

LDH

LDH, or lactate dehydrogenase, is an enzyme found in various tissues. It plays a role in energy production. Blood tests measuring LDH levels can indicate tissue damage or disease, helping diagnose conditions such as heart attacks, liver disease, and certain cancers. Elevated LDH levels suggest cell damage, but additional tests and clinical information are needed for a specific diagnosis.

Low Level LDH:

Low LDH (lactate dehydrogenase) level in the blood is usually normal and not a cause for worry. LDH levels can vary based on factors like age and overall health. Unlike high LDH levels that may signal tissue damage, low LDH levels are not typically linked to specific medical conditions. It's essential to consider LDH results alongside other tests and clinical information for a comprehensive evaluation. If you have health concerns, it's advisable to discuss them with a healthcare professional.

High Level LDH:

An elevated level of LDH (lactate dehydrogenase) in the blood can indicate various health conditions associated with tissue damage or cell turnover. LDH is an enzyme present in different tissues, and increased levels may suggest problems in organs such as the heart, liver, muscles, kidneys, or blood cells. Conditions that can lead to a high LDH level include myocardial infarction (heart attack), liver disease, muscle injury, anemia, infectious diseases, certain cancers, and other disorders affecting tissues. The specific pattern of LDH isoenzymes can sometimes help identify the source of the damage.