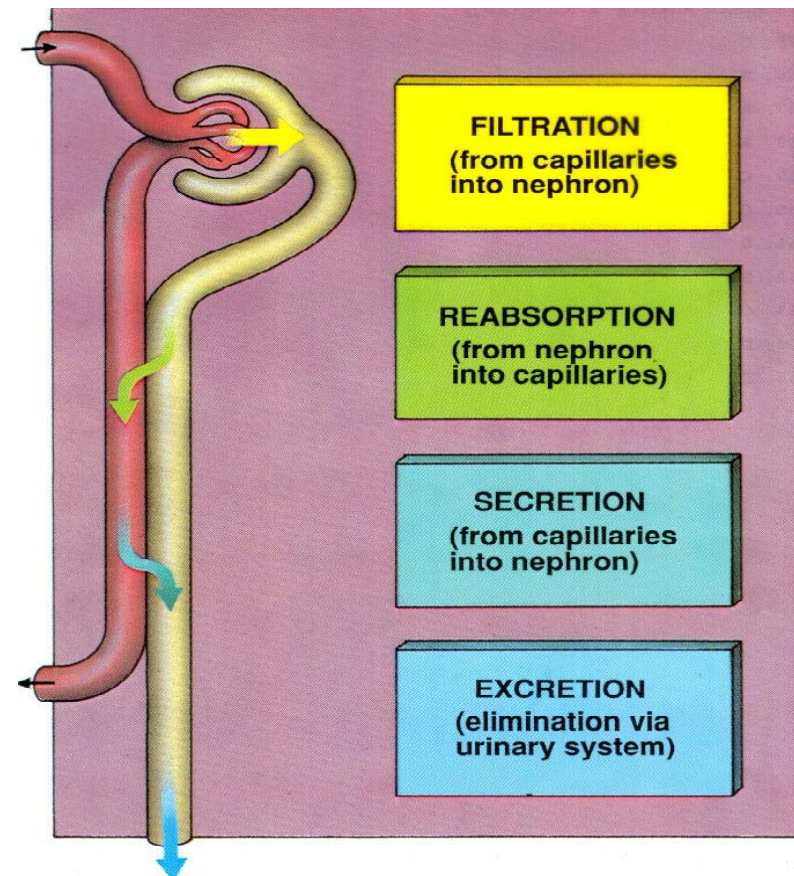


Urinary system

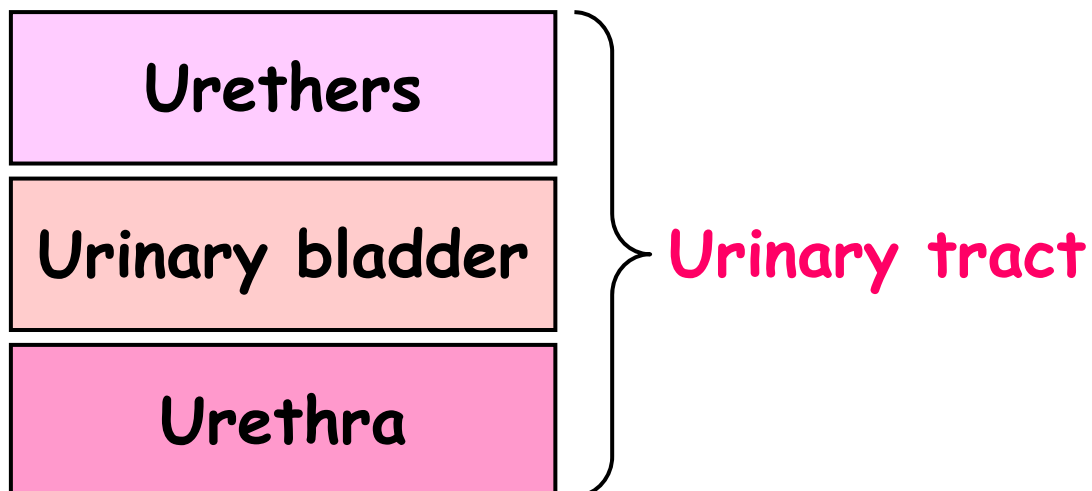
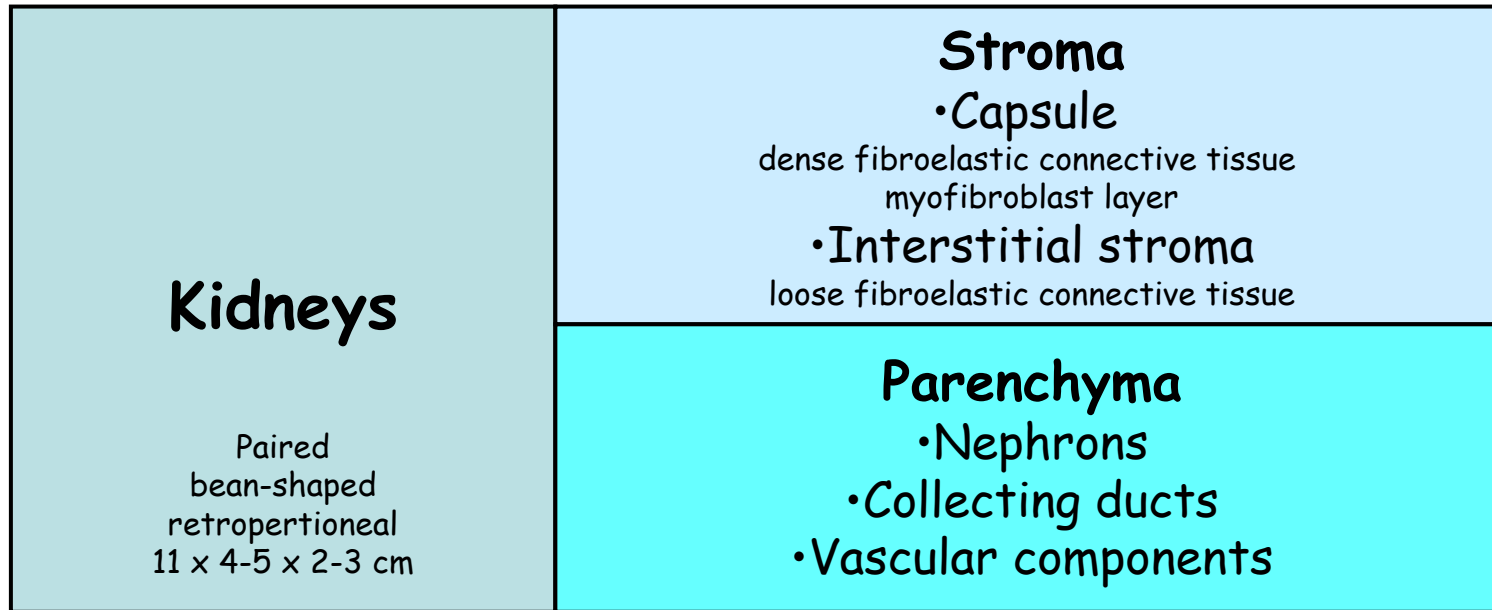
Aleš Hampl

