

Malaysia Pneumonia Treatment Drugs Market By Drugs (Branded and Generics), By Drug Class (Antibacterial Drugs, Antiviral Drugs, Antifungal Drugs, and Others), By Distribution Channel (Hospital Pharmacies, Retail Pharmacies, and Online Pharmacies), By Region, Competition, Forecast, & Opportunities, 2028

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Abstracts

Malaysia pneumonia treatment drugs market is anticipated to witness a steady CAGR in the forecast period, 2024-2028. The pneumonia treatment drugs market in Malaysia has witnessed significant growth over the past few years, owing to the rise in elderly population in the country. Malaysia is experiencing a demographic shift with an aging population. The increasing trend of longevity has caused the proportion of the elderly population to rise significantly in recent years. According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the elderly population in Malaysia, aged 60 years and above, will increase from 3.2 million in 2020 to 5.3 million by 2030.

The main factor behind the rise in the geriatric population in Malaysia is the country's successful public health policies and the advancements in medical technology. Improved healthcare services have enabled individuals to live longer, and the life expectancy of Malaysians has increased from 60 years in the 1960s to over 74 years currently. This trend is also accompanied by a decrease in the birth rate (the birth rate for Malaysia in 2023 was reported to be 15.873 births per 1000 people, which is a decline of 1.2% from 2022), which affects the number of young generation in the country, further contributing to the increase in the proportion of elderly individuals.

The rising geriatric population presents significant challenges to the country's health

and social care systems. The elderly population has a higher risk of developing chronic diseases such as cardiovascular diseases (cardiovascular disease cases increase by 5% every year in Malaysia), and diabetes (the diabetes prevalence in Malaysia ranges from 7.3% to 23.8%, according to published reports) as well as some air borne infections like pneumonia, COVID-19, and asthma (the prevalence of asthma in Malaysia has risen from 6.4% to 9.4% in children aged 6-7 years and from 9% to 13% in children aged 13-14 years), among others. All these problems require complex healthcare services. As a result, the demand for medical and social care services will inevitably increase, putting significant pressure on the already overburdened healthcare system. The aging population also poses economic challenges, as fewer people are in the workforce to support the needs of the elderly.

To address the challenges posed by the rising geriatric population, the Malaysian government has implemented various measures. One such measure is the establishment of the National Policy for the Elderly, which aims to address the challenges faced by the elderly population. The policy focuses on enhancing the well-being and quality of life of the elderly, providing healthcare services, and promoting social and economic participation.

Another solution to the challenges posed by the aging population is the development of age-friendly communities. An age-friendly community is a place where older adults can live safely, enjoy good health, and participate in community activities. The concept involves developing accessible housing, transportation, and health services that cater to the needs of the elderly population. By creating age-friendly communities, the elderly population can remain active and participate in the workforce, contributing to the economy while enjoying a good quality of life.

Increasing Prevalence of Pneumonia in Malaysia

Pneumonia is a serious respiratory infection that affects millions of people around the world. In Malaysia, the prevalence of pneumonia has been on the rise in recent years, causing concern for healthcare professionals and policymakers alike.

Pneumonia is an infection of the lungs that can be caused by bacteria, viruses, or fungi. It is a serious illness that can lead to hospitalization, complications, and even death, particularly in vulnerable populations such as the elderly, young children, and people with weakened immune systems. According to a report by the Ministry of Health Malaysia, pneumonia was one of the top 10 leading causes of hospitalization in 2019.

There are several factors driving the increasing prevalence of pneumonia in Malaysia. Firstly, the country has experienced a rise in air pollution levels in recent years, which can exacerbate respiratory infections and increase the risk of developing pneumonia. In addition, changes in weather patterns, including fluctuations in temperature and humidity, can also contribute to the development of pneumonia.

Secondly, lifestyle factors such as smoking and poor nutrition can weaken the immune system, making individuals more susceptible to infections such as pneumonia. Malaysia has one of the highest smoking rates in Southeast Asia, and poor nutrition is also a concern in some populations.

Thirdly, Malaysia's aging population is a significant factor contributing to the increasing prevalence of pneumonia. As people age, their immune systems weaken, making them more susceptible to respiratory infections such as pneumonia. According to the Department of Statistics Malaysia, the proportion of Malaysians aged 65 years and above is expected to increase from 5.5% in 2020 to 15.3% in 2040.

The increasing prevalence of pneumonia in Malaysia has significant implications for public health. Pneumonia can lead to hospitalization, complications, and even death, particularly in vulnerable populations. The rise in pneumonia cases also places a burden on the healthcare system, leading to increased healthcare costs and resource utilization.

