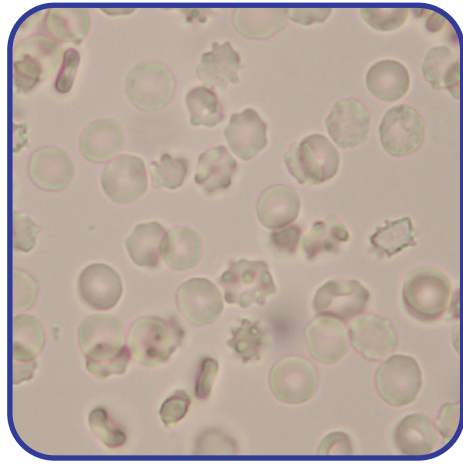




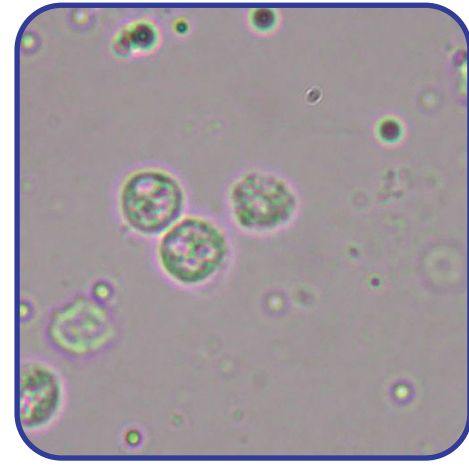
Urinary Sediment



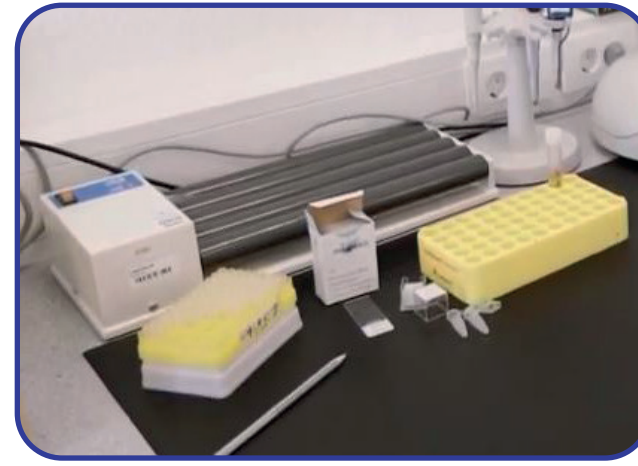
Erythrocytes



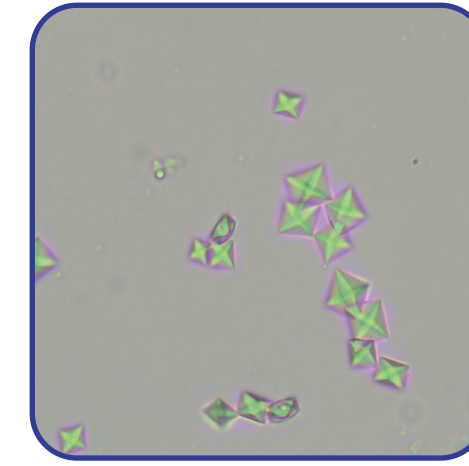
Crenated red blood cells



Leukocytes



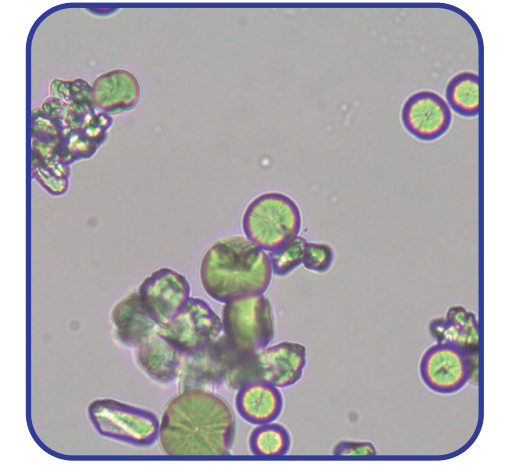
Equipment for urinalysis



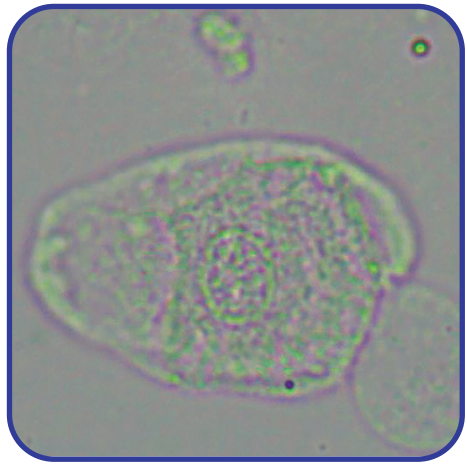
Calcium oxalate dihydrate crystals



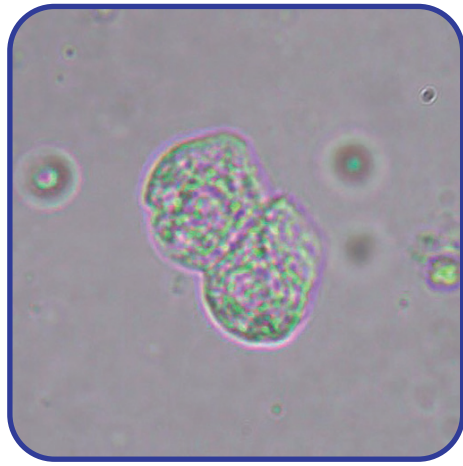