Functions of urinary system

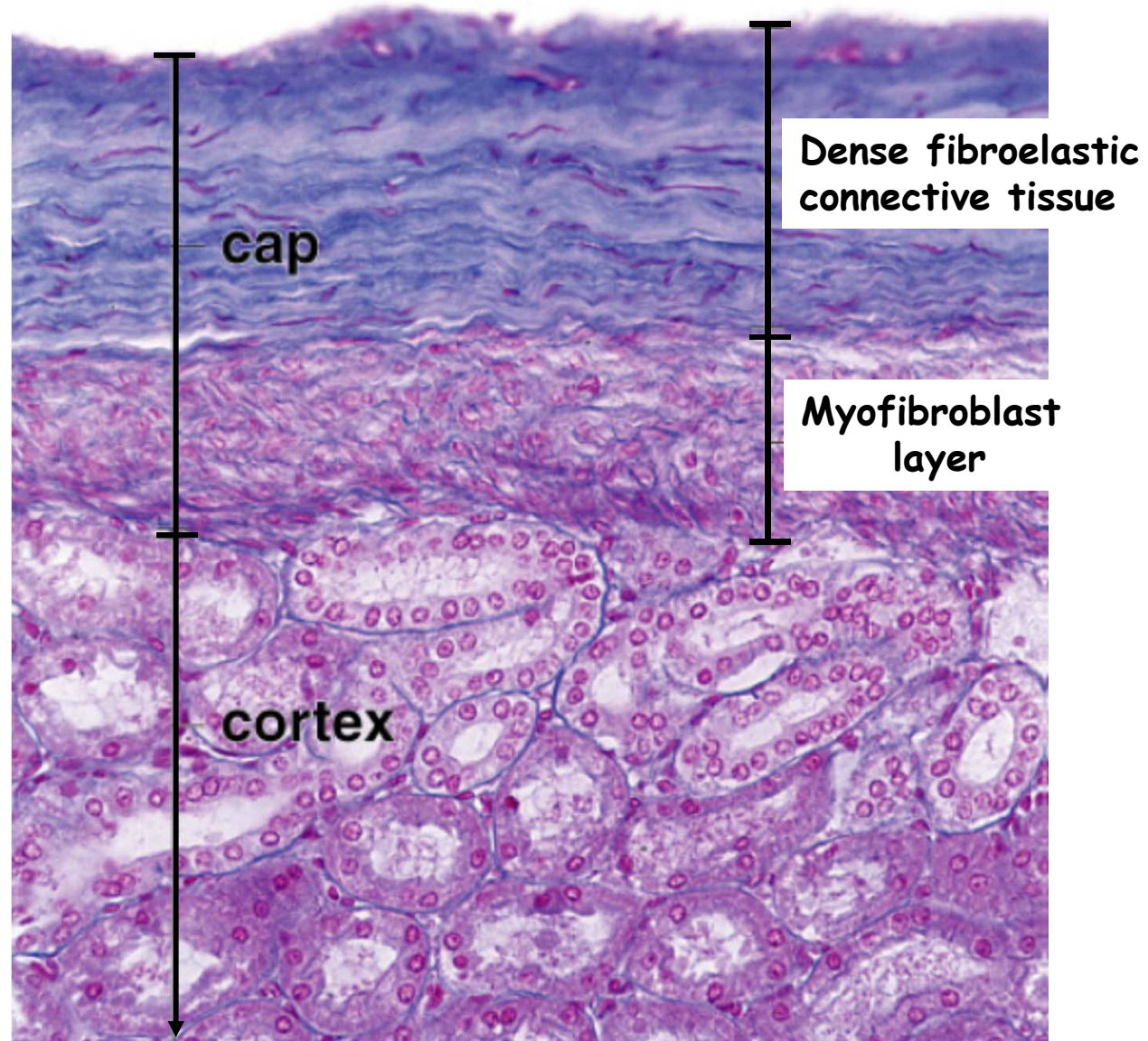
- 1. Regulating blood volume and pressure
- 2. Regulating plasma concentrations of sodium, potassium, chloride and other ions
- 3. Stabilising blood pH
- 4. Conserving nutrients
- 5. Detoxifying poisons (with the liver)



