- What is the function of renal system?
 - Regulates, blood volume and pressure
 - Concentration of blood ions (plasma)
 - Blood pH by control of H+ and HCO3-ion secretion
 - Removal of waste products and reabsorption of filtered nutrients
- What is the main function of the Kidney
 - Is production of urine, contributes to homeostasis by regulation composition of blood plasma
 - Blood filtration
 - o Fluid Balance
 - Hormone production: erythropoietin

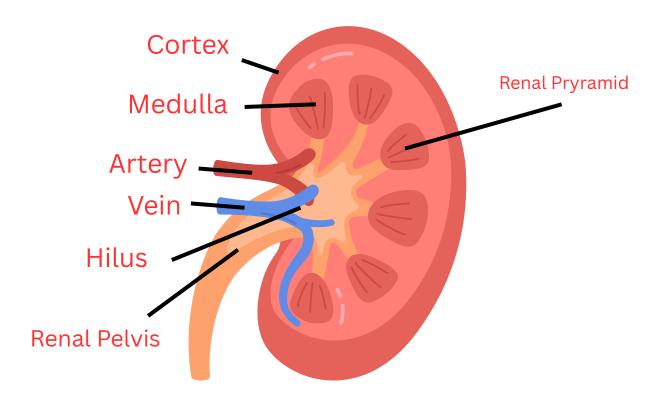
- What are some key components of the kidney
 - Hilus, blood lymph nerve and uterus enter/leave
 - Cortex: outer layer if parenchyma, houses the nephron
 - Medulla: Inner portion of parenchyma, darker in color
 - Renal pelvis: uterine collection chamber
 - Glomerular Capsule: Blood passes between capillaires, filtration, solute exchange

- What organs are associated with the renal system and their function
 - Kidney- production of urine
 - Ureters- carry urine to bladder
 - Adrenal Glands- stress hormone production
 - Urinary Bladder- Collects, stores, and releases urine
 - Urethra- pathway of urine out of the body.
- Where is urine formed, is microscopic and the functional unit of the kidney
 - Nephron
- What kidney is multilobular, and retains its shape during fetal development. Draw it out.
 - Bovine Kidney

- What part of blood is filtered? What occurs when one section over the over is filtered.
 - Plasma
 - if RBC's are filtered, that would mean blood is in the urine, extremly bad, sign of distress.

- What has a higher pressure than capillary beds and is smaller than a red blood cell, this also forces plasma into the bowman's capsule.
 - Glomerular Capillaries
- What are the characteristics of urine?
 - Slightly Acidic pH 6.0- normal
 - Yellow/opaque, comes from bilirubin
 - the volume and composition is dependent on metabolism and diet
 - Urea- excreted ammonia left over from amino acid metabolism

• Name all the structures of the kidney.



• What are the structure of the nephron, and the process of urine formation with it.

