Aims & Objectives
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The study of lipoprotein metabolism and relative antioxidant imbalance in nephrotic syndrome was carried out with following objectives:

1. To know the changes in serum level of albumin. As albuminuria is the characteristic of nephrotic syndrome, serum albumin level may help in assessment of severity of disease.

2. To observe changes in electrolytes (sodium and potassium), minerals (zinc and copper) in nephrotic syndromes subject. As electrolytes have important role in maintaining homeostasis and minerals are important constituents of many enzymes, their values in serum help in assessment of severity disease.

3. Lipids are important biomolecules that are transported through plasma in the form of lipoproteins. In Nephrotic Syndrome, disturbance in lipoprotein metabolism was noted by several studies, as disturbance in their serum values is considered as primary risk factor for coronary heart disease. So our aim was to study the extent of disturbance in lipoproteins level in serum of nephrotic syndrome.

4. Lipoprotein(a) which is a novel marker of coronary heart disease, as NS is characterized by marked hypoalbuminemia and hyperlipidemia; its serum level in nephrotic syndrome may be raised. So our aim was to study extent of rise in serum Lp(a) level of nephrotic patients.

5. The fact that the antioxidant system consists of many different components and these antioxidant components interact to form an integrated system termed as total antioxidant capacity. The aim of the present study was to examine the total antioxidant capacity of NS.

6. Homocysteine is an independent risk factor of cardiovascular disease (CVD). The available data on plasma homocysteine (tHcy) level in patients with nephrotic syndrome (NS) is contradictory with increased, decreased and unchanged values, reported by different investigators. Our aim was to get confirm the type of alteration in serum tHcy level in nephrotic syndrome subjects.

7. The aim of our study was to evaluate all the above biochemical parameters for diagnosis and management of Nephrotic Syndrome.
8. Aim of our study was to evaluate association among serum albumin with total antioxidant capacity, Lp(a) and homocysteine.

9. The study was aim to evaluate association among TAC, Zinc and Copper in nephrotic syndrome.

10. The study was aim to evaluate the prognostic significance of Lp(a) and TAC in NS for its complications.

11. The study was aimed to evaluate risk of CVD by calculating atherogenic indices of plasma. The atherogenic indices are Cardiac Risk Ratio (CRR), Atherogenic Coefficient (AC) and Atherogenic Index of Plasma (AIP).