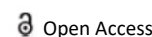




COMMENTARY



Clinical Biochemistry for Healthcare Systems

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Description

Clinical Biochemistry is the division of laboratory medicine that deals with the measurement of chemicals both natural and unnatural in blood, urine and other body fluids. These test results are useful for detecting health problems, determining prognosis and guiding the therapy of a patient. Clinical biochemistry is a science concerned with the logical execution of biochemical diagnostic procedures. The wide range of compounds is such as substances, enzymes, hormones, in the blood plasma and their application in illness diagnosis and monitoring. Other bodily fluids (such as urine, ascitic fluids) are also examined. Developing a diagnosis requires making a list of possible diagnoses based on the patient's medical history and physical examination. More tests may be required until the diagnosis is determined by only one of the initial list of tests. Clinical biochemistry is the study of the human body's chemistry and how disease changes it. It's a fascinating topic that combines superior academic knowledge with practical abilities to aid with everything from endocrine abnormalities to prenatal difficulties diagnosis and treatment. All biochemical tests come under chemical pathology.

Biochemistry is between biology and chemistry which deals with biochemical function of life are such as metabolism, biochemical synthesis of various substances, detoxification etc. This plays an important role in various fields in clinical medicine, pharmacology, biotechnology, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, nursing, pathology, in physiology and also in microbiology. Biochemistry is the study of the many activities that occur in the body of a living organism, as well as the chemical reactions that occur within the

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body. This form of chemistry is important for nursing students to understand since it deals with organic matter and its reactions to various substances. The comprehension of biochemical changes and related physiological changes in the body during infection and illness. The physician might receive a hint about the metabolic alterations and related illnesses based on the symptoms provided by the patient. Medical/clinical biochemistry is concerned with human health and illness. The application of biochemical knowledge to medicine is referred to as clinical chemistry. The clinical biochemist's function as adviser in the selection and interpretation of such tests has been focus on performance rather than clinical relevance. Biochemistry has evolved into the basis of all biological functions. It has helped to explain the causes of a wide range of illnesses in people, animals, and plants. It can commonly provide treatment or cure options for such disorders.

The department of clinical biochemistry analyses chemical components in bodily fluids such as blood, plasma, serum, urine, and biopsy specimens, allowing our doctors to detect and treat disorders that impact patients. Staff participation not only in normal evaluation processes, but also in practical research and the development of novel laboratory tests sets us apart from the competition. The clinical biochemist can provide a comprehensive but relevant service by regularly examining current tests and appraising new ones in terms of their clinical significance. Clinical biochemists are employed in a number of contexts, including hospitals, community and reference laboratories, and industry. Physicians, nurses, technicians, administrators, government officials, are among the professions with whom the Clinical Biochemist interacts.