

# DENOUEMENT OF URINE BILIRUBIN ON NOODLE DELINEATION

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## Abstract

The purpose of this task is to check the link between noodle delineation and urine bilirubin. Bilirubin is the yellow pigment which is produced in our liver and known as bile juice. It is occur when red blood cells break. Its normal range in urine is 0.2mg/dL to 1mg/dL. When their normal range increases in urine it indicated that there is some problem in our gall bladder or liver. Increase the level of Bilirubin in urine cause jaundice. The main symptoms of this are fatigue, vomiting, nausea, dark yellow urine and yellowing of face and eyes. The main causes of Bilirubin in urine are obstruction in gall bladder, hepatitis, more drinking alcohol and more contact with drugs and chemicals. Some types of noodles are made up of wheat which is a major source of protein, carbohydrates and lipids. Wheat is essential in human life. Noodles are used as a good source of nutrition. Noodles are a salted dish. Noodles are also made by adding different vegetables in it for more taste. Sometimes, noodles are also used in vegetable soup, chicken soup and many other types of soup. Different types of sauce are also used to increase the taste of noodles. The present study that half of the non.noodle depicted females have bilirubin in their blood while most of the noodle depicted females do not have bilirubin in their blood. Most noodle depicted males have bilirubin in their urine while most Non.noodle depicted males do not have bilirubin in their urine.

**Keywords :** urine bilirubin, noodle denouement, effect of urine bilirubin on noodle delineation

## Introduction

Bilirubin is the yellow pigment which is produced in our liver and known as bile juice. It is occur when red blood cells break. Its normal range in urine is 0.2mg/dL to 1mg/dL. When their normal range increases in urine it indicated that there is some problem in our gall bladder or liver. Increase the level of Bilirubin in urine cause jaundice. The main symptoms of this are fatigue, vomiting, nausea, dark yellow urine and yellowing of face and eyes. The main causes of Bilirubin in urine are obstruction in gall bladder, hepatitis, more drinking alcohol and more contact with drugs and chemicals. We easily detect Bilirubin in urine by liver function test, biopsy of liver and abdominal CAT scan. Cure on the initial stage of hepatitis prevent from this disease or liver transplantation is other method of treatment when fully liver damaged. (1-2)

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 especially in Asian and European culture. Some types of noodles are made up of wheat which is a major source of protein, carbohydrates and lipids. Wheat is essential in

human life. Noodles are used as a good source of nutrition. Noodles are a salted dish. Noodles are also made by adding different vegetables in it for more taste. Sometimes, noodles are also used in vegetable soup, chicken soup and many other types of soup. Different types of sauce are also used to increase the taste of noodles. (3,4,5,6)

The purpose of this task is to check the link between noodle delineation and urine bilirubin.

## 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 urine bilirubin

First of all dip the strip into the urine jar. If the color of the strip is changed into orange then bile pigment is present but if the color remains same then the result is negative.

### Bilirubin in urine

We test Bilirubin in urine by urine test. But sometimes in

critical situation we measure it with CAT scan.

## Project

Present study indicates the link between Bilirubin in urine and noodle delineation.

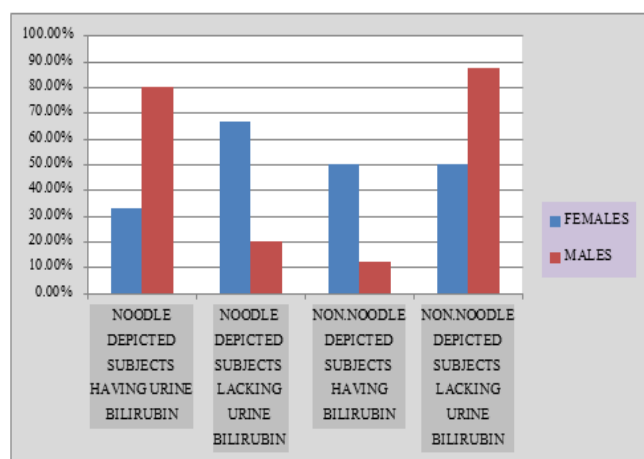
## Results and Discussions

There were actually 94 subjects who participated in this study. All subjects belong to the Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan. Out of total 97 participants 54 females and 15 males were noodle delineated while 20 females and 8 males were not noodle delineated. 66.66% noodle delineated females does not have bilirubin in their urine while only 33.33% noodle delineated females have bilirubin in their urine. 20% noodle depicted males do not have bilirubin in their urine while 80% noodle depicted males have bilirubin in their urine. On the other hand, 87.5% and 50% males and females respectively that were not noodle delineated do not have bilirubin in their urine while 50% and 87.5% Non.noodle delineated females and males have bilirubin in their urine respectively.

**Table: 01 DENOUEMENT OF URINE BILIRUBIN ON NOODLE DELINEATION**

	NOODLE DEPICTED SUBJECTS HAVING URINE BILIRUBIN	NOODLE DEPICTED SUBJECTS LACKING URINE BILIRUBIN	NON.NOODLE DEPICTED SUBJECTS HAVING URINE BILIRUBIN	NON.NOODLE DEPICTED SUBJECTS LACKING URINE BILIRUBIN
FEMALES	33.33%	66.66%	50%	50%
MALES	80%	20%	12.50%	87.50%

**Figure 01 DENOUEMENT OF URINE BILIRUBIN ON NOODLE DELINEATION**



Questionnaire based study has given significant outcomes. (7-14) Schmid reported that Seven bilirubin metabolites negative to the diazo reaction were identified in the urine of healthy persons by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

(ELISA) using the anti-bilirubin monoclonal antibody 24G7. Two of the seven metabolites were isolated and their chemical structures were determined using fast-atom bombardment-mass spectroscopy (FAB-MS) and <sup>1</sup>H-NMR. The two metabolites are 1, 14, 15, 17-tetrahydro-2, 7, 13-trimethyl-1, 14-dioxo-3-vinyl-16H-tripyrin-8, 12-dipropionic acid and 1, 14, 15, 17-tetrahydro-3, 7, 13-trimethyl-1, 14-dioxo-2-vinyl-16H-tripyrin-8, 12-dipropionic acid. They are regioisomers of each other. The two bilirubin metabolites are novel tripyrrole biocompounds and belong to a third group of bile pigments following biliverdin and bilirubin. We gave these compounds the generic names biotripyrin-a and biotripyrin-b, respectively. (15) Yamamoto and et al reported that the dynamics of biopyrin levels revealed a biphasic pattern of oxidative stress after OPCAB. Delayed production of oxidative stress may be influenced by preoperative severity of myocardial ischemia and delayed RNS production.(16)

## Conclusion

The present study shows that half of the non.noodle depicted females have bilirubin in their blood while most of the noodle depicted females do not have bilirubin in their blood. Most noodle depicted males have bilirubin in their urine while most non.noodle depicted males do not have bilirubin in their urine.

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