Revised: Fall 2016

MDL 140 Urinalysis and Microscopy

COURSE OUTLINE

Prerequisites:

N/A

Course Description:

Introduces the principles of urinalysis with a discussion of the physiology and pathophysiology of the renal and urinary systems. Discusses how to perform all aspects of a routine urinalysis, including the interpretation of urine dipstick and microscopic results. There is also a discussion of body fluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, synovial joint fluid, and amniotic fluid along with cell counting in these fluids.

Semester Credits: 2

Lecture Hours: 1



Urinalysis and Microscopy MDL 140

Course Outcomes:

At the completion of this course, the student should be able to:

- Understand the physiology and pathophysiology of the human renal and urinary systems
- Know how to instruct a patient in the proper collection of a urine sample and how to store the sample
- Manually perform a complete urinalysis including macroscopic and microscopic examinations
- Perform a urinalysis by automated methods and interpret results in a timely manner
- Interpret the results of a urine dipstick test, realizing that there are several different brands and types of dipsticks available
- Correlate an abnormal dipstick result to a possible clinical condition, such as the presence of blood cells or hemoglobin in the urine or the presence of proteins in the urine
- Accurately identify types of cells that can appear in urine, including red and white blood cells and epithelial cells
- Accurately identify types of renal casts that can appear in urine, and be able to correlate the appearance of casts to various disease states
- Identify the presence of bacteria and parasites in the urine and be able to correctly identify the types of parasites
- Differentiate normal urine artifacts and contaminants such as fibers from abnormal cells, casts and parasites
- Identify and differentiate acidic and basic urine crystals and amorphous solids
- Be familiar with instrumentation used to perform urinalysis and know the protocols for proper instrument quality control
- Be able to perform analysis of cerebrospinal, synovial, and amniotic fluids including cell counts



Internet access required

Textbook:

<u>Graff's Textbook of Urinalysis and Body Fluids</u> 3rd edition by Lillian A. Mundt and Kristy Shanahan

ISBN: 978-1-4963-2016-2

Course Outline

I. Urinary System Anatomy and Physiology and Urine Formation

- A. Renal Anatomy; Anatomy and Physiology of the Nephron
- B. Renal Blood Flow and the Glomerulus
- C. The Formation of Urine; Tubular Reabsorption; Tubular Secretion
- D. Hormonal Effects on the Kidney and on Urine Production
- E. Final Urine Volume and Composition
- F. Assessing Renal Function
- G. Assessing Glomerular Filtration Rate Using Creatinine Clearance Testing
- H. Classifying the Stages of Chronic Kidney Disease with the GFR
- I. Additional Test to assess Kidney Function
- J. Assessing Renal Secretory Function

II. Renal and Urinary Tract Diseases and Related Urinalysis Findings

- A. Anatomical Conditions Affecting the Urinary Tract
- B. Infections of the Lower Urinary Tract
- C. Urolithiasis
- D. Diseases of the Kidney
- E. Common Diseases of the Kidney: Vascular Disease and Diabetes
- F. Diseases Affecting the Glomerulus
- G. Tubular Disorders
- H. Tips for Categorizing Urinary Tract Diseases

III. Metabolic Diseases and Related Urinalysis Findings

- A. Newborn Screening
- B. Aminoaciduria
- C. Disturbances of Amino Acid Transport
- D. Disturbances of Amino Acid Metabolism
- E. Disorder of Carbohydrate Metabolism and Transport
- F. Fatty Acid Oxidation Disorders
- G. Porphyrinurias



IV. Urinalysis Clinical Laboratory Operations

- A. Federal Regulations and Regulatory Organizations
- B. Laboratory Standards
- C. Quality Assessment
- D. Safety in the Clinical Laboratory
- E. Physical Hazards
- F. Electrical Hazards
- G. Fire/Explosive Hazards
- H. Chemical Hazards

V. Microscopy

- A. The Microscope
- B. Components of a Microscope
- C. Types of Microscopy
- D. Adjustments to Illumination
- E. Methods to Increase Contrast
- F. Care and Preventive Maintenance

VI. Collection and Preservation of Urine

- A. Specimen Collection Methods
- B. Nonsterile Urine Collection Methods
- C. Sterile and Near Sterile Urine Collection Methods
- D. Urine Collection Systems
- E. Unacceptable Urine Collection Methods
- F. Timing of Collection
- G. Specimen Preservation
- H. Preservatives

