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01

Originalni naučni rad

Article; Research Article/Paper



Article

User Experience and Sustainability of 3D Printing in Dentistry

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Abstract: Background: 3D printing is a rapidly developing technology in the healthcare industry and in dentistry. Its application clearly shows that this area of digital dentistry has potential for everyday usage across all fields, including prosthodontics, orthodontics, maxillofacial surgery, and oral implantology. However, despite gaining ground, there is a lack of information about how specialists (dentists and dental technicians) use additive technology. Our research group aimed to investigate the impact of social media on additive manufacturing technology among dental specialists and their everyday usage of 3D printing. Methods: This paper investigated specialists' everyday usage of 3D printers via an online survey (Google Forms). The survey questions aimed to discover the number of 3D printers used, the accessibility of the devices, the annual cost, and the design programs. Since specialists tend to build online communities on social media, we circulated our study questionnaire using our profiles on LinkedIn, Facebook, and Instagram platforms during our research. Results: A total of 120 responses were received from 20 countries, with the most significant numbers being from Hungary 23.7% ($n = 27$), the United States 18.4% ($n = 21$), and the United Kingdom 7.9% ($n = 9$). Most of the participants were dentists ($n = 68$) or dental technicians ($n = 29$), but some CAD/CAM specialists ($n = 23$) also completed our survey. The participants had an average of 3.8 years (± 0.7) of experience in the 3D printing field, and owned a total of 405 printing devices (3.6 on average/person). Conclusions: The impact of social media on this research field is growing increasingly. Hence, we support specialists in joining virtual communities on professional platforms. This article intended to provide a practical overview, feedback, and direction for dentists interested in 3D printing technology. From our survey, we can conclude that additive technology is broadening dental applications and the services that we can provide for our patients.

Keywords: 3D printing; social media; dentistry; additive manufacturing; survey; sustainability



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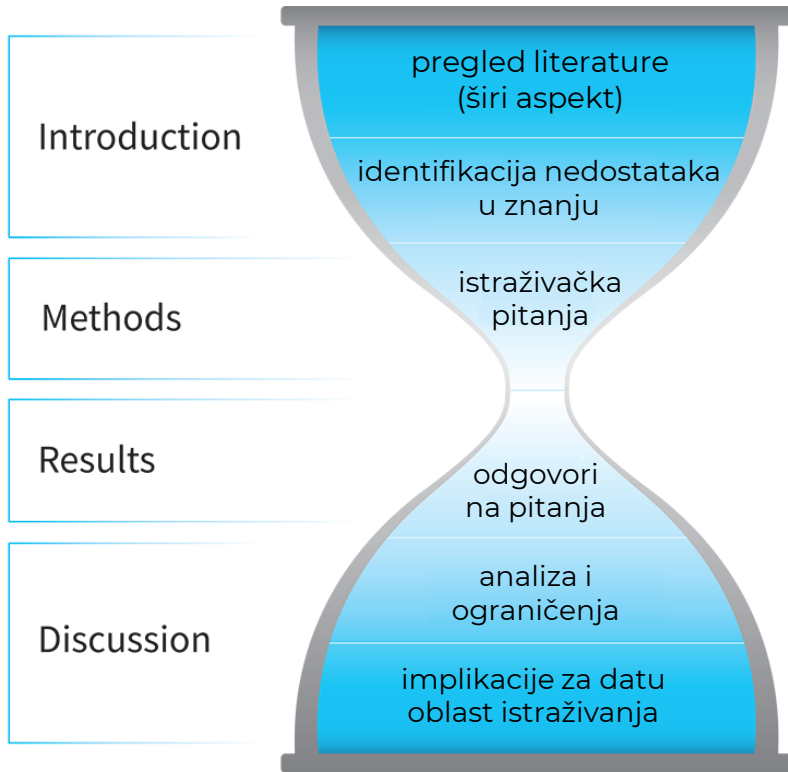
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Primarni izvor naučnih informacija

Predstavlja sistematski izložene i poređane rezultate istraživanja sa opisanom metodologijom i referencama.





IMRAD

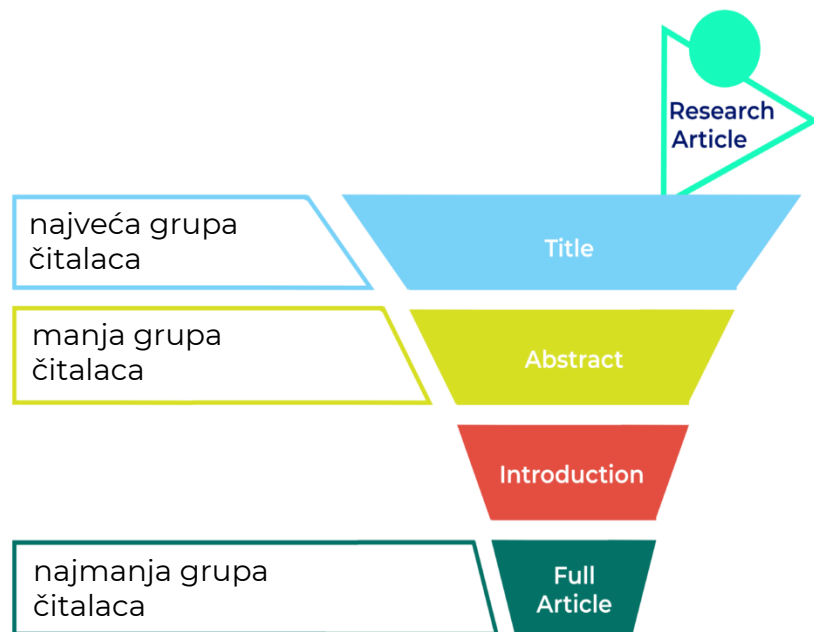
struktura

Introduction, Material and methods,
Results and Discussion



Ko i koliko čita rad?

