Urinary Study Guide

1. What are the functions of the kidneys?

2. Where are the kidneys found?

3. What is the cup shaped extension of the pelvis that collects urine that drains from the apex of the pyramids?

4. What is the name of the single tube that carries urine from the bladder to the outside environment?

5. What is the kidney structure that is responsible for filtration, reabsorption and secretion?

6. What encloses the glomerulus?

7. What structure is where high blood pressure forces out fluids and solutes out of the plasma?

8. Hemodialysis works on the principle of:

9. What does pressure filtration remove?

10. What will selective reabsorption return to the blood by?

11. What nitrogenous waste is creatinine formed from?

12. The difference between the blood in the renal artery and the renal vein is:

13. What would happen if the kidney absorbs more water in relation to blood volume?

14. Stretch receptors in the heart monitor high blood volume and release:

15. If low arterial blood pressure is excessive, the glomerular pressure:

16. What area of the kidney contains the glomeruli?

17. What is urea a waste product from?

18. What are ketones a waste product from?

19. Water follows salt. This is based solely on:

20. What is the function of ADH?

21. What is the function of ANH?

22. What is the flow of urine from the collecting tubules?

23. What is the name of the structure that has the renal artery, renal vein, and ureter all join together?
Identify the following on a kidney diagram:

24. Renal capsule
25. Renal pelvis
26. Renal calyces
27. Renal pyramid
28. Nephron
29. Cortex
30. Renal artery
31. Ureter

Be able to identify the following on a nephron diagram:

32. Efferent arteriole
33. Glomerulus
34. Afferent arteriole
35. Bowman’s capsule
36. Renal artery
37. Collecting duct
38. Proximal descending tubule
39. Distal ascending tubule
40. Loop of Henle