**Response to the Post on Urinalysis**

 Overall, the urinalysis process in this posting is well researched and written. It is great and a clear indication that the student had a deep understanding of the material. In my viewpoint, the work is exceptional in providing an in-depth analysis of the review process of micturition and the normal characteristics of urine. I felt that the most appropriate part of the answer is the reminder that, if protein and glucose are present in the urine sample, then it is an indication of serious problems. It, essentially, informs on the importance of medical checkup. Essentially, everyone should go for urinalysis test periodically to avoid the risk of contracting these life-threatening diseases (Joob & Wiwanitkit, 2017). Moreover, some physicians also use urinalysis as part of the regular medical exam to screen for pre-mature signs of diseases such as chronic kidney disease and urinary tract infection. In essence, if such diseases are found, then this indicates that urinalysis test is an important test for monitoring the patient.

 However, I felt that the student did not mention an important aspect that the urine test, which can be affected by factors such as medicines, exercise, diet, and dehydration. This, therefore, makes it important for the patient to go back to the facility after a certain period to give another sample. Moreover, regarding the dipstick test, it is critical to note that nitrite test and leukocyte test are not dependable in ruling out the UTI when used distinctly. Therefore, patients with symptoms of UTI but show negative dipstick ought to be put in urine culture for effective management (Joob & Wiwanitkit, 2017). It is also critical to take care of the technique while conducting the dipstick test because the test is prone to certain challenges. For instance, medications usually interfere with analyte testing in urine, thus, it may be advisable to avoid certain medication to achieve drug-free specimen. Besides, regarding the use of preserved and unpreserved specimens, the bacteria proliferation is often a pre-analytical issue with the unpreserved specimen.

**Reference**

Joob, B., & Wiwanitkit, V. (2017). Performance of urinalysis tests in screening for significant bacteriuria. *Journal of Research in Medical Sciences*, *22*(1), 129. http://dx.doi.org/10.4103/jrms.jrms\_582\_17