**Impact on Personalized Medicine:**

1. Single-cell technologies enable the detection of heterogeneity, enabling precise targeting of therapies tailored to the genetic profile of each cancer cell.
2. Bulk technologies provide a valuable overview of predominant genetic alterations.

**Drug Resistance Studies:**

1. Single-cell technologies can trace the lineage and evolution of individual cancer cells, providing insights into the development of resistance mechanisms during treatment cycles.
2. Bulk analysis has been successful in identifying common resistance mechanisms across large cell populations.

**Accessibility:**

1. Single-cell technologies, while transformative, require sophisticated equipment and expertise that are often lacking in resource-limited settings, unlike bulk technologies which are more widely accessible and established.
2. The high costs and complex infrastructure demands of single-cell technologies could restrict their adoption and impact in developing countries, potentially widening the gap in global research capabilities.

**Data Complexity:**

1. Difficulty in managing and interpreting these the large datasets produced by single-cell.
2. The complexity of single-cell data means advanced computational tools and longer processing times are required, which can delay results.

**Ethical Considerations:**

1. The high-resolution data from single-cell technologies raise ethical concerns regarding privacy.

**Technological Integration:**

1. Single-cell and bulk technologies can be synergistic: single-cell methods identify cellular heterogeneity and rare events, while bulk methods provide a robust overview of the primary cell population's genetic landscape.
2. Integrating single-cell and bulk approaches has led to breakthroughs, such as understanding the microenvironment of tumours, where single-cell techniques identify rare but clinically significant cells, and bulk methods validate these findings across larger populations.