



BEYKENT UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

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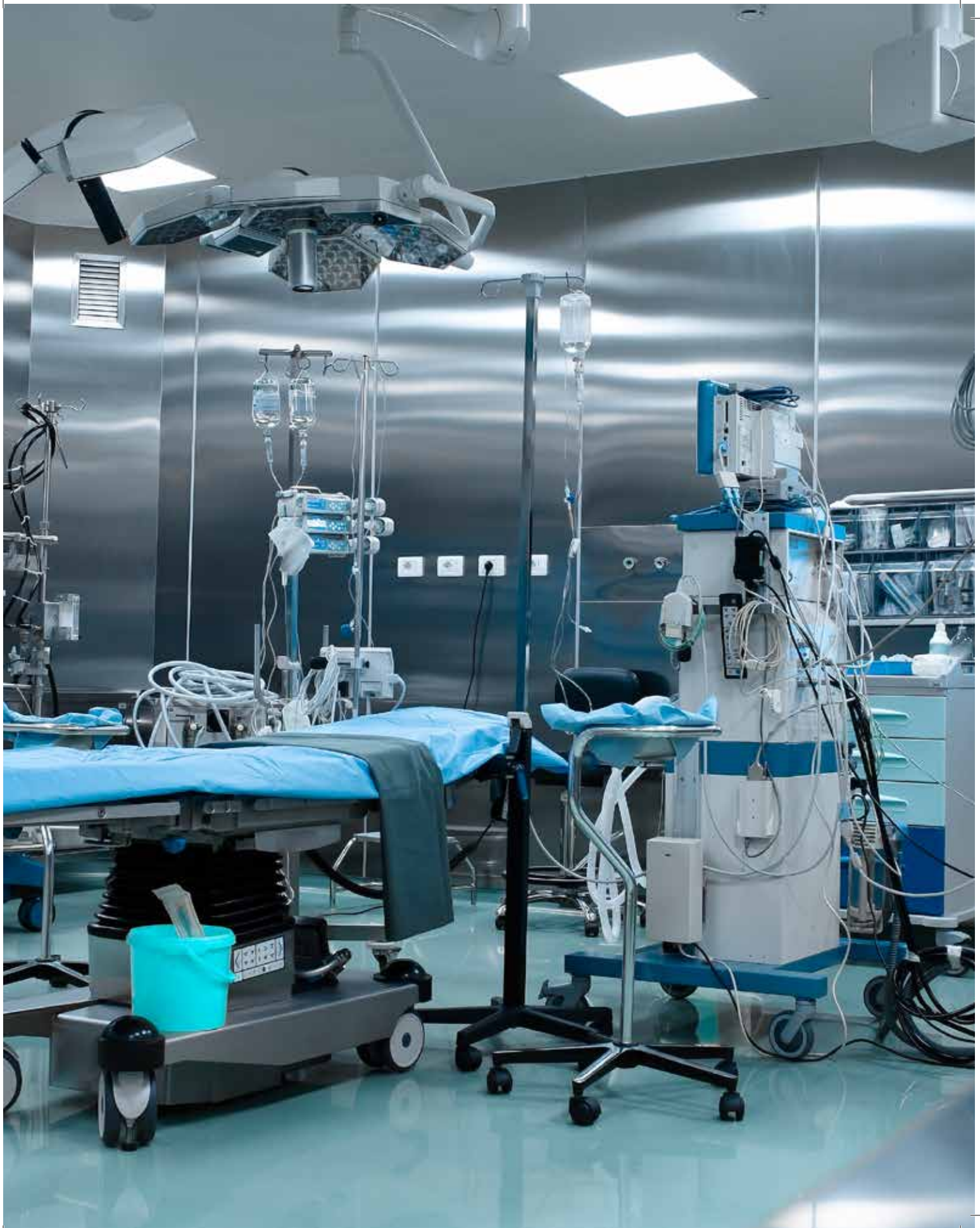
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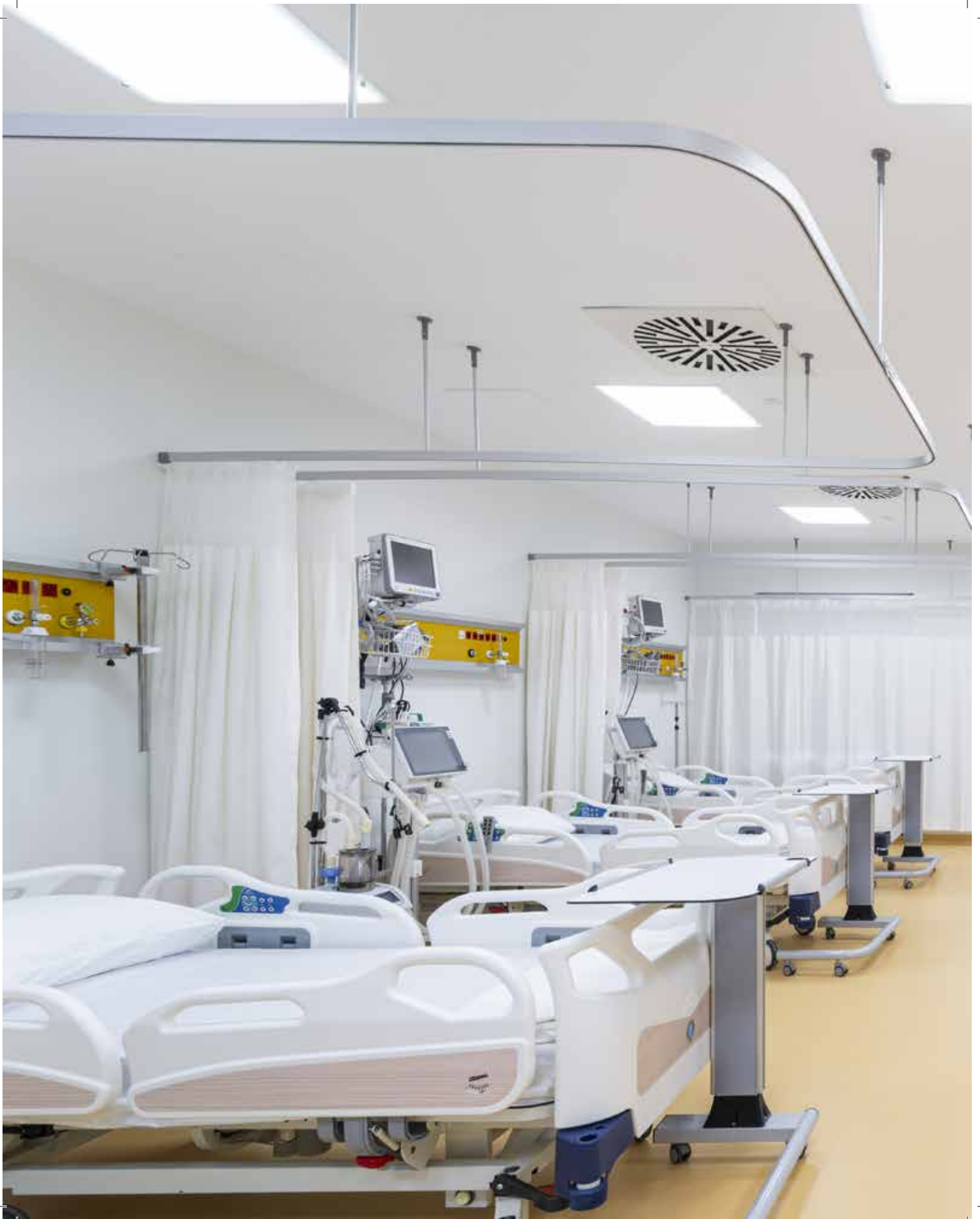


**BEYKENT
UNIVERSITY**



**BEYKENT
UNIVERSITY
HOSPITAL**





ABOUT US

Beykent University Hospital is in operation to provide the highest quality healthcare services to patients from all walks of life. Our hospital adds a new dimension to healthcare with its cutting-edge medical devices, strong infrastructure, expert staff, easy-to-access location, and a wide spectrum of departments gathered under a single roof.

Our hospital, with a closed area of 24,000 m² and located in Istanbul's rising star suburb of Büyükçekmece, offers services with a personalized healthcare approach.

With 188 sickbeds in total, consisting of:

132 Service beds (3rd floor)

24 Neonatal intensive care beds (3rd floor)

22 Internal-surgical intensive care beds (3rd floor)

6 Cardiovascular surgical intensive care beds

4 Coronary intensive care beds

8 Coronary observation beds

8 fully-equipped operating rooms (2 cardiovascular theatres)

A fully-equipped ambulance - 24/7

A delivery room

Emergency service - 24/7

Academic staff for each branch

Specialist physicians available - 24/7

A heliport for helicopters and air ambulances of any kind



Mission

Our mission is to provide patient satisfaction-oriented healthcare services with universal standards of quality, in light of science, continuing education, innovative philosophy, and ethical values.

Vision

Our vision is to ensure patient confidence and to become the first choice for patient healthcare services.

Quality Policy

Our policy is to provide healthcare services of superior quality, and efficient patient care by prioritizing patient safety with evidence-based medical practices without compromising science, in line with national and international quality standards, with the intention of contributing to the improvement of medicine and the enhancement of the quality of life.

Core Values

- Patient and staff satisfaction
- Superior quality, prestige, and trustworthiness
- Scientific and ethical approach
- Authentic and effective communication
- Respect for humanity, the environment, and nature
- Team spirit and social responsibility
- Innovative and continuous improvement approach

The hospital, with a closed area of 24,000 m², provides:

188
Sickbeds

8 Operating
rooms

24 Neonatal
intensive care
beds

**6 Cardiovascular
surgical intensive
care beds**

**22
Internal-surgical
intensive
care beds**

**Organ
Splant**

**4 Coronary
intensive
care beds**

A heliport

**A parking garage
with 500
car capacity**



**BEYKENT
ÜNİVERSİTESİ**



**BEYKENT
ÜNİVERSİTESİ
HASTANESİ**





DEPARTMENTS



EMERGENCY SERVICES



**ANESTHESIA AND
REANIMATION**



DIET AND NUTRITION



BRAIN AND NEUROSURGERY



PEDIATRIC SURGERY



PEDIATRIC CARDIOLOGY



**PEDIATRIC HEALTH
AND DISEASES**



**PEDIATRIC CARDIOVASCULAR
SURGERY**



DERMATOLOGY



ENDOSCOPY UNIT



**INFECTIOUS DISEASES
AND CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY**



ADULT INTENSIVE CARE UNIT



**PHYSICAL MEDICINE AND
REHABILITATION**



PHYSICAL THERAPY UNIT



GASTROENTEROLOGY



GENERAL SURGERY

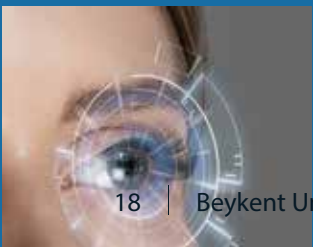


PULMONARY MEDICINE



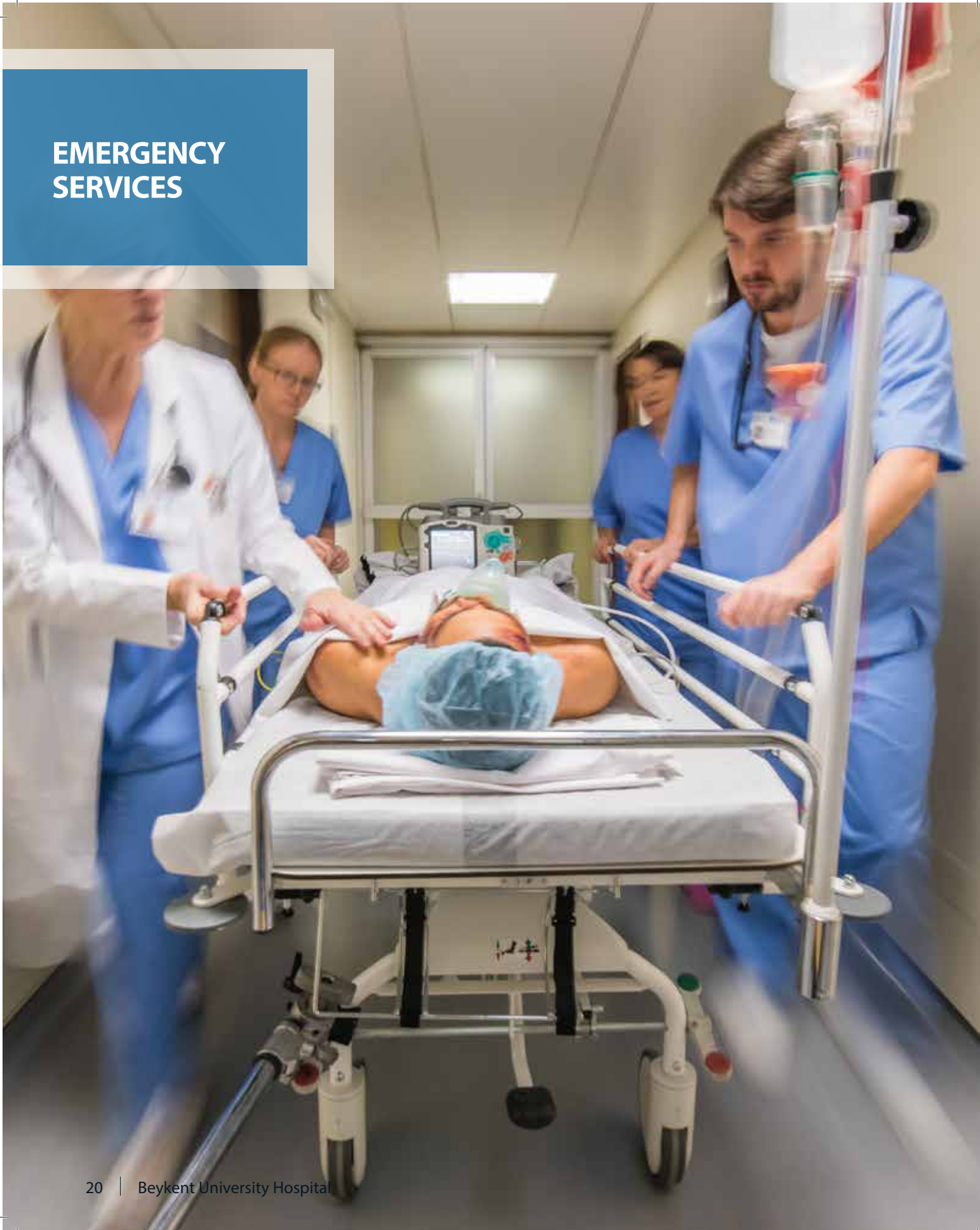
OPHTHALMOLOGY







EMERGENCY SERVICES



Emergency Services

Beykent University Hospital's Emergency Department is a Level 3 (high-level) emergency department with expert staff offering 24/7 care in emergencies.

Equipped with 13 beds and state-of-the-art medical equipment, the Emergency Department provides all emergent care services including initial treatment and patient monitoring. Furthermore, it has a CPR room where any intervention can be performed on two patients simultaneously. All laboratory and radiological tests are carried out 24/7 in the Emergency Department. The department also has angiography equipment allowing for 24/7 emergency response for heart attacks.

When required, the emergency service staff refers patients to the relevant medical departments, after testing and evaluation of results.

Medical response rooms, a pediatric patient examination room, observation beds, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) room, and a direct x-ray room are available in the emergency department. All medical response rooms are equally equipped with the latest technology and designed to provide any medical response for all patients. Defibrillators, respiratory support devices and bedside monitors are available in all emergency medical response rooms.

Our expert doctors can conduct 24/7 Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Computed Tomography (CT), and Ultrasonography (USG) scans. With its angiography and catheterization laboratory, as well as intensive care units, the department provides 24/7 care.

The angiography and catheterization laboratory are connected to the emergency operating room, reducing patient transport time, thus saving time in emergency response.

Acil servisimize başvuran hastalarımızda, kalp-solunum durması veya yeniden canlandırma ihtiyacı yoksa öncelikle triaj hemşiresi tarafından değerlendirilmekte, hayati bulguları kayıt altına alınmakta, acil ve triaj hekimi tarafından değerlendirilip yapılması gereken ilk müdahale yapılmakta, daha sonra ilgili branş hekimi tarafından hastanın muayene edilmesi sağlanarak ileri inceleme ve tedavisi gerçekleştirilmektedir.

ANESTHESIA AND REANIMATION



Anesthesia and Reanimation

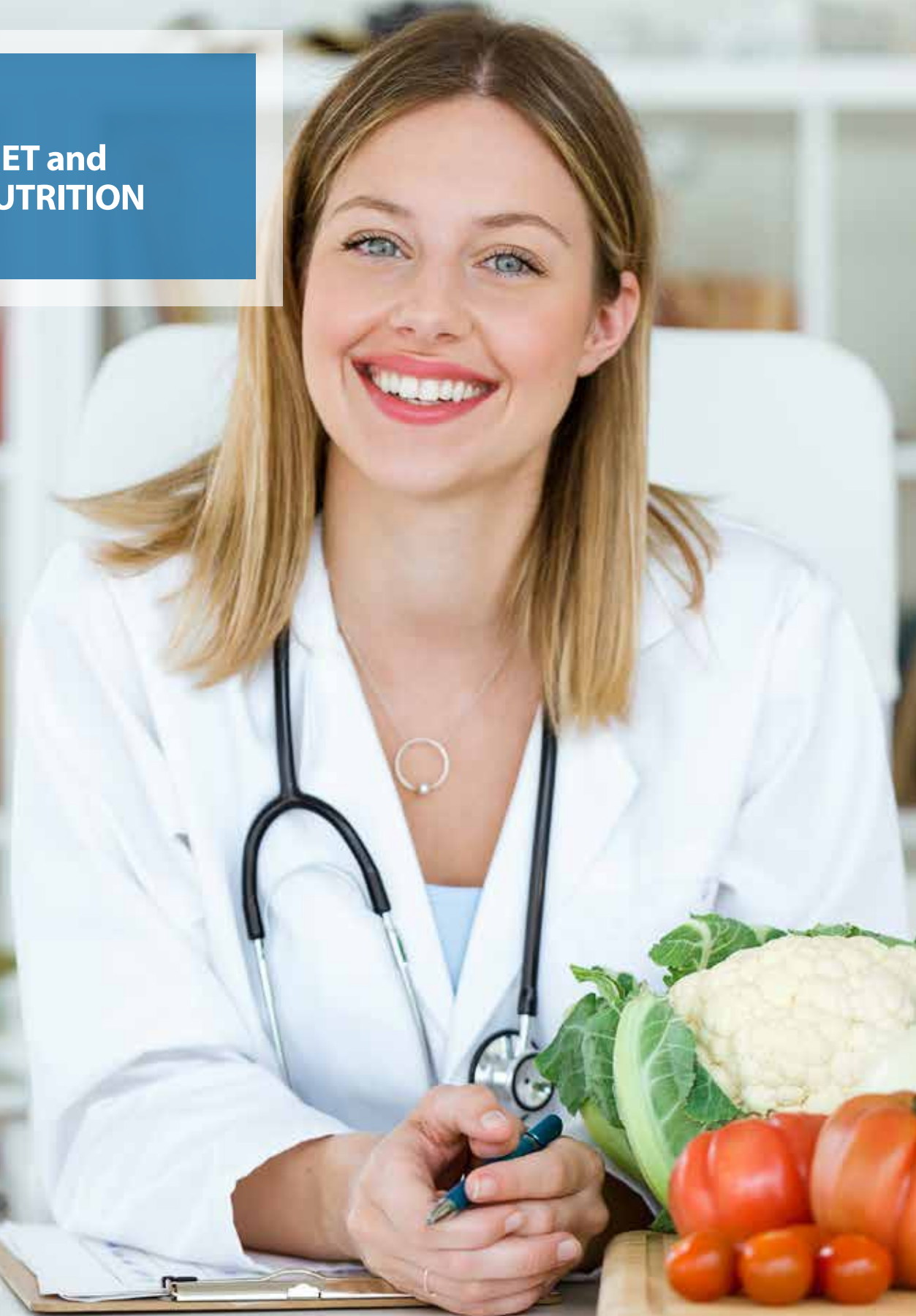
The Anesthesia and Reanimation Clinic offers various anesthesia methods for any surgical procedure relevant to any branch of medicine. Anesthesia is administered by qualified and experienced anesthetists in general surgery, brain surgery, pediatric surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, orthopedics and traumatology, cardiac and cardiovascular surgery, thoracic surgery, ear-nose-throat, urology, eye, oral and maxillofacial surgery clinics.

