OLONIYO SIMILOLUWA GRACE

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NURSING SCIENCES

200LEVEL

PHYSIOLOGY ASSIGNMENT

WRITE SHIRT NOTES OM URINALYSIS

WHAT IS 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.

WHY IS URINALYSIS CONDUCTED?

A urinalysis is a common test that's done for several reasons:

To check your overall health. Your doctor may recommend a urinalysis as part of a routine medical exam, pregnancy checkup, pre-surgery preparation, or on hospital admission to screen for a variety of disorders, such as diabetes, kidney disease and liver disease.

To diagnose a medical condition. Your doctor may suggest a urinalysis if you're experiencing abdominal pain, back pain, frequent or painful urination, blood in your urine, or other urinary problems. A urinalysis may help diagnose the cause of these symptoms.

To monitor a medical condition. If you've been diagnosed with a medical condition, such as kidney disease or a urinary tract disease, your doctor may recommend a urinalysis on a regular basis to monitor your condition and treatment.

Urine test can also be done for pregnancy that is to check for pregnancy .

EQUIPMENTS NEEDED FOR A URINALYSIS TEST

A urine analyses is a device used in the clinical setting to perform automatic urine testing. The units can detect and quantify a number of analysis including bilirubin, protein, glucose and red blood cells. Many models contain urine strip readers, a type of reflectance photometer that can process several hundred strips per hour.

Some hospitals or health centers don’t have this so In abscess of this , these are used:

Disposable gloves and apron – additional personal protective equipment (gown, mask/respirator, visor) may be required depending on the specimen;

Protective tray to carry equipment;

Sterile container appropriate for the specimen (consult local policies);

Laboratory specimen form;

Polytene transportation bag;

Urine jar

Gallipots

Face masks

Biohazard (high-risk) label indicating the danger of infection (Brekle and Hartley, 2014) if the patient is known or suspected to have a Hazard Group 3 pathogen such as hepatitis B, hepatitis C or HIV (Health and Safety Executive, 2003).

Characteristics of a urine test

Odor

Specific gravity

Color Amber in color

Abnormalities

Amount needed

PROCEDURE

Introduce your self to your patient

Gain consent and explain the procedure to your patients

DIPSTICK TEST

For the dipstick test, your doctor inserts a chemically treated plastic stick into your sample. The stick changes color based on the presence of certain substances. This can help your doctor look for:

bilirubin, a product of red blood cell death

blood

protein

concentration or specific gravity

changes in pH levels or acidity

sugars

High concentrations of particles in your urine can indicate that you’re dehydrated. High pH levels can indicate urinary tract or kidney issues. And any presence of sugar can indicate diabetes.

Visual exam

Your doctor can also examine the sample for abnormalities, such as:

clouded appearance, which can indicate an infection

abnormal odors

reddish or brownish appearance, which can indicate blood in your urine

Glucose urine test

The glucose urine test measures the amount of sugar (glucose) in a urine sample. The presence of glucose in the urine is called glycosuria or glucosuria.

Glucose level can also be measured using a blood test or a cerebrospinal fluid test.

 Male urinary system

The urinary system is made up of the kidneys, ureters, urethra and bladder.

How the Test is Performed

After you provide a urine sample, it is tested right away. The health care provider uses a dipstick made with a color-sensitive pad. The color the dipstick changes to tells the provider the level of glucose in your urine.

If needed, your provider may ask you to collect your urine at home over 24 hours. Your provider will tell you how to do this. Follow instructions exactly so that the results are accurate.

How to Prepare for the Test

Certain medicines can change the result of this test. Before the test, tell your provider which medicines you are taking. DO NOT stop taking any medicine before talking to your provider.

How the Test will Feel

The test involves only normal urination. There is no discomfort.

Why the Test is Performed

This test was commonly used to test for and monitor diabetes in the past. Now, blood tests to measure glucose level in the blood are easy to do and are used instead of the glucose urine test.

The glucose urine test may be ordered when the doctor suspects renal glycosuria. This is a rare condition in which glucose is released from the kidneys into the urine, even when the blood glucose level is normal.

Normal Results

Glucose is not usually found in urine. If it is, further testing is needed.

Normal glucose range in urine: 0 to 0.8 mmol/l (0 to 15 mg/dL)

The examples above are common measurements for results of these tests. Normal value ranges may vary slightly among different laboratories. Some labs use different measurements or test different samples. Talk to your health care provider about the meaning of your specific test results.

What Abnormal Results Mean

Higher than normal levels of glucose may occur with:

Diabetes: Small increases in urine glucose levels after a large meal are not always a cause for concern.

Pregnancy: Up to half of women have glucose in their urine at some time during pregnancy. Glucose in the urine may mean that a woman has gestational diabetes.

Renal glycosuria: A rare condition in which glucose is released from the kidneys into the urine, even when blood glucose levels are normal.

Risks

There are no risks with this test.

Urine test can be used to check for protein level, sugar level and other things in the medical lane