NAME: AKUNA PEREMOBOERE

MAT NO. : 18/MHS02/034

Characteristic/Components Of Urine

Physical characteristics:

-**Color**: typically yellow-amber, but varies according to recent diet and the concentration of the urine. Drinking more water generally tends to reduce the concentration of the urine, and therefore causes it to have a lighter color. Dark urine may indicate dehydration. Red urine indicates red blood cells within the urine, a sign of kidney damage and disease.

-**P.H**: the pH of normal urine is generally in the rnge 4.6 – 8.0, with a typical average being around 6.0. Much of the variation occurs due to diet. For example, high protein diets result in more acidic urine, but vegetarian diets generally result in more alkaline urine (both within the typical range of 4.6 – 8).

**Smell**:the smaell of urine may provide health information. For example, urine of diabetics may have a sweet or fruity odor due to the presence of ketones (organic molecules of a particular structure) or glucose. Generally fresh urine has a stronger odor similar to that of ammonia.

**-Density:** density is also known as ‘specific gravity.’ This is the ratio of the weight of a volume of a substance compared with the weight of the same volume of the distilled water.

The density of normal urine ranges from 0.001 to 0.035.

-**Turbidity**: the turbidity of the urine sample is gauged subjectively and reported as clear, slightly cloudy, cloudy, opaque or flocculent.

Normally, fresh urine is either clear or very cloudy. Excess turbidity results from the presence of suspended particles in the urine, the cause of which can usually be determined by the result of the microscopic urine sediment examination. Common causes of abnormal turbidity include: increased cells, urinary tract infections or obstructions.

Chemical composition of urine :

Normal urine comsists of water, urea, salts, and pigments.

**Urea:** this is a liquid product of the body secreted by the kidneys through the process called urination and excreted through the urethra.