Furthermore, our Anesthesia and Reanimation Clinic offers services in interventional radiology, MRI and tomography scanning, HSGs, pediatric cardiac angiography, gastroenterological intervention, minor surgical intervention in obstetrics and gynecology, delivery room, and neonatal catheterization.

The Anesthesia and Reanimation Department offers services including:

- State-of-the-art general anesthesia equipment
- 24/7 fully-equipped operating room
- Spinal, epidural, regional/local, general anesthesia, and painless delivery
- 8 modern operating theatres in accordance with Health Quality Standard regulations
- HEPA filtered central ventilation system
- Endoscopic equipment
- Postoperative recovery unit
- Safe MRI scans with anesthesia for claustrophobic patients, children and patients with physical disabilities
- Pain management

DIET and NUTRITION



Diet and Nutrition

Nutrition is the obtaining of nutrients necessary for growth, maintenance of life, and protection of health. The human body needs many nutrients for healthy nutrition. Eating irregular meals just to sate one's hunger leads to an unbalanced and unhealthy diet which can cause many diseases. Thus, Beykent University Hospital's Diet and Nutrition Department offers services for diseases of nutrition and diet including customized diet plans, and nutritional training.

Methods of Diagnosis and Treatment in the Diet and Nutrition Department:

Healthy Weight Loss/Customized Diet Plan

You should follow the diet lists prepared by your dietician to avoid damaging your health while losing excess weight. Following misguided trendy diet plans of the day can lead to many health problems. A diet suitable for one person may not be suitable for you to lose weight. Furthermore, it can lead to muscle atrophy since you might be deprived of the nutrients your body needs. Each personalized diet is planned by a professional dietician, considering a person's physical characteristics. Thus, you can take control of your body in a healthier manner. These diet lists are planned according to your body type and personal needs.

Nutrition During Illness

Special customized diet programs are planned to help individuals gain control of their diseases such as diabetes, gestational diabetes, heart disease, gout, urinary tract disease, kidney stones, kidney disease, nutritional disorders, obesity, and gastrointestinal disorders.

Nutrition during Pregnancy and Breastfeeding

Nourishment obtained during pregnancy is significant for an infant's development. Ensuring that pregnant individuals do not gain too much weight, and the nutritional requirements of a mother and baby are met adequately in a balanced way eliminates many risks. For the health of you and your baby, it's important to ask your dietician to prepare a customized diet plan just for you, so that you can be certain you are eating properly with balanced nutrition. Improving the quality and quantity of breast milk is crucial for babies' health. Additionally, with a healthy diet plan during breast-feeding, you're able to keep your weight under control. During the pregnancy and lactation periods, nutritionists and dieticians plan and track mothers' and prospective mothers' diets and provide them with the necessary nutritional guidance.

Sports Nutrition

Doing sport is physically demanding. It is crucial to have a proper diet plan including healthy, high-quality nutritious foods to sustain not only high-level athletic performance, but also regular exercise.

Our hospital dietitians plan and track athletes' diets according to the different type of sports they play, body composition analysis, and

personality traits, while at the same time monitoring their growth and development. Dietitians determine athletes' requirements during periods of training, as well as pre and post competition- adjusting plans accordingly.

Childhood Nutrition

A healthy and balanced diet is crucial for children as they grow and develop. Consuming high-calorie foods and beverages to sustain the high energy needs of children is detrimental. Fast food consumption in addition to fizzy drinks leads to potential health problems. A healthy and balanced diet is important for the mental and physical development of children as they mature. Children's weight and height should be periodically checked in order to make sure they are in the right percentile range according to their age. Parents with concerns can have a consultation in our Nutrition and Diet Department to learn how to teach their child about nutrition.

Adolescent Nutrition

Adolescence is the period in life when children care the most about their physical appearance. Being misguided or following trends or hearsay for the sake of beauty at this age while continuing to undergo periods of growth and development can cause permanent harm. If you notice that your adolescent child is showing such tendencies, you can receive consultancy services from the dieticians at our hospital.

Weight Gain Program for Underweight Individuals

Being underweight and unable to gain weight are also bad for your health. Uncontrolled intake of sugar and carbohydrates in order to gain weight is unhealthy. It is important to receive professional help from a dietician and follow the prepared nutrition plan during this weight-gain process to avoid complications ranging from a decrease in bone and muscle density to organ damage.

Inpatient Nutrition Services

Dieticians offer nutrition services to patients staying in the hospital, for different reasons, upon a doctor's request. A nutrition plan specially developed considering the person's disease, sex, age, and body type helps in their treatment. During routine checks on the patient, their nutrition plan is changed and rearranged. The dietician checks in on them, and keeps the patients informed during their stay. The patient is given a suitable personalized diet program to take home before discharge from the hospital.

BRAIN and NEUROSURGERY

Brain and Neurosurgery

Neurosurgery is the branch of medicine involving surgery of the nervous system which includes the brain, spinal cord, and nerves. It deals with the disorders, diseases, diagnoses, and their appropriate treatments relating to the brain, nerves, and spinal cord.

The nervous system is a complex network comprised of several parts working together. Two components constitute our nervous system, the central and peripheral nervous system. The peripheral nervous system pertains to the somatic and autonomous nervous system.

Neurosurgery deals with the diagnosis of neurological conditions and diseases resulting from a particular disorder, congenital anomalies, and neurological changes and their treatment. Changes in the nervous system can produce symptoms such as sensory impairment in sight, smell, touch, taste, and hearing, pain, loss of movement, impaired cognitive abilities, speech impediment, involuntary movements, epileptic seizures, and behavioral changes. Abnormal masses in the brain can lead to headaches, increased intracranial pressure and acute intracerebral and extracerebral hemorrhages which are serious conditions requiring urgent attention and intervention.

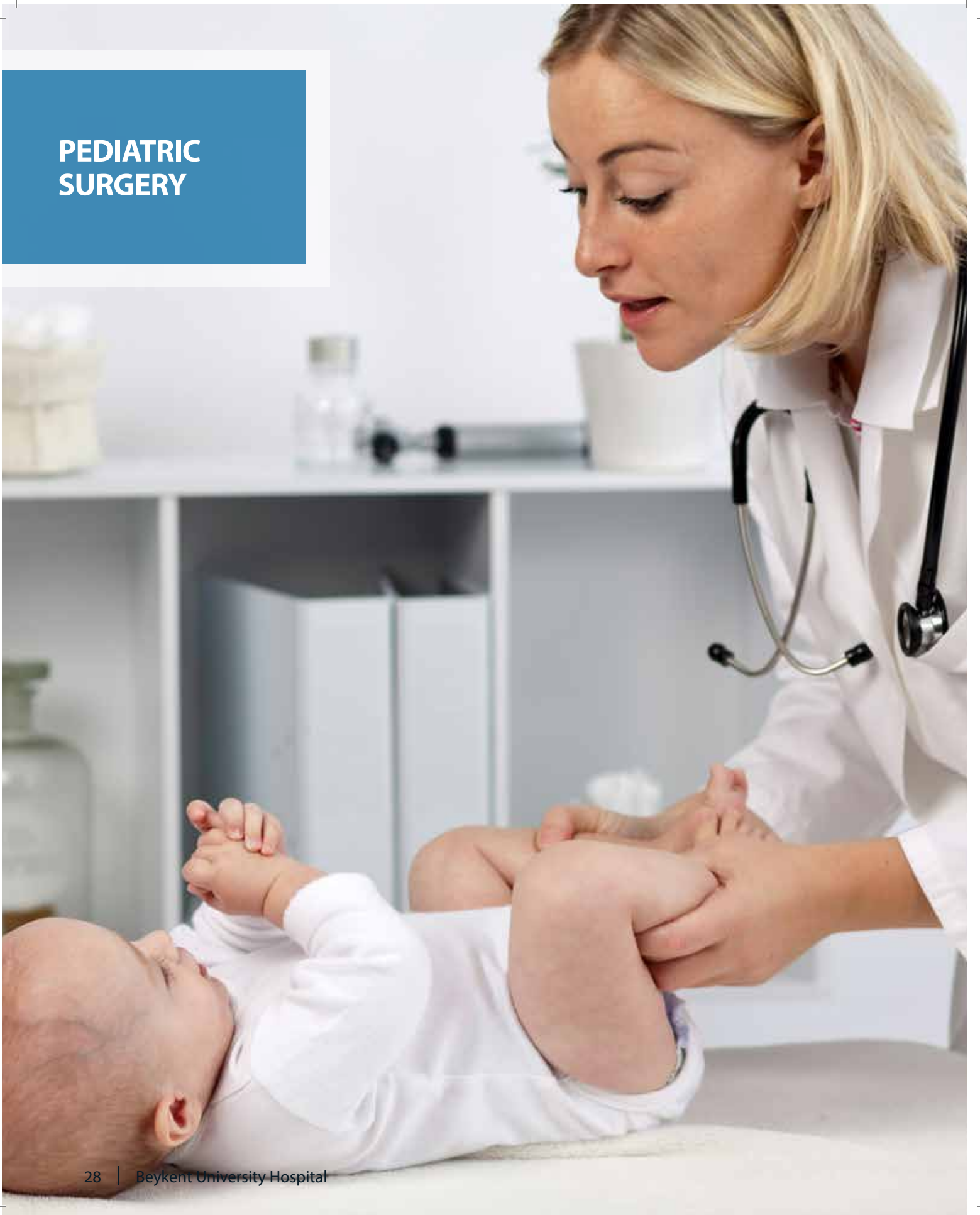
Midline anomalies (meningocele, meningomyelocele) accompanied by hydrocephalus may be congenital or develop later in life and are curable conditions, as is arterial aneurysm, arteriovenous malformations, and arteriovenous fistula and their subsequent symptoms. These conditions can manifest themselves not only with headache but also with epileptic seizures, changes in consciousness, and motor impairment. However, not every epileptic seizure, motor impairment, headache, or change in sensory or motor ability results from a reason requiring surgical treatment. For example, trigeminal neuralgia can be treated with medication. Migraine and tension-type headaches are also disorders which require medical treatment and follow-up care.

These can be the result of a motor or sensory impairment, or additionally, the pain may be caused by disorders related to the spinal cord and peripheral nerves. Some of these disorders, which require thorough examination to establish a definitive diagnosis, may be attributable to bone or connective tissue diseases which affect the spine (such as spinal and cervical disc herniation, vertebral slippage, spinal stenosis); whereas they may also be caused by a cyst or syringomyelia. Pain, numbness, and weakness in the upper and lower extremities can develop as a result of peripheral nerve compression.

The approach to these problems begins with good and clear communication with patients, and proceeds with examination and necessary research methodology. If suitable treatment options are offered and considered after obtaining the patient's consent, a favorable outcome can be ensured.

In conclusion, achieving improved health by presenting yourself to health institutions when required, and relying on your physician with trust, is the best and most beneficial solution for you.

PEDIATRIC SURGERY



Pediatric Surgery

Pediatric Surgery is the branch dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of surgical diseases of children from any age group from birth to adolescence. While the surgical diseases seen among children are similar to those seen among adults, they differ from adult diseases in the ways the diseases occur, their causes, symptoms, diagnoses, surgical procedures for the diseases, and post-operative care.

Children are not scale-down models of adults. They have their own anatomical, metabolic, and physiological characteristics. Their body tissues are more sensitive than that of adults. Surgical instruments used in pediatric surgeries aren't the same as those used in adult surgeries. Furthermore, anesthetic procedures for children differ from those for adults. Subsequently, it is appropriate that pediatric surgery is performed by specially trained experienced pediatric surgeons who have received education exclusively about pediatric surgical diseases.

Diseases diagnosed and treated by the Department of Pediatric Surgery:

Congenital anomalies, congenital obstruction of the esophagus, stomach, and small or large intestine; conditions where some part of, or the whole of the intestines or the liver is outside of the abdomen; bladder exstrophy, the fusion of fingers and hands, absence of some fingers, or having more fingers than normal.

Esophageal Atresia: Blocked esophagus. Shortness of breath following birth, foaming at the mouth, vomiting.

Anal Atresia: Congenital imperforate anus, inability to defecate.

Thoracic Surgery: Diseases requiring a surgical intervention of the chest cavity and lungs.

Diaphragmatic Hernia: When the intestines protrude through an opening in the wall which separates the abdomen and the chest.

Gastroesophageal Reflux: A condition in which stomach contents flow backward into the esophagus. Vomiting and wheezing in babies.

Inguinal Hernia: Swelling of the groin area or the scrotum.

Umbilical Hernia: Swelling of the belly button.

Omphalocele and Gastroschisis: Congenital abdominal wall anomalies, intestines outside of the abdomen.

Phimosis: A tightening of the foreskin of the penis requiring circumcision.

Buried Penis: A condition in which the penis is hidden beneath the fat tissue, especially in overweight children.

Undescended Testicle: A condition where one testicle or both testicles do not descend into the scrotum.

Retractile Testicle: The testicle descends into the scrotum but occasionally ascends.

Hydrocele: Fluid-filled cysts in the scrotum or groin, accumulation of fluids around the testicles, widely known as water hernia.

Labial Fusion: A condition seen in girls where the genital area is sealed together.

Testicular Torsion or Orchitis: Painful swelling and redness of the scrotum.

Hypospadias: A condition in which the opening of the urethra is on the underside of the penis, not the tip.

Vesicoureteral Reflux: Backward flow of urine from the bladder up to the kidneys.

Congenital Abnormalities of the Kidney: Kidney outlet obstruction, duplex kidney.

Trauma: Emergency or later intervention in situations requiring surgical treatment, such as in-car or out-of-vehicle pedestrian traffic accidents, high falls, bumps, stab wounds and gunshot wounds, etc.

Torticollis: Wryneck, recurrent fluid-filled painful or painless swelling in the neck.

Foreign Object Ingestion: Ingestion of a foreign object in the esophagus, stomach, intestines, or trachea.

Urinary and Fecal Incontinence: Inability to urinate or defecate properly, bloody stool.

Constipation: Anal fissures, polyps, hemorrhoids or bleeding.

Appendicitis: All intra-abdominal infections and intestinal obstructions, particularly appendicitis, which can be congenital or acquired, and reveal themselves with symptoms including ongoing or recurrent abdominal pain, fever, nausea, and vomiting.

Childhood Tumors: Benign childhood tumors and cancers which may appear as cysts, particularly in organs such as the liver, spleen, kidneys, adrenal glands, stomach, intestines, and bladder.

Hemangioma: Skin lesions (strawberry angioma vascular tumors)

Hermaphroditism

**PEDIATRIC HEALTH
and DISEASES**



Pediatric Health and Diseases

Our Pediatric Health and Disease Clinic's expert staff works to provide preventive health services, and the diagnosis and treatment of all children, from the neonatal period up to the age of 18.

Our primary goal is children's preventative healthcare, and the care and monitoring of healthy children while preventing disease. In addition, all examinations, treatments and follow-ups of individuals in the childhood age range are carried out by our pediatricians in units equipped with the latest technologically modern medical devices.

Our pediatric clinic has an intensive care unit with a total capacity of 30 beds, 24 of which are neonatal. We offer pediatric services, with our general pediatricians, subspecialists and 25 nurses in our department with a 20-room pediatric service capability enabling us to provide healthcare services to 10 patients at any given time.

In our clinic, which offers healthcare services meeting the standards of a fully-equipped children's hospital, our neonatal intensive care specialists, pediatric cardiologists and subspecialists undertake all practices with the support of our university's medical school faculty in light of the pursuit of academic studies.

Pediatric heart catheterizations, pediatric cardiovascular surgeries, children's endoscopic procedures, pediatric surgeries and organ transplant surgeries are successfully performed in our clinic. As one of our country's reference medical centers, our pediatric clinic plays an effective role in the learning process of Beykent University's medical students.

**PEDIATRIC
CARDIOLOGY**



Pediatric Cardiology

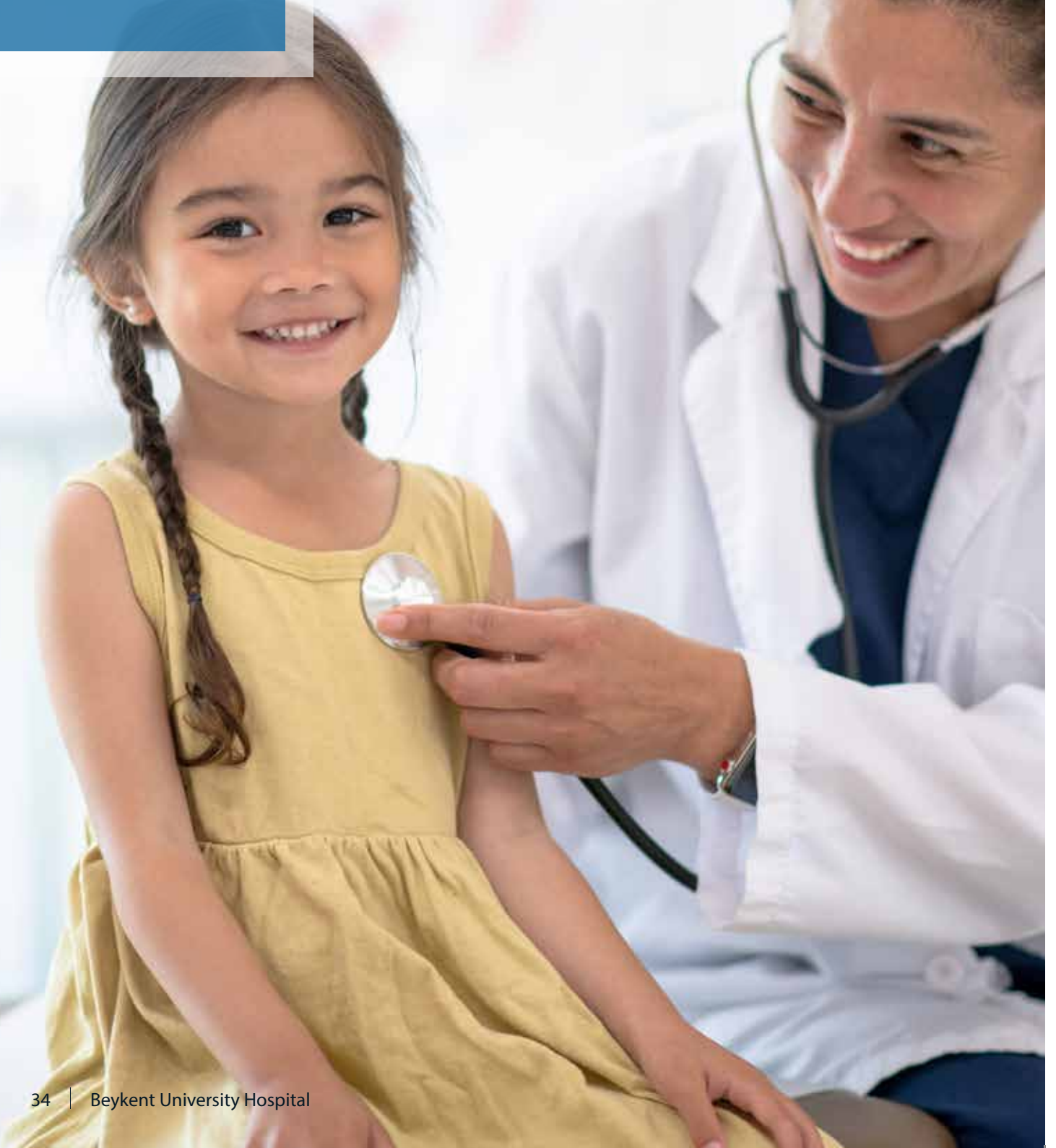
Within the pediatric cardiology and pediatric cardiovascular surgery units of our hospital, diagnostics, interventional procedures for treatment, and in line with patient diagnoses, cardiac and extracardiac procedures are successfully performed. With a total of 30 beds, our pediatric and neonatal intensive care units provide postoperative patient care and monitoring with low morbidity and mortality.

