13/MHS06/016

1. The analysis **estimates** the amount of certain element or compound in the laboratory. **laboratories** used these **methods** to **check** the efficacy, identity, purity, safety as well as . **new** analytical **techniques in** the pharmaceutical industries as a consequence. First the efficacy of the new method is ascertained then the identity,purity,and safety for testing.

Glucose is measured by various enzymatic methods.

The hexokinase /Glucose -6-phosphate dehydrogenase(G6PD) developed by the American assosciation for clinical chemistry has been accepted as the reference method for glucose determination other methods include ;

1. Glucose dehydrogenase method
2. Orthotoluidine mehod
3. Folin vui method

For every new method to be introduced ,we have to compare it with existing methods to know how far apart is the results obtained from the new method compared with the old methods. This is to know the precision of the method by determining the standard deviation (SD) and coefficient of variation (CV) in all three samples of ;

1. Increased glucose ( hyperglycemia)
2. Decreased glucose (hypoglycemia) and
3. Normal range

The suitability is ascertained by comparing the results with the Hexokinase reference methods which has been accepted as the reference method for glucose determination

1. **Quality control** in the medical **laboratory** is a statistical process used to monitor and evaluate the analytical process that produces patient results. **QC** results are used to validate whether the instrument is operating within pre-defined specifications, inferring that patient test results are reliable.

Quality **control** (QC) is one of the **most important** impacts on laboratory **testing**—it ensures both precision and accuracy of patient sample **results**. The integrity of quality **control** samples is **important** to both **management** of overall quality as well as to meeting requirements of proficiency **testing**

3.

MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

**Myocardial infarction**: A heart attack. Abbreviated **MI**. The term "**myocardial infarction**" focuses on the **myocardium** (the heart muscle) and the changes that occur in it due to the sudden deprivation of circulating blood. The main change is necrosis (death) of **myocardial** tissue.

The **most common cause of a myocardial infarction** is the rupture of an atherosclerotic plaque on an artery supplying heart muscle. Plaques can become unstable, rupture, and additionally promote the formation of a blood clot that blocks the artery; this can occur in minutes.

**How is acute myocardial infarction diagnosed?**

1. a stress test to see how your heart responds to certain situations, such as exercise.
2. an angiogram with coronary catheterization to look for areas of blockage in your arteries.
3. an echocardiogram to help identify areas of your heart that aren't working properly.

Thrombolytics are often used to dissolve clots. Antiplatelet drugs, such as clopidogrel, can be used to prevent new clots from forming and existing clots from growing. Nitroglycerin can be used to widen your blood vessels. Beta-blockers lower your blood pressure and relax your heart muscle.