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ANALYSIS OF VIOLENCE IN HEALTH NEWS: AN EXAMINATION ON NEWSPAPER REPORTS¹

Abstract

The existence of the violence in the social life causes being published in mass communication tools. The violence news published in media negatively affect the image of the healthcare staff and reduce their values in society. The study consists of the newspapers with the circulation in printed media field (Hürriyet, Posta and Zaman newspapers). The coding table is generated with the support of 2 researchers by analyzing the studies in literature. The scope of the research is limited with the years 2011-2012-2013. The whole news are analyzed with SPSS 15.00 program by using content analysis methods and the findings are interpreted. At the end of the study, it determined that the violence news in the health field are not published by observing the ethical and social responsibility rules, the news are in the form of damaging the image of the healthcare staff and the photos which carry the traces of the violences, are published.

Keywords: Press, News, Content Analysis, Violence in Health.

SAĞLIK HABERLERİNDE ŞİDDETİN ANALİZİ: GAZETE HABERLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

Öz

Şiddetin toplumsal yaşamdaki varlığı, kitle iletişim araçlarında yayınlamasına neden olmaktadır. Medyada yayınlanan sağlıkta şiddet haberleri sağlık çalışanlarının imajını etkilemekte, toplum gözündeki değerini düşürmektedir. Çalışma, yazılı basın alanında (Hürriyet, Posta ve Zaman gazeteleri) tirajı en yüksek gazetelerden oluşmaktadır. Kodlama cetveli literatürdeki çalışmalar incelenerek 2 araştırmacının da desteği ile hazırlanmıştır. Araştırmanın kapsamı 2011-2012-2013 yılları olarak sınırlandırılmıştır. Elde edilen haberlerin tamamı, içerik analizi yöntemiyle SPSS 15.00 programı ile değerlendirilmiş ve bulgular yorumlanmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda, sağlıkta şiddet haberlerinin habercilikte etik ve sosyal sorumluluk kuralları gözetilerek hazırlanmadığı, sağlık çalışanlarının imajını zedeleyici şekilde habercilik yapıldığı ve şiddetin izlerini taşıyan fotoğrafların yayımlandığı belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Basın, Haber, İçerik Analizi, Sağlıkta Şiddet.

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1. Introduction

As in most of the world, violence and aggression which take place in every field of life, areal so seen in health sector in Turkey. Especially in recent years, violence in health are seen more often. Mass media tools include violence that becomes usual day by day apart from being an unusual case. Society learns developments in health, technological improvements in health, innovations about health, campaigns that aim preventing the illnesses and raising awareness among people, moreover violence in health via mass communication tools. However, it is observed that mass communication tools show the violence in health by damaging ethical principles of media by tarnishing the image of healthcare staff. Negative news which are published in media about healthcare staff cause loss of dignity, image of the healthcare staff and the trust in them. Accordingly it brings being dissatisfied from healthcare services into question. The morale and motivation of healthcare professionals may be affected from this situation negatively. This study is formed by analyzing violence in health news published printed media. Within the scope of the study, 296 texts on health violence are found in the news by searching Hurriyet, Posta and Zaman within 2011,2012,2013 years. The page and size of the news about the violence against the healthcare personnel, whether there is a photo in the news, the content of the photos, the expressions used in the content and headline of the news, which violence type is performed, gender and position of the victim, the source of the news and the form of the news are analyzed by using content analysis method. Decoding table is generated for examining the obtained datas, afterwards the obtained news are evaluated through SPSS 15.00 program and the findings are interpreted.

2. Violence Against Healthcare Staff

Violence against health staff is defined as physical or non-physical behaviours that are performed by patient and patient's relatives or people from out of health service in health units, and may cause the institution, healthcare staff or the patient being affected negatively (Boyd, 1995, 361). The violence in health may occur in the workplace as well as in the street and against the staff of 112 emergency service on the way to the patient (such as house, street, mall, offices).

