

Urinary System A&P

Anatomy

Starts with kidneys then ureters then bladder then urethra.

Kidneys - Regulate volume & chemical composition of blood. Regulate blood pressure, acid/base balance, produce erythropoietin, metabolizes vit D to active form, filter waste materials. Nephron is the functional unit of the kidney. The glomerulus is the part of the nephron that actually filters your blood it then sends in down into the tubules to one which takes the blood back out of the kidney and the other one continues to make urine and take it out of the kidney into the ureters.

Ureters - They go from the kidneys and run down into the bladder they are the passageway for urine to go from the kidney to the bladder they have a valve to help prevent backflow into the kidneys, also the urine is propelled down the ureters due to peristalsis.

Bladder - is the storage center of urine, which collects inside after formation from inside the kidneys until it is ready to exit the body from the urethra. The bladder holds approximately 500-700mL of urine

Urethra - thin-walled tube which goes from the bladder to the outside of the body. It happens to be longer in men than in women. There are two sphincters in the urethra an involuntary one and a voluntary one. The involuntary one is at the connection from the bladder to the urethra this allows passage of urine through and down the urethra. The voluntary one is the connection from the urethra to the outside of the body and allows urine to exit the body.