

Beebe Healthcare
Margaret H. Rollins School of Nursing
Nursing 102 - Nursing Care of Adults
Vocabulary – GU Unit

1. ACTIVE TRANSPORT – process that requires energy to move a substance across a cell membrane, usually moved against the concentration gradient
2. AFFERENT – carrying toward a center
3. ANURIA – no urine in bladder
4. CREDE MANEUVER – to press on the lower abdomen in order to empty the bladder
5. DIFFUSION – the movement of molecules (solute) from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration
6. DYSURIA – painful or difficulty voiding
7. EFFERENT – carrying away from a central organ
8. ENURESIS – involuntary voiding during sleep
9. FILTRATION – movement of material through a membrane as a result of hydrostatic pressure
10. FREQUENCY – voiding occurs more often than usual, compared to patient's normal pattern or to a generally accepted norm q 3 – 6 hours
11. HEMATURIA - blood in urine
12. HESITANCY – difficulty in initiating micturition
13. HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE – the force generated by blood contained within a vessel resulting from the heart's pumping action
14. INCONTINENCE – involuntary loss of urine
15. INTERMITTENCY – interrupted passage of urine while voiding
16. MICTURITION - urination
17. NOCTURIA – voiding at night
18. OLIGURIA – small volume of urine voided in a given time
19. ONCOTIC PRESSURE – osmotic pressure created by plasma proteins

20. OSMOSIS – special type of diffusion. It is the flow of water between two compartments separated by a membrane permeable to water but not to solute. Water moves through the membrane from an area of low solute concentration to an area of high solute concentration
21. PASSIVE TRANSPORT – transport of a solute across a membrane by simple diffusion
22. PNEUMATURIA – passage of gas in urine
23. POLYURIA – large amount of urine voided in a given amount of time
24. PYURIA – abnormal number of WBCs in urine
25. REFLUX – backward flow of urine
26. RESIDUAL URINE – volume of urine in bladder immediately after micturition
27. RETENTION - inability to empty bladder
28. STRANGURY – slow and painful urination
29. STRESS INCONTINENCE – intermittent leakage of urine due to sudden strain
30. TENESMUS – painful bladder spasms and painful straining to urinate
31. UREMIA – symptomatic blood elevation of metabolic products usually found in urine
32. URGENCY - a sudden, almost uncontrollable need to urinate