

Dipstick Lot # _____

Expiration Date ____/____/____

URINALYSIS LOG SHEET

Health Science Charter Pediatrics

Date	Time	Patient Name	DOB	Tech	MD	Color	Clarity	LEU	SG	pH	GLUC	ASC	KET	NIT	PRO	BIL	URO	BLO

1. Dip briefly
2. Remove excess urine
3. Read between 30-60 seconds
4. Leukocytes read 60-120 seconds
5. Record results

My patients results are *(check one)*:

- _____ **Normal**
- _____ **Abnormal**
- _____ **Questionable**

Parameters	Clinical Indications
Ascorbic Acid (ASC)	High levels of ascorbic acid indicate possible interference with blood, glucose, nitrite, and leukocytes readings
Glucose (GLU)	Presence of glucose provides diagnostic value for diabetes and acute renal failure
Bilirubin (BIL)	Increased bilirubin levels indicate different forms of liver disease such as jaundice and hepatitis
Ketone (KET)	Increased ketone levels can be detected in diabetes, starvation, vomiting, and febrile states
Specific Gravity (SG)	Reduced specific gravity indicates diabetes and other renal disorders while elevated levels indicate liver disease, excessive loss of free water, or congestive heart failure
Blood (BLO)	Presence of blood indicates a number of pathologies including kidney damage
pH	Alkaline pH values suggest urinary tract infection while acidic pH values indicate gout and fever
Protein (PRO)	Increased protein levels can be an indicator of kidney damage including glomerulonephritis
Urobilinogen (URO)	Increased urobilinogen levels may indicate disturbance of liver functions, cirrhosis, and viral hepatitis
Nitrite (NIT)	Presence of nitrite indicates infection including urinary tract infection
Leukocytes (LEU)	Presence of leukocytes indicates kidney or urinary tract infection or possibly a tumor

	Reference Ranges
Color	
Clarity	
Leukocyte	Neg
Specific Gravity	1.005 - 1.030
pH	7 - 9
Glucose	Neg - Norm
Ascorbic Acid	Neg
Ketones	Neg
Nitrite	Neg
Protein	Neg
Bilirubin	Neg
Urobilinogen	< 2
Blood	Neg