

URIC ACID

Uric acid is a heterocyclic compound of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, and hydrogen with the chemical formula $C_5H_4N_4O_3$. It is a product of the metabolic breakdown of purine nucleotides, which are the building blocks of DNA and RNA. In humans and some other animals, uric acid is excreted primarily through the kidneys in urine. Elevated levels of uric acid in the blood can lead to conditions like gout, kidney stones, and certain types of arthritis.

Low levels of Uric Acid:

Low levels of uric acid in the blood, known as hypouricemia, are less common than high levels (hyperuricemia) but can still occur. Hypouricemia may be caused by various factors including:

Liver or kidney disease: Conditions that impair the liver or kidney's ability to produce or excrete uric acid can lead to lower levels in the blood.

Malnutrition: Severe malnutrition, particularly protein deficiency, can result in decreased uric acid levels.

Genetic factors: Rare genetic disorders, such as familial renal hypouricemia, can lead to low uric acid levels.

Medications: Certain medications, such as allopurinol or probenecid (used to treat gout), can lower uric acid levels as a side effect.

Pregnancy: Some pregnant women may experience lower uric acid levels, particularly in the later stages of pregnancy.