



Medical Case Report

New view of law of supply and demand on examples of medical-economic cases

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Abstract

When a person wants something, he is ready to pay more and more, but many other factors of international, state, public and medical-vital expediency act on prices, which greatly deform the direct relationship between supply and price (naturally, as well, the inverse relationship between demand and price) into almost completely irregular individual random events. Only in some cases can a direct and inverse relationships be maintained.

Keywords: Supply, demand, price, medical-economic case**Introduction**

A person should not be a predator and we (the international community) should not allow him everything he wants. Accordingly, I think we need to modernize

Materials and Methods

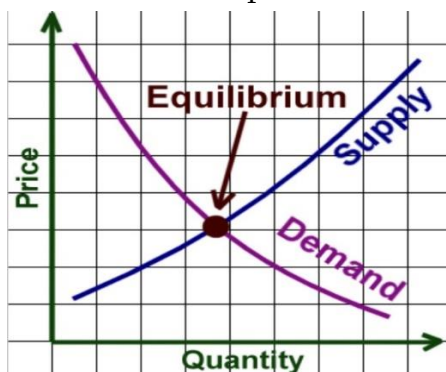
A new vision of perfect competition deepened our multi-factor economic-mathematical analysis methods to observe the most acute medical-economic cases at University Geomedi, which, along with the innovative adoption of EU accreditation, works on the latest materials and teaching-monitoring technologies. This observation led us to a new view of the supply-demand law.

For example, medicine recommends curbing the consumption of sugar and fast food. In

our understanding of the law of supply and demand. It is inhumane to demand a high price from a patient who has an acute toothache or earache.

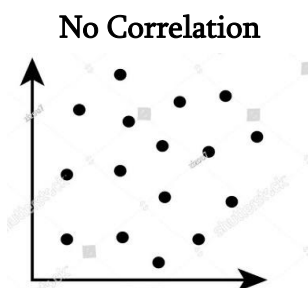
these cases, it is not permissible for demand to generate supply by direct dependencies (Figure 1), it is better that there is no correlation between them (Figure 2). Economic mechanisms can break down unnecessary needs into excess alcohol, tobacco and drugs, where the most money is made in business. We are sure that in the new digital world, the strengthening of INTERPOL in these areas will bring these vicious connections to a minimum.

Figure 1. Direct and inverse relationship of the Law of Supply and Demand



Source: https://www.ducksters.com/money/supply_and_demand.php

Figure 2. Zero Correlation



Source: <https://www.simplypsychology.org/correlation.html>

Results

The results of our observation regarding the operation of the law of supply and demand are in the following ascending sequence (Summary Table): the law applies in 29% of

cases, 32% require thoughtful regulations to slow down demand, and in 39% of cases the law does not apply at all.

Summary Table. The results of our observations regarding the operation of the law of supply and demand

N	Type of cases	% of cases
1	The law operates smoothly	29
2	The law requires thoughtful regulations to slow demand	32
3	The law does not apply at all	39

Source: Author's observation on 5150 cases of the global economy, after the defense of his doctoral dissertation in the field of world economy and international economic relations (1999-2023).

Discussions

The study of many leading different views and discussions about the law of supply and demand [1-11] leads to my opinion that this is a very important law and often needs to be

taken into account, but it does not always work, and often it needs to be contained with reasonable regulations of scientists.



Conclusions

Long-term observation has led to the conclusion that the Law of Supply and Demand often does not work or requires regulation to contain it:

- 1) A small child or even an adult often wants things that are not entirely useful.
- 2) People are often willing to pay much more for plastic medical procedures or jewelry, although the need for food is much greater.
- 3) State structures often help unprofitable, but necessary industries during depressions or pandemics, which is necessary, but does not fit into the Law of Supply and Demand,

although such unprofitable industries become more stable during crises than even the most profitable ones. 4) Hidden monopolies always multiply fraud and illogical behavior in the market, which is not easy to detect.

5) I love mathematics very much, but economics cannot be described even with exact mathematical formulas. To this, in addition to supply and demand, the price is affected by many pre-planned by the state or random factors.

We will continue this research.

მოთხოვნა-მიწოდების კანონის ახლებური ხედვა სამედიცინო-ეკონომიკური შემთხვევების მაგალითებზე

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აბსტრაქტი

როდესაც ადამიანს განსაკუთრებით მწვავე მოთხოვნა უჩნდება და ემატება სხვადასხვა საჭიროებაზე, ის მზად არის გადაიხადოს სულ უფრო მეტი და მეტი, მაგრამ ფასებზე მოქმედებს მრავალი სხვა საერთაშორისო, სახელმწიფო, საზოგადოებრივი და სამედიცინო-სასიცოცხლო მიზანშეწონილობის ფაქტორი, რომლებიც მიწოდებასა და ფასს შორის პირდაპირ კავშირებს (შესაბამისად, მოთხოვნასა და ფასს შორის უკუპროპორციულ დამოკიდებულებას) თითქმის სრულებით არაკანონზომიერ ინდივიდუალურ შემთხვევით მოვლენებად ადევორმირებენ. მხოლოდ ზოგიერთ შემთხვევაში შეიძლება შენარჩუნდეს პირდაპირი და უკუპროპორციული ურთიერთდამოკიდებულებანი.

საკვანძო სიტყვები: მიწოდება, მოთხოვნა, ფასი, სამედიცინო-ეკონომიკური შემთხვევა.



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