleep disorders.

Material and methods: The sample of the descriptive research; A total of 532 people were formed, including secondary school students (266students) and their parents (266parents) who met the research criteria. The data of the research is that parents filled out the Family-Child Internet Addiction Scale and Child Sleep Habit Questionnaire scales, while the children filled out the Child Digital Game Addiction Test and Eating Attitude Test scales. Descriptive analyzes were used to evaluate data, and Chi-Square test, Pearson and Spearman correlation analyzes were used to analyze categorical variables.

Results: In the study, 52.6% of secondary school students are girls and 39.1% of mothers are primary school graduates. 1 students are in the "internet addict" class with a very high probability of internet addiction, the rate of students in the "risky group" class in digital game addiction is 47.4%, and eating behavior is 64.7%. It was determined that the student was at the "normal eating" level and that 94.4% of the students had a "sleep problem" terms of sleeping habits and the scale score was at a "clinically significant" level. In addition, 39.5% of the students were underweight and 50% were underweight.

Conclusion: While internet addiction and game addiction are expected to be at similar percentages under normal conditions, the research found that the percentage of internet addiction was lower and children's digital game