



Four Spot Urine Samples to estimate Protein

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ABSTRACT: The investigation was expected to assess whether which spot pee protein to creatinine proportion (PC) can be a solid option in contrast to 24-hour urinary aggregate protein (UTP) estimation by breaking down multi day time spot pee tests of CKD facility patients. We examined 48 CKD patients going to Nephrology unit with various nephritis, for example, diabetic nephropathy, CKD because of hypertension and obscure etiology (28male and 20 female) with proteinuria over 1g/day (GFR > 45 ml/min/1.73m²) to decide the relationship between's the proportions of pee protein discharge by utilizing four spot pee tests to be specific early morning, 7am - 10 am, 10am-4pm and before going to bed. The straightforward direct relapse, focal propensity and scattering were determined. The Friedman test was done to assess contrast among pee protein dimensions of multi day time pee tests. The mean 24 hour protein fixation was 3.8g/day+ 1.6 and the connection coefficient (r) between 24-hour pee add up to protein and spot pee PC proportion were early morning 0.81 (P < 0.001), 7am - 10 am 0.64 (P < 0.001), 10am-4pm 0.66 (P < 0.001) and before going to bed 0.792 (P < 0.001) in the investigation populace. Early morning spot pee test demonstrated the most noteworthy direct affiliation while the 7am-10am and 10am-4 pm indicates bring down affiliations contrasted with other two spot pee tests. Most elevated and least middle of PC proportion were 7 am - 10am and before going to bed separately. Most elevated scattering of PC proportion was seen in 10am-4 pm and the conveyance of before bed is to some degree skewed to right. We infer that the protein-to-creatinine proportion (PC) in early morning pee test is an exact, advantageous, and dependable strategy to evaluate the protein discharge in pee in study populace in beginning periods of CKD.

KEYWORDS: Creatinine, Populace, CKD and Proteinuria.