ISSN 0973-5070
STUDIES ON
ETHNO-MEDICINE

PRINT: ISSN 0973-5070 ONLINE: 2456-6772
Ethno Med, 10(2): 146-155 (2016)
DOI: 10.31901/24566322.2016/10.02.07

A Change in the Amount of CO_2 at the Center of the Examination Halls: Case Study of Turkey

Mehmet Cetin

Kastamonu University, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Department of Landscape, Architecture, Kastamonu, Turkey 37150, Phone: +90-366-280-2920; Fax: +90-366-280-2900, E-mail: mcetin@kastamonu.edu.tr

KEYWORDS Air Quality. Candidate's Health. Exam Environment. Examiner Psychology. Indoor CO_2

ABSTRACT The performances of candidates during the exam period depend on several factors, such as the temperature in exam halls. The indoor amount of CO_2 is over 1000 ppm, which in turn, could directly affect the performances of the candidates directly via headache, dizziness, fatigue, and a loss of concentration. In this study, changes in the indoor amount of CO_2 in some central exam were examined, and certain evaluations were made. The findings of the present study indicate that the threshold value is usually exceeded within 10 minutes, following the start of exams, and when indoor CO_2 amounts are higher than 1500 ppm, which is considered in most exams as the limit of harm to health, and circulating air in the hallways and keeping the doors of exam halls open throughout the exam period are not adequate for keeping the indoor CO_2 amounts below 1000 ppm. Air circulation is a must in exam halls to ensure healthy exam environments.