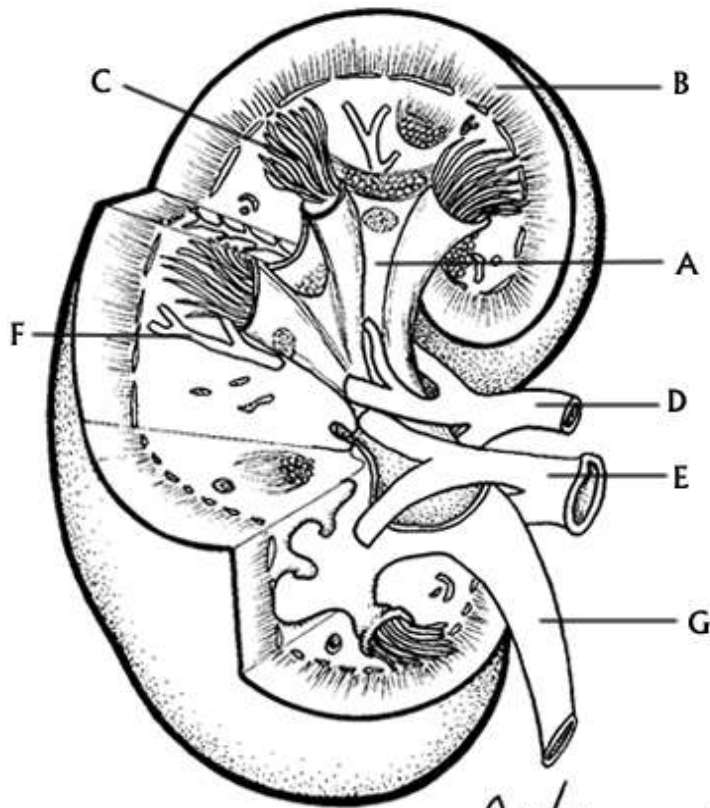


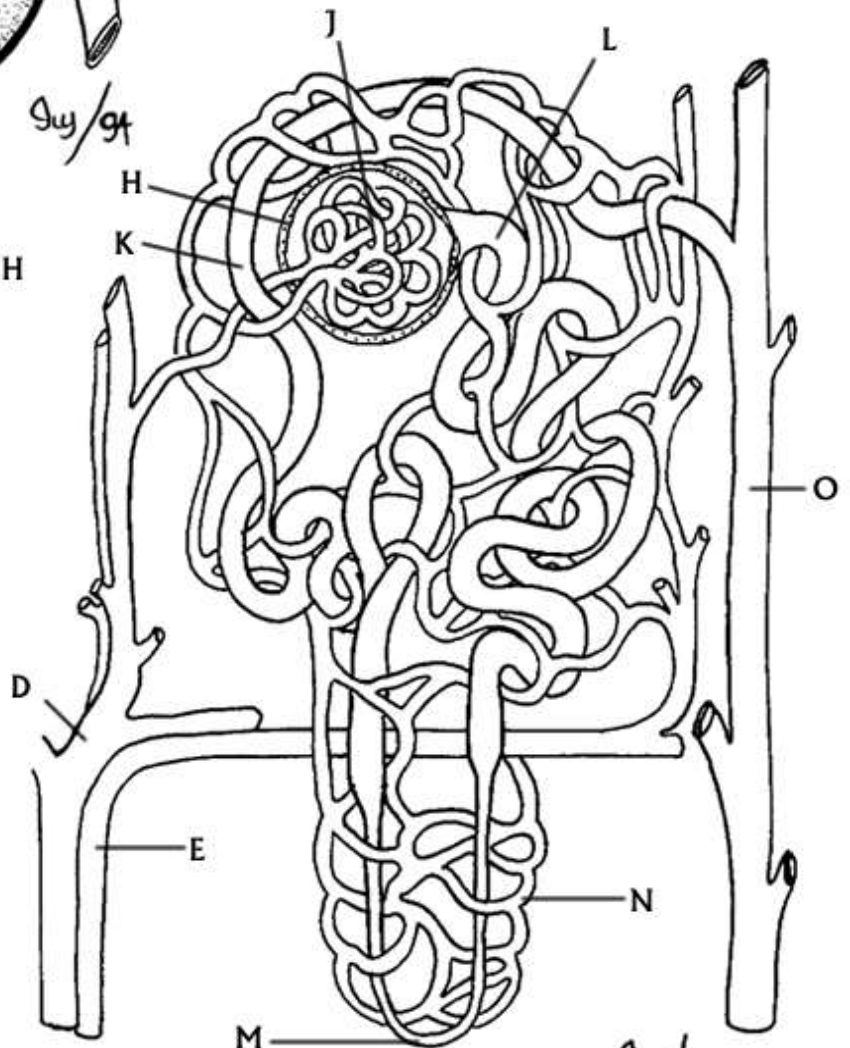
STRUCTURE OF THE NEPHRON



RENAL PELVIS_A
 CORTEX_B
 MEDULLA_C
 RENAL ARTERY_D
 RENAL VEIN_E
 NEPHRON_F
 URETER_G

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BOWMAN'S CAPSULE_H
 GLOMERULUS_J
 DISTAL TUBULE_K
 PROXIMAL TUBULE_L
 LOOP OF HENLE_M
 CAPILLARIES_N
 COLLECTING DUCT_O



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Guy/94

How the Kidney Works

The basic structural and functional unit of the kidney is the nephron. Each kidney has about 1 million nephrons, all packed into an area of the kidney called the cortex. The nephron's primary function is to filter blood, but as you can see from the diagram, this is not a simple process. The nephron has three major parts: the glomerulus, the Bowman's Capsule, and the tubule (which is further divided into the proximal and distal tubule and the Loop of Henle).

Blood enters the kidney from the renal artery and moves into the glomerulus, where **filtration** occurs. Filtration is the process by which water and dissolved particles are pulled out of the blood. The resulting liquid, called filtrate contains water and many of the toxic substances that might have accumulated in the blood (like ammonia). The glomerulus is enclosed by the Bowman's capsule, small molecules and water can pass through this area, but larger molecules do not. The filtrate is then collected in the Bowman's capsule for transport through the nephron.

The nephron itself will restore vital nutrients and water back into the blood, while retaining the waste products the body needs to eliminate. Two processes accomplish this task: **tubular reabsorption** and **tubular secretion**. During tubular reabsorption, cells in the proximal tubule remove water and nutrients