

Name: _____

Ms. Randall Anatomy and Physiology

Unit 10: Digestive & Excretory Systems

Slide 1

Unit 10:
The
Digestive & Excretory
Systems

Ms. Randall

Slide 2

Lesson 1:

Objective:
Describe the four fundamental tissue layers of the alimentary canal
Explain the process of digestion
Relate the nervous and endocrine systems to the regulation of digestion.

Slide 3

Digestive System

- **Anatomy**
 - Gastrointestinal (GI) tract
 - Mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, and large intestine
 - Accessory digestive organs
 - Teeth, tongue, salivary glands, liver, gallbladder, and pancreas
- **Functions**
 - Ingestion
 - Secretion
 - Mixing and propulsion
 - Digestion
 - Mechanical
 - Chemical
 - Absorption
 - Defecation

Slide 4

Function of the digestive system

- Break down the foods you eat
- Release their nutrients
- Absorb those nutrients into the body

Labels: Parotid gland, Submandibular gland, Esophagus, Liver, Duodenum, Gallbladder, Jejunum, Ascending colon, Ileum, Cecum, Appendix, Mouth containing teeth and tongue, Sublingual gland, Pharynx, Stomach, Pancreas, Transverse colon, Descending colon, Sigmoid colon, Rectum, Anal canal, Anus.

(a) Right lateral view of head and neck and anterior view of trunk

Slide 5

Table 1. Contribution of Other Body Systems to the Digestive System

Body system	Benefits realized by the digestive system
Cardiovascular	Blood supplies digestive organs with oxygen and processed nutrients.
Endocrine	Endocrine hormones help regulate secretion in digestive glands and accessory organs.
Integumentary	Skin helps protect digestive organs and synthesizes vitamin D for calcium absorption.
Lymphatic	Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue and other lymphatic tissue defend against entry of pathogens, blockish absorb lipids, and transport lipids to the bloodstream.
Muscular	Skeletal muscles support and protect abdominal organs.
Nervous	Sensory and motor neurons help regulate secretions and muscle contractions in the digestive tract.
Respiratory	Accessory organs provide oxygen and remove carbon dioxide.
Skeletal	Bones help protect and support digestive organs.
Urinary	Kidneys convert vitamin D into its active form, allowing calcium absorption in the small intestine.

Slide 6

Layers of the GI Tract

Four-layered arrangement of tissues in wall

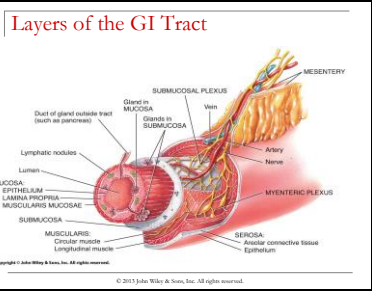
- **Mucosa**
 - Epithelium – type varies along length of GI tract, including glandular and enteroendocrine cells
 - Lamina propria – supportive areolar connective layer with blood and lymph vessels and MALT
 - Muscularis mucosa – thin smooth muscle that creates folds to increase surface area
- **Submucosa**
 - Areolar connective tissue with many blood and lymph vessels and submucosal neuron plexus

Slide 7

Layers of the GI Tract

- **Muscularis**
 - Skeletal muscle in mouth, pharynx, and superior and middle parts of esophagus for swallowing
 - Smooth muscle in rest of tract
 - Two sheets most – inner circular and outer longitudinal
 - Three sheets in stomach – additional oblique
- **Serosa**
 - Superficial areolar and simple squamous epithelium layer
 - Adventitia superior to diaphragm
 - Visceral peritoneum inferior to diaphragm

Slide 8



Slide 9

Peritoneum

- Largest serous membrane in body
 - Parietal peritoneum lines abdominopelvic cavity
 - Visceral peritoneum covers organs
 - Peritoneal cavity contains serous fluid between two serous membranes
 - Retroperitoneal – some organs outside peritoneal cavity, but inside abdominopelvic cavity; covered only anteriorly by peritoneum (kidneys, pancreas)
- Large folds between organs support and contain blood and lymph vessels and nerves
 - Greater omentum, falciform ligament, lesser omentum, mesentery, mesocolon

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Slide 10

Peritoneum

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Slide 12

Digestion

The diagram illustrates the human digestive tract from the mouth to the anus, with various organs and processes highlighted in color-coded boxes:

