



Is There Any Relation of Urine Glucose with Arachnophobia?

Muhammad Imran Qadir and Sani-e-Zahra*

Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Bahhauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan

***Corresponding Author:** Sani-e-Zahra, Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Bahhauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan.

Received: April 22, 2019; **Published:** June 17, 2019

DOI: 10.31080/ASMI.2019.02.0275

Abstract

To find out the relation of urine glucose level with spider phobia this project is designed. Arachnophobia is the intense fear of spiders. The phobic people have panic attacks, sweating, crying and screaming on exposure to spider. Urine glucose level is also known as urine sugar test. This test helps in measurement of amount of sugar present in urine sample. Multiple parameters dipsticks were used to check the urine glucose level. 100 samples were used for this project. Dipsticks were taken and dipped in the samples new strip for each sample of urine and results were noted. From group of people who fear from spiders 18.1% males and 40.9% females were having positive values in results which means they have glucose in urine. Whereas, in non-phobic group 13.6% males and 5.12% females had have positive results. There is no as such relation in urine glucose and arachnophobia.

Keywords: Urine analysis, Urine ketones level, Dipstick test by multi-parameters strip.

Arachnophobia is the intense fear of spiders. The phobic people have panic attacks, sweating, crying and screaming on exposure to spider. People with arachnophobia feels uncomfortable in any place where they believe the presence of spiders or their visible symptoms which indicate their presence e.g. webs. The study of this phobia will help the scientists to develop the treatments and therapies for the better life of phobic people [1]. Arachnophobia comes under mental disorders and the phobic people experience extreme anxiety when they face spiders or their webs and pictures. Information technology (IT) based therapies and software's are helpful in the treatment of this phobia which is a real-life problem [2]. Arachnophobia is more common in ladies than in gents. There are many theories according to them spider's phobia has innate or inborn foundation i.e. people suffers anxiety and intense fear and from spiders or from things that can harm them [3].

It is also known as urine sugar test. This test is like a marker that helps to measures the amount of sugar/glucose in urine sample. As glucose is a type of sugar; it is the rich and main source of energy for the body. One of the hormones produced by the body called insulin present in our body helps to move glucose from bloodstream into the cells. If large amount of glucose gets into the blood, the extra glucose will be removed through the urine by the body. Urine glucose test can be used to determine blood glucose level, if the level is too high it can be a sign of diabetes. The reagent

on urine analysis strip react with glucose and changes its colour thus indicates the level of glucose in urine sample [4]. The reagents coated on the strip are oxidases and peroxidases of glucose. Glucose in urine is the sign of diabetes and kidney disorder etc. Urine glucose test is just a diagnostic test if the level of glucose is high in urine than confirmation test will be performed [5].

Materials and Methods

Project design

Project was executed at department of Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology in Bahhauddin Zakariya University, Multan Pakistan. 100 urine samples were included in this study. From the 100 people whose samples were used has to answer our question that are they scare from spider?

Measurement of urine glucose level

Multiple parameters dipsticks were used to check the urine glucose level. First the urine samples of 100 people were collected randomly. Then the urine samples were tested by multi strip urine test. One multi dip strip from the bottle of 100 strip was taken and dipped in one urine sample for about one minute. The strip was then removed, and the results were recorded by comparing the urine-soaked strip with the parameters mentioned on the bottle and values were noted. Same procedure was done with all 100 samples separately and respectively. All urine samples were analysed within

one hour and results were recorded. The used urine samples and strips were discarded. Usually parameter of urine test with negative values in sample were considered as healthy persons urine while with positive values were unhealthy [6].

Results and Discussions

From Table 1, In the group of people suffering from spider’s phobia 18.1% male and 7.69% females were having glucose in their urine sample while the rest 40.9% males and 79.4% females have no, sugars in their urine. In non-phobic people, 13.6% gents and 5.12% ladies had urine glucose while the 27.7% males and 7.69% females were showing results normal i.e. no sugar. So, there was no relation found in urine glucose and spider’s phobia.

Arachnophobic		Non-Arachnophobic	
	Urine Glucose Positive	Urine Glucose Negative	
Male	18.1%	40.9%	Urine Glucose Positive
Female	7.69%	79.4%	Urine Glucose Negative
			13.6%
			27.27%
			5.12%
			7.69%

Table 1: Relation of urine glucose with Arachnophobia.

Conclusion

There is no relation found between the urine glucose and arachnophobia.

Bibliography

1. Plasencia A R G and Escobar-Sánchez ME. “Interactive multiplatform software to mitigate arachnophobia through augmented reality”. *KnE Engineering* 1 (2018): 108-124.
2. Iulia-Cristina STĂNICĂ, *et al.* “The 12th International Scientific Conference eLearning and Software for Education Bucharest”. (2016): 392-399.
3. Vetter R S., *et al.* “Spider Fear Versus Scorpion Fear in Undergraduate Students at Five American Universities”. *American Entomologist* 64 (2018): 79-82.
4. Free H M., *et al.* “Triple-test strip for urinary glucose, protein, and pH”. *Clinical Chemistry* 6 (1960): 352-361.
5. Bergerman J. “Falsely negative enzyme paper tests for urinary glucose”. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 178 (1961): 423-424.

6. Taneja N., *et al.* “Validity of quantitative unspun urine microscopy, dipstick test leucocyte esterase and nitrite tests in rapidly diagnosing urinary tract infections”. *Journal of the Association of Physicians of India* 58 (2010): 485-487.

Volume 2 Issue 7 July 2019

© All rights are reserved by Muhammad Imran Qadir and Sani-e-Zahra.