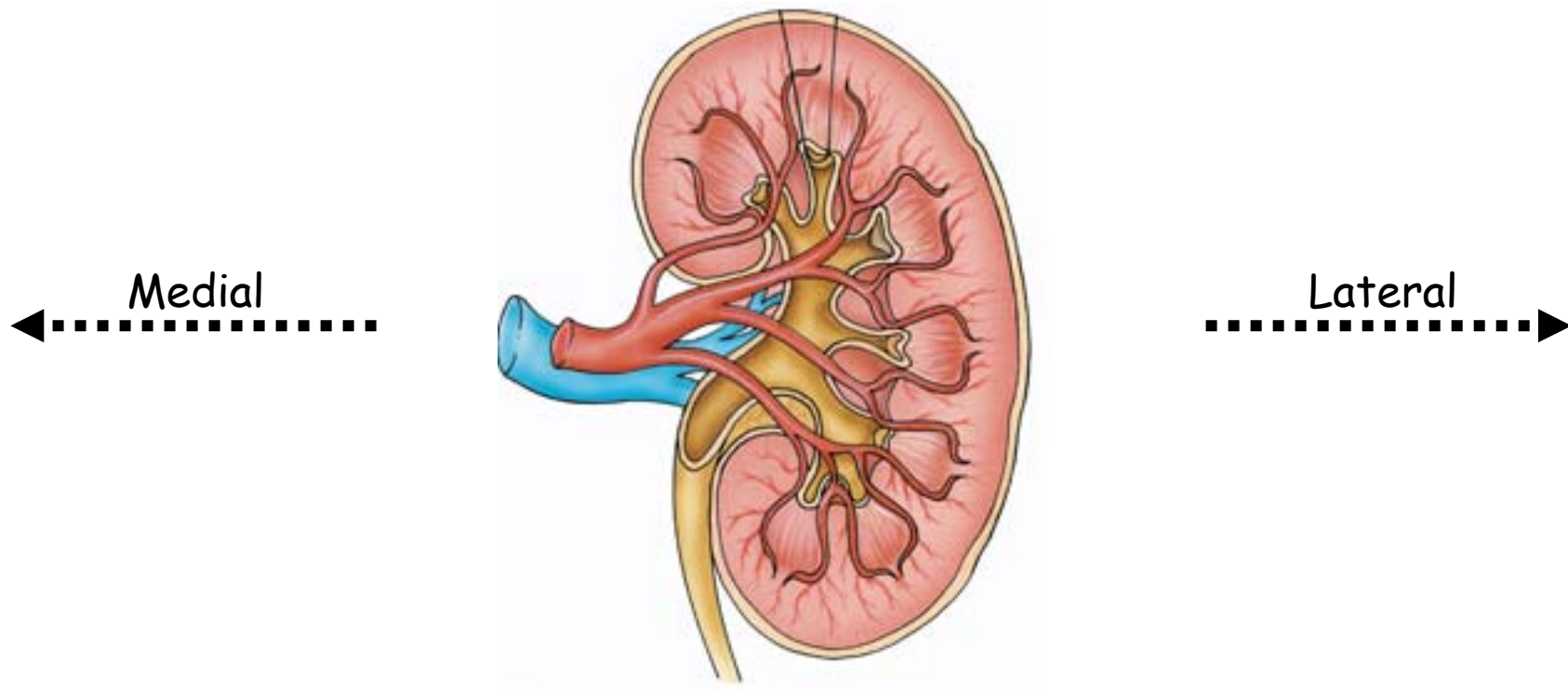
Components of urinary system



Kidneys capsule



Overall organization of kidney

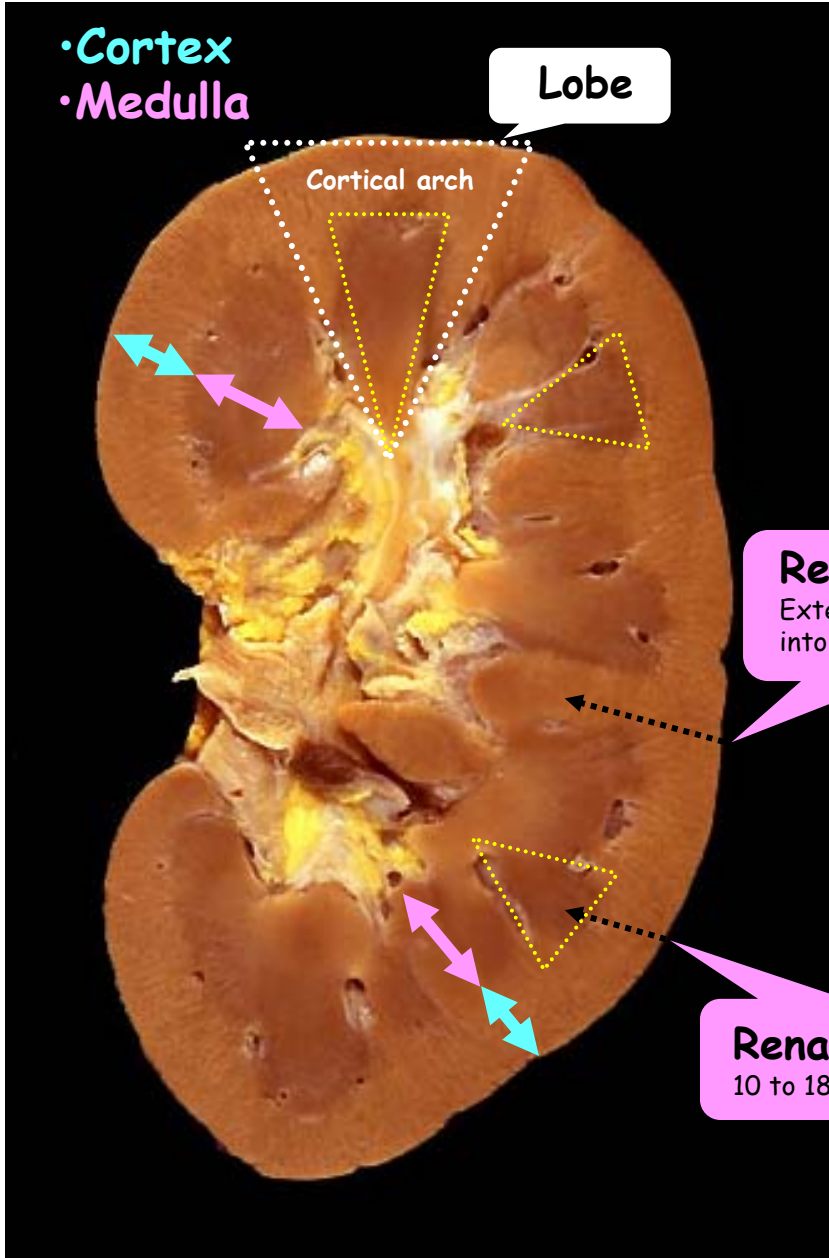


Hilum - portal for renal vessels, nerves and urether

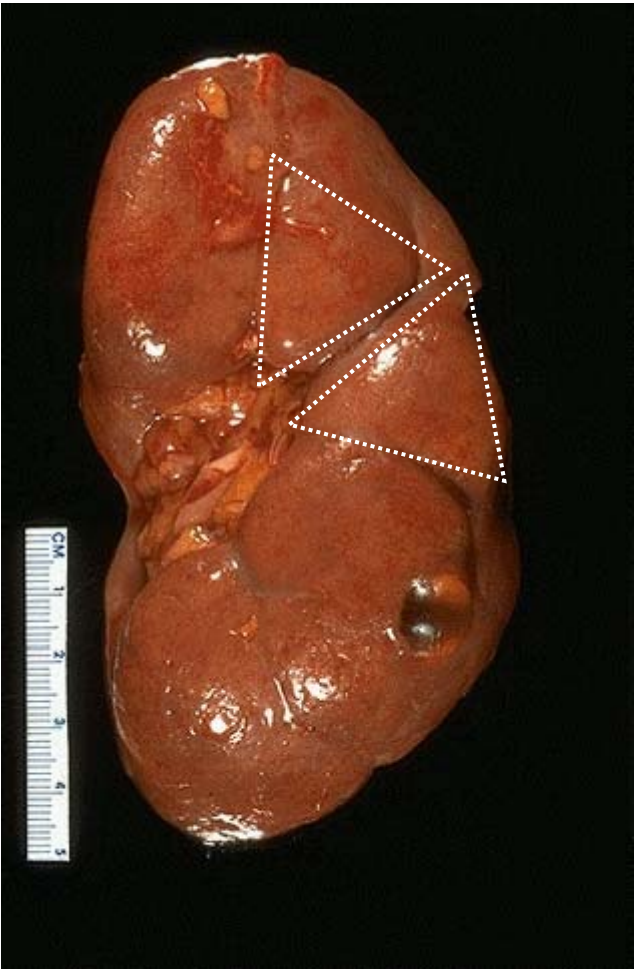
Renal sinus - cavity deep to hilum occupied by renal pelvis and vessels

