



Healing Journey, Health Tourist Profiles: The Case of a Public Hospital

* Yaşar DEMİR^a , Erdinç YAVUZ^b 

^a Samsun Training and Research Hospital, Department of Statistics, Samsun/Türkiye

^b Samsun University Samsun Training and Research Hospital, Department of Family Medicine, Samsun/Türkiye

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Abstract

The aim of the study is to analyze the data of international patients who received health services from a public hospital in Samsun between 2019 and 2023 and to evaluate the medical tourism potential of Samsun. The descriptive study included 10,526 international patients who applied to a public hospital in Samsun between 2019 and 2023. In the study, the socio-demographic characteristics of the patients, patient categories, the branches they applied to, and the income obtained were analyzed. The mean age of the patients was found to be the lowest $\bar{X}=29.28$ and the highest $\bar{X}=32.30$. 50.37% (n=5302) of the patients were within the scope of health tourism and 49.63% (n=5224) were within the scope of tourist health. Patients mostly came from Iraq, Germany, Azerbaijan and Georgia. The average revenue per patient was ₺574.11. As a result of the study, it was determined that most patients came to Samsun from the Middle East, Central Asia, and Germany, where the Turkish diaspora is high. In addition, it was determined that the income obtained from patients is very low compared to the income obtained from medical tourists in Türkiye in general.

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* Corresponding Author

E-mail: mszydsimal@gmail.com (Y. Demir)

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INTRODUCTION

Patients who seek healthcare services to treat a health problem are defined as international patients. International patients are analyzed in three groups. The first one is patients within the scope of medical tourism, the second one is patients within the scope of tourist health, and the third one is health care for refugees. While patients within the scope of medical tourism include patients who travel for healthcare, patients within the scope of tourist health include patients who travel abroad for business, tourism, etc. and receive healthcare services in this process. Health care for refugees includes health care services provided to patients who have taken refuge in that country and have refugee status. The first and second of these are considered within the scope of health tourism (Tontus & Nebioglu, 2018). Medical tourism, which is a sub-branch of health tourism, provides a wide range of services from simple medical examinations to more specific medical treatments (Cham et al., 2022; Rahman, 2019; Samori & Rahman, 2013).

Until the 2000s, people traveled from underdeveloped and developing countries to developed countries to seek medical treatment. However, this situation has reversed after 2000 (Pessot et al., 2021). The most important reason for this situation is the improvements in the health infrastructure of developing countries, shorter waiting times and more affordable costs (Çapar & Aslan, 2020; Hall, 2012; Tengilimoğlu, 2021). One of these countries is Türkiye (Farrukh et al., 2022; Tengilimoğlu, 2021). With the health transformation program, Türkiye has significantly improved its health infrastructure with its investments in health services. In addition, many international health institutions have invested in Türkiye with the support given to the private sector. Moreover, it continues to improve its health infrastructure with the ongoing investments in city hospitals, the construction of which started in 2010 (Alpaslan & Çiraqlı, 2024; Cansever & Gökkaya, 2022; Çavmak & Çavmak, 2017).

In recent years, Türkiye has become one of the top ten destinations in medical tourism with the number of medical tourists it hosts (Ağazade & Ergün, 2023; Farrukh et al., 2022). Türkiye has also become one of the most preferred destinations especially due to the price advantage it provides to patients. When we look at the price advantages offered to patients by countries offering medical tourism services around the world, it is seen that patients can be treated with less cost in Costa Rica 45-65%, India 65-90%, Malaysia 65-80%, Singapore 25-40%, Thailand 50-75%, Mexico 40-65%, Brazil 20-30% and Türkiye 50-65% (Medical Tourism, 2023; Patientsbeyondborders, 2023). Moreover, Türkiye has come to the forefront in medical tourism due to its price advantage, short waiting times, direct flights from many countries, religious, cultural and geographical proximity, as well as its advanced health infrastructure and experienced healthcare professionals (Demir et al., 2020; Gül, 2019).

In Türkiye, the Mediterranean and Aegean regions are among the world's leading destinations for sea, sand and sun tourism. In the Marmara region, Istanbul is one of the most important destinations for cultural tourists with its historical and cultural background (turob.com, 2023). The Black Sea region offers incredible experiences for nature tourism and eco-tourism enthusiasts who are known for their passion for blue and green. The provinces in these regions have started to attach great importance to health tourism in recent years in order to spread tourism activities to 12 months. One of these provinces is Samsun (Demir & Sağlık, 2020).

