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Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #39: Urinary System - Part 2

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. Anatomists call the act of urination _____.
2. Urination helps remove toxins and maintain water-volume _____.
3. The process where blood is filtered in the glomeruli is called _____ filtration.
4. The constant rate of blood flow through the glomeruli is called the _____ filtration rate.
5. The kind of intrinsic control that helps maintain a steady filtration rate despite changes in blood pressure is called _____.
6. The hormone secreted by the posterior pituitary gland to help the body retain water is _____.
7. Special protein channels in cell membranes that allow water to pass through are called _____.
8. The muscular layer of the bladder wall is called the _____ muscle.
9. The inner mucosal layer of the bladder is lined with _____ epithelium, which allows it to expand.
10. The muscular tubes that carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder are called _____.
11. Urine leaves the bladder through the thin but muscular tube called the _____.
12. The internal urethral sphincter is controlled by the _____ nervous system.
13. The external urethral sphincter is made of _____ muscle and can be controlled voluntarily.
14. Stretch receptors in the bladder send nerve impulses to the _____ region of the spinal cord.
15. The part of the brainstem that contains centers for storage and release of urine is the _____.

Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #39: Urinary System - Part 2 KEY

1. Anatomists call the act of urination **micturition**.
2. Urination helps remove toxins and maintain water-volume **homeostasis**.
3. The process where blood is filtered in the glomeruli is called **glomerular filtration**.
4. The constant rate of blood flow through the glomeruli is called the **glomerular filtration rate**.
5. The kind of intrinsic control that helps maintain a steady filtration rate despite changes in blood pressure is called **autoregulation**.
6. The hormone secreted by the posterior pituitary gland to help the body retain water is **antidiuretic hormone (ADH)**.
7. Special protein channels in cell membranes that allow water to pass through are called **aquaporins**.
8. The muscular layer of the bladder wall is called the **detrusor** muscle.
9. The inner mucosal layer of the bladder is lined with **transitional epithelium**, which allows it to expand.
10. The muscular tubes that carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder are called **ureters**.
11. Urine leaves the bladder through the thin but muscular tube called the **urethra**.
12. The internal urethral sphincter is controlled by the **autonomic** nervous system.
13. The external urethral sphincter is made of **skeletal** muscle and can be controlled voluntarily.
14. Stretch receptors in the bladder send nerve impulses to the **sacral** region of the spinal cord.
15. The part of the brainstem that contains centers for storage and release of urine is the **pons**.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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