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Urinalysis

A **urinalysis** is a test of your urine. A **urinalysis** is used to detect and manage a wide range of disorders, such as urinary tract infections, kidney disease and diabetes. A **urinalysis** involves checking the appearance, concentration and content of urine.

A **urinalysis (UA)** is one of the most common methods of **medical diagnosis**. There are three basic components to urinalysis: gross examination, chemical evaluation, and **microscopic examination**.

Gross examination targets parameters that can be measured or quantified with the naked eye (or other senses), including volume, color, transparency, odor, and **specific gravity**.

A part of a urinalysis can be performed by using **urine test strips**, in which the test results can be read as color changes. Another method is **light microscopy** of urine samples. the **average value for urine pH** is 6.0, but it can **range** from 4.5 to 8.0. **Urine** under 5.0 is acidic, and **urine** higher than 8.0 is alkaline, or basic. Different laboratories may have different **ranges** for “**normal**” pH levels.

Abnormal urine color may be caused by **infection, disease**, medicines, or food you eat. Cloudy or milky urine is a sign of a urinary tract **infection**, which may also cause a bad smell. Milky urine may also be caused by bacteria, crystals, fat, white or red blood cells, or mucus in the urine.