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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.

Urinalysis is done by:

- i. Physical examination
- ii. Microscopic examination
- iii. Chemical analysis.

Physical examination

1. Volume: the volume is checked for any form of disorders that will indicate infection.
2. Color : urine is checked for abnormal coloration.
3. Appearance : urine is checked any form of morbidity.
4. Specific Gravity: this is the measure of dissolved solute in urine.
5. Osmolarity: Osmolarity of urine decreases in diabetes insipid.
6. pH and reaction: the pH of urine decreases in renal diseases.

Microscopic examination.

Microscopic examination of centrifuged sediment of urine is useful in determining the renal diseases.

- 1. abnormalities in red or white blood cells, which may be signs of infections, kidney disease, bladder cancer, or a blood disorder***
- 2. crystals that may indicate kidney stones***
- 3. infectious bacteria or yeasts***
- 4. epithelial cells, which can indicate a tumour .***

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Chemical analysis of urine helps to determine the presence of abnormal constituents of urine or presence of normal constituents in abnormal quantity. Both the findings reveal the presence of renal abnormality. The following are common chemical test for urine.

1.bilirubin, a product of red blood cell death

2.blood

3.protein

4 concentration or specific gravity

5 changes in pH levels or acidity

6. 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.