Cancer diagnosis

Cancer diagnosis typically involves a combination of medical history review, physical examination, imaging tests, laboratory tests, and tissue biopsy. A definitive diagnosis is usually made through a biopsy, which involves removing a sample of the suspicious tissue for examination under a microscope. Once a diagnosis is confirmed, further testing is done to determine the stage and extent of cancer.

Accumulating evidence indicates that the circRNA/Wnt axis modulates the expression of cancer genes and then regulates cancer progression. Wnt pathway-related circRNA expression is obviously associated with many clinical characteristics. CircRNAs could regulate cell biological functions by interacting with the Wnt pathway. Moreover, Wnt pathway-related circRNAs are promising potential biomarkers for cancer diagnosis, prognosis evaluation, and cancer treatment ¹⁾.

Screening

Cancer screening is a process used to detect cancer in people who do not have any symptoms. The goal of cancer screening is to identify cancer at an early stage, when it may be more treatable and potentially curable. Common cancer screening tests include mammography for breast cancer, colonoscopy for colon cancer, and Pap tests for cervical cancer. Screening recommendations vary depending on the type of cancer, age, sex, and personal and family medical history. It's important to discuss screening options with a healthcare provider to determine what is appropriate for an individual's specific situation.

Liquid biopsy

Liquid Biopsy for cancer diagnosis

1)

Xue C, Li G, Zheng Q, Gu X, Bao Z, Lu J, Li L. The functional roles of the circRNA/Wnt axis in cancer. Mol Cancer. 2022 May 5;21(1):108. doi: 10.1186/s12943-022-01582-0. PMID: 35513849.

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