

Nasopharynx Cancer Market - Global Industry Size, Share, Trends, Opportunity, and Forecast, 2018-2028 Segmented by Therapy (Chemotherapy, Immunotherapy, Radiation Therapy, and Other Therapy), By End users (Hospitals and Clinics, Ambulatory Surgery Centers, and Other End users), and By Region, Competition

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Abstracts

The Global Nasopharynx Cancer Market, valued at USD 701.08 million in 2022, is poised for substantial growth in the forecast period, expected to achieve an impressive CAGR of 6.91% through 2028. Nasopharynx cancer is a rare form of cancer that originates in the nasopharynx, the region of the throat located behind the nose. Accounting for merely 1% of all cancer cases, it is considered an uncommon malignancy. However, its incidence is notably higher in specific regions worldwide, particularly in Southeast Asia and China. This cancer is closely associated with the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), a virus prevalent in nearly all parts of the world. EBV is primarily transmitted through saliva but can also be spread via blood, semen, and other bodily fluids. While EBV infection is typically benign, in some instances, it can culminate in the development of cancer, with nasopharynx cancer being one of the malignancies linked to EBV infection. Notably, smoking represents a significant risk factor for nasopharynx cancer, with smokers facing an approximately 20-fold higher risk of developing the condition compared to non-smokers.

Nasopharynx cancer ranks as the sixth most common cancer globally and stands as the most prevalent cancer in specific Asian regions, including China and Southeast Asia. The rising incidence of nasopharynx cancer can be attributed to a multitude of factors, encompassing environmental influences such as exposure to the Epstein-Barr virus



(EBV) and genetic predispositions. Within the realm of nasopharynx cancer treatment, several promising avenues are emerging, notably including targeted therapy and immunotherapy. While these treatments remain in their nascent stages of development, they hold substantial potential to enhance patient outcomes for nasopharynx cancer. Concurrently, advancements are underway in the realm of nasopharynx cancer diagnosis, with innovations such as liquid biopsy being actively explored. These diagnostic tools have the potential to significantly improve early detection, subsequently leading to enhanced treatment outcomes for nasopharynx cancer patients.

Key Market Drivers

Advancements In Diagnostic Techniques

There have been several advancements in diagnostic techniques for nasopharynx cancer in recent years. These advancements have made it easier to diagnose the disease at an early stage, which is important for improving outcomes. Liquid biopsy is a minimally invasive procedure that involves collecting a sample of blood or saliva. The sample is then analyzed for the presence of cancer cells or tumor DNA. Liquid biopsy is a promising new diagnostic tool for nasopharynx cancer because it is less invasive than traditional biopsy procedures and can be used to detect cancer at an early stage. Endoscopic ultrasound is a procedure that involves inserting a small ultrasound probe into the nose or mouth. The probe can be used to visualize the nasopharynx and to look for tumors. Endoscopic ultrasound is a more accurate way to diagnose nasopharynx cancer than traditional imaging tests, such as X-rays and CT scans. Positron emission tomography (PET) scan is a nuclear medicine imaging test that uses a radioactive tracer to image the body. The tracer can be used to detect cancer cells that are using more glucose than normal cells. PET scan is a useful tool for staging nasopharynx cancer and for identifying patients who may benefit from radiation therapy or chemotherapy. Molecular testing is a type of laboratory test that looks for changes in genes or proteins that are associated with cancer. Molecular testing can be used to diagnose nasopharynx cancer, to determine the stage of the disease, and to identify patients who may benefit from targeted therapy or immunotherapy.

Nanoparticles are tiny particles that can be used to deliver drugs or imaging agents to cancer cells. Nanoparticle-based imaging is a promising new technique for detecting and tracking cancer cells. Tumor genomics is the study of the genes of cancer cells. Tumor genomics can be used to identify genes that are mutated in cancer cells and to develop targeted therapies. Immunotherapy is a type of treatment that uses the body's



immune system to fight cancer. Immunotherapy is a promising new treatment for nasopharynx cancer, but it is still in the early stages of development. The development of new diagnostic techniques is an important area of research for nasopharynx cancer. These techniques have the potential to improve early diagnosis and treatment, which could lead to improved outcomes for patients. This factor will help in the development of Global Nasopharynx Cancer Market.

