Current Trends in Biomedical Research
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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.

Cite this article: Evangeline C. Current Trends in Biomedical Research, J Biol Today’s World, 2021, 10(2), 001.