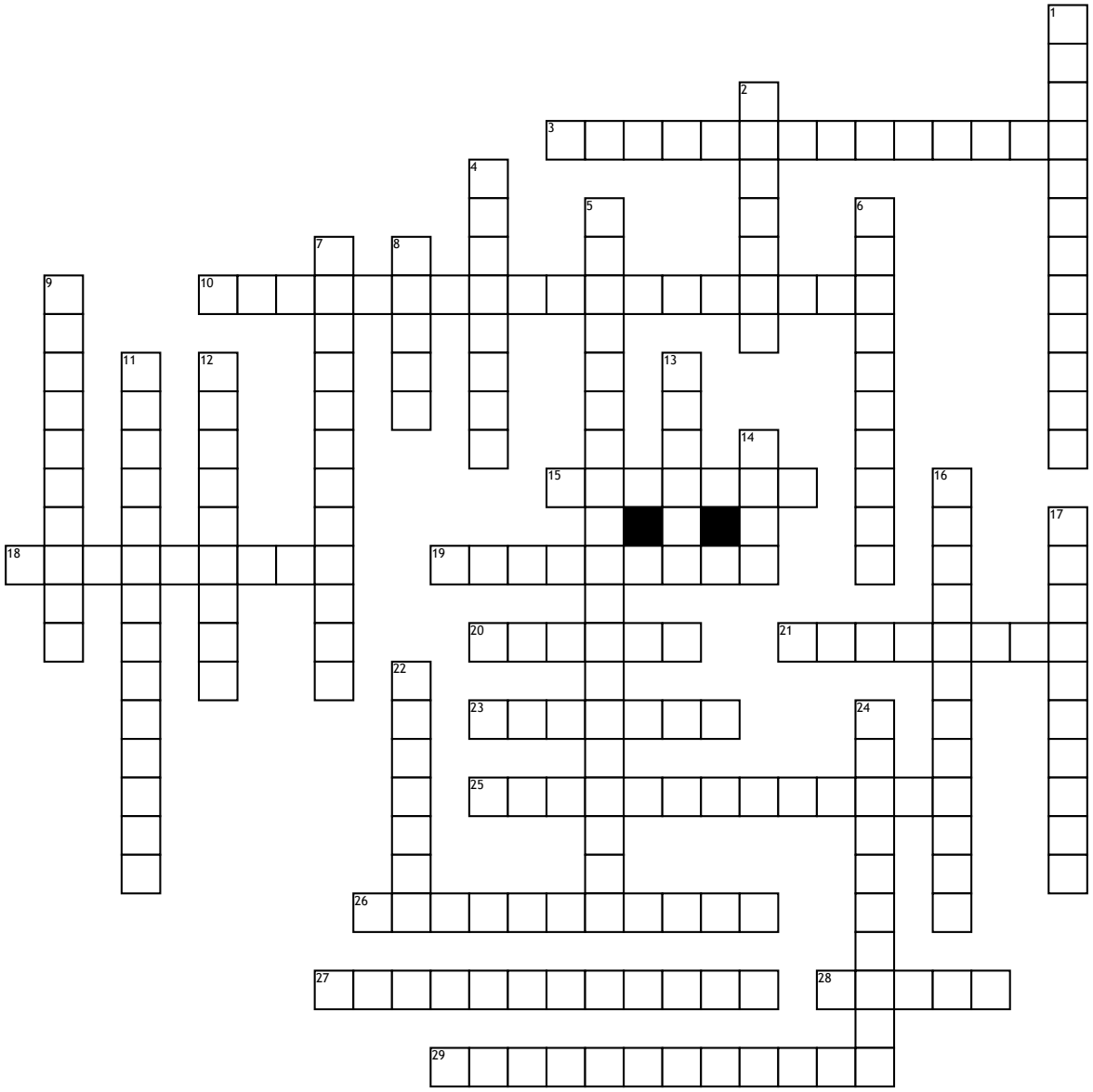
Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 23



Across

3. the maintenance of a relatively stable glomerular filtration rate over a wide range of blood pressure.

10. carry blood away from the glomeruli.

15. tube that carries urine to the outside of the body.

18. agents that increase the rate of urine formation

19. presence of blood in the urine.

20. type of membrane that makes up the walls of nephrons and is in contact with the filtrate.

21. a weak acid that dissociates to form H+ and ammonia

23. type of renal failure when so many nephrons are permanently damaged that the nephrons that remain functional cannot adequately compensate.

25. the enlarged end of the nephron surrounding the glomerulus.

26. hormone that regulates the reabsorption of Na+.

27. abnormally high levels of K+ concentration in the extracellular fluid.

28. small area where the renal artery and nerves enter, and renal being and ureter exit.

29. ions or molecules with an electric charge.

Down

1. hard objects composed primarily of calcium found in the renal pelvis of the kidney.

2. the functional unit of the kidney.

4. the fluid that passes across the filtration membrane.

5. hormone that controls the permeability of the distal convoluted tubules and collecting ducts to water.

6. process in which the bladder is visually examined with a catheter.

7. layer of fibrous connective tissue surrounding each kidney.

8. an enzyme secreted by the granular cells of the juxtaglomerular apparatus and acts on angiotensinogen to form angiotensin.

9. the movement of water and small solutes across the filtration membrane as a result of pressure difference.

11. a hollow, muscular container that lies in the pelvic cavity just posterior to the symphysis pubis.

12. pores in the endothelium of the glomerular capillaries.

13. small tube that exits the kidney at the hilum and connects to the urinary bladder.

14. molecules responsible for a substantial part of the high osmolarity in the medulla of the kidney.

16. abnormally low concentration of Na+ in the extracellular fluid.

17. a network of capillaries and primary site for filtration.

22. acts as a diuretic; inhibits ADH secretion from the posterior pituitary and results in increased urine volume.

24. channels that allow water to be reabsorbed in the nephron by osmosis.