

Nanomedicine Market to Reach \$366.53 Billion globally, by 2030 at 8.70% CAGR: Vantage Market Research

Nanomedicine Market is projected to reach \$366.53 Billion by 2030, growing at a CAGR of 8.70% from 2023 to 2030

UNITED STATES, January 31, 2024 /EINPresswire.com/ -- Nanomedicine is the application of nanotechnology to the field of medicine, which involves the use of nanoscale materials and devices for the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases. Nanomedicine can offer several advantages over conventional medicine, such as improved specificity, sensitivity, efficacy, and safety, as well as reduced side effects and costs. Nanomedicine can be used for various



purposes, such as drug delivery, imaging, biosensing, tissue engineering, and gene therapy. Nanomedicine can also enable the development of personalized and precision medicine, which can tailor the medical interventions to the individual characteristics of each patient.

Some of the driving factors of the <u>Nanomedicine Market</u> are the increasing prevalence of chronic and infectious diseases, the growing demand for novel and effective therapies, the rising investment and support from the government and private sector, and the technological advancements and innovations in nanotechnology. According to a report by Vantage Market Research, the Global Nanomedicine Market size was estimated at USD 188.05 Billion in 2022 and is projected to reach USD 366.53 Billion by 2030, growing at a CAGR of 8.70% over the analysis period 2023-2030.

DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD@<u>https://www.vantagemarketresearch.com/nanomedicine-</u> market-1632/request-sample The demand for nanomedicine is driven by the growing need for better and more affordable health care, the increasing awareness and expectations of patients and providers, the rising incidence and burden of chronic and infectious diseases, and the aging population. Nanomedicine can provide solutions for the unmet medical needs and challenges, such as drug resistance, poor bioavailability, low solubility, and toxicity of conventional drugs. Nanomedicine can also enable the delivery of drugs across the biological barriers, such as the blood-brain barrier, the skin, and the mucous membranes, which are difficult to penetrate by conventional drugs.

The supply of nanomedicine is determined by the availability and affordability of the technologies, the innovation and differentiation of the products and services, and the competition and collaboration among the market players. The market is characterized by the presence of various vendors, ranging from large-scale companies to start-ups, offering a variety of solutions for different segments, applications, and regions. Some of the major players in the market are Abbott Laboratories, Johnson & Johnson, Merck & Co., Inc., Pfizer Inc., Nanosphere, Inc., and Nanobiotix SA. These players are involved in launching new products and features, expanding their geographic presence, forming strategic partnerships and alliances, and acquiring or merging with other companies to gain a competitive edge.

The technology of nanomedicine is constantly evolving and improving, with the emergence of new trends and innovations.

Nanoparticles and nanocarriers: Nanoparticles and nanocarriers are the most widely used nanomaterials for nanomedicine, which can encapsulate, transport, and release drugs or other agents to the target cells or tissues. Nanoparticles and nanocarriers can be made of various materials, such as metals, polymers, lipids, and dendrimers, and can have different shapes, sizes, and surface properties. Nanoparticles and nanocarriers can improve the stability, solubility, bioavailability, and biodistribution of drugs, as well as enhance the targeting, imaging, and therapeutic effects. in November 2020, Nanobiotix announced the positive results of its phase III trial of NBTXR3, a radioenhancer nanoparticle, for the treatment of soft tissue sarcoma.

Nanorobots and nanomachines: Nanorobots and nanomachines are the nanodevices that can perform specific tasks or functions at the nanoscale, such as sensing, actuating, manipulating, or communicating. Nanorobots and nanomachines can be used for various purposes, such as diagnosis, drug delivery, surgery, and tissue repair. Nanorobots and nanomachines can be controlled by external stimuli, such as light, magnetic fields, or ultrasound, or by internal mechanisms, such as DNA, enzymes, or molecular motors. in February 2020, researchers from the University of California, San Diego, developed a nanosponge that can soak up and neutralize the toxins produced by bacteria and venomous snakes. Nanosensors and nanobiosensors: Nanosensors and nanobiosensors are the nanodevices that can detect and measure physical, chemical, or biological signals at the nanoscale, such as temperature, pressure, pH, electric current, or biomolecules. Nanosensors and nanobiosensors can be used for various purposes, such as diagnosis, monitoring, and imaging. Nanosensors and nanobiosensors can be integrated with other nanomaterials or nanodevices, such as nanoparticles, nanowires, nanotubes, or nanochips, to enhance their sensitivity, specificity, and functionality. in January 2020, researchers from the University of Texas at Austin developed a nanosensor that can detect the presence of COVID-19 in saliva within 10 minutes.