Uvijek je više radova za čitanje nego vremena da se pročitaju.





Manuscript Submission Process

Autori šalju rukopis sa prpratnim pismom Uređivačkom odboru časopisa e-poštom ili direktnim *online* otpremanjem na sajt određenog časopisa.



02

Pregledni ili revijalni rad

Review Article/Paper



Review

Vitamin A: A review article

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Vitamin A has important function in the body. Vitamin A is involved in vision, growth, and reproduction. In this paper, description, function and deficiency diseases of vitamin A has been delineated herewith.

Key words: Vitamin A, retinol, deficiency disease, research study.

INTRODUCTION

Vitamin A (called retinol in mammals) is a fat-soluble vitamin. Human ingest two types of vitamin A: provitamin A from plants and preformed vitamin A from animal source. It is related to growth and differentiation of the tissues. The main sources of preformed vitamin A or retinol are liver, whole milk, fish oil and egg. Vitamin A is present in many animal tissues and is readily absorbed from such dietary sources in the terminal small intestine. Vitamin A is a constituent of visual pigment and maintains epithelium. Vitamin A deficiency occurs with the chronic consumption of diets that are deficient in both vitamin A and beta-carotene. Deficiency symptoms are night blindness and dry skin (Brazis, 2004). Prolonged and severe vitamin A deficiency can produce total and irreversible blindness. Vitamin A deficiency is also common in areas like Southeast Asia, where polished rice, which lacks the vitamin, is a major part of the diet. Animal sources of vitamin A include halibut fish (richest source), shark and cod liver oil, animal liver, egg yolk, milk and colostrums. Plant sources include carrot, spinach, yellow corn and potato. Daily requirement for infant, children and adults is 400, 700 and 1000 µg (Nishimura et al., 1998). Food fortification is the most cost effective, long-term approach, while supplementation is considered to be the fastidious way to uplift vitamin A status.

FUNCTIONS

Vitamin A contributes for vision in dim light. Vitamin A maintains the integrity and normal functioning of glandular and epithelial tissues. It supports skeletal growth and acts as anti-infective agent. It protects against some epithelial cancer (Borel et al., 2005). Vitamin A is oxidized to retinal, or vitamin A aldehyde, which combines with opsin, a protein, to form rhodopsin, the light sensing pigment in the retina. Thus, the earliest symptom of vitamin A deficiency is night blindness. In addition, vitamin A is required to form and maintain epithelial surfaces through a mechanism that is still unknown (Sale, 2004).

Role in immune system

Vitamin A, along with certain carotenoids, enhances the activity of the immune system and helps in controlling infections and even malignancies (Mushtag, 1998). Vitamin A has strong effect on the immunity of the body. Vitamin A deficiency compromises the immune system, and can increase the risk of illness and death from diseases such as malaria and measles.

Antixerophthalmic activity

Vitamin A protects skin and mucous membranes

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Pregled literature

Predstavlja analizu i raspravu (diskusiju) o već objavljenim rezultatima istraživanja u jednoj oblasti ili proučavanja određene grupe organizama.



A Meta-Analysis of Theories and Topics in Social Media Research

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Abstract

This paper offers an extensive meta-analysis of the theoretical evolution of social media as a domain of research. It examines the domain's current intellectual core with respect to dominant topics and theories of study. Hereto a systematic examination of all 610 articles published between October 2004 and December 2011 was conducted for identifying popular research topics as well as dominant theories. Findings indicate an overall lack of theory as well as a dominance of socio-psychological topics and theories of inquiry. These findings establish a benchmark for tracking the state of the evolution of the social media domain, while focusing the reader's attention on topics and theories requiring further inquiry.

1. Introduction

Recent anecdotal observations regarding social media as a field of inquiry have emphasized the dominance of studies of social media features at the expense of theoretical accounts and explanations, thereby highlighting the largely atheoretical nature of the field (c.f., [1; 2; 3]). Although alarming, without a systematic analysis of all articles published on social media, it is difficult to offer an evidence-based balance sheet of theory-related practices in the social media domain as a starting point for evoking an informed discussion vis-à-vis the future of social media research.

Therefore, the primary objective of the current study is to develop an overview of the identity and intellectual core of the social media domain with respect to dominant topics and theories through a systematic meta-analysis of all articles published in the domain between October 2004—during which the first scholarly reference was made to social network site [4]—until including December 2011.

Given the embryonic, yet exploding, nature of social media as a field of inquiry, this paper offers an important opportunity to pause and reflect upon both what has been analyzed and achieved thus far and what needs to be addressed and accomplished in the future so as to help social media researchers direct their

efforts in the most relevant and productive manner. A lack of such an historical awareness is like to result in the intellectual deterioration of a domain [5; 6].

In order to assess the theoretical core and evolution of social media research, this study examines the field's core research topics and concepts as well as its dominant theoretical perspectives. Hence, four related research questions were established, namely:

1. What are the most popular (i.e., dominant) research topics?
2. What proportion of social media research studies is guided by theory?
3. What are the most frequently applied (i.e., dominant) theories?
4. How have the theoretical perspectives in social media research evolved over the course of eight years of inquiry?

