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Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #38: Urinary System - Part 1

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The main job of the _____ system is to filter toxic leftovers from the blood and remove them from the body.
2. The _____ play a key role in maintaining homeostasis by regulating water volume, salt concentrations, pH levels, and blood pressure.
3. When extra amino acids are broken down, their amine group is converted into _____, which is toxic.
4. The liver converts ammonia into a less toxic compound called _____, which the kidneys filter into urine.
5. Your kidneys are _____-shaped organs that sit against the posterior body wall on either side of the spine.
6. Kidneys are _____, meaning they lie between the dorsal wall and the peritoneum rather than inside the abdominal cavity.
7. The kidney has three main layers: the cortex, the medulla, and the _____.
8. Blood enters the kidneys through large _____ arteries, which deliver nearly a quarter of all blood pumped through the heart each minute.
9. The kidneys filter about _____ to 140 liters of blood every day.
10. Each kidney contains about a million microscopic filtering units called _____.
11. The three steps of nephron function are filtration, _____, and secretion.
12. The _____ loop, also known as the loop of Henle, creates a salt gradient in the medulla that drives water reabsorption.
13. The substance filtered from blood into the glomerulus is called _____.
14. In the final steps, some _____ leaves the urine and re-enters the loop of Henle, helping maintain the medulla's saltiness in a process called recycling.
15. The three major processes of the urinary system are glomerular filtration, tubular _____, and tubular secretion.

Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #38: Urinary System - Part 1 KEY

1. The main job of the **urinary** system is to filter toxic leftovers from the blood and remove them from the body.
2. The **kidneys** play a key role in maintaining homeostasis by regulating water volume, salt concentrations, pH levels, and blood pressure.
3. When extra amino acids are broken down, their amine group is converted into **ammonia**, which is toxic.
4. The liver converts ammonia into a less toxic compound called **urea**, which the kidneys filter into urine.
5. Your kidneys are **bean**-shaped organs that sit against the posterior body wall on either side of the spine.
6. Kidneys are **retroperitoneal**, meaning they lie between the dorsal wall and the peritoneum rather than inside the abdominal cavity.
7. The kidney has three main layers: the cortex, the medulla, and the **renal pelvis**.
8. Blood enters the kidneys through large **renal** arteries, which deliver nearly a quarter of all blood pumped through the heart each minute.
9. The kidneys filter about **120** to 140 liters of blood every day.
10. Each kidney contains about a million microscopic filtering units called **nephrons**.
11. The three steps of nephron function are filtration, **reabsorption**, and secretion.
12. The **nephron** loop, also known as the loop of Henle, creates a salt gradient in the medulla that drives water reabsorption.
13. The substance filtered from blood into the glomerulus is called **filtrate**.
14. In the final steps, some **urea** leaves the urine and re-enters the loop of Henle, helping maintain the medulla's saltiness in a process called recycling.
15. The three major processes of the urinary system are glomerular filtration, tubular **reabsorption**, and tubular secretion.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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