

Article

Relation between the Presence or Absence of Chin Dimple with Urobilinogen in Urine

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A B S T R A C T

Action of bacteria on the bilirubin cause the formation of urobilinogen and these bacteria are present in the duodenum. Chin dimple is the hollow appearance on the chin. The relation of chin dimple with the urine urobilinogen was the objective of this study. A total of 100 undergraduate's subjects participated in this activity. All were students in Bahauddin Zakariya University. Urine bilinogen was observed by the urine test. It was inferred from the study that people with absence of chin dimple had absence of urobilinogen in urine.

Keywords: Urobilinogen, Chin Dimple, Urine

Introduction

Urobilinogen is the result of reduction of bilirubin. Bacteria acts on the bilirubin and they form the urobilinogen. Bilirubin is a yellowish substance found in our liver that helps separate red platelets. Typical pee contains some urobilinogen. If there is next to zero urobilinogen in pee, it can mean our liver isn't working effectively. An excess of urobilinogen in pee can demonstrate a liver sickness and it is the indication of hepatitis. The concentration of urobilinogen in urine is low and its concentration ranges from 0.2 to 1.0 mg. Bacteria that is present in the duodenum converts the bilirubin into urobilinogen. Urobilinogen is frequently converted into bile when it is conveyed back into the liver. Excessive breakdown of RBCs leads to hemolytic anaemia, infection in liver and liver cirrhosis. 0.2 to 1.0 is the normal value for the urobilinogen in urine that is the low concentration of it. If the concentration will be very high, it can lead to various diseases¹

Chin dimple is the hollow appearance on the chin. Chin dimple is often the hereditary character that can be passed

from parents to offspring when this is linked to the dominant genes that will be expressed in next generations. Chin dimple is often considered as the beauty factor because this dimple causes the good look of person and attracts the attention of many people. The individual having this attribute typically gets the consideration of individuals and stays in focal point of intrigue. Individuals having jawline dimple have certain qualities as they have capacities of pioneer. They are not reluctant to take obligations and the proprietor of the jawline dimple is tough man, constant and fearless.²⁻⁶ The relation of chin dimple with the urine urobilinogen was the objective of this study.

Materials and Methods

Measurement of Urine Urobilinogen

Urine test was performed by all the students to check the amount of urobilinogen in urine. Sample was collected in a container of small size that was already sterilized in packing. Strip was dipped in the urine to check the urobilinogen for 2 to 3 seconds. Place it in open air for 1 minute until the colors appeared on the strip. Match these colors with

the already mentioned values on the paper and noted the amount of urobilinogen.

Task Design

A total of 100 undergraduate's subjects participated in this activity. All were students in Bahauddin Zakariya University. Relation of urine bilirubin with chin dimple was observed.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was performed by using MS Excel. MS STAT was also used to perform analysis.

Result

The relation of chin dimple with the persons having urobilinogen in their urine is calculated in Table 1. People with the presence of chin dimple with normal urobilinogen in their urine were less. While who had no dimple on the chin with normal urobilinogen in urine were more in number. 36% subjects had presence of urobilinogen in urine but they had absence of chin dimple in them.

Table 1. Relation of urine bilinogen with chin dimple

Chin Dimple	Urine Bilinogen Positive		Urine bilinogen Negative
	0.1	1	-ve (0)
Presence	7%	7%	3%
Absence	22%	36%	25%

Table 2. Relation of positive value of urine bilinogen with dimple on the chin

Chin Dimple	Presence of Chin Dimple	Absence of Chin Dimple
Male	90%	10%
Female	20%	80%

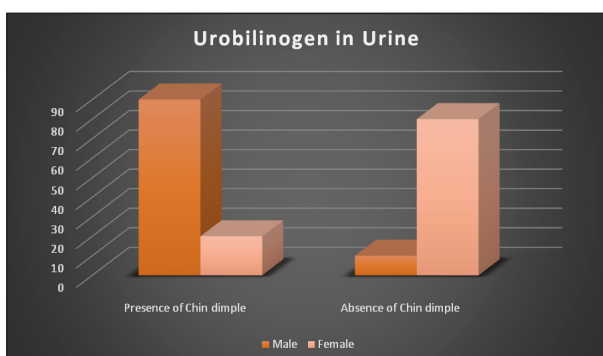


Figure 1. Relation of dimple on the chin with Urobilinogen in Urine

Table 2, shows the relation of positive values of urine bilinogen with dimple on the chin. The people who had positive values of urobilinogen was compared with chin dimple that either they had dimple or not on the chin. 90% males had positive values of urobilinogen along with the

presence of dimple on the chin. 80% females were those who had positive value of urobilinogen but there was no chin dimple.