Answering these four questions not only allows us to establish an evidence-based benchmark for assessing the domain's current state but also helps us to identify under-researched topics and overlooked theories that could inform the field's future advancement.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: we begin with a description of our research approach. Based on our in-depth literature review of the articles in the social media domain, we reflect on the topics and theories addressed in the field.

Our findings indicate an overall lack of theory as well as a strong bias toward socio-psychological research topics and theories. Finally, implications for future social media research are discussed.

2. Methodology

This paper aims to provide an evidence-based indication of the current state of the social media domain with respect to theory-related practices. Hence, in order to understand the body of knowledge that constitutes social media as a field of inquiry with respect to research themes and theories that have been addressed so far, an in-depth literature review was conducted in the Spring of 2012. We searched for scholarly articles in the ProQuest database from October 2004 until December 2011. Based on an initial

Meta-analiza

Statistička procedura koja integriše rezultate svih studija koje su imale slične ili iste metode sa ciljem da odgovore na isto pitanje.



03

Kratko saopštenje

Short/Rapid/Preliminary
Communication; Short Notes



SHORT COMMUNICATION: COVID-19 Pandemic and Attitude of Citizens in Bandung City Indonesia (Case Study in Cibiru Subdistrict)

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Abstract: In the beginning, the pandemic panicked the people of Cibiru. Over time, the case fell in line with the increasing number of patients recovering. In addition, different views between elements of government make people surrender and believe in the power of nature's creator. Under these conditions, the researchers were interested in learning more. The study was conducted using a descriptive analysis of a number of parties regarding economic and social activities. The results show that there are three important components: First, trust builds the creator and reduces to the government component, communication that a number of parties do not work consistently when responding to COVID-19, and enforcement of unclear rules. In a nutshell, the citizens, grouped into two groups, agree that a pandemic is dangerous and urge them to follow values in the form of existing rules. Also, the pandemic communication competes in a short time and therefore cannot be carried out interactively. The government's assertiveness of forcing residents to be at home becomes difficult as compensation can be granted for lost opportunities to seek family income. Lastly, due to the preparation of the strategy that precedes the arrival of a pandemic, it cannot be face witsely.

Keywords: Pandemic, attitude, citizens, Indonesia, COVID-19.

INTRODUCTION

The infection of COVID-19 starts spreading worldwide at the end of February but in china, in the mid of February confirmed cases of COVID-19 become stable and sudden spike comes in recovered cases. After China, Italy, the US, Spain, and Iran are the most infected ones (Yadav, Maheshwari and Chandra, 2020). The world is under pressure from the novel COVID-19 pandemic (Pontoh et al., 2020). Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world and predicted to be affected significantly over a longer time period (Djalante, Lassa, Nurhidayah, et al., 2020) (Djalante, Lassa, Setiamarga, et al., 2020). The situation in the Cibiru sub-district is not significantly different from the sub-districts in Bandung. However, this subdistrict attracts attention due to the hilly topography and still has a large open land of 6,5233 km². The Cisarupan Urban Village has an area of

2,2065 km², followed by Palasari 2,1728 km². In addition, Pasirbiru and Cipadung have an area of 1.1 km² and 1.05 km², respectively. The population of this sub-district is 61,707 people, divided into the sub-district of Cisarupan 11479 people, Pasirbiru 13405 people, Palasari 17561 people and Cipadung 19853 people. In addition, the population aged 20 to 59 years is 29,537 people aged 60 years and over 3,772 people aged 0 to 4 years up to 5653 people aged 5 to 19 years with a total of 17610 people. Of this amount, the productive age is higher than school age and the elderly and young children. The productive age is dominated by 10,337 private employees, 6,904 traders, 3,938 civil servants, 2,681 farmers and 1,493 TNI/Polri people. With the composition of the population and occupation, this district has a characteristic compared to other districts in the city of Bandung, West Java. In general, farmers and agricultural land are located in hilly areas, while civil servants and the military / police are lower. In addition, private employees are spread from the bottom up to the top, as factory workers, ojeg, and household assistants. If the vulnerable age affected by COVID-19 is usually elderly and young children, this age group would not be a victim in the

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Dio naučno-istraživačke cjeline

Sadrži sve bitne djelove koje ima i naučni rad, ali u skraćenom obliku (bez detaljnog opisa metoda i obrazlaganja rezultata).



04

Pisma uredniku

Letters to the Editor



Letter

Letter to the Editor: Bean-Associated Cytorhabdovirus and Papaya Cytorhabdovirus are Strains of the Same Virus

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Keywords: bean-associated cytorhabdovirus; papaya cytorhabdovirus; taxonomy; cytorhabdovirus