Renal pelvis - expansion of ureter, extension to **major and minor calyces**

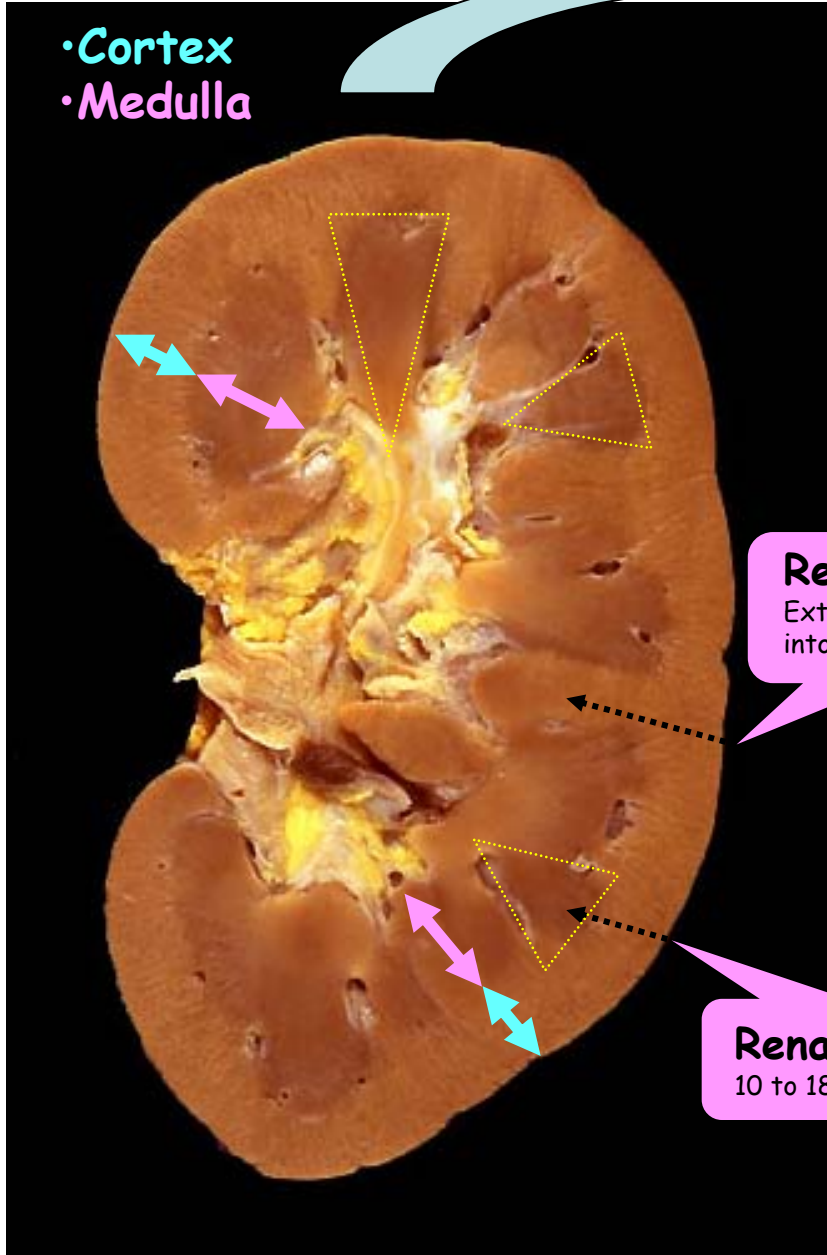
Renal parenchyma - medulla + cortex



Lobular structure of the kidney

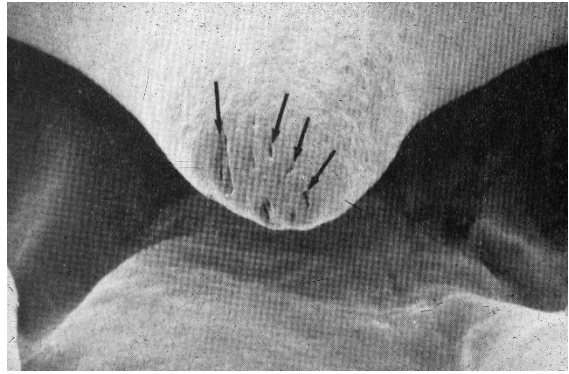
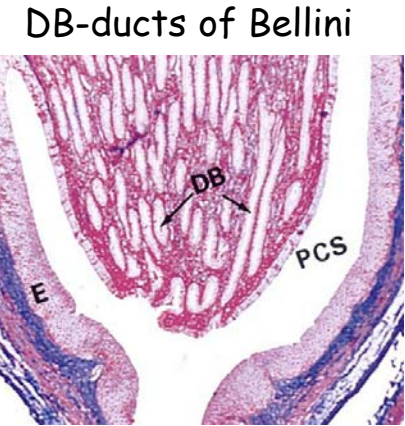
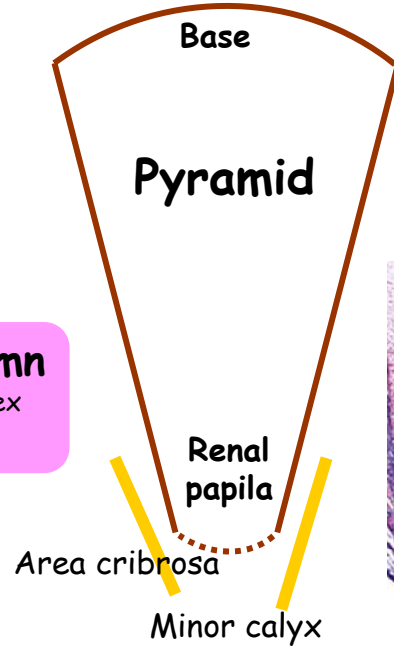