- Ingestion:** Mouth (Chewing, Swallowing)
- Mechanical Digestion:** Mouth (Chewing), Stomach (Churning)
- Chemical Digestion:** Mouth (Salivary glands), Stomach (Gastric juice), Small intestine (Pancreatic juice, Bile)
- Absorption:** Small intestine (Nutrients and water), Large intestine (Water, Electrolytes)
- Elimination:** Large intestine (Feces), Anus (Defecation)

Slide 13

Digestion

- Types
 - Mechanical (physical)
 - Chew
 - Tear
 - Grind
 - Mash
 - Mix
 - Chemical
 - Enzymatic reactions to improve digestion of
 - Carbohydrates
 - Proteins
 - Lipids

Slide 14

Digestive Phases

- Cephalic phase**
 - Salivary glands secrete saliva and gastric glands secrete gastric juice to prepare mouth and stomach for food
- Gastric phase**
 - Stomach peristalsis and gastric gland secretion of gastric juice in response to presence of food in stomach for mechanical and chemical digestion
- Intestinal phase**
 - Coordinated intestinal peristalsis and intestinal and accessory organ secretions in response to food entering duodenum for digestion and absorption

Slide 18

Hormonal Regulation of Digestive Phases

- Gastric phase
 - Gastrin from gastric enteroendocrine cells
 - Release stimulated by stomach distention, high pH, presence of partially digested proteins in stomach
 - Stimulates gastric glands, contracts lower esophageal sphincter, increases motility, and relaxes pyloric sphincter

Slide 19

Hormonal Regulation of Digestive Phases

- Intestinal phase
 - Secretin from intestinal enteroendocrine cells
 - Release stimulated by acidic chyme in duodenum
 - Stimulates bicarbonate ion-rich pancreatic juice and inhibits gastric juice secretion
 - Cholecystokinin (CCK)
 - Release stimulated by chyme containing amino acids and fatty acids
 - Stimulates enzyme-rich pancreatic juice, contraction of gallbladder to release stored bile through cystic duct and common bile duct, contracts pyloric sphincter to slow gastric emptying
 - Acts on hypothalamus to produce satiety feeling


Slide 20

Lesson 2: Anatomy of the Digestive System

Objective:
Identify the organs of the alimentary canal from proximal to distal, and briefly state their function
Identify the accessory digestive organs and briefly state their function

Slide 21

Mouth



- Mastication (chewing)
 - Mechanical digestion and mixes food with saliva
 - Shapes into soft, flexible bolus for swallowing
- Chemical digestion
 - Salivary **amylase** begins digestion of starches to disaccharides
 - Lingual **lipase** will break down dietary triglycerides into fatty acids and diglycerides once it reaches acidic environment of stomach

Slide 22

Pharynx

- Funnel-shaped tube that extends from internal nares to esophagus posteriorly, and to the larynx anteriorly
 - Nasopharynx functions in respiration only
 - Both oropharynx and laryngopharynx shared digestive and respiratory functions
 - Skeletal muscle contractions help propel food to esophagus during deglutition (swallowing)

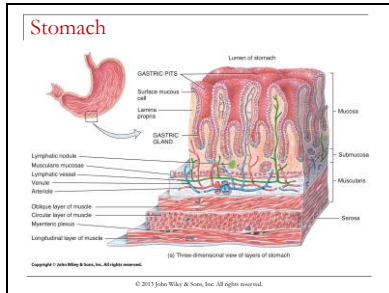
Epiglottis is a flap-like structure at the back of the throat that closes over the trachea preventing food from entering it. It is located in the Pharynx.

Slide 23

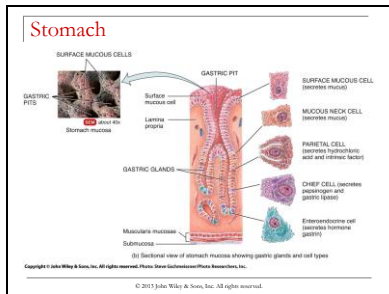
Esophagus

- Collapsible, smooth muscle tube that connects the pharynx to the stomach for transport
 - Upper esophageal sphincter – regulates movement of food from pharynx into esophagus
 - Lower esophageal sphincter – regulates movement of food from esophagus to stomach, and prevents regurgitation of acidic stomach contents
 - Esophageal hiatus – opening in diaphragm, passing from mediastinum to stomach in abdomen
 - **Mucus secreted for lubrication, but no enzymes and no absorption**