Dear Editor,

Recently, Alves-Freitas and colleagues [1] reported the complete genome sequence of a new cytorhabdovirus associated with a common bean in Brazil (GenBank accession number MK202584) which they tentatively named bean-associated cytorhabdovirus (BaCV). These authors reported that there was a low level of sequence identity with other cytorhabdoviruses (15–39%) and that RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRp) phylogeny showed that the BaCV clustered most closely with yerba mate chlorosis-associated virus (YmCaV) and rice stripe mosaic virus (RSMV). Based on these results, the authors suggested that BaCV should be taxonomically classified as a new species in the genus *Cytorhabdovirus*. However, when we subjected BaCV protein sequences to Blastp analysis, the top hit (organism) was papaya cytorhabdovirus (PCRv) (GenBank accession number MH282832), whose complete genome sequence has been available in GenBank since October 1, 2018, almost three months before the manuscript describing BaCV was submitted to *Viruses*; the authors of the BaCV study may have overlooked the GenBank submission, since the work describing papaya cytorhabdovirus has not yet been published. This finding prompted us to further investigate the relationship between BaCV and PCRv. The genomic organization of both viruses, as well as the gene junction sequences are very similar. Moreover, when analogous genes of both viruses were compared to each other, the sequence identity was always above 92%, and as high as 96%, for the nucleocapsid protein (N) gene, and 97% for glycoprotein (G) and RdRp genes/proteins (Table 1), which suggests that BaCV and PCRv are strains of the same virus. Viruses assigned to different species within the genus *Cytorhabdovirus* have a minimum nucleotide sequence divergence of >50% in cognate genes [2], which is clearly not the case here. Interestingly, both viruses have a high amino acid sequence identity (over 89%) with virus-like sequences associated with the whitefly *Bemisia tabaci* available in GenBank (KJ994257; KJ994260; KJ994261; KJ994263; KJ994264 accession numbers). Phylogenetic analysis showed that the N (Figure 1A) and RdRp (Figure 1B) amino acid sequences of BaCV, PCRv, and *Bemisia tabaci* virus-like sequences (BTCRV) cluster together in a separate clade, indicating that these viruses are closely related. This phenomenon indicates that BaCV and PCRv are strains of the same virus and that *Bemisia tabaci* is a likely potential vector of these viruses (Figure 1B).

Komentari na naučni rad

Kratak jasan i sažet originalni naučni rad čiju strukturu čini sadržaj pisma i citirana literatura.



05

Prikaz slučaja

Case Report





Recurrent intussusception of small bowel in a young patient due to metastases from cardiac undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma: A first ever case report

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Undifferentiated metastatic pleomorphic sarcoma (Malignant Fibrous Histiocytoma) is a rare entity in the small intestine, especially when the primary tumor is of cardiac origin.
CASE REPORT: We report a case of metastatic intestinal undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma in a young patient with a history of primary cardiac tumor in the left atrium and recurrent small bowel intussusception. He was admitted for abdominal pain and constipation. A segmental resection of the small intestine was performed with side-to-side entero-enteric anastomosis.
DISCUSSION: Intussusception of the small bowel is rare in adults and it represents about 1–3% of intestinal obstructions. It mainly affects the fifth decade with a male/female ratio of 1:5. More than 60% of patients with intussusceptions have a tumor with 50% being malignant. This type of intussusception can be diagnosed on the CT abdominiscan. Radiological features include a typical “target” sign with overdistension of the proximal intestine and air–fluid levels, but the diagnosis of certainty is made by exploratory laparotomy.
CONCLUSION: The metastatic tumors that cause intussusception represent a rare clinical condition in adult patients, but much more common than primary ones. Metastasis to the small intestine are part of differential diagnosis in patient with a history of tumor who present with intussusception.
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1. Introduction

Metastatic undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma (Malignant Fibrous Histiocytoma) is a rare entity in the visceral organs. The most common metastasis in the small intestine are those originating from other organs in abdomen, rarely they arise from lung or breast [1,2]. We report a case of a metastatic primary cardiac undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma which presented with a recurrent small bowel intussusception in a young man. He was admitted for abdominal pain and constipation. A segmental resection of the small intestine was performed with entero-entero-anastomotic reconstruction. To our knowledge, there are no other similar cases in the literature and it is reported in line with the SCARE criteria [3,4].

2. Presentation of case

A 22-year-old man was admitted to our emergency department with a 2-day history of abdominal distension and pain with constipation, nausea and multiple episodes of biliary vomiting. In his past medical history he had cardiac surgery for an undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma in the left atrium, about 3 years before with resection of atrial wall and mitral valve plasty. On cardiology follow-up he had a normal cardiac function with no assumption of anticoagulants and the only surgical residue was a hypodense formation (2 cm of diameter) on chest CT (Fig. 1a). Furthermore, he had previously undergone two partial resections of the small intestine with side-to-side entero-enteric anastomosis in our department for large pleomorphic sarcoma metastases causing recurrent intussusceptions (Fig. 1b and c). Family history was negative for other diseases. On admission physical examination revealed distended abdomen, constipation for about two days, pallor and tachycardia. The patient refused the insertion of the nasogastric tube. Laboratory findings showed a WBC count of $15 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ and neutrophil count of 82.5%. Contrast-enhanced CT abdominal scan detected the typical target sign of intussusception of a tract of 10-cm length ileum with dilation of the proximal intes-

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Neuobičajen ili interesantan slučaj

U biomedicinskim naukama je prikazivanje interesantnih slučajeva obolijevanja ili neočekivanih situacija tokom liječenja jedan od najstarijih vidova komunikacije.



06

Prikaz knjige ili naučnog skupa

Book Review; Congress Review



Book Review: “Classifying Reality,” by David S. Oderberg (ed.) (2013)

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Keywords: classification, categories, mapping sentence, facet theory, mereology, structural ontology, psychological processes, book reviews as topic

A book review on Classifying Reality

Edited by D. S. Oderberg, Chichester: Wiley-Blackwell, 2013.

Classifying reality is an ancient and fundamental ability. Even the most basic living creatures classify their world as do social collectives of living things, most noticeably, human beings through psychological processes. An example of the rudimentary nature of classification exists in the behavior of slime molds. When food is abundant many of the more than 900 types of slime molds exist not as slime but as single-cell organisms. However, if food is in short supply the cells agglomerate and move as a single body. As a collective, slime molds are able to identify food and experiments have demonstrated that through changing shape the mold can reach food in a maze: Branches of the mold that do not terminate at a food source “die off” resulting in an almost singular path to food. Remarkably, these single cell organisms can act as a collective and classify correct or incorrect, advantageous or non-advantageous turns in the maze. At this rudimentary behavioral level slime mold is able to classify reality in order to bring advantage to the collective. This example demonstrates the fundamental nature of classification as a behavioral and biological process. Within psychology classifying has featured large within many areas of the literature but perhaps mainly within developmental and cognitive sub-disciplines.