Calcium oxalate monohydrate (Ethylene glycol toxicity)



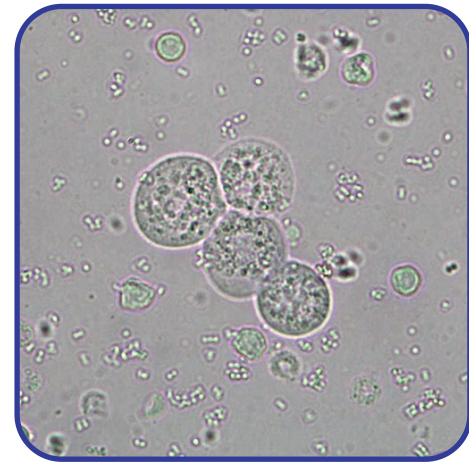
Calcium carbonate crystals



Squamous epithelial cell



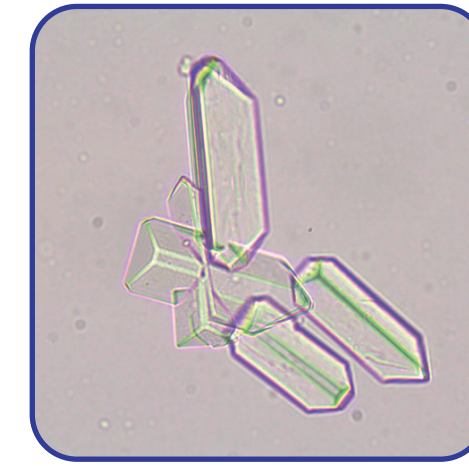
Transitional epithelial cells



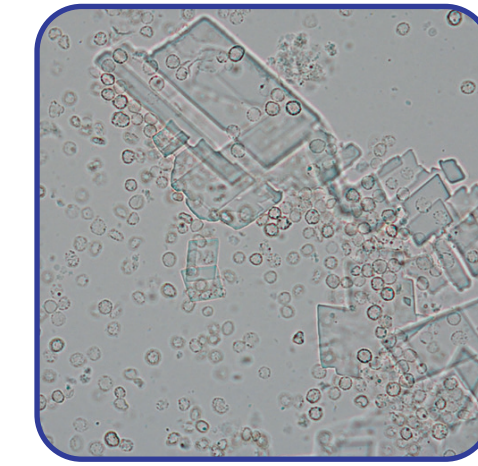
Epithelial cells, leukocytes and bacteria



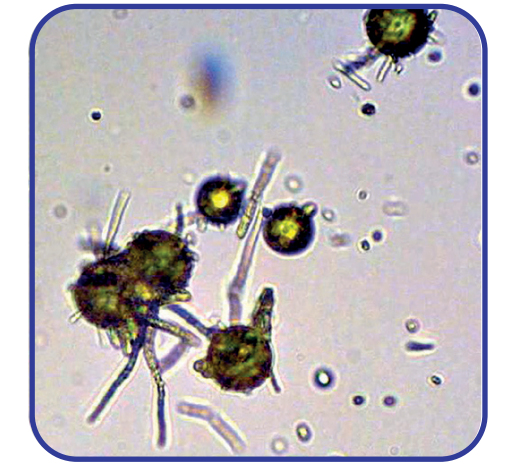
Mix the urine sample gently at room temperature