Slide 27



Slide 28



Slide 29

Mechanical Digestion in Stomach

- **Mixing waves**
 - Facilitated by third, oblique smooth muscle layer
 - **Chyme** – soupy macerated food, mixed with gastric juice secretions
- **Gastrin**
 - Increases motility of stomach
 - Relaxes pyloric sphincter
- **Gastric emptying**
 - Small amount pushed through pyloric sphincter to duodenum
 - Carbohydrates first, then protein, then lipids

Slide 30

Chemical Digestion in Stomach

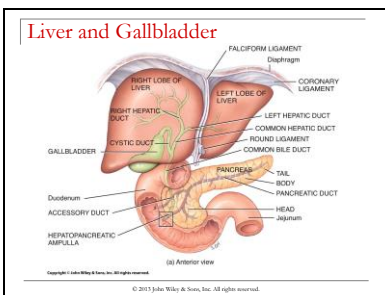
- Hydrogen and chloride secreted (parietal cell)
 - HCl kills microbes in food
 - Partially denatures protein
 - Regulated by acetylcholine, gastrin, and histamine
- **Pepsin** – protein enzyme (chief cell)
 - Secreted in inactive pepsinogen form
 - Activated by hydrochloric acid, epithelium protected by thick, alkaline mucus
- **Lipase** (gastric and lingual) – triglyceride enzyme
 - Activated by hydrochloric acid
- **Absorption by stomach is limited to water, certain ions, short-chain fatty acids, drugs, and alcohol**

Slide 31

Liver and Gallbladder

- Inferior to diaphragm, only one attached to anterior abdominal wall
 - Major regions - right and left lobe
- Gallbladder
 - Pear-shaped sac located in depression on posterior surface of liver, hanging from anterior inferior margin of liver
 - Cystic duct connects to common bile duct
 - Smooth muscle fiber in wall contracts to eject stored and concentrated bile

Slide 32



Slide 36

Liver Blood Supply and Bile

- Two sources of blood to liver
 - Oxygen-rich blood in hepatic artery from abdominal aorta
 - Oxygen-poor blood, high in newly absorbed nutrients in hepatic portal vein from GI tract
- Blood mixes in sinusoids between hepatocytes
 - Uptake of oxygen, nutrients and toxins
 - Substances returned to blood, bile to bile canaliculi
 - Central vein, to hepatic vein and inferior vena cava
- Bile part excretory and part digestive secretion
 - Bile pigment bilirubin from hemoglobin destruction
 - Bile salts emulsify lipids into suspended globules

Slide 37

Liver Functions

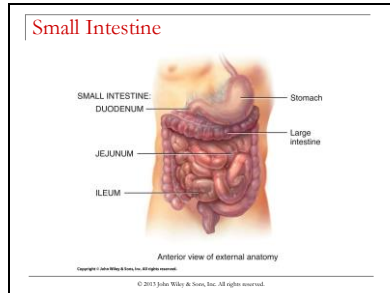
- Production of bile for emulsification
- Carbohydrate metabolism (blood glucose level – glycogen storage)
- Lipid metabolism (store triglycerides, synthesize lipoproteins and cholesterol)
- Protein metabolism (for ATP production and synthesize blood proteins)
- Processing of drugs and hormones (detoxify alcohol and drugs, activate thyroid and steroid hormones)
- Excretion of bilirubin
- Storage (vitamins and minerals)
- Phagocytosis (reticuloendothelial cells)
- Activation of vitamin D (along with skin and kidneys)

Slide 38

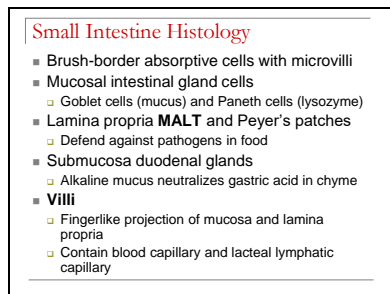
Pancreas

- Retroperitoneal gland
 - Major regions - head, body, and tail
 - Sphincter of hepatopancreatic ampulla – shared entrance to duodenum controls passage of pancreatic juice through pancreatic duct and bile from liver and gallbladder through common bile duct
- Histology - exocrine and endocrine cells
 - **Acini cells** – secrete pancreatic juice in pancreatic and accessory duct to duodenum
 - **Pancreatic islet cells** – secrete hormones glucagon and insulin into blood