VII. Physical Examination of Urine

- A. Urine Color
- B. Urine Clarity
- C. Miscellaneous: Foam and Odor
- D. Urine Concentration/Specific Gravity
- E. Examination Methods
 - Refractometer
 - o Specific Gravity Reagent Strips
 - Osmometry



VIII. Chemical Analysis of Urine

- A. Urinary pH
- **B** Urinary Protein
- C. Glucose and Other Reducing Substances
- Clinitest Procedure
- D. Urine Ketones
- E. Reagent Test Strips
- **Acetest Tablets**
- F. Occult Blood
 - Hematuria
 - Hemoglobinuria

Myoglobinuria

- G. False Positive and False Negative Reagent Test Strips Results
- H. Bilirubin Testing/Ictotest
- I. Urobilinogen
- J. Nitrites
- K. Leukocyte Esterase Test
- L. Additional Urine Reagent Strip Tests
 - o Ascorbic acid
 - Calcium
 - Creatinine
 - Microalbumin

IX. Microscopic Examination of Urine Sediment I

- A. Sediment Preparation
- B. Microscopic Observation and Enumeration
- C. Cells
 - Erythrocytes
 - Leukocytes
 - Epithelial Cells
 - Bacteria
 - Yeast
 - o Parasites:
 - Schistosoma haematobium
 - Trichomonas vaginalis
 - o Enterobius vermicularis



X. Microscopic Examination of Urine II

D. Crystals

- Calcium oxalate
- Uric Acid
- Amorphous Urates
- Hippuric Acid/Sodium Urates
- o Calcium Sulfate Crystals
- o Cystine Crystals
- Leucine Crystals
- Tyrosine Crystals
- Cholesterol Crystals
- o Bilirubin Crystals
- Sulfonamide Crystals
- Radiographic Dye Crystals
- Triple Phosphates
- Amorphous Phosphates
- o Calcium Carbonate
- o Calcium phosphate
- Ammonium Biurates

E. Casts

- Hyaline Casts
- Red Blood Cell Casts
- White Blood Cell Casts
- Epithelial Cell Casts
- Granular Casts
- Waxy Casts
- Fatty Casts

F. Miscellaneous Structures

- Oval Fat Bodies
- o Cylindroids
- Mucous Threads

G. Artifacts and Contaminants

- Starch Crystals
- Cloth fibers
- Oil Droplets
- Fecal contamination
- o Talcum Powder



XI. Introduction to body Fluids

- A. Body Fluid Composition
- B. Types of Body Fluids
- C. Accumulation of Excess Body Fluids
- D. Body Fluid Collection
- E. Cell Counts in Body Fluids
- F. Cellular Morphologies and Differentials
- G. Crystal Analysis

XII. Cerebrospinal Fluid

- A. Cerebrospinal Anatomy
- B. Specimen Collection
- C. Laboratory Examination
 - Physical Characteristics
 - Microscopic Evaluation
 - Cell Counts
 - Differential Counts
- D. Chemical Analysis
 - o Proteins
 - Glucose
 - Lactate
 - o D-Dimers

XIII. Amniotic Fluid

- A. Anatomy and Physiology of Amniotic Fluid Formation
- B. Amniocentesis, Specimen Collection and Handling
- C. Differentiation of Amniotic Fluid from Maternal Urine

XIV. Miscellaneous Urine and Body Fluid Tests

- A. Urine Pregnancy Tests
- B. Urine Eosinophils
- C. Bronchoalveolar Lavage and Bronchial Washings
- D. Ear Fluid
- E. Vitreous Fluid
- F. Other Fluids



XV. Automation in Urinalysis and Body Fluids Examination

- A. Rationale for Automating Urinalysis and Body Fluids
- B. Automated Urinalysis Systems
 - Iris International
 - o Siemens Medical Solutions Diagnostics
 - o Sysmex
- C. Automation of Urine Pregnancy
- D. Automation of Fecal Occult Blood

Laboratory Topics

Week	Lab Topic
1	Introduction and Microscopy
2	Renal/Urinary Anatomy and Physiology
3	Urine collection and Appearance
4	Urine Dipstick Tests I
5	Urine Dipstick Tests II and Bilirubin (Ictotest)
6	Urine Sediment Microscopy I: Cells and Bacteria
7	Urine Sediment Microscopy II: Crystals
8	Urine Sediment Microscopy III: Casts
9	Miscellaneous Urine Sediments: Artifacts and Fibers
10	Gastric and Fecal Occult Blood
11	Cerebrospinal Fluid and Body Fluid Cell Counts
12	Automated Urinalysis



