

SGOT

SGOT, or Serum Glutamic Oxaloacetic Transaminase, is an enzyme found primarily in the liver, heart, and skeletal muscles. Elevated levels of SGOT in the blood may indicate damage or injury to these tissues. It's often measured in blood tests to assess liver function, diagnose liver diseases like hepatitis, monitor heart health, or evaluate muscle damage.

High levels of SGOT:

High levels of SGOT (Serum Glutamic Oxaloacetic Transaminase) in the blood, also known as elevated SGOT levels, can indicate damage or injury to tissues where this enzyme is typically found, such as the liver, heart, or skeletal muscles. Elevated SGOT levels may be observed in conditions such as liver disease (e.g., hepatitis, cirrhosis), heart attack, muscle injury, or certain medications or toxins affecting these tissues. It's important to identify the underlying cause of elevated SGOT levels through further medical evaluation and diagnostic tests to determine appropriate treatment.

Low levels of SGOT:

Low levels of SGOT (Serum Glutamic Oxaloacetic Transaminase) in the blood are typically within the normal range and are not usually a cause for concern. However, extremely low levels of SGOT may sometimes be seen in certain conditions, such as severe liver damage or advanced liver disease where there is a significant loss of liver tissue and function. In such cases, additional diagnostic tests and medical evaluation are needed to determine the underlying cause and appropriate management.