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The regulation of nanomedicine is influenced by the policies and guidelines of the government and regulatory bodies, as well as the standards and best practices of the industry and professional associations. The regulation can affect the development, adoption, and implementation of nanomedicine, as well as the safety, efficacy, and quality of the products and services.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the European Medicines Agency (EMA) are the main regulatory bodies that oversee the approval and marketing of nanomedicine products and services in the U.S. and the European Union, respectively. These regulatory bodies require the nanomedicine providers to demonstrate the safety, efficacy, and quality of their products and services, as well as the potential risks and benefits, through preclinical and clinical trials. These regulatory bodies also provide guidance and recommendations for the development and evaluation of nanomedicine products and services, such as the FDA's Guidance for Industry on Considering Whether an FDA-Regulated Product Involves the Application of Nanotechnology and the EMA's Reflection Paper on Nanotechnology-Based Medicinal Products for Human Use.

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) are the main standard-setting organizations that provide the definitions, terminology, classification, characterization, and testing methods for nanotechnology and nanomedicine. These standard-setting organizations aim to facilitate the harmonization and interoperability of nanotechnology and nanomedicine products and services, as well as to ensure the safety, quality, and reliability of the products and services. the ISO/TC 229 Nanotechnologies and the ASTM Committee E56 on Nanotechnology are the main technical committees that develop and maintain the standards for nanotechnology and nanomedicine.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the World Health Organization (WHO) are the main international organizations that provide the policy and ethical frameworks for nanotechnology and nanomedicine. These international organizations aim to promote the responsible and sustainable development and use of nanotechnology and nanomedicine, as well as to address the social, environmental, and health implications of nanotechnology and nanomedicine. the OECD's Working Party on Manufactured Nanomaterials and the WHO's Expert Committee on Biological Standardization are the main working groups that provide the guidance and recommendations for the safety and regulation of nanotechnology and nanomedicine .

Abbott Laboratories
DiaSorin S.P.A.
General Electric Company
Invitae Corporation
Johnson & Johnson
Leadient BioSciences Inc.
Mallinckrodt PLC
Merck & Co. Inc. Pfizer Inc.
Teva Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Personalized and precision medicine are the approaches that tailor the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases to the individual characteristics of each patient, such as genetic, environmental, and lifestyle factors. Personalized and precision medicine can improve the outcomes and quality of life of patients, as well as reduce the costs and risks of health care. Nanomedicine can enable the development of personalized and precision medicine, as it can provide molecular and genomic testing, pharmacogenomics testing, and companion diagnostics, to enable more targeted and effective therapies. in January 2020, Illumina and Roche announced a 15-year, non-exclusive collaboration to accelerate the availability and adoption of distributable next-generation sequencing-based (NGS) testing in oncology.

Multifunctional and smart nanomedicine are the types of nanomedicine that can perform multiple and adaptive functions, such as targeting, imaging, therapy, and feedback, in a single platform. Multifunctional and smart nanomedicine can enhance the efficiency, effectiveness, and safety of nanomedicine, as well as provide real-time monitoring and control of the therapeutic process. in October 2020, researchers from the University of California, San Diego, developed a smart nanosystem that can deliver drugs to tumors and monitor the drug release and therapeutic response using ultrasound imaging.

Nanovaccines and nanotheranostics are the types of nanomedicine that can combine the prevention and diagnosis, or the diagnosis and treatment, of diseases, respectively.

Nanovaccines and nanotheranostics can provide synergistic and complementary benefits, such as enhancing the immune response, improving the delivery and uptake of antigens or drugs, and enabling the simultaneous detection and elimination of pathogens or tumors. in December 2020, researchers from the University of Texas at Austin and the National Institutes of Health developed a nanovaccine that can protect against COVID-19 and its variants, as well as enable the tracking of the immune response using magnetic resonance imaging.

□ The global nanomedicine market size was estimated at USD 188.05 Billion in 2022 and is projected to reach USD 366.53 Billion by 2030, growing at a CAGR of 8.70% over the analysis period 2023-2030.

