



Department of Anesthesia Techniques

Title of the lecture:- Carbohydrates

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Carbohydrates:

Are biological molecules that contain carbon (C), hydrogen (H), and oxygen (O) atoms, where it can be defined as polyhydroxy aldehydes or ketones.

The general molecular formula of carbohydrates is $(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n$.

For example: Glucose, Fructose, Galactose has the molecular formula $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$.

Carbohydrates are very important because they provide energy and fuel for bodies so that brains can function properly and so that muscles can work.

Carbohydrates are preferred source of energy.

They can range from complex carbohydrates to simple carbohydrates. The simplest form of carbohydrates are monosaccharide's.

Importance of Carbohydrates:

- 1- Sources of energy especially for brain and RBC.
- 2- Carbohydrates are structural of cell membranes.
- 3- Components of the nucleotides that form DNA and RNA.

Classification of Carbohydrates:

Carbohydrates can be classified into:

- 1- Monosaccharide's.
- 2- Oligosaccharides.
- 3- Polysaccharides.



Tests for Carbohydrates

1- Molisch test:

This test is specific for all carbohydrates. Monosaccharide gives a rapid positive test, Disaccharides and polysaccharides react slower.

Used to identify the carbohydrate from other macromolecules, lipids and proteins.

Procedures

- 1- Place one mL of a sample solution in a test tube.
- 2- Add 2 drops of α -naphthol.
- 3- Add concentrated acid (H_2SO_4) on the tube wall.

Results:





2- Barfoed's test:

Use to distinguish between reducing monosaccharide's (glucose-fructose-ribose) and the reducing disaccharides (maltose-lactose) reducing monosaccharide's respond to the test faster than reducing disaccharides. As disaccharides react slowly it need 7-12 minutes to form the red precipitate.

but when heated above five minutes, disaccharides break down ,by the action of heat to mono and give the same result to test.

Procedures:

- 1- Place one mL of a sample solution in a test tube.
- 2- Add 3 mL of Barfoed's reagent .
- 3- Heat the solution in a boiling water bath for 6 minutes.

Results:

