**Commentary**
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# Cancerous Tissue Retrieving the Biopsy for Cancer Diagnosis

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## Introduction

Tumors can develop anywhere on the body, but the arms, legs, chest, and abdomen are the most common locations. Patients had two treatment options: doxorubicin and ifosfamide, a common treatment combination for soft tissue sarcoma (experimental group), or daily administration of pazopanib in conjunction with the same chemotherapy and radiation treatments as the control group. Since surgery is the most effective method for curing a soft tissue sarcoma, it is utilized in the treatment of all soft tissue sarcomas whenever possible. Your surgeon and other medical professionals need to be familiar with how to treat sarcoma. The treatment of these tumors is difficult and requires expertise and experience [1].

The majority of sarcomas in stages II and III are high-grade tumors. They tend to multiply rapidly and spread widely. Stage III cancers have already colonized nearby lymph nodes in some instances. Even if the sarcomas have not yet spread to the lymph nodes, there is still a possibility that they will. If the sarcoma recurs in the same area where it first appeared, treatment may include surgery. If the initial tumor was not treated with radiation, radiation therapy may be required following surgery. Brachytherapy might still be an option if external beam radiation has already been used. Chemotherapy or targeted therapy may be used if the sarcoma returns or spreads to another part of the body [2].

Biopsy plays a crucial role in guiding treatment decisions for cancer patients. The biopsy results provide critical information about the specific type of cancer, its stage, and the genetic profile of the tumor cells. This information enables oncologists to select the most appropriate treatment strategies, such as surgery, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, targeted therapy, or immunotherapy. Furthermore, the biopsy results can help determine the prognosis, predict the likelihood of recurrence, and identify potential therapeutic targets for personalized treatment approaches.

## Description

The leaf system malignancy category of bone and Soft Tissue Sarcoma (STS) includes both primary malignant bone tumors and STS. 15% of malignant tumors in children and 1% in adults are caused by it. Ewing's sarcoma, chondrosarcoma, and osteosarcoma are the three primary malignant bone tumors with the highest incidence rates. The most prevalent subtypes of STS are undifferentiated pleomorphic sarcoma, liposarcoma, and leiomyosarcoma, which are pathologically complex and have more than 100 subgroups. Although erlotinib and crizotinib (Xalkori, Pfizer), the most recent approved targeted therapies for cancers with ALK protein mutations, have been associated with exceptional response rates, the majority of patients who respond to these therapies will eventually develop resistance to them. Research aimed at identifying and addressing the causes of resistance in these patients has begun to yield promising potential treatments [3].

Radiation therapy and surgery are becoming more effective cancer treatments because they minimize their negative effects. In the treatment of early-stage NSCLC, for instance, lobectomy is compared to wedge resection or segmentectomy in a recent study. The surrounding lung tissue is shielded by this. Stereotactic radiation therapy for NSCLC is also being studied. Radiation therapy can be focused on the tumor while sparing healthy tissue with this approach. As a result of advancements in all treatment modalities, clinicians will be better able to treat NSCLC at all stages by combining medicine, radiation therapy, and surgery. Lung cancer characteristics are being studied by researchers to determine whether or not a particular treatment, such as chemotherapy or targeted therapy, will be effective [4,5].

A biopsy involves the collection of a small sample of suspicious tissue, which is then examined under a microscope by a pathologist. The analysis of this tissue sample provides crucial information about the presence of cancer cells, their characteristics, and their behaviour. Biopsy plays a pivotal role in confirming or ruling out cancer, differentiating between benign and malignant tumors, identifying the cancer type, and determining its grade and stage. This information is vital in formulating an accurate diagnosis and creating a tailored treatment plan for the patient.

## Conclusion

Floaters of cancer can use DNA from blood testing to identify molecular changes in their disease. These are frequently utilized at the time of the initial diagnosis as well as when some targeted therapies cease to be effective (at the time of acquired treatment resistance). Liquid biopsies could be used for a variety of purposes, including assessing a patient's response to treatment or locating cancer DNA after surgery. Patients with sarcoma who receive treatment at specialized cancer centers with expertise in sarcoma treatment have better outcomes, according to research. In order to obtain this information, patients are increasingly being required to undergo additional studies of the tumor samples collected at the initial diagnosis. In many patients for whom treatment is recommended, the amount of tumor tissue retrieved during the biopsy is insufficient for these subsequent tests. If these patients are enrolled in a clinical trial, they may be asked to participate in a second biopsy to assist in the development of new treatments for lung cancer.

## Acknowledgement

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## Conflict of Interest

There is no conflict of interest by author.

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