Samsun is located in the Central Black Sea Region in the north of Türkiye and is surrounded by Tokat, Amasya, Çorum, Sinop, and the Black Sea. It is also the province with the highest socio-economic level population in the Black Sea Region (Gül, 2019) (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Location Map of Samsun

Samsun offers opportunities for alternative tourism types due to its location and nature. Çarşamba, Bafra, Terme, 19 Mayıs, Alaçam, Yakakent districts offer sea and ecotourism, Vezirköprü district offers cultural and nature tourism with its historical past and canyon, Havza district offers thermal tourism with its geothermal infrastructure and hot springs, Ladik district offers winter tourism with its ski resort in Aladağ, Kavak, Asarcık and Salıpazarı districts offer eco-tourism with their natural beauties, Ayvacık district offers nature-based tourism and slow tourism with its magnificent blue-green ambiance located on the edge of the dam lake formed by the dam built on Yeşilirmak, and Tekkeköy district offers cultural tourism opportunities with its historical past. Canik and İlkadım districts, which are especially the central districts, constitute the main center of the city. Atakum district stands out with its long coast and walking path, beaches, and golf course located by the Black Sea (Samsun İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü, 2024).

Transportation and accessibility are among the most important factors in health tourism as in all types of tourism. Samsun is at the crossroads of the highway connecting the provinces on the Eastern Black Sea coast to the inland regions, as well as being accessible to many points of the world by air, railway and maritime transportation systems. Samsun is also highly developed with its health infrastructure. Samsun has 17 public hospitals, 2 public oral and dental health centers, 1 university hospital, 1 university oral and dental health hospital, 9 private hospitals, 6 medical centers, and many private clinics and private polyclinics. As of the end of 2023, 25 of these health institutions have health tourism authorization certificates. The health tourism authorization certificate is the authorization certificate issued by the Ministry of Health to health institutions that fulfill the necessary conditions. Health institutions are prohibited from treating patients without this certificate. Although so many health institutions have health tourism authorization certificates, none of them have JCI (Joint Commission International) accreditation. In Samsun province, where there is no health institution with JCI accreditation certificate, 30,339 medical tourists from 73 different countries received health services in 2022. (Samsun İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü, 2024; SHGM, 2023). When the data are analyzed, it can be said that Samsun's medical tourism potential is quite high. For this reason, the study aims to contribute to the literature by analyzing the data of international patients who applied to a public hospital in Samsun between 2019-2023 and to determine the market for promotional and marketing activities for medical tourism.

Methodology

The study is descriptive. In the study, the data of patients within the scope of health tourism and tourist health who were treated in a public hospital in Samsun between 2019-2023 were analyzed. Data were obtained from the HIMS (Hospital Information Management System) system. In the study, the socio-demographic characteristics of the patients, the branches in which they were treated and the income obtained by the institution were examined. For the research, permission was obtained from Samsun University Non-Interventional Clinical Research Ethics Committee on 14.02.2024 with decision number 2024/4/10. In addition, permission was obtained from the Chief Physician of the Hospital for the use of the data. The study data were transferred to the SPSS 26.00 program and analyzed using percentage, frequency and arithmetic mean.

Results

748 patients applied to the health institution in 2019, 1600 in 2020, 2905 in 2021, 3325 in 2022 and 1948 in 2023. (Figure 1).

