

TESTS FOR CANCER

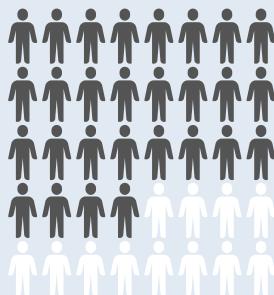
Cancer is a disease in which cells begin to grow abnormally in a particular tissue or organ, which can eventually disrupt the body's ability to function properly. Cancer has more than 100 different variations and can occur in nearly any type of cell, including the skin, tissues, organs, and blood. Many cancers can also spread, or metastasise, to other parts of the body

Sources: *Cancer Rate per Country 2026*



NEWSLETTER

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- Over 35 million new cancer cases are predicted in 2050, a 77% increase from the estimated 20 million cases in 2022.
- The rapidly growing global cancer burden reflects both population ageing and growth, as well as changes to people's exposure to risk factors, several of which are associated with socioeconomic development.
- Tobacco, alcohol and obesity are key factors behind the increasing incidence of cancer, with air pollution still a key driver of environmental risk factors.

Sources: WHO - [Global Cancer](#)

Blood testing serves as a valuable tool for healthcare providers in diagnosing and managing cancer. Common examples are: The Complete Blood Count and Tumor Markers. The results from these tests can offer crucial insights into overall health, organ function, and the possibility of disease.

Don't Wait for Symptoms – Test Early for Greater Peace of Mind

When it comes to your health, early action can make all the difference. Many cancers don't show symptoms until they are advanced, but simple blood tests can help detect warning signs long before you feel anything.

Did you know ?

Labs use ranges because the number can vary from person to person or within the same person from day to day.

Many factors can affect your CBC. Your healthcare provider will help you understand what your numbers mean. The results must be considered along with other factors, such as symptoms and additional test results.

What tests are done to check for cancer?

It's essential to understand that these tests are not perfect, and false positives or negatives can occur.

The results of blood tests are typically considered alongside other diagnostic methods, such as imaging studies, biopsies, and clinical evaluations, to form a comprehensive picture of a patient's condition.

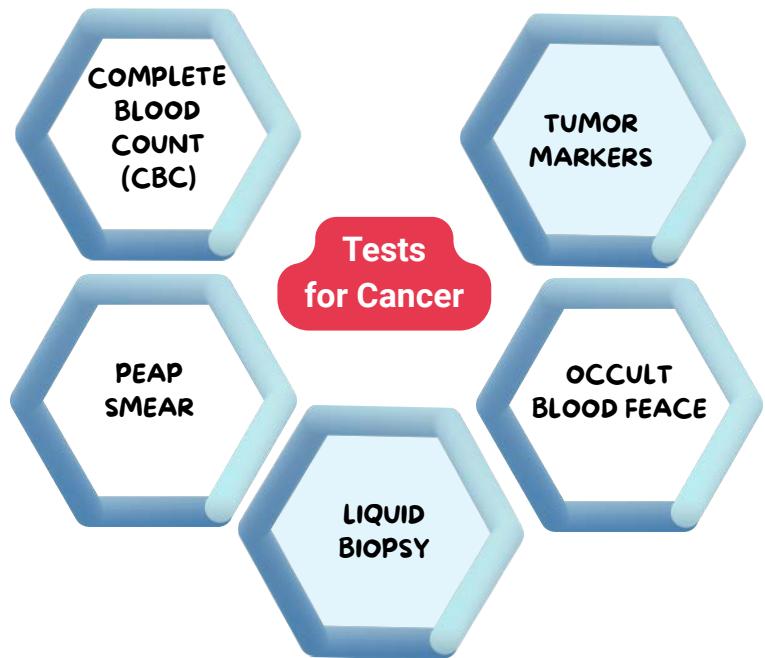
Test used to diagnose Cancer?

Blood testing is one of many tools healthcare providers use to diagnose and manage cancer.

These tests provide information about:

- Chemicals and proteins in your blood that might indicate cancer.
- Levels of blood cells that are too high or too low, perhaps because of cancer.
- Overall health.
- Organ function.
- Stage of cancer.
- Treatment options.
- Whether treatment is working or if the disease is progressing.
- To check whether cancer has come back (recurrence).
- Colorectal cancer screening
- PSA

It's important to note that these tests are not definitive for diagnosing cancer but rather serve as tools to aid in the diagnosis and management of the disease.



Who performs blood tests for cancer?

These blood tests are usually carried out in laboratories by well-trained staff using high-performance analysers. When monitoring the progress of a cancerous disease, **it is preferable to always perform the tests in the same laboratory.**

On the one hand, to have the previous results, but above all, because the techniques used to perform the tests may differ from one laboratory to another, and therefore, the interpretation of the results may be different from one laboratory to another.

Cancer Biomarkers

Cancer detection has come a long way, and tumour markers play a pivotal role in the process. These biomarkers help identify the presence of specific types of cancer and track the progress of treatment.

By analysing tumour markers, doctors can gain valuable insights into the nature of cancer, allowing for personalized care strategies.

