

Editorial on Types of Biopsy

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Editorial

There are many different types of biopsy techniques that can be used to detect cancer. A biopsy is a process that involves removing a sample of tissue or cells from your body to be examined in a laboratory. You can have a biopsy to decide whether you have cancer or another disease if you have some signs and symptoms or if your doctor has found an area of concern. While imaging tests like X-rays can help diagnose masses or areas of abnormality, they can't tell the difference between cancerous and noncancerous cells on their own. For the vast majority of tumours, a biopsy to extract cells for closer inspection is the only way to make a conclusive diagnosis.

Bone marrow biopsy

The spongy substance within some of your larger bones where blood cells are formed is called bone marrow. A sample of bone marrow can be tested to see what's causing the blood problem.

Endoscopic biopsy

The type of endoscopic biopsy you obtain is determined by the location of the suspicious area. Endoscopic biopsy tubes may be inserted into your mouth, rectum, urinary tract, or a small skin incision.

Needle biopsy

Fine-needle aspiration: It is one of the needle biopsy techniques. A long, thin needle is inserted into the suspicious area during fine-needle aspiration. To extract fluid and cells for examination, a syringe is used.

Core needle biopsy: It is a form of biopsy that uses a needle during a core needle biopsy, a larger needle with a cutting tip is used to draw a column of tissue out of a suspicious region.

Biopsy with the aid of a vacuum: A suction system is used during vacuum-assisted biopsy to maximise the volume of fluid and cells collected via the needle. This will cut down on the amount of times the needle has to be inserted to get a good sample.

Image-guided biopsy: It is a form of biopsy that uses images to direct the procedure. An imaging technique, such as an X-ray, computerised tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), or ultrasound, is combined with a needle biopsy in image-guided biopsy.

Skin biopsy

Shave the biopsy spot: During a shave biopsy, the doctor scrapes the surface of the skin with a tool that looks like a razor.

Punch biopsy: It is a form of biopsy in which the patient is during a punch biopsy, the doctor removes a tiny portion of the skin's deeper layers using a circular instrument.

Incisional biopsy: During an incisional biopsy, the doctor uses a scalpel to remove a small area of skin. Whether you receive stitches to close the biopsy site depends on the amount of skin removed.

Excisional biopsy: During an excisional biopsy, the doctor removes an entire lump or an entire area of abnormal skin. You'll likely receive stitches to close the biopsy site.

Surgical biopsy

A surgeon makes an incision in the skin to reach the abnormal region of cells during a surgical biopsy.

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