

TOBACCO USERS AND NON-CONSUMERS ACTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

Tobacco use is a known risk factor for disease development, and it is thought to play a significant role in the course of metabolic syndrome. Amylase is an enzyme that catalyze the hydrolysis of a (1, 4)-glycosidic bond in amylose, amylopectin, and glycogen into oligosaccharide and disaccharide. Furthermore, it improves glucose metabolism and bacterial adherence at both the surface and inside the body, allowing for the initiation of bio adhesion in humans. As a result, a lack of it may have a negative impact on fat digestion. The stomach and liver also contain lipase, which are referred to as gastric lipase and hepatic lipase, respectively. The metabolism of lipids may be altered by a lack of these enzymes. Fluids of the body are essential for criminological research. For more than three decades, amylase testing has been utilized as a potential method to detect crime scene saliva stains. There was a reduction in human salivary amylase activity in cigarette users; a review research paper report was conducted. This study demonstrated that salivary amylase and lipase enzyme tests may be helpful for saliva evidence when Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) investigations for every case may be restricted because to low quantity of evidence and cost issues. This detection would play an important and significant role in examining the lifestyle and habitual conditions of the individual.

KEYWORDS: *Cancer, Oral Health, Saliva, Smokers, Tobacco Utilization.*

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