Breast cancer

Stage 1

Test to be carried out

Mammogram: A mammogram is an X-ray of the breast tissue that can detect any abnormalities or changes in the breast.

Biopsy: A biopsy is a procedure in which a small tissue sample is taken from the breast and examined under a microscope to see if there are any cancer cells present.

Breast ultrasound: A breast ultrasound uses high-frequency sound waves to create images of the breast tissue, which can help detect any lumps or other abnormalities.

MRI: A breast MRI uses magnetic fields and radio waves to produce detailed images of the breast tissue, which can help detect any small tumors that may not be visible on a mammogram.

Sentinel lymph node biopsy: This procedure involves removing a small sample of cells from the lymph nodes in the armpit to see if cancer cells have spread beyond the breast.

Stage 2

PET scan: A PET scan uses a radioactive tracer to produce images of the body, which can help determine if the cancer has spread to other parts of the body.

CT scan: A CT scan uses X-rays to create detailed images of the body, which can help check if cancer has spread to other parts of the body.

Stage 3

Blood test

Breast ultrasound: This test uses sound waves to create images of the breast.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI): This test uses a strong magnetic field and radio waves to create detailed images of the breast.

Stage 4

Imaging tests: Imaging tests such as CT scans, PET scans, bone scans, and MRIs can help determine the extent and location of the cancer.

Biopsy: A biopsy may be done on any suspected sites of metastasis to confirm the presence of cancer cells.

Blood tests: Blood tests may be done to check for certain markers that may indicate the presence of cancer.

Biomarker testing: Biomarker testing may be done to identify specific characteristics of the cancer cells, which can help guide treatment decisions.

Genetic testing: Genetic testing may be done to determine if there are any inherited genetic mutations that increase the risk of developing breast cancer.

Acute lukemia

Stage 1

Blood tests: A complete blood count (CBC) is a common blood test used to diagnose leukemia. It measures the levels of red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets in the blood.

Bone marrow aspiration and biopsy: A doctor may take samples of bone marrow from the hipbone or breastbone to look for leukemia cells.

Stage 2

Cytogenetic analysis: This test looks for changes in the chromosomes of leukemia cells.

Flow cytometry: This test measures the characteristics of leukemia cells, such as the type of white blood cells they come from.

Lumbar puncture: In some cases, a doctor may do a lumbar puncture (spinal tap) to check if leukemia cells have spread to the central nervous system.

Bone cancer

Stage 1

X-ray

Stage 2

Biopsy

Stage 3

MRI scan

CT scan

Bladder cancer

Stage 1

Urinalysis test

Stage 2

Cystoscopy test

Stage 3

Biopsy test

Stage 4

Imaging tests:

Urine tumor marker tests

Brain tumor

Stage 1

A neurological exam. A neurological exam tests different parts of your brain to see how they're working.

Stage 2

Head CT scan.

Stage 3

Brain MRI test

PET scan of the brain