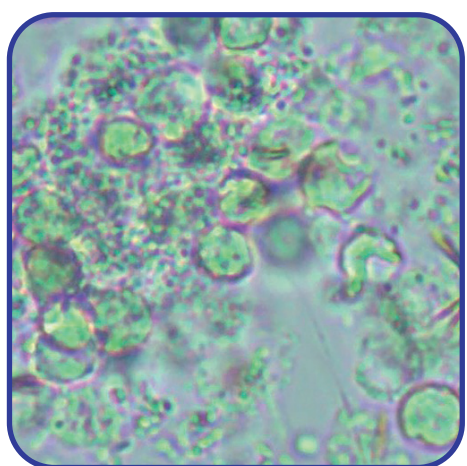
Struvite crystals



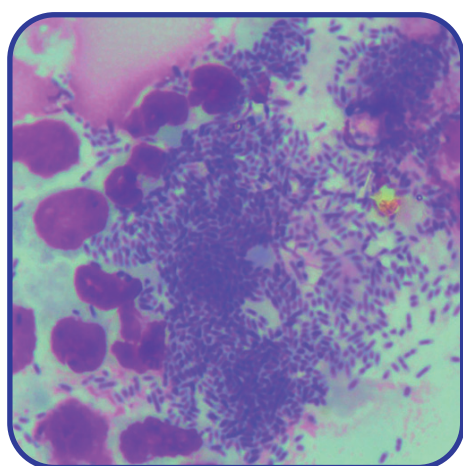
Cholesterol crystals



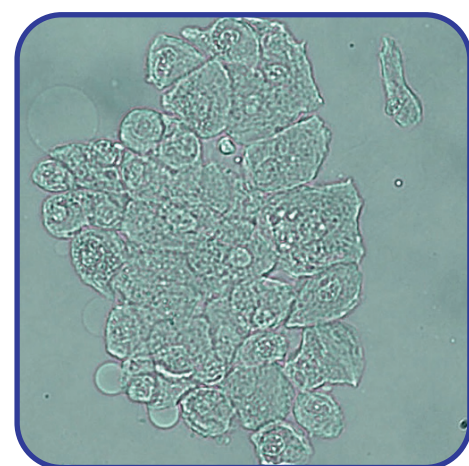
Ammonium urate crystals



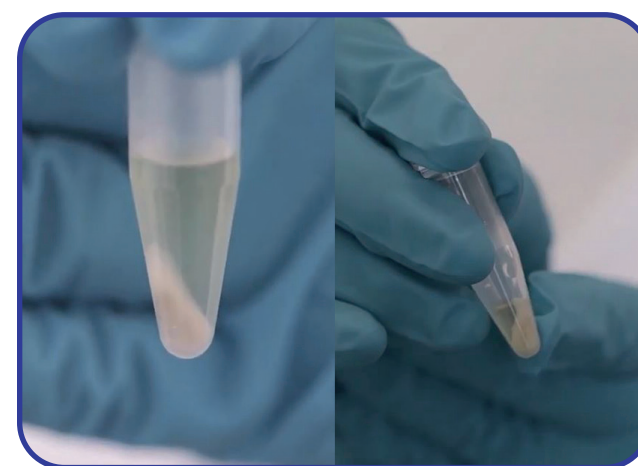
Leukocytes, bacteria and bilirubin crystals - unstained



Leukocytes, bacteria and bilirubin crystals - stained



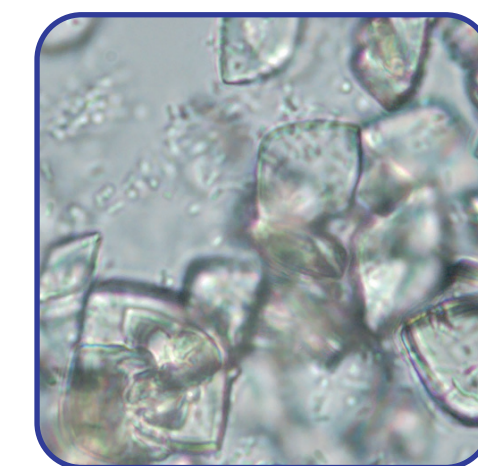
Aggregates of desquamated epithelial cells - unstained



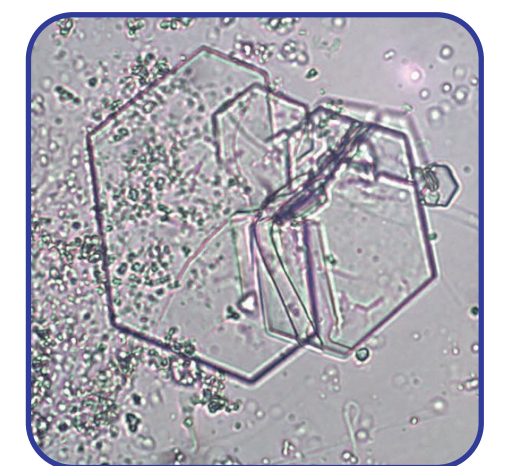
Centrifuge the urine sample at 400 g for 5 minutes to concentrate the sediment at the bottom of the tube.



