At first we have planned this questionnaire research as a cross sectional study but due to lack of enough participants it looks like a descriptive study in some sides. But since we planned this research as a cross sectional study, we tested our hypothesises eventhough it is not totally reliable. We have done it because we didnt want to lose any information we got. As i mentioned, unfortunately only 60 people filled our questionnaire… We took our data via our questionnaire that is prepared on Google forms application. Our questionnaire had 3 parts. At first part we asked participants’ demographic informations, in second part there were questions about knowledge levels of participants about traditional and complementary medicine methods (GETAT in turkish), their sources of knowledge and their willing to take a course about these methods. In last part we divided TCM methods into 8 category, then we asked students’ thoughts, support levels, their plans on using these methods in their clinical career for each category.

Here you can see the approval of ethic council.!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

After we close the questionnaire on Google Forms, we take each elements’ data and conveyed the information first to excel then R studio. After that we tested many hypothesises, 12 at total, in order to find any correlation. We used different statistical tests such as t test regression anda nova. İn order to process the categorical data easily we have transformed some of the yes/ no questions into binary system which is composition of 0 and 1s. Frequency questions are graded from 0 to 4. And transformed the names of the methods that students find beneficial into number of methods they find beneficial.!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! Due to presence of so many questions about participants’ support levels or usage levels or health conditions etc, we tried to make an approximation by summing up all related questions into one column like support levels is a composition of their exposition of positive and negative news on media, their families conditions of using these methods and their usage frequency, if they use these methods by themselves; if yes how frequently they use, whether they think that methods are beneficial or not. We also tried to make an approximation by summing their and their families chronical disease conditions, their addiction statements in order to find how much they encountered with conditions that cant be treated with modern medicine easily. You can’t reach the perfect algorithm if the case is about humans but at least approximations give a perspective.

In testing stage we tested 12 with proper methods. You can find the null hypothesis, method and result p values in the slide.!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! Unfortunately some tests couldnt reach enough observations to be completely reliable, eventhough degree of freedoms are small, p values are so high that we won’t except most of them to pass the critic value even when there is enough observations or more accurate approximations.

Basically we couldn’t find the factors that push people to either support or use complementary medicine methods. We wish we had more participants in order to make more reliable tests but these are the results we have after tests. You can see the code we wrote via the link if you want to check.!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! And the scene is Gent’s

1. H0= there is no relation between age and participants’ support level/ linear regression is used and no relation is found. P value is 0.73
2. H0= both genders have similar support level/ two sample t test is used and no remarkable difference is found. P value is 0.74
3. H0= muslims and non muslims have similar support level/ two sample t test is used and no remarkable difference is found. P value is 0.71
4. H0= three groups that indicates different income levels have similar support level. ANOVA is used and no remarkable difference is found. F value is 2.18, critic value is 19.47
5. H0= participants' support level and usage levels are irrelevant/ linear regression is used and no relation is found. P value is 0.93

Multiple R-squared: 0.0001119, Adjusted R-squared: -0.01713

1. H0= participants' thoughts about branch choices in medicine makes no difference in their support level/ ANOVA is used and no difference is found. F value is 0.16, critic value is 19.47
2. H0= participants' encountering hard health conditions have no effect on their use/ linear regression is used and no relation is found. P value is 0.74
3. what is the percentile of the muslims that thinks that methods are a part of religion/ accept as sunnah. %52.5

H0= people who think methods are part of religion and who has counter idea has similar use of methods/two sample t test is used and no remarkable difference is found P value is 0.47

1. H0= there is no relation between age and participants’ usage leves. linear regression is used and no relation is found. P value is 0.45
2. H0= both genders have similar usage levels/ two sample t test is used and no remarkable difference is found. P value is 0.19
3. H0= muslims and non muslims have similar usage levels/ two sample t test is used and no remarkable difference is found. 0.19
4. H0= three groups that indicates different income levels have similar usage levels. ANOVA is used and no remarkable difference is found. F value is 0.31, critic value is 19.47

Toplanan verilerin birbirleriyle ilişkileri araştırılmak üzere veriler excel üzerinden R studio ya aktarılmış ve belirlenen hipotezler uygun testlerle değerlendirmeye tabi tutulmuştur. Verilerin daha kolay işlenebilmesi için evet/ hayır olarak verilen yanıtlar binary sisteme, kullanma sıklığı soruları 0-4 arasında puanlandırılmıştır. Ardından sayısal olarak çevirilen medyada olumlu ve olumsuz haberlerle karşılaşmaları, aile üyelerinin kullanma durumları ve kullanma sıklıkları, faydası olduğunu düşünüp düşünmemeleri, kendilerinin kullanmaları ve kullanma sıklıkları verileri toplanarak destek durumları ile ilgili bir approximation a varılmıştır. Kaç farklı GETAT yöntemi kullandıkları, kaç farklı yöntemi faydalı buldukları sayısal olarak ayrı sütunlarda ifade edilmiştir. Ayrıca kendilerinin veya ailelerinin bir kronik rahatsızlığı olup olmaması ve bağımlı oldukları madde sayısı (sigara, alkol vs) toplanarak karşılaştıkları sağlık durumları ile ilgili bir approximation yapılmaya çalışılmış ve sonraki aşamada bunun destek ve kullanım miktarlarıyla ilgisi ölçülmeye çalışılmıştır.

Test aşamasında 12 farklı hipotezin doğruluğu üzerine çalışılmıştır. Bunların sıfır hipotezleri test yöntemleri ve sonuçları sırasıyla aşağıdakiler gibi olmuştur. Maalesef katılımcı azlığından dolayı birtakım testlerin sonuçları yeterli güven seviyesinde sonuç verememiştir.