Figure 1, shows the relation of urobilinogen with chin dimple. Males had high ratio of presence of chin dimple as compared to the females who had less ratio of presence of chin dimple in them.

Discussion

Questionnaire based studies have given an important advancement in recent researches (9-16). The proportion of jawline parted changes among populace. As indicated by Bhanu and Malhotra, who considered in 1972 that %age of jawline dimple ranges from 4% to 71% in India. In 1939, Gunther watched the proportion of jaw separated that was 9.6% in German men and 4.5% in German ladies.

Binder, Smith D, Kupka T and few other did a study on the failure if liver function and prediction with urine bilinogen assays. They observed that A forthcoming observational investigation of 229 cases was led in a bustling walking care setting to assess the affectability, explicitness, prescient qualities and precision of spot pee urobilinogen and pee bilirubin examines as screening tests for serum liver capacity test variations from the norm. Both pee tests showed astoundingly comparable qualities in general once they were changed in accordance with amplify precision and prescient qualities. The level of cases effectively recognized were 81% to 83% for serum bilirubin examines, 68% to 72% for different LFTs, however just 62% to 63% for screens for cases with something like one irregular LFT finding. Poor sensitivities (47% to 49%) restricted the identification of unusual discoveries by the screen; the two screens were sensibly explicit (79% to 89%), however negative prescient qualities were appropriate (89%) for serum bilirubin results just and were restrictively lower (49% to half) in anticipating all patients without LFT anomalies. They presumed that spot pee urobilinogen and pee bilirubin conclusions, albeit great screens for disconnected serum bilirubin rises, had inadmissible measurable properties as indicators of other LFT results because of a high extent of false-negative outcomes (17) they discussed about the liver failure and the urobilinogen assay analysis but in my article I did research on the relation of urobilinogen with chin dimple that is there any relation of presence or absence of chin dimple on the urobilinogen in urine.

John, Chimere, Iniobong and davinson did a study on the kidney function and urinary analytes in Nigerian cattle. They observed that. This cross-sectional study evaluated kidney function and urinary analytes in cattle presented for slaughter at Nigeria. A total of 133 cattle was evaluated; they were physically examined at the lairage before slaughter and after slaughter, blood for hematology and serum

biochemistry were collected from the jugular vein and urine samples for urinalysis was also collected from the urinary bladder. Standard procedures were followed in all the laboratory determinations. Results showed that, out of 133 sample population of cattle evaluated, 74 were apparently healthy, while 59 were unhealthy with observable clinical signs of diseases or disorders. Serum creatinine evaluation of the 133 cattle showed that 7.5% or 10 cattle out of 133 had renal impairment. There was no significant association ($p > 0.05$) between renal impairment and age or sex. Out of the sampled cattle, 11 or 8.3% had positive urine bilirubin levels, while none or 0% had urobilinogen in urine and 5 or 3.8% were positive for ketonuria. Only 6 or 4.5% were positive for urine glucose, but 113 or 92.5% were positive for urine proteins. The cattle sampled had urine pH ranging from 6 to 9 and specific gravity ranging from 1.000 to 1.030 and of all the sampled cattle, 6 (4.5%) were positive for nitrite. Based on the results, it was suggestive that based on the serum creatinine level which was a known marker of kidney function, 7.5% of cattle sampled had renal impairment (18). They discussed about the urine analytes in cattle and its effect on the kidney function but in my article I did research on the relation of urobilinogen with chin dimple that is there any relation of presence or absence of chin dimple on the urobilinogen in urine.

Conclusion

It was concluded from the study that people with absence of chin dimple had absence of urobilinogen in urine so there is no relation between urobilinogen and dimple on the chin.

Conflict of Interest: None

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