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**BLOOD BIOCHEMISTRY. OF BLOOD CLINIC ANALYZED**

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**ABSTRACT:**

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*Clinical analysis of blood to detect many diseases for important important have and complicated laboratory equipment and does not require expensive consumables. Normal urine analyses for a lot time and funds need won't be. That's why for they are primary medical and sanitary facilities suitable for*

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**KEYWORDS:**

*blood, blood  
biochemistry, disease,  
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Research purpose:

1. It is associated with a violation of blood oxygen transport diseases to find hemoglobin products in the blood in order to understand the reason methods with introduction
2. Biochemical analysis of blood in order to identify diseases in the future do it get for blood contained of products the amount measure methods with introduction
3. Blood contained some enzymes activity measure methods learning and from him in the future diseases to determine and him treatment use get
4. Some diseases come exit reasons to understand in order to blood mineral content with learning methods introduction

Blood of the body main internal environment and solution is considered to be External in the environment substances, cell, of tissue exchange products always to the blood down stands Blood red colored, sticky, weak alkaline to the environment have In adults his pH i 7.36-7.4, new born in children while 7.2-7.3,

Specific gravity 1.050- 1.060, heterogeneous in infants 1.060-1.080 substance

If the total blood volume of a newborn child is 0.7 l, 5 to age 1,3, 10 age 2.5, 15 age 4.5 and in adults 5.0- 5.5 l the organize does. In adults, blood makes up 7% of body weight, while in younger people, it is 7% in children this pointer 2-3 times more.

Blood when centrifuged his corpuscles (erythrocytes, leukocytes, platelets) to sink falls. Do not sink above pale yellow clear liquid blood plasma remains. Plasma contains about 7% protein and various will be molecular substances. The plasma coagulates within a few minutes, that is, it clots is formed. As a result of this clot contraction, blood serum is separated. Blood serum in the composition fibrinogen protein not to be with from plasma

differs. Plasma when ivigan fibrinogen insoluble to fibrin becomes Ivik exactly fibrin harvest does. In close connection with the process of blood metabolism important tasks does.

1. Blood carries oxygen from the lungs to the tissues and vice versa inhalation and exhalation with transport of carbon (IV) oxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) to the lungs performs the tasks of release. With this function, blood oxidation in tissues - return processes and energy manages the exchange.

2. The stomach-intestinal system is formed as a result of food digestion delivery of products to various organs, glucose, ketone bodies from the liver to the muscles, fats from the liver fat tissues, milk acid from the muscles to the liver, by transferring fatty acid from adipose tissue to various organs by giving feeding task does.

3. Toxic substances formed in tissues (ammonia, bilirubin and etc.), compounds brought to the liver by blood and detoxified there kidney through out is released. That's it with blood separate task does.

4. Chemical signals through the blood - for hormones and the rest of the body necessary compounds tissue to the cells delivered substances almanishinuvi in performing the process participates.

5. Blood leukocytes and antibodies using protection task does. water salt, acid-base balances one in moderation keeps the body temperature storage such as line is important tasks does.

Blood to the composition blood cells - erythrocytes, leukocytes, platelet count except organic and inorganic compounds too enters. Organic from compounds the most important proteins, fats, carbonated water, hormones, enzymes, are vitamins. Blood It also contains intermediate and final metabolic processes products and minerals salts occurs.

Various substances are constantly entering and leaving the blood despite the constancy of normal morphological and chemical composition of blood relatively unchanged. temporary changes in the blood of a healthy person quickly will be corrected. But the majority in diseases, especially liver, heart, order stomach under diaper, lungs in diseases functional of the situation violation as a result it can be observed that the chemical composition of the blood has changed. Blood is a human organism status that it has changed main is an indicator. Blood biochemical indicators study, man of the organism substances almanishinuvi level to know the disease in determining and him in treatment important have

Depending on the age of carboxyhemoglobin and methemoglobin content change (common to hemoglobin relatively percentage account)

Table 1

<b>Your child age</b>	<b>Fetus Hb</b>	<b>Adults Hb</b>	<b>A2 hemoglobin</b>
<b>New born in the child</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>1-7 daily</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>8-21 daily</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>22-30 daily</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>

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<b>1-2 monthly</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>2-3 monthly</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>3-5 monthly</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>6-9 monthly</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>9-12 monthly</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>1-3 age</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>3-7 age</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>7-14 age</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>

Blood biochemistry topic according to laboratory works

1. Gasoline reaction

Tested material: from fibrin cleaned and in the water diluted blood

Reagents: concentrated vinegar in acid new prepared get bored 5% li solution, hydrogen of peroxide 3% li solution.

Necessary supplies: tripod and test tubes, drops.

Executable work order. To the test tube from fibrin cleaned and diluted blood, benzidine solution and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> from 5 drop is placed. of liquid blue-green color entrance observed.

Rationale of the reaction. Blood hemoglobin converts hydrogen peroxide to water and atomic to oxygen break up property have Atomic oxygen while is oxidizing. Under the influence of this oxygen, benzidine oxidizes and turns bluish-green color enters.

2. Guaiac reaction

Tested material: from fibrin cleaned and in the water diluted blood

Reagents. Alcohol solution of guaiac wax acid (1-2 guaiac wax 100ml 95% li ethyl in alcohol diluted), H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> of 3% li solution.

Necessary supplies: tripod and test tubes, drops.

Executable work order. In a test tube from fibrin cleaned and one drop of diluted blood is mixed with 5 ml of water. A ml on top of it Guaiac muminig in alcohol solution and one drop hydrogen of peroxide 3% solution is added. The bluish color that appears is the formation of guaiac wax ozonide that it was shows.

The reaction justification. Hydrogen peroxide blood hemoglobin (catalase) decomposes into water and atomic oxygen. And oxygen Oxidizes guaiac wax to ozonide. As a result, a bluish color is formed. This method is very sensitive even when the blood is diluted 1:10000. In hospitals, court medicine in expertise that's it from the method use very convenience gives birth [2]

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