18/mhs07/018

Phs 212 Assignment

June 28, 2020

Write a short note on the characteristics ( and components) of urine.

### **Quantity**

### Average urine production in adult humans is around 1.4 L of urine per person per day with a normal range of 0.6 to 2.6 L per person per day, produced in around 6 to 8 urinations per day depending on state of hydration, activity level, environmental factors, weight, and the individual's health.[[3]](" \l "cite_note-RoseParker2015-3) Producing too much or too little urine needs medical attention. [Polyuria](/wiki/Polyuria" \o "Polyuria) is a condition of excessive production of urine (> 2.5 L/day), [oliguria](/wiki/Oliguria" \o "Oliguria) when < 400 mL are produced, and [anuria](/wiki/Anuria" \o "Anuria) being < 100 mL per day.

### **Constituents**

About 91-96% of urine consists of water.Urine also contains an assortment of inorganic salts and organic compounds, including proteins, hormones, and a wide range of metabolites, varying by what is introduced into the body.

The total solids in urine are on average 59 g per person per day. Organic matter makes up between 65% and 85% of urine dry solids, with volatile solids comprising 75–85% of total solids. [Urea](/wiki/Urea" \o "Urea) is the largest constituent of the solids, constituting more than 50% of the total. On an elemental level, human urine contains 6.87 g/L carbon, 8.12 g/L nitrogen, 8.25 g/L oxygen, and 1.51 g/L hydrogen. The exact proportions vary with individuals and with factors such as [diet](/wiki/Diet_(nutrition)" \o "Diet (nutrition)) and health. In healthy persons, urine contains very little protein and an [excess](/wiki/Proteinuria" \o "Proteinuria) is suggestive of illness.

### **Color**

Urine varies in appearance, depending principally upon a body's level of [hydration](/wiki/Tissue_hydration" \o "Tissue hydration), as well as other factors. Normal urine is a transparent solution ranging from colorless to amber but is usually a pale yellow. In the urine of a healthy individual, the color comes primarily from the presence of [urobilin](/wiki/Urobilin" \o "Urobilin). Urobilin is a final waste product resulting from the breakdown of [heme](/wiki/Heme" \o "Heme) from [hemoglobin](/wiki/Hemoglobin" \o "Hemoglobin) during the destruction of aging blood cells.

Colorless urine indicates over-hydration, generally preferable to dehydration (though it can remove essential salts from the body). Colorless urine in drug tests can suggest an attempt to avoid detection of illicit drugs in the bloodstream through over-hydration.

* Dark yellow urine is often indicative of dehydration.
* Yellowing/light orange may be caused by removal of excess [B vitamins](/wiki/B_vitamin" \o "B vitamin) from the bloodstream.
* Certain medications such as [rifampin](/wiki/Rifampin" \o "Rifampin) and [phenazopyridine](/wiki/Phenazopyridine" \o "Phenazopyridine) can cause orange urine.
* Bloody urine is termed [hematuria](/wiki/Hematuria" \o "Hematuria), a symptom of a wide variety of medical conditions.
* Dark orange to brown urine can be a symptom of [jaundice](/wiki/Jaundice" \o "Jaundice), [rhabdomyolysis](/wiki/Rhabdomyolysis" \o "Rhabdomyolysis), or [Gilbert's syndrome](/wiki/Gilbert%27s_syndrome" \o "Gilbert's syndrome).
* Black or dark-colored urine is referred to as melanuria and may be caused by a [melanoma](/wiki/Melanoma" \o "Melanoma) or non-melanin [acute intermittent porphyria](/wiki/Acute_intermittent_porphyria" \o "Acute intermittent porphyria).
* Pinkish urine can result from the consumption of [beets](/wiki/Beet" \o "Beet).
* Greenish urine can result from the consumption of [asparagus](/wiki/Asparagus" \o "Asparagus) or foods or beverages with green dyes.
* Reddish or brown urine may be caused by [porphyria](/wiki/Porphyria" \o "Porphyria) (not to be confused with the harmless, temporary pink or reddish tint caused by [beeturia](/wiki/Beeturia" \o "Beeturia)).
* Blue urine can be caused by the ingestion of [methylene blue](/wiki/Methylene_blue" \o "Methylene blue) (e.g., in medications) or foods or beverages with blue dyes.
* Blue urine stains can be caused by [blue diaper syndrome](/wiki/Blue_diaper_syndrome" \o "Blue diaper syndrome).
* Purple urine may be due to [purple urine bag syndrome](/wiki/Purple_urine_bag_syndrome" \o "Purple urine bag syndrome).