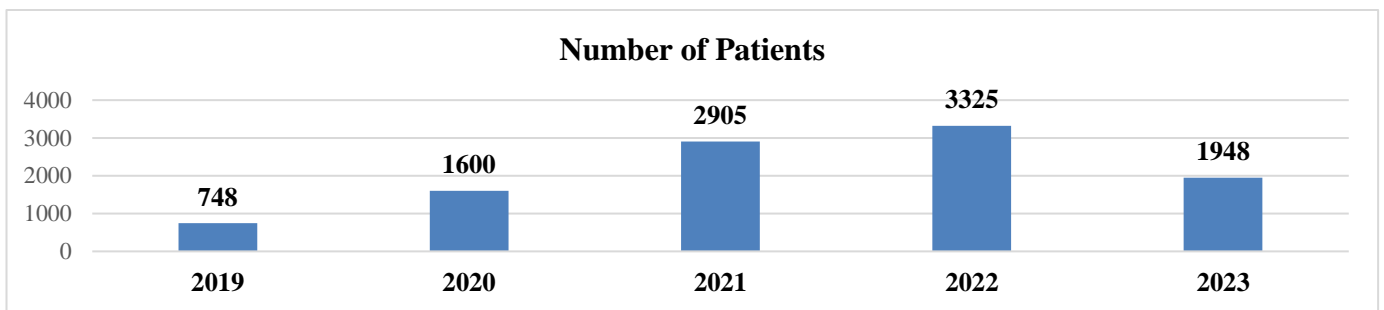


Figure 1. Distribution of International Patients by Year

In 2019, 53.4% (400) of patients were within the scope of tourist health, while this rate is 43.2% (842) in 2023.

The proportion of patients applying within the scope of health tourism was 46.5% in 2019 and 56.8% in 2023 (Figure 2).

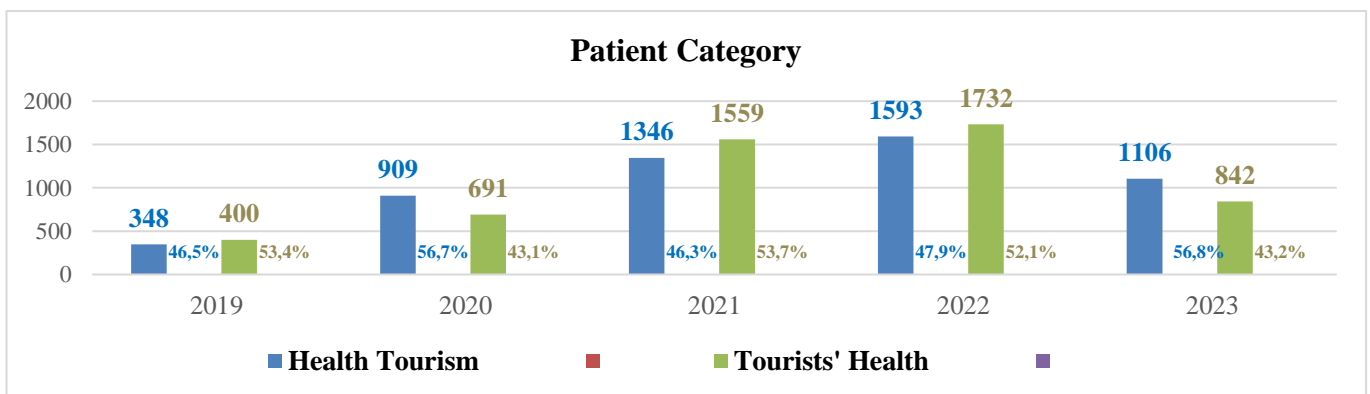


Figure 2. Patient Category and Rates by Years

The average age of patients was \bar{X} =29.28 in 2019 and \bar{X} =31.27 in 2023. Of the patients admitted, 67.8% in 2019 and 61.7% in 2023 were female. Again, 82.3% in 2019 and 80.6% in 2023 were treated as outpatients (Table 1).

Table 1. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Patients

Variables	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age (min-max 0-91)	29,28±20,40		32,30±17,94		30,66±20,23		30,93±20,45		31,27±21,45	
Gender										
Male	240	31,9	546	34,1	1071	36,9	1151	34,6	747	38,3
Female	508	67,8	1054	65,8	1834	63,1	2174	65,4	1201	61,7
Type of Treatment										
Inpatient	132	17,7	300	18,7	619	21,3	816	24,5	377	19,4
Outpatient	616	82,3	1300	81,1	2286	78,7	2509	75,5	1571	80,6

When the nationalities of the patients are analyzed, it is seen that 47.1% in 2019, 71.8% in 2020, 65.1% in 2021, 61.1% in 2022 and 43.9% in 2023 were Iraqi patients. In 2019, Iraq was followed by Germany and Georgia, in 2020 by Azerbaijan and Afghanistan, in 2021 by Azerbaijan and Afghanistan, in 2022 by Germany and Azerbaijan, and in 2023 by Germany and Georgia (Table 2).