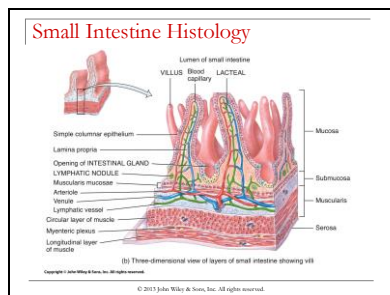
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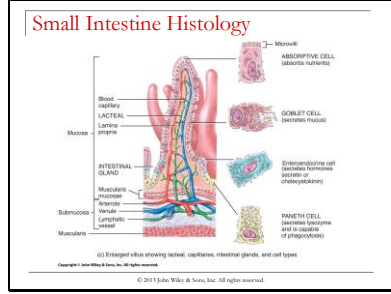
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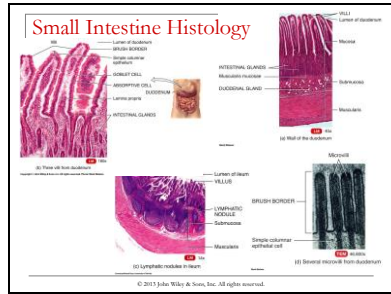
Slide 44



Slide 45



Slide 46



Slide 47

Mechanical Digestion in Small Intestine

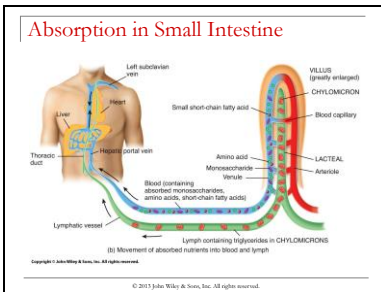
- **Segmentation**
 - Localized mixing, slosh back and forth with circular muscle contractions
 - Mixes chyme with digestive juices in lumen and in contact with digestive enzymes in cell membrane of brush border cells
 - Brings food in contact with mucosa for absorption
- **Peristalsis**
 - Wave of coordinated smooth muscle contraction
 - Slowly pushes chyme forward along length of small intestine

Slide 48

Chemical Digestion in Small Intestine

- Intestinal enzymes mix with pancreatic enzymes in lumen; also brush border enzymes on microvilli
 - Pancreatic amylase and brush border sucrase, lactase, and maltase
- Digestion of carbohydrates to monosaccharides
 - Pancreatic enzymes and brush border peptidase
- Digestion of proteins to amino acids
 - Pancreatic enzymes and brush border peptidase
- Digestion of lipids to fatty acid and glycerol
 - Amphipathic bile salts and pancreatic enzymes
- Digestion of nucleic acids to nucleotides
 - Pancreatic enzymes and brush border nucleosidases and phosphatases

Slide 49

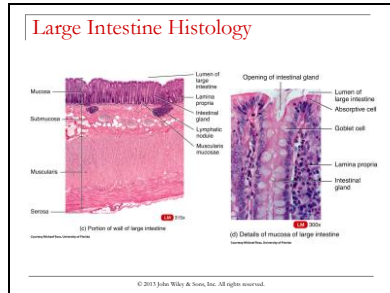


Slide 50

Large Intestine

- Extends from small intestine to anus
 - Major regions
 - Cecum and vermiform appendix
 - Ascending, transverse, descending, and sigmoid colon
 - Rectum and anal canal
 - Sphincters
 - Ileocecal – connection to small intestine
 - Internal anal – involuntary, smooth muscle
 - External anal – voluntary, skeletal muscle

Slide 54



Slide 55

Mechanical Digestion in Large Intestine

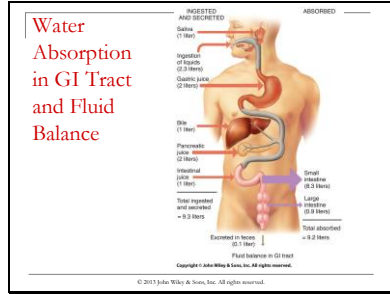
- Gastroileal reflex
 - Intensified peristalsis in ileum, immediately after meal, and gastrin hormone relaxes ileocecal sphincter
- Haustral churning
 - Haustra alternately relax and distend, then contract and squeeze contents into next haustra
- Mass peristalsis – gastrocolic reflex
 - Quickly from middle of transverse colon into rectum, several times a day, or during or immediately after meal

