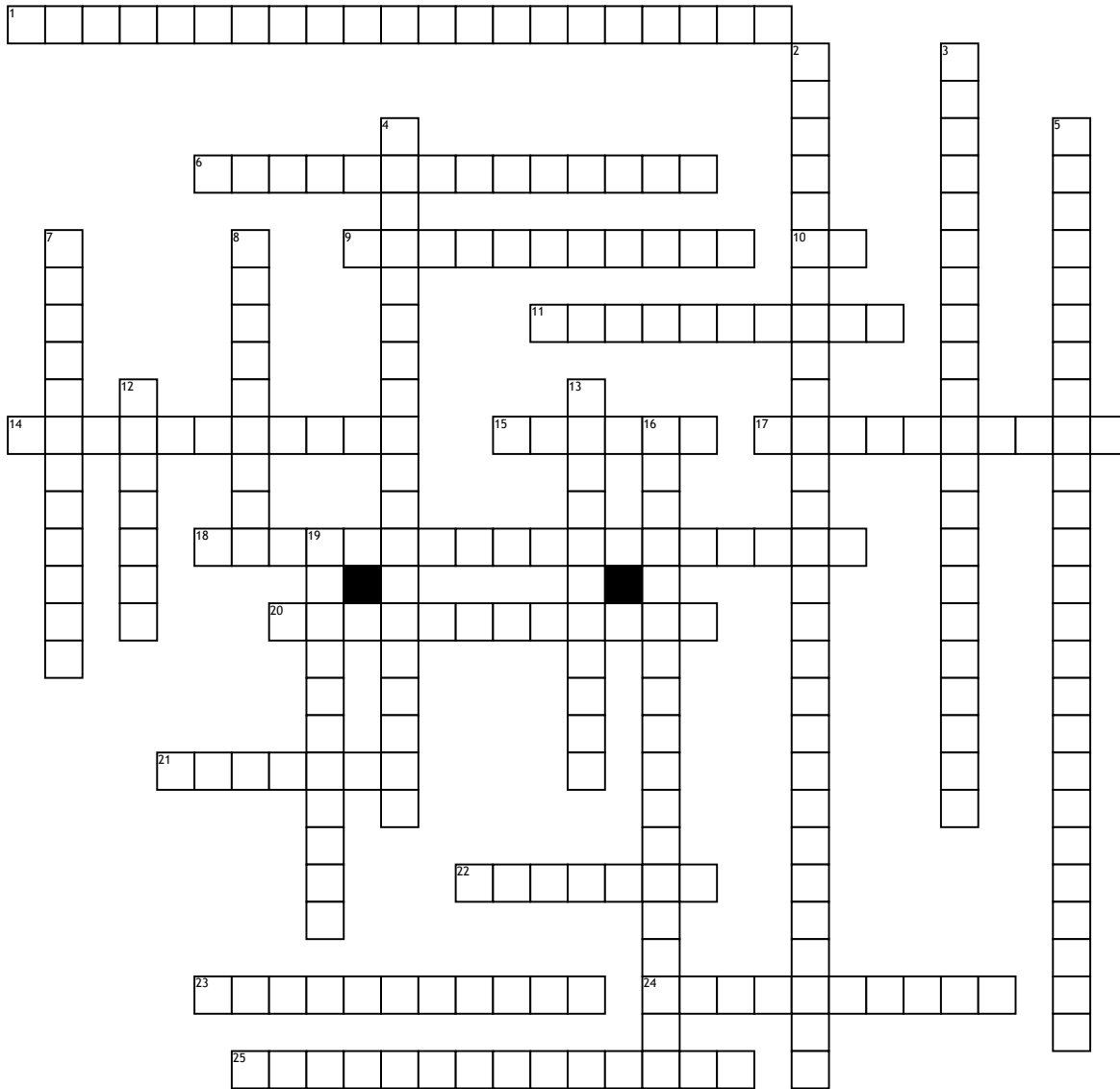


Name: _____

Date: _____

Urinary System



Across

1. invasion of pathogenic organisms (commonly bacteria) in the structures of the urinary tract, especially the urethra and bladder, symptoms include dysuria, urinary frequency, and malaise
6. the top part of each nephron that encloses the glomerulus
9. Urination; the process of voiding urine
10. measure of the acidity or alkalinity of urine
11. little-ball shaped cluster of capillaries at the top of each nephron
14. stem portion of the nephron
15. there are 2 of these structures... tube that carries urine from the kidney to the bladder
17. examination of the bladder using a rigid or flexible cystoscope
18. the fluid within the tissue cells, constituting about 30-40% of the body weight.
20. involuntary discharge of urine or feces
21. microscopic functional units (parenchymal cells) of the kidney, comprised of kidney cells and capillaries, each capsule forming urine.

22. single canal that carries urine to the outside of the body

23. the main mineralocorticoid hormone secreted by the adrenal cortex, the principal biological activity of which is the regulation of electrolyte and water balance by promoting the retention of sodium (and, therefore, of water) and the excretion of potassium; the retention of water induces an increase in plasma volume and an increase in blood pressure. Its secretion is stimulated by angiotensin II.

24. physical, chemical, and microscopic examination of urine

25. sac that holds the urine

Down

2. inherited condition of multiple (grape like) cysts that gradually form in the kidney, causing destruction of normal tissue that leads to renal failure. associated with hypertension, kidney enlargement, and recurrent UTI

3. transfer of a kidney from the body of one person (donor) to another. old kidney is left and new kidney is placed in fossa

4. acts in the kidneys to increase the retention of water when body fluid osmolality increases, e.g. with excessive sweat loss when fluid is not adequately replaced.

5. method of destroying stones within the urinary tract using electrical energy discharges transmitted to a probe within a flexible endoscope-commonly used to pulverise bladder stones

7. any of a group of specialized neurons of the supraoptic nuclei of the thalamus that are stimulated by increased extracellular fluid osmolality to cause the release of antidiuretic hormone (ADH) from the posterior pituitary.

8. chemical test used to detect bilirubin in the urine- seen in gallbladder and liver disease

12. chalice; system of ducts carrying urine from the nephrons to the renal pelvis

13. basin- like portion of the ureter within the kidney

16. the interstitial fluid and the plasma, constituting about 20% of the weight of the body; sometimes used to mean all fluid outside of cells, usually excluding transcellular fluid.

19. blood travels through this structure to reach the kidney for filtration