Increasing Prevalence of Nasopharynx Cancer

Nasopharyngeal cancer is a type of head and neck cancer that originates in the nasopharynx, which is the upper part of the throat behind the nose. If the number of newly diagnosed cases of nasopharyngeal cancer is on the rise globally, it can result in a higher demand for diagnostic tools, treatment options, and supportive care. As medical technology advances, there may be improved methods for early detection and diagnosis of nasopharyngeal cancer. This can lead to increased screening programs and a higher demand for diagnostic equipment and services. Innovations in cancer treatment, such as targeted therapies and immunotherapies, can increase the demand for these advanced treatment options in the global market. The risk of developing cancer generally increases with age. As the global population continues to age, there may be a higher incidence of nasopharyngeal cancer, which can drive demand for cancer-related services. The prevalence of nasopharyngeal cancer varies by region, with higher rates in some parts of the world, such as Southeast Asia. Changes in the epidemiological landscape in different regions can influence market demand. Public awareness campaigns and educational efforts can lead to increased awareness of nasopharyngeal cancer and its risk factors. This, in turn, can result in earlier detection and treatment, boosting demand for healthcare services. Government initiatives aimed at cancer prevention, early detection, and treatment can have a significant impact on market demand. Funding for research and healthcare infrastructure can drive growth in the nasopharyngeal cancer market. The efforts of patient advocacy groups and organizations can raise awareness, promote research, and influence healthcare policies, potentially leading to increased demand for nasopharyngeal cancer-related products and services. This factor will pace up the demand of Global Nasopharynx Cancer Market.

Growing Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) Infection

Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), also known as human herpesvirus 4 (HHV-4), is a highly prevalent and contagious virus that belongs to the herpesvirus family. EBV is one of the most common human viruses, and it infects a large portion of the world's population.



EBV is primarily transmitted through the exchange of bodily fluids, particularly through saliva. Common modes of transmission include kissing, sharing eating utensils, and close contact with an infected person. It can also be transmitted through blood and genital secretions, but these routes are less common. When a person is first exposed to EBV, it can lead to a primary infection. In many cases, this primary infection is asymptomatic, especially in young children. However, when symptoms do occur, they can resemble those of a common cold or flu, including fever, sore throat, swollen lymph nodes, and fatigue. After the initial infection, the virus typically enters the person's B lymphocytes (a type of white blood cell), where it establishes a latent infection. During latency, the virus remains dormant and doesn't actively replicate. The infected individual usually becomes a lifelong carrier of the virus. Periodically, in some individuals, EBV can reactivate from its latent state and begin replicating again. This reactivation is usually controlled by the immune system, but it can lead to symptoms like the primary infection, particularly if the immune response is weakened.

EBV is often referred to as the 'mono virus' because it is a common cause of infectious mononucleosis. Mono is characterized by symptoms like severe fatigue, sore throat, fever, and swollen lymph nodes. EBV is linked to various cancers, including nasopharyngeal carcinoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, Hodgkin's lymphoma, and some stomach cancers. In these cases, EBV can lead to uncontrolled cell growth and tumor formation. Some studies have suggested a potential link between EBV infection and the development of autoimmune diseases like multiple sclerosis (MS) and systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). EBV infection can be diagnosed through blood tests that detect specific antibodies or the presence of the virus's DNA. There is no specific antiviral treatment for EBV, and it usually resolves on its own. Preventive measures include practicing good hygiene, avoiding close contact with individuals who have active infections (especially if you have a weakened immune system), and not sharing items that may meet saliva. This factor will accelerate the demand of Global Nasopharynx Cancer Market.