Cardiac rhythm Holter monitoring, blood pressure Holter monitoring, and exertion ECG tests can be carried out on an outpatient basis in our polyclinic.

Procedures that can be performed in our pediatric cardiology unit

- For patients of all age groups from birth to adulthood with congenital heart problems
- All diagnostic cardiac catheterizations
- Transcatheter closure of VSD, ASD, and PDA
- Transcatheter ductal, coarctation stent and coarctation balloon procedures
- Transcatheter pulmonary and aortic balloon procedures
- Transcatheter pulmonary valve stent procedure
- Treatment of arrhythmias (SVT, VT ablation)
- Permanent transvenous pacemaker implantation

**PEDIATRIC
CARDIOVASCULAR
SURGERY**



Pediatric Cardiovascular Surgery

Within the pediatric cardiology and pediatric cardiovascular surgery units of our hospital, diagnostics, interventional procedures for treatment, and in line with patient diagnoses, cardiac and extracardiac procedures are successfully performed. With a total of 30 beds, our pediatric and neonatal intensive care units provide postoperative patient care and monitoring with low morbidity and mortality. Procedures that can be performed in our pediatric cardiovascular surgery unit;

For patients of all age groups from birth to adulthood with congenital heart problems

- The treatment of complex cardiac pathologies with Rastelli, Damus-Kaye-Stansel, or Lecompte surgical procedures
- The closure of VSD and ASD with primary or patch-plasty repair, modified BT shunt placement
- Glenn Fontan surgical procedure, Steno-Fallot tetralogy full corrective surgery
- Extensive coarctation and arcus repair
- Surgical replacement and repair of stenotic aortic, mitral and pulmonary valves
- Complete AVSD valve and defect repairs
- Unifocalization surgery for patients with pulmonary atresia
- The intensive care unit is highly equipped, and extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) can be performed in critical cases.

DERMATOLOGY

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vitamin C

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D
vitamin

Dermatology

Dermatology is the branch of medicine that focuses on the diagnosis and treatment of disorders and diseases related to the skin, an extremely vital part of the human body, and other bodily physical barriers such as hair, nails, or oral mucosa; additionally targeting venereal diseases.

When necessary, dermatologists collaborate with other specialists to restore the health of patients suffering from the most common or the least prevalent disease. Having a crucial role in the diagnosis and treatment of skin diseases, which may be seen in any age from infancy to adulthood, dermatologists use customized treatment methods.

Diagnoses and Treatments in the Dermatology Clinic:

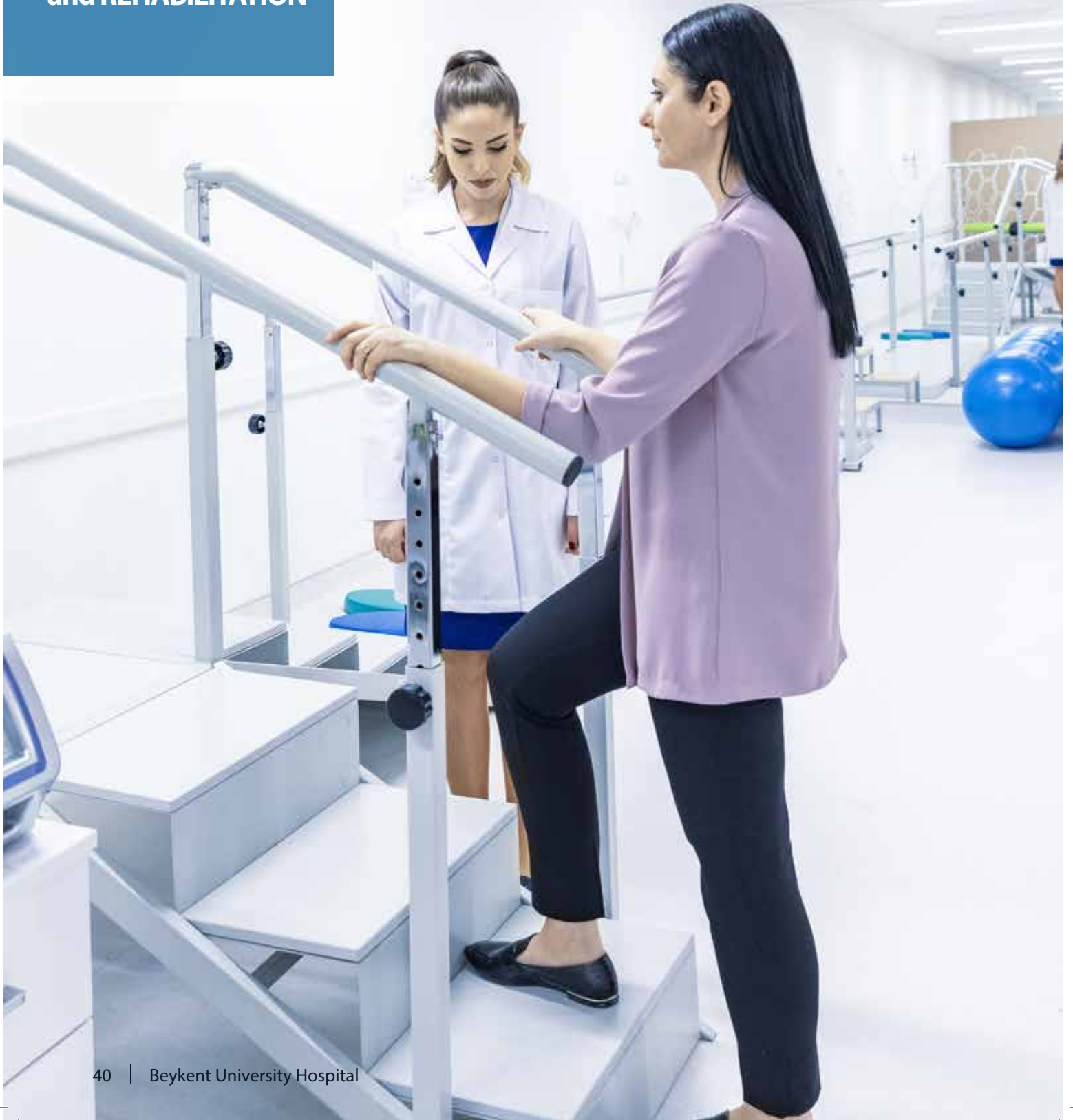
- Vascular lesions
- Acne, blemishes and other scars
- Rosacea
- Facial redness
- Warts
- Eczema
- Skin and nail fungus treatment, fungal search tests
- Benign skin lesions
- Medical dermal peeling
- Aesthetic cosmetic procedures, Botox, fillers
- Wrinkles
- Cracked skin
- Saggy skin
- Psoriasis
- Excessive perspiration (medical drugs, Botox, radiofrequency)
- Allergic skin diseases, allergy tests
- Lichen planus
- Mole (birthmark) examination and treatment (dermoscopy)

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES
and CLINICAL
MICROBIOLOGY**

Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology

- Diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of all infectious diseases (microbial diseases) with fever
- Colds, flu
- Jaundice
- Hepatitis A, hepatitis B, hepatitis C
- AIDS (HIV infection)
- SARS, MERS, COVID-19
- Typhoid, brucellosis, tuberculosis, meningitis
- Diarrhea
- Food poisoning
- Rash diseases
- Infections of bone-joint and skin-soft tissue
- Parasitic diseases
- Infectious diseases such as systemic fungal infection
- Travel infections and adult vaccinations

**PHYSICAL MEDICINE
and REHABILITATION**



Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

Beykent University Hospital's Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation deals with painful conditions of the musculoskeletal system, and treatments for loss of movement, function, and strength for any reason. Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation is a specialty dealing with not only congenital or acquired neuromuscular and musculoskeletal problems, but also neurological disorders, orthopedic diseases, walking (gait) disorders, reduced range of movement (limitation of movement) caused by an injury or a trauma during sports activities, and diagnoses, treatments, and preventive treatments of painful conditions and ailments. The Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation approaches and treats the patient as a whole being. A treatment plan suitable for the patient's lifestyle is made with the patients in order to prevent the recurrence of the condition.

To this end, a team of specialist doctors, physiotherapists, and technicians can treat you using the latest technology and equipment of the highest quality in physical therapy and exercise rooms which are at your service in an area of approximately 160 square meters. Our specialist physiotherapists can administer intraarticular and soft tissue injections, intramuscular stimulation, PRP, and apply kinesiotape by prescription.

Diseases or conditions treated in the Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation:

- Neurological rehabilitation (patients suffering from paralysis caused by a stroke or traumatic brain injury, multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's, cerebral palsy)
- Pain in the waist, hips, neck, back, or other areas
- Nerve compressions in arms and legs
- Hand rehabilitation
- Scoliosis rehabilitation
- Rehabilitation after orthopedic surgery
- Physiotherapy to eliminate limitation of movement after diagnostic and treatment processes of rheumatic diseases i.e., rheumatoid arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis
- Diagnosis and treatment of osteoporosis
- Diagnosis and treatment of fibromyalgia and myofascial pain syndrome
- Osteoarthritis (calcification in the waist, neck, shoulders, knees, hips, and hands)

GASTROENTEROLOGY



Gastroenterology

Gastroenterology is the branch of medicine which studies and treats digestive system disorders and offers preventive care before the disorders develop. The digestive system consists of the esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine (colon), as well as the liver, pancreas, and gallbladder which all play a uniquely important role in digestion. Diagnoses are made following an examination based on the patients' complaints and their family history with the help of laboratory tests, radiological imaging, and endoscopic imaging which helps physicians to see the interior of the digestive system. Today, endoscopy is used for both diagnostic and treatment purposes. For example, if a patient is suffering from gastrointestinal hemorrhage, endoscopy is employed to find the site of hemorrhage where the bleeding is occurring and then stopped, depending on the type of the lesion, by either local injection of a drug or pinching the site with a clip-like tool called a haemoclip. Polyps with the potential to become cancers and some early stage gastrointestinal cancers can be removed with endoscopic procedures without the need for surgery. Non-cancer disorders of the digestive system can be summarized as follows:

Esophageal Disorders: Gastroesophageal reflux disease, esophageal motor disorders (achalasia and chaliasia), injuries caused by accidental chemical ingestion, and injuries from lodged foreign objects

Gastric Disorders: Peptic ulcer disease, gastritis, ingestion of foreign objects

Small Intestine Disorders: Peptic ulcer disease, food allergies characterized by chronic diarrhea (gluten-sensitive enteropathy), enzyme defects (lactose intolerance, etc.), and inflammatory bowel disease (Crohn's disease).

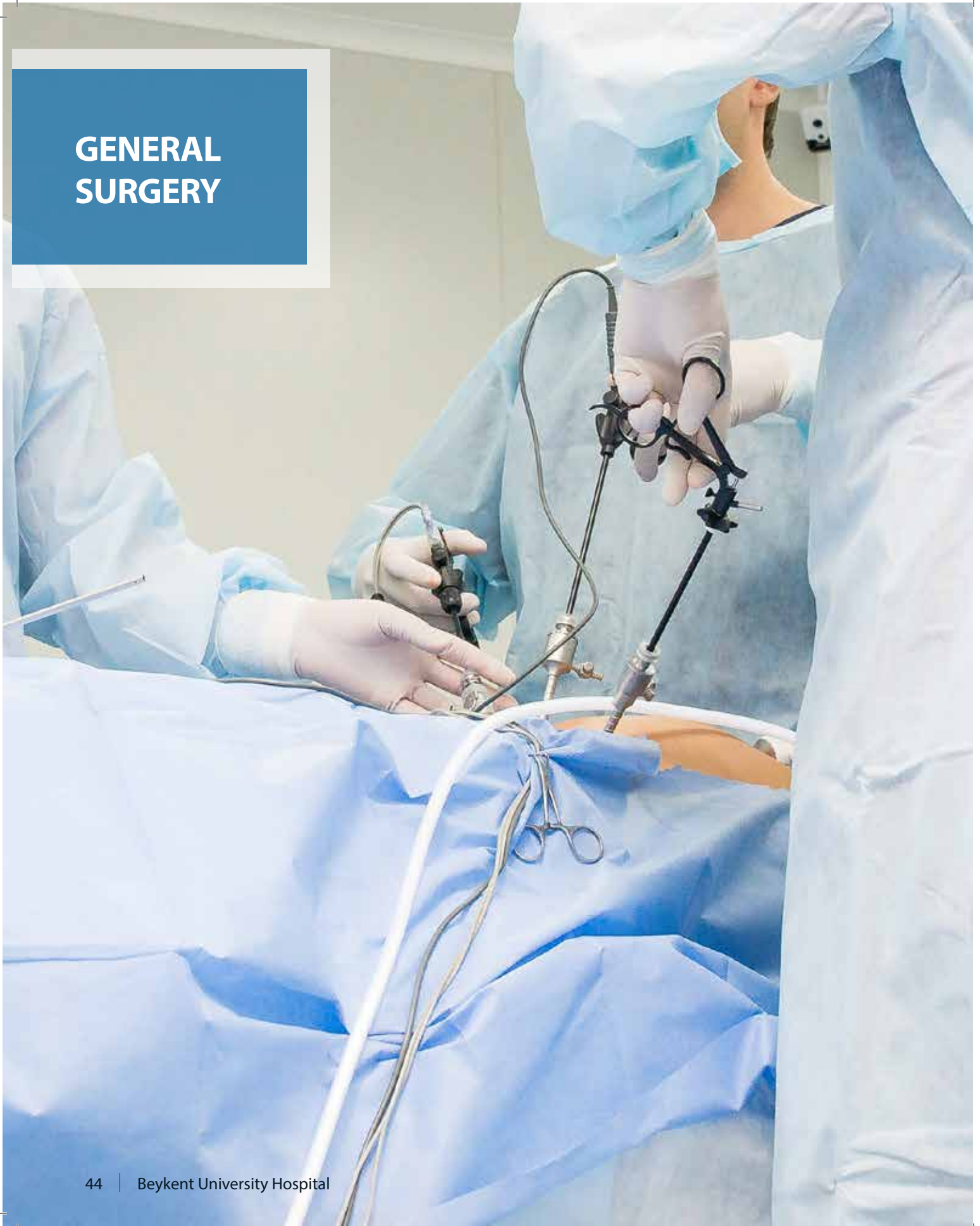
Large Intestine Disorders: Inflammatory bowel diseases (Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, etc.) diverticular diseases (diverticulitis, bleeding, etc.), polyps, and rectal diseases such as anal fissures, hemorrhoids, and abscesses.

Pancreatic Disease: Acute and chronic pancreatitis

Liver and Gallbladder Diseases: Hepatitis, alcohol-related liver disease, cirrhosis, gallbladder stones, and infection and inflammation of the gallbladder (cholecystitis).

ERCP: Endoscopic treatment of stones and other disorders of the liver and biliary tract.