Slide 56

Chemical Digestion and Absorption in Large Intestine

- Mucus is secreted, but no enzymes secreted
- Bacteria inhabiting the lumen process chyme
 - Ferment remaining carbohydrates, releasing gases
 - Digest remaining proteins and decompose bilirubin
 - Also produce several vitamins needed for normal metabolism, including vitamin K and some B vitamins
- **Absorption includes water, Na⁺, Cl⁻, vitamins**
- **Feces** is semi-solid chyme for elimination
 - Includes inorganic salts, sloughed-off epithelial cells, bacteria and metabolic by-products, unabsorbed digested material, and indigestible parts of food

Slide 57



Slide 58

Defecation Reflex

- Stimulated by distention of rectal wall when mass peristalsis pushes feces into rectum
- Parasympathetic stimulation opens the internal anal sphincter
- Voluntary relaxation of external anal sphincter allows feces to be expelled
- Affected by factors such as diet, health, and stress
 - Diarrhea – increase in frequency, volume and fluid content caused by increased motility and decreased absorption
 - Constipation – infrequent or difficult defecation caused by decreased motility and increased absorption of water because of retention

Slide 59

Lesson 3: Anatomy of the Excretory System

Objective:
Describe the anatomy and function of the urinary tract and kidneys

Slide 60

Introduction

- Urinary System works with the Respiratory System to rid the body of non-useful metabolic byproducts
- Kidneys help maintain homeostasis by:
 - Filtering blood plasma
 - Returning most water and useful solutes to bloodstream
 - Selectively eliminating unneeded substances
- Resulting urine is stored and transported for excretion by other organs of urinary system

Slide 61

Urine Transport: Ureters

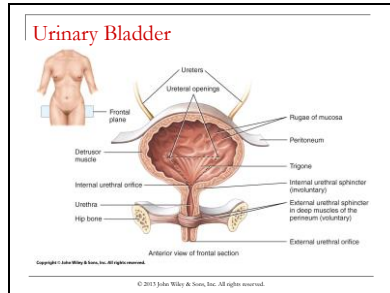
- Transport urine from renal pelvis to urinary bladder
 - Retroperitoneal
 - **Urine flow by peristalsis, hydrostatic pressure and gravity**
 - Physiological valve prevents backflow by compression of opening as bladder fills with urine
- 3 layers of ureter wall
 - Inner mucosa of transitional epithelia - stretch and mucus protection
 - Muscularis of longitudinal and circular smooth muscle
 - Superficial adventitia of areolar connective tissue

Slide 62

Urine Storage: Urinary Bladder

- Hollow, distensible muscular organ in pelvic cavity, posterior to pubic symphysis, inferior to peritoneum
 - Two ureteral openings posterior
 - Internal urethral orifice anterior
- 3 layers of bladder wall
 - Inner mucosa of transitional epithelia - rugae permit expansion
 - Detrusor muscle – 3 layers of smooth muscle
 - Superficial adventitia or peritoneum
- Sphincters control emptying of bladder
 - Internal urethral sphincter - smooth muscle, involuntary
 - External urethral sphincter – skeletal muscle, voluntary

Slide 63



Slide 64

Micturition Reflex

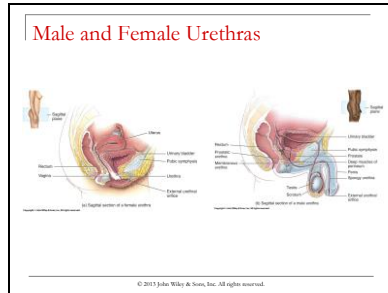
- Discharge of urine from urinary bladder into urethra
- Stretch receptors stimulate sacral spinal reflex arc
 - Stimulates Parasympathetic impulses
 - Contraction of detrusor muscle
 - Relaxation of internal urethral sphincter muscle
 - Inhibits Somatic motor neuron impulses
 - Relaxation of external urethral sphincter muscle
- Can initiate or delay voluntarily through learned control by cerebral cortex

Slide 65

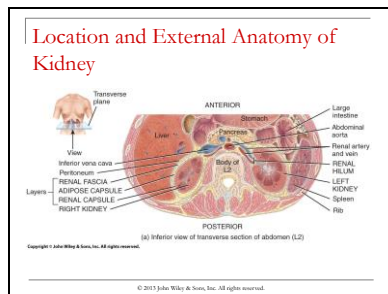
Urethra

- Leads from bladder to exterior of body for discharge of urine the body
- Females – short with exterior opening between clitoris and vaginal opening
- Males
 - Also discharges semen with exterior opening through the penis
 - Subdivided into 3 regions
 - Prostatic urethra
 - Membranous urethra
 - Spongy urethra

