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IS THERE ANY RELATION BETWEEN BLOOD IN URINE WITH MUSIC LISTENING DURING TRAVELING?

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Abstract

Music provides entertainment to the travellers during long journeys. These days, people listen to music of their own choice. Blood in urine is a very common symptom of various diseases. Purpose of this study was to find out the relation between blood in urine with music listening during traveling. 14% students like music and have blood in urine. While 2% students don't like music during travel and also have blood in urine. 66% students like music but they don't have blood in their urine. 18% students don't like music and they also have no blood in urine.

Key Words: Hematuria, music, mood effects

Introduction

There are many drivers that often listen to music when they are go on long motorway journeys or when they stuck in a slow-going traffic. As radios have been fitted in most of the cars since 1970s, people have become able to listen to music while traveling. These days, many other devices including tape, compact disc and mp3 player etc other than radio are also being used in vehicles for entertainment. With the invention of these devices, the ratio of enjoying the music of one's own choice has been increased. Listening to music gives an enjoyable experience while driving a vehicleby providing entertainment. It stimulates and provides relaxation to drivers and also prevents boredom. Driver's performance is also influenced by two ways: mood effects and distraction. The factors causing distraction to drivers can be a person, an object or any event which diverts the attention of the driver from driving. While the mood effects of a driver can be dependent on music playing in the vehicle. Music listening also changes the arousal level and depending on specific circumstances it puts negative or positive effects on driver's mood (Dibben & Williamson, 2007). Hematuria or blood in urine is a very common sign of other diseases which ranges from an incidental discovery to notable disease symptoms. And it needs to be treated immediately. Various diseases related to urinary system are associated with the hematuria which includes trauma infection, ureteral or renal calculus, hemorrhagic cystitis and urothelial neoplasms (metastases and carcinoma of transitional cell or renal cell). Physicians can diagnose hematuria on the basis of serologic findings, cytologic findings and clinical presentation. Nevertheless, to make sure the diagnosis or exclusion of the chances of other urinary diseases e.g. malignant or calculus tumor, imaging studies such as computed tomography, ultrasonography and intravenous urography are prerequisites.Vascular disease is a very rare cause of hematuria. Therefore, sometimes physicians fail in including the probability in differential detection. Radiologists fail to associate vascular diseases with hematuria because these diseases have low occurrence (Muraoka et al., 2008). The main causes of blood in urine are benign prostatic hyperplasia, urological malignancy and urinary infection. Prevalence of blood in urine is about 1 among 40 patients (Vasdev, Kumar, Veeratterapillay, & Thorpe, 2012).

Purpose of this study was to find out the relation between blood in urine with music listening during traveling.

Material and Method

The equipment required for urine test are clean surface, non-sterile gloves, test strips, urine sample, tissue paper, watch and waste bag. We selected group of 100 random students for urine test. Before taking the urine test, expiry date of strips was observed, and it was also checked whether the sample is fresh or not by observing odor and color. After that hands were washed, and gloves applied. Strip was removed from the bottle and then dipped in the urine sample with full length for two seconds and all the test pads were covered. Test strips were placed on the tissue paper so that the colors of pads do not contaminate each other. Timer was started and after appropriate time was passed of about 1 minute, the strip was placed on the test strip bottle in the alignment that all the test pads were placed on corresponding result gauge. Then gloves were removed, and all the results were noted down. And all the equipment used were later discarded in the waste bag and hands were washed thoroughly. Results showing negative values are normal and positive values show abnormality.

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Result

Relation of blood in urine with music listening is listed in table 1. 1% male students and 13% female students like music listening during travel and have blood in their urine. While 1% male and 1% female student don't like music and they also have blood in urine. 17% males and 49% females also like music and have no blood in urine. On the other hand, 1% male and 17% females don't like music listening during travel and have no symptoms of blood in urine.

Table1: Relation of blood in urine with listen to music while traveling

Gender	Listen to music while traveling		Don't listen to music while traveling	
	Blood in urine positive	Blood in urine negative	Blood in urine positive	Blood in urine negative
Male	1%	17%	1%	1%
Female	13%	49%	1%	17%

Conclusion

Blood in urine have no relationship with music listening while traveling.

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