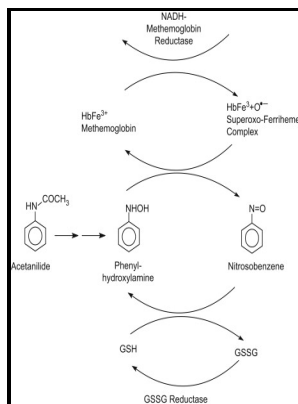


Methaemoglobin.

- - MET



Description: -

-Methaemoglobin.

-Methaemoglobin.

Notes: Thesis (Ph. D.)--The Queens University of Belfast, 1945.

This edition was published in 1945



Filesize: 60.32 MB

Tags: #MET

Evidence

Small infants have lower erythrocyte levels of cytochrome b reductase.

Methemoglobin

Last medically reviewed on June 19, 2017. People who acquire methemoglobinemia from medications can completely recover with proper treatment.

Methemoglobin · California Poison Control System (CPCS)

MetHb is primarily reduced by cytochrome-b 5 reductase Cb 5R , also called MetHb reductase.

Methemoglobin

Most cases will not even require treatment. Sulfhemoglobinemia refers to the incorporation of a sulfur molecule into the heme moiety.

Methemoglobinemia

Type II hereditary methemoglobinemia is a rare disease characterized by deficiency of the enzyme in all tissues and manifesting with severe developmental abnormalities, severe mental retardation, and neurologic impairment, which often lead to premature death. Body fluids such as tears, saliva and urine may turn greenish blue following methylene blue administration. He had no neurological deficits.

Evidence

The three species, collectively called the dyshemoglobins because of their functional redundancy, are: carboxyhemoglobin, sulfhemoglobin and methemoglobin.

Evidence

The inherited abnormalities of hemoglobin structure that give rise to methemoglobinemia are known collectively as the hemoglobin M disorders. Subsequently, methylene blue generated in older erythrocytes could diffuse back to the younger erythrocytes and so on — forming a persistent metabolic cycle between younger and older erythrocytes.

Methemoglobinemia: MedlinePlus Medical Encyclopedia

Cytochrome b5 reductase deficiency and enzymopenic hereditary methemoglobinemia. This resulting condition, methaemoglobinaemia, is usually asymptomatic and self-limiting if only low levels accumulate Brueckner et al. Acquired methemoglobinemia occurs more frequently and is xenobiotic-induced medications or other substances , with the topical anesthetic benzocaine generally cited as causing the most severely poisoned patients and the antimicrobial dapsone most commonly implicated in methemoglobin cases reported to poison centers.

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