



A Macroscopic Examination of Urine in Traditional Medicine Compared to The Microscopic Examination in Conventional Medicine

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Abstract:

Background and Purpose: In Iranian traditional medicine macroscopic characteristic elements of urine have high diagnostic values. It provides information about liver, kidney and bladder diseases. The aims of this study is comparison between macroscopic examination of urine in traditional medicine and microscopic examination in conventional medicine which in future composition of two methods can provide better diagnose and treatment of diseases.

Materials and methods: the research from traditional medicine references such as “Canon of Medicine” and “Mofareh al Gholoob” and important factors of urine analysis in modern medicine from electronic databases such as Science Direct, PubMed and Google scholar were extracted, compared and analysed.

Results: The existence of bubbles, sediment properties, density or dilution (the speed of liquids), opacity or clarity, the range of color (i.e., black, white, green, red, yellow) are important factors in traditional medicine for diagnosing diseases such as dyspepsias, poor digestions and liver diseases. These factors are not emphasized or less evaluated in urine examinations these days.

Conclusion: Paying attention to the forgotten features of urine samples can provide accuracy in diagnoses and treatment, lower the treatment costs which adds up to the patients satisfactions regarding the health care services.

Keywords: Microscopic, Traditional medicine, Urine, Macroscopic, Modern medicine.

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