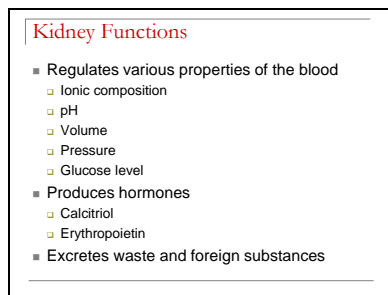
Slide 66



Slide 67



Slide 68



Slide 69

Location and External Anatomy of Kidney

- Paired, retroperitoneal organs
- Renal hilum
 - Indentation where ureter exits and nerves, blood and lymphatic vessels enter and exit
- 3 layers of connective tissue
 - Renal capsule – deep
 - Maintains shape and forms barrier
 - Adipose capsule – middle
 - Cushions and supports
 - Renal fascia – superficial
 - Anchors to abdominal wall

Slide 70

Internal Anatomy of the Kidney

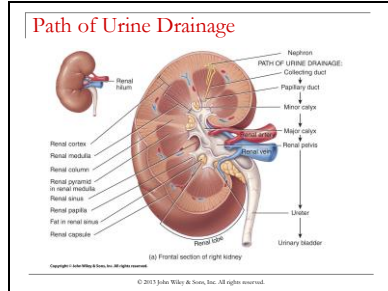
- Renal cortex
- Renal medulla
 - Renal pyramids
 - Papillary duct of collecting duct
 - Renal columns
 - Renal cortex tissue extending between pyramids
- Renal sinus
 - Minor calyx
 - Major calyx
 - Renal pelvis
 - Branches of renal blood vessels and nerves
 - Adipose

Slide 71

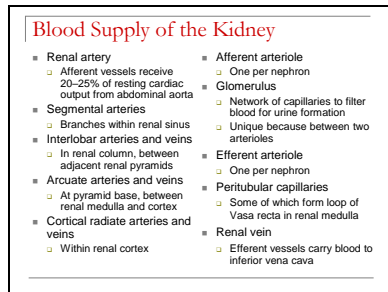
Internal Anatomy of the Kidney

The diagram shows a frontal section of the right kidney. On the left side, labels include: Renal hilum, Renal cortex, Renal medulla, Renal columns, Renal pyramid in renal medulla, Renal sinus, Renal papilla, Fat in renal sinus, and Renal capsule. On the right side, labels include: Nephron, PART OF URINARY DRAINAGE: Collecting duct, Papillary duct, Minor calyx, Major calyx, Renal pelvis, Ureter, and Urinary bladder. A central label indicates the 'Renal sinus'. At the bottom of the diagram, it reads '(a) Frontal section of right kidney' and includes a copyright notice: 'Copyright © 2012 by Mosby, an imprint of Elsevier. All rights reserved.'

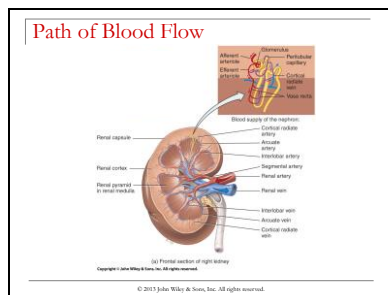
Slide 72



Slide 73



Slide 74



Slide 75

Lesson 4: Anatomy of the Nephron
Objective:

Describe the anatomy and function of the nephron
Explain ion concentration in the formation of urine

Slide 76

The Nephron

There are two types of nephron

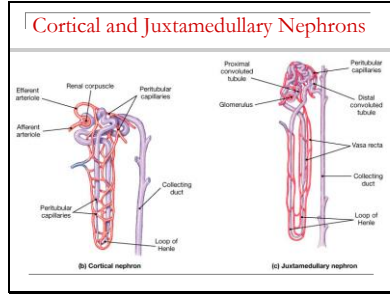
- 1) Cortical nephrons
 - 85% of all nephrons
 - Located in the cortex
- 2) Juxtamedullary nephrons
 - Closer to renal medulla
 - Loops of Henle extend deep into renal pyramids

Slide 77

Cortical and Juxtamedullary Nephrons

Minor calyx [4] Papillary duct

Slide 78



Slide 79

Nephron Functions

- 1) Production of filtrate – this occurs at the corpuscle of the nephron
- 2) Reabsorption of organic nutrients – this occurs at the tubular passageway of the nephron
- 3) Reabsorption of water and ions - this occurs at the tubular passageway of the nephron
- 4) Secretion of waste products into tubular fluid - this occurs at the tubular passageway of the nephron