GENERAL SURGERY



General Surgery

1- Gastrointestinal Diseases

• Gastric surgery

- Reflux surgery (hiatal hernia surgery)
- Stomach cancer surgery (laparoscopic and open)
- Ulcer treatment

• Small intestine surgery

- Surgery for small intestine tumors (laparoscopic and open)
- Surgery for diverticular disease

• Colon surgery

- Apandisit
- Colon cancer surgery (laparoscopic and open)
- Anorectal surgery

• Anorektal Bölge Cerrahisi

- Hemorrhoid, anal fissure, anal fistula surgery, pilonidal sinus surgery

• Hernia and surgical treatment

2- Endocrine Diseases and Surgery

- Thyroid surgery (neural monitoring)
- Parathyroid surgery
- Adrenal gland surgery (laparoscopic)

• Breast surgery

- Benign breast conditions
- Breast cancer

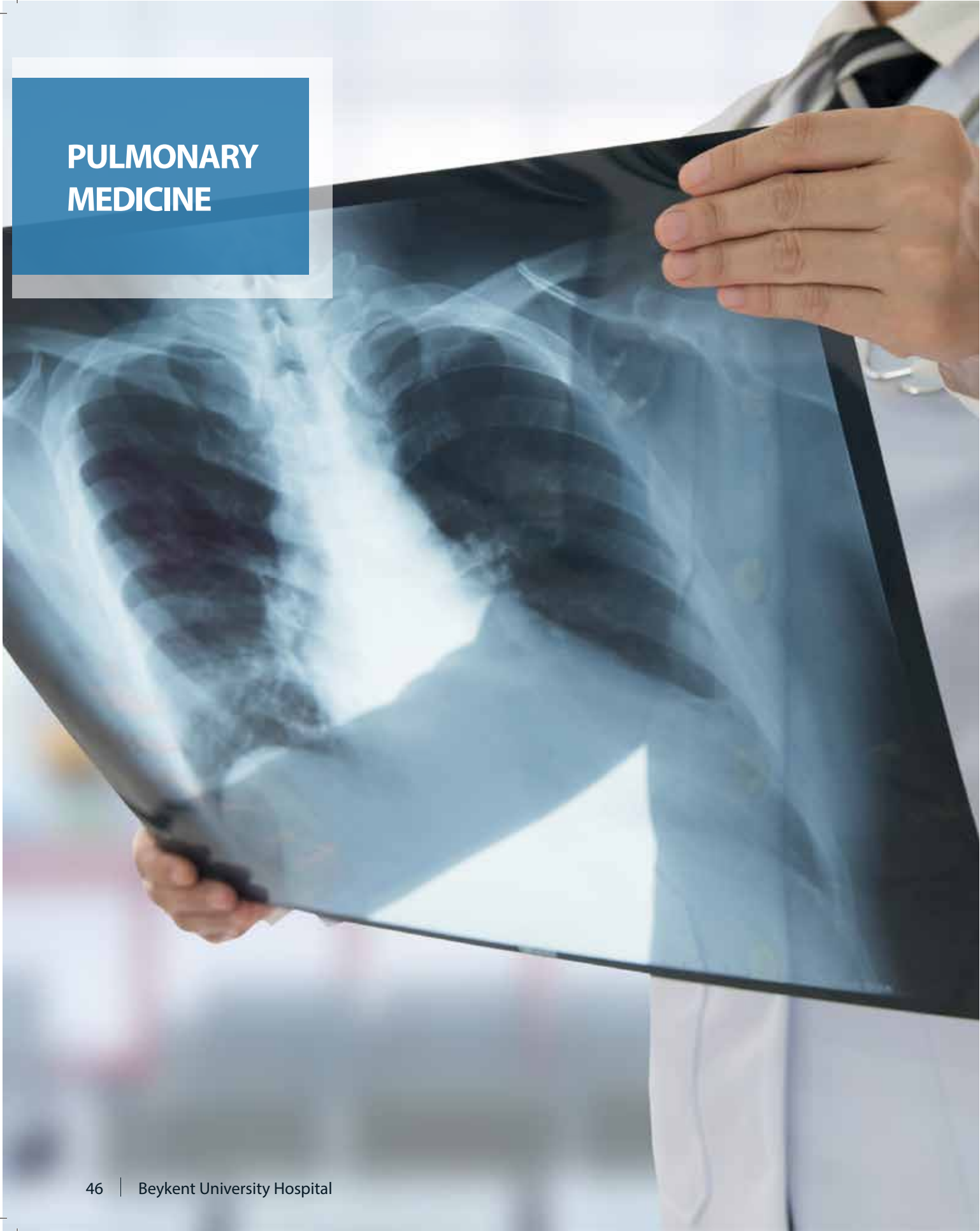
3- Obesity and Metabolic Surgery

- Stomach Botox
- Gastric balloon
- Sleeve gastrectomy
- Diabetes surgery
- Revisional surgery

4- Surgery for Hepatobiliary Diseases

- Gallbladder surgery
- Liver cancer and liver cyst surgery
- Biliary tract surgery
- Pancreatic cancer surgery

PULMONARY MEDICINE



Pulmonary Medicine

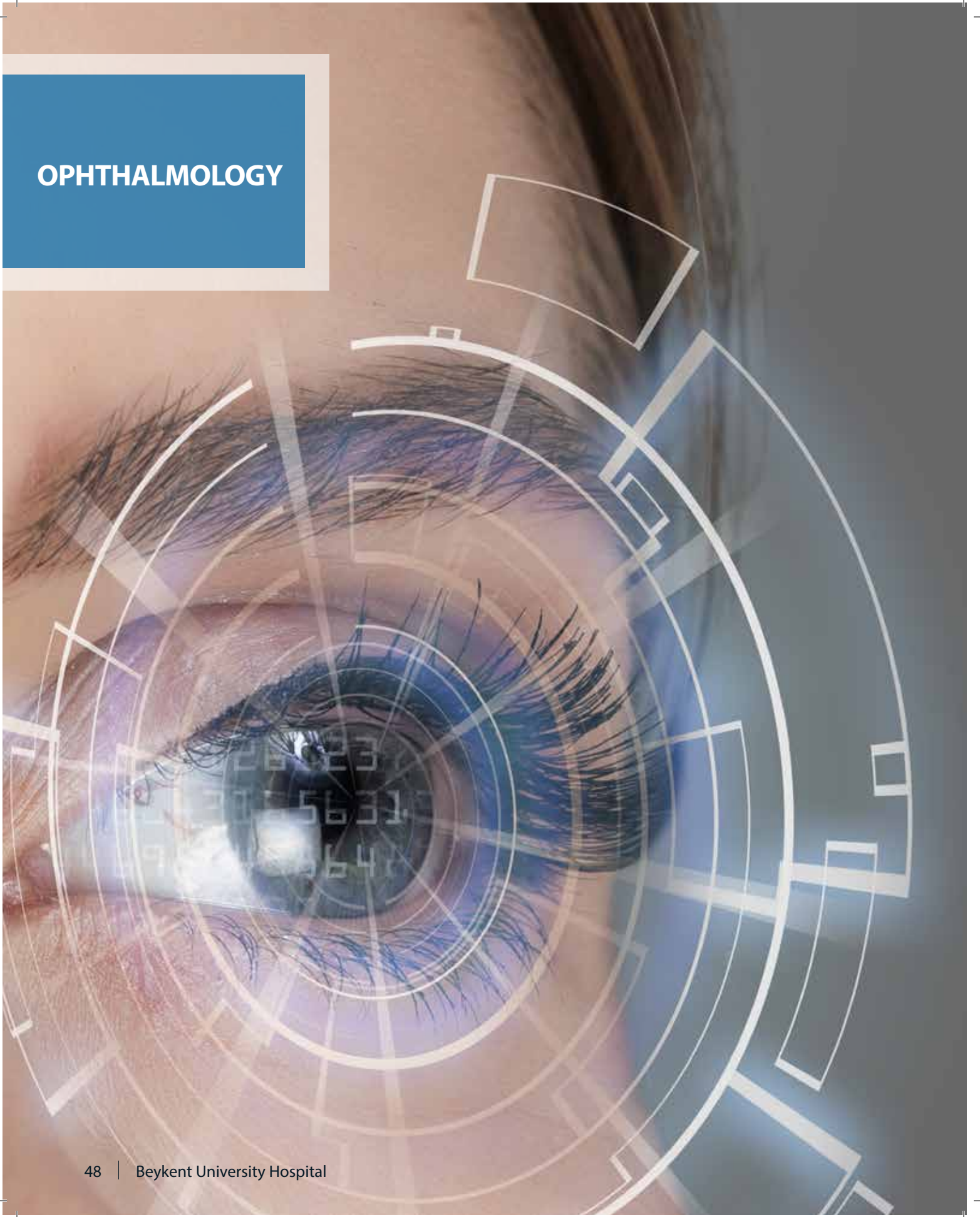
* General Approaches

- Diseases of the lung and respiratory system
- Coughing, chest, back and shoulder pain
- Wheezing, phlegm expectoration
- Snoring
- Complaints such as cough accompanied by blood, weakness, night sweats, fever, loss of appetite and weight loss
- Asthma, allergic diseases
- Bronchitis
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- Pneumonia
- Tuberculosis
- Pulmonary embolism
- Chronic cough
- Diseases associated with smoking addiction
- Treatment of lung conditions following Covid-19

* Interventional Approaches

- Pulmonary function test
- Reversible pulmonary function test
- Bronchoscopy
- Lung biopsy

OPHTHALMOLOGY



Ophthalmology

- Children's eye health, diagnosis and treatment of retinopathy of prematurity (ROP)
- Eye checkup
- Contact lenses
- Treatment of visual impairments (myopia, hypermetropia, astigmatism)
- Cataracts and smart lenses
- Glaucoma surgery (shunt and gatt surgery)
- Cornea transplant and keratoplasty (DALK and DSEK surgery)
- Strabismus surgery
- Eye contour plastic surgery
- Tear duct surgery
- Eyelid surgery (blepharoplasty, entropion and ectropion)
- Prosthetic eye surgery
- Vitrectomy surgery (macular degeneration, ILM peeling, pars plana vitrectomy)
- Macular hole, foreign object removal)
- Excimer laser and cross-linking surgery

INTERNAL MEDICINE



Internal Medicine

Today, alongside scientific developments, technological advancements enable early diagnosis and initiation of the right treatment with the help of laboratory tests (blood, urine, feces, etc.), radiological imaging (x-ray, MRI, tomography, ultrasound), endoscopic procedures (colonoscopy, cystoscopy, gastroscopy, etc.), bone density measurement, ECG, and echocardiography. The Department of Internal Medicine undertakes all kinds of diagnosis and treatment procedures of adult patients over 15 years of age 24/7, and meticulously and carefully monitors patients with chronic diseases (DM, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, renal failure, etc.). It also examines and monitors patients with no particular complaints but carrying the risk of a certain disease.

Diseases diagnosed and treated by the Department of Internal Medicine:

Upper and lower respiratory diseases

Respiratory tract infections are contagious diseases common in winter and can be grouped into two categories, i.e., lower respiratory tract infections and upper respiratory tract infections. Infections of the upper respiratory tract are usually called a common cold and affect the nose and throat areas. Seen particularly in winter and causing high body temperature, flu outbreaks are a frequently diagnosed group of diseases by internal medicine specialists. Lower respiratory tract infections, however, are more serious since they affect bronchi, bronchioles, and the lungs.

Infectious Diseases

In addition to upper respiratory tract infections such as bronchitis, pharyngitis, and sinusitis, many other infectious diseases are also in the Department of Internal Medicine's area of interest, such as urinary tract infections, skin infections, hepatitis, infections of the bones and joints, parasitic diseases, sexually transmitted infections, influenza, and brucellosis. An internal medicine specialist has the required knowledge and skills to diagnose and plan the treatment for these diseases.

Hypertension

Abnormally high blood pressure in the arteries is called hypertension. This high blood pressure damages the heart, brain, kidneys, and eyes. A healthy adult should have a systolic blood pressure below 120 mmHg, and diastolic blood pressure below 80 mmHg. The Department of Internal Medicine monitors and treats patients with high blood pressure to prevent damage to vital organs.

Diabetes

The most common type of diabetes is type 2 diabetes in adults. type 1 diabetes, on the other hand, is more common at early ages, especially in pediatric patients. The Department of Internal Medicine plans treatment and follow-up of all type 1 and type 2 diabetes patients. It also takes all the necessary precautions to prevent organ injury while planning patients' diets. Furthermore, internal medicine specialists manage and oversee the prescription and reporting of all the medications used for the treatment of diabetes.

Thyroid Diseases

TSH secreted by the brain stimulates the thyroid gland which in turn synthesizes the hormones T3 and T4 which are very valuable for the body. Thyroid hormones secreted by the thyroid gland in the neck region have many important functions, e.g., regulating the metabolic rate. If the thyroid gland is underactive or overactive, this leads to many negative effects on the metabolism. While an underactive thyroid causes weight gain, edema, hair loss, low-pitched voice, constipation, etc., an overactive thyroid causes excessive sweating, palpitations, weight loss, diarrhea, etc. The Department of Internal Medicine successfully diagnosis and treats all kinds of thyroid disorders.

Elevation in Blood Fats such as Cholesterol and Triglycerides

An unhealthy and unbalanced diet causes weight gain and when this is combined with genetic predisposition, the triglyceride and cholesterol levels go up, which in turn increases the risk of cardiovascular diseases. The Department of Internal Medicine assesses the blood tests of the patients, plans their treatment, and gives them dietary advice.

Diseases of the Digestive System such as Liver, Stomach and Gallbladder

Diseases of the liver (hepatitis, fatty liver, cirrhosis, cysts, etc.), gastrointestinal disorders (gastroesophageal reflux, gastritis, stomach ulcer, colitis, etc.), and gallbladder disorders (gallstones, gallbladder sludge, inflammation of the gallbladder, etc.) are widely common diseases within the specialty of internal medicine. Internal medicine specialists manage the treatment of these diseases, through medication, diet, and lifestyle changes.

Lung Diseases

Shortness of breath and many other respiratory diseases affecting most patients' social lives, such as asthma, chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, and COPD are diagnosed and treated by our Department of Internal Medicine.

Kidney Diseases

Unwanted molecules resulting from metabolism in the body are removed by the kidneys. Infections of the kidneys, renal stones, renal cysts, and acute or chronic renal failure are serious health problems requiring early treatment or otherwise may lead to permanent organ injury. General treatment and monitoring/follow-up of patients presenting with kidney-related complaints are carried out by the Internal Medicine Outpatient Clinics.

Anemia and Other Blood Diseases

The most common cause of anemia (lower than normal red blood cells), a commonly seen condition encountered in blood count tests, is the insufficient intake of iron, vitamin B12, and folic acid as a result of a poor and unbalanced diet. Additionally, Mediterranean anemia, blood clotting disorders, hemorrhages, and bone marrow diseases are within the area of specialty of Internal Medicine, and they are treated by the Internal Medicine Outpatient Clinics.

Surgery for Diverticular Diseases

Soft tissue rheumatism (fibromyalgia), osteoarthritis (calcification), rheumatoid arthritis, gout, Behcet's disease, familial Mediterranean fever, and acute joint rheumatism are rheumatic disorders requiring patients to present to the Internal Medicine Outpatient Clinics for diagnosis and treatment. Patients, whose routine monitoring and follow-up and basic treatment are carried out by the Internal Medicine Outpatient Clinics, are referred to Rheumatology Outpatient Clinics if necessary.

Musculoskeletal Disorders

Muscle and joint pains affect most of the population. The Department of Internal Medicine undertakes the treatment and monitoring of musculoskeletal pains in different body regions. Patients with bone loss (osteoporosis), commonly seen in elderly patients, should present to the Department of Internal Medicine for the treatment of the disease. Patients, whose routine monitoring and follow-up and basic treatment are carried out by the Internal Medicine Outpatient Clinics, are referred to physiotherapists or orthopedists if necessary.



A pregnant woman is shown from the waist up, laughing joyfully with her head tilted back and arms raised. She is wearing a white long-sleeved shirt and white pants. The background is a bright blue sky with light clouds. The overall mood is one of happiness and well-being.

**GYNECOLOGY and
OBSTETRICS**

Gynecology and Obstetrics

- Maternity ward and labor room
- Normal delivery, caesarean section
- Pregnancy follow-up, NST
- Risky pregnancy monitoring
- Menopause treatment and follow-up
- Hysterectomy surgeries
- Uterine sagging
- Urinary incontinence
- Pap smear, diagnostic biopsy
- Colposcopy
- Hysteroscopy
- Infertility treatment
- Laparoscopic surgeries
- Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)
- Endometriosis
- Myoma and cyst surgeries
- Gynecological oncology surgeries
- Aesthetic genital surgeries

CARDIOLOGY



Cardiology

- Cardiovascular diseases
- Ischemic heart diseases
- Atherosclerotic coronary artery disease
- Angina pectoris
- Heart attack (infarction)
- Valvular heart diseases
(aorta, mitral, tricuspid, and pulmonary valve stenosis/
failures)
- Heart failure
- Cardiomyopathy
(ischemic, dilate, hypertrophic etc.)
- Endocardial diseases
- Hypertension
- Hyperlipidemia
- Aortic vascular diseases
- Peripheral vascular diseases
(varicosity, vascular occlusion)
- Pericardial diseases
(pericarditis, pericardial effusion, and tamponade)
- Cardiac tumors (myxoma etc.)
- Arrhythmia (atrial fibrillation, atrial tachycardia, atrial
flutter)
- Genetic arrhythmia syndromes
- Palpitations, syncope
- Cardiac arrest
- Wolff-Parkinson-White (WPW) syndrome
- Ventricular fibrillation/tachycardia

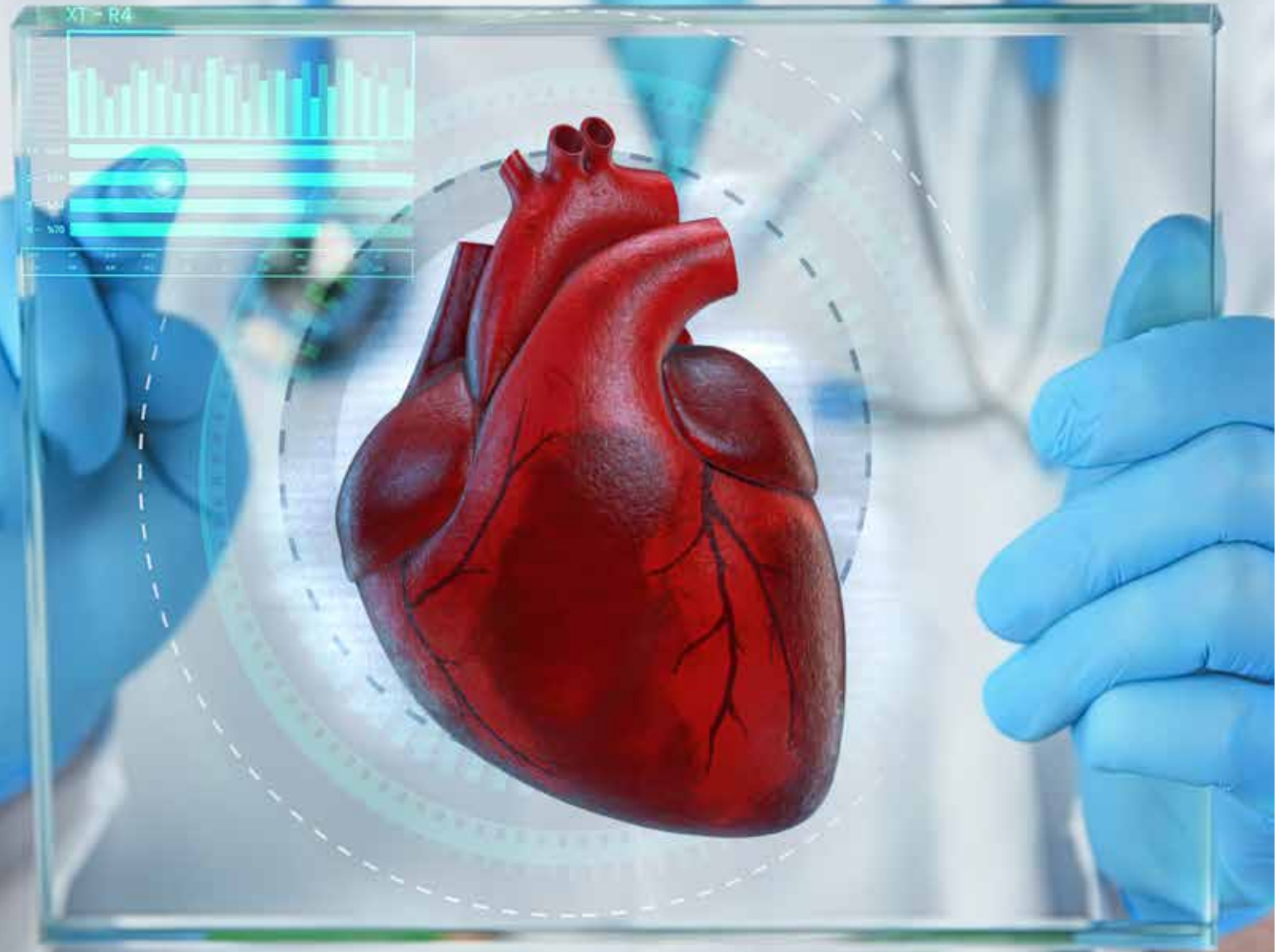
Non-invasive Examinations

- 1- Electrocardiography
- 2- Echocardiography
- 3- Stress test
- 4- Ambulatory blood pressure monitoring
- 5- Rhythm Holter monitoring

Invasive Procedures

- 1) Coronary angiography
- 2) Cardiac catheterization
- 3) Coronary angioplasty and stent insertion
- 4) Electrophysiological study (EPS)
- 5) Radiofrequency ablation/cryoablation
(treatment of arrhythmia by burning and freezing)
- 6) Transesophageal echocardiography
- 7) Peripheral angiography and angioplasty
- 8) The implantation and programming of permanent
cardiac pacemakers
- 9) ICD (implantable cardioverter defibrillator)
implantation and programming
- 10) CRT-P, CRT-D (three chambered pacemaker and
defibrillator) implantation and programming
- 11) Interventional treatment for percutaneous valve
disorders
- 12) Interventional treatment for structural and
congenital heart ailments

CARDIAC and CARDIOVASCULAR SURGERY



Cardiac and Cardiovascular Surgery

- Pediatric heart surgery
- Neonatal heart surgery
- Pediatric and adult cardiac valve repair
- Pediatric and adult redo cardiac surgery
- Minimally invasive (small incision) cardiac and cardiovascular surgery
- Coronary artery bypass surgery
- Valvular heart disease and surgery
- Aortic aneurysm surgery
- Heart tumor excision
- Carotid artery disease and surgery
- Cardiac arrhythmia treatment
- Peripheral arterial and venous disease surgery
- Non-surgical varicosis treatment (EVLA, RF)

CLINICAL LABORATORY



Clinical Laboratory

Clinical Biochemistry Laboratory

- Biochemistry
- Hormone
- Hematology
- Coagulation
- Allergy - Immunology
- Electrophoresis
- Body fluids, urine, stool

Clinical Microbiology Laboratory

- Bacteriology
- Mycology
- Virology
- Parasitology
- Serology
- Molecular procedures (PCR, etc.)