- Cortex
- Medulla

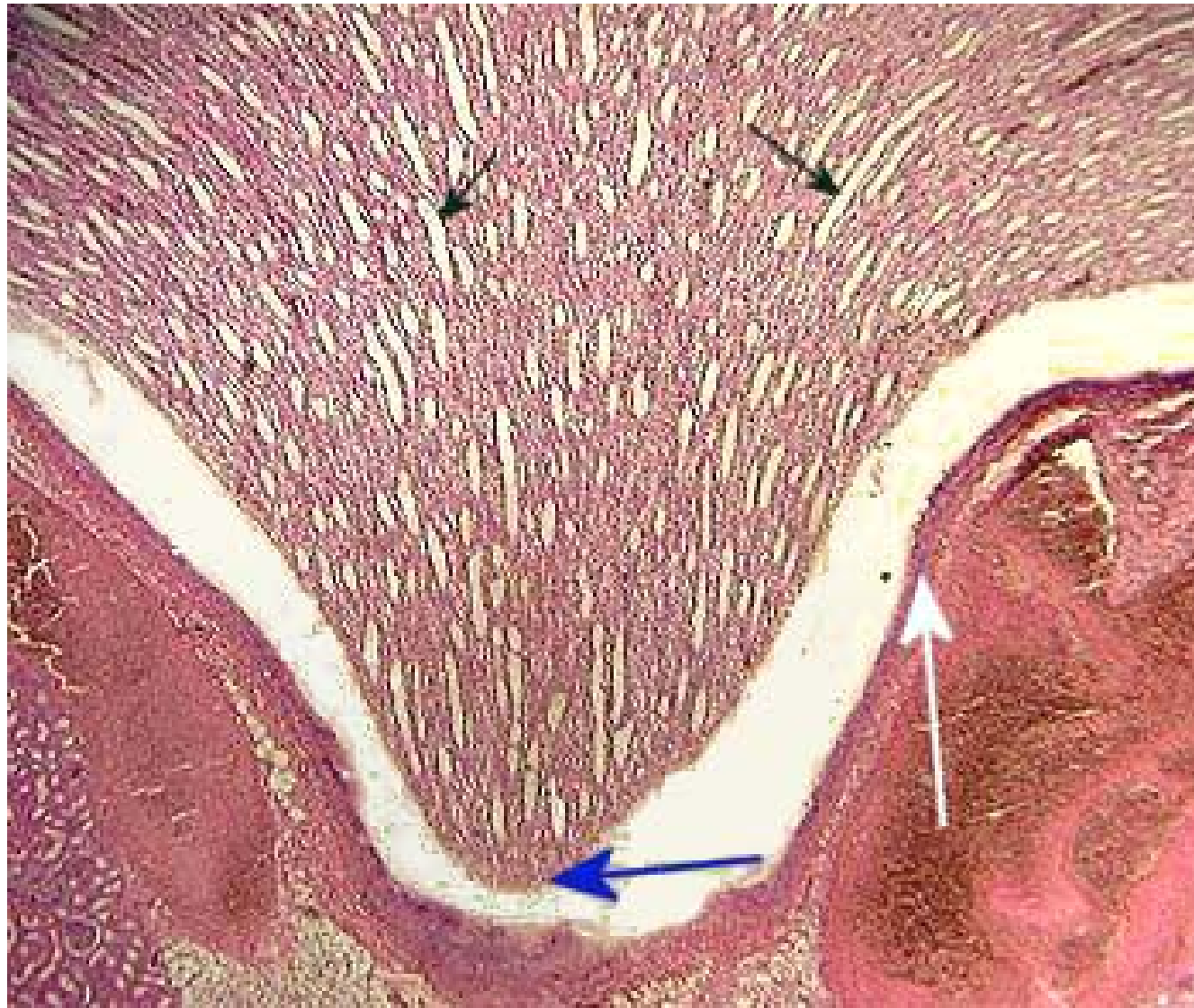


Renal collumn
Extension of cortex into medulla

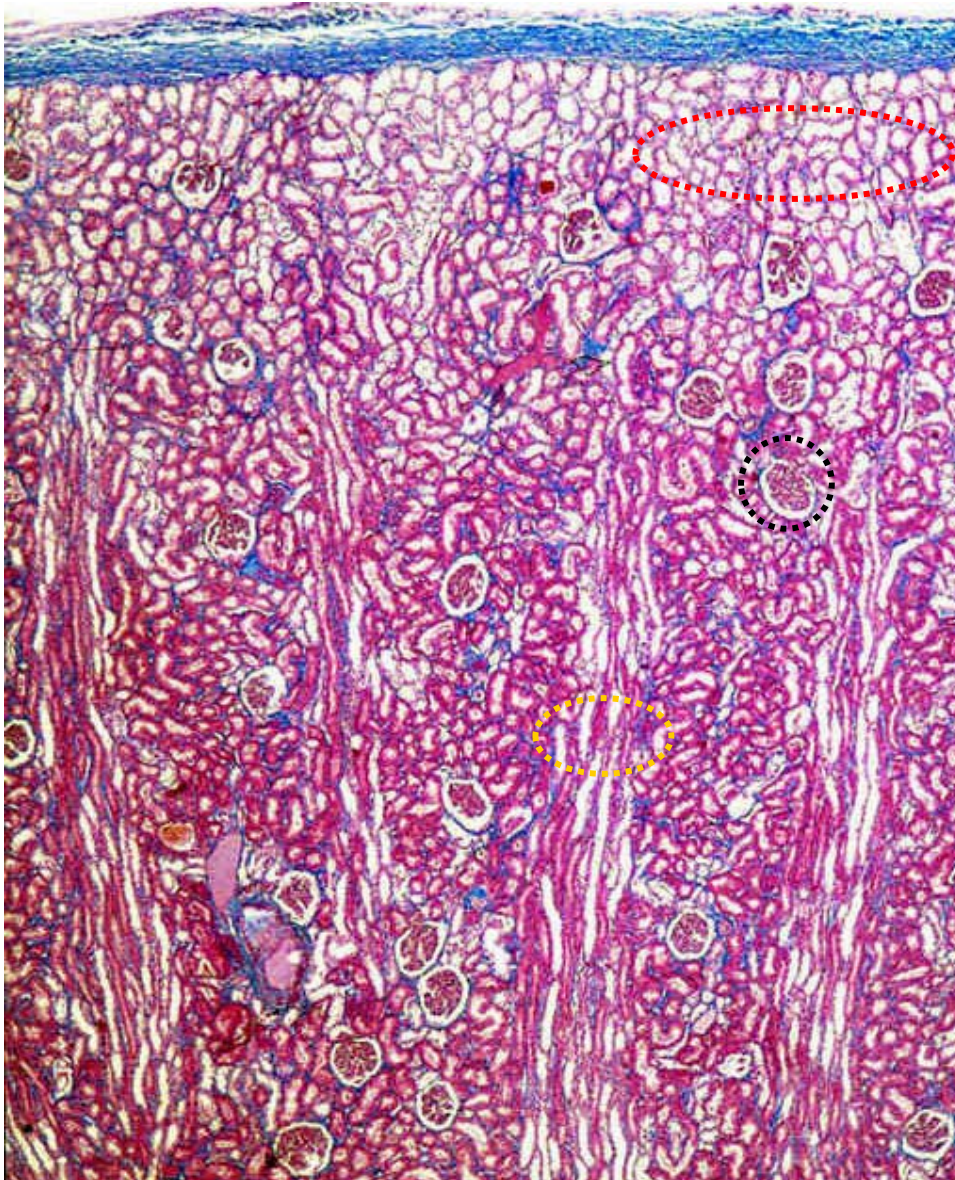