Violence in health is formed through threatening behavior that can be risky for health and these behaviors may be performed by patient, patient's relatives or any other people and in the form of physical and sexual assault (Saines, 1999, 9). Violence against healthcare staff is considered as national and global issue (Adaş et al, 2008, 9). It is known that the risk of exposing to violence for health care professionals is 16 times more than other service sector staff. According to the report of 2002 International Labor Office (ILO), vocational violence in health sector represents 25 percent of all violences (as cited in Adaş et al, 2008, 9). A previous research shows that one fourth of physicians are exposed to violence at least once in their careers. Along their careers, rate of physicians who are not exposed to violence is 25.5 percent (Adaş et al, 2008,29). Einarsen (1996, 379) mentions that the status of competing for the approval and outstanding sympathy causes psychological violence applications of employees against in each other in status gaining and promotion opportunities in companies. In the study concluded on the assistant physicians, Quine expresses that % 37 of the participants expose to the psychological violence in the office,% 84 of them expose to psychological violence behaviors in one or more than one companies and % 69 of the participants state that they witnessed their friends exposing to these kinds of behaviors (2002,878).

In the complaints made to White Code of Ministry of Health, while verbal violence is on the first rank with rate of 67 percent, physical violence is on the second rank with rate of 33 percent (Akdağ, 2013, 183). According to 113 White Code of Ministry of Health, made from 14th May of 2012 to March 2015, 31.767 healthcare professionals were exposed to violence. 18.000 of these healthcare professionals are physicians. One third of these attacks is physical attacks. In a day around 30 violence, in a month around 1000 violence are reported to Ministry of Health. These numbers of violence are only reported cases in hospitals, polyclinics and family health centers (<http://2015.ses.org.tr/2015/07>). Violence against healthcare professionals has

also been seen in other countries as in Turkey. According to a research conducted in England in 2008, one third of physicians suffered from verbal or physical violence in last one year but these cases weren't reported. 22.7% of healthcare professionals in Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Netherland are exposed to violence by patients or patient relatives. Violence cases occurred at the rate of 79 percent of 383 hospitals in Turkey in 2011. 79 percent of these cases occurred in emergency services, 59 percent of these cases occurred between 18.00 and 24.00. 91 percent of people who commit violence are patient's relatives. It was reported that 3084 violence cases occurred, 2094 of those are verbal violences, 984 of those are physical violences. While 2106 violence cases are referred to area of law of Ministry of Health, 982 cases are referred to judicial authorities (<http://www.memurlar.net/haber/294267/>). According to the report of the study concluded with the focus group interview method on healthcare staff of 7 countries (6099) by International Labor Organization (ILO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Council of Nurses (ICN) and Public Services International-PSI; more than half of the healthcare staff participating to the research, exposed to physical or psychological violence within the last one year. This ratio is %75.8 in Bulgaria, % 67.2 in Australia, %61 in South Africa, %54 in Thailand and %46.7 in Brazil. The physical violence ratio in the countries participating to the research; %7.5 in Bulgaria, %6.4 in Brazil, %5.8 in Lebanon, % 10.5 in Thailand, %3 in Portugal. As widest among psychological violence types; the oral harass occurred with the rate of % 39.5 in Brazil, %32.2 in Bulgaria,%47.7 in Thailand, %40.9 in Lebanon and %67 in Australia (Di Martino, 2002: 10). In a study concluded in Japan on 2011 with the participation of 8711 healthcare staff from 19 hospitals, it is determined that %36.4 of the staff has exposed to any violence in office within the last one year and % 15.9 of them has exposed to physical violence, %29.8 of them exposed to oral violence and %9.9 of them has exposed to sexual harassment(Fujita et al, 2012, 79).In a study concluded in Pakistan, the physicians and the nurses expressed that they confronted % 72.5 oral and % 16.5 physical attack within the last one year. They mentioned that one third of the attackers performing the physical attacks, had guns (Zafar et al, 2013, 768).

