

The urinary system and the kidneys **Triple only**

Name the parts of the urinary system.

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Where is urea made and from what?

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What happens in the glomerulus and Bowman's capsule?

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What happens to glucose in the nephron?

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What happens to water in the nephron, and what is left in urine?

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Triple only **Higher tier**

What does ADH do to the collecting duct?

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Triple only **Higher tier**

What happens to ADH and urine if blood water content is too high?

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How does kidney dialysis work?

In the liver, from the breakdown of excess amino acids.

Kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra, with the renal artery and renal vein supplying each kidney.

All of it is selectively reabsorbed into the blood, by active transport.

Filtration. High pressure forces small molecules into the capsule. Proteins and blood cells stay in the blood.

It makes it more permeable to water, so more water is reabsorbed into the blood.

Water is reabsorbed into the blood in the loop of Henle and collecting duct. Urine contains urea, excess ions and the remaining water.

Blood flows past a partially permeable membrane with dialysis fluid on the other side. Urea and excess ions pass out.

Less ADH is released, so less water is reabsorbed and a large volume of dilute urine is made.

What is needed for a successful kidney transplant?

A donor kidney with a good tissue match,
plus drugs so the immune system does not
reject it.