

## **Anatomy and Physiology- Exam 3- Urinary System**

**NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE** \_\_\_\_\_

**TA/SECTION** \_\_\_\_\_

### **Multiple Choices:**

The urinary system eliminates all of the following except:

- A. Nitrogenous Waste
- B. Drugs
- C. Polar Bodies
- D. Toxins
- E. The urinary system eliminates all of the above

All of the following are structures in the urinary system EXCEPT:

- A. Kidneys
- B. Ureters
- C. Bladder
- D. Urethra
- E. All of the above are structures of the urinary system

What structures enter the kidney through the renal hilum?

- A. Ureters
- B. Veins
- C. Arteries
- D. Urethra
- E. A and B only
- F. A, B and C

Which of the following is/are type(s) of nephrons in the kidney?

- A. Medullary
- B. Cortical
- C. Renin
- D. Juxtamedullary
- E. A and B
- F. B and D

This is the step of urine formation where water, glucose and other ions are transported out of filtrate in into cells, which enter the capillary bed.

- A. Glomerular filtration
- B. Tubular filtration
- C. Tubular Reabsorption
- D. Glomerular reabsorption

All of the following are secreted substances except...

- A. Potassium
- B. Penicillin
- C. Creatine
- D. Chlorine
- E. Sodium
- F. All are secreted substances.

All of the following are normal solutes found in urine except:

- A. Bicarbonate
- B. Hydrogen
- C. Sodium
- D. Potassium
- E. Ammonia
- F. All of the above are found in urine
- G. None of the above are found in urine

If \_\_\_\_\_ is found in urine, something is wrong.

- A. Sodium
- B. Potassium
- C. Glucose
- D. WBCs
- E. A and D
- F. C and D

Blood composition depends on:

- A. Cellular metabolism
- B. Diet
- C. Urine output
- D. Water intake
- E. All of the Above
- F. A, B and C only

Which of the following are bodily acids?

- A. Phosphoric
- B. Lactic
- C. Ureic
- D. Fatty
- E. All of the above
- F. A and B only
- G. A, B, and D

**Matching:**

1. Triangular region at the base of the bladder where the ureters and urethra connect.	A. Bladder
2. Walls of this expand without increasing pressure	B. Juxtamedullary
3. Supplies the Kidney with blood	C. 1400 mOsm/L
4. Extends from the Bowman's Capsule to the collecting duct	D. Podocytes
5. A coil of Capillaries surrounded by the Bowman's Capsule	E. Glucose in urine
6. Most Nephrons are...	F. Secretion
7. This nephron releases renin	G. Trigone
8. Cover the capillaries and Renal tubules	H. Micturition
9. Goes through the peritubular capillary beds	I. Internal Urethra Sphincter
10. Rate of flow through the kidney	J. Cortical
11. Sign of Diabetes	K. External Urethral Sphincter
12. Movement of materials from peritubular capillaries into renal tubules.	L. Filtrate
13. Volume of plasma which a substance has been removed by the kidneys per unit of time	M. Renal Tubule
14. Clearance of a freely filtered, fully secreted and not reabsorbed substance	N. Obligatory Water loss
16. Voiding or urination	O. Glomerulus
17. Relaxes after the bladder stretches	P. Renal Plasma Filtration Rate
18. Needs to be relaxed in order to void	Q. Osmoreceptors
19. Contains everything plasma does except proteins	R. Glomerular Filtration Rate
20. Red Blood cells in the urine	S. Clearance
21. Leads to liver disease and hepatitis	T. Efferent Arteriole
22. Regular osmolality in body fluids	U. Aquaporin 3
23. Minimum amount of water excreted from the body per day	V. Aquaporin 2
24. Maximum osmolality	W. Renin-Angiotensin Mechanism
25. Located in the hypothalamus and becomes more active as osmolality increases.	X. 1800 mmHg
26. Located on the basolateral membrane ALWAYS	Y. Bilirubinuria
27. When ADH is present in blood this is on the apical membrane	Z. Renal Artery
28. Kidneys cannot regulate blood due to hypertension at	AA. 300 mOsm/L
29. JG apparatus regulates	BB. Hematuria