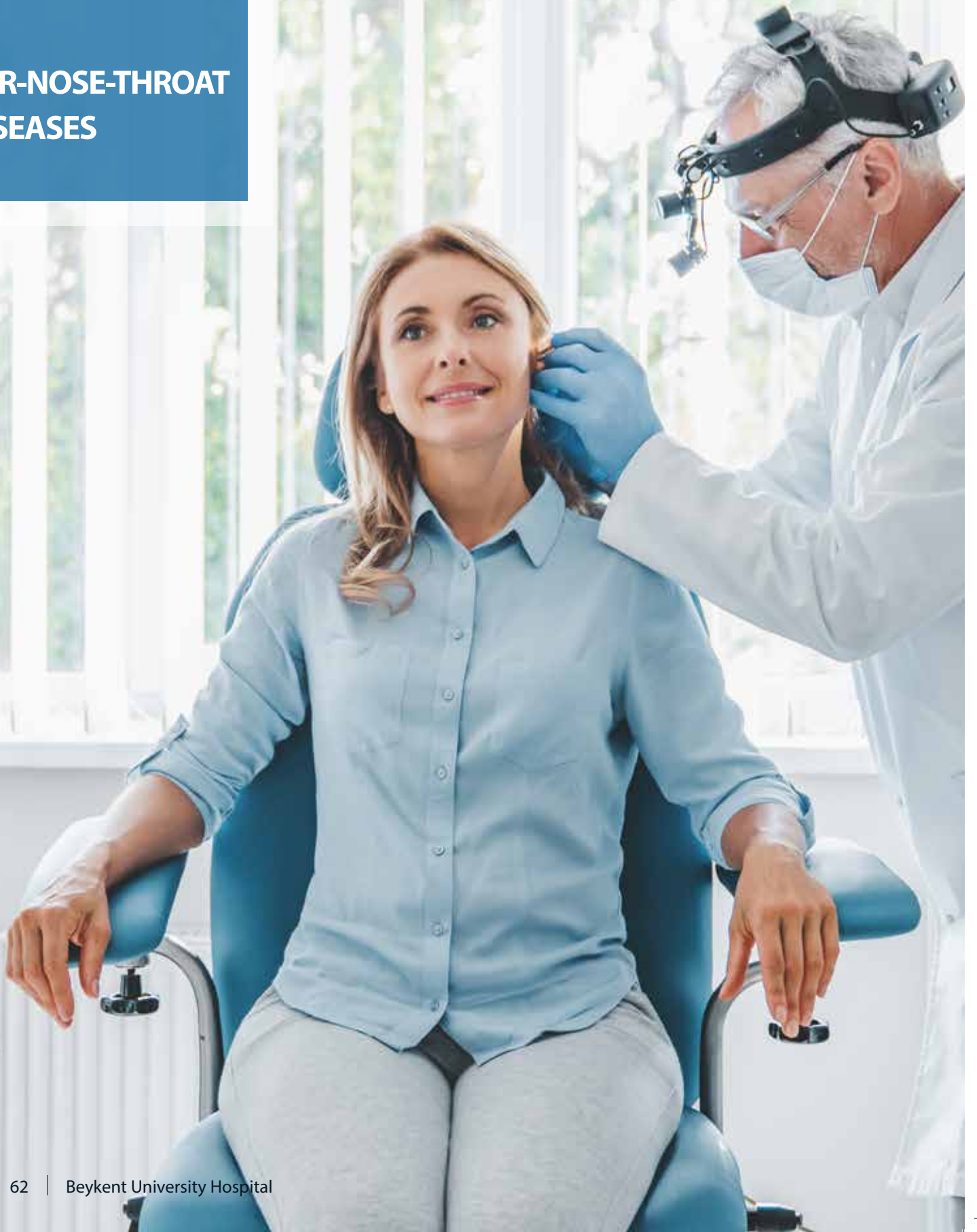
Clinical Pathology Laboratory

- Macroscopy
- Microscopy
- Immunocytology

Clinical Genetics Laboratory

Immunology Laboratory

EAR-NOSE-THROAT DISEASES



Ear-Nose-Throat Diseases

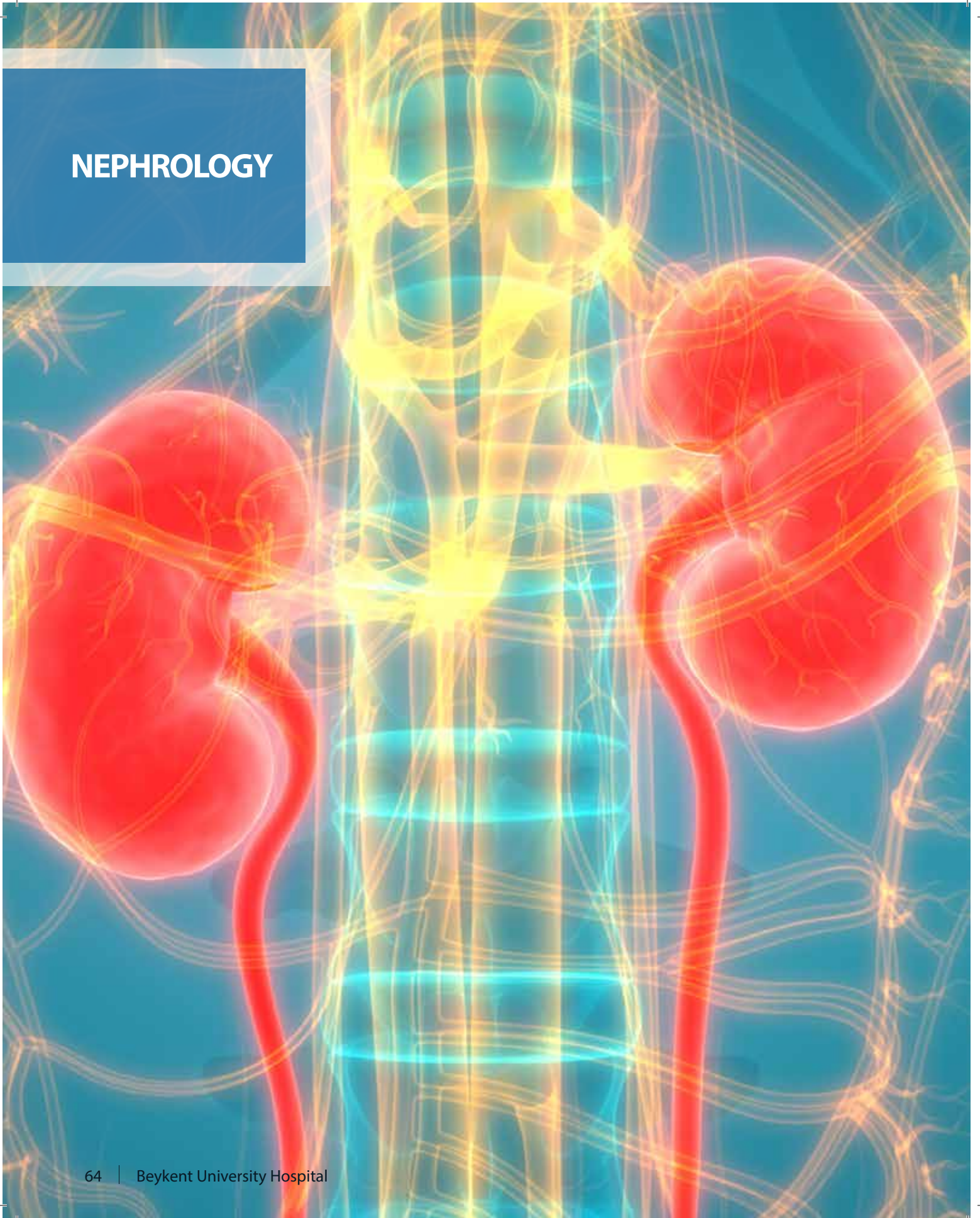
* General Approaches

- Tympanoplasty
- Otosclerosis surgery (stapedectomy)
- Radical mastoidectomy and all other otological surgeries
- All pediatric ENT surgeries (ventilation tube, adenotonsillectomy, neck masses, ear surgery)
- Deviated septum surgery (septoplasty)
- Intranasal concha surgery (turbineoplasty, concha reduction, concha radiofrequency application, concha bullosa)
- Sinus surgeries (endoscopic sinus surgery, nasal polyp, antrochoanal polyp, inverted papilloma, endoscopic adenoidectomy)
- Endoscopic tear duct opening surgery (endoscopic endonasal dacryocystorhinostomy)
- Salivary gland diseases and tumor surgery
- Laryngeal diseases (vocal cord nodules, laryngeal cancer)
- Neck mass excision surgeries and neck dissection
- Thyroglossal duct cyst and branchial cleft excision surgeries
- Facial skin cancers
- Thyroid diseases and surgery
- Sleep apnea (OSAS) surgeries

* Aesthetic Approaches

- Functional nose aesthetic surgery (rhinoplasty)
- Facial plastic surgery applications (Botox, filler, PRP, face fat transfer, bichectomy)
- Lower and upper eyelid surgeries (blepharoplasty)
- Prominent ear surgery (otoplasty)

NEPHROLOGY



Nephrology

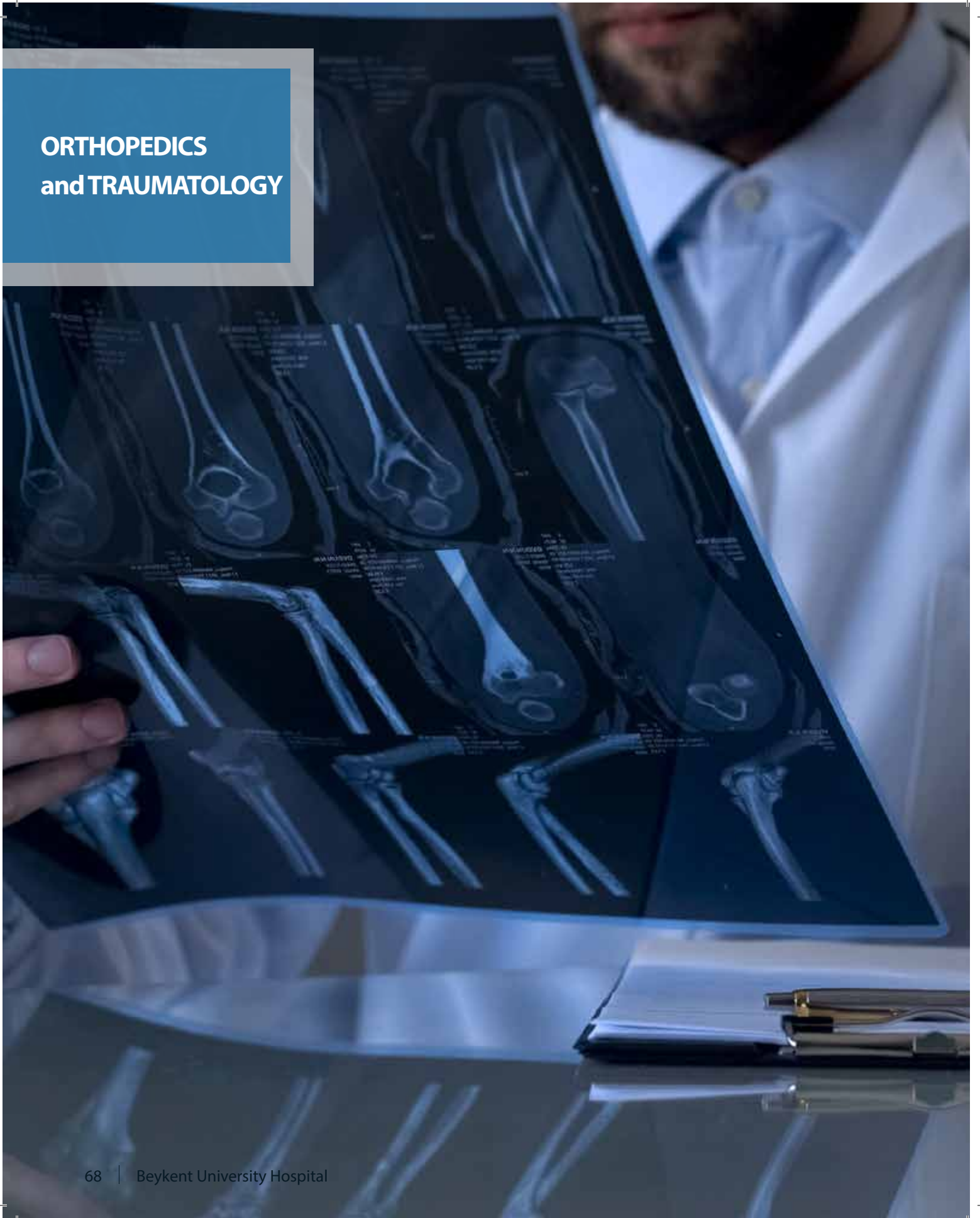
- Follow-up and treatment of patients with high blood pressure (hypertension)
- Follow-up and treatment of patients with chronic kidney failure
- Preparing patients with chronic kidney failure for renal replacement therapies (peritoneal dialysis, hemodialysis and kidney transplant)
- Follow-up and treatment of peritoneal dialysis and hemodialysis patients
- Preparing patients with chronic kidney failure for kidney transplants, and follow-up and treatment of the patients following surgery
- Diagnosis of abnormalities in urine tests (hematuria, proteinuria etc.)
- Diagnosis of glomerulonephritis, and follow-up and treatment of patients with glomerulonephritis
- Hemodialysis

NEUROLOGY

Neurology

- Dizziness (vertigo)
- Headaches (migraines, tension pain, cluster headaches, chronic headaches)
- Epilepsy
- Stroke and other cerebrovascular disorders
- Alzheimer's and other dementia syndromes
- Neck, lower back pain and hernias
- Parkinson's, dystonia, tremor
- Myasthenia gravis
- Myopathies
- Multiple sclerosis (MS)
- Encephalitis
- Facial paralysis
- Spinal cord diseases
- Neuropathies (trap neuropathies; carpal, tarsal, cubital and other nerve compressions)
- Trigeminal and glossopharyngeal, occipital neuralgias
- Involuntary movements
- Sleep-related disorders
- Restless legs syndrome
- ALS (motor neuron diseases)
- Medical Botox applications
- Wakefulness and sleep EEG
- EMG and Stimulated Potentials Laboratory (VEP SEP BAEP P300)

ORTHOPEDICS and TRAUMATOLOGY



Orthopedics and Traumatology

Pediatric Orthopedics and Deformities

- Pediatric foot surgery (clubfoot, fallen arches, difficulties in walking)
- Congenital hip dislocation
- Musculoskeletal curvatures caused by cerebral palsy
- Pediatric hand surgery (polydactyly, syndactyl)

Spinal Diseases

Scoliosis, kyphosis

Spinal fractures

Nerve stenosis (spinal and cervical disc herniation)

Diagnosis and Treatment of Arthritis

- Knee prosthesis
- Hip prosthesis
- Shoulder prosthesis

Shoulder and Elbow Surgery

- Recurrent shoulder dislocation
- Shoulder muscle-tendon ruptures

Sports Surgery and Arthroscopy

- Athletes' health
- Anterior/Posterior cruciate ligament injuries
- Meniscus injuries

Foot and Ankle Surgery

- Diagnosis and treatment of musculoskeletal tumors
- Height extension

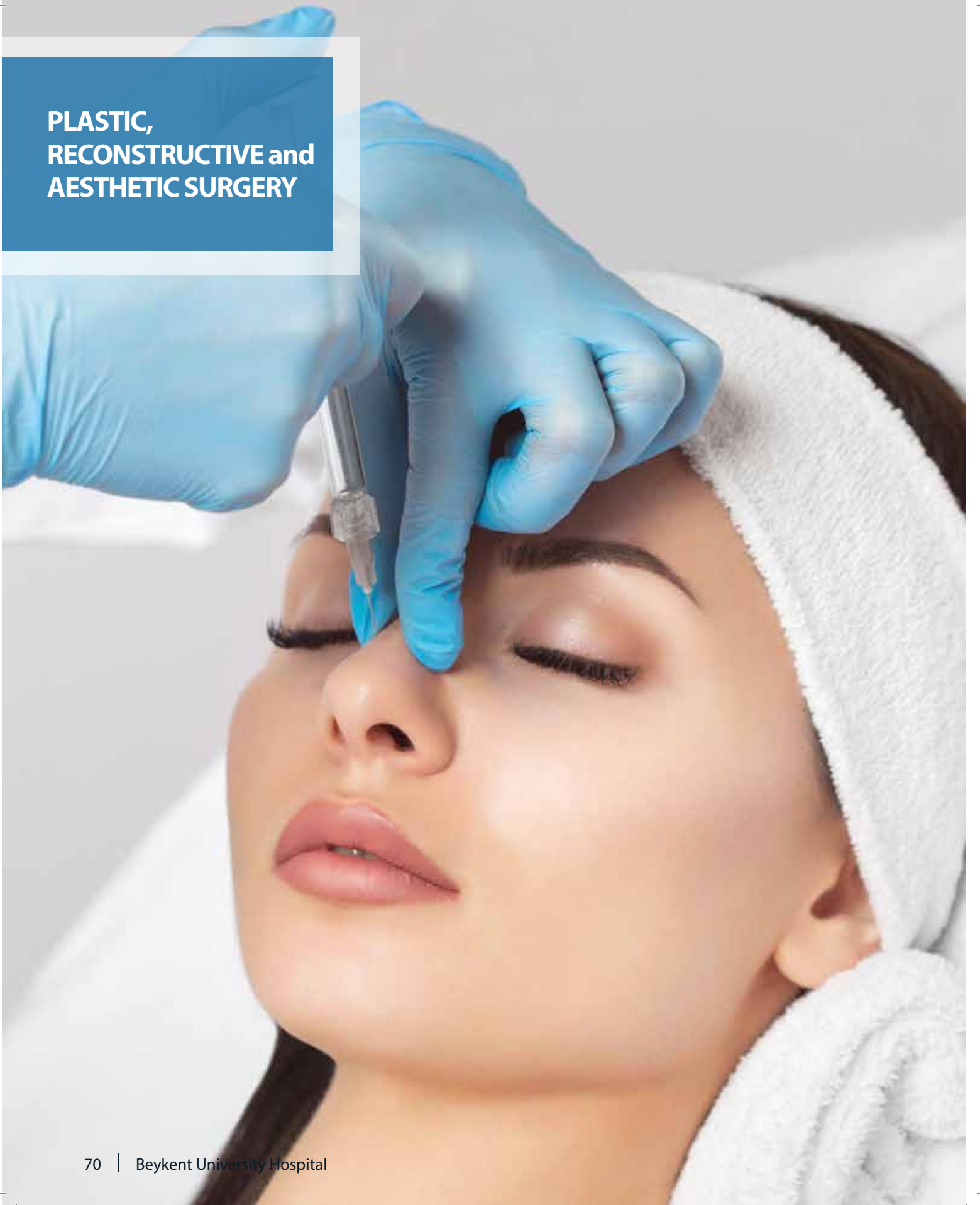
Traumatology

- Traffic accidents
- High falls
- Surgery of bone fractures of any kind (except for head-face and ribcage)
- Age and osteoporosis related fractures (hip, knee, lumbar, shoulder, hand, wrist)

Hand/Wrist Surgery

- Limb replantation with microsurgical methods
- Diagnosis and treatment of tendon, vein, and nerve injuries
- Tendon transfers
- Dupuytren's contracture
- Microsurgical release of nerve compressions (paresthesia, formication)
- Stenosing tenosynovitis, and clinodactyly (trigger finger)
- Boutonnière Deformity, hammer toe, swan neck, etc.)
- Benign hand and finger tumors
- Nail deformities

**PLASTIC,
RECONSTRUCTIVE and
AESTHETIC SURGERY**



Plastic, Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgery

A surgical branch in which congenital and non-natural (burns, accidents, cancers) anomalies are functionally and aesthetically evaluated, and treated.

