



Factors Influencing for Biomarker Research in Hepatitis B

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DESCRIPTION

Early detection of liver cancer, hepatitis B, and other liver diseases can go a long way in saving lives. Our biomarker discovery research program allows us to find new ways to detect signs of liver cancer before it's too late for treatment. With the spread of hepatitis B, we are learning more about the disease and researching ways to treat and treat early infection in regions such as India, Japan and parts of Southeast Asia. The opioid crisis is one of the main drivers of the rise in hepatitis B in the United States. Precautions such as not sharing needles reduce the number of diagnoses, but we still need to prepare for the spread of this disease. Investigating the earliest warning signs and identifying possible biomarkers of liver cancer can be of great help. Funding from generous donors-innovators in California, our home state of Pennsylvania, and elsewhere allows us to generate precise insights that have the potential to save millions of lives. Our Biomarker Discovery Group is focused on identifying cancer biomarkers to guide early detection and treatment of liver cancer. Our research in this area has identified biomarkers for specific proteins, DNA fragments in the urine and bloodstream. Scientists in our research program have also discovered that human urine contains small pieces of DNA from blood that originate from virtually every organ. They have developed a series of tests that detect specific cancers associated with mutations in this DNA isolated from human urine. This research has been licensed to JBS, another spin-out company. Biomarkers act as an early warning system for health. For example, high levels of lead in the bloodstream, especially in children, may indicate the need for neurological and cognitive impairment testing. High cholesterol is a common biomarker for heart disease risk. Many biomarkers come from simple measurements taken during routine doctor visits, such as blood pressure and weight. Other biomarkers are based on blood, urine, or tissue laboratory tests. Some researchers are

looking at changes at the molecular and cellular level by studying genes and proteins. Biomarkers play an important role in unravelling the links between environmental stress, human biology, and disease. Scientists can use biomarkers to better understand basic biological processes, advance exposure studies, and translate research findings into real-world medical and public health applications. A biomarker is a biological sample that can be a marker of exposure to a substance, its metabolism, or integration of exposure and metabolism. Biomarkers can also reflect host characteristics. Digital biomarkers are physiological and behavioral indicators derived from digital technology that describe or predict health outcomes. Biomarkers are important in anticancer research because they can be associated with disease risk. To help cancer epidemiology, biomarker applications should reduce exposure-disease misclassification, improve detection of exposure-disease associations, and enhance intervention options. Identification of biomarkers that can improve disease diagnosis or predict future severity and outcome of disease.

CONCLUSION

Examples include blood pressure measurement as an indicator of cardiovascular risk and blood glucose measurement in diabetes. Identifying biomarkers to better understand their impact on tobacco products. Using biomarkers to identify and assess the effectiveness of medical or veterinary treatments or devices, monitor the safety of treatments, and assess whether treatments have the desired effect on the human or animal body I can do it.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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

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