Notwithstanding the seminal nature of the process of classifying in human life, contemporary books published on the subject of classification are uncommon and I believe that psychologists could benefit from considering the broad perspective assumed in Oderberg’s book. His edited volume is a concise collection of writing by contemporary scholars in which each of the six chapters is concerned with an aspect of identifying the structure of reality. Realism proposes that some entities do not need conceptual systems, beliefs, or our linguistic practices, etc., and may be thought of as objectively real. This contrasts with conventionalism, which posits entities are constituted on social agreement. The book contains an eclectic assemblage of writing from authors drawn from a realist perspective as, “...realism about classification stands its ground: all major lines of criticism available to the extreme conventionalist can be addressed.” Tahko (2013, p. 60).

The central question posed in Oderberg’s book may be summarized as: Is it possible to classify reality? Here he makes the not universally accepted point that in order to be able to classify reality it is necessary that we establish that reality has clearly extant boundaries to its content. Oderberg’s collection does not specifically concentrate upon categories per-se, but rather upon classification, where amongst other questions he asks of the extent to which classification is a fabrication of the mind? However, due to limited space and the title of this special edition I will emphasize categorization. Essays in the first section of the book each chapter reviews

OPEN ACCESS

Edited and reviewed by:
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University of Helsinki, Finland

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Naučna kritika publikacije

Autor daje svoje mišljenje o
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na kompoziciju, strukturu,
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informacija.



ERS 2023



Review of the European Respiratory Society (ERS) International Congress 2023

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Date:	9 th –13 th September 2023
Citation:	EMJ Respir. 2023;11(1):10–21. DOI/10.33590/emjrespir/10304133. https://doi.org/10.33590/emjrespir/10304133 .

Milan, Italy, best known for its fashion week and football team, was home to the European Respiratory Society (ERS) International Congress 2023 between 9th–13th September 2023. This year's congress kicked off with a live performance of jazz, and with the Congress Chairs 2023, Marisa Bonsignore and Sergio Harari, welcoming the attendees to the hybrid congress. After 3 years without an opening ceremony, Bonsignore expressed her pleasure to be with the attendees at the beginning of the congress.

Harari continued by listing the wonderful work that Milan has done, and will do, to help the environment. The city is currently reforestation, with plans to plant more than 3 million trees by 2030. These efforts are all to keep air pollution down, which was one of the main themes of the congress, along with climate change and sustainable development. Bonsignore continued by stating that the congress will look at environmental issues related to respiratory problems, and she awarded Francesco Forastiere, Imperial College London, UK, the ERS Congress Chair Award, for his dedication in studying the effects of air pollution on the respiratory system.

ERS President, Carlos Robalo Cordeiro, was then welcomed to the stage, where he expressed his solidarity with the Moroccan people after being hit by a terrible earthquake.

"Welcome back to an opening session of the ERS International Congress."

"Welcome back to an opening session of the ERS International Congress," Cordeiro said, before stating his pleasure at sharing the ERS's ongoing initiatives, as well as their new commitment to reducing their emissions, and being in line with the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals. Cordeiro emphasised the congress themes, and how, along with the charity myclimate, the ERS have identified means to offset congress CO₂ emissions by 425,000 tonnes.

After the pandemic, the ERS have updated their strategy by anticipating the future, evaluating performance, identifying areas of improvement, and refining the vision and purpose of the ERS. Cordeiro encouraged the audience to attend the ERS Congress 2024 in Vienna, Austria, where updates will be presented.

Analiza naučnog skupa

Autor ukazuje na značaj i suštinu proteklog naučnog skupa, kao i na zaključke i zvaničnu rezoluciju.



07

In memoriam

sjećanje i odavanje počasti





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In Memoriam

In Memoriam – Graham de Vahl Davis



It is with great sadness that we announce the passing of Emeritus Professor Graham de Vahl Davis on 24th December 2019. Graham was a passionate man with great intellect and wit. He had a great many interests ranging from his research in computational fluid dynamics (CFD) and heat transfer to communal engagement and leadership, family, arts, culture and travel. He never missed answering a single email and always gave prompt and full support and guidance to his colleagues and friends. His rich voice made a strong impression in formal meetings and discussions. Graham had a presence that we will never forget.

Graham was born on the 11th of May 1931 in Sydney. He began his studies at Cranbrook, but afterwards his parents moved him to Scots College, where he spent his entire 13 years. After high school, Graham went straight to Sydney University, where he received his Honours degree in Engineering in 1952. Following his graduation, Graham moved to Melbourne for his first job with Caltex Oil, a year later winning a PhD scholarship to Cambridge. After he completed his doctorate in mechanical engineering at the age of 24, he was employed by the Australian Atomic Energy Commission and sent to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, near Oxford, to work as a computational fluid thermodynamics engineer. In 1960, he joined the School of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering at the University of New South Wales, rising up the ranks to full professor, and then Emeritus Professor at UNSW. At UNSW, he taught fluid dynamics, thermodynamics, heat transfer and especially CFD/HT for all of that time. He was highly regarded as an inspirational lecturer and enthusiastic, dedicated and respected supervisor to his many PhD students. He also contributed strongly to the administration of the School in many roles, serving one term as its Head.