Table 2. Countries of Origin of Patients

2019			2020			2021			2022			2023		
Country	N	%	Country	N	%	Country	N	%	Country	N	%	Country	N	%
Iraq	352	47,1	Iraq	1151	71,8	Iraq	1890	65,1	Iraq	2032	61,1	Iraq	856	43,9
Germany	115	15,4	Azerbaijan	76	4,7	Azerbaijan	180	6,2	Germany	259	7,8	Germany	199	10,2
Georgia	52	7,0	Afghanistan	64	4,0	Afghanistan	130	4,5	Azerbaijan	121	3,6	Georgia	145	7,4
Azerbaijan	48	6,4	Georgia	58	3,6	Turkmenistan	100	3,4	Georgia	97	2,9	Russia	122	6,3
France	27	3,6	Turkmenistan	32	2,0	Georgia	78	2,7	Kyrgyzstan	96	2,9	Azerbaijan	104	5,3
Iran	22	2,9	Iran	24	1,5	Syria	57	2,0	Egypt	87	2,6	Turkmenistan	66	3,4
Afghanistan	14	1,9	Kyrgyzstan	22	1,4	Iran	47	1,6	Afghanistan	88	2,6	Syria	61	3,1
Turkmenistan	12	1,6	Ukraine	21	1,3	Morocco	45	1,5	Turkmenistan	86	2,6	Afghanistan	62	3,2
Ukraine	12	1,6	Syria	19	1,2	Uzbekistan	41	1,4	Uzbekistan	61	1,8	Kyrgyzstan	39	2,0
Netherlands	10	1,3	Russia	12	0,8	Germany	34	1,2	Iran	60	1,8	Iran	34	1,7
Other*	84	11,2	Other	121	7,6	Other	303	10,4	Other	338	10,2	Other	260	13,3

When the branches to which the patients applied were examined, it was determined that the emergency outpatient clinic ranked first from 2019 to 2023, and the Gynecology and Obstetrics outpatient clinic ranked second. Pediatrics in 2019, Internal Medicine in 2020, 2021 and 2022, and Medical Oncology in 2023 (Table 3).

Table 3. Branches the Patients Come from

2019			2020			2021			2022			2023		
Clinics	N	%	Clinics	N	%	Clinics	N	%	Clinics	N	%	Clinics	N	%
Emergency	206	27,5	Emergency	414	25,8	Emergency	962	33,1	Emergency	1089	32,8	Emergency	563	28,9
Obstetrics and Gynecology	167	22,3	Obstetrics and Gynecology	383	23,9	Obstetrics and Gynecology	585	20,1	Obstetrics and Gynecology	779	23,4	Obstetrics and Gynecology	249	12,8
Pediatrics	72	9,6	Internal Medicine	207	12,7	Internal Medicine	292	10,1	Internal Medicine	199	6,0	Medical Oncology	171	8,8
Ear Nose Throat Diseases	39	5,2	Cardiology	66	4,1	Pediatrics	163	5,6	Pediatrics	122	3,7	Pediatrics	148	7,6
Anesthesiology and Reanimation	27	3,6	Pediatrics	58	3,6	Orthopaedics and Traumatology	114	3,9	Orthopaedics and Traumatology	113	3,4	Internal Medicine	122	6,3
Cardiology	26	3,5	General Surgery	47	3,1	Cardiology	94	3,2	Medical Oncology	107	3,2	Obstetrics and Gynecology	86	4,4
Ophthalmology	23	3,1	Urology	42	2,6	General Surgery	72	2,5	Cardiology	105	3,2	Cardiology	78	4,0

Table 3. Branches the Patients Come from (cont.)

Dermatology	21	2,8	Ear Nose Throat Diseases	38	2,4	Urology	67	2,3	General Surgery	104	3,1	Thoracic Diseases	66	3,4
General Surgery	21	2,8	Neonatology	34	2,1	Medical Oncology	67	2,3	Urology	74	2,2	Orthopaedics and Traumatology	63	3,2
Orthopaedics and Traumatology	18	2,4	Anesthesiology and Reanimation	33	2,1	Neonatology	63	2,2	Ear Nose Throat Diseases	68	2,0	Ophthalmology	48	2,5
Other	128	17,1	Other	278	17,4	Other	426	14,7	Other	565	17,0	Other	354	18,2

When the revenues obtained by the organization from patients applying within the scope of health tourism and tourist health are analyzed; ₺199,619.55 in 2019, ₺2,846,022.59 in 2023 and ₺6,043,118.77 in total. In the calculation using the exchange rate in the same years, it generated an income of \$33,605.98 in 2019, \$96,508.06 in 2023 and \$330,766.11 in total. Again, the average income obtained from 1 patient was ₺266.87 (\$44.93) in 2019, ₺1,461 (\$49.54) in 2023 and ₺574.11 (\$31.42) in total (Table 4).

