

MXD% as a New Hope of Diagnosis of Cancer: A Review

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Abstract—Systemic inflammation and immune responses are reported to be associated with several types of cancer. Here we have reviewed the scope of diagnosis of cancer MXD% which is a part of hematological laboratory test. Among the fractions of WBCs (neutrophils, lymphocytes, monocytes, basophils, and eosinophil) significance NLR and PLR is known but MXD % can also be considered as a biomarker for cancer diagnosis. Several time our laboratory values are neglected but co relating such data with other parameters might help a lot in diagnosis of cancer or other disease. White blood cells are known to be body's first line of defense increase or decrease of certain parameters can help early diagnosis and define a path for further action. Prognostic variables of clinical results in patients with malignancy are a valuable device in the act of drug, particularly in the fields of oncology. In this manner, accessibility of an all-inclusive prognostic factor will help to simplify medical care of malignancy patients. There is ample evidence suggesting that outcome in cancer patients is greatly affected by immune response and pre-treatment measure of inflammatory immune response can be used to independently predict survival of cancer patients. Total and differential WBC count is one of the most easily accessible markers of inflammation and many recent studies in cancers provide evidence that there is an interconnection between pre-treatment WBC counts and overall (OS) and disease free cancer survival (DFS).

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Index Terms—Cancer, Cancer Diagnosis, Haematology.