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## Relation of Saliva and Blood Troponin Level functions its Reactions of Myocardial Infraction

Reeni Huddasah\*

Department of Cardiology, Katuri Medical College, Guntur, India

\*Corresponding author:

Reeni Huddasah

✉ [huddasahravipudi@gmail.com](mailto:huddasahravipudi@gmail.com)

Tel: +91 7386325335

Department of Cardiology, Katuri Medical College, Guntur, India

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### Abstract

Cardiac troponin is a specific biomarker and significantly rises after Myocardial Infarction. Saliva is a non-interventional bio-fluid which contains portion of serum constituents and can be key in diagnosis of cardiac action. Saliva a plasma ultra-filtrate can substitute serum for detection of troponin as saliva may produce more accurate, inexpensive and convenient results. Cardiac troponin offer a wide range of temporal diagnostic window as their levels remain elevated in saliva up to 14 days after myocardial injury, allowing diagnostic confirmation even when patients delay their presentation to medical care after onset of symptoms.

**Keywords:** Cardiology; Myocardial infraction; Coronary artery bypass surgery; Antiarrhythmic effect; cardiovascular disease

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### Introduction

Human saliva is a plasma ultra-filtrate accommodating proteins derived from blood or from salivary glands. Saliva also plays an important role in maintenance of cardiac tissues. Myocardial infarction is a cardiovascular disease that causes death and physiological illness in patients. Diagnoses are necessary for treatment. One diagnostic procedure is studying the amount of blood troponin levels. Considering the difficulties related to drawing blood from patients, using some techniques. Compare to the serum and saliva demonstrated more accurate, inexpensive useful alternative to blood and urine testing. Saliva is a hypotonic fluid with components acquired mostly from local capillaries and intracellular secretion and since topical vessels originates from the cardiac vessels. Therefore the logical relationship between the two i.e. saliva and blood might be present. Electrocardiogram is used to measure for rapid screening of patients with myocardial infarction heart related dysfunctions and prior to hospital administration. The troponin level concentrations in blood and as well the salivary levels are

calculated.

Creative protein levels in saliva and serum levels have corresponds to each other but despite the increase in serum troponin and creatinine kinase with no results found. Later in the concentration levels of both blood and saliva were not significant. High priority of troponin measurement is due to the sensitivity and specificity of the test and evidence base for outcome prediction.

### Discussion

The cardiac specific troponins are detectable in the serum within 4 to 12 hours after the onset of myocardial infarction and depending on the duration of ischemia and reperfusion status and peak values occur. The management of acute blood flow broader terms acute coronary syndrome is believed to be extremely time critical, Patients with suspected acute cardiac salivary gain tremendously less benefit from the treatment if therapy is delayed for more than 2 hours. Therefore, it

has been suggested that the initial assessment of the patient in emergency department including quantification of biochemical markers.

The saliva levels of Cardiac troponin I (cTn) were directly associated with serum levels demonstrating a highly significant strong positive relation and confirms the diagnostic ability of saliva for detection of Cardiac troponin I (cTn).

## Conclusion

The troponin complex is discovered on the thin filament of striated muscle and is formulated of three subunits:

troponin T which attaches the troponin complex to h regulates the relationship of actin and myosin by slow down actomyosin adenosine triphosphatase activity and troponin C, the calcium binding subunit of the troponin complex. While troponin C in cardiomyocytes is identical to banded skeletal muscle troponin C, troponins I and T in the heart (cTnI and T) are congenitally and immunologically distinct from the troponin I and T isoforms of skeletal strength. As a result, cTn has closely independent myocardial tissue specificity and high clinical sensitivity.