It is observed in Portugal, Austria and Brazil that the patients commit both physical and psychological violence. It is seen that the %30 of the patients attacking in Austria has dotage, % 16.2 of them has alcohol or drug addiction, %12.5 of them has mental diseases. While patients and relatives commit crime in the ratio of %56.3, the staff commit crime in the ratio of %29.1 in Brazil. It is reported that % 60.4 of those committing the oral attack are the patients and relatives (Di Martino, 2002, 18). The least reported violence type is psychological and sexual violence (Hesketh et al, 2003, 311-21). The reason of low notices in all violence types is the bureaucratic barriers (Cantera et al, 2008, 49-58).In 2002 common report of WHO, ILO and ICN, when the violence rates against the healthcare staff in different countries are considered, it is reported that % 3-17 of them exposed to physical, % 27-67 of them exposed to verbal, % 10-23 of them exposed to psychological, % 0.7-8 of them exposed to sexual, % 0.8-2.7 of them exposed to ethical violence (Chen et al, 2008, 288-93).

Applied violence to healthcare professionals is limited with available datas, declared and reported cases. Many violence cases are not reported for not being well-informed by healthcare professionals about what is considered as violence, lack of reporting, dismissing, the fear of punishment and being blamed (Dursun, 2012, 106). It is determined that cause of the unresponsiveness of healthcare staff is that the violence committed by the patient and patient's relatives as normal behavior, getting used to the violence as the nature of the occupation, the lack of time and effort, the lack of trust for the law system, the possibility of having much more damage, feeling lonely, weak and nonprotected(Oğan, 2012, 35). When the data in different countries is considered, it may be said that the violence is committed to healthcare staff as in Turkey. The reasons of the violence in Turkey are long waiting periods, usage of drugs, problems of mental health, desire for not obeying to the rules, unreasonable demands of the patient's relatives, the lack of communication between the patient and healthcare staff, limited number

of healthcare staff and a great number of patients and it is observed that the same problems are among the causes of the violence in health field in different countries.

3. Presentation of Health Care Professionals in Media

Keeping negative samples of physicians on the agenda consistently and intensively, ruling of publishing policy on the basis rating and daily circulation are seen as some reasons that increase violence (Prevention Violence on Health Commission Report, 2013, 172-173). In applied research, 30.8 percent of physicians don't believe that media uses open and intelligible language on the news. 87.4 percent of men and 84.5 percent of women who participate the research believe in negative effects of media. Within vocational groups, with the rate 96.6 of physicians believe negative effect of media on communication between public and health care professionals (Kalem,2010,103-144). News of Zaman, Posta and Hurriyet, which are the three newspapers with the highest circulation, are examined in terms of the dates between 15th May of 2010 and 15th June of 2010 and it is observed that there are negative opinions and prejudices exist about work types, personalities and communication situations of physicians due to the imperfect knowledge. Respectively, personal experiences of participants with physicians, conveyances of family and inner circle and creating discourse on media are the reasons for emergence of these opinions and prejudices. In printed media, discourses and their meanings have affected dimensions of physician and patient relations (Söylet and Mengü 2011,119). Image of health care professionals created by media is important for patient and patient relatives. Patients or patient relatives want physician who has good image and treats themselves or patients (Özdemir, 2006,180). Publication of forgotten materials during the operation, dying or injured people as a consequence of wrong diagnosis and malpractices in media has damaged the images of physicians.

Publication of negative news in media without investigation causes negative bias for physicians, nurses and emergency workers in society. For instance, a person who hears news like "Ambulance is late!" continuously, after some time the person has prejudices like "All ambulances are late"(Prevention Violence on Health Commission Report, 2013, 172). On media, attributing problems in health to physicians, blaming physicians without distinguish service failures and personal failures in health facts, introducing physicians as people who have a itching palm based on bad samples encourage violence to physicians (Aydın, 2008,5). Making negative news related with health care professionals and negative behaviors a current issue, not punishing people commit violence or not making consequences of violence a current issue make people think violence is legitimated or committing violence to health care professionals is easy (Büyükbayram and Okçay 2013, 50). Not obeying to scientific and practical criterions while reflecting malfunctions on health, point physicians and other health care professionals as a target knowingly or unknowingly, not knowing differences between complication and physician failure, prejudices and lack of confidence that built by media causes violence in health (Özyurt et al, 2009, 61-70). In applied study, it is revealed that 21 percent of health care professionals and 12 percent of media professionals find news and writings on media unreliable about health. It is determined that 62 percent of health care professionals believe that true and trustworthy information on health is not given to public (Yüksel et al, 2014, 237). It is revealed in the study that 9 percent of citizens across Turkey have indicated that media contents on health decreases the trust to medical practitioners (Yüksel et al, 2014, 314).