Table 4. Income Generated by the Institution

Years	Income (TL)	Exchange Rate	Revenue (\$)	Number of Patients	Revenue per Patient (TL)	Revenue per Patient (\$)
2019	199.619,55	5,94	\$33.605,98	748	₺266,87	\$44,93
2020	295.531,68	7,43	39.775,46	1600	₺184,71	\$24,86
2021	772.399,08	13,35	57.857,61	2905	₺265,89	\$19,92
2022	1.929.545,87	18,73	103.019,00	3325	₺580,31	\$30,98
2023	₺2.846.022,59	29,49	\$96.508,06	1948	₺1.461,00	\$49,54
Total	₺6.043.118,77		\$330.766,11	10.526	₺574,11	\$31,42

*Exchange rate: Based on the Central Bank Dollar rate on December 31st of each year.

Discussion

In this descriptive study examining the patients within the scope of health tourism and tourist health admitted to a public hospital, it was determined that the number of patients increased by 444.51% between 2019 and 2022. However, it was determined that the number of patients in 2023 decreased by 58.58% compared to 2022. In addition, it was determined that the majority of patients applying in 2020 and 2023 were within the scope of health tourism, while in other years, the number of patients applying within the scope of tourist health was higher. When the data of the International Health Services Incorporated Company (USHAŞ) are analyzed, 701,046 patients applied to Türkiye in 2019 and 1,398,504 patients applied in 2023 within the scope of health tourism and tourist health (USHAŞ, 2023). The results of the study and national data are similar. However, in the study data, it is seen that there is a decrease in international patients admitted to the hospital in 2023 and this decrease is realized within the scope of tourist health. This result can be explained by the migration of foreigners residing in Samsun province to other places. Because according to TUIK (2023) data, while 39,912 foreigners resided in Samsun in 2021, this number decreased to 28,655 in 2022 with the migration of 14,401 people to other places (TUIK, 2024). The decrease in the number of applications within the scope of medical tourism can be explained by the fact that patients from the Middle East and Georgia prefer hospitals in neighboring provinces. Especially the increase in the number of health tourists coming to Trabzon from these regions in 2023 can be shown as evidence of this situation.

In the study, it was determined that the average age of the patients was the lowest $\bar{X}=29.28$ and the highest $\bar{X}=32.30$. In the study conducted by Gül (2019) examining medical tourists receiving health services in Samsun, it was determined that 33.3% of the patients were between the ages of 31-40, and in the study conducted by Demir et

al. (2020), 20.6% of medical tourists were between the ages of 31-40 (Gül, 2019a

; Demir et al., 2020). In the study conducted by Üstün and Uslu (2022), 31% of medical tourists were between the ages of 20-30 and in the study conducted by Dikici and Akkılıç (2023), 34.9% of medical tourists were between the ages of 32-41 (Üstün & Uslu, 2022; Dikici & Akkılıç, 2023). In the study conducted by Küçükkendirci et al. (2024) in Konya, it was determined that the average age of the patients was $\bar{X}=27.00$ (Küçükkendirci et al., 2023). Based on these results, it can be said that medical tourists who prefer Türkiye are mostly young patients.

