

benefits. These technologies enable continuous monitoring, early detection of health deterioration, and personalized treatment strategies. They empower individuals to actively participate in their own care and promote self-management. Biomedical electronics also have the potential to reduce healthcare costs by minimizing hospitalizations, emergency room visits, and complications associated with chronic diseases. However, several challenges must be addressed for widespread adoption and effective implementation of these technologies. Privacy and data security concerns are paramount, as the collection and transmission of sensitive health information raise ethical and legal considerations. Standardization of data formats, interoperability between devices and systems, and integration into existing healthcare infrastructure are other challenges that need to be overcome for seamless and efficient use of biomedical electronics in chronic illness management.

The future of biomedical electronics in chronic illness management holds great promise. Advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning can enhance the analysis of collected data, enabling predictive modeling and personalized interventions. Integration with telemedicine platforms can facilitate remote consultations and timely healthcare provider-patient interactions. Additionally, miniaturization of devices, improved battery life, and increased user-friendliness will drive greater acceptance and adoption of biomedical electronics among patients and healthcare professionals.

Conclusion

Biomedical electronics offer significant potential for revolutionizing the management of chronic illnesses. Wearable devices, implantable sensors, and remote monitoring systems enable continuous monitoring, personalized treatment, and remote healthcare delivery. Despite challenges, the benefits of these technologies in improving patient outcomes, reducing healthcare costs, and enhancing quality of life are substantial. Further research, standardization efforts, and collaboration among stakeholders are essential to fully realize the potential of biomedical electronics in chronic illness management.

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DESIGNING A COMPUTERIZED PROGRAM TO DEVELOP SOME LIFE SKILLS AMONG KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN IN TAIZ

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Abstract: The current study aims to design a computerized program to develop some life skills among Kindergarten children. The study followed the Quasi-Experimental method because the study was to design a computerized program commensurate the nature of the one-group experimental method due to the small size of the sample of the study. The sample of the study consisted of (11) children aged between (5-4) years in the first stage of kindergarten in Isbeel Lilmawhubeen Kindergarten. The study implemented two tools: the computerized program, which was designed and prepared by the researcher, and a scale for life skills prepared by the researcher, too. The study concluded that the computerized program prepared was effective in developing some of the life skills. There were statistically significant differences at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between the mean scores of the sample members on the scale for life skills used in the current study in the pre-measurement, the post-measurement, and the follow-up measurement, in favour of the post-measurement and the follow-up measurement. This study supported multimedia usability to provide children with good attitude and good behaviour towards the reduces learning efforts and

time. Learning online should be supported to bring learning outcomes and learning quality together.

Key words: Computerized program, life skills.

Introduction

The computerized programs have a strong effect on children in their early stages if used well and beneficially as they have an interesting display that attracts children to learn through them. Besides, the children's ability to use the computerized program is high because of the ease of designing the program to suit the age group for which it is designed. In addition, the use of continuous reinforcement encourages children to learn better, and the variety of multimedia used in the program leads to a better learning by the children. This study gave the same results of Adams, R.H.(2006), Brandt, Petra Stamer (2016) and Dowswell, E& chessor, D(2014) in the field of the area of study and the findings.

Results and discussion

From the result, it recommended that education departments should generalize the use of computerized programs in kindergartens and all academic levels because of their strong and effective impact on receiving knowledge and developing their life skills. Nannies in Riyadh to diversify teaching methods and pay attention to the use of computerized educational programs in the educational process, as well as benefit from the available educational applications. The Ministry of Education adopt the production of educational software for the Riyadh stage, under its supervision. Product more educational programs to benefit from. Training nannies on how to develop life skills for kindergarten children. The unification of the Riyadh curriculum by the Ministry so that the programs can be widely applied and benefited from.

Conclusion

This study conclude that the effectiveness of designing a computerized program for kindergarten age stage (5-6) years should be studied. The effectiveness of the current computerized program to develop some life skills that are not included in the current study must designed. Building educational programs and educational applications on the mobile for the benefit of students at various academic levels.

Conducting a field study to find out the possibility of Riyadh to implement its educational programs.

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ENHANCING MARKET ANALYSIS AND FINANCIAL EVALUATION IN TURKEY THROUGH BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE TOOLS

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Abstract: This research offers a comprehensive approach to analyze the market and financial aspects of Turkey by leveraging the power of Business Intelligence tools. The research aims to bridge the gap between data and actionable insights, benefiting a wide range of stakeholders interested in the Turkish economy.

Key words: Macro economy, Business Intelligence, financial KPI, market analysis, machine learning