Structure And Function Of Kidney

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Forth Semester

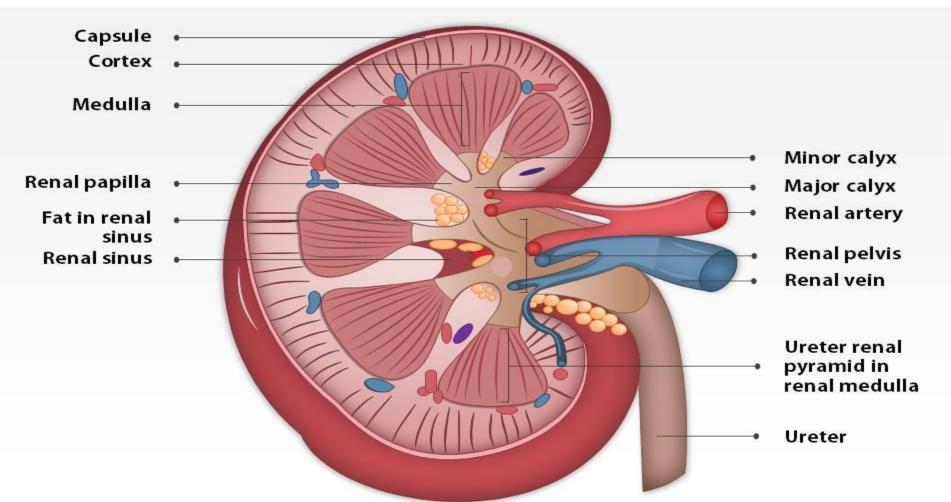
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Structure and Function of the Kidney

- The functional unit of the kidney is the nephron
- The major functions of the kidney are to maintain extracellular fluids, to eliminate wastes resulting from normal metabolism, and to excrete xenobiotics and their metabolites
- Mammalian kidneys have 10,000-1,000,000 nephrons per

kidney

Anatomy of Kidney

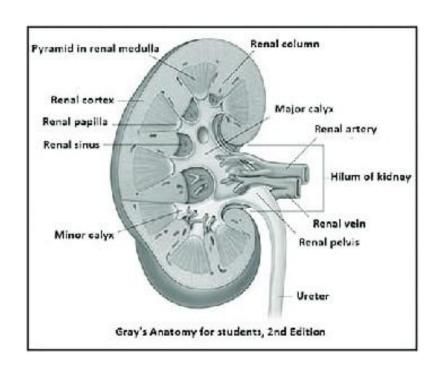


Describe the structure of kidney

Kidney has a dark brown <u>outer cortex</u> and light brown <u>inner medulla</u>.

 CORTEX is an outer peripheral zone that extends into the medulla between adjacent pyramids as the renal columns

 MEDULLA is inner to cortex, composed of <u>renal</u> <u>pyramids</u>, the bases of which are towards the cortex, and the apices (renal papilla) medially



Functions of the kidney

- 1. Regulation of inorganic ions (Na + , K + , Ca ++ , Cl- , Pi , Mg ++)
- 2. Regulation of water balance & osmolality
- 3. Excretion of nitrogenous wastes (urea , creatinine)
- 4. Excretion of foreign chemicals (drugs, pollutants, etc.)
- 5. Regulation of pH, and HCO3
- 6. Synthesis of renin
- 7. Synthesis of erythropoietin; activation of vitamin D3
- 8. Gluconeogenesis (liver much more important)