In the study, it was determined that health tourists came to the public hospital mostly from Iraq, Germany, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Afghanistan, respectively. In the study conducted by Gül (2019) and Demir et al. (2020) on medical tourists in Samsun, it was determined that patients mostly came from Iraq, Germany, Georgia and Azerbaijan (Gül, 2019; Demir et al., 2020). In the studies conducted by Küçükkendirci et al. (2024) and Top et al. (2018), it was determined that patients came from Afghanistan, Iraq and Azerbaijan (Küçükkendirci et al., 2023; Top et al., 2018). Previously, in many studies to examine the factors affecting the destination choice of health tourists, it has been determined that accessibility, transportation, religious and cultural proximity, as well as health service quality and price, affect the destination choice of health tourists (Buzcu & Birdir, 2018; Çapar & Aslan, 2020; Guru et al., 2023; Sancar, 2023; Sevim & Sevim, 2019; Üstün & Uslu, 2022b; Zarei et al., 2020). In the study conducted by Sevim and Sevim (2019), it was found that Iraqi health tourists made very positive evaluations in their answers to questions about factors such as distance between countries, low cost, lack of treatment opportunities in their own countries, legal restrictions and Turkey's touristic attractiveness (Sevim & Sevim, 2019). Based on these results, it can be said that medical tourists prefer both Turkey and Samsun more because of religious, cultural and geographical proximity and transportation in addition to price and quality of health services (Hasan Salman Salman & Bike Esen, 2023). It can be said that patients from Germany are among the patients called diaspora medical tourism (German citizens of Turkish origin) (Karagöz et al., 2022). In addition, based on these results, it can be stated that both Türkiye and Samsun should choose countries that are within direct flight distance, close in religious, cultural and geographical terms, and where foreigners of Turkish origin live as medical tourism markets.

In the study, it was determined that international patients mostly preferred emergency, gynecology and obstetrics, pediatrics and internal medicine branches. According to the data of USHAŞ (2023), it is seen that the most preferred branches of international patients coming to Türkiye are gynecology and obstetrics, pediatrics and internal medicine, except emergency (USHAŞ, 2023). In the study of Gül (2019) in Samsun, it was determined that international patients mostly preferred aesthetic, plastic and reconstructive surgery and internal medicine branches (Gül, 2019). In the study conducted by Yalman et al. (2023), it was determined that international patients receiving health services from Türkiye mostly prefer general surgery, ophthalmology and oral and dental health (Yalman, 2023). In the study by Sancar (2023), it was determined that patients mostly preferred aesthetic, plastic and reconstructive surgery, orthopedics and traumatology and ophthalmology (Sancar, 2023). While the study results are similar to the USHAŞ data, they differ from other academic studies. This may be explained by the difference in the region where the study was conducted and the study time intervals. In the study conducted by Tontuş and Nebioğlu (2018) in which the data of international patients who came to Türkiye in 2015-2016 were analyzed, it was determined that all of the patients who applied to the emergency department were within the scope of tourist health. According to this result, it can be said that all of the patients who applied to the emergency department were within the scope of tourist health. In the

same study, it was observed that patients mostly preferred ophthalmology, gynecology and obstetrics and pediatrics. In addition, it was determined that 66% of the patients preferred private hospitals, 23% preferred university hospitals and 11% preferred public hospitals in 2015. In 2016, 59% of patients preferred private hospitals and clinics, 25% preferred university hospitals and 19% preferred public hospitals. Another result of the same study is that patients applying within the scope of medical tourism mostly visit Istanbul, Ankara, Antalya, Muğla and İzmir, while patients applying within the scope of tourist health receive health services in Istanbul, Antalya, Muğla, İzmir and Ankara, respectively. This is explained by the fact that the provinces applied for tourist health services are also the most preferred tourism destinations in Türkiye (Tontus & Nebioglu, 2018).

In the study, the health institution earned an average revenue of 266.87 TL (\$44.93) per patient from international patients in 2019 and 1.461 TL (\$49.54) in 2023. In the study conducted by Top et al. (2018), it was determined that the average revenue per medical tourist in public hospitals was 122.42 TL (\$23.14) (Top et al., 2018). According to USHAŞ (2023) data, the average income from medical tourists is \$1,649, 67 in 2023. Considering the USHAŞ data, it can be said that the hospital's revenue per patient is quite low. In this case, it can be stated that the hospital should make more efforts to increase its revenue per patient and gain a significant share in total annual revenue.

