



Blood Tests and Biomarkers in Pancreatic Cancer Diagnosis

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Abstract

Pancreatic cancer is a highly aggressive malignancy often diagnosed at advanced stages due to its subtle symptoms and lack of early detection methods. Blood tests and biomarkers have become essential tools in the diagnostic process, offering valuable insights into the presence and progression of pancreatic cancer. This article reviews the role of key biomarkers such as CA19-9, CEA, and MUC16 in pancreatic cancer diagnosis. While CA19-

biomarkers is their sensitivity and specificity. CA19-9, for example, is not elevated in all pancreatic cancer patients and can be increased in non-cancerous conditions. Therefore, a single biomarker is not sufficient for a definitive diagnosis.

References

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