Aesthetic Surgery (Cosmetic Surgery)

These are surgeries conducted to enhance beauty, not due to medical reasons but for aesthetic purposes. The aim here is to provide an aesthetic and proportional body appearance for the individual. The relevant body part (nose, breast, abdomen) is rendered more aesthetic and concordant with contours based on anatomic and aesthetic standards. Plastic surgeons are specially trained in aesthetic surgery during residency as well during their fellowship. They are specialists in these kinds of procedures. Aesthetic surgery requires long extensive training and experience. These kinds of operations require both surgical and artistic talent. In aesthetic surgery, aesthetics aren't always the main concern; sometimes medical problems are solved. Surgical normalization of an obese body or hypertrophic breasts (gigantomastia) solves not only medical but also aesthetic problems. Not only does aesthetic normalization of an organ matter, but also its function matters. In rhinoplasty, both the shape of the nose is fixed and breathing problems are solved. Aesthetic operations such as mammoplasty, rhinoplasty, body contouring surgery (liposuction, lipectomy, abdominoplasty), face lifting-renewal, blepharoplasty, and prominent ear surgery are some of the most frequently performed aesthetic operations in our country.

Fields of Aesthetic Surgery

- Rhinoplasty and septorhinoplasty
- Face renewal (face lifting, lip revisions, wrinkle treatment)
- Eyebrow lifting
- Blepharoplasty
- Treatment of prominent ear and other aesthetic problems
- Chin surgeries (mentoplasty)
- Aesthetic breast surgeries (augmentation and reduction mammoplasty, and breast lifting)
- Abdominoplasty
- Liposuction
- Aesthetic fillers (Botox, fat fillers)
- Treatment of scars and disharmonies on the skin
- Hair transplantation
- Laser applications (peeling, and treatment of ephelis and vein malformations)
- Skin care and procedures

Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery

This branch deals with any surgical problem occurring on the body surface; congenital, traumatic, or acquired problems that cause difficulty in the function and shape of the body. Plastic surgery encompasses congenital problems such as cleft lips/palates, syndactyly, tumors, and swellings; also encompassing acquired problems such as injuries following an accident, burns, various cuts and limb detachment, various skin and soft tissue tumors, and chronic wounds. Also, plastic surgery deals with face, head, and hand bone fractures, deformities, and other pathologic problems (tumor, cyst, infection, etc. Some aesthetic procedures utilize microsurgery, laser systems, endoscopy, and other chemical agents and medicines in place of conventional surgical procedures.

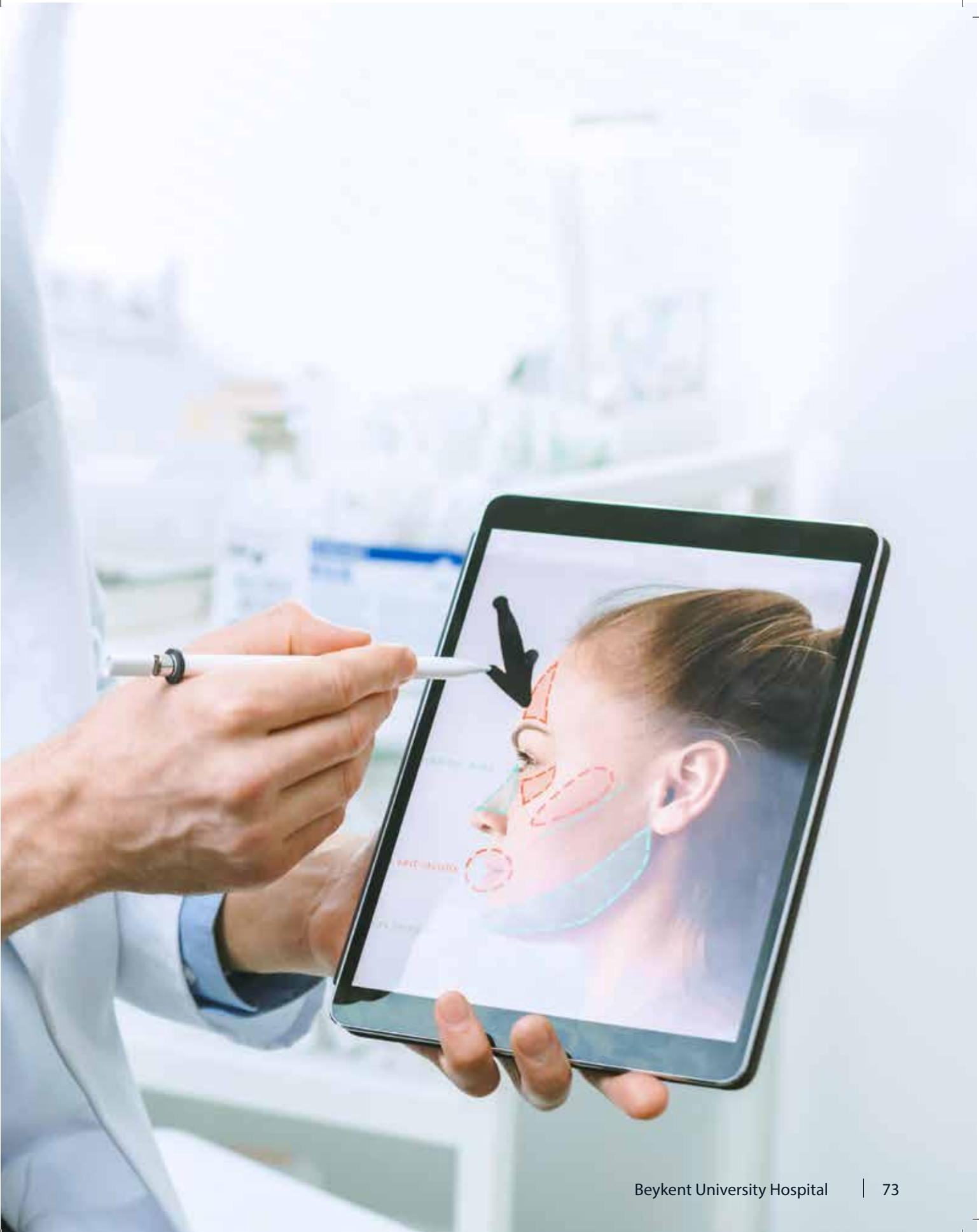
“Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery” aims to normalize any kind of defect or anomaly anywhere on the body surface affecting the skin, subcutaneous tissue, and bones of the hand and face. While doing this, the fundamental rule is to aesthetically and functionally repair the damaged tissue with similar tissues.

Fields of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery

- Face malformations-asymmetries, congenital masses, rare face clefts
- Cleft lips/palates
- Skin and soft tissue tumors
- Congenital tumor, nevus (moles), masses, vein malformations, hemangioma
- Facial bone and soft tissue traumas, and other conditions resulting from tumors, among other reasons
- Maxillofacial surgery
- Micromastia, breast asymmetry, or redundant breast tissue
- Post-cancer breast reconstruction
- Gynecomastia
- Repair of congenital anomalies in genital organs, and reattachment of amputated limbs
- Hand surgery (traumas, amputation, tumors, finger transplants, finger treatment-extension etc.)
- Hands and feet deficiencies and malformations

- Acute burns and deformities resulting from acute burns, soft tissue rigidity or shrinkage, soft tissue damage resulting from chemical or electrical burns
- Dermal or subcutaneous wounds caused by various infections, radiation, and other reasons
- Chronic wounds (pressure sores, venous ulcers, diabetic foot ulcers)

“Turkish Aesthetic Plastic Surgery” occupies an important position in the world in terms of scientific and surgical talent. All aesthetic and plastic surgeries done around the world are successfully conducted in our country as well. Numerous international patients travel to our country to undergo procedures.



PSYCHIATRY

Psychiatry

Psychiatry is a branch of medicine that is concerned with the diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and prevention of mental health problems.

In the psychiatry department, clinical evaluations to identify and diagnose mental issues or illness take place,

and if necessary, laboratory tests and various visualization techniques are utilized.

Services Offered in Our Polyclinic for Diagnosis and Treatment of Mental Health Issues

Mood and Anxiety Disorders

- Panic disorder
- Specific phobia
- Common anxiety disorder

Sexual Dysfunction

- Vaginismus
- Premature ejaculation
- Sexual reluctance

Psychotic Disorders

- Eating disorders
- Relationship issues

UROLOGY

Urology

Beykent University Hospital's Urology department, with its experienced staff, provides the most up-to-date urological diagnoses and treatment options for male, female and pediatric patients.

Endourology and Stone Diseases

At Beykent University Hospital, patients suffering from urinary tract stone diseases i.e., kidney, bladder and urinary tract (ureteral) stones are treated with completely closed endoscopic surgery. According to the size and location of the stone, laparoscopic kidney and urinary tract stone surgeries, Holmium-laser and Thulium-laser stone surgeries (performed by entering the urinary tract with a camera) and percutaneous stone procedures (PCNL) are all successfully carried out in our urology department.

Prostate Diseases

Our hospital offers treatment for benign prostate enlargement (BPH), prostate infection, and other prostate diseases. Screening and diagnosis of prostate cancer, the most common type of cancer among men, treatment of prostate infection and closed prostate surgery are carried out in our hospital. Prostate surgeries are performed with Thulium laser, cutting-edge technology in prostate surgery, enabling our patients to go through a bloodless surgery and short stays in hospital.

Uro-Oncology

Our hospital offers a variety of options for diagnosis and treatment for prostate cancer, bladder cancer, and testicular

cancer. Laparoscopic surgery is offered as a standard treatment method for kidney cancer. The surgical removal of kidney tumors, while preserving the kidneys, is also performed laparoscopically. Prostate biopsy, for diagnostic purposes, is carried out in our hospital. The most successful treatment method is offered using neuroprotective laparoscopic (closed) surgery for prostate cancer by our hospital. Furthermore, tumor removal surgery (TUR) for bladder cancer and laparoscopic cystectomy to remove the entire bladder of patients with progressive diseases are often performed in the department. Treatment planning for those patients is carried out in consultation with the medical and radiation oncology departments.

Female Urology

We offer treatment and surgical intervention for urinary problems common among women such as urinary incontinence, as well as diagnostic and treatment services for diseases such as chronic cystitis.

Pediatric Urology

Pediatric urology focuses on urological problems seen in children during pregnancy, delivery, infancy and childhood. Circumcision and newborn circumcision, undescended testicle, child hydrocele and stone diseases are among them. Successful treatment is provided with immediate intervention in pediatric emergencies such as testicular trauma, testicular torsion and acute scrotum.

Andrology

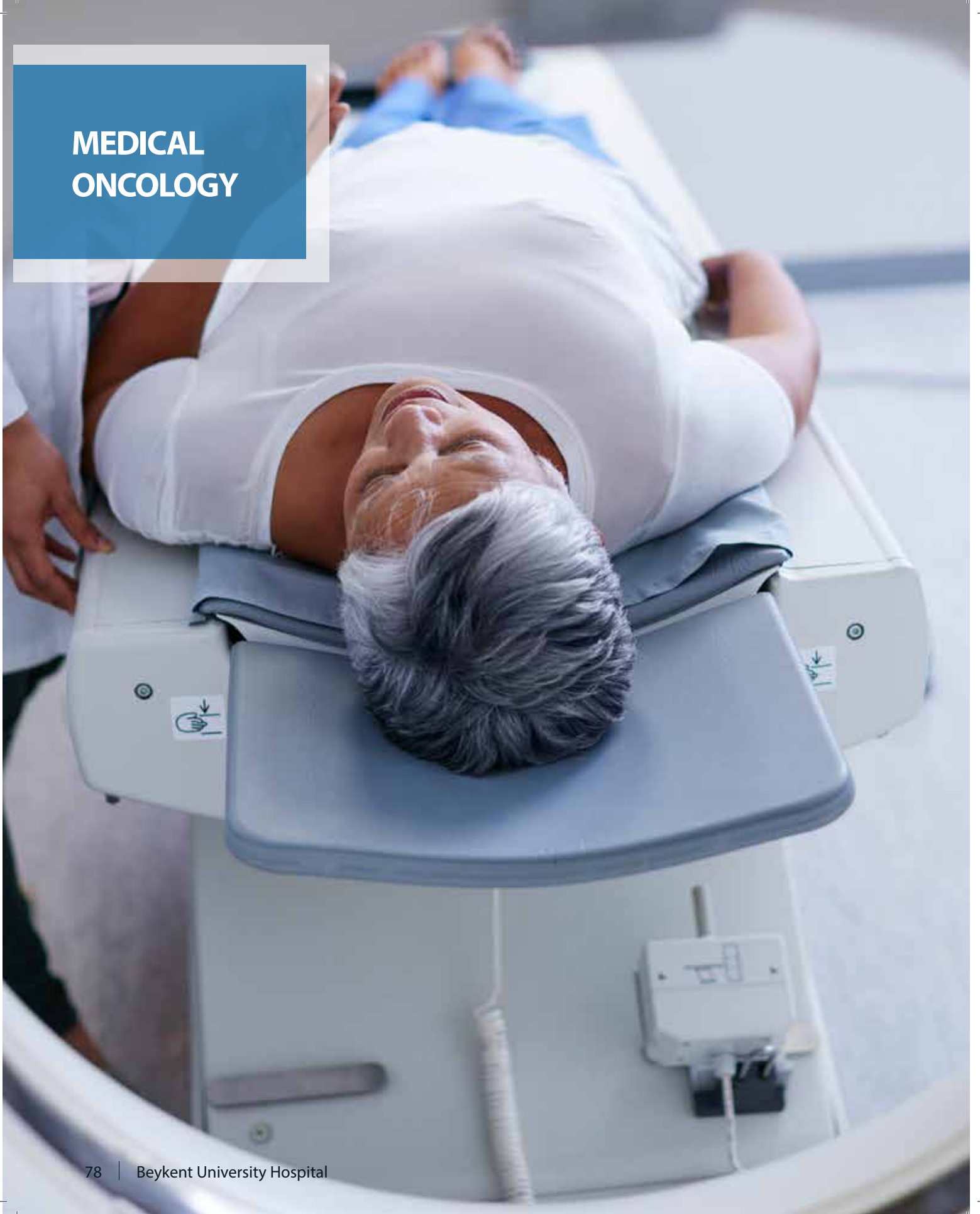
Erectile dysfunction and premature ejaculation, common problems among men, are diagnosed and treated in

our hospital. Examinations, tests and treatments for male infertility are carried out in consultation with other departments, especially the gynecology and obstetrics department.

Urodynamics Unit

Problems with bladder function related to urinary continence and urination can be identified with the help of the tests performed in the Urodynamics Unit. Our department's urodynamic tests enable diagnosis and treatment for any urinary incontinence problem in children and adults. The department also offers treatment for bladder problems accompanied by neurological diseases such as trauma, stroke, and MS, in consultation with other related departments.

MEDICAL ONCOLOGY



Medical Oncology

Medical Oncology is a medical unit in which several specialties meet. Patients diagnosed with cancer are treated with a multidisciplinary approach. Cancer is among the most life-threatening diseases after cardiovascular disease. The most frequently occurring types of cancer in our country are breast, intestinal, uterine, lung, and thyroid cancers in women; and prostate, lung, bladder, and gastric cancers in men.

In our medical oncology unit, radiology, radiation oncology, pathology, surgical units, nuclear medicine and internal units collaborate within the framework of a multidisciplinary approach, taking all of the necessary measures to provide healthy treatment. All tests and examinations of cancer patients who need treatment, as well as people with suspected cancer, are carried out with precision. In this manner, cancer cells are detected early and the treatment process begins rapidly.

What are the Treatment Methods of Medical Oncology?

Chemotherapy

Chemotherapy means the treatment of tumors with chemical medication. It plays a major role in the treatment of tumors along with surgery and radiotherapy. With chemotherapy, tumor cells are killed and the growth of tumors is stopped. Sometimes a single medication, sometimes a few medications are administered simultaneously in several ways.

Immunotherapy

As for immunotherapy, it is the latest treatment method for cancer gaining attention. Demonstrating more effective

results compared to chemotherapy, immunotherapy, when plasma is administered intravenously, the patient's immune system is strengthened, and healthy cells regenerate by themselves. By this means, cells develop immunity to cancer cells, and after time, the cancer cells become weaker. Concurrently, side effects such as hair loss, nausea, and epigastric burning are not present with immunotherapy. For immunotherapy to be applied, either cancer treatment must have reached the 4th stage, or cancer cells must have metastasized.

Pain Treatment (Algiatry)

Pain management (algiatry) is applied to support the treatment of cancer patients, whether pain is chronic or of unknown origin. Even though medicinal treatment, physical therapy, and even acupuncture are the most common forms of pain treatment, algiatry is also recognized, as various modes of treatment can be used in conjunction for the management of chronic pain. Inflammatory pain and muscle pain is treated with medication. Creams, lotions, and sprays applied to the sore area are also effective. Neuromuscular blocking agents, anti-anxiety medication, diazepam, and antidepressants may be prescribed by a doctor for severe pain. The number of drugs commonly used in joint pain (arthralgia) is limited, therefore cancer related arthralgia is one of the most difficult types of pain to treat. However, an epidural can be advised by doctors for spinal stenosis and lower back pain. Pain that cancer patients endure may be severe. In such cases, morphine may also be used in place of ordinary painkillers.