Renal pyramid
10 to 18 per kidney



Kidney medulla



Kidney cortex



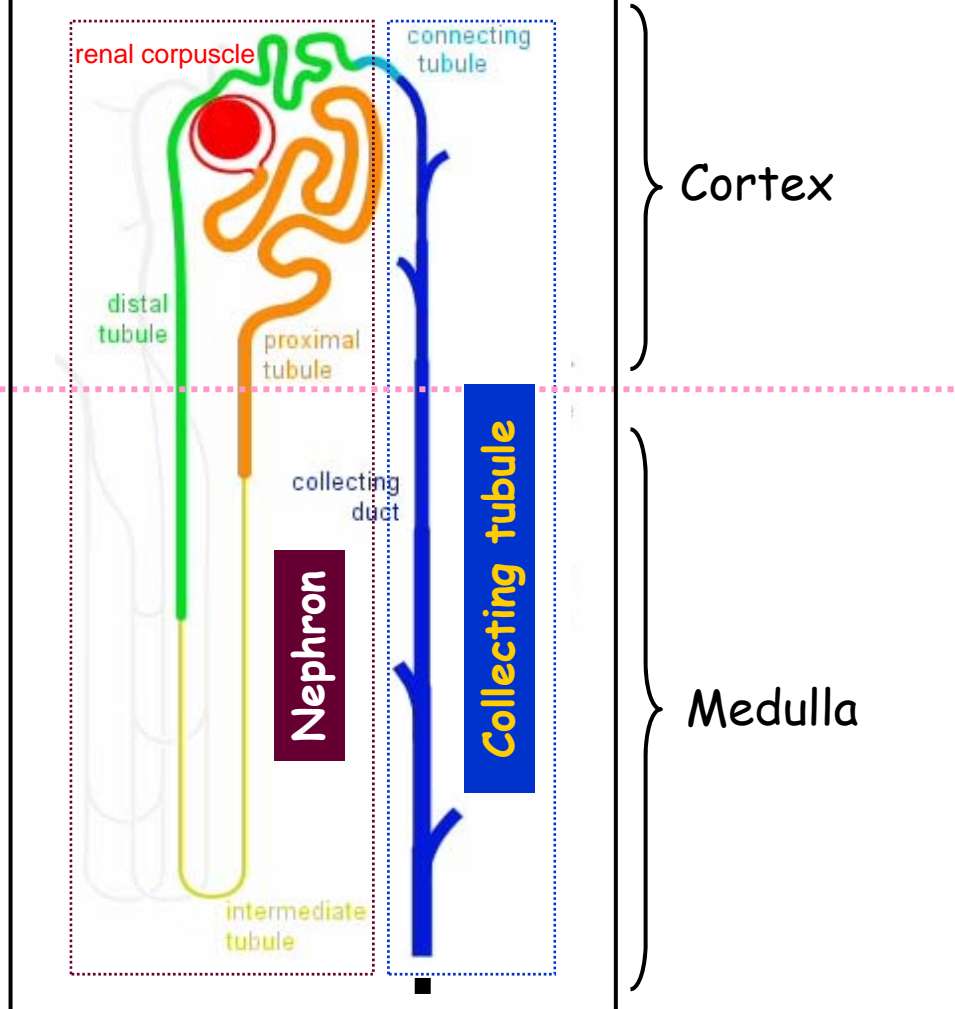
Cortical labyrinth
(convoluted tubules)

