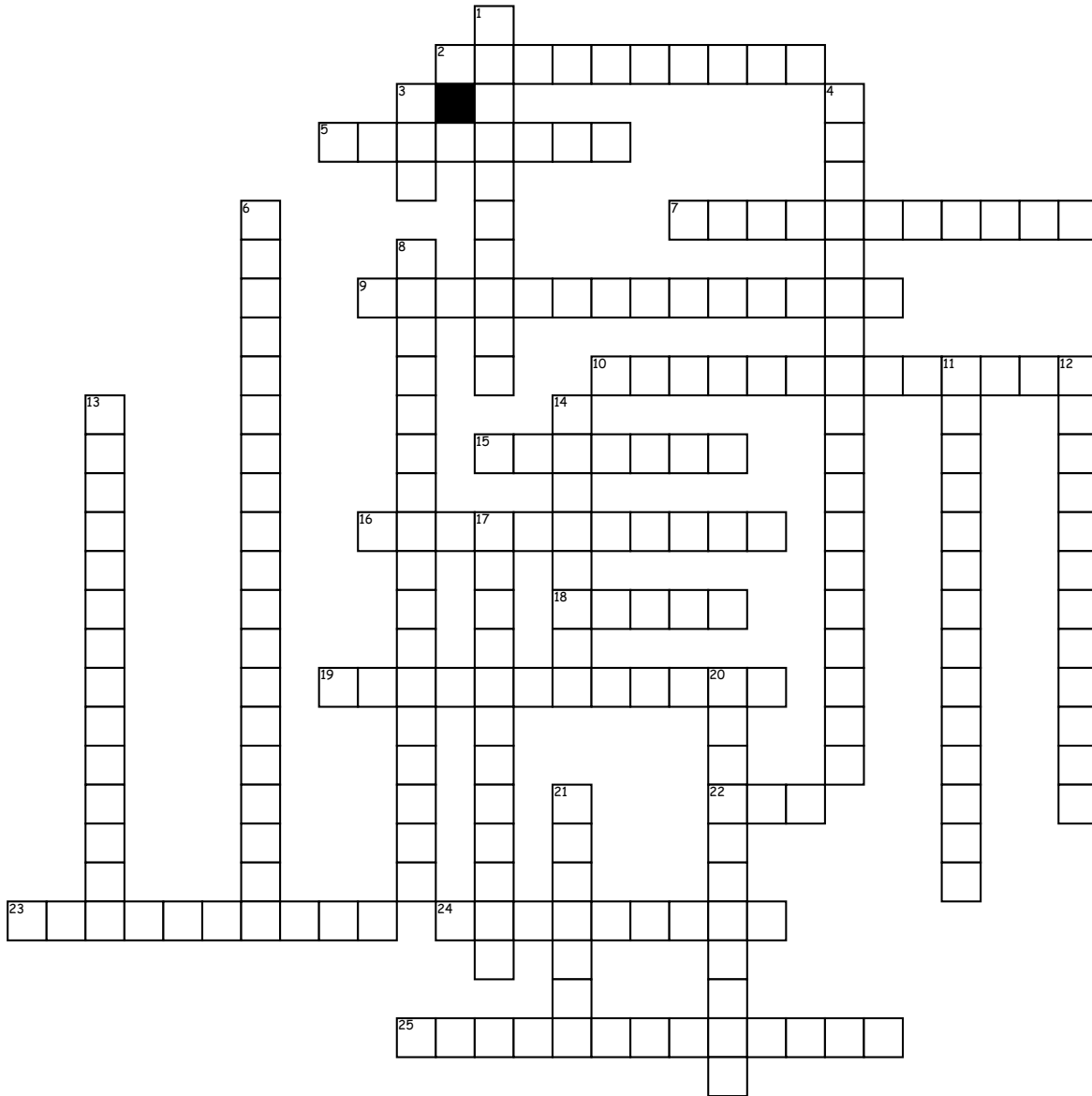


# Urinary System



**Across**

- 2. site at which aldosterone is most active
- 5. urinary system aids in \_\_\_\_\_ synthesis
- 7. composed of an ascending and descending limb
- 9. where ADH is most active
- 10. condition that us most likely to cause glucose to be excreted in the urine
- 15. system of ducts carrying urine from the nephrons to the renal pelvis
- 16. urinary system excretes \_\_\_\_\_ waste.
- 18. enzyme that activates angiotensinogen to angiotensinogen 1
- 19. the development of uremia suggests \_\_\_\_\_.

- 22. increases the reabsorption of water from the collecting duct
- 23. waste product of muscle metabolism, filtered out of the blood by the kidneys and excreted in urine
- 24. the urinary output \_\_\_\_\_ when the GFR decreases
- 25. an elevated serum creatinine is most indicative of \_\_\_\_\_

**Down**

- 1. Bowman's capsule receives water and dissolved solute from the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. a deficiency of this hormone causes hypocalcemic tetany
- 4. the kidneys produce calcitriol which indirectly helps regulate \_\_\_\_\_

- 6. The urinary system regulates the \_\_\_\_\_ of blood
- 8. enzyme that changes angiotensin 1 to angiotensin 2
- 11. the kidneys produce \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. \_\_\_\_\_ is produced in response to the activity of converting enzyme.
- 13. the glomerulus sits within this structure
- 14. \_\_\_\_\_ is a consequence of a diminished GFR
- 17. where does reabsorption and secretion occur?
- 20. where urine is on its way to the calyx
- 21. Urine is normally \_\_\_\_\_.