

"Role of Urinalysis in pregnant women attending at Obstetrics & Gynaecology OPD clinic at 300-bedded Pyin Oo Lwin General Hospital"

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47th Myanmar Health Research Congress. (2019)

Abstract

Urinalysis, also called a routine urine test, is used to check for abnormalities in the urine. It is used by healthcare provider as part of routine antenatal care during first antenatal examination and then periodically in subsequent antenatal visit. It can give much valuable information to antenatal care management. This hospital and laboratory-based, cross-sectional descriptive study was done at 300-bedded Pyin Oo Lwin General Hospital during the period from January to April 2017. This study aimed to identify the association of urine abnormality with their general characteristics such as gravida, parity and gestational age. A total of 400 pregnant women attending at Obstetrics & Gynaecology OPD clinic were recruited by using random sampling procedure. Mean age of participants was (27 ± 6.13) years. The youngest was 18 years and eldest was 43 years old. After getting written informed consent from pregnant women, 3ml of fresh urine (mid-stream) were collected into sterile urine container and analysed by Semi-automatic Combilyzer13. Fourteen parameters of urinalysis were Urobilinogen, Bilirubin, Ketones, Creatinine, Blood, Protein, Microalbumin, Nitrite, Leukocytes, Glucose, Specific gravity, pH, Ascorbic acid and Albumin Creatinine ratio. The proportion of pregnant mother with Microalbumin abnormality was 40.5% (162) cases, protein abnormality 3.8% (15) cases, leukocyte abnormality 12.5% (50) cases and creatinine abnormality 18.3% (73) cases respectively. The result of this study showed that increasing leukocyte count and microalbumin abnormality in urine of pregnant women were significantly associated with higher gestational age ($p < 0.05$). There was also association between multigravida and microalbumin abnormality i.e. 1.1: 2.3 (1.5 times, 95% CI). The other parameters were not statically associated with gestational age significantly. On conclusion, the findings of this study could support information which can be utilized in clinical management for antenatal care services.