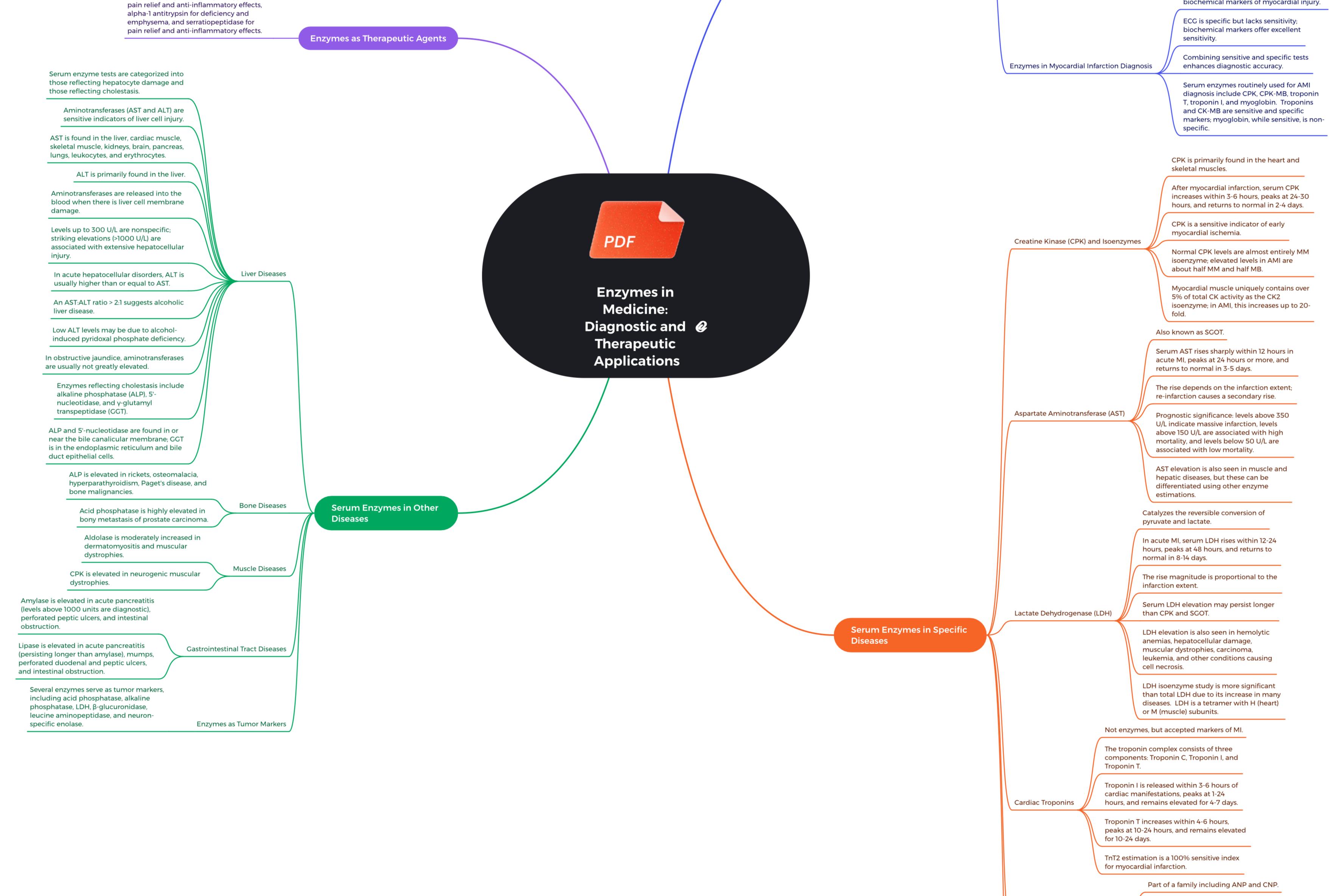
		-	can serve as indicators of g diseases and their lent.	
		lipoprotei pseudoch physiologi	l plasma enzymes, such as n lipase and olinesterase, perform cal functions in the blood. Most esized and secreted by the liver.	
	Enzymes as Diagnostic Markers	originating in levels d from injur	onal plasma enzymes, g from cell destruction, increase ue to tissue damage or necrosis y or disease. This increase is a ostic indicator.	
		enzyme le cell perme	nechanisms for increased serum vels include necrosis, increased eability, increased enzyme n, and increased tissue enzyme	
		from decr	l serum enzyme levels can result eased formation (genetic or enzyme inhibition, or lack of	
			Single or serial enzyme assays help i diagnosis, differential diagnosis, and detection of diseases.	
ostic Significance of es	Clinical Significance of Enzyme Estima	ation	Enzyme estimations aid in determir disease prognosis, response to drug disease time course.	-
			Enzyme estimations are crucial for diagnosing myocardial infarction, liv muscle, bone diseases, cancers, and gastrointestinal tract diseases.	
			AMI diagnosis relies on WHO criter pain, ECG changes, and increased biochemical markers of myocardia	

Diagnos

Enzyme

Enzymes have therapeutic applications, including streptokinase/urokinase for acute MI and pulmonary embolism, trypsin/lipase/amylase for pancreatic insufficiency, asparaginase/glutaminase for acute lymphoblastic leukemias, hyaluronidase for enhanced local anesthesia, papain and chymotrypsin for



BNP is primarily found in cardiac ventricles.

Brain Natriuretic Peptide (BNP)		It is a reliable marker of ventricular function.
		Patients with congestive heart failure have high plasma concentrations of ANP and BNP.
		A very sensitive but non-specific early marker of MI.
Myoglobin as a Cardiac Marker	\int	Its level rises within one hour of infarction.
		Falsely high levels may be seen in renal failure or muscle injuries.