

Current Trends in Biomedical Research

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Summary

Biomedicine (also referred to as Western medicine, mainstream or conventional medicine) is a branch of medical science that biological and physiological principles to clinical practice. stresses standardized, evidence-based treatment validated through biological research, with treatment administered *via* formally trained doctors, nurses, and other such licensed practitioners.

Biomedicine also can relate to many other categories in health and biological related fields. It has been the dominant system of medicine in the Western world for more than a century.

Biomedicine is the cornerstone of modern health care and laboratory diagnostics. It concerns a wide range of scientific and technological approaches: from *in vitro* diagnostics to *in vitro* fertilization, from the molecular mechanisms of cystic fibrosis to the population dynamics of the HIV virus, from the understanding of molecular interactions to the study of carcinogenesis, from a Single-Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) to gene therapy.

Biomedicine is based on molecular biology and combines all issues of developing molecular medicine into large-scale structural and functional relationships of the human genome, transcriptome, proteome, physiome and metabolome with the particular point of view of devising new technologies for prediction, diagnosis and therapy.

Biomedicine involves the study of (patho-) physiological processes methods from biology and physiology. Approaches range from understanding molecular interactions to the study of the *in vivo* level. These processes are studied with the particular point of of devising new strategies for diagnosis and therapy. Depending on severity of the disease, biomedicine pinpoints a problem within a and fixes the problem through medical intervention. Medicine curing diseases rather than improving one's health.

Molecular biology is the process of synthesis and regulation of a DNA, RNA, and protein. Molecular biology consists of different techniques including Polymerase chain reaction, Gel macromolecule blotting to manipulate DNA.

Conclusion

Polymerase chain reaction is done by placing a mixture of the desired DNA, DNA polymerase, primers, and nucleotide bases into a machine. The machine heats up and cools down at various temperatures to break the hydrogen bonds binding the DNA and allows the nucleotide bases to be added onto the two DNA templates after it has been separated.

In social sciences biomedicine is described somewhat differently. Through an anthropological lens biomedicine extends beyond the realm of biology and scientific facts; it is a socio-cultural system which collectively represents reality.