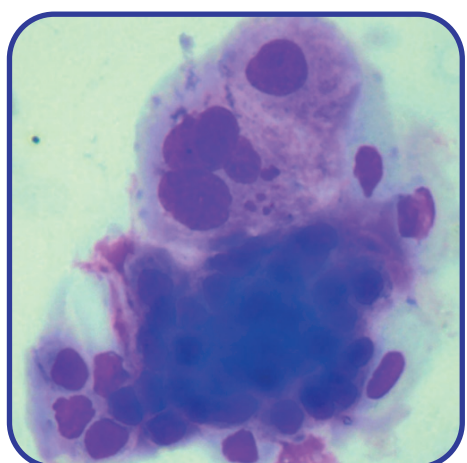
Bilirubin crystals



Uric acid crystals



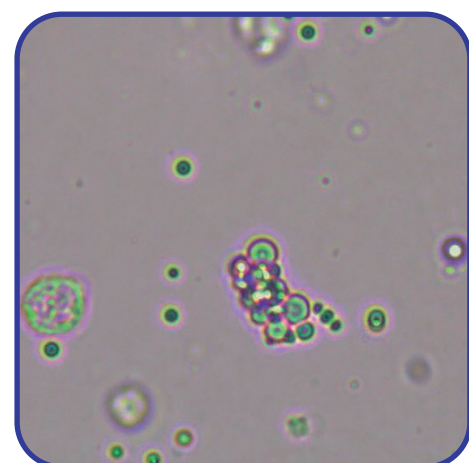
Cystine crystals



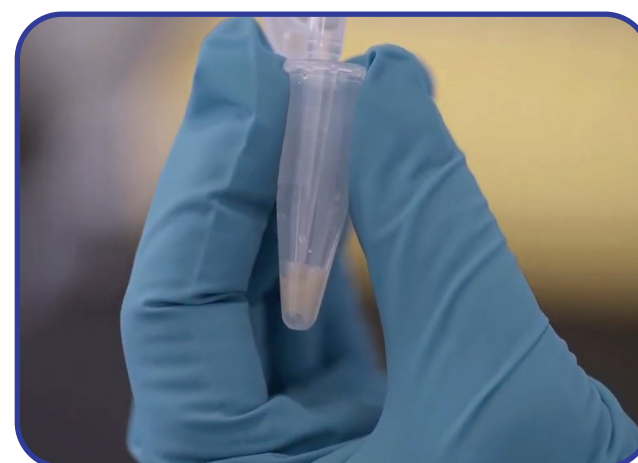
Aggregates of atypical epithelial cells - stained: transitional cell carcinoma



Granular cast



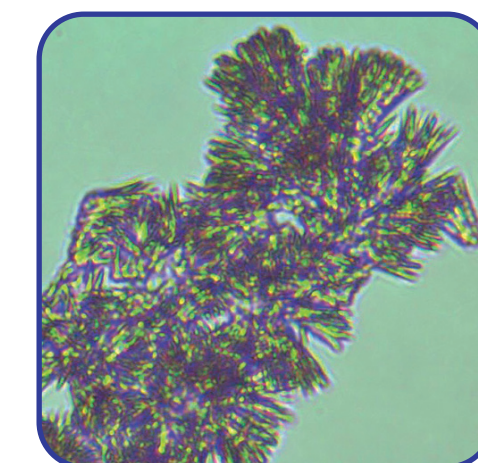
Leukocyte and fat droplets



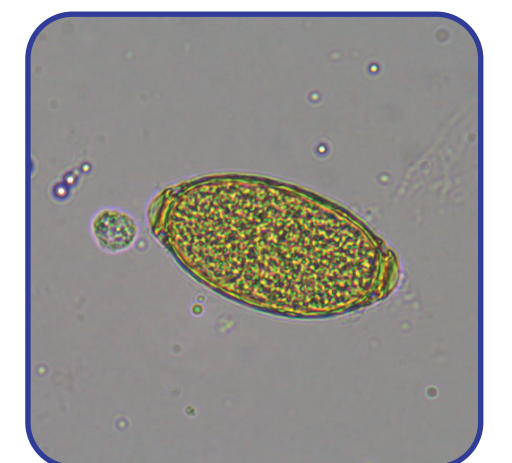
Discard supernatant by decanting and resuspend the remaining material carefully by gently shaking the tube.



