public health approach. Although it has been shown that these measures can be useful in epidemic management, various studies have emphasized the importance of various factors such as effective communication between the state and the individual

such as epidemics is also important at this point. The main thought that lies in the foundations of complex system science is the "the whole is greater than the sum of the parts" principle. It means that the property that is not found in the parts can appear in the whole. For example, when an ant is alone, it shows no intelligent skills. However, an ant colony shows sign of intelligence that could find the shortest way to a solution of a problem. Complex systems are also organic systems that can self-organize and adapt to changing conditions. A complex system occurs as a result of the intense interaction of a large number of

well as to control, understand.

people in the current situation, one of the biggest factors in the transformation of SARS-Cov-2 into an epidemic is that infected people may not show any symptoms for up to 2 days. Therefore, it is expected to determine the risk of infection of people who have not yet been infected and to manage the risk at the individual level, rather than the isolation of people who have been diagnosed as infected. Mobility value (M) and interaction value (I) responds to the coefficient person's risk of being infected or a source of transmission (Ri) in the same time period. In mathematical expression, this risk is as formulated as;

$$Ri=x(t).\ M+y(t)\ I+\ldots.$$

Scaling the Ri value between 0-100 will ensure that the risk of being infected and a source of transmission on an individual basis can be revealed within a certain scale [39-42]. These calculations present that regarding the current and ordinary effects of the epidemic, an effective way of epidemic management based on person and risk factors is possible by giving a dynamic response to the dynamic nature of the epidemic without interrupting the ordinary flow of life with dramatically changes, The epidemic risk management framework at the local level from the perspective of complexity science is as in Figure 6.

The epidemic is not only a publiJ4(id+)4(m)18(ic)-67(is)-6218(l TJET7s)-69(n)-667 5594391 0 0 1 30 248.69 Tm[-6(t)