

# IS THERE ANY LINK PRESENT IN BETWEEN BLOOD IN URINE AND NOODLE DEMONSTRATION

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## Abstract

The present study shows the link between noodle demonstration and hematuria. The blood seen in urine is a dangerous situation. It is necessary to concern with your doctor in such alarming situation. Sometime you can see urine in your blood but in some conditions you cannot see blood in your urine. Sometimes the blood in urine is observed under a microscope and it is observed by a doctor during test your urine. The urine is necessary to determine to find the cause of bleeding. Different colors appear in urine like red, pink and cola color is produced due to the condition Gross hematuria. The urinary bleeding is caused due to different reasons like cancer, leakage of cells in kidney, inherited disorder (sickle cell anemia) etc. It is necessary to consult your doctor after seeing urine in blood for further medication. Noodles are most favorite dish of children. Noodles are also liked by the peoples of almost all ages. Different kinds of flavors of noodles attract the peoples. These flavors are very delicious and eatable. Noodles are most common dish in many countries. Noodles are in the form of dry stick like structure and it is mostly cooked in boil water and by adding salts in it. It is concluded from the present study that noodle delineation has no impact on absence or presence of blood in urine. Most noodle delineated subjects do not have blood in their urine.

**Keywords :** blood in urine, noodle demonstration, effect of noodle demonstration on blood in urine.

## Introduction

Hematuria is a condition in which blood release from body with urine. It may be visible or can't see with naked eye. When we see blood in our urine this condition called gross hematuria and when we can't see the blood in urine with our naked eye it is known as microscopic hematuria. The main causes of blood urine is infection in urinary track, infection in kidney, stone in bladder or kidney, cancer and excess working. Their more risk factors are age, infection, family history. Main symptoms of this disease are nausea, vomiting, fever, chill and pain in abdomen or back. To avoid these kind of diseases we have to drink excess water and take less salts, apply good hygiene habits and to prevent bladder cancer avoid smoking and stay away from chemicals. We can easily tested hematuria by blood test, CT scan and kidney biopsy. The blood seen in urine is a dangerous situation. It is necessary to concern with your doctor in such alarming situation. Sometime you can see urine in your blood but in some conditions you cannot see blood in your urine. Sometimes the blood in urine is observed under a microscope and it is observed by a doctor during test your urine. The urine is necessary to determine to find the cause of bleeding. Different colors appear in urine like red, pink and cola color is produced due to the condition Gross hematuria. The urinary bleeding is caused due to

different reasons like cancer, leakage of cells in kidney, inherited disorder (sickle cell anemia) etc. It is necessary to consult your doctor after seeing urine in blood for further medication. (1-2)

Noodles are most favorite dish of children. Noodles are also liked by the peoples of almost all ages. Different kinds of flavors of noodles attract the peoples. These flavors are very delicious and eatable. Noodles are most common dish in many countries. Noodles are in the form of dry stick like structure and it is mostly cooked in boil water and by adding salts in it. Noodles can be freezes for short interval of time. Noodles can be eaten as a salty dish and most eatable dish in all over the world. Different shapes of noodles are stretched, extruded, rolled flat and thin strip like form. Noodles are a nutritional food containing different types of carbohydrates, vitamins or fats. It is a renowned and staple food all over the world. (3,4,5,6)

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Questionnaire was prepared which was answered by the subjects according to their knowledge and interest. All subjects belong to the Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan. Their age ranges in between 18-22.

### Measurement of blood in urine

First of all we collect a urine sample in a specific tube or urine bag. After collecting the sample in a tube we take a dipstick test kit and take a plastic strip called dipstick. The strip is dipped into the urine and if substances produced by most UTIs or reaction occur it means hematuria condition is present otherwise not.

### HEMATURIA

If you noted that your urine contains blood then you have to check hematuria by CT scan and MRI. Cystoscopy is another method in which tiny camera attaches with a thread and passed to the bladder to examine the infection in urethra.

### Project

This study shows the link between hematuria and noodle delineation.

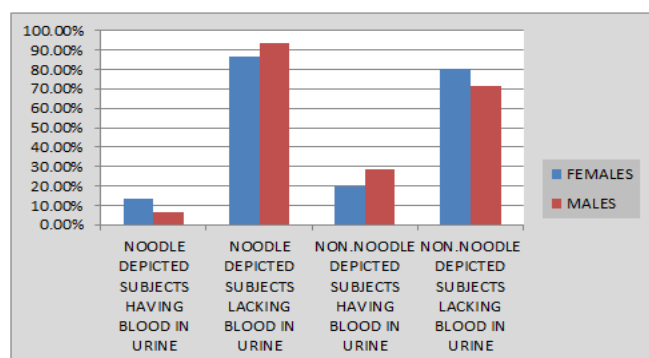
### Results and Discussions

There were actually 94 subjects who participated in this study. Out of total 94 participants 52 females and 15 males were noodle delineated while 20 females and 7 males were not noodle delineated. 86.53% noodle delineated females does not have blood in their urine while only 13.46% noodle delineated females have blood in their urine. 93.33% noodle depicted males do not have blood in their urine while 6.6% noodle depicted males have blood in their urine. On the other hand, 71.42% and 80% males and females respectively that were not noodle delineated do not have blood in their urine while 20% and 28.57% Non.noodle delineated females and males have blood in their urine respectively.

**Table 01: INFLUENCE OF BLOOD IN URINE ON NOODLE DEMONSTRATION**

	NOODLE DEPICTED SUBJECTS HAVING BLOOD IN URINE	NOODLE DEPICTED SUBJECTS LACKING BLOOD IN URINE	NON.NOODL E DEPICTED SUBJECTS HAVING BLOOD IN URINE	NON.NOODL E DEPICTED SUBJECTS LACKING BLOOD IN URINE
FEMALES	13.46%	86.53%	20%	80%
MALES	6.66%	93.33%	28.57%	71.42%

**Figure: 01 INFLUENCE OF BLOOD IN URINE ON NOODLE DEMONSTRATION**



Questionnaire based study has given significant outcomes. (7-14) Roe, Joseph H., and Carl A. Kuether reported that the method is based on the principle that 2: 4-dinitrophenylhydrazine combinee with dehydroascorbic acid and the resultant derivative in  $H_2SO_4$  solution is coloured red and may be estimated in a photo-electric colorimeter. Ascorbic acid can be estimated with an accuracy of  $\pm 4$  per cent. It is claimed that the method is rapid and possesses a high degree of specificity.  $H_2O_2$  and  $Fe^{+++}$  ions, if present, interfere with the reaction, but this effect can be eliminated by the action of thio-urea.-L. W. Mapson. (15) Goullé, Jean-Pierre, et al reported that the raised levels of cobalt and chromium are found in the blood and urine of patients with metallic total hip replacements. When one of the hip components is made of polyethylene much less metal seems to be released from the joint. The long-term effects of the accumulation of chromium in the body need to be studied further.(16)

### Conclusion

The present study shows that noodle delineation has no impact on absence or presence of blood in urine. Most noodle delineated subjects do not have blood in their urine.

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