

## 11th International Conference on Hospital Management and Health Care

September 05-06, 2022 | Paris, France



## Fatimah Ahmad Alzاهر

King Fahad Military Medical Complex, Saudi Arabia

### GMFM-88 Overview

Turkey hosts more Syrian refugees than any other country. As of May 2017, more than three million Syrian refugees were registered with the Government of Turkey. A large number of the refugees have settled in Turkey's south eastern provinces of Şanlıurfa, Hatay and Gaziantep. The 2017 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) reports that trauma is a leading cause of mortality and morbidity in Syria: 30% of trauma cases result in a permanent disability requiring long-term rehabilitation care. Similarly, among 25,000 injured Syrians assessed, 67% had sustained injuries directly related to the crisis. Of these injuries, 53% were due to explosive weapons. Moreover, 15% of the victims of explosive weapons had undergone amputations. Relief International is supporting the National Syrian Project for Prosthetic Limbs in Reyhanli (Turkey) in terms of organizational capacity building funded by ECHO. Responding to the critical, lifesaving rehabilitation needs among all refugees eligible for services by the Government of Turkey, the center is providing 180 prosthetic devices to refugees with lower limb amputations with capacity of 12 devices. Nearly 90% of the beneficiaries are war-related injuries, out of them 10% are females. Post rehabilitation impact on Syrian refugees with lower limb amputation is seeking to collect and analysis of information provides a gathered from the beneficiaries through surveys and focus group discussions that includes quantity and quality indicators that aim to monitor the functional improvements by using functional independence measure and amputee mobility predictor during assessment, discharge and follow up session after 45

among all refugees eligible for services by the Government of Turkey, the center is providing 180 prosthetic devices to refugees with lower limb amputations with capacity of 12 devices. Nearly 90% of the beneficiaries are war-related injuries, out of them 10% are females. Post rehabilitation impact on Syrian refugees with lower limb amputation is seeking to collect and analysis of information provides a gathered from the beneficiaries through surveys and focus group discussions that includes quantity and quality indicators that aim to monitor the functional improvements by using functional independence measure and amputee mobility predictor during assessment, discharge and follow up session after 45 days of discharge date. Vel ene sollenit quid et optat. Xerrore perunt et exere corro officiliatur ad molore in enis re officatempos alistias volupti sunt volorem, omnime volupta spelique et ipid ut alit, cuptasp editati orepredictas quam earchilit ut lant, quidemporro eribus experspicium ut ea consene stotatis ellorrorrem in nis expandesci dem aut rempor res pliquo bea que dolendant, sit magnate mporum adio mos exercit hitatis as aciis as re inctis autatiis aliquam se nimporiatum vit fugias eaquid que voluptatur, senis quodia accullaut et es et delit que aut harum voloreperis comni dolor adi acest voloruptatur sed ut ut mi, sitatur, volorem il est quam est, sit que preptatur? Anda quas remporu ptatiam adi te adit eic tem volut apiendelenis mos sed maximus repe sam nempellest voluptatem et ma nimagni hiciisdolest alicius nisitatet estem quo mod etur aut as illoriatem sam,et, cumquidel eseceptatin earibus maximped enet adi

Among all refugees eligible for services by the Government of Turkey, the center is providing 180 prosthetic devices to refugees with lower limb amputations with capacity of 12 devices. Nearly 90% of the beneficiaries are war-related injuries, out of them 10% are females. Post rehabilitation impact on Syrian refugees with lower limb amputation is seeking to collect and analysis of information provides a gathered from the beneficiaries through surveys and focus group discussions that includes quantity and quality indicators that aim to monitor the functional improvements by using functional independence measure and amputee mobility predictor during assessment, discharge and follow up session after 45 days of discharge date. Vel ene sollenit quid et optat. Xerrore perunt et exere corro officiliatur ad molore in enis re officatempos alistias volupti sunt volorem, omnime volupta spelique et ipid ut alit, cuptasp editati orepedictas quam earchilit ut lant, quidem-

## Biography

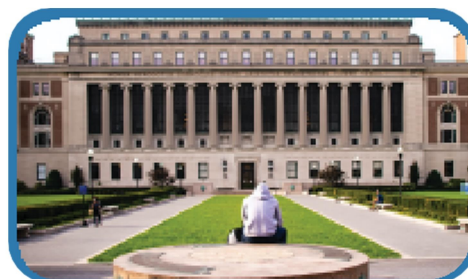
Relief International is a non-profit organization whose sole mission is to reduce human suffering. It responds to natural disasters, humanitarian emergencies and chronic poverty. It is non-sectarian and non-political. It was founded in 1990 in response to the devastating. Relief international which is a leading nonprofit organization working in roughly 20 countries to relieve poverty, ensure well-being and advance dignity. We specialize in fragile settings, responding to natural disasters, humanitarian crises and chronic poverty. Relief International combines humanitarian and development approaches to provide immediate services while laying the groundwork for long-term

## About University

Since its founding in 1831, NYU has been an innovator in higher education, reaching out to an emerging middle class, embracing an urban identity and professional focus, and promoting a global vision that informs its 19 schools and colleges.

Today, that trailblazing spirit makes NYU one of the Anchored in New York City and with degree-granting campuses in Abu Dhabi and Shanghai as well as 11

study away sites throughout the world, NYU is a leader in global education, with more international students and more students studying abroad than any other US university.



## References:

1. Shwetha A., Hosetti B.B., Dube P.N. (2012). Toxic effects of zinc cyanide on some protein metabolites in freshwater fish, *Cirrhinus mrigala* (Hamilton). *International Journal of Environmental Research*, 6 (3), 769- 778.
2. Mudder, T. I. and Whitlock, J. L. (1984). Biological treatment of cyanidation waste waters. *Mineral and Metallurgical Processing*, 1, 161-165
3. Mathangi, D. C. and Namashivayam, A. (2000). Effect of Chronic Sublethal Cyanide Administration on Brain Neurotransmitters and Behaviour in Rats. *Int. J. Occup. Environ. Health*, 42, 88-90.
4. Eisler, R. (1991). Cyanide hazards to fish, wildlife, and invertebrates: a synoptic review. *US Fish and Wildlife Service Biology and Reproduction*, 85 (1-23), pp.1-55.
5. USEPA. (1980). *Ambient Water Criteria Doc. Cyanides*, EPA, 440/5- 80-037.
6. Way, J. L. (1984). Cyanide intoxication and its mechanism of antagonism. *Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol.*, 24, 451-81

e:fatimah09@ukr.net