4. Evaluation of Violence News in Press Ethics

There are factors that journalists need to pay attention while preparing a news item. The way of journalists give news is revealed with ethical values on the basis of social responsibility. These ethical values remind that public interest needs to be taken into consideration. The way of how violence need to be handled, is evaluated and determined as part of both ethical values and code of professional ethics. The aim of aforesaid rules and regulations are devoted to prevent violence.

The media ethics is within an occupational branch. It points what shall be done in which frequency, which behavior is acceptable and which behavior shall cause a practitioner to be

dismissed by their colleagues and an unwritten tradition which is determined unanimously. Although reports and editor associations in many countries criticize this usage, they find the media ethics beneficial in formation of the drafts of occupational duties (Bertrand, 2004, 26).

On the thirteenth article of Press Profession Principles, Press Council stated that “The promoting publication for violence, heavy hand and damaging humanitarian values are avoided” (İçel and Ünver, 2005, 25). On the third article of Chapter E titled Primary duties and Principles of Journalist which Journalists’ Association of Turkey prepared with the title of Right and Liability Proclamation of Turkey Journalists, it stated that “A journalist abstains from promoting publication for hostility and hate among people, societies and global countries. A journalist can’t broadcast things that justify violence.” There is an European Convention on Cross Border Television which works on under the guidance of Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. In seventh article of Publication Responsibilities of aforesaid convention stated that all program service factors will be respectful to humanitarian values and substantive rights as content and presentation. These factors will not be border on incitement to racial hatred and attach importance to violence inimically. The principle of USA Professional Journalists Association on the subject is as below: “Journalists need to be aware of people who may be affected from news negatively” (as cited in Irvan, 2003,75). The violence matter is regulated with the law about the Radio and television establishment and publications in Turkey. The said clauses are as follows:”(b) Not to have publications forming hate feelings in society or irritate the society to hate and hostility by regarding class, ethnicity, gender, race, language, religion and region differences that prompt the society to violence, terror and ethical discrimination. (u) Not to courage violence and discrimination against women, weak people and children (v) Not to have publications in the qualification of encouraging the usage of violence or irritating the racist hates of the society. (z) Not to publish the programs that shall damage the mental, physical and mental development of teenagers and children in the times and hours when the children watch television “ (Avşar,2004, 8). Apart from this statute and regulations which are arranged for not causing violence more visible, The Ministry of Health wanted press not to share publications that have violence in accordance with the law no 28103 which published in official gazette on 2nd October in 2012 is stated as”

.... Files in which revert to judicial protection and examination authorities and have the characteristics of denunciation should be reported to only judicial protection and examination authorities without sharing with media due to the reasons of preventing social crisis, observing right of privacy and secrecy, protecting vocational prestige and preventing vocational exhaustion: pledge of secrecy is needed to be announced to all personnel by hospital administration, department of employee rights and security (<http://www.tkhk.gov.tr/Dosyalar/db08ad9a684c4e8b98e6557aa82a0d03.pdf>).

5. Content Analyses of Violence in Health News

5.1. Method of Research

In this study, quantitative and qualitative content analysis method is used, decoding table is formed to examine news. Decoding table is formed after the literature research. In line with collected data, news, columns, interviews, visual materials. 296 texts in the form of news, interviews, review essay, and columns are evaluated in SPSS 15.0 program. In study, coding is made by two different people in different times for providing trust, worthiness and collected datas conform with each other largely (%95). Focus group of research is daily newspapers in Turkey. Due to the extent of aforesaid focus group, study is limited with three newspapers. The study is comprised of three newspapers that have the highest circulation among 2011-2012 and 2013. Moreover, as violence in health has a large extent, news are limited with violence which is committed against health care professionals by patient and patient relatives and violence which health care professionals commit against colleagues.

