

Medical Education and Practice in Oncology

Murray Hakama*

Department of Molecular Biology, Drexel University College of Medicine, W Queen Ln, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

Introduction

The recent financial crisis has accelerated the departure of Greek doctors from their country of origin. The resources used to fund their education are lost as a result of this widespread emigration, which constitutes a sizable flight of human capital. In order to regulate this phenomena, it is consequently vital to look into effective policies. A thorough examination of the pertinent literature was conducted using a particular methodology. An action plan for resolving the issue was created using the results of this systematic review. The major objectives of this action plan are to stop the brain drain, to entice Greek doctors who are already practising overseas to come back to Greece, and to make use of both groups' invaluable abilities [1]. The detrimental impacts of the mass departure of medical personnel from developing nations have been well documented in the literature. Though there are little actual data, on a theoretical level, the negative impact has mostly been related to the loss of human capital on the one hand and the loss of resources used for the training of the migrant medical personnel on the other. The assertion that the large migration of doctors has resulted in a decline in the standard of care provided by the medical staff cannot be supported by empirical data since, according to this claim, the migrants are generally more capable and ambitious. However, it is important to thoroughly consider this option and its implications. The exodus of leading researchers in biomedical science is a global phenomenon that appears to have picked up steam recently in Greece. The literature has written extensively about the troubling effects of this occurrence on the future development prospects of the nations that lose their best scientific personnel [2,3].

Description

There have been a lot of well-intentioned and poorly thought-out measures implemented to deal with the problems caused by the excessive exodus of high-level specialists, sometimes known as brain drain. While efforts to stop the flow of skilled migrants are still being made, albeit with varying degrees of success, there is growing interest in using their resources. Some nations, particularly in Asia, are very successful at utilising and directing the financial, technical, and intellectual resources of their migrant communities for the advancement of their universities and research facilities. For higher education growth to continue to meet its rising demands, it is essential to mobilise resources from many sources. African institutions are now battling a range of resource mobilisation strategies due to their persistent financial issues. Exploring the mobilisation of various "nonpublic" resources should be done with prudence. It's a new frontier to direct some of the taxes that migrants currently pay to their home countries for the express benefit of research and development in higher education. Of course, the political goodwill of host countries is the

foundation for this unknown region. If put into practise, channelling migrant taxpayer dollars might be extremely advantageous for many African colleges. This concept encourages the transfer of a portion of the taxes previously paid by migrants to their host nations to their home countries. Redirecting migrant resources will be particularly appealing to nations that have been massively exporting talent and skills. However, it should be noted that immigrant groups themselves may oppose such plans out of concern that they would directly or indirectly interfere with their own interests, employment prospects, or status [4].

What are the fundamental steps that must be followed in order to put this concept into practise? In order for their host governments to take part in such an endeavour, migrants must actively influence them. They play a crucial role in advancing the agenda since they pay taxes and are part of the host communities. The importance of local groups, such the TransAfrica Forum, the Africa Foundation for Development in the UK, and the Africa-America Institute, is crucial. Migrant populations must motivate their host nations' administrations and legislatures as strong internal forces. Additionally, they need to promote the concept through influential public and academic media sources. The migrant communities may play a catalytic role in advancing the agenda from within and creating a constituency around it by collaborating with respective host governments, regional organisations, and home governments. Such novel concepts and approaches create a lot of queries. What level of importance does the immigrant community (from possible recipient countries) require for such a policy initiative? What kind of political will exists in the individual host nations to advance such an agenda? Who may be prospective political influencers who could make this idea a reality. What current employment, tax, and other concerns could present a barrier or support the idea How should the tax remittance matrix be created for the many countries that immigrants come from? What further tax incentives already in place need to be triggered. Who should be in charge of managing, governing, and supervising the potential finances and resources. They should keep an eye on the money coming in for the goals they were designed to achieve [5].

Conclusion

The scenario mentioned above is not unique to universities in Africa, but is present in higher institutions all around the world, albeit with varying degrees of resolution. African universities ought to take the lead in resolving some of the issues mentioned above since they have the expertise to do so. Decentralizing power, increasing communication between groups, encouraging decision-making that is transparent, and recognising excellence are a few of these. To further their fundamental mission, they must embrace innovative strategies for obtaining funding from the public and commercial sectors as well as from external partners. However, institutions are not solely responsible for reviving higher education in general or for fostering recruitment and retention in particular.

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Conflict of Interest

The author reported no potential conflict of interest.

*Address for Correspondence: Murray Hakama, Department of Molecular Biology, Drexel University College of Medicine, W Queen Ln, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA; E-mail: hakama.murray@up.ac.za

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