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Applications of Biomedicine in Health Care

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Description

In recent years, advancements in Biomedicine have revolutionized healthcare by providing novel diagnostic and therapeutic options for various diseases. From gene editing to personalized medicine, biomedicine is rapidly evolving to cater to the growing healthcare needs of the population. Advanced Biomedicine involves cutting-edge research in areas such as genomics, proteomics, metabolomics, and synthetic biology, as well as the development of advanced technologies such as gene editing, tissue engineering, nanomedicine, and personalized medicine.

Gene editing is a revolutionary technology that has the potential to cure genetic disorders by precisely targeting and modifying the DNA sequence. The CRISPR-Cas9 system is one such gene-editing technology that has gained immense popularity due to its simplicity and efficiency. It works by introducing a specific RNA molecule that binds to the desired DNA sequence, followed by the Cas9 enzyme that cleaves the DNA, leading to the desired modification. Gene editing has already shown promising results in preclinical trials for genetic diseases such as sickle cell anemia, cystic fibrosis, and Huntington's disease.

Immunotherapy is a type of cancer treatment that harnesses the power of the immune system to fight cancer cells. It works by stimulating the immune system to recognize and attack cancer cells, which are otherwise not recognized by the immune system due to their ability to evade detection. There are several types of immunotherapies, such as checkpoint inhibitors, CAR-T cell therapy and cancer vaccines that have shown remarkable success in treating various cancers. For instance, checkpoint inhibitors have shown excellent results in treating melanoma, lung cancer, and bladder cancer.

Regenerative medicine is a field of medicine that aims to regenerate damaged tissues or organs by using stem cells or other regenerative techniques. It has the potential to revolutionize the treatment of various diseases, such as heart disease, diabetes, and neurodegenerative diseases. Stem cells are the primary tool used in regenerative medicine, as they have the ability to differentiate into various cell types and regenerate damaged tissues. Currently, stem cell therapy is being used to treat diseases such as leukemia, lymphoma, and multiple myeloma.

Precision medicine is an innovative approach to healthcare that takes into account individual variability in genes, environment, and lifestyle for each person. It involves the use of advanced diagnostic tools, such as genomic sequencing, to identify the unique genetic makeup of each patient and tailor treatment accordingly. Precision medicine has shown promising results in the treatment of cancer, where targeted therapies are used to specifically target cancer cells based on their genetic makeup. Biomedicine has led to the development of various diagnostic techniques such as imaging techniques like X-rays, CT scans, MRI, PET scans, and ultrasound, as well as laboratory tests such as blood tests, genetic tests, and microbiological tests. It has contributed significantly to the development of new drugs to treat various diseases, including cancer, heart disease, and infectious diseases. Biomedical research has helped to identify new drug targets, design new drugs, and improve drug delivery methods. It has led to the development of various medical devices such as pacemakers, artificial limbs, and insulin pumps, which help to improve the quality of life for patients with chronic conditions.

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