Conclusion

Samsun has a great potential for health tourism with its geographical location, favorable climate, transportation advantages, accommodation infrastructure, qualified health personnel and hospitals with high technology. Based on the results of the study, it can be said that Samsun's medical tourism market is countries that are close to it religiously, culturally, and geographically. For this reason, the concentration of hospitals primarily in these regions will cause more patients to come and generate more income. Again, when the results of the study are examined, it is seen that the majority of patients come to the gynecology and obstetrics branch and pediatrics branch after the emergency department. When the literature is examined, it is seen that medical tourists mostly apply to bariatric metabolic surgery (General Surgery), cardiology, cardiovascular surgery, orthopedics and traumatology, neurology, eye health and diseases and aesthetic, plastic and reconstructive surgery. For this reason, it is thought that emphasizing these branches that perform more specific procedures in promotional and marketing activities will increase both patient diversity and income. Moreover, it can be said that many patients from countries such as Iraq and Georgia, which especially prefer this hospital, where the health infrastructure is inadequate compared to Türkiye and where waiting times are long, such as Germany, will prefer Samsun for health services. Promotion and marketing activities of the City Hospital, which is at the final stage of construction in Samsun, in countries such as Iraq, Georgia and Germany, which have direct flights to Samsun, are of great importance at this stage. In short, the potential future of medical tourism is based on successful procedure options, treatment facilities, tourism facilities, travel arrangements, and information about destination countries, quality service, and satisfaction. For this reason, it can be stated that when these patients return to their countries, directing and recommending the people around them to Samsun and social media marketing is an important way of sustainability of medical tourism in Samsun.

Declaration

All authors of the article contributed equally to the article process. The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare. For the research, permission was obtained from Samsun University Non-Interventional Clinical Research Ethics Committee on 14.02.2024 with decision number 2024/4/10. In addition, permission was obtained from the

Chief Physician of the Hospital for the use of the data.

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Appendix 1. Ethics Committee Permission



SAMSUN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
GİRİŞİMSEL OLMAYAN KLİNİK ARAŞTIRMALAR ETİK KURULU
KARAR FORMU

ARAŞTIRMANIN AÇIK ADI	Şifa Yolculuğu, Medikal Turist Profilleri: Bir Kamu Hastanesi Örneği
ARAŞTIRMANIN PROTOKOL KODU	GOKAEK 2024/4/10
ARAŞTIRMANIN BAŞLAMA-BİTİŞ TARİHİ	15.02.2024/15.05.2024

BAŞVURU BİLGİLERİ	KOORDİNATÖR/SORUMLU ARAŞTIRMACI UNVANI/ADI/SOYADI	Dr. Anestezi Teknisyeni Yaşar DEMİR		
	KOORDİNATÖR/SORUMLU ARAŞTIRMACININ UZMANLIK ALANI	Sağlık Turizmi		
	KOORDİNATÖR/SORUMLU ARAŞTIRMACININ BULUNDUĞU MERKEZ	Samsun Üniversitesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi		
	YARDIMCI ARAŞTIRMACI / LAR UNVAN-ADI-SOYADI			
	ARAŞTIRMAYA KATILAN MERKEZLER	TEK MERKEZ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ÇOK MERKEZLİ <input type="checkbox"/>	ULUSLARARASI <input type="checkbox"/>

Değerlendirilen Belgeler	Belge Adı	Tarihi	Versiyon Numarası	Dili
		ARAŞTIRMA PROTOKOLÜ/PLANI	07.02.2024	01
	BİLGİLENDİRİLMİŞ GÖNÜLLÜ OLUR FORMU	07.02.2024	01	Türkçe <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> İngilizce <input type="checkbox"/> Diğer <input type="checkbox"/>
	ARAŞTIRMA BÜTÇESİ			Açıklama
Karar Bilgileri	Karar No: 2024/4/10	Tarih:14.02.2024		
	Yukarıda bilgileri verilen Girişimsel Olmayan Klinik Araştırmalar Etik Kurulu başvuru dosyası ile ilgili belgeler araştırmanın gerekçe, amaç, yaklaşım ve yöntemleri dikkate alınarak incelenmiş ve araştırmanın etik ve bilimsel yönden uygun olduğuna “salt çoğunluğu” ile karar verilmiştir.			
SAMSUN ÜNİVERSİTESİ GİRİŞİMSEL OLMAYAN KLİNİK ARAŞTIRMALAR ETİK KURULU				
BAŞKANIN UNVANI / ADI / SOYADI		Doç.Dr. Mahcube ÇUBUKÇU		

Etik Kurul Başkanının
Unvanı/Adı Soyadı:
İmzası