The post-pandemic era brought inflation as prices surged due to disruptions in production and supply chains. Despite challenges, financially stable consumers contributed to driving demand and boosting inflation briefly in 2022.

Lockdowns in many countries during the pandemic led to a rise in remote work, with 22 % of workdays being conducted from home by 2022. This shift has increased productivity, saved time on commuting, and provided opportunities for those with disabilities. Moreover, remote work has allowed flexibility in location, leading to a shift in housing demand towards more affordable homes and a rise in prices.

Four years on from the pandemic, the global economy has shown significant recovery, with policies focusing on reducing spending and providing financial aid improving the financial well-being of many. Measures such as unemployment insurance and child tax credits have helped in reducing wage inequality and creating a tight labor market with low unemployment rates.

As we move into the post-pandemic era, it is important for governments and businesses to continue to pursue policies that support financial security and economic growth. By focusing on cutting spending, providing financial relief, and creating a rigorous labor market, we can continue to build a more resilient and stable economy in the coming years.

In conclusion, the COVID-19 pandemic has changed the global economy in many ways, and it is critical that we learn from the challenges we have faced and work to create a more inclusive and prosperous future for all.

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PERSONALIZED CANCER MEDICINE: EVALUATING FINANCIAL VIABILITY IN TODAY'S GLOBAL ECONOMY

Персонализированная медицина в лечении рака: оценка финансовой жизнеспособности в современной глобальной экономике

Personalized cancer medicine (PCM) is tailoring treatment to a patient's genetic, environmental, and lifestyle factors. PCM differs from traditional methods by focusing on

unique molecular characteristics of cancer. Customized treatment is especially important for cancers that do not respond to traditional therapies. The aim of this paper is to compare the benefits of PCM that are directly proportional to its financial viability and downsides leading to financial burdens.

PCM offers numerous benefits. By precisely targeting cancer cells, it can increase the efficiency of treatment, reducing the risk of adverse side effects common for traditional therapy. Patients typically experience a higher quality of life, as treatment plans are less generalized and more aligned with individual needs. Furthermore, PCM may enable earlier detection of specific cancer types through genetic screening, potentially leading to more effective early interventions and better long-term outcomes.

The economic sustainability of PCM is directly connected with the medical benefits mentioned above. PCM could lead to cost savings in the future by cutting down on ineffective treatments and preventing extended hospitalizations. And despite the initial high cost, adopting PCM could reduce the financial strain on healthcare systems in the long run by avoiding expensive complications and improving treatment efficiency. Furthermore, as PCM continues to develop, advances in technology may help reduce its costs. Machine learning and artificial intelligence have the capability to improve diagnostic procedures, which could enhance access to PCM.

While PCM holds significant medical potential, it also brings considerable financial burdens. Costs include genetic testing, specialized medications, and advanced diagnostics, with extensive genetic tests (in the US ranging from $3,000 to $5,000 per test [1]). Many PCM drugs are newly developed and patented, increasing treatment costs compared to conventional options. This puts strain on insurers and healthcare systems, raising concerns about patient access. Moreover, limited data on PCM effectiveness across cancer types complicates decisions for policymakers and insurers. The high initial investment in PCM limits its accessibility, often making it feasible primarily for wealthier patients or those with comprehensive insurance plans.

In conclusion, while PCM presents an innovative path forward in cancer treatment, its economic feasibility remains a contentious issue. Efforts to enhance its affordability and accessibility are essential for its success in becoming a widely accepted option. PCM could potentially be a widely accepted and sustainable method in cancer treatment, providing a personalized care model that is advantageous for both patients and healthcare professionals down the line. However, realizing this vision requires investments, policy adjustments, and continued research to balance PCM’s high costs with its potential for improved outcomes. And still more investigations are required to completely comprehend the long-term cost-effectiveness of PCM.

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