

RELIVANCY OF URINE pH WITH ATTACHED EAR LOBE

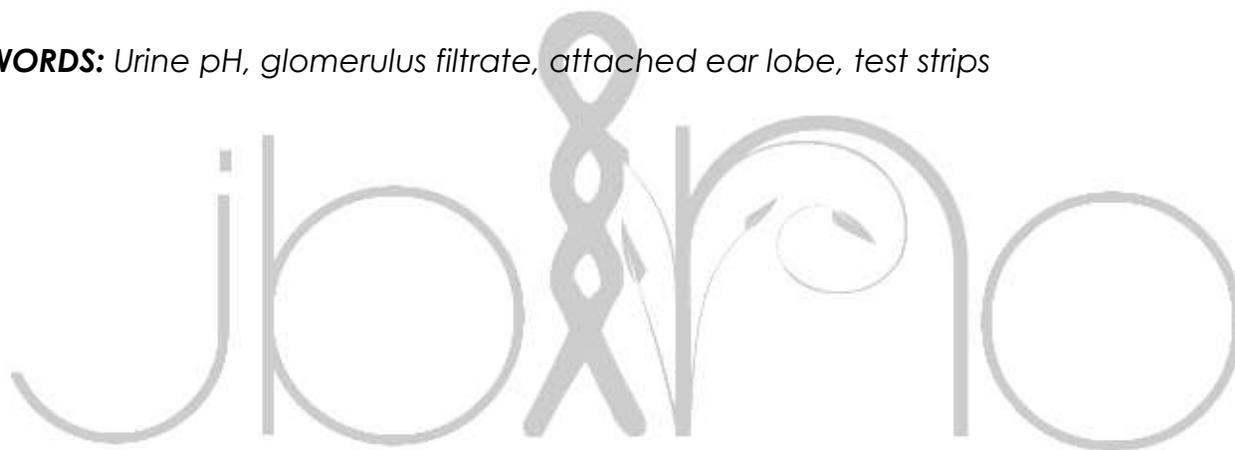
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ABSTRACT

Objective of present study show relevancy of urine pH with attached ear lobe. Urine pH consists of urine as dilute acid or base solution. The pH scale is used to nullify them. The lesser the pH, the larger the acidity of a solution; the superior the pH, the greater the alkalinity. The glomerular filtrate is frequently acidified by the kidneys from a pH of about 7.4 to a pH of about 6 in the urine. The litmus paper is used to measure pH of urine. First of all we noticed the color of the urine. In the sample of urine a dipstick was dipped into urine and little piece of the litmus paper was joined with the dipstick. This result shows that the joined ear lobe has co-relation with urine pH.

KEY WORDS: *Urine pH, glomerulus filtrate, attached ear lobe, test strips*



INTRODUCTION

Urine pH consists of urine as dilute acid or base solution. The pH scale is used to nullify them. The lesser the pH, the larger the acidity of a solution; the superior the pH, the greater the alkalinity. The glomerular filtrate is frequently acidified by the kidneys from a pH of about 7.4 to a pH of about 6 in the urine. The kidneys uphold usual acid-base equilibrium mainly through the reabsorption of Na and the tubular emission of hydrogen and ammonium ions. Organize of pH is vital in the organization of numerous diseases, including bacteriuria, renal calculi, and drug therapy.

The genes control some traits and there are some genes which are working and some are useless. More than two characters are controlled by these genes so some genes are present for the ear lobes. Some genes occur for attached ear lobe and some are for free ear lobe. The genes are dominant and recessive and the

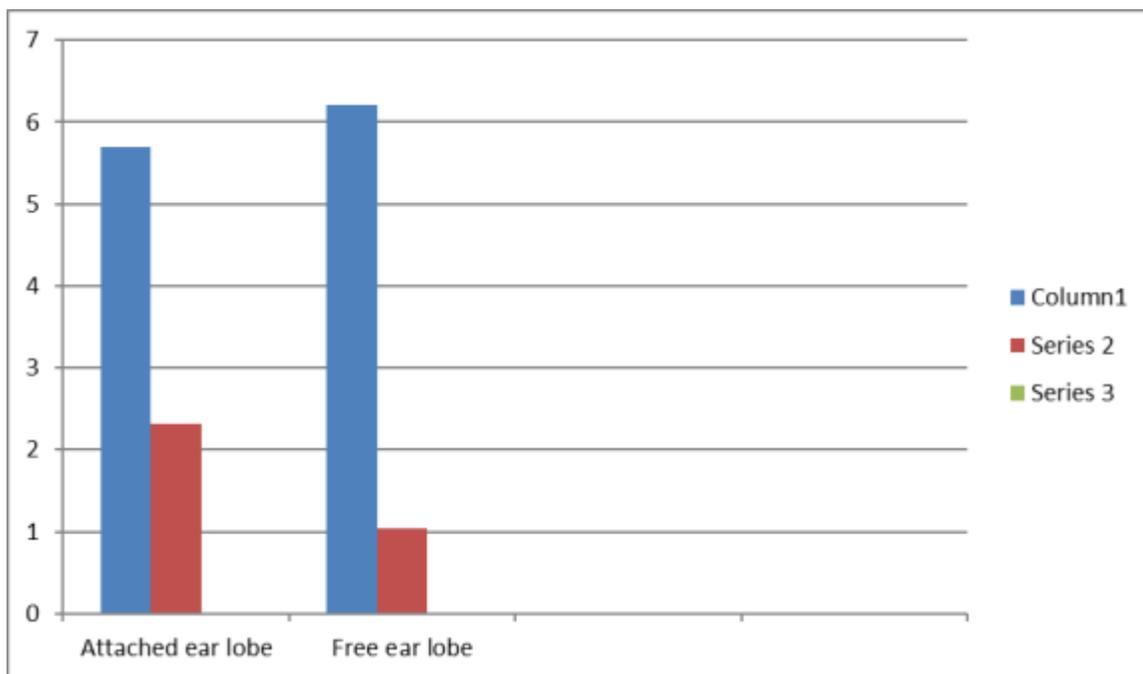
gene for free ear lobe is dominant and it shows that the most of the individual have free ear lobe and attached ear lobes are recessive. It is not a hereditary trait because it is not necessary that parents have attached ear lobe and their child also contain joined ear lobe. They may contain free ear lobe. The traits are controlled by more than one gene and these two traits are also controlled by the genes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The litmus paper is used to measure pH of urine. First of all we noticed the color of the urine. In the sample of urine a dipstick was dipped into urine and little piece of the litmus paper was joined with the dipstick.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This shows that the average value of urine pH with attached ear lobe is 5.7% and SD is 2.3% but the average value for free ear lobe is 6.21% and standard deviation is 1.04%. The p value is 0.1 which is standard value.



CONCLUSION

This result shows that the joined ear lobe has co-relation with urine pH.

