

Name: _____ Date: _____

Urinary System

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. protein produced by the enzymatic action of renin on angiotensin; inactive precursor of angiotensinII | A. angiotensin I |
| 2. absence of urine produced; production of 50mL or less | B. glomerular filtration rate |
| 3. cup-shaped sac that participates in filtration process; receives filtrate which then passes on to PCTs | C. medulla |
| 4. cup-like structures receiving urine from collecting ducts where it passes on to the renal pelvis and ureter | D. loop of Henle |
| 5. smooth muscle in the bladder wall | E. efferent arteriole |
| 6. compound that increases urine output, leading to decreased water conservation | F. Bowman's capsule |
| 7. arteriole carrying blood from glomerulus to the capillary beds around the convoluted tubules and the nephron loop | G. oliguria |
| 8. skeletal muscle; must be relaxed consciously to void urine | H. detrusor muscle |
| 9. rate of renal filtration | I. diuretic |
| 10. tuft of capillaries surrounded by Bowman's capsule; filters blood based on size | J. calyces |
| 11. smooth muscle at the juncture of the bladder and urethra; relaxes as the bladder fills to allow urine into the urethra | K. external urinary sphincter |
| 12. descending and ascending portions between PCTs and DCTs | L. nephrons |
| 13. inner region of kidney containing the renal pyramids | M. internal urinary sphincter |
| 14. functional units of the kidney; carry out all filtration and modification to produce urine | N. anuria |
| 15. below normal urine production of 400-500 mL/day | O. glomerulus |