Personalized medicine: Ai, genomics, drug discovery, ethics.

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Introduction

This article delves into the transformative role of genomics and Artificial Intelligence (AI) in shaping personalized cancer medicine. It highlights how integrating genomic data with AI algorithms allows for more precise diagnosis, risk stratification, and the development of targeted therapies, moving beyond traditional one-size-fits-all approaches. The authors emphasize the potential for AI to unravel complex genomic patterns, predict treatment responses, and identify novel therapeutic targets, thereby revolutionizing oncology care[1].

This paper explores the crucial role of artificial intelligence and bioinformatics in modern drug discovery. It details how these fields accelerate the identification of novel drug targets, optimize lead compounds, and predict drug efficacy and toxicity, thereby streamlining the entire drug development process. The authors highlight specific applications like virtual screening, molecular docking, and the analysis of omics data, emphasizing their contribution to creating more effective and personalized therapies[2].

This European update reviews the current landscape and benefits of whole-genome sequencing (WGS) for diagnosing rare diseases in children. It details how WGS significantly improves diagnostic yield compared to traditional methods, providing timely and precise genetic diagnoses that inform personalized management strategies. The article also addresses challenges related to data interpretation, ethical considerations, and implementation in clinical settings, advocating for broader adoption of WGS in pediatric rare disease diagnostics[3].

This critical review examines the current state and future prospects of pharmacogenomics in personalized medicine. It highlights how genetic variations influence drug response, emphasizing the utility of pharmacogenomic testing in optimizing drug selection and dosing to maximize efficacy and minimize adverse effects. The authors discuss advancements in clinical implementation, challenges in widespread adoption, and the potential for integrating pharmacogenomics into routine clinical practice for improved patient outcomes[4].

This paper provides an overview of Artificial Intelligence applications in precision medicine, discussing how AI algorithms analyze vast biological datasets—genomic, proteomic, clinical—to guide personalized treatment strategies. It covers areas such as disease diagnosis, prognosis prediction, drug repurposing, and the identification of patient subgroups most likely to respond to specific therapies. The authors also outline the existing challenges, including data privacy and interpretability, and shed light on future directions for AI integration in healthcare[5].

This review explores the complex field of multi-omics integration and its implications for precision medicine. It details how combining data from genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, and metabolomics provides a more comprehensive view of biological systems and disease mechanisms. The authors discuss computational methods for integrating these diverse datasets, addressing challenges in data harmonization and interpretation, and highlighting opportunities for discovering new biomarkers and developing personalized therapeutic strategies[6].

This overview addresses the significant ethical and legal challenges presented by personalized medicine. It discusses issues surrounding data privacy, informed consent for genomic data sharing, equitable access to advanced therapies, and the potential for discrimination based on genetic predispositions. The authors emphasize the need for robust regulatory frameworks and public engagement to navigate these complexities, ensuring that the advancements in personalized medicine are implemented responsibly and benefit all individuals[7].

This paper provides an insightful overview of CRISPR-Cas systems, highlighting their transformative potential and inherent challenges in gene editing for personalized therapeutic applications. It details how these precise molecular tools enable targeted modifications of DNA, offering unprecedented opportunities to correct genetic mutations responsible for various diseases. The authors also discuss the ongoing efforts to enhance specificity and delivery, address off-target effects, and navigate the ethical considerations crucial for safe and effective clinical translation[8].

This article focuses on the application of bioinformatics in advancing personalized cancer immunotherapy. It outlines how computational tools analyze vast genomic, transcriptomic, and proteomic

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Received: 07-Jul-2025, Manuscript No. aarrgs-25-279; **Editor assigned:** 09-Jul-2025, Pre QC No. aarrgs-25-279 *(PQ)*; **Reviewed:** 29-Jul-2025, QC No. aarrgs-25-279; **Revised:** 07-Aug-2025, Manuscript No. aarrgs-25-279 *(R)*; **Published:** 18-Aug-2025, DOI: 10.35841/aarrgs-7.4.279

Citation: Farsi AKA. Personalized medicine: Ai, genomics, drug discovery, ethics. J Res Rep Genet. 2025;07(04):279.

data from tumors and immune cells to predict neoantigens, identify immune checkpoints, and characterize tumor microenvironments. The authors explain that these bioinformatics approaches are crucial for stratifying patients, designing individualized vaccine strategies, and optimizing combination therapies to improve patient responses to immunotherapy[9].

This review introduces spatial genomics as an emerging field with profound implications for precision medicine. It details how spatial genomics technologies enable the study of gene expression and cellular interactions within their native tissue context, moving beyond bulk and single-cell sequencing limitations. The authors explain that this spatial information is vital for understanding disease heterogeneity, identifying novel biomarkers, and developing highly targeted therapies, ultimately paving the way for more refined personalized treatment strategies[10].

Conclusion

Personalized medicine is rapidly evolving, driven by advancements in genomics, Artificial Intelligence (AI), and bioinformatics. Integrating genomic data with AI algorithms allows for more precise diagnosis, risk stratification, and targeted therapies, moving beyond traditional approaches, especially in cancer medicine. AI also plays a crucial role in analyzing vast biological datasets, from genomics to proteomics, to guide personalized treatment strategies, predict disease prognosis, and facilitate drug repurposing. In drug discovery, AI and bioinformatics accelerate the identification of novel drug targets, optimize lead compounds, and predict drug efficacy. Pharmacogenomics, for instance, leverages genetic variations to optimize drug selection and dosing. Technologies like Whole-Genome Sequencing (WGS) are significantly improving diagnostic yields for rare diseases, while multi-omics integration offers a comprehensive view of disease mechanisms. CRISPR-Cas systems show promise in gene editing for personalized therapies. Bioinformatics aids personalized cancer immunotherapy by analyzing tumor and immune data, and spatial genomics provides tissue-contextual gene expression for targeted therapies. However, significant ethical and legal challenges like data privacy and equitable access must be addressed for responsible implementation.

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Citation: *Farsi AKA. Personalized medicine: Ai, genomics, drug discovery, ethics. J Res Rep Genet. 2025;07(04):279.*