

Biochemical basis of disease

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What do you mean by biochemical basis? Biochemistry focuses on understanding the chemical basis which allows biological molecules to give rise to the processes that occur within living cells and between cells, in turn relating greatly to the understanding of tissues and organs as well as organism structure and function.

What are biochemical processes in disease? Disease process Lipids and proteins of the LDL particle undergo oxidation by reactive oxygen species (e.g. superoxide, O₂⁻), generated via oxidative stress, to form oxidised LDL (oxLDL).

What is an example of a biochemical disease?

What is biochemical aspect of disease? Diseases are categorized as per their involvement with the four basic categories of biochemical molecules (amino acids/proteins, carbohydrates/glycoproteins, lipids/glycolipids, and nucleic acids/deoxyribo-nucleic acid).

What does biochemical mean in medical terms? bio·chem·i·cal -kēm-i-kəl. 1. : of or relating to biochemistry. 2. : characterized by, produced by, or involving chemical reactions in living organisms.

What is the basis for biochemical tests done in diseases? Biochemical tests are used to identify bacterial species by differentiating them on the basis of biochemical activities. The difference in protein and fat metabolism, carbohydrate metabolism, enzyme production, compound utilization ability, etc. are some factors that aid in bacterial identification.

What is the biochemical basis of obesity? Obesity is essentially an excessive accumulation of triacylglycerols in fatty tissue that is the net result of excessive

energy intake compared to energy usage.

What is the role of biochemistry in the diagnosis of diseases? Clinical biochemistry tests combined with examination play an important role in the diagnosis and detection of pathologies. Biochemical tests can show how the body's functions are working, whether there are any abnormalities?

What is the biochemical basis of diabetes mellitus? The basis of the abnormalities in carbohydrate, fat, and protein metabolism in diabetes is deficient action of insulin on target tissues. Deficient insulin action results from inadequate insulin secretion and/or diminished tissue responses to insulin at one or more points in the complex pathways of hormone action.

What are biochemical markers of disease diagnosis? Biochemical markers are molecules produced during the disease process, either at the initiation of the disease or during progression. They could be either an effector molecule (i.e., an operator of joint damage), the result of joint damage, or both [54].

What is the biochemical basis of Alzheimer's disease? Alzheimer's disease is thought to be caused by the abnormal build-up of proteins in and around brain cells. One of the proteins involved is called amyloid, deposits of which form plaques around brain cells. The other protein is called tau, deposits of which form tangles within brain cells.

What are biochemical abnormalities? Biochemical abnormalities are common in chronic kidney disease (CKD) and are the primary indicators by which the diagnosis and management of CKD–mineral and bone disorder (CKD–MBD) is made.

What is biological basis of disease? Over time, our knowledge of science and medicine has expanded and with it our understanding of the biological basis of disease. In this regard, the biological basis of disease implies that more is understood about the disease than merely its clinical description or presentation.

What is a biochemical test for diagnosis? Blood biochemistry tests. Plasma, the liquid component of blood after red and white blood cells have been removed can be tested for enzymes, proteins and trace elements. Each of the parameters tested may indicate which organ system such as the liver or kidneys may not be functioning

properly.

What is the biochemical basis of mental illness? The Biology of Mental Illnesses
Scientists understand that mental illnesses are associated with changes in neurochemicals. For example, in people who have depression, less of the neurotransmitter serotonin (small circles) is released into the synaptic space than in people who do not (more...)

What are biochemical examples? A biochemical compound is any compound that contains carbon and is found in living things. They're involved in every process of life, including growth, digestion, respiration, you name it. There are four classes of biochemical compounds: carbohydrates, proteins, lipids (fats), and nucleic acids.

Why is biochemical diagnosis important? Clinical biochemistry plays a crucial role in the identification and monitoring of disease. By measuring the levels of biochemical markers in bodily fluids, healthcare professionals can detect the presence of disease, monitor its progression, and evaluate the effectiveness of treatments.

What are two types of biochemical? The vast number of biochemical compounds can be grouped into just four major classes: carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and nucleic acids.

What is the meaning of biochemical basis? Biochemistry is both life science and a chemical science - it explores the chemistry of living organisms and the molecular basis for the changes occurring in living cells. It uses the methods of chemistry, "Biochemistry has become the foundation for understanding all biological processes.

What does biochemical mean? Something that's biochemical relates to chemical processes that occur in living beings, like the chemical reactions in your body. You're most likely to come across the word biochemical in a science class. Biochemical processes occur in living organisms.

What are diseases that are related to biochemistry?

What is the basis of biochemical test? Biochemical tests are based on the metabolic activities of bacteria, such as carbon and nitrogen sources, energy sources, sugar fermentation, secondary metabolites formation, and enzyme and

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toxin production.

What is biochemical basis of detection? Biochemical reagents form the basis for liquid biochemical tests to detect, for example, an enzyme activity that is characteristic for a target microorganism. Such tests can often be performed directly on agar plates or liquid media.

What is the basis of biochemical reactions? Biochemical reactions are the chemical reactions that take place within living organisms. An example of a biochemical reaction is a synthesis reaction that occurs as two different atoms or molecules interact to form a new molecule or compound.

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