### **Odor**

Sometime after leaving the body, urine may acquire a strong "fish-like" odor because of contamination with bacteria that break down urea into [ammonia](/wiki/Ammonia" \o "Ammonia). This odor is not present in fresh urine of healthy individuals; its presence may be a sign of a [urinary tract infection](/wiki/Urinary_tract_infection" \o "Urinary tract infection).[*[citation needed](/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed" \o "Wikipedia:Citation needed)*]

The odor of normal human urine can reflect what has been consumed or specific diseases. For example, an individual with diabetes mellitus may present a sweetened urine odor. This can be due to kidney diseases as well, such as [kidney stones](/wiki/Kidney_stone_disease" \o "Kidney stone disease).

Eating asparagus can cause a strong odor reminiscent of the vegetable caused by the body's breakdown of [asparagusic acid](/wiki/Asparagusic_acid" \o "Asparagusic acid). Likewise consumption of [saffron](/wiki/Saffron" \o "Saffron), [alcohol](/wiki/Ethanol" \o "Ethanol), [coffee](/wiki/Coffee" \o "Coffee), [tuna fish](/wiki/Tuna_fish" \o "Tuna fish), and [onion](/wiki/Onion" \o "Onion) can result in telltale scents.[*[citation needed](/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed" \o "Wikipedia:Citation needed)*] Particularly spicy foods can have a similar effect, as their compounds pass through the kidneys without being fully broken down before exiting the body.

### **Turbidity**

[Turbid](/wiki/Turbidity" \o "Turbidity) (cloudy) urine may be a symptom of a bacterial infection, but can also be caused by crystallization of salts such as [calcium phosphate](/wiki/Calcium_phosphate" \o "Calcium phosphate).[*[citation needed](/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed" \o "Wikipedia:Citation needed)*]

### **pH**

The [pH](/wiki/PH" \o "PH) normally is within the range of 5.5 to 7 with an average of 6.2. In persons with [hyperuricosuria](/wiki/Hyperuricosuria" \o "Hyperuricosuria), acidic urine can contribute to the formation of [stones](/wiki/Calculus_(medicine)" \o "Calculus (medicine)) of [uric acid](/wiki/Uric_acid" \o "Uric acid) in the kidneys, ureters, or bladder. Urine pH can be monitored by a physician or at home.

A diet which is high in protein from meat and dairy, as well as alcohol consumption can reduce urine pH, whilst potassium and organic acids, such as from diets high in fruit and vegetables, can increase the pH and make it more alkaline. Some drugs also can increase urine pH, including acetazolamide, potassium citrate, and sodium bicarbonate.[*[citation needed](/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed" \o "Wikipedia:Citation needed)*]

Cranberries, popularly thought to decrease the pH of urine, have actually been shown not to acidify urine. Drugs that can decrease urine pH include [ammonium chloride](/wiki/Ammonium_chloride" \o "Ammonium chloride), chlorothiazide diuretics, and methenamine mandelate.

### **Density**

Human urine has a specific gravity of 1.003–1.035. Any deviations may be associated with urinary disorders.

### **Hazards**

Healthy urine is not toxic. However, it contains compounds eliminated by the body as undesirable, and can be irritating to skin and eyes. With suitable processing, it is possible to extract [potable water](/wiki/Potable_water" \o "Potable water) from urine.[*[citation needed](/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed" \o "Wikipedia:Citation needed)*]

### **Bacteria and pathogens**

Urine is not sterile, not even in the bladder. Earlier studies, with less sophisticated analytical techniques, had found that urine was [sterile](/wiki/Sterilization_(microbiology)" \o "Sterilization (microbiology)) until it reached the urethra. In the urethra, [epithelial cells](/wiki/Epithelium" \o "Epithelium) lining the urethra are colonized by [facultatively anaerobic](/wiki/Facultative_anaerobic_organism" \o "Facultative anaerobic organism)[Gram-negative rod and cocci bacteria](/wiki/Gram-negative_bacteria" \o "Gram-negative bacteria).