Patient ID : p\_id Name : p\_name Age/Sex : age\_sex
Ref. by : doctor\_ref Lab no : Date : test\_date
Test Name Value Units Ref. Range
Serum Angiotensin Converting Enzyme(Enzymatic / Semiautomated) 44.00 U/L 66-114
CLINICAL CHEMISTRY
Summary and interpretation :
ACE is peptidyl dipeptidase that catalyses the conversion of active angiotension I to biologically active angiotension II. ACE is an important enzyme in the Renin-Angiotension-Anldosterone cycle. A number of ACE inhibitors are used in the control of hypertension. ACE is most frequently measuresd in patients with suspected cases of Sarcoidosis in which, levels of three times the upper normal limit can be found. Successful sabsequent treatment of this condition correlates well to declining ACE levels. Elevated ACE levels are also encountered in a number of other conditions including histoplasmosis, alcoholic cirrhosis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, Hodgkin`s disease and hyperthyroidism
Factors affecting ACE levels:-
· Smoking - ACE activity is 30% lower in smokers
· Thyroid hormone- Stimulates ACE synthesis
· Postmenopausal estrogen replacement - ACE activity is 20% lower
Increased levels:-
· Sarcoidosis - ACE levels are used in the diagnosis and monitoring of this disease and are directly related to the number of organs affected and activity of granulomas. Mature granulomas produce less ACE than developing ones. ACE is more likely to be elevated with pulmonary involvement than with purely hilar adenopathy.
· Pulmonary causes like Emphysema, Asthma, Small cell carcinoma & Squamous cell carcinoma
· Renal diseases - patients on hemodialysis show high ACE levels as compared to patients who are not on dialysis.
· Other causes - Multiple sclerosis, Addisons disease, Hyperthyroidism, Diabetes, Alcoholic hepatitis & Peptic ulcer.
Decreased levels:-
· Chronic liver disease
· Anorexia nervosa
· Hypothyroidism
NOTE : This test was processed at third party lab.
.