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PATHOPHYSIOLOGIC ROLE OF ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION INJURY: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Ischemic heart disease (IHD) is the major cause of morbidity and mortality all over the world. World health organization (WHO) in 2002 assumed that IHD may be the major leading cause of death by 2020. An estimated 17 million people died from cardiovascular diseases (CVS) globally. Of these deaths, 7 million people died by ischemia heart disease and 6.2 million by stroke. Ischemia is defined as an insufficient supply of the nutrient and oxygen to the cardiac muscle. During Ischemia, the level of glutathione, phosphocreatine and ATP are reduced and hypoxanthine level gets elevated. Altered ion distribution i.e. increase in intracellular Ca^{2+}/Na^{2+} , cellular swelling, cytoskeleton disorganization and acidosis of cells occur. During reperfusion,

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