Symptomatic Treatment

The purpose of symptomatic treatment is to eliminate the signs and symptoms of disease

without fully treating it. Although the main purpose of this treatment is the patient's comfort, symptoms are also prevented from causing other diseases. Cancer patients face numerous symptoms since cancer treatment involves several side effects. For patients to better deal with the symptoms arising from cancer treatment, symptomatic treatment can be useful.

Nutrition and Diet

Nutrition and diet are extremely important after a cancer diagnosis. Most cancer treatments cause loss of appetite. This may lead to a patient's malnutrition, thus resulting in an already weakened immune system becoming weaker. During the course of cancer treatment, it is necessary to sufficiently maintain a healthy and balanced diet in order to strengthen the body's immunity and make cancer treatment more effective

Psychological Support and Treatment

Studies have shown that psychological disorders directly affect the human immune system. Serious side effects such as hair loss and cyanosis negatively affect a patient's psychology. Therefore, the patient may need psychological support during ongoing cancer treatment. The patient should not be alone during cancer treatment and must receive constant support from their family and friends while receiving professional support from an expert psychologist.

ORGAN TRANSPLANT



Organ Transplant

Beykent University Hospital's experienced staff offers diagnostic and treatment services to patients with chronic kidney failure.

Kidney Transplant

Compared to other treatment options, a kidney transplant enables patients suffering from kidney failure to have a longer lifespan and a better quality of life. Patients can maintain an active and productive work, family, and social life while being able to travel freely after a kidney transplant. The success rate of kidney transplants is high, and 98% of patients are discharged from the hospital with a functional new kidney.

Laparoscopic Donor Surgery

All donor harvesting surgeries performed in our hospital are done so laparoscopically. Using the laparoscopic technique, donor surgeries are performed by making 3 small entrance holes, each being only 5 mm in diameter, resulting in a rather painless and bloodless procedure making it possible to leave the hospital one day following the surgery. After the laparoscopic procedure, the donor can return to their work and social life and may participate in sport. Furthermore, because the surgery is done laparoscopically, a very good cosmetic result is achieved.

Kidney Transplant Process

Our experienced organ transplant coordinators manage all necessary preparations in a rapid and systematic manner for patients who present to the

Kidney Transplant Centre. During pre-op preparations, surgical, nephrological, cardiological, and immunological compatibility evaluations are done; radiological imaging and laboratory tests are carried out, and the preparation process is completed with approval of the Organ Transplant Committee.

The duration of hospitalization after kidney transplant surgery is short, and patients are discharged from the hospital three or four days after the surgery.

Kidney Transplant with Approval of the Ethics Committee

A kidney transplant between friends, neighbors and people with emotional affinity who are not blood-related yet share a common history can be carried out with approval from the Ethics Committee of the Turkish Ministry of Health's Istanbul Provincial Directorate. Our kidney transplant center accepts such applications, prepares the patient's records and sends them to the Ethics Committee. Our hospital goes forward with kidney transplant surgery after patients have received approval from the Ethics Committee.

Paired Kidney Exchange

A paired kidney exchange is a possible option when a donor and recipient can't go through with the transplant due to blood or immunological incompatibility. Paired kidney exchanges are performed between different donor-receiver pairs to overcome the blood type and immunological incompatibility obstacle, offering both couples the chance to have a kidney transplant.

Pediatric Kidney Transplant

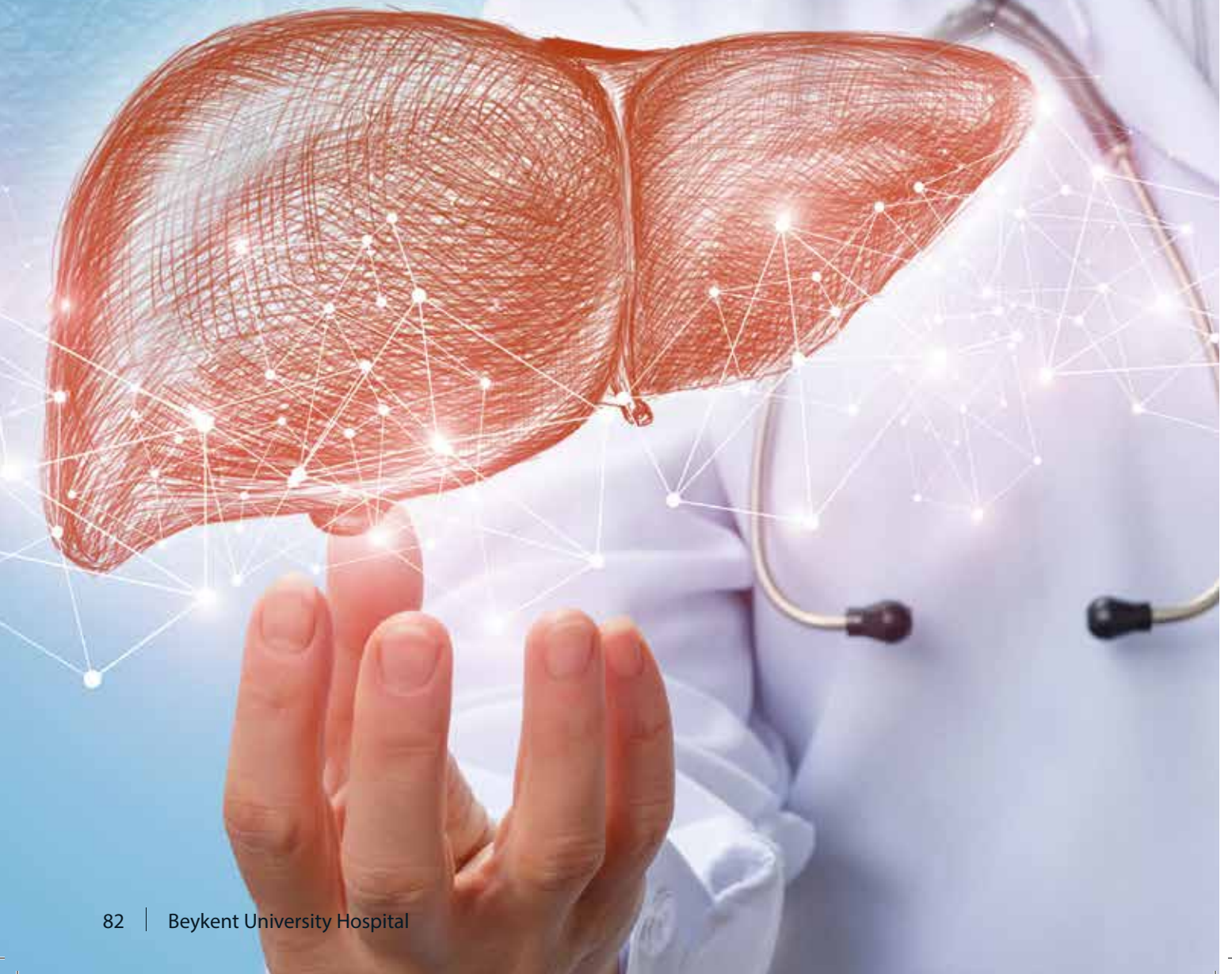
Kidney failure is a disease that is often seen in adults yet can also be seen in children. Pediatric kidney transplants allow children with kidney failure to grow up healthy and have a normal educational experience and social life. Pediatric kidney transplants from compatible donors can be performed in our hospital.

Preparation, surgical and follow-up processes of pediatric kidney transplants differ greatly from that of adults and require special knowledge, training and experience.

Kidney Transplant with Desensitization (Treatment for Incompatibility)

Patients who cannot have a kidney transplant due to problems with immunological compatibility tests can be given a chance of kidney transplantation by desensitization (adaptation therapy). The desensitization process is carried out during the 14 days before surgery and consists of drug treatments and plasmapheresis (plasma exchange) treatments. At the end of this process, immunological tests are performed again and successful patients can have kidney transplants.

ORGAN TRANSPLANT



Organ Transplant

Liver Transplant

What is a Liver Transplant?

Liver transplantation is the surgical removal of an entire nonfunctioning liver or a liver which has developed a tumor and replacing it with a healthy one. In liver transplantation, the organ is obtained from a brain-dead cadaver donor or a living donor from which a certain part of the liver is removed.

Liver Transplant from a Living Donor

The process is carried out by excising a part of the liver of a completely healthy person over the age of 18 who voluntarily by their own free will makes the donation. In order to perform the surgery, the recipient and donor patients must be 4th degree blood relatives or in-laws whereas unrelated patients need approval from the Ethics Committee of the Provincial Directorate of Health.

Cadaver Donor Liver Transplant

The transplant is done upon donation of a brain-dead person's organs by their family.

For Which Diseases is Liver Transplantation Performed?

Acute Liver Failure

A patient who has no previously known liver disease who suddenly presents with jaundice, blurred consciousness, or bleeding tendency.

Most Common Causes

- Viruses
- Medications
- Chemicals
- Wild mushroom poisoning

Chronic Liver Disease

This disease profile develops over time in a patient with previously known liver disease as a result of the liver not being able to meet the body's needs. Fluid accumulation (ascites) causing abdominal swelling in patients, potentially fatal esophageal hemorrhage (esophageal varices), and varying degrees of impaired consciousness (hepatic encephalopathy) may be seen in patients.

Most Common Causes

- Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C infection
- Non-alcoholic fatty liver
- Long-term and excessive use of alcohol
- Diseases causing liver cysts
- Blockages in liver veins
- Metabolic disease due to defective liver enzyme synthesis
- Antitrypsin deficiency
- Glycogen storage disease
- Wilson's disease
- Hemochromatosis
- Disease profiles in which poor bile flow to bowels is present
- Biliary atresia
- Primary-secondary biliary cirrhosis
- Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- Idiopathic liver dysfunction

Liver Cancers

- Hepatocellular carcinoma
- Neuroendocrine tumors

Ineligible Donors

- Those with ABO incompatibility
- Those under the age of 18

- Those who are not voluntary donors
- Obese people
- Those with psychiatric problems
- Those with alcoholism and drug addiction
- Those diagnosed with cancer
- Chronic hepatitis patients
- AIDS patients
- Those with cardiac and lung disease
- Diabetics
- Those with neurological diseases
- Those with bleeding disorder
- Those with fatty liver
- Those with insufficient liver volume
- Pregnant women

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES





GAMA CAMERA

GAMA CAMERA

A Cutting-edge SPECT System (Single Photon Emission Computerized Tomography)

Gama Camera expands imaging capability, providing comprehensive imaging configurations for general purpose, cardiology, oncology and neurology studies. It delivers accurate and precise clinical results which are crucial for doctors to make the right decisions. Thus, while improving diagnostic accuracy and reliability of clinical outcomes, it reduces re-hospitalization rates.

Gama Camera's exceptional detection features offer a wide range of patient screening options for many applications. Its modern and functional bed accommodates virtually all patients regardless of body size or weight. The system allows seriously ill or obese patients with limited mobility to easily pass from the gurney or hospital bed to the device bed. Gama Camera's 30% larger clearance and shorter tunnel improves patient comfort, especially for claustrophobic or tall patients.



PET-CT

PET-CT

Combining computed tomography (CT) with positron emission tomography (PET) is the most advanced cutting-edge medical imaging technique used in the world today, enabling the diagnosis of many diseases. The system is mainly used for the diagnosis and staging of cancer. The PET-CT scan is also used for identification of difficult to diagnose diseases such as fevers of unknown origin and focal infections, detection of living myocardial tissue in cardiac patients, and differentiation between Alzheimer's disease and dementia. It is especially crucial in the initial diagnosis and staging of cancer, identification of its prevalence, and making the right treatment plan. Providing a cancer road map, the PET- CT scan ensures an effective fight against the disease.



Computed Tomography (CT)

Computed Tomography (CT)

CT has the ability to scan organs with high diagnostic accuracy. It also allows us to examine dynamic structures such as the heart and coronary arteries without having to perform conventional angiography and to identify coronary heart disease risk and atherosclerosis.

The CT scanner can accommodate patients up to 227 kg.



MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING (MRI)

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING (MRI)

High-resolution magnetic resonance imaging, which is used for the diagnosis of diseases, is used to perform angiographic, spectroscopic, functional, and perfusion/diffusion imaging on all organs, particularly the brain and heart.



MULTIX FUSION MAX - MULTIX SELECT DR - DIGITAL RADIOGRAPHY

MULTIX FUSION MAX - MULTIX SELECT DR - DIGITAL RADIOGRAPHY

Radiography is an imaging technique using x-rays for imaging all areas of the body, and is considered the basic and first step in examination. Under optimal conditions, our new-generation digital device provides maximum image quality with minimal radiation exposure. The wireless-compatible device has two detectors.



DIGITAL SUBTRACTION- ANGIOGRAPHY (DSA)

Digital Subtraction Angiography (DSA)

Used to visualize blood vessels in the brain, liver, heart, aorta, and extremities using reduced levels of x-ray and contrast agent. By means of digital subtraction, bone structures in the background are digitally removed from the image and details of very thin vessels are made visible. The 3-D images obtained by rotational angiography help guide surgeons and interventional radiologists in diagnosing diseases and planning treatment accordingly. It can check if a stent has expanded properly. The C-arm x-ray scanner moves with the bed.



CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY (CAG)

Coronary Angiography (CAG) is an interventional diagnostic procedure that is used in the diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases; it isn't a surgical procedure. CAG is a process in which a special coloring agent is injected into cardiac veins and their images are taken through an imaging system. CAG is performed by trained and experienced cardiologists and medical personnel in laboratories using a special angiography device. It determines to what degree and which part of the coronary artery is narrowed/congested due to arteriosclerosis and assists in deciding the appropriate surgical approach. During the process, CAG demonstrates any problems in the function of cardiac valves and the cardiac muscle wall. It can also be used in the diagnosis of congenital cardiac defects such as having a hole in one's heart (VSD or ASD). During CAG, there is no need for the patient to be anaesthetized, he/she is awake throughout the procedure and is able to talk.



C-ARM SCANNER

The C-arm x-ray scanner is used in orthopedics, traumatology, general surgery, urology, neurosurgery, and somewhat depending on the chosen device's memory system, all kinds of endoscopic procedures and surgical interventions. It's an x-ray machine that provides real time (instant) images - thus reducing the duration of surgeries.



NUCLEAR MEDICINE UNIT



Nuclear Medicine Unit

The use of radioactive substances in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases is called Nuclear Medicine. In the Department of Nuclear Medicine, function imaging is performed for almost every organ-system related disease. Diagnostic examinations performed in these centers are the scintigraphic imaging of thyroid, bone, heart, kidney and many other organs and diseases; at the same time, some tumor and inflammatory diseases, especially thyroid diseases, are treated.

Nuclear Medicine Terminology

Scintigraphy: The name given to the procedures performed in nuclear medicine.

Radiopharmaceuticals: In nuclear medicine, these are chemical drugs which contain small amounts of radioactive material and can be administered to patients via various means (oral or intravenous).

Planar Method: In nuclear medicine, this is the name of the method by which films are shot on one plane and from two directions.

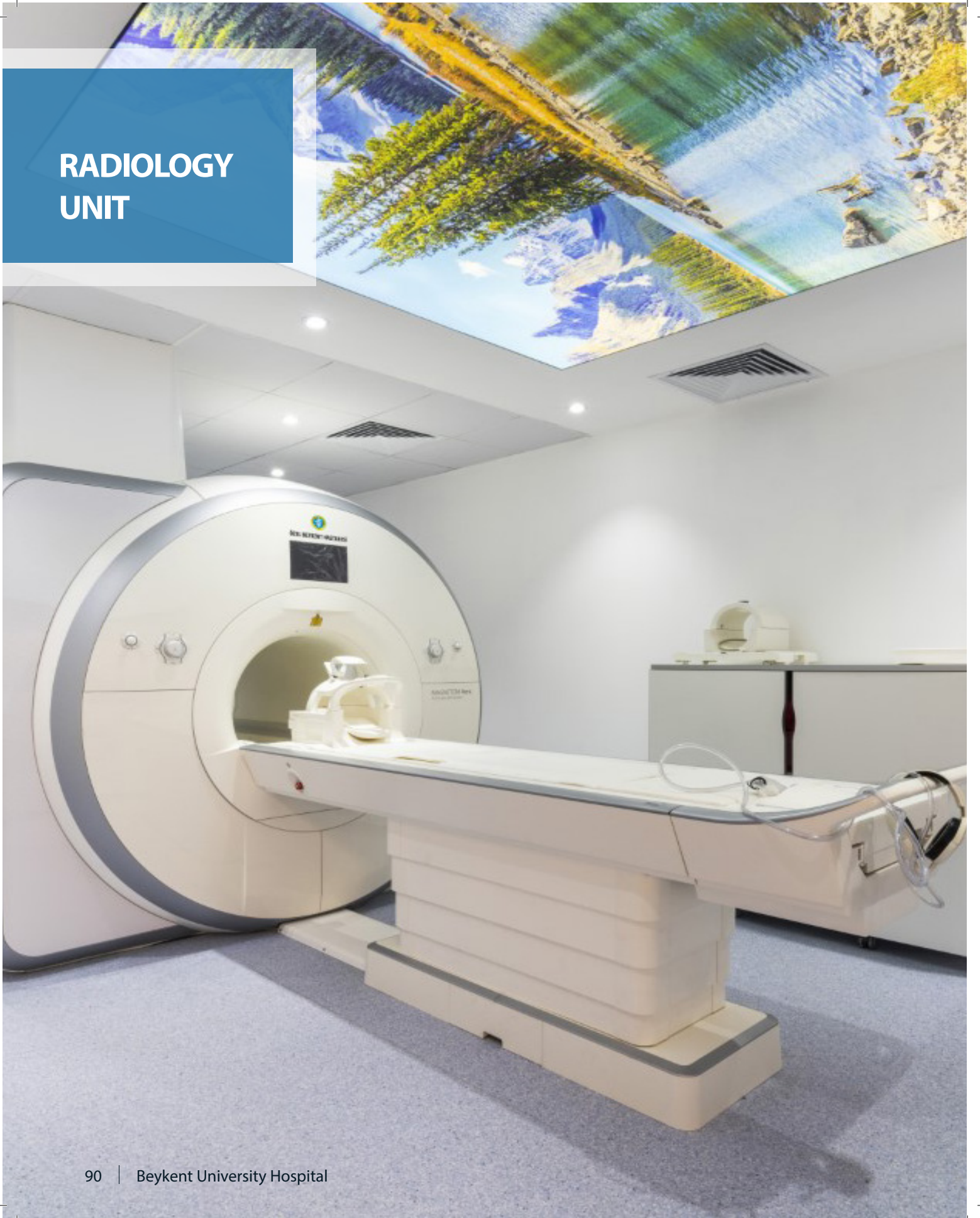
SPECT: Images are taken from around the organ being filmed at an angle of 180 or 360 degrees. Raw images resulting from the shot are processed with the help of a computer. By this method, the imaged organs are examined in 3D.

PET: Positron beams are the radioactivity used here. The other components are like SPECT.

