

challenges, the integration of digital tools and resources offers numerous benefits, enhancing access to knowledge, promoting collaboration, and fostering research and academic development. By addressing the challenges and embracing digital culture, Ibb University and other higher education institutions in Yemen can pave the way for a more inclusive and technologically advanced learning environment, empowering postgraduate students to thrive in the digital age.

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A SURGICAL TECHNOLOGY COMPARISON BETWEEN BELARUS AND YEMEN [COMPARATIVE STUDY]

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Abstract This comparative study aims to analyze and compare the state of surgical technology in Belarus and Yemen. By examining the current advancements, challenges, and healthcare infrastructure in each country, this article provides insights into the similarities and differences in surgical technology adoption and implementation. The study highlights the importance of technological advancements in improving surgical outcomes and discusses potential strategies for bridging the technological gap between the two countries. The findings of this study can inform policymakers and healthcare professionals in Belarus and Yemen as they work towards enhancing surgical care and patient outcomes.

Key words: surgical technology, Belarus, Yemen, comparative study, healthcare infrastructure, surgical outcomes.

Introduction

Surgical technology plays a crucial role in modern healthcare, aiding in improving patient outcomes, reducing complications, and enhancing surgical efficiency. This comparative study focuses on analyzing and comparing the state of surgical technology in Belarus and Yemen. Both countries face unique challenges and have different levels of healthcare infrastructure. By examining the current advancements and challenges in surgical technology adoption, this study aims to provide valuable insights into the similarities and differences between the two countries. The findings can guide policymakers and healthcare professionals in devising strategies to enhance surgical care and bridge the technological gap.

Results and discussion

Belarus has made significant strides in surgical technology adoption. The country boasts a well-developed healthcare infrastructure and has implemented advanced surgical techniques and tools. Robotic-assisted surgery, minimally invasive procedures, and image-guided interventions are increasingly utilized in Belarusian hospitals. The integration of electronic medical records, telemedicine, and advanced imaging technologies has improved surgical planning, patient monitoring, and post-operative care. Additionally, Belarus has prioritized the training and education of healthcare professionals to ensure effective utilization and continuous innovation in surgical technology.

Yemen faces significant challenges in healthcare infrastructure and surgical technology adoption due to ongoing conflict and limited resources. The country struggles with a lack of modern medical equipment, including surgical tools, imaging devices, and anesthesia systems. Access to advanced surgical techniques, such as robotic surgery, is limited, and there is a shortage of trained healthcare professionals. However, despite the challenges, Yemen has shown resilience in utilizing

available resources to provide essential surgical care and has implemented innovative approaches, such as mobile surgical units and telemedicine services, to reach underserved populations [1].

The comparative analysis reveals significant disparities in surgical technology between Belarus and Yemen. Belarus benefits from a well-established healthcare infrastructure, continuous investment in technology, and trained healthcare professionals. In contrast, Yemen faces numerous challenges, including limited resources, infrastructure damage, and a shortage of skilled workforce. The lack of financial resources, political instability, and ongoing conflict in Yemen hinder the acquisition and implementation of advanced surgical technology [2].

To bridge the technological gap between Belarus and Yemen, several strategies can be considered. International collaborations and partnerships can facilitate knowledge exchange, training programs, and the donation of medical equipment to Yemeni healthcare facilities. Capacity building initiatives, such as specialized training programs for Yemeni healthcare professionals, can enhance surgical skills and promote the effective utilization of available resources. Furthermore, investment in telemedicine infrastructure and mobile surgical units can help expand access to surgical care in remote areas of Yemen.

Conclusion

This comparative study highlights the disparities in surgical technology adoption between Belarus and Yemen. While Belarus has made significant progress in implementing advanced surgical techniques and tools, Yemen faces significant challenges due to limited resources and ongoing conflict. Bridging the technological gap requires targeted strategies, including international collaborations, capacity building initiatives, and investments in telemedicine infrastructure. By enhancing surgical technology adoption, both countries can improve patient outcomes, reduce complications, and enhance surgical efficiency.

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PATIENTS WITH GENETIC OBESITY AND THEIR CURRENT THERAPIES IN EGYPT [MINI REVIEW]

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Abstract: Genetic obesity is a complex disorder influenced by various genetic factors that contribute to abnormal weight gain and metabolic dysregulation. This mini-review focuses on patients with genetic obesity in Egypt and explores the current therapies available for the management of this condition. The article highlights the importance of early diagnosis, multidisciplinary approach, and personalized treatment strategies. The information presented in this review is based on existing literature and studies conducted in Egypt, aiming to provide insights into the current therapeutic options for patients with genetic obesity.

Key words: genetic obesity, treatment, Egypt, personalized medicine, multidisciplinary approach.

Introduction

Genetic obesity is a heterogeneous disorder caused by mutations in specific genes that regulate appetite, energy expenditure, and metabolism. It poses significant health risks and requires a comprehensive approach for effective management. This mini-review focuses on patients with genetic obesity in Egypt and explores the current therapeutic strategies available for their treatment.

Results and discussion

Accurate diagnosis is crucial for patients with genetic obesity. Genetic testing, including