From the mid-1960s, computational fluid dynamics and heat transfer were Graham's principal topics of research. He was a pioneer in CFD use in Australia and developed the largest and best known research group in the country. Graham worked to a large extent on problems in which the flow is wholly buoyancy-driven, or in cases where buoyancy causes a significant modification to a

forced flow. Such problems occur over a wide spectrum of applications. He was responsible for the development of the widely used method of the false transient for achieving rapid steady solutions of the CFD/HT equations. He was dedicated to obtaining valid and accurate numerical solutions. He was a pioneer in the concept of bench-marking in CFD, and the author of one of the most widely cited papers on this topic. He was the author of the textbook *Computational Methods in Engineering and Science*, as well as the author or co-author of more than 150 books, papers and other refereed publications on the application of CFD/HT to a wide range of problems of theoretical and practical importance. The topics he studied included combined radiation and natural convection in cavities; steady and unsteady natural convection in low-Prandtl number liquids; phase change problems; natural convection in a solidifying liquid, with applications to metal casting and crystal growth; heat transfer in an annular cavity in the presence of a magneto-hydrodynamically driven flow, with applications to the design of lasers. Professor de Vahl Davis was a Member of the Order of Australia (AM) and was made a Fellow of the Australasian Fluid Mechanics Society as well as a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Technology and Engineering for his life's work. He was awarded the Centenary Medal, Commonwealth of Australia in 2013.

For many years, Professor de Vahl Davis was a major leader in the International Centre for Heat and Mass Transfer. He held the post of President from 2011 to 2014 as well as Vice-President and Member of the Executive Committee. He was the President of the Assembly for International Heat Transfer Conferences and the Conference Co-Chair for IHTC-13. He was the founding Editor of the journal *Computational Thermal Sciences*. He initiated the Computational Heat Transfer Symposium and serving as the Co-Chair of CHT-01, -04, -08 and -12 symposia. An award in his honour was established at these ongoing scientific events. He was also a Member of the Board of Governors, Technion-Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel as well as a Member of the Editorial Advisory Boards of half a dozen international journals in computational fluid dynamics and heat transfer. His contributions to the heat transfer community were outstanding and he paved the way for many researchers who looked on him as a mentor in both research and service.

Graham married Vivianne Ashkanasy in August, 1953 and they left shortly thereafter for his scholarship studies at Cambridge. This was the first of their many travels together, and Graham could always remember and recount fascinating events from many of his travels in intricate detail. When they returned at the end of November 1957, they had eight-month-old Shelley. Nicola was born in December 1960. Her death in March 2010 was a staggering

Emotivno snažan tekst

Sjećanje na preminulog naučnika:
naučni i pedagoški rezultati,
bibliografija, doprinos razvoju
mladog naučnog kadra, osnivanje
naučne škole, institucije ili katedre.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijheatmasstransfer.2020.119486>
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08