Key Market Challenges

Late-stage Diagnosis

When nasopharyngeal cancer is diagnosed at an advanced stage, it often limits the range of available treatment options. Advanced cancers may require more aggressive and complex treatments, such as higher-dose radiation therapy, extensive surgery, or combination therapies, which can be more challenging for patients to tolerate. Late-stage diagnosis is associated with poorer prognosis and lower survival rates. The



chances of achieving a complete cure or long-term remission are diminished when cancer has already spread to nearby tissues or distant organs. Late-stage cancer diagnoses often result in higher healthcare costs due to the need for more intensive treatments, longer hospital stays, and additional supportive care. This can place a financial burden on both patients and healthcare systems. Advanced-stage nasopharyngeal cancer may cause more severe symptoms and side effects from treatments, impacting patients' quality of life. Speech and swallowing difficulties, pain, and disfigurement can affect physical and emotional well-being. In cases where curative treatment is not possible, late-stage diagnosis may limit the availability of palliative care options to manage symptoms and improve the patient's comfort and quality of life. Latestage diagnoses can influence the nasopharyngeal cancer market by shifting the focus toward advanced treatments and supportive care rather than early detection and prevention strategies. This can affect the demand for specific medical devices, therapies, and pharmaceuticals. Implementing screening programs for high-risk populations, such as those with a family history of nasopharyngeal cancer or in regions with a higher incidence of the disease, can help detect cancer at an earlier, more treatable stage.

Shortage of Oncology Specialists

A shortage of oncology specialists can result in delays in diagnosis and treatment initiation. Patients may have to wait longer for appointments, diagnostic tests, and consultations, which can allow the cancer to advance to a more advanced stage. Patients in regions with a shortage of oncologists may have limited access to healthcare professionals with specialized knowledge in nasopharyngeal cancer. This can affect the quality of care and treatment options available to them. Oncologists in areas with shortages often face heavy workloads and long hours, which can lead to burnout and reduced quality of care. It can also limit the time available for each patient, potentially impacting the doctor-patient relationship. Shortages are often more pronounced in rural or underserved areas, leading to geographical disparities in access to cancer care. Patients in these areas may need to travel long distances for treatment or specialist consultations. Shortages of oncologists can limit the availability of clinical trials, which are critical for advancing cancer research and providing patients with access to innovative treatments. Nasopharyngeal cancer often requires a multidisciplinary approach involving oncologists, radiation oncologists, surgeons, and other specialists. A shortage of oncologists can hinder the coordination of such comprehensive care. To address shortages in the long term, it's essential to invest in training and succession planning to produce more oncology specialists. This requires time and resources. Encourage more medical students to pursue careers in oncology by offering



scholarships and incentives. Invest in specialized training programs for oncologists and related healthcare professionals.

Key Market Trends

Global Epidemiological Patterns

Global epidemiological patterns play a crucial role in shaping trends in the Global Nasopharyngeal Cancer Market. Understanding the distribution, incidence, and prevalence of nasopharyngeal cancer across different regions and populations is essential for healthcare planning, resource allocation, and research efforts. Nasopharyngeal cancer is not evenly distributed worldwide. It exhibits significant regional variations, with the highest incidence rates reported in specific geographic areas, such as Southeast Asia, parts of North Africa, and certain areas in Southern China. Understanding these regional variations is critical for tailoring healthcare strategies and market strategies to specific regions. Global epidemiological patterns help identify population-level risk factors associated with nasopharyngeal cancer. For example, the strong association between Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection and nasopharyngeal cancer is more pronounced in certain populations. Recognizing these risk factors informs prevention and early detection efforts. Understanding global epidemiological patterns helps prioritize research efforts. For example, regions with a high incidence may become focal points for clinical trials, biomarker discovery, and epidemiological studies aimed at uncovering genetic and environmental risk factors. Policymakers can develop targeted cancer prevention strategies based on regional and population-specific risk factors. These strategies may include vaccination campaigns (e.g., for EBV prevention), tobacco control measures, and dietary recommendations. Epidemiological data can guide the implementation of targeted screening and early detection programs in regions with a higher incidence of nasopharyngeal cancer. Identifying high-risk populations for screening can lead to earlier diagnosis and potentially improved outcomes.

