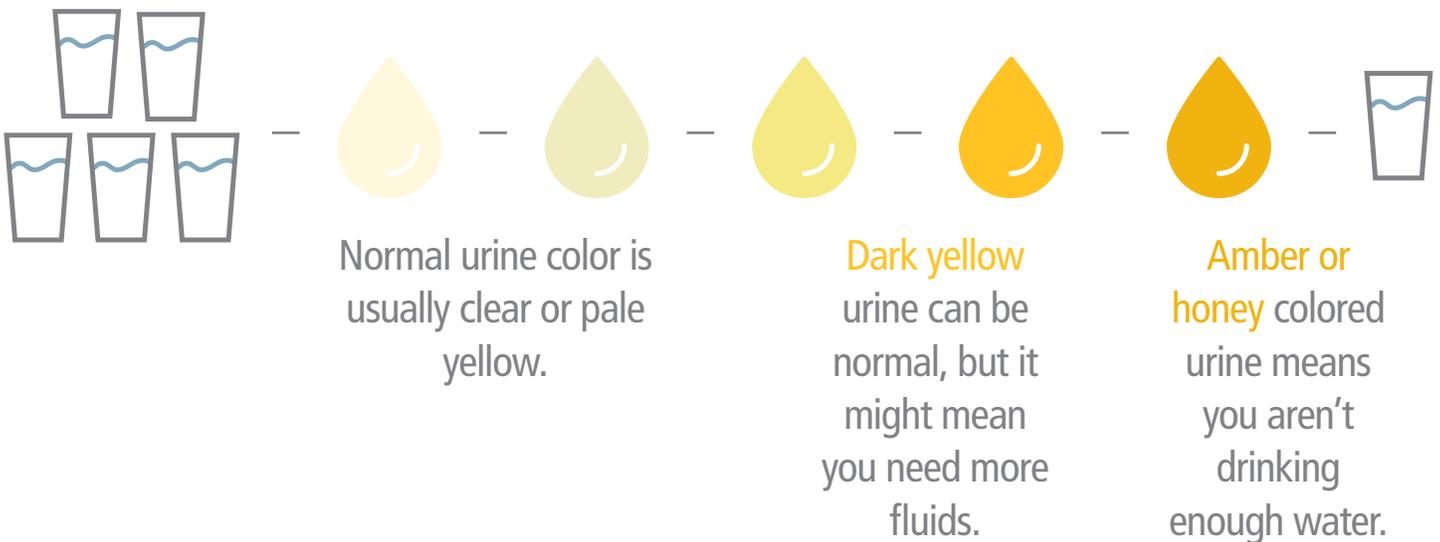


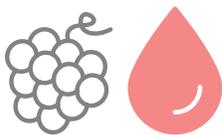
The Meaning Behind the **COLOR OF URINE**

The color of your urine can change for many reasons. These can range from the food you eat, to the medicines you take, to certain medical conditions.

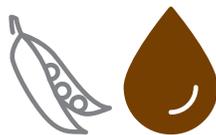
The more water you drink, the clearer your urine looks.



Some foods can change your urine color:



Beets, blackberries and rhubarb can turn your urine **red** or **pink**.



Eating large amounts of fava beans can cause **dark brown** urine.



Eating foods with a lot of food dye can lead to **blue** or **green** urine.

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The Meaning Behind the Color of Urine

Some medicines can also change your urine color:



Reddish orange: phenazopyridine (Pyridium) – a drug that numbs urinary tract discomfort; and laxatives containing senna.



Orange: the anti-inflammatory drug sulfasalazine (Azulfidine); phenazopyridine; some laxatives; and certain chemotherapy drugs.



Blue or green: the antidepressant amitriptyline; the pain reliever indomethacin (Indocin, Tivorbex); and the anesthetic propofol (Diprivan).

Call your doctor if you see a change in your urine that doesn't seem linked to a new medicine you're taking, or a recent meal—especially if the change lasts more than a day or so.



See a doctor if your urine contains **blood** or is dark. Blood in the urine warrants further investigation as it could be a sign of a urinary tract infection, kidney stones or urinary tract cancer.



Dark or **orange** urine may signal a liver problem.



Green urine could also be a sign of a bacterial infection in the urinary tract.