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TURKISH SCIENTISTS CONTRIBUTION IN WIDENING THE DATA ON TYPOLOGICAL ASPECTS STUDY APPLIED SIGNIFICANCE

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Turkish scientists made and make a significant progress in Dentistry while using ethnic, ethno-gender and ethno-age typological aspects: there is a work concerning to traumatic injuries clinical investigation in Yeditepe University (ethnic typological aspect, Dentistry) [1].

There is a tendency to left-handed people specific weight increase in a human population. That is why their multi-facetated study remains important scientific branch particularly in Medicine and in part in Dentistry. Students represent separate age category. Right- and left-handed dentists face with a big problem of muscular-skeletal professional disorders development, in part the left-handers have significant difficulties while working with the devices and tools for the right-handers [2]; it is actual both for doctors and dental students and there were researches about it in Turkey (ethno-age typological aspect together with dominant extremity taking into account, Dentistry) [3]. There was an attention to face asymmetry distinguishing features in right- and left-handed Turkish men and women (ethno-gender aspect plus asymmetry and laterality, Dentistry, Cosmetic Medicine) [4; 5], visual cortex asymmetry peculiarities dependently on right- and left-eye dominance (ethnic typological aspect asymmetry plus eyedness, Neurology, Ophthalmology) [6]. Left-handed people, both men and women, have increased intraocular pressure and are tended to have glaucoma comparatively to the right-handers (ethno-gender aspect, eyes asymmetry, dominant

extremity, Ophthalmology) [7]. Left-handed females were tended to have aphthous stomatitis more than right-handed males by the Turkish therapeutic dentists' data (ethno-gender aspect plus laterality, Dentistry) [8].

There are differences in the hand preference in men and women under physiological conditions; they were determined in Turkey and state in part that weak right-handedness was characteristic more for men than for women (ethno-age aspect plus dominant extremity) [9]. Turkish children neurologists and othorhinolaryngologists assessed nasal cycle peculiarities in autistic children dependently on their handedness and eyedness (ethno-age aspect together with handedness and eyedness, Pediatry, Neurology, Othorhinolaryngology) [10]. Inheritant left shift factor was expressed more in Turkish men than women resulting into familial sinistrality; people with familial sinistrality might be better in mathematics comparatively to the ones without familial sinistrality; the strong right-handedness was decreased while the strong left-handedness was accentuated under the conditions of family sinistrality influence [11]. Sexual hormones influence on right-handedness expression in both-gendered people: testosterone and estradiol in Turkish right-handed men and only estradiol in right-handed women decreased right-handedness expression (ethno-gender typological aspect plus handedness, Endocrinology) [12].

Multiple scientific research analysis testifies to typological aspects assessment importance in Pedagogy. Students and other higher education applicants represent separate age group. There is their vast exchange between many countries which was decreased only due to Corona virus epidemy though International students continue their studying in many countries and there exists remote learning. There is a big multi-facetated problem – to study applicants' adaptation in part the trans-cultural one and acculturation. It is clear that acculturation or trans-cultural adaptation of education foreign applicants is assessed and studied in different aspects in various countries particularly for Turkish applicants in Bulgaria and Netherlands [13]. We think that there must be experience exchange between educational establishments and even separate students in one country and between countries concerning to this adaptation type and it is so. We are agreed with the Turkish scientists considering acculturation in part and social adaptation as a whole as powerful mean to prevent the psychological distress [14].

The pregnant and the newborns' health represent Science branch on the crossing between Obstetrics, Gynecology, Neonatology and Pediatry, Hematology and is in the scientists' attention in many countries. Turkey is not an exception. There is a research about infants with vitamin B12 deficiency-related neurological dysfunction and the effect of maternal nutrition widening ethno-gender-age typological aspect study in applied aspect [15].

Sport Medicine represents another big branch of Science separate or on the crossing with the others where typological aspects are applied in Turkey: acute dynamic exercises were effective in intraocular pressure reducing in sedentary women but not men with glaucoma; acute exercise increased intraocular pressure in male athletes but not in sedentary men (ethno-gender-age typological aspect, Sport Medicine plus Ophthalmology) [16]. This research was backgrounded by the data on sex-related difference in intraocular pressure in healthy young subjects in Turkey (ethno-gender-

age typological aspects, Ophthalmology) [17], about acute dynamic exercise reducing impact on intraocular pressure in the Turkish (ethnic typological aspect, Ophthalmology) [18]. In sedentary Turkish people intraocular pressure decreased right after mild exercises, this decrease lasted in 30 minutes after exercises in both eyes and even 2 hours; in physically trained people the difference was that the pressure increased right after the exercises though got decreased in after 30 min exercise compared to the basement levels with this decrease continuation even in 2 hours after the exercise performed; acute submaximal exercise diminished intraocular pressure in both eyes over a period 2 hours in sedentary and physically fit people; it is important to mention that intraocular pressure lowering varied between eyes in sedentary people [19]. The sportsmen's sex and handedness influence is rather expressed in Sport: there were sex and handedness differences in eye-hand visual reaction times in Turkish handball players (ethno-gender aspect plus handedness and eyedness) [20]. Hand and foot preference differs in Turkish men and women (ethno-gender typological aspect, handedness and footedness) [21].

These results emphasize Turkish scientists huge contribution in widening the data concerning to typological aspects applied significance in Science various branches and essentiality to study and to take into consideration typological aspects in a complex.

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