

Biochemical analysis in patients of hepatitis and cirrhosis.

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Abstract:

Introduction : Hepatic injury is associated with distortion of the metabolic function. Hepatic disease can be evaluated by biochemical analysis of the serum tests, which includes levels of serum Alanine and Aspartate aminotransferases, alkaline phosphatase, Gama glutamyl transferases and others. **Objective :** The present study was conducted to assay liver associated enzymes on patients with hepatitis and Liver cirrhosis and to find out the comparative levels of enzymes between the groups. **Materials and Method :** The present Cross Sectional is conducted among 50 patients of Hepatitis and 50 patients of Cirrhosis. 50 normal healthy persons were selected from Civil Hospital Ahmedabad (CHA), Gujarat. Serum levels of Alanine and Aspartate aminotransferases, alkaline phosphatase and Gamma glutamyl transferase were analyzed on Abbott Architect fully automated analyser. **Results :** Acute Hepatitis shows highly elevated levels of ALT. The ratio of AST:ALT >3:1 is highly suggestive of progression of liver disease towards cirrhosis. The ALP activity has been reported up to 200 -300 U/L in hepatitis and in cirrhosis ALP is slightly elevated up to 200 U/L. Persistence elevation of GGT may be an indicator if Cirrhosis. **Conclusion :** The different enzyme alteration patterns and ratio is used as a guide to direct further evaluation of diseases that affect the liver.

Key Words: Cirrhosis, Hepatitis, Liver enzymes.

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