I The treatment modality segment accounted for the majority share in the global market in 2022, owing to the increasing demand for novel and effective therapies, such as drug delivery, gene therapy, and immunotherapy.

□ The drug delivery application segment accounted for the majority share in the global nanomedicine market in 2022, due to the growing prevalence of nanotechnology-based <u>pharmaceutical</u> drug delivery technologies, such as nanoparticles, nanocarriers, and nanorobots.

□ The clinical oncology indication segment accounted for the highest revenue in 2022, as nanomedicine can provide solutions for the unmet medical needs and challenges in cancer diagnosis and treatment, such as drug resistance, poor bioavailability, low solubility, and toxicity.

□ North America was the largest regional market in 2022, due to the presence of key players, supportive government initiatives, and high adoption of digital health technologies.

Data privacy and security are the protection and safeguarding of the personal health information of the patients and the providers, from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, and breach. Data privacy and security are crucial for the trust and confidence of the patients and the providers, as well as the compliance and reputation of the nanomedicine providers. However, data privacy and security are also challenging to achieve and maintain, due to the complexity and diversity of the data sources, systems, and platforms, as well as the evolving threats and risks of cyberattacks and data breaches. Interoperability and integration are the ability and capability of the nanomedicine to communicate and exchange data and information with other systems and platforms, such as electronic health records (EHRs), health information exchanges (HIEs), and clinical decision support systems (CDSSs). Interoperability and integration are essential for the seamless and holistic delivery of nanomedicine, as well as the improvement of the quality and efficiency of care. However, interoperability and integration are also challenging to achieve and maintain, due to the lack of common standards and protocols, the heterogeneity and fragmentation of the data and systems, and the technical and organizational barriers and silos.

User adoption and acceptance are the willingness and readiness of the patients and the providers to use and benefit from the nanomedicine. User adoption and acceptance are critical for the success and sustainability of the nanomedicine, as well as the achievement of the desired outcomes and impacts. However, user adoption and acceptance are also challenging to achieve and maintain, due to the low awareness and literacy of the patients and the providers, the resistance to change and innovation, the lack of incentives and motivation, and the cultural and behavioral factors.

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Nanomedicine can help to address the unmet needs and gaps in the health care system, such as access, quality, affordability, and efficiency. Nanomedicine can enable more convenient, personalized, and proactive care for patients, especially in remote and underserved areas, as well as reduce the burden and cost of health care for providers and payers.

Nanomedicine can leverage the potential and benefits of the emerging technologies and innovations, such as AI, IoT, <u>blockchain</u>, and cloud computing. These technologies can enhance the capabilities and functionalities of nanomedicine, such as providing data-driven insights, predictions, and recommendations, improving the interoperability and integration of data and systems, and ensuring the security and privacy of data and services.

Nanomedicine can create new and diversified revenue streams and business models for the market players, such as value-based care, subscription-based services, and outcome-based contracts. These revenue streams and business models can align the interests and incentives of the patients and the providers, as well as increase the competitiveness and differentiation of the market players.

- Q. What is the current market size and projected growth rate of the nanomedicine market?
- Q. Which factors are driving the growth of the market?
- Q. What are the major application segments of nanomedicine?
- Q. Who are the key players in the market?
- Q. What are the challenges and opportunities facing the nanomedicine market?
- Q. What are the latest advancements and trends in nanomedicine research?
- Q. How is nanomedicine impacting different healthcare sectors?
- Q. What are the regulatory considerations for nanomedicine products?

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North America stands at the forefront of the nanomedicine revolution, boasting a wellestablished ecosystem of research institutions, pharmaceutical giants, and venture capitalists. The region accounts for a significant share of the global nanomedicine market, driven by factors like high healthcare expenditure, robust government funding for research and development, and a strong intellectual property landscape. Additionally, the presence of leading academic institutions and research centers fosters cutting-edge innovation in the field. However, challenges remain, such as stringent regulatory requirements and concerns about the long-term safety of nanomaterials. Nevertheless, North America is poised to retain its leadership position in the nanomedicine market, continuously pushing the boundaries of medical science with its unwavering commitment to innovation and progress.

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<u>trends/</u>

D Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Market: <u>https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/pharmaceutical-manufacturing-market-size-share-trends-ashley-hancock/</u>

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