Segmental Insights

Therapy Insights

In 2022, the Global Nasopharynx Cancer Market largest share was held by Chemotherapy segment in the forecast period and is predicted to continue expanding over the coming years. Chemotherapy is a well-established treatment for nasopharynx cancer and has been shown to be effective in improving survival rates. There are



several different chemotherapy drugs available, which can be used in combination to improve the efficacy of treatment.

The other segments of the global nasopharynx cancer market, such as radiation therapy, surgery, and targeted therapy, are also growing, but they are not yet as widely used as chemotherapy. Radiation therapy is often used in combination with chemotherapy, and surgery is usually used to treat early-stage nasopharynx cancer. Targeted therapy is a newer treatment option that is still being investigated, but it has the potential to be more effective than chemotherapy in some patients.

End Users Insights

In 2022, the Global Nasopharynx Cancer Market dominated by hospital and clinics segment and is predicted to continue expanding over the coming years. Hospitals and clinics have the necessary infrastructure and expertise to provide comprehensive care for patients with nasopharynx cancer. They have access to a wide range of treatment options, including chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and surgery. Hospitals and clinics have the necessary staff, such as oncologists, radiation oncologists, and surgeons, to provide specialized care for patients with nasopharynx cancer.

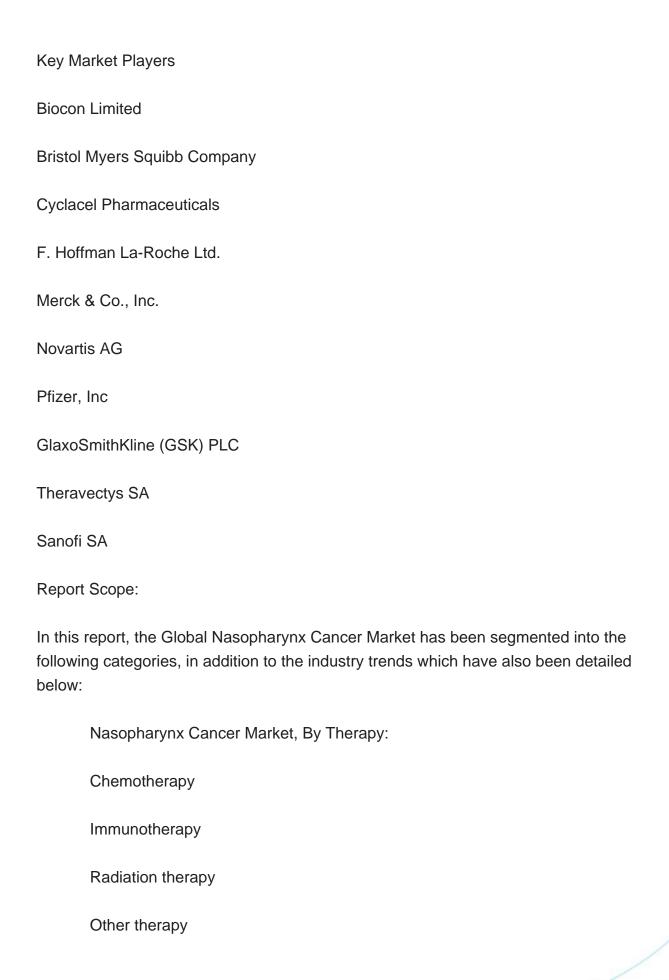
The other segments of the global nasopharynx cancer market, such as ambulatory surgery centres and home health care, are also growing, but they are not yet as widely used as hospitals and clinics. Ambulatory surgery centres are used to perform less invasive procedures, such as biopsies and minimally invasive surgery. Home health care is used to provide care to patients who are recovering from surgery or who need ongoing treatment.