Renal corpuscles

Cortical rays
(continuation of collecting
ducts from renal pyramids)

Urineriferous tubule

= The functional unit of the kidney



Cortex

Medulla

Ducts of Bellini

1 to 1.4 millions
of nephrons
in one kidney

Area cribrosa
Minor calyx

Nephrons X Collecting tubules
Different embryological origin

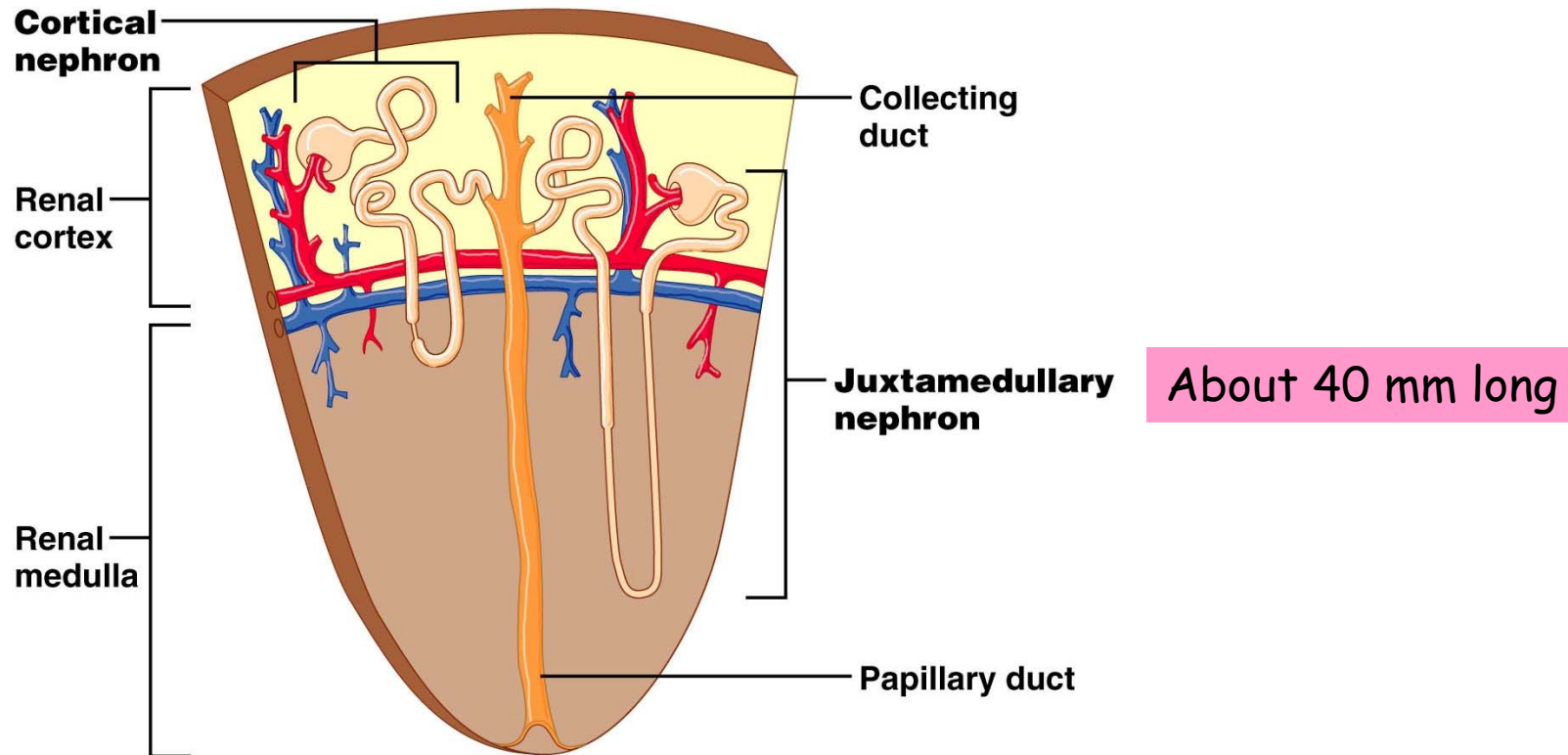
Nephron

Cortical nephrons

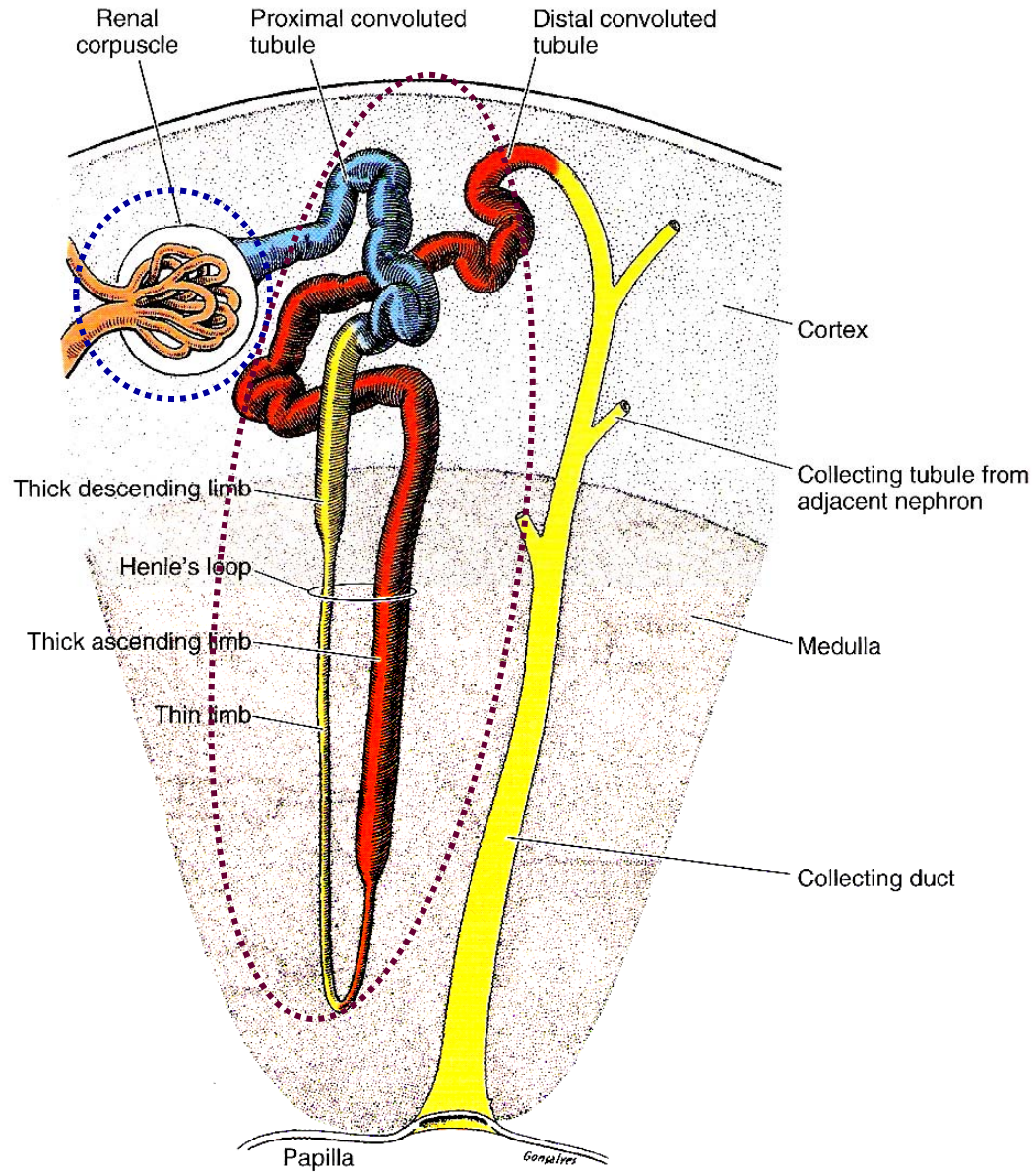
85% of nephrons

Juxtamedullary nephrons

15% of nephrons



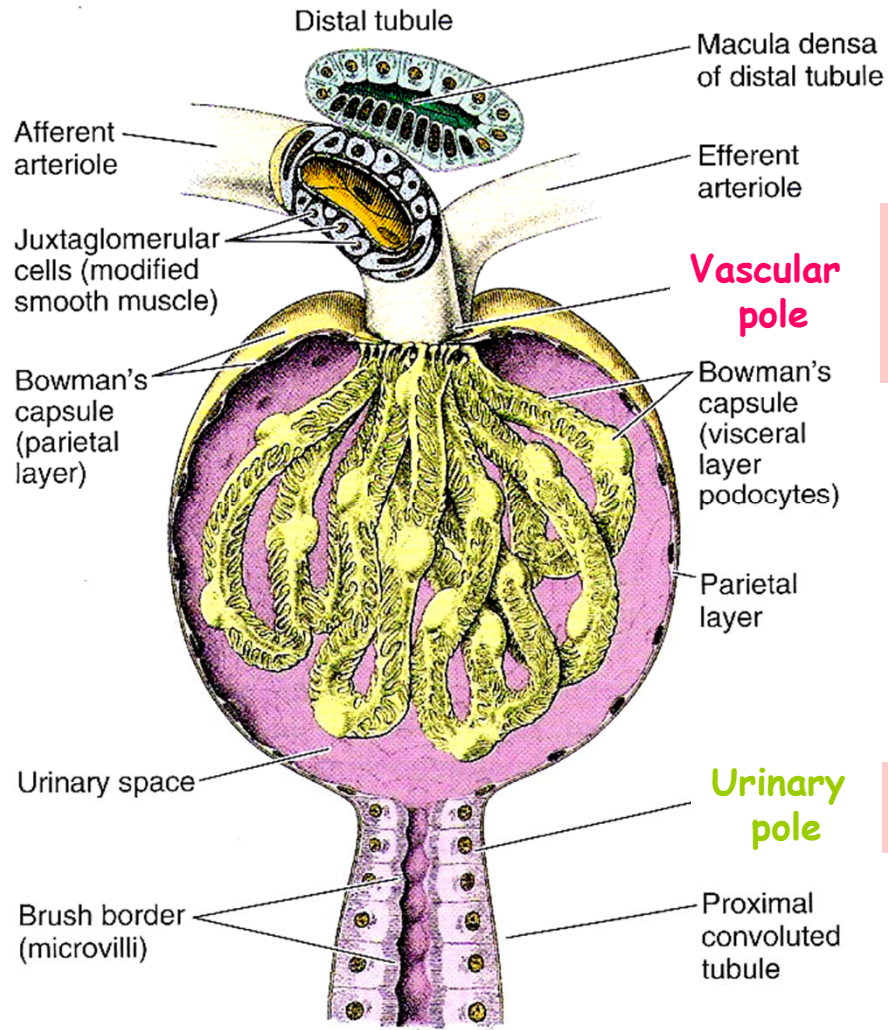
Nephron



Nephron - Renal corