



Systematic Study to Evaluate the Effect of Aggressiveness on Urine Glucose Level

Muhammad Imran Qadir, Nimrah Yamin and Muhammad Bilal Tariq*

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

*Corresponding Author: Muhammad Bilal Tariq, Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan.

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of aggressiveness on glucose level in urine. For the completion of our research work, we got 100 students of Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan. We analyzed their urine glucose level through urine test. The situation in which the urine contains higher levels of glucose is called glycosuria or glucosuria. In normal cases, glucose amount in urine is 0-0.8 mmol per liter or 0-15mg per dL. Glucose in urine is caused by many factors like diabetes mellitus in which the increased blood sugar level makes the reabsorption of glucose difficult for kidneys and causes the sugar to pass out through urine. Glucosuria (sugar in urine) cause hypertension, stroke, increased cholesterol level, heart problems and problems in kidney function. Prevention includes controlling glucose intake, exercising regularly, drinking sufficient water and taking no stress. Aggressiveness refers to a type of behavior of one person towards other person that causes harm. This harm may be physical or mental depending on the type of aggression. Non-verbal aggression causes physical harm because in it physical means like stick or other instruments are used. Aggression is treated with some drugs if it above controllable limit. Mostly the drugs used are depakote and carbamazepine. It was concluded from the current research studies that mostly aggressive individuals had glucose in their urine while glucose is absent in the urine of non-aggressive individuals. So, we inferred that aggressiveness is linked with urine glucose level.

Keywords: Glucose; Urine Test; Aggression; Behavior

Introduction

The glucose in urine is measured through urine test. The situation in which the urine contains higher levels of glucose is called glycosuria or glucosuria. In normal cases, glucose amount in urine is 0-0.8 mmol per liter or 0-15mg per dL. Glycosuria has many symptoms like more hunger, tiredness, and problems in vision, wounds healing become slow, weight loss, pain in abdomen, frequent urination, increase in thirst and high blood glucose level. Glucose in urine is caused by many factors like diabetes mellitus in which the increased blood sugar level makes the reabsorption of glucose difficult for kidneys and causes the sugar to pass out through urine. Second cause of glucosuria is hyperthyroidism. i. e. the increased thyroid hormone production causes a decrease in the absorption of sugar that is leaked into the urine. Another cause of glucosuria is ingestion of food that is rich in sugar. When the sugar level becomes greater than the level that the kidney can

reabsorb, the glucose is passed out through urine. Liver cirrhosis that affect the metabolism of carbohydrate cause an increase in blood sugar level which in turn cause the glucose to pass into urine. Glucosuria (sugar in urine) cause hypertension, stroke, increased cholesterol level, heart problems and problems in kidney function. Glucose in urine is assessed through urine test. If test indicates glucose in urine then treatment is done. Treatment is according to the cause i.e. the disorder that causes glucosuria is treated, for example if it is due to diabetes. Diabetes is treated (through insulin administration). Prevention includes controlling glucose intake, exercising regularly, drinking sufficient water and taking no stress.

Aggressiveness refers to a type of behavior of one person towards other person that causes harm. This harm may be physical or mental depending on the type of aggression. Non-verbal aggression causes physical harm because in it physical means like stick or other instruments are used. On the other side, verbal aggression harms and destroys the feelings of the person as it is given through

spoken words. Environment also plays a role in affecting aggression in individuals. For example, hotter and noisy environment provoke aggressiveness as compared to normal or cold environment. Aggression is treated with some drugs if it above controllable limit. Mostly the drugs used are depakote and carbamazepine.

Materials and Methods

We analyzed the level of glucose in urine in our recent research survey through urine test. Students were asked to urinate in small container. Urine analysis strip was dipped in the container having urine sample. The strip was analyzed after removing it from the container having sample. The strip had different color bands indicating bilirubin, urobilinogen and glucose level etc. The color band representing glucose level was compared with the standard color band. Analysis showed that some individuals had glucose free urine while others had glucose in their urine.

Project designing

Our research was to assess the connection between aggressiveness and level of glucose in urine. For the completion of our research work, we got 100 students of Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan. We evaluated the level of glucose in the urine of persons. We also inquired students about their behavior i.e. non-aggressive or aggressive. Some students were non-aggressive while others said that they show aggressive behavior. After piling up the data of both urine glucose level and aggression, we observed the association between aggressiveness and level of glucose in urine.

Results

Table 1 and 2 show that the percentage of aggressive females having no glucose in urine is greater than that of females having glucose containing urine.

Aggressive Persons				Non-aggressive Persons			
	Negative(no Glucose)	30ng/dL	50ng/dL		Negative(glucose absent)	30ng/dL	50ng/dL
Female	43%	0%	3%	Female	23%	0%	0%
Male	13%	3%	3%	Male	12%	0%	0%

Table 1: Connection of aggressive and non-aggressive behavior with urine glucose laevel.

Gender	Aggressive persons		Non-aggressive persons	
	Glucose present	Glucose absent	Glucose present	Glucose absent
Female	4.34%	95.65%	0%	33.33%
Male	19.35%	41.93%	0%	38.70%

Table 2: Effect of aggressive and non-aggressive behavior on urine glucose level.

Discussion

Some research had been done on glucose level of urine before our research. Ngugi M P, Njagi J M and other researchers studied various methods for the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus. One of the methods that they used was the evaluation of level of glucose in urine. They concluded that the values that confirm the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus vary from person to person [1-10].

Conclusion

It was concluded from the current research studies that mostly aggressive individuals had glucose in their urine while glucose is absent in the urine of non-aggressive individuals. So, we inferred that aggressiveness is linked with urine glucose level.

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