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OPINION ARTICLE

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Types of Biopsies Included in Tissues

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Description

In order to study a small sample of tissue under a microscope, doctors perform a process called a biopsy. Nearly any area of the body, including the skin, stomach, kidneys, liver, and lungs, can have a tissue sample extracted. The word "biopsy" is frequently used to describe both the procedure for collecting the sample and the actual tissue sample. Biopsies can be used to determine the origin of a person's symptoms or to assist in the diagnosis of a wide range of medical disorders. A biopsy may be done to assess the severity or stage of an illness that has already been diagnosed. The outcomes of a biopsy might demonstrate the degree of inflammation in an organ, such as the liver. A lump or growth on the skin or inside the body cannot be identified as cancerous (malignant) or non-cancerous (benign) just by looking at it or feeling it. This information can be obtained by a biopsy. It is far more difficult to rule out a diagnosis, and it may involve many testing, including multiple biopsies.

Different kinds of biopsies can be performed to discover a variety of medical disorders. The location of the tissue sample will determine how a biopsy is performed. A biopsy can be used to begin an operation, and the sample will be examined right soon so that the surgeon can do the proper surgery based on the findings. People who diagnose cancer and other dangerous illnesses are known as histopathologists, but they also frequently have good news to share, such as learning that a lump or mole is absolutely benign. A few autopsies (post-mortems) to determine the cause of death. Additionally, pioneers in the study of several prevalent illnesses, including cancer. Biopsies (tissue or cells) taken from patients either in the clinic or during surgery are examined by histopathologists.

The pathology visually inspects tissue biopsies to check for any obvious abnormalities and to select samples for closer inspection under a microscope. Chemicals are applied to these tiny bits to prepare them for cutting into incredibly thin slices. Slices are dyed to reveal various cell components, and the tissue is inspected under a microscope to see whether it is abnormal. If so, the goal is to determine the nature of the issue. This frequently denotes the establishment of a firm diagnosis.

Types of biopsy include:

- Scraping cells, which involves scraping cells from the tissue's surface layer, such as those found inside the cervix (the neck of the womb), as part of a cervical screening test.
- A punch biopsy is used to diagnose skin diseases by poking a small hole in the skin to collect a sample.
- A needle biopsy is a procedure in which tissue is removed from an organ or tissue under the skin using a specific hollow needle that is guided by ultrasonography or CT scanning.
- An endoscopic biopsy, in which tissue is removed during an endoscopy using an endoscope (a tube with a camera at the end) (a diagnostic procedure to look inside the stomach upper gastrointestinal tract)
- A fine needle aspiration, in which a needle and syringe are used to retrieve a sample of cells, such as from a thyroid or breast lump, is an excisional biopsy, in which a bigger portion of tissue is removed surgically.

The tissue sample can then be analyzed with different substances to see how it reacts and to determine what it contains. The medical issues under investigation and the characteristics of the tissue sample will determine the kind of tests that are employed. There are various circumstances where a needle biopsy may not provide enough tissue, necessitating a second biopsy. This might be especially true while trying to diagnose lymphoma.

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