Master teza

Master Thesis



Osobine master teze

01

sistematizacija
naučnog znanja u
određenoj oblasti

03

obiman pregled
literature



02

uvod kandidata u
metodologiju

04

mogu biti i pregledni
radovi i meta-analize



09

Doktorska disertacija

Doctoral Dissertation



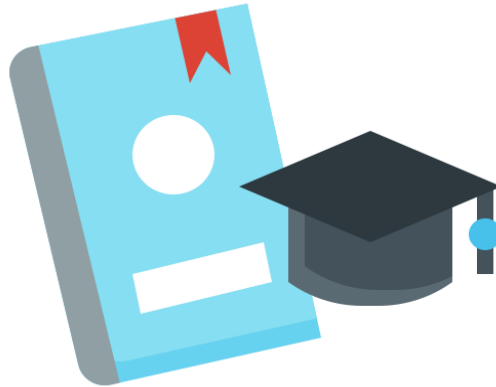
Osobine doktorske teze

01

predstavlja
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doprinos

03

obiman pregled
literature



02

uvijek i
eksperimentalno
naučno istraživanje

04

rezultati publikovani
u renomiranom
časopisu

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Knjiga

Book



Monografija

sistemizovana znanja u određenoj
naučnoj oblasti i objektu istraživanja

Vladimir Pešić · Gordan Karaman
Andrey G. Kostianoy *Editors*

The Skadar/ Shkodra Lake Environment

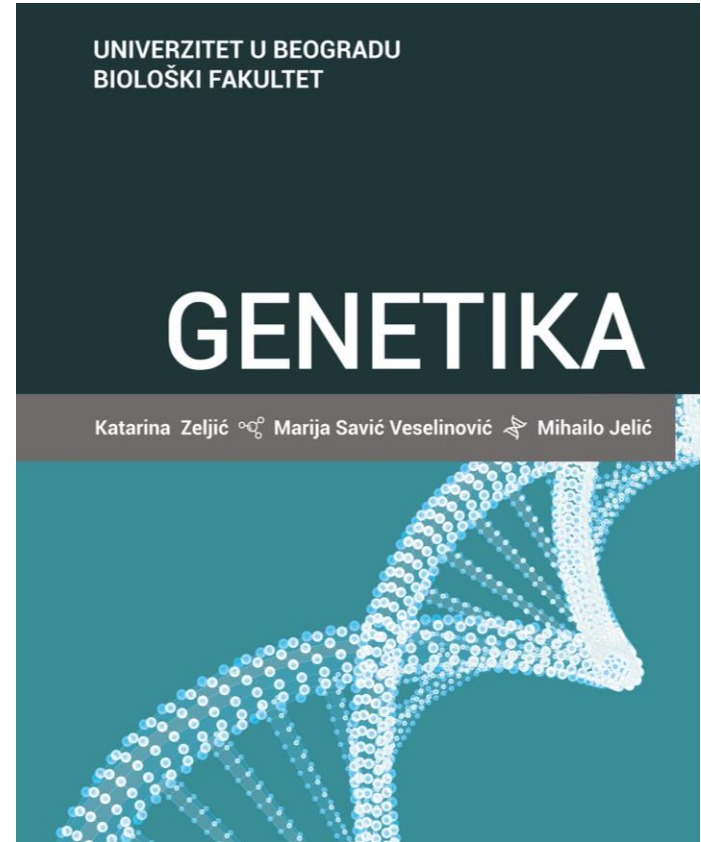
 Springer

Mijat Božović
Metodologija naučnog rada



Udžbenik

sistematizovani i pažljivo odabrani
podaci prilagođeni određenom
uzrastu (osnovno nastavno sredstvo)



Mijat Božović
Metodologija naučnog rada



Priručnik

enciklopedije, rječnici, praktikumi



Mijat Božović
Metodologija naučnog rada



11

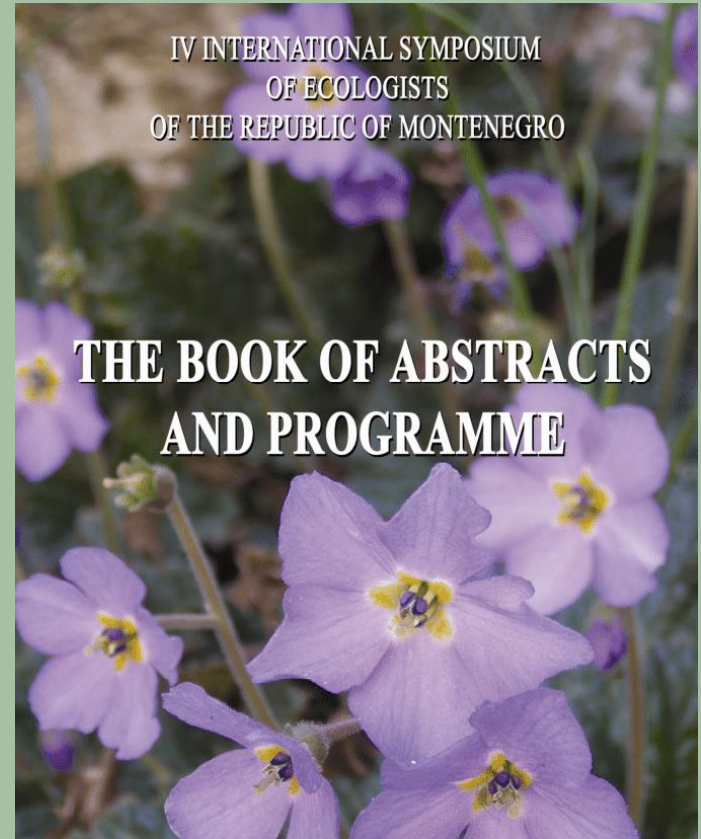
Saopštenje na naučnom skupu

Conference paper



Knjige saopštenja i zbornici radova

publikacije koje priprema
Organizacioni odbor kongresa



Mijat Božović
Metodologija naučnog rada



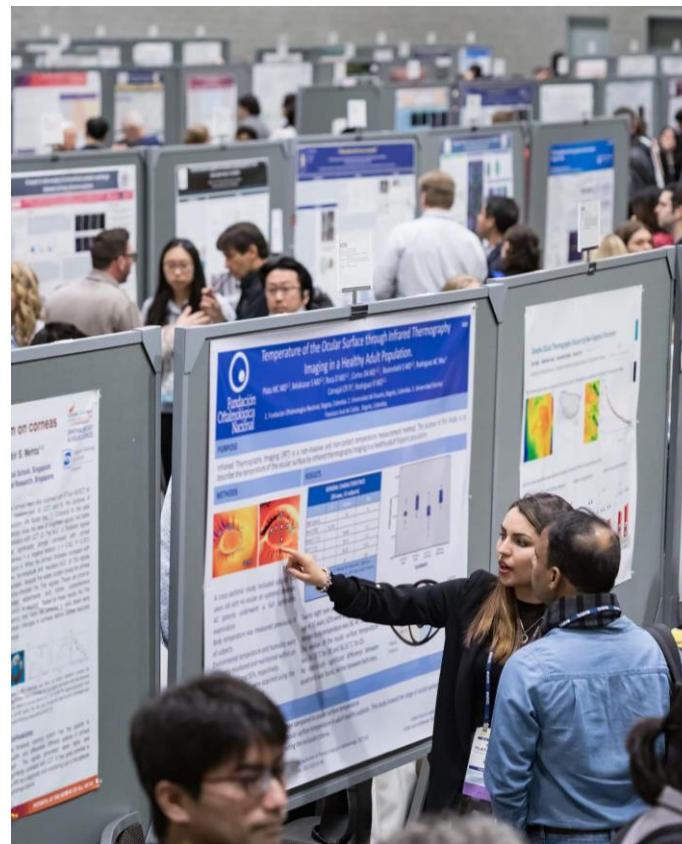


Invited lecture

Predavanja po pozivu koja se štampaju u posebnoj publikaciji koja se zove "Zbornik plenarnih referata".

Poster prezentacija

Organizacioni odbor skupa definiše vrijeme rada poster sekcije čime se omogućava direktna komunikacija naučnika.