Therefore, the surge in pneumonia prevalence in the nation is likely to propel the growth of Malaysia pneumonia treatment drugs market.

COVID-19 Associated Pneumonia in Malaysia

COVID-19, the respiratory illness caused by the novel coronavirus, was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) in March 2020. COVID-19 can lead to pneumonia, a serious respiratory infection that can cause severe illness and death. Malaysia, like many other countries, has seen a significant number of COVID-19 cases since the pandemic began, with many of these cases associated with pneumonia.

COVID-19 associated pneumonia occurs when the virus infects the lungs and causes inflammation and damage to the respiratory system. This can lead to pneumonia, a condition in which the lungs become inflamed and filled with fluid, making it difficult to breathe. COVID-19 pneumonia can be particularly dangerous in vulnerable populations such as the elderly, people with pre-existing medical conditions, and those with

weakened immune systems.

The symptoms of COVID-19 associated pneumonia can vary, but typically include fever, cough, difficulty breathing, and fatigue. In severe cases, patients may also experience chest pain, confusion, and bluish lips or face. People who suspect they have COVID-19 associated pneumonia should seek medical attention immediately to receive a proper diagnosis and treatment.

Treatment for COVID-19 associated pneumonia in Malaysia typically involves supportive care, such as oxygen therapy and medications to manage the symptoms. Patients may also receive antiviral drugs or other medications to help fight the virus and prevent complications. In severe cases, hospitalization may be necessary, with treatment options including mechanical ventilation or extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) to support breathing.

The Malaysian government has implemented various measures to combat the spread of COVID-19 and reduce the incidence of associated pneumonia. These measures include social distancing, wearing face masks in public places, and restrictions on travel and public gatherings. The government has also provided funding and resources to support the healthcare system in managing COVID-19 cases and associated pneumonia.

Growing Number of Hospital-Acquired Pneumonia Infections in Malaysia

Hospital-acquired pneumonia (HAP) is a serious and potentially life-threatening infection that occurs when a patient develops pneumonia during their hospital stay. HAP can be caused by a variety of bacteria, viruses, and other pathogens, and it is a growing concern in Malaysia.

HAP is a significant issue in Malaysia due to several factors, including the prevalence of antibiotic-resistant bacteria and the high number of patients admitted to hospitals. Patients who are in the hospital for extended periods, those who are on ventilators, and those with weakened immune systems are particularly susceptible to HAP. Additionally, HAP is more prevalent in patients who have undergone surgery or who have other underlying medical conditions.

The symptoms of HAP can be like those of community-acquired pneumonia, including coughing, fever, chills, shortness of breath, and chest pain. However, patients with HAP may also experience confusion, fatigue, and a decline in overall health. HAP is a serious and potentially life-threatening condition, and prompt diagnosis and treatment

are essential to reduce the risk of complications.

The treatment for HAP typically involves antibiotics, oxygen therapy, and other supportive measures to manage symptoms and prevent complications. In some cases, patients may require hospitalization or transfer to an intensive care unit for more intensive treatment.

Market Segmentation

Malaysia pneumonia treatment drugs market can be segmented by drugs, drug class, distribution channel, and region. Based on drugs, the market can be divided into branded, and generics. Based on drug class, the market can be segmented into antibacterial drugs, antiviral drugs, antifungal drugs, and others. Based on distribution channel, the market can be fragmented into hospital pharmacies, retail pharmacies, and online pharmacies.

Market Players

GlaxoSmithkline Pharmaceutical Sdn. Bhd., Pfizer (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd, Sanofi-Aventis (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., Astrazeneca Sdn. Bhd., Roche (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., Bayer Co. (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd, and Cipla Malaysia Sdn Bhd are some of the leading players operating in the Malaysia pneumonia treatment drugs market.

Report Scope:

In this report, the Malaysia pneumonia treatment drugs market has been segmented into following categories, in addition to the industry trends which have also been detailed below:

Malaysia Pneumonia Treatment Drugs Market, By Drugs:

Branded

Generics

Malaysia Pneumonia Treatment Drugs Market, By Drug Class:

Antibacterial Drugs

Antiviral Drugs

Antifungal Drugs

Others

Malaysia Pneumonia Treatment Drugs Market, By Distribution Channel:

Hospital Pharmacies

Retail Pharmacies

Online Pharmacies

Malaysia Pneumonia Treatment Drugs Market, By Region:

West

East

Competitive Landscape

Company Profiles: Detailed analysis of the major companies present in the Malaysia pneumonia treatment drugs Market.

Available Customizations:

With the given market data, TechSci Research offers customizations according to a company's specific needs. The following customization options are available for the report:

Company Information

Detailed analysis and profiling of additional market players (up to five).

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