Chapter 15 Urinary System

1. What is the role of homeostasis in the body?

15.1
2. Define Excretion:

3. What is the main body organ responsible for maintaining homeostasis of body fluids?

4. What organs make up the urinary system?

5. What are the function of the kidneys?
   a. Produce
   b. Regulate
   c. Retain

6. What are the components found in urine?

7. Your body is made up of approximately ____________% water. You exchange about ___________ liters of water per day with the environment. Water is lost through __________ from lungs and skin and defecation.

8. When is homeostasis of water maintained?
9. Why do the kidneys need to adjust excretion throughout the day?

10. What are the primary solutes (stuff dissolved in the water) excreted by the kidneys?

11. When proteins are metabolized, what is released? _________________, which is toxic to cells. The liver detoxifies it and produces ________________, which is excreted by _______________

12. Most abundant ions in the body are _______________ and _______________. Other important ions are ______________, ______________ and ________________

15.2

13. List the four major organs in the urinary system and their function

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<th>Organ</th>
<th>Functions</th>
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15.8

14. What are some problems that may occur in the urinary system?

15. Sometimes minerals in the urine will crystallize and form solid masses called ________________. Large stones may _________________ and have to be removed surgically, or ________________ so that they can be excreted without pain.

16. The primary cause of urinary tract infections are _______________ and are usually treated with ________________.
17. What are the symptoms of a urinary tract infection?

18. Short-term kidney problems that are possible correctable are called ________________________________.

19. Examples of these acute conditions include:

20. Long-term, irreversible kidney damage is called _____________________________ or _____________________________.

21. Examples of these chronic conditions include:

22. What is dialysis?

23. What is hemodialysis?

24. Why is dialysis not the perfect solution to renal/kidney failure?

25. What is the best hope for someone with renal/kidney failure?

26. What is the main problem with people unable to get the kidneys they need?

27. Read the intro and identify some reasons why kidney donations are bottlenecked (pg 355).

28. What is urinary incontinence? Why does it happen?