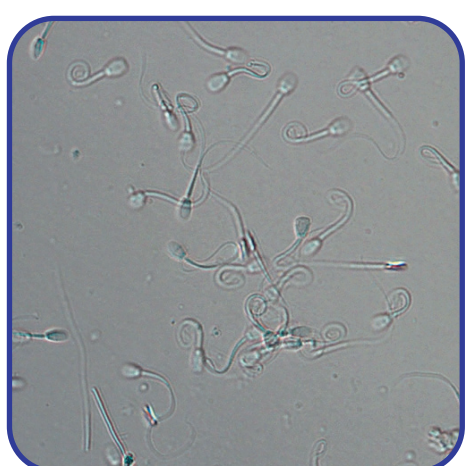
Xanthine crystals



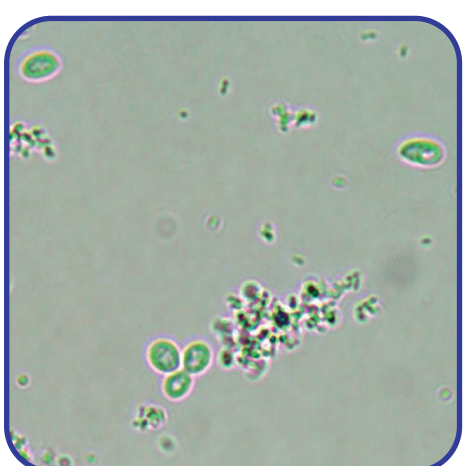
Needle-like crystals - often induced by medication



Pearsonema plica (Capillaria plica)



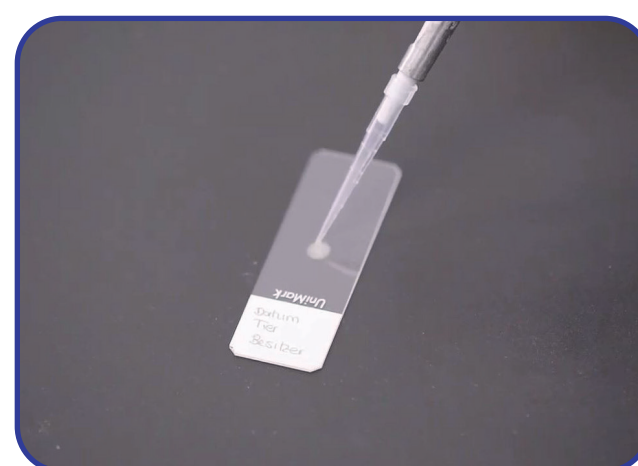
Sperm



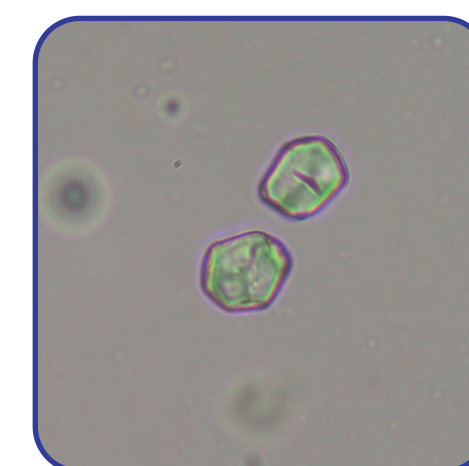
Yeasts and bacteria



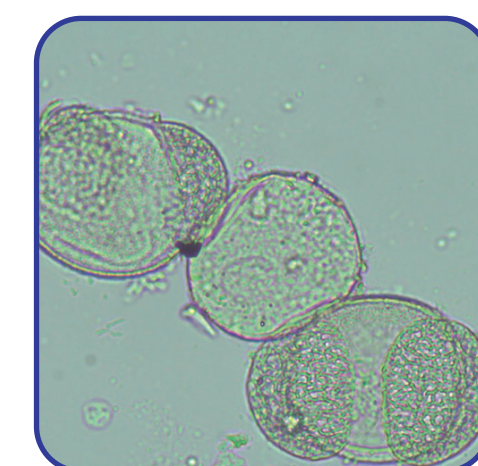
Fungal hyphae



A drop of the sediment is transferred to a glass slide, a cover slip is applied and the urine is examined at both low and high power magnification.



Starch granules



Pollen



Fibre