6. Findings and Evaluation

6.1. Distribution of Broadcasted News

Table 1: Distribution of the news according to the newspapers

Names of newspapers	F	%
Hürriyet	120	40.5
Zaman	105	35.5
Posta	71	24.0
Total	296	100.0

In Hurriyet, 29 news in 2011, 26 news in 2012, 65 news in 2013 and 120 news in total are examined. Zaman allowed for 15 news in 2011, 39 news in 2012, 51 news in 2013, 105 news in total. In Posta newspaper, 10 news in 2011, 28 news in 2012, 33 news in 2013 and 71 news in total are published. In newspaper 215 news (%72.6) are published, in their regional newspaper supplement 81 news (%27.4) are published. In Hurriyet 83 news (%28.0) in its supplement 37 news (% 12.5) are published. In Zaman 85 news (%28.7), in its supplement 20 news (%6.8) are published. In Posta 47 news (%15.9) in its supplement 24 news (%8.1) are taken place.

6.2. Page Locations of News

In Hurriyet 39 news, in Posta 21 news, in Zaman 13 news are published in first page. With 73 news (%25.0) the most news are published in first pages in regional newspaper supplement, 37 news (%12.8) in third page, 34 news (%11.5) in fourth page, 28 news (%9.5) in fifth page, 21 news (%7.1) in sixth page are published. Other news are published until thirty second page except economy and sport pages. 235 news (%79.4) are not sent to continuation page, 61 news (%20.6) are sent to continuation page. In Hurriyet 40 news (%13.5) are sent to continuation page, 80 news (%27.0) are not sent to continuation page. In Zaman while 13 news (%4.4) are sent to continuation page 92 news (%31.1) are not sent to continuation page. In Posta while 8 news (%2.7) are sent to continuation page 63 news (%21.3) are not sent to continuation page. Great majority of news are finalized in page that news are published by not sending to continuation page.

6.3. Presentation Format of News

When it comes to presentation format, 253 news (%85.5), 18 columns (%6.1), 16 review essays (%5.4), 9 interview (%3.0) are published. Hurriyet is the most published newspaper on violence in health with 95 news (%32.1), Zaman newspaper is second with 94 news (%31.8), Posta is third with 64 news (%21.6). In Hurriyet 14 columns (%4.7), 5 review essays (%1.7), 6 interviews (%2.0) are published except news. In Zaman 6 review essays (%2.0), 3 interviews (%1.0) and 2 columns are published except news. In Posta 64 news (%21.6), 5 review essays (%1.7), 2 columns (%0.7) are published.

6.4. Visual Materials Used in News

In Hurriyet 89 photographs (%32.0) are used, photograph is not used in 13 news (%4.7). logo is used in 3 news (%1.1) and 1 illustration (%0.4) is used. In Zaman photograph is used in 54 news (%19.4), in 45 news (%16.2) photograph is not used, 3 illustrations (%1.1) and one graphic (%0.4) are used. In Posta, photograph is used in 66 news (%23.7), in 3 news (% 1.1) photograph is not used. When examined total distribution of used visual materials in news the most used visual is photograph with 209 news (%70.6), 61 news (%20.6) are published without photograph, in 4 news (%1.4) illustration is used, in 3 news (%1.0) logo is used and in 1 news (%0.3) graphic is used.

Table 2: Contents of Photographs

	F	%
Crime Scene Photograph	5	1.9
Post-Factum Photograph of Victim	45	17.0
Passport Photograph of Victim	12	4.5
Photograph of Person Committed Violence	9	3.4
Disinterested Photograph of Victim	10	3.8
Disinterested Photograph of Person Committed Violence	1	.4
Health Manager	28	10.6
Non-Governmental Organization Representative	54	20.4
Health Care Professional	95	35.8
Attorney/Politician	6	2.3
Total	265	100.0

When examined content of used photographs in 95 photographs (%35.8) health care professionals, in 54 photographs (%20.4) non-governmental organization representative, in 45 photographs (%17.0) victim of violence, in 28 photographs (% 10.6) health management authorities, in 12 photographs (%4.5) portrait of victim of violence, in 10 photographs (%3.4) people who commit violence, in 6 photographs (%2.3) politician, in 5 photographs (%1.9) scene of crime and in 1 inapplicable photograph of person who commit violence are included. As one photograph is used in news there are also news in which photographs are used more than one (Table-1). Photographs may interrupt feelings and sympathy as they arouse sympathy. It may be said that photograph is produced value and has manipulative characteristics (Sontag,1993, 122). In this regard it is important that not to give photographs in such manners that damage image of health care professionals.

