

<https://doi.org/10.46344/JBINO.2022.v11i06.12>

INTERACTION OF HERPETOPHOBIA WITH BLOOD IN URINE

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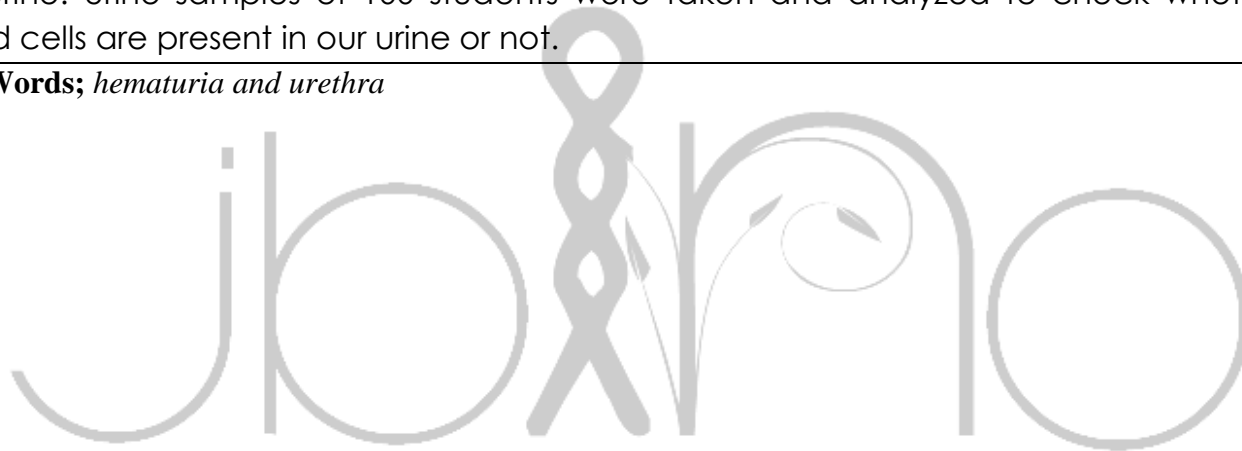
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ABSTRACT

If someone is scaring from lizard then he/she must have chances of blood in urine. Main purpose of the present study was to correlate lizard aversion with presence of blood cells in our urine. Urine samples of 100 students were taken and analyzed to check whether red blood cells are present in our urine or not.

Key Words; *hematuria and urethra*



INTRODUCTION

Our kidney or urinary tracts allow blood cells to release through urine. This condition is known as hematuria. This may be due to urinary infection. The reason behind this is when bacteria enter into our body and urethra; they usually multiply in our urinary bladder. It can be caused due to taking hard exercise.

Lizards are squamate reptiles commonly found in our houses. They are commonly found on the walls of our homes. They are not harmful for human beings. The fear of lizard is called herpetophobia. Many people of the world are suffering from this type of phobia. They show panic attack whenever saw lizard.

If someone is scaring from lizard then he/she must have chances of blood in urine. The scientific worker has already been correlate different parameters of a specific topic (1-10).

Objective of the present study was to correlate herpetophobia with presence of blood in our urine.

MATERIALS ANS METHODS

This study contains almost 100 participants. They all were students.

Test to check hematuria

Urinalysis is performed to check blood in urine. First take the urine sample. The small device is used to check. It is known as dipstick. Dipstick tells us whether blood is present in urine or not.

Project Scheme

Questionnaire was designed to collect data about presence of blood in urine. It was then analyzed throughout the whole class.

Statistical Observation

Statistical observation was performed by using MS Excel.

Results

Results for this work have been given in the table described below.

Gender	Herpetophobia present		Herpetophobia absent	
	(blood present)	(blood absent)	(blood present)	(blood absent)
Male	50		50	
Female	60		31.25	

Conclusion

It was concluded from the present study that lizard aversion had no impact on presence of blood in urine.

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