Bell-Ringer

Wednesday: 11/29/2006

- Can DNA be extracted from Urine?
- Does Urine actually Smell? (In the body!)
- What Forensic tests might be preformed that has clinical importance?
Don’t Flush the Evidence

A Lesson on Urinalysis
Introduction

- Urine can contain important information that may be useful during a criminal trial.
- Analysis of urine samples can give results that provide inferences or clues, rather than direct evidence.
- Once urine tests are conducted, the relevance of the data gathered from these tests must be evaluated.
The composition of urine varies, depending on diet and physical activity.

Urine is about 95% water, but it also contains urea and uric acid.

Urea and uric acid are waste products that result from the normal breakdown of substances in the body.

Sometimes trace amino acids can be found in urine, as well as a variety of electrolytes, compounds that ionize in water.
A Liter or Two

- The volume of urine produced by one person varies from 0.6 to 2.5 liters per day, depending on such factors as fluid intake, body temperature, environmental temperature, and relative humidity.
- Urine flows from the kidneys, where it is formed, through the ureters to the urinary bladder.
- It is excreted through the urethra.
In the case of diabetes, urine may contain glucose. This is because the cells of diabetics cannot utilize all of the glucose in the blood. Therefore, extra glucose accumulates in the blood stream and is removed by the urinary system.
Friday’s Experiment

- A Pool of Yellow Evidence
- Complete Pre-Laboratory.
- Complete Journal…DUE Today!