

IS THERE ANY CORRELATION BETWEEN THE PRESENCE OF BLOOD IN URINE AND PREMATURE GREYING OF HAIR

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ABSTRACT

Premature Greying of hair denoted as white hair of individual. Nutritional or genetic factors and environmental factors put effect on premature hair greying. Iron deficiency, copper deficiency, vitamin B12 deficiency, and chronic protein loss are established with greying of hair. Hematuria is known as blood in the urine. It can be caused by stones in kidneys, urinary tract infection, tumor, by bleeding ailment and disturbance in prostate glands. Sometimes hematuria also coupled with other symptoms like nausea and vomiting. It can be treated by radiotherapy and chemotherapy etc. In order to detect the blood in urine sample and relate it with premature greying of hair dipstick method was performed. Almost 200 urine sample were collected from university students. There were almost 50% male and female those were facing early greying of hair. When the urine experiment was conducted, it was analyzed that approximately 16% of women and 20% men had blood in urine. While 34% female and 30% male did not show blood in urine. These results predicted that blood in urine sample is not relatable with premature greying.

Keywords: Premature greying, Hematuria, Dipstick Method.

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INTRODUCTION

Greying of hair means the hair of someone change its real color and get grey or white mixed color. If a person has faced greying before the age of 25 years, he said to have premature graying of hair. Canities is also referred as early greying of hair. It put depressing effects on the self-esteem, look and self-assurance of affected person. The reasons for greying of hair differ among individual. This may include environmental, nutritional or genetic factors. Iron deficiency, vitamin B12 deficiency, copper deficiency and chronic protein loss are found coupled with greying of hair. The low level of vitamin D, calcium and ferritin are also origin for premature greying. Different types of hair colorant are used to manage this problem temporarily. Topical melatonin pigment, topical anti-aging compounds and other oral supplementation are used worldwide to reduce the greying of hair. (Hill, 1980)

Hematuria denoted as blood in the urine. It can be caused by urinary tract infection, stones in kidneys, tumor, disturbance in prostate glands and by bleeding ailment. It is classically assembled into two groups: Macroscopic hematuria is used to define observable blood in the urine. The urine appearance is usually red or brown. Occasionally, clots may be visible in the blood. Microscopic hematuria is only observable under a microscope and is typically noticed with a urine test. Blood in urine can be determined by examine urine samples. Different techniques are available to check blood in the urine. MR/CT Urography, Intravenous pyelogram (IVP),

Abdominal ultrasound MRI of the prostate and X-ray are widely used imaging inspection. Sometimes hematuria also associated with other symptoms like vomiting, nausea. It can be treated by biopsy, chemotherapy and radiotherapy etc. (Goullé et al., 2005; Yang et al., 1998)

STUDY OBJECTIVES

The aim of this research is to identify the relation between blood in urine and premature greying.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Urinalysis is a vital part of health assessment of individuals to indicate the existence of disease.

Materials

Urine samples, reagent strip container, sterile pots for urine collection, gloves and sanitizers.

Methods

Collection of samples

Firstly, urine samples were collected from 150 to 200 students of University. Approximately 10ml of urine was drop in sterile pots and labeled with person details.

Dipstick Procedure

The reagent strip was dipped in specimen and remained intact for 3seconds. Take away the stick immediately from the urine sample. Hold strip in horizontal position in order to prevent mixing of reagent chemicals. Values were read by comparing

the colors from the chart available on the dipstick container to observe the presence of blood in urine sample. Accurate results were recorded carefully in the result sheet on the basis of observation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We collected 200 urine samples of female and male students of University. Table 1 shows that there were almost 50% male and

female those were facing early greying of hair. When the urine dipstick method was performed it was analyzed that approximately 16% of women contained blood in their urine. Similarly, it was observed that there were almost 20% male had blood in urine. On the other side 34% women were facing early greying but did not show blood in urine. There were 30% male with premature greying but did not observe presence of blood in urine.

Table 1: The relation of Blood in Urine with Premature Hair Greying

GENDER	Premature greying of hair		NO premature greying of hair	
	Blood in Urine Present	Blood in Urine Absent	Blood in Urine Present	Blood in Urine Absent
Female	16%	34%	10%	40%
Male	20%	30%	8%	42%

CONCLUSION

The objective of study was to correlate the blood in urine with premature greying. In this study we interpret that more students were those who have early greying but lack blood in their urine sample. This result indicates that there is no relation between premature greying of hair with presence of urine in blood.

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