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**Original article:**

**Serum markers in liver diseases**

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**Abstract:**

Laboratory tests often referred to as liver function tests which are useful in the evaluation and management of patients with hepatic dysfunction. They provide a sensitive non invasive method of screening for the presence of liver dysfunction. Once the presence of liver dysfunction is recognized the pattern of laboratory test abnormalities may allow clinicians to recognize the general type of liver disorder . Serum assay of biochemical markers of liver diseases play an important role in the proper evaluation of liver and biliary tract disease. Serology is the science that deals with the characterization of serum, the non cellular component of blood. Serum contains many valuable proteins, nucleotides and other chemicals that aid the physiological functions of the body. Between 1900 and 1950, numerous scientific studies were performed to study the production of serum and its use in monitoring and controlling diseases. This period has been called the era of international serology

The most important Serum Markers present in the liver are Serum Glutamate Pyruvate Transaminase (SGPT), Serum Glutamate Oxaloacetate Transaminase (SGOT), Alkaline Phosphatase, Bilirubin, Gamma Glutamyl Transpeptidases, 5’Nucleotidase, Albumin, Prothrombin time. The levels of these markers gets elevated during liver diseases. The presen

study included 50 cases of liver diseses and 26 healthy individuals as control group in who serum ALT,AST,Alkaline phosphatase, serum bilirubin were estimated. Present study was categorized into 4 groups according to the diseases of the liver as per results obtained, discussed parameter wise.