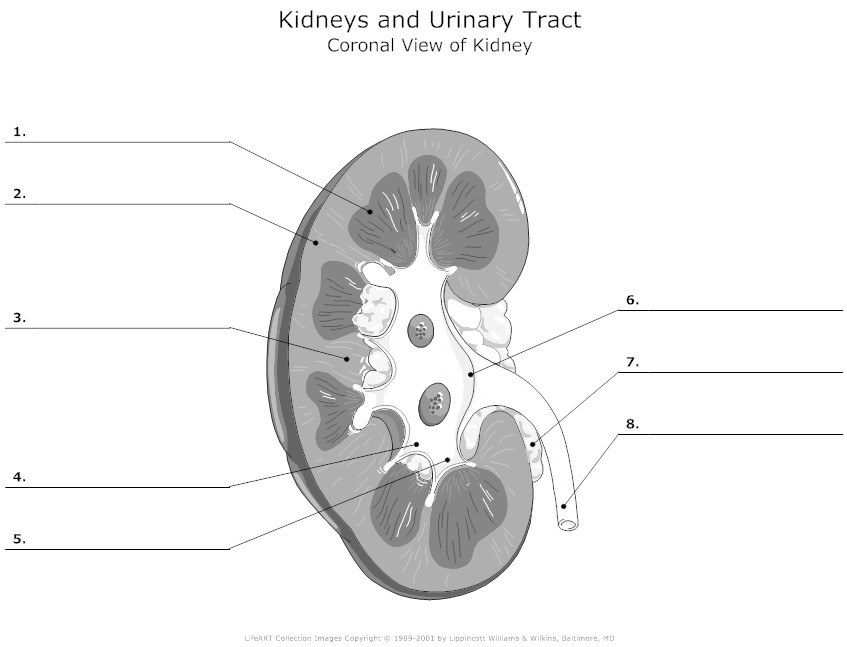
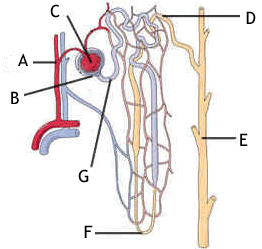
1. The kidneys are covered by a layer of connective tissue called the RENAL CAPSULE
2. Vessels that lead from the renal cortex to the glomeruli AFFERENT ARTERIOLES
3. As the blood leaves the kidney it is flowing through the RENAL VEIN
4. The first section of the renal tubular glomerular filtrate encounters is the PROXIMAL TUBULE
5. 3 processes necessary for the formation of urine FILTRATION, REABSORPTION, AND SECRETION.
6. Substances are moved through a filter by differences in PRESSURE across the filter.
7. New research has shown that urination is actually controlled by the PONS (BRAIN).
8. Urinary tract infections may often by cause by FECAL bacteria in the GI tract.
9. Kidney stones can be caused by INFECTION, CALCIUM, AND URIC ACID.
10. The only cure for end-stage renal disease is KIDNEY TRANSPLANT
11. The function of the urinary system is to
    1. REMOVE WASTE PRODUCTS FROM THE BLOOD
    2. MAINTAIN PROPER ELECTROLYTES BALANCE
    3. MAINTAIN PROPER PH
12. The outermost layer (ON THE INSIDE) of the kidney is called the CORTEX
13. The innermost layer of the kidney is called the RENAL PELVIS
14. Which part of the kidney is actually an expansion of the upper end of the ureter? RENAL PELVIS
15. What is considered the first segment of the renal tubules? PROXIMAL TUBULE
16. What structures drain into the collecting tubule? DISTAL TUBULE
17. Even though this structure is part of the circulatory system, it is included in the discussion of the urinary system. GLOMERULUS
18. The process by which most of the material in the nephron moves back into the blood is called RESORPTION
19. The tube that carries urine out of the kidney is called the URETER
20. The tube that carries the urine out of the body is called URETER
21. The process by which urine is passed out of the body is called URINATION, VOIDING, MICTURITION
22. UTI’s can be treated by
    1. ANTIBIOTICS
    2. INCREASED FLUIDS
23. The opening on the outside of the body that passes urine MEATUS
24. Each afferent arteriole leads to a ball of capillaries called GLOMERULUS
25. What cannot pass through the glomerular epithelium into the nephron? RBC, WBS, PROTEIN
26. The urinary bladder walls are composed of what type of muscle? SMOOTH
27. What are the symptoms of kidney stones? FEVER, ABDOMINAL PAIN, LUMBAR PAIN, BLOOD IN URINE, NAUSEA, CHILLS, URINARY URGENCY, PAINFUL URINATION
28. In which layer of the kidney is blood filtered? CORTEX
29. What structures is located in the renal medulla? RENAL PYRAMIDS
30. Normally, how can we consciously control the expulsion of urine from the body? CONTROL THE URINARY BLADDER MUSCLE
31. What is completely or partially reabsorbed, respectively, at the nephron? GLUCOSE AND WATER
32. How can blood loss damage the kidneys? DECREASED BLOOD FLOW CAUSES TISSUE DAMAGE
33. What is used to remove large kidney stones? PERCUTNEOUS NEPHROLITHOTOMY
34. This hormone would tend to decrease the amount of urine produced ANTIDIURETIC HORMONE AND ALDOSTERONE
35. Label the kidney, nephron, and parts of the urinary tract.



KIDNEY AND URINARY TRACT

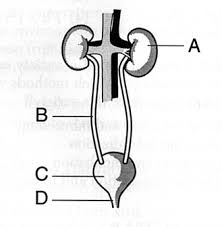
1. Renal pyramid
2. Cortex
3. Medulla
4. Minor calyx
5. Major calyx
6. Renal pelvis
7. \_\_\_\_ don't worry about
8. Ureter



1. –
2. Bowman’s Capsule
3. Glomerulus
4. Distal Tubule
5. Collecting Duct
6. Loop of Henle
7. Proximal tubule

REMINDER YOURS IS LABELED DIFFERENTLY ON THE DIAGRAM ABOVE. (Afferent and efferent arterioles are not labeled.

NEPHRON-according to your study guide

1. Afferent arteriole
2. Glomerulus
3. Efferent arteriole
4. Distal tubule
5. Collecting Duct
6. Loop of Henle
7. Proximal tubule
8. Bowman’s capsule

Pathway of Urine

1. Kidney
2. Ureter
3. Bladder
4. Urethra