Impacts of herbal medicine plants on the poor's livelihoods in Tinh Bien district, An Giang province, Vietnam

Duong Van Hoa¹, Thai Hanyh Phuong Lan², Pham Hanyh Thanh Van^{3*}
¹ Agriculture science, ² Anthropology, ³ Development studies

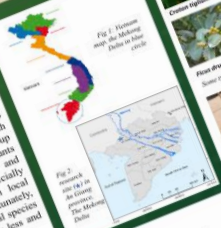


INTRODUCTION
Tinh Bien district, located in a remote area is one of the poorest districts of An Giang province. Agricultural area covers about 88.27% including hill areas and plain areas. This district has two main groups of people, Kinh (70.24%) and Khmer group (29.44%). Most local inhabitants rely mainly on agriculture in local areas. Unfortunately, varieties of natural herbal species and its yield are getting less and less.

OBJECTIVES
Investigate impacts of herbal issues on the local residents' livelihoods.

METHOD
• **Research site:** The research was conducted in Nhon Hong, Tinh Bien district, An Giang province, Vietnam.

- **Data collection:** Interviews were conducted with officials at three levels of province, district and commune; experts and herbal doctors working at the communities; the poor of Khmer and Kinh group;
- **Observation:** To observe herbal collectors, species habitats, and the preliminary processing.



RESULTS

- Importance of Herbal plants:**
- Herbs could treat chronic diseases of elderly people such as rheumatism, arthritis, diabetes, hypertension, anorexia, stomach, cough, high blood pressure, chest pain, fever, chicken pox;
 - Increased number of patients use herbal medicine due to cheapness and no side-effects;
 - Herbs are useful for poor patients due to being free of charge;
 - Herbal plants are considered as added income sources and food of the poor.
- Challenges of herbal plants**
- Changes in farming systems and climate create negative impacts on herbal plants;
 - Communities' perception of herbal medicine conservation are low;
 - Effects of raising courses on herbs conservation from local government are limited.



CONCLUSION
Herbal plants are important for the poor's livelihoods;
- Herbs are facing potential risks.

RECOMMENDATION
Community-based conservation of herbs is considered as a feasible strategy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
Thanks to Sustainable Mekong Research Network (SUMERED) for financial support and advice.

Poster kao vizuelni medij

Može biti informativniji od usmenog izlaganja, u prvom redu jer pruža efikasniji pregled istraživanja.



Tehnička priprema postera

01

uputstva

Organizacioni odbor
priprema *template*

03

obrada teksta

prilagođavanje fonta,
veličine i boja radi
postizanja efektnosti



02

obavezni dijelovi

IMRAD forma strukture

04

grafički prikazi

korišćenje ilustracija
umjesto tabela



Usmena prezentacija

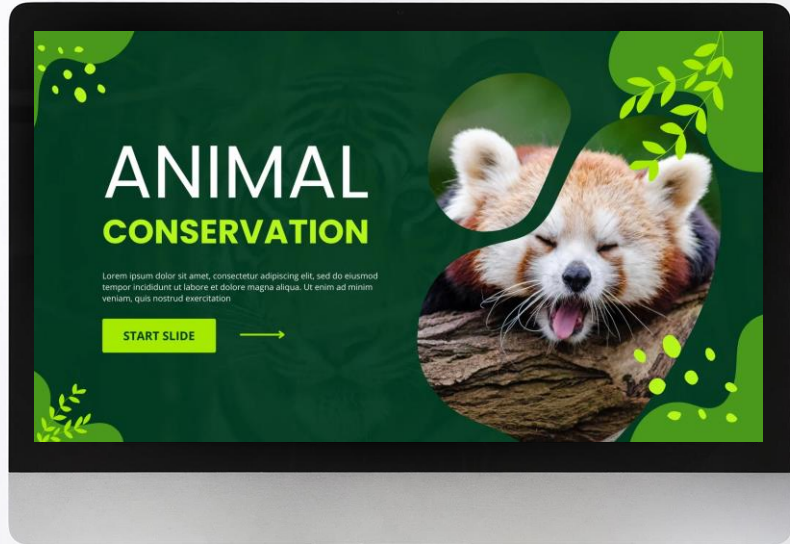
Osim u pisanoj formi, izlaganje naučnih rezultata može biti i usmeno: ne samo kao naučni rad na kongresu, već i diplomski, master ili doktorski rad.





Usmeno izlaganje

Glavna odlika je direktna komunikacija sa auditorijumom.



Vizuelna sredstva

Usmena prezentacija je podržana vizuelnim efektima tj. slajdovima sa ilustracijama.



Tehnička priprema slajdova

01

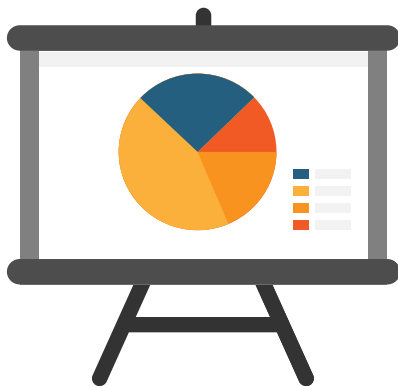
broj slajdova

zavisi od količine podataka i složenosti ilustracija

03

izbor slajdova

tekstualni slajdovi se rjeđe koriste u odnosu a grafičke prikaze podataka



02

cilj slajda

slajd sadrži poruku koja je jezgrovita, lako vidljiva i momentalno razumljiva

04

kreiranje slajdova

upotrebi odgovarajućeg fonta, veličine slova i boja



Pitanja?



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