Nuclear Medicine Examinations

- c-99m thyroid scintigraphy
- Parathyroid scintigraphy
- DTPA kidney scintigraphy
- DMSA kidney scintigraphy
- Mag3 kidney scintigraphy
- Testicular scintigraphy
- Bone scintigraphy
- Three-phase bone scintigraphy
- Myocardial perfusion scintigraphy
- Brain perfusion scintigraphy
- Gastric emptying time calculation
- Gastroesophageal reflux
- Spleen scintigraphy
- Lung perfusion scintigraphy
- Lung ventilation scintigraphy
- Dacryoscintigraphy

RADIOLOGY UNIT



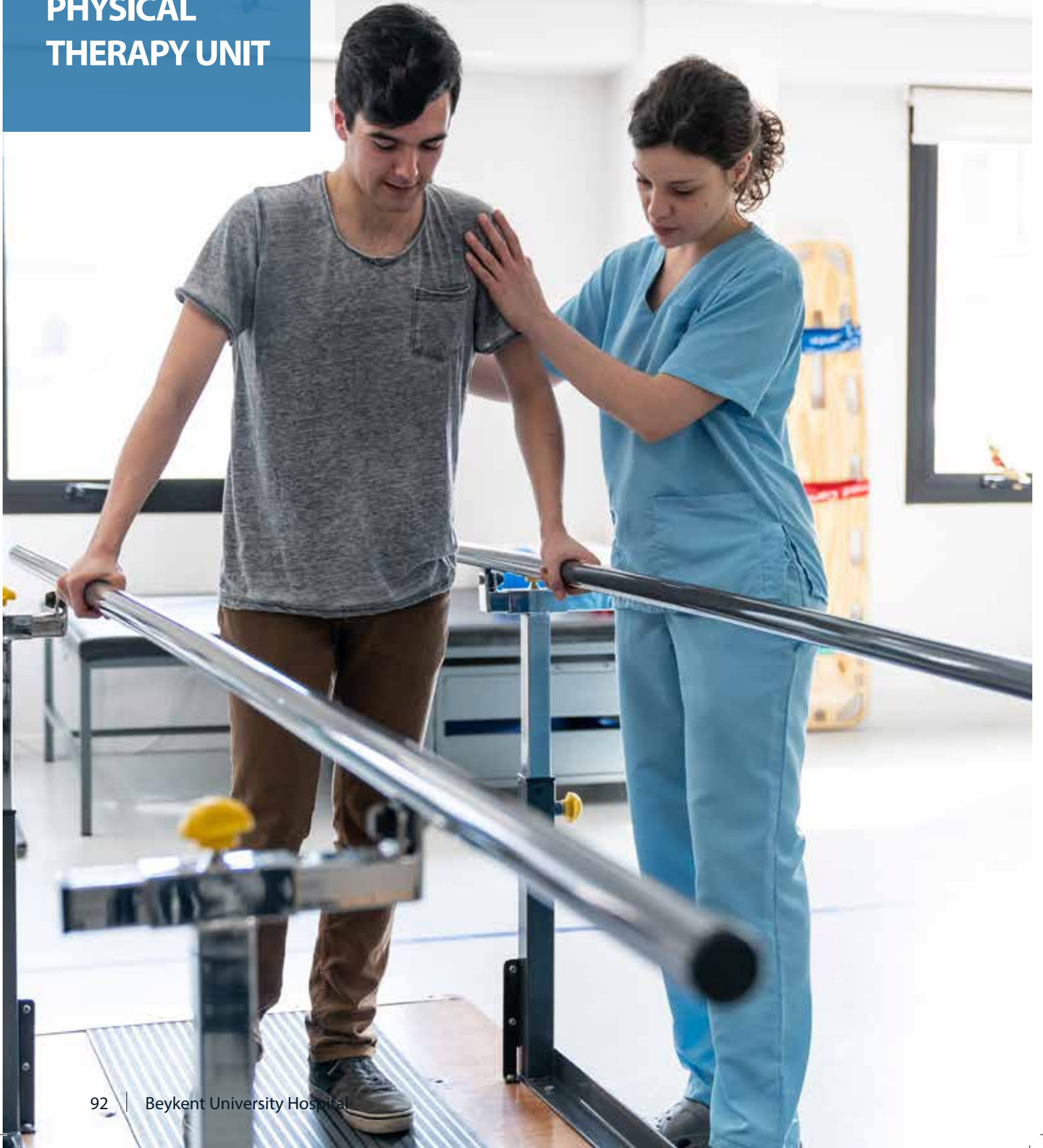
Radiology Unit

- 1.5 Tesla Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
- Computed Tomography (CT)
- Digital Subtraction Angiography (DSA)
- Ultrasonography (USG)
- Color Doppler Ultrasonography (CDUS)
- Digital X-Ray
- 3D Tomosynthesis Digital Mammography
- Fluoroscopy

Interventional Radiology

- Image-Guided Biopsies
- Cancer Treatments
- Ablation, Chemo, and Radioembolization
- Dialysis and Drainage Catheters
- Myoma and Hemorrhoid Treatment with Angiography

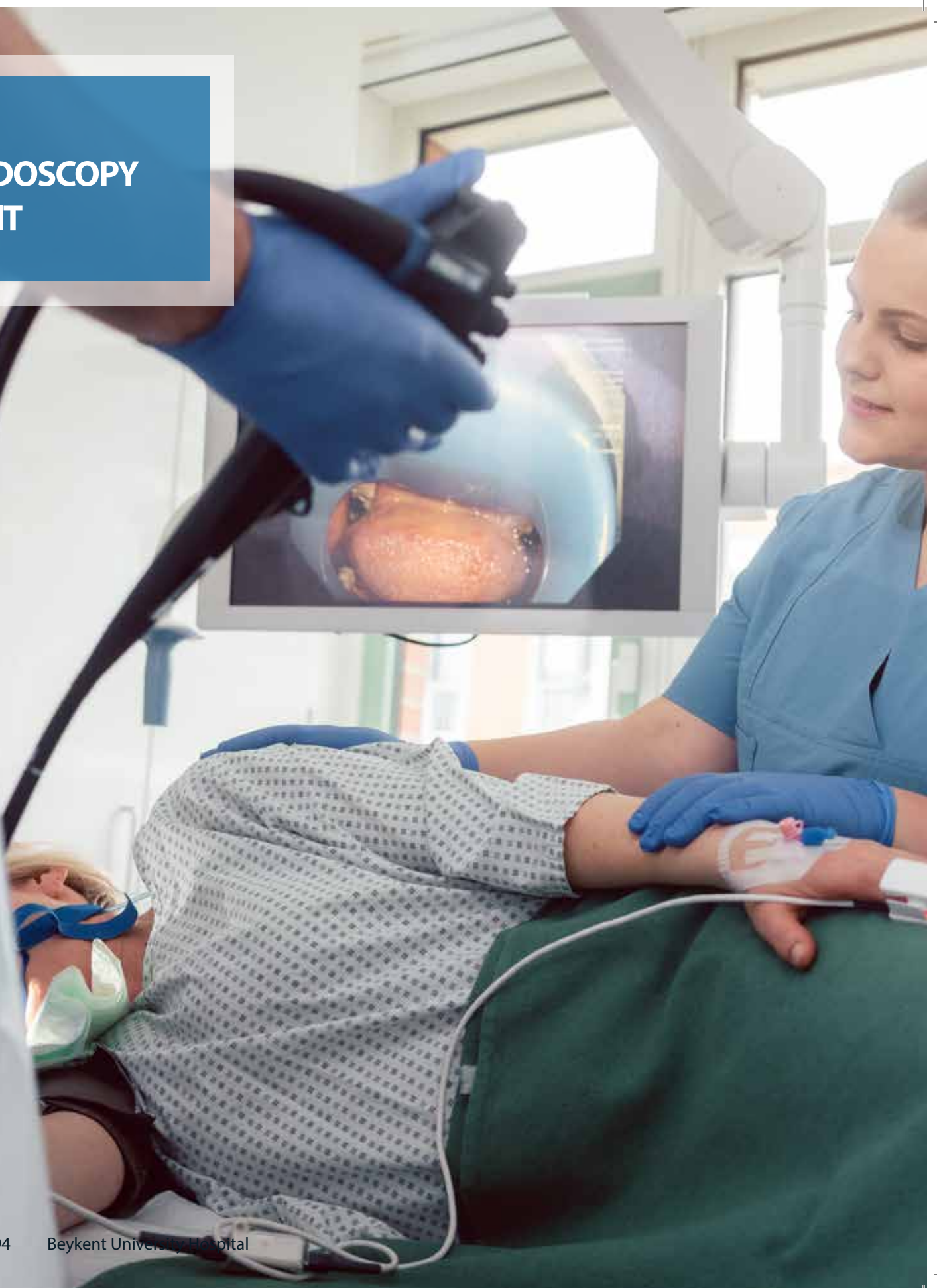
PHYSICAL THERAPY UNIT



Physical Therapy Unit

- Exercise
- Electrotherapy
- Hydrotherapy (whirlpool)
- Heat and cold therapy (Ultrasound, Short wave Diathermy, Paraffin)
- Orthopedic Rehabilitation (CPM)
- Neurological Rehabilitation
- Pneumatic Compression (Lymphedema Treatment)
- ESWT
- Laser

ENDOSCOPY UNIT



Endoscopy Unit

Endoscopy: examination of the esophagus, stomach, duodenum, small and large intestine.

Colonoscopy: endoscopic examination of the large intestine.

- Intestinal bleeding
- Ulcerative colitis
- Hemorrhoids
- Polyps (tumors with or without roots)
- Intestinal tumors
- Biopsy
- Additionally, polyps, if any, are removed in the same session and treatment is provided.
- Gastroscopy: endoscopic examination of the stomach
- Esophageal inflammation
- Esophageal stenosis
- Gastric ulcers
- Gastric tumors
- Duodenal ulcers and tumors
- Gastric bleeding
- Gastric polyps
- Diagnosis of diseases such as esophageal varicosis
- ERCP

ADULT INTENSIVE CARE UNIT



Adult Intensive Care Unit

Registered as 3rd level (top-tier), our unit provides service with 22 beds equipped with high-tech equipment and equipped with breathing apparatus.

Coronary Intensive Care Unit

Registered as 2nd level, our unit serves with 4 beds equipped with high-tech equipment and equipped with breathing apparatus.

CVC Intensive Care

Registered as 3rd level (top-tier), our unit serves to patients of any age with 6 beds equipped with high-tech equipment and equipped with breathing apparatus.

In all our Intensive Care Units, every patient's heart-respiratory functions, neurological functions, kidney functions, hemodynamic balance, nutritional status can be monitored 24 hours a day by doctors, nurses and health personnel.

What is 3rd Level (Top-Tier)?

Ventilators and monitors through which we can track vital signs of patients such as pulse, blood pressure, body temperature, artery and central vein pressure, intracranial pressure are placed on each bedside in our intensive care unit. Admission of a patient to intensive care is decided by both the intensive care physician and the physician of the relevant department who conducts the treatment.

NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT



Neonatal Intensive Care Unit

Our clinic's neonatal intensive care unit is managed by a specialist in pediatric health and diseases, and neonatology. Baby care and treatment is carried out by an experienced nursing supervisor alongside a friendly staff of nurses who are experienced in their field. The neonatal unit is located on the 6th floor of our hospital, the same floor as the delivery room. Our 24-bed unit is comprised of 3 halls, one with 8 and the other two halls with 7 incubators each. Two negative-pressure isolation rooms are also available. HFO ventilation, and volume guaranteed hybrid ventilation strategies are used throughout the unit. Patients requiring congenital cardiac surgery are evaluated by a professor of pediatric cardiology, and interventional angiography and congenital cardiac surgery procedures are undertaken. Preoperative patient preparation, catheterization and invasive arterial and venous monitoring procedures are performed by a neonatal specialist.

In our hospital, the treatment and follow-up of patients with diseases requiring pediatric surgery, such as diaphragmatic hernia, tracheoesophageal fistula, esophageal atresia, congenital lobar emphysema, pulmonary sequestration and anal atresia, are carried out.

Cases requiring neurosurgery, such as intracranial hemorrhage, congenital hydrocephaly, and meningomyelocele, are monitored in our unit; postoperative rehabilitation services and physical therapy are provided by the pediatric subspecialty clinics.

Retinopathy of prematurity, ROP laser surgery, and intravitreal injection treatment will be performed by the hospital's eye specialist.

We also offer services to the families of our newborn babies with our rooms designed specifically for new mothers and their comfort during their stay following delivery. Kangaroo training is provided to ensure maternal-infant bonding, and a baby-friendly hospital policy is supported.

Beside monitors, digital x-ray, full body cooling, ultrasonography, echocardiography, hearing scan and EEG tests are available in our units; support is also provided with

all sub-branches of pediatrics.

Areas of Interest

- Respiratory distress syndrome
- Necrotizing enterocolitis
- Nutrition and nutrition problems
- Intracranial bleeding
- Periventricular leukomalacia
- Retinopathy of prematurity
- Sepsis and infection
- Patent ductus arteriosus
- Jaundice
- Neonatal transient tachypnea
- Congenital heart surgery
- Neonatal ECMO procedures
- Neonatal hemodialysis, hemofiltration

SLEEP LABORATORY



Sleep Laboratory

Sleeping is an active phase that encompasses one third of our life, and that is crucial for us to physically and mentally regenerate. Sleep studies have shown that sleeping is not a process that arises from tiredness, it actually is an active function, in which our biological clock plays a crucial role as organizer; relevant centers in the brain work in a harmony that begins and continues as a consequence of biochemical substances being released. Sleeping is critically important not only for physical health but also for mental health. Studies have shown that sleeping saves energy, allows you to grow (growth hormone is released most during sleep, which is really important for kids.), helps cell renewal, repairs the organism, and boosts the memory (making newly learned things permanent). Besides offering relaxation and preparing you for tomorrow, sleeping plays a huge role in our immune system's fight against diseases. We all may have experienced getting sick easily or just can't get better, because of poor or insufficient sleep.

Consequences of Having Poor (Insufficient) Sleep

- Low energy
- Concentration problems
- Bad temper
- Intolerance
- Fatigue
- Mental and physical collapse
- Metabolic dysfunction
- Sexual dysfunction

Sleep Laboratory Procedures

A person suspected of having sleep disorders, in line with their complaints, spends a night in the Sleep Laboratory. But this laboratory looks more like a hotel room. Because it is extremely important for the person to have a comfortable sleep. A sleep record of no less than 6 hours is taken in the laboratory. Before the sleep observation begins, the patient undergoes a preparation process that takes about 40 minutes. During this

process, the patient is outfitted with electrodes placed on the head that record brain waves, with devices placed in the nose that record snoring and breathing, with heart electrodes to record cardiac rhythm, and with electrodes on the legs and jaw to record muscle activation. Breathing is tracked with special belts placed on the pectoral and abdominal regions, and blood oxygen level and pulse are tracked with a small device attached to the finger. The patient's sleep is recorded with all these parameters under video monitoring. All those electrodes and straps do not restrain the patient in any manner whatsoever.

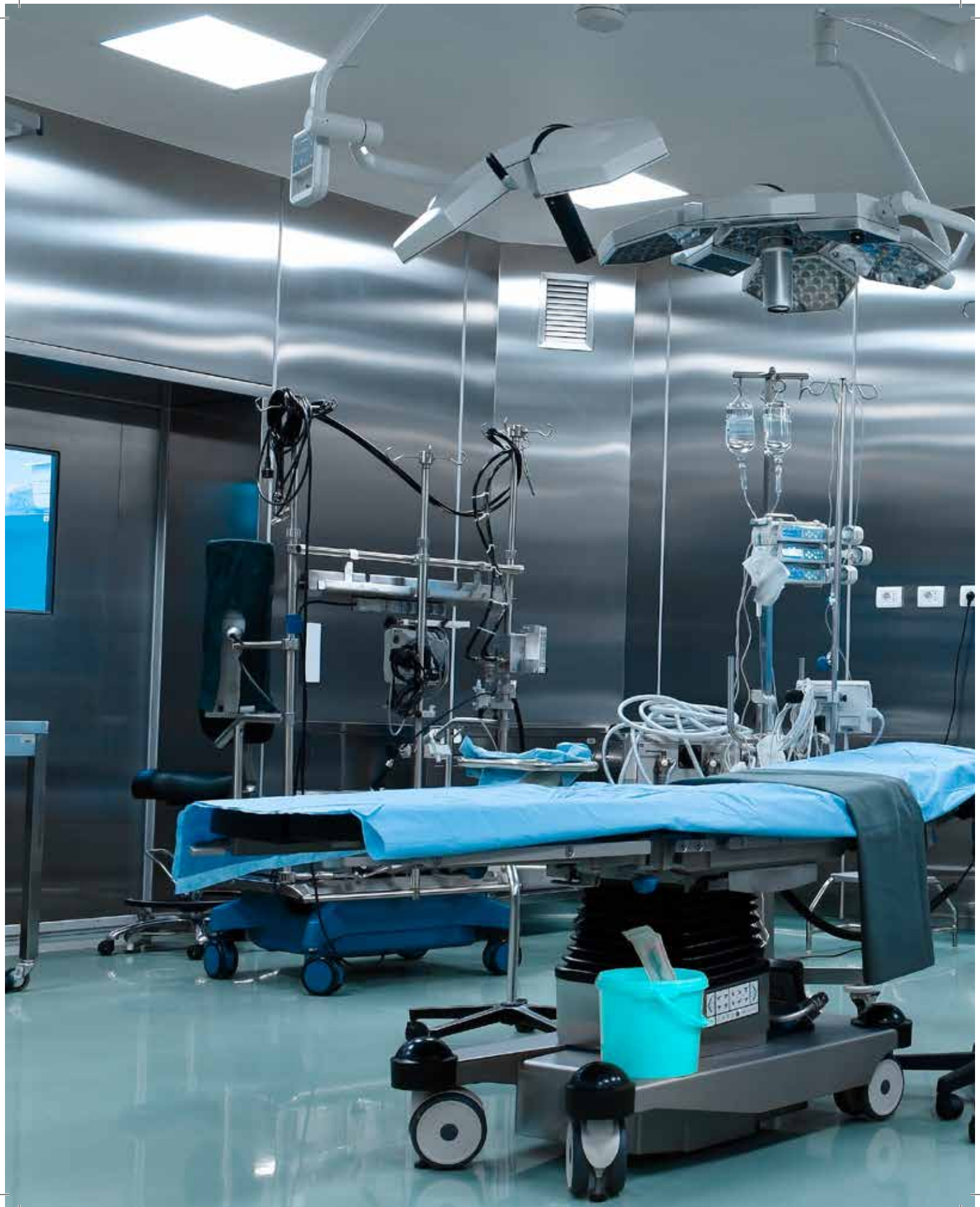
When the patient feels sleepy, a polysomnographic technologist turns the lights off and observes the sleep records transferred to the computer from another room in real time. When it's necessary or if the patient presses the call button, the technologist will enter the patient's room. The patient's breathing, leg and jaw EMG, cardiac rhythm, blood oxygen level and pulse, eye movements, abdominal and pectoral effort, snoring, sleep stages, and sleeping position are synchronously recorded with a camera all night long. The patient is discharged the next day.















ÖZEL BEYKENT HASTANESİ



AC
EMERGENCY

