

Liver Function Test (LFT):

- Checks the overall health of the liver.
- A raised total protein with A/G ratio reversal (more globulins than albumin) can be an early lab clue to multiple myeloma.
- LFTs also help assess background liver damage in those with hepatitis or alcohol use — key factors in cancer risk.

Iron Studies Panel (Serum Iron, TIBC, Ferritin):

- Helps identify iron deficiency anemia (IDA) — often the first silent sign of GI blood loss from colon or stomach cancer.
- A low ferritin, low serum iron, high TIBC, and low transferrin saturation suggest IDA — which always needs a deeper search in adults.

Creatinine:

- Assesses kidney function.
- Elevated creatinine in a person with anemia, back pain, or high calcium may point to myeloma-related kidney damage.
- Also crucial before recommending any contrast scans.

Uric Acid:

- May be elevated in blood cancers like leukemia or lymphoma, due to rapid cell breakdown.
- It's also important to monitor in high-turnover cancers to prevent tumor lysis syndrome.

Calcium:

- High calcium levels, when found alongside anemia, back pain, or kidney dysfunction, may strongly suggest multiple myeloma.
- Also elevated in some parathyroid or metastatic cancers.

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CORE DIAGNOSTICS**

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PEOPLE'S POLYCLINIC

Cancer Screening Packages

DETECT EARLY. ACT EARLY.

Why get screened for cancer?

- Many cancers show no symptoms in early stages.
- A simple screening panel can reveal important early warning signs often before disease advances.

- ✓ Blood abnormalities
- ✓ Silent infections linked to cancer
- ✓ Tumor markers
- ✓ Expert interpretation by a cancer specialist

CANCER SCREENING PACKAGE FOR WOMEN Price: ₹ 5200

- Complete Blood Count (CBC)
- ESR (Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate)
- Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH)
- Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg)
- HCV – Anti Hepatitis C Virus Antibodies
- HIV Antibodies – Rapid Test
- CA-125
- Monoclonal CEA
- Alpha Feto-Protein (AFP)
- Iron Studies Monitoring Panel
- Liver Function Test (LFT)
- Creatinine
- Uric Acid
- Calcium

CANCER SCREENING PACKAGE FOR MEN Price: ₹ 5200

- Complete Blood Count (CBC)
- ESR (Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate)
- Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH)
- Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg)
- HCV – Anti Hepatitis C Virus Antibodies
- HIV Antibodies – Rapid Test
- Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA), Total
- Monoclonal CEA
- Alpha Feto-Protein (AFP)
- Iron Studies Monitoring Panel
- Liver Function Test (LFT)
- Creatinine
- Uric Acid
- Calcium

What each test helps detect?

Complete Blood Count (CBC):

- A key screening tool.
- A normocytic normochromic anemia (normal-sized red cells but low count) along with high ESR and back pain in someone over 50 could point toward multiple myeloma.
- A microcytic hypochromic anemia (small, pale red cells) may suggest iron deficiency, which in adults—especially men and postmenopausal women—could be the first sign of blood loss from colon or gastric cancer.
- The CBC can also detect leukemias, lymphomas, or bone marrow disorders long before symptoms appear.

ESR (Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate):

- A general marker of inflammation.
- Persistently high ESR, especially with fatigue or bone pain, may be a clue to hidden cancers like myeloma, lymphoma, or solid tumors.

LDH (Lactate Dehydrogenase):

- A proliferative marker — high LDH can indicate rapid cell turnover, as seen in aggressive cancers like lymphomas or leukemias.
- Even without symptoms, a raised LDH can hint at underlying cancer activity.

Hepatitis B Surface Antigen (HBsAg):

- Screens for Hepatitis B, a major cause of liver cancer (Hepatocellular carcinoma or HCC).
- Many people are infected without knowing, as early stages are silent.

HCV Antibodies (Hepatitis C Virus):

- Detects Hepatitis C, another important risk factor for liver cancer.
- Chronic infection often goes unnoticed for years — screening is critical before it causes irreversible liver damage or cancer.

HIV Rapid Test:

- Uncontrolled HIV weakens the immune system, which increases the risk for certain cancers like lymphomas, Kaposi sarcoma, and HPV-related cancers.
- Early detection allows both control of infection and early cancer prevention.

CA-125 (Cancer Antigen 125):

- A tumor marker used to screen for ovarian cancer, especially in women with bloating, weight loss, or vague pelvic symptoms.
- Elevated levels can prompt further imaging to detect early gynecological cancers.

CEA (Carcinoembryonic Antigen):

- A general tumor marker that can be elevated in colon, breast, and lung cancers.
- While not specific, abnormal levels can guide the need for further evaluation.

AFP (Alpha-Fetoprotein):

- Raised levels may point to liver cancer, testicular cancer, or certain ovarian cancers.
- Especially useful if Hepatitis B/C is also positive.

Prostate-Specific Antigen (PSA), Total:

- A key marker used in the early detection of prostate cancer.
- Elevated levels may suggest prostate malignancy, especially in men above 50, though benign conditions can also raise PSA.