Regional Insights

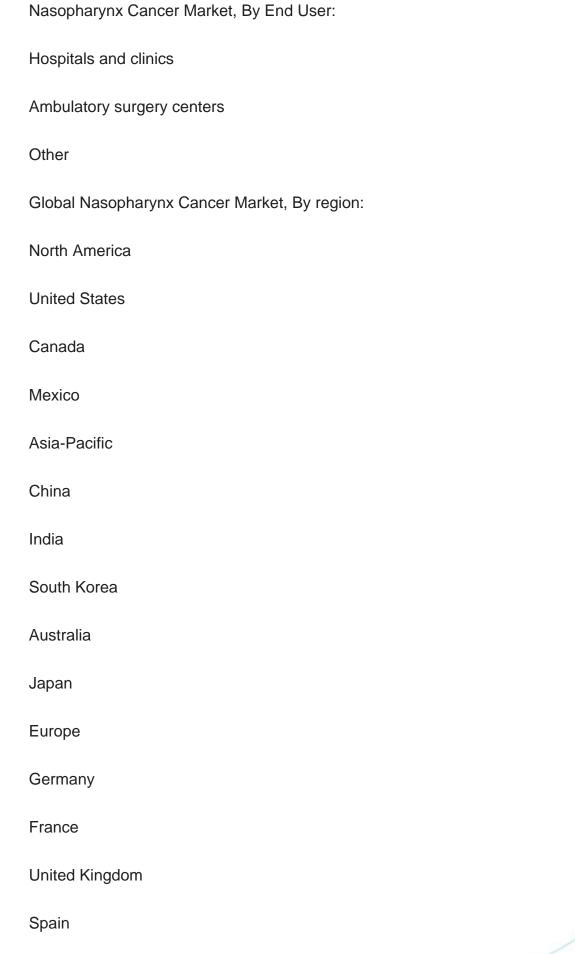
The North America region dominates the Global Nasopharynx Cancer Market in 2022. Due to the increased incidence of nasopharyngeal cancer cases and the high level of public knowledge regarding its treatment and diagnosis in North American nations. The presence of major market players in the region also contributes to technological advancements and the introduction of new products, which will fuel the study market's expansion over the coming years. The increase of NPC cases in Canada is fueling the market's expansion by driving up demand for its medications.

The other regions of the world, such as Europe, Asia Pacific, and Latin America, are also seeing growth in the nasopharynx cancer market.











Ital	ly
Sou	uth America
Bra	azil
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Col	lombia
Mic	ddle East & Africa
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Sai	udi Arabia
UA	AE
Competitive Landscape	
Company Profiles: Detailed analysis of the major companies present in the Global Nasopharynx Cancer Market.	
Available Customizations:	
Global Nasopharynx Cancer Market report with the given market data, Tech Sci Research offers customizations according to a company's specific needs. The following customization options are available for the report:	
Company Information	
De	tailed analysis and profiling of additional market players (up to five).



Contents

1. PRODUCT OVERVIEW

- 1.1. Market Definition
- 1.2. Scope of the Market
 - 1.2.1. Markets Covered
 - 1.2.2. Years Considered for Study
 - 1.2.3. Key Market Segmentations

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- 2.1. Objective of the Study
- 2.2. Baseline Methodology
- 2.3. Key Industry Partners
- 2.4. Major Association and Secondary Sources
- 2.5. Forecasting Methodology
- 2.6. Data Triangulation & Validation
- 2.7. Assumptions and Limitations

3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 3.1. Overview of the Market
- 3.2. Overview of Key Market Segmentations
- 3.3. Overview of Key Market Players
- 3.4. Overview of Key Regions/Countries
- 3.5. Overview of Market Drivers, Challenges, Trends

4. IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON GLOBAL NASOPHARYNX CANCER MARKET

5. VOICE OF CUSTOMER

6. GLOBAL NASOPHARYNX CANCER MARKET OUTLOOK

- 6.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 6.1.1. By Value
- 6.2. Market Share & Forecast
- 6.2.1. By Therapy (chemotherapy, immunotherapy, radiation therapy, and other therapy)