Table 3: Content of Victim Photograph

	F	%
There is physical violence clue on victim	39	13.2
There is not physical violence clue on victim	98	33.1
Total	137	46.3

In news in 98 news (%33.1) photograph of violence victim does not have overtones of physical violence, in 39 news (%13.2) photograph of victim has overtones of physical violence. In Hurriyet in 13 news (%33.3), In Zaman in 10 news (%23.8) and in Posta in 12 news (%48.0) photograph of victim has overtones of physical violence. Photographs which people with black eyed, mark of fight and battery and drop of blood are used.

6.5. Source of Person Who Make News

In Hurriyet 72 news (%24.3) are prepared by news agency, 33 news (%11.1) are prepared by correspondent/newspaper personnel and in 15 news source is not indicated. In Zaman 74 news (%25.0) published by news agency, 26 news are prepared by own personnel of newspaper, in 5 news (%1.7) source is not indicated. In Posta 41 news (%13.9) are prepared by news agency, in 25 news source is not indicated and 5 news (%1.7) are prepared by own correspondent of the newspaper. While Hurriyet uses word of violence in 56 news, Zaman uses word of violence in 52 news, Posta uses word of violence in 38 news. While in headlines of 146 news (%49.3) word of violence is used, in 50 (%16.9) news word of beating is used, in 47 news (%15.9) action/protest words, in 36 news (%12.2) attack, in 8 news (%2.7) death, in 8 news (%2.7) stabbing and

in 1 news (%0.3) word of murder are used. Beating, attack, stabbing, murder, battery words are used except violence by iteratively very often. It is determined that in news slang words such as tyrant, lout and diseased people are used.

6.6. Gender of Victim and People Commit Violence

When examined genders of people who commit violence, it is indicated that in 69 news (%23.3) as male, in 53 news (%17.9) without stating gender, in 11 news (%3.7) as male/female in 4 news (%1.4) as female. It can be said that male patient or male patient relatives commit violence to health care professionals mostly. When examined gender of victim it determined that in 70 news (%23.6)as male, in 33 (%11.1) as female, in 19 news (%6.4) as male/female, in 15 news (%5.1) gender is not stated. In examined news, it is remarked that majority of both people who commit violence and victim of violence are male.

Table 4: Distribution of violence practitioners according to the qualification form

	F	%
Lout/s	4	1.4
Attacker/s	36	12.2
Patient/relatives	165	55.7
Violence by healthcare staff	11	3.7
Other	4	1.4
Total	220	74.3

When definition type of violence is analyzed, it is stated that in 165 news (%55.7) as patient/patient relatives, in 36 news (% 12.2) as attackers, in 11 news (%3.7) as violence that health care professional commits his/her fellow worker, in 4 news (% 1.4) as louts. In news attackers are included as “3 Vile Attackers”, “Attacker Terrorized in Hospital”, “Tyrants of Ambulance”, “Louts”, “Attackers”, “Emergency Harassers”, “Patient who does not like her/his nose has assaulted”, “Diseased Personalities”. About definition of people who commit violence while Hurriyet gives place the subject as lout in one news, in 15 news as aggression, in 73 news as patient and patient relatives in 3 news as violence; Zaman gives place the subject as attacker in 14 news, patient and patient relatives in 59 news, violence of health care professional in 4 news; Posta gives place the subject as louts in 3 news, attacker in 7 news, patient and patient relatives in 33 news, violence to health care Professional. While Hurriyet and Posta newspapers have used word of “lout” Zaman hasn’t used the word.

