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Recognition of the Most Important Metabolomic's Biomarkers for Lung Disease

Andrea Elizabeth[*]

Department of Medical Sciences, University of London, London

INTRODUCTION

Biomarkers from metabolomics are crucial in the early detection and prediction of cancer. It is possible to save many lives if biomarkers are used to help medical providers diagnose their patients more quickly. Many researchers have been working to identify critical biomarkers in disease early detection. This paper presents two phases of steps for determining the most important metabolomics biomarkers in the blood for lung cancer prediction using plasma and serum samples.

DESCRIPTION

At the second phase, Recursive Feature Elimination with Random Forest was used to identify the final most dominant metabolomics biomarker. Lung cancer has long been a threat in the field of medicine. According to recent studies, 235,760 new cases of lung cancer will be diagnosed in the United States in 2021, with 131,880 people dying from the disease. In 2020, the same survey found 228,820 diagnoses and 135,720 deaths. Without a doubt, the number of patients grows at an alarming rate each year. The SEER 18-registry database, which covers 28% of the US population, was used to identify patients with invasive lung and bronchus cancer. Patients with lung cancer who are diagnosed early can recover. Life-loss years range from 6.16 for Stage I cancer to 16.21 for Stage IV cancer. Metabolomics seeks to analyse a wide range of metabolites in biological samples in depth. Metabolite measurements are crucial for use as diagnostic markers for biological conditions such as diseases and response to chemical treatment. It is a useful field of study in the detection of diseases. Biomarkers can play an important role in disease detection and identification in this regard. Cancer is one of the most common diseases afflicting the world today. Assume the metabolites are recognised, either absent or present in a tolerable amount in healthy individuals. In that case, it will have a significant impact on cancer detection. Early lung cancer frequently has no symptoms and can only be detected through lung cancer screening programmes. Most people experience symptoms of general respiratory problems as the cancer progresses, such as coughing, shortness of breath, and/or chest pain. Depending on the location and size of the tumour, these can be accompanied by a wide range of symptoms. Many people develop symptoms as a result of metastases, which most commonly affect the brain, bones, liver, and adrenal glands. Some tumours cause the release of hormones that affect body-wide functions, resulting in a slew of symptoms known as Para neoplastic syndromes. Those suspected of having lung cancer are usually subjected to a battery of imaging tests to determine the location and extent of any tumours. A biopsy of the suspected tumour must be examined under a microscope by a histologist for a definitive diagnosis of lung cancer. Lung cancer is staged after it has been diagnosed based on how far it has spread. Cancers detected at an earlier stage have a better prognosis. Early stage lung cancer treatment typically consists of surgery to remove the tumour, followed by radiation therapy and chemotherapy to kill any remaining cancer cells.

CONCLUSION

Radiation therapy and chemotherapy are used to treat advanced cancers, as well as targeted molecular therapies and immune checkpoint inhibitors. Even with treatment, lung cancer is often fatal, with only about 19% of people surviving five years after being diagnosed. Survival rates are higher in those diagnosed at an earlier stage, at a younger age, and in women versus men.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author's declared that they have no conflict of interest.