- 6.2.2. By End users (hospitals and clinics, ambulatory surgery centers, and other end users)
 - 6.2.3. By Company (2022)
- 6.3. Market Map

7. ASIA PACIFIC NASOPHARYNX CANCER MARKET OUTLOOK

- 7.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 7.1.1. By Value
- 7.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 7.2.1. By Therapy
 - 7.2.2. By End User
 - 7.2.3. By Country
- 7.3. Asia Pacific: Country Analysis
 - 7.3.1. China Nasopharynx Cancer Market Outlook
 - 7.3.1.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 7.3.1.1.1. By Value
 - 7.3.1.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 7.3.1.2.1. By Therapy
 - 7.3.1.2.2. By End User
 - 7.3.2. India Nasopharynx Cancer Market Outlook
 - 7.3.2.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 7.3.2.1.1. By Value
 - 7.3.2.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 7.3.2.2.1. By Therapy
 - 7.3.2.2.2. By End User
 - 7.3.3. Australia Nasopharynx Cancer Market Outlook
 - 7.3.3.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 7.3.3.1.1. By Value
 - 7.3.3.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 7.3.3.2.1. By Therapy
 - 7.3.3.2.2. By End User
 - 7.3.4. Japan Nasopharynx Cancer Market Outlook
 - 7.3.4.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 7.3.4.1.1. By Value
 - 7.3.4.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 7.3.4.2.1. By Therapy
 - 7.3.4.2.2. By End User
 - 7.3.5. South Korea Nasopharynx Cancer Market Outlook



7.3.5.1. Market Size & Forecast

7.3.5.1.1. By Value

7.3.5.2. Market Share & Forecast

7.3.5.2.1. By Therapy

7.3.5.2.2. By End User

8. EUROPE NASOPHARYNX CANCER MARKET OUTLOOK

8.1. Market Size & Forecast

8.1.1. By Value

8.2. Market Share & Forecast

8.2.1. By Therapy

8.2.2. By End User

8.2.3. By Country

8.3. Europe: Country Analysis

8.3.1. France Nasopharynx Cancer Market Outlook

8.3.1.1. Market Size & Forecast

8.3.1.1.1. By Value

8.3.1.2. Market Share & Forecast

8.3.1.2.1. By Therapy

8.3.1.2.2. By End User

8.3.2. Germany Nasopharynx Cancer Market Outlook

8.3.2.1. Market Size & Forecast

8.3.2.1.1. By Value

8.3.2.2. Market Share & Forecast

8.3.2.2.1. By Therapy

8.3.2.2.2. By End User

8.3.3. Spain Nasopharynx Cancer Market Outlook

8.3.3.1. Market Size & Forecast

8.3.3.1.1. By Value

8.3.3.2. Market Share & Forecast

8.3.3.2.1. By Therapy

8.3.3.2.2. By End User

8.3.4. Italy Nasopharynx Cancer Market Outlook

8.3.4.1. Market Size & Forecast

8.3.4.1.1. By Value

8.3.4.2. Market Share & Forecast

8.3.4.2.1. By Therapy

8.3.4.2.2. By End User



- 8.3.5. United Kingdom Nasopharynx Cancer Market Outlook
 - 8.3.5.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 8.3.5.1.1. By Value
 - 8.3.5.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 8.3.5.2.1. By Therapy
 - 8.3.5.2.2. By End User

9. NORTH AMERICA NASOPHARYNX CANCER MARKET OUTLOOK

- 9.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 9.1.1. By Value
- 9.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 9.2.1. By Therapy
 - 9.2.2. By End User
 - 9.2.3. By Country
- 9.3. North America: Country Analysis
 - 9.3.1. United States Nasopharynx Cancer Market Outlook
 - 9.3.1.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 9.3.1.1.1. By Value
 - 9.3.1.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 9.3.1.2.1. By Therapy
 - 9.3.1.2.2. By End User
 - 9.3.2. Mexico Nasopharynx Cancer Market Outlook
 - 9.3.2.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 9.3.2.1.1. By Value
 - 9.3.2.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 9.3.2.2.1. By Therapy
 - 9.3.2.2.2. By End User
 - 9.3.3. Canada Nasopharynx Cancer Market Outlook
 - 9.3.3.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 9.3.3.1.1. By Value
 - 9.3.3.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 9.3.3.2.1. By Therapy
 - 9.3.3.2.2. By End User