It is determined that definition is made as beating/pounding physician in 65 news (%22.0), violence to health care professional in 54 news (%18.2), attacking to emergency service workers in 11 news (%3.7), violence to female physician in 7 news (%2.4). It is pointed out that definition of violence victim as female physician in violence news to female physicians. It is stated that definition is made according to violence type health care professionals are exposed to with the headlines of “Don’t Talk Even You are Exposed to Violence”, “Beating Till Crisis”, “Beating Physician from Death in Birth”, “Again Attack to Physician, Again Protest”, “To Be Sampling”, “White Anger”, “They Broke The Physician For No Reason”, “Although They Are White, They are Unlucky”, “Violence Chain”, “Violence to Physician In The Last Analysis”, “To Run The Gauntlet”, “Murder of Physician”, “Punch of Coming Late to Emergency Service”. Considering definition of victim, in Hurriyet definitions of violence to health care professionals in 24 news, beating physician in 21 news, violence to female physician in 2 news, attacking to emergency service workers are made. In Zaman definitions of Beating Physician in 27 news, Violence to Health Care Professional in 20 News, Attacking to Emergency Service Workers in 7 news, Violence to Female Physician in 1 news are made. In Posta definitions of Beating Physician in 17 news, Violence to Doctor in 10 news, Violence to Female Physician in 10 news and Attacking to Emergency Service Workers are made.

6.7. Titles of Violence Victims

Related with violence victims in 49 news (%30.2) research assistants (assistant) are exposed to violence. Specialist physician in 41 news (%25.3), emergency service workers, security, medical assistant, health care service personnel as other health care professionals in 42 news (%25.9), nurse/midwife in 17 news (%10.5), practitioner in 11 news (%6.8), professor in 2 news (%1.2) are exposed to violence. In examined news it is stated that professors and other faculty members are exposed to violence in least form.

Conclusion

Violence to health care professionals news have been published by Hurriyet, Zaman and Posta and increased as publication numbers in line with collected data. Newspapers have given place to violence news at same rates of publications. It is determined that people who commit violence mostly are male and health care professionals who are exposed to violence are male also. In this context, Male patient or male patient relatives have committed violence to health care professionals mostly. Health care professionals who are exposed to violence have been defined as “Beating Doctors”, “Violence to Health Care Professionals”, “Attacking to Emergency Service Workers” and “Violence to Female Physician”. It is remarkable that stating particularly the gender of female health care professionals who are exposed to violence. It has seen that both 3 newspapers makes sex discrimination while publishing news. Considering explanation that used in headlines of news it stated that mostly used word is violence, after violence beating, pounding, attacking, stabbing, murder. Journalists may care not to use words that reminds violence such as violence, beating, pounding, attacking. Publication of violence news extensively and explanation of how violence occurred in news cause reaching of violence to large masses. This situation may cause following of violence in society. Accordingly, violence in health news taken place in newspapers should not be prepared instructive on violence. It is seen that Hurriyet, Zaman and Posta take place photographs that carry the traces of violence. Along trails of physical violence in photographs take place in news, also defamation, threats and accusatory discourses of people who commit violence are included. Created image of health care professionals who have key position in society by media is also important for patient and patient relatives. As well as content of news content of published photographs is should be cared, photographs that include violence, bloody images, empurpled eye of health care professionals should not be used. Publication of health care Professional with empurpled eye may damage of health care professionals. Within this scope, newspapers should care not to publish contents may damage image of health care professionals. Not to visualize of contents include violence is important. How a news is published or how it is need to be published has been significant more than why the news are published. Publication of violence in health news cannot be shown as the only reason of arising of violence. But not to show violence is a rule that needs to be obeyed as part of Press Ethic and sense of obligation. Not to publish violence in health news the way that damage images of health care professionals and not to legitimize people who commit violence for a variety of reasons are important by taking into consideration ethic and social responsibility rules. Mutual solution can be found by collaborating with media for the solution of violence in health. Perspective of society which is informed on especially health literacy, health sector, work environment of health care professionals and illnesses via media will be different for health care professionals.

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