from the filtrate and pass them back into the blood; wastes such as urea are retained in the tubule. During tubular secretion, wastes that were not initially filtered out in the Bowman's capsule are removed from the blood in the distal tubule. Ammonia and many drugs are removed from the blood during tubular secretion.

The concentrated filtrate moves into the proximal tubule. Notice the vessels that wrap around the tubules. At the points of contact with the tubule and the vessels, water and nutrients are reabsorbed into the blood. In addition, wastes remaining in the blood after filtration are passed to the tubule. The filtrate flows from the proximal tubule and into the Loop of Henle. The loop of Henle concentrates the filtrate, by removing more water from it, and passes it to the distal tubule. From the distal tubule it travels to the collecting duct - now called urine. The collecting duct prepares the urine for transport out of the body, it is collected in the renal pelvis where it eventually enters the ureter, and from there it goes to the bladder.

Meanwhile, the blood capillaries that are twisted around the nephron join back to the renal vein, from there the blood travels to the posterior vena cava, eventually reaching the heart where it is oxygenated, but that is a topic for the "Circulatory System".

KIDNEY & NEPHRON COLORING

Questions

1. What is filtration and where does it occur?
2. What is the function of the loop of Henle?
3. Compare the processes of the distal tubule to the proximal tubule.
4. Starting with the glomerulus, list all of the structures that the filtrate (urine) will pass through before it exits the body.
5. Draw your own picture of the kidney, and illustrate its relationship to the bladder, the ureters and the urethra, and the renal veins.