Slide 80

Filtration and Reabsorption

Filtration in the kidneys modified by carrier mediated transport

- ☐ Facilitated diffusion
- ☐ Active transport
- ☐ Cotransport
- ☐ Countertransport

Reabsorption and secretion is accomplished via:

- Diffusion,
- Osmosis, and
- Carrier-mediated transport

Slide 81

- The **Nephron** consists of :
 - 1) **Renal corpuscle** – the head of the nephron
 - **Bowman's capsule** -cover of the corpuscle that surrounds the glomerulus
 - **Glomerulus**- the network of capillaries found inside the corpuscle
 - Blood arrives at glomerulus by way of an **afferent arteriole** and departs in an **efferent arteriole**
 - 2) **Renal tubule** – the tubular passageway of the nephron
 - The renal tubule consists of
 - **Proximal convoluted tubule (PCT)**
 - **Loop of Henle**
 - **Distal convoluted tubule (DCT)**

Slide 82

- Renal function
- Most regions of the nephron perform a combination of functions
 - General functions can be identified
 - Filtration in the renal corpuscle
 - Nutrient reabsorption along the PCT
 - Active secretion at PCT and DCT
 - Loops of Henle regulate final volume and solute concentration

Slide 83

- Filtrate is Produced
- In renal corpuscle, blood pressure forces fluid and dissolved solutes out of the glomerular capillaries and into the **capsular space**. This process is called **filtration**
 - **Filtrate**: similar to plasma but without proteins(contains organic substrates- glucose, fatty acids, amino acids), vitamins, water, electrolytes, waste product and other solutes
 - Organic substrates, most water, most electrolytes and vitamins are recaptured (re-absorbed) by the renal tubes, before filtrate leaves the kidneys

Slide 84

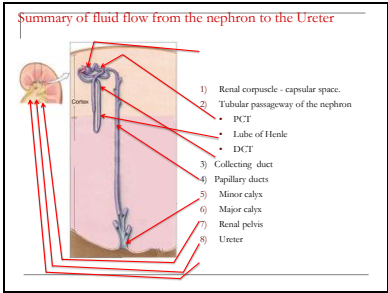
From the renal corpuscle, filtrate enters the tubular passageway of the nephron

- The tubular passageway of the nephron is responsible for:
 1. Reabsorbing organic substrates and vitamins
 2. Reabsorbing water and electrolytes
 3. Secreting waste products

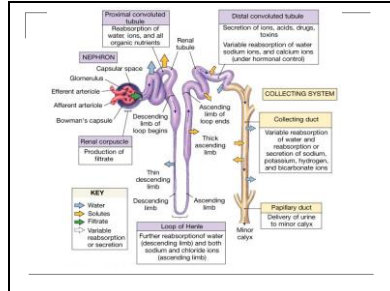
Slide 85

- Fluid enters into the collecting system from the tubular passageway of the nephron
- Collecting ducts carry the fluid to papillary ducts
- Papillary ducts carry the fluid (urine) to the minor calyx
- Minor calyx carry the fluid (urine) to major calyx
 - Number of minor calyces join together to form a major calyx
- Major calyx deliver the fluid (urine) to renal pelvis
- Renal pelvis is connected to the ureter
- Ureter transports the urine to the bladder

Slide 86



Slide 87



Slide 88

Tubular Reabsorption and Secretion Hormonal Regulation Overview

- Renin – Angiotensin – Aldosterone System
 - Regulate electrolyte reabsorption and secretion
- Antidiuretic hormone (AH)
 - Regulates water reabsorption
- Atrial natriuretic peptide
 - Inhibits electrolyte and water reabsorption
- Parathyroid hormone
 - Stimulates DCT cells to reabsorb more Ca^{2+}

Slide 89

Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System

- Blood pressure decrease stimulates release of renin **from** juxtaglomerular cells
- Renin converts angiotensinogen into Angiotensin I
- ACE activates Angiotensin I to Angiotensin II
 - Decreases glomerular filtration rate
 - Enhances PCT reabsorption of Na^+ , Cl^- , and water
 - Stimulates release of aldosterone to reabsorb more Na^+ , Cl^- , and water by principal cells
- Net result: blood volume/pressure increases

Slide 90

Antidiuretic Hormone/Vasopressin

- ADH release **from** posterior pituitary stimulated by decreased:
 - Water concentration in blood (osmoreceptors)
 - Blood volume (baroreceptors)
- ADH regulates facultative water reabsorption
 - Inserts aquaporins into apical membranes of principal cells
 - basolateral membranes always permeable so water moves into capillaries
- Net result: production of concentrated urine to maintain fluid homeostasis