10. SOUTH AMERICA NASOPHARYNX CANCER MARKET OUTLOOK

- 10.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 10.1.1. By Value



- 10.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 10.2.1. By Therapy
 - 10.2.2. By End User
 - 10.2.3. By Country
- 10.3. South America: Country Analysis
- 10.3.1. Brazil Nasopharynx Cancer Market Outlook
 - 10.3.1.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 10.3.1.1.1. By Value
 - 10.3.1.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 10.3.1.2.1. By Therapy
 - 10.3.1.2.2. By End User
- 10.3.2. Argentina Nasopharynx Cancer Market Outlook
 - 10.3.2.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 10.3.2.1.1. By Value
 - 10.3.2.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 10.3.2.2.1. By Therapy
 - 10.3.2.2.2. By End User
- 10.3.3. Colombia Nasopharynx Cancer Market Outlook
 - 10.3.3.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 10.3.3.1.1. By Value
 - 10.3.3.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 10.3.3.2.1. By Therapy
 - 10.3.3.2.2. By End User

11. MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA NASOPHARYNX CANCER MARKET OUTLOOK

- 11.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 11.1.1. By Value
- 11.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 11.2.1. By Therapy
 - 11.2.2. By End User
 - 11.2.3. By Country
- 11.3. MEA: Country Analysis
- 11.3.1. South Africa Nasopharynx Cancer Market Outlook
 - 11.3.1.1. Market Size & Forecast
 - 11.3.1.1.1. By Value
 - 11.3.1.2. Market Share & Forecast
 - 11.3.1.2.1. By Therapy
 - 11.3.1.2.2. By End User



11.3.2. Saudi Arabia Nasopharynx Cancer Market Outlook

11.3.2.1. Market Size & Forecast

11.3.2.1.1. By Value

11.3.2.2. Market Share & Forecast

11.3.2.2.1. By Therapy

11.3.2.2.2. By End User

11.3.3. UAE Nasopharynx Cancer Market Outlook

11.3.3.1. Market Size & Forecast

11.3.3.1.1. By Value

11.3.3.2. Market Share & Forecast

11.3.3.2.1. By Therapy

11.3.3.2.2. By End User

12. MARKET DYNAMICS

12.1. Drivers

12.2. Challenges

13. MARKET TRENDS & DEVELOPMENTS

- 13.1. Recent Developments
- 13.2. Product Launches
- 13.3. Mergers & Acquisitions

14. GLOBAL NASOPHARYNX CANCER MARKET: SWOT ANALYSIS

15. PORTER'S FIVE FORCES ANALYSIS

- 15.1. Competition in the Industry
- 15.2. Potential of New Entrants
- 15.3. Power of Suppliers
- 15.4. Power of Customers
- 15.5. Threat of Substitute Product

16. PESTLE ANALYSIS

17. COMPETITIVE LANDSCAPE

17.1. Business Overview



- 17.2. Company Snapshot
- 17.3. Products & Services
- 17.4. Financials (In case of listed companies)
- 17.5. Recent Developments
- 17.6. SWOT Analysis
 - 17.6.1. Biocon Limited
 - 17.6.2. Bristol Myers Squibb Company
 - 17.6.3. Cyclacel Pharmaceuticals
 - 17.6.4. F. Hoffman La-Roche Ltd.
 - 17.6.5. Merck & Co., Inc.
 - 17.6.6. Novartis AG
 - 17.6.7. Pfizer, Inc
 - 17.6.8. GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) PLC
 - 17.6.9. Theravectys SA
 - 17.6.10. Sanofi SA

18. STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

19. ABOUT US & DISCLAIMER



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