Compared Human Heart-Type Fatty Acid-Binding Protein with CTNI, CK-MB, and Myoglobin and Role them Early Detection of Acute Myocardial

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A heart attack, also known as a myocardial infarction (MI), is one of the main causes of mortality and disability on a global scale. In the past, wealthier nations were the ones most likely to have the ailment known as myocardial infarction. However, this trend is changing, and now poorer nations are experiencing it more often. The current study aims to measure the levels of H-FABP, Troponin T, CK, cTnI, CK-MB, and myoglobin and to evaluate the accuracy of H-FABP in a point-of-care setting for early detection of myocardial damage (or ruling out MI) in 100 subjects with varying degrees of disease activity and a control group consisting of 55 healthy individuals. The results demonstrated the clear importance of age, as the study showed injuries at early ages. The rest of the chemical parameters showed clinically significant and significant differences through which we concluded that patients with improved MI showed higher sensitivity and specificity for myoglobin and h-FABP but lower sensitivity and specificity for CK-MB and cTnI. All in all, it can be used myoglobin and h-FABP tests as good indicators for detecting MI.

1- Keywords: H-FABP, CK-MB, cTnI, AMI, Myocardial infarction

2- RESOURCE LIST:

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