Slide 91

Negative Feedback Mechanism Regulating Water Reabsorption by ADH

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Slide 92

Atrial Natriuretic Peptide

- Released **from** heart in response to large increase in blood volume
- Inhibits Na⁺ and water reabsorption in PCT
- Suppresses secretion of aldosterone and ADH
- Net result: increased urine output to decrease blood volume and blood pressure

Slide 93

Parathyroid Hormone

- Released **from** parathyroid gland in response to drop in blood Ca^{2+} levels
- Stimulates cells in DCT to reabsorb more Ca^{2+}
- Inhibits phosphate reabsorption in PCT
- **Net result:** increased blood calcium without increased phosphate

Slide 94

Lesson 5: Urine

Objective:
Describe how normal urine consists of water, urea, salts and pigments

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Slide 95

Urine production maintains homeostasis

- Regulating blood volume and composition by excreting or reabsorbing water, sodium, hydroge and other electrolyte
- Excreting waste products such as:
 - Urea
 - Creatinine
 - Uric acid

Slide 96

Recall How Urine is Formed

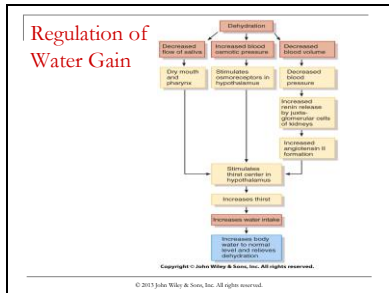
- 1) Filtration –
 - blood pressure forces fluid and dissolved solutes out of the glomerular capillaries and into the capsular space
- 2) Reabsorption –
 - reabsorb water and solutes from the filtrate
- 3) Secretion –
 - Transport of solutes from the peritubular fluid into the tubular fluid

Slide 97

Fluid Balance

- When required amounts of water and solutes or electrolytes are present and correctly distributed throughout the body
 - Intracellular - cytosol/fluid within cells
 - Extracellular - interstitial tissue fluid between cells, blood plasma, lymph and other fluids of body cavities
- Kidneys maintain fluid homeostasis by excreting dilute or concentrated urine
- Fluid gain/loss changes blood volume and pressure

Slide 98



Slide 99

Formation of Dilute Urine

- PCT lumen fluid remains isotonic to blood plasma by obligatory water reabsorption following solutes
- Descending limb of nephron loop reabsorbs more water passively into renal pyramid interstitial fluid making fluid in lumen more concentrated
- Ascending limb of nephron loop impermeable to water, so Na⁺, K⁺ and Cl⁻ ion reabsorption by symporters makes the fluid in lumen more dilute than blood plasma

Slide 100

Formation of Dilute Urine

- Early DCT not very permeable to water, so as more solute reabsorbed, fluid in lumen more dilute
- Late DCT and collecting duct impermeable to water when ADH normally low, so continued solute reabsorption makes fluid draining into minor calyx up to 4 times more dilute than blood plasma

Slide 101

Formation of Dilute Urine

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Slide 102

Formation of Concentrated Urine

- ADH allows concentration of tubular fluid due to increasing osmotic gradient of solutes in interstitial fluid from renal cortex to medulla
- Three major solutes contribute to this gradient: Na⁺, Cl⁻, and urea
- Two major factors establish/maintain this gradient:
 - Different water permeability and solute reabsorption in different sections of loop
 - Countercurrent fluid flow in loop and vasa recta

Slide 103

Formation of Concentrated Urine

- Symporters in ascending limb create buildup of Na⁺ and Cl⁻ in renal medulla
- Different permeability as countercurrent flow in descending and ascending limbs
 - Descending very permeable to water but impermeable to most solutes
 - Ascending reabsorb Na⁺ and Cl⁻ but impermeable to water
 - Net result: tubular fluid becomes more concentrated as flows down into medulla but becomes more dilute as flows back up to cortex

Slide 104

Formation of Concentrated Urine

- Under influence of ADH, principal cells in collecting duct become permeable to water
- As collecting duct fluid passes through increasing osmotic gradient, more water reabsorbed
- Urea recycling causes buildup in renal medulla, promoting more water reabsorption
 - Collecting duct permeable, so reabsorbed
 - Descending and thin ascending loop permeable, so secreted into tubule lumen again
