

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

targeted gene sequencing or whole-exome sequencing, plays a vital role in identifying specific gene mutations associated with obesity. Additionally, clinical evaluations, family history assessments, and metabolic profiling contribute to the diagnostic process [1].

**Lifestyle Modifications:** Lifestyle interventions, including dietary modifications and increased physical activity, are essential for managing genetic obesity. Dieticians and nutritionists play a crucial role in designing personalized meal plans that promote weight loss and improve metabolic health.

**Pharmacotherapy:** Pharmacological interventions may be considered in combination with lifestyle modifications. Medications such as orlistat, liraglutide, and phentermine/topiramate have shown efficacy in managing obesity-related complications. However, healthcare professionals due to potential side effects should carefully monitor their use.

**Bariatric Surgery:** In severe cases of genetic obesity, bariatric surgery may be recommended. Procedures such as gastric bypass and sleeve gastrectomy have been shown to induce significant weight loss and improve metabolic parameters. However, patient selection and long-term follow-up are crucial for successful outcomes.

**Psychological Support:** Psychological counseling and support groups are essential components of comprehensive care for patients with genetic obesity. These interventions address the emotional and psychological aspects associated with obesity, promoting long-term adherence to treatment strategies.

Despite the available therapeutic options, managing genetic obesity remains challenging. Limited access to specialized healthcare services, high treatment costs, and the need for personalized approaches pose significant barriers. Future research should focus on identifying novel therapeutic targets and developing more accessible and cost-effective interventions tailored to the Egyptian population.

### **Conclusion**

Patients with genetic obesity in Egypt require a multidisciplinary approach for effective management. Combining lifestyle modifications, pharmacotherapy, bariatric surgery, and psychological support can lead to improved outcomes. However, addressing the challenges and implementing personalized treatment strategies are essential for optimizing care. Further research and collaborations are needed to enhance the understanding and management of genetic obesity in Egypt.

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## **THE REALITY OF THE USE OF YOUTUBE BY STUDENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA AT TAIZ UNIVERSITY IN E-LEARNING PROCESS**

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**Abstract:** This study aimed to find out the reality of the use of YouTube by students of the Department of Media at Taiz University in the Electron -learning process. The study used the descriptive analytical method, where the researcher prepared a questionnaire to collect information. The study sample consisted of students of the Media Department, third and fourth levels, at Taiz University. The study reached a number of results, the most important of which are the absence of statistically significant differences at the significance level of ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) between the sample response averages regarding the reality of the use of YouTube by students of the Department of Media at Taiz University in the e-learning process, attributed to the variables of the study, gene. Male, female, and third and fourth levels, and there are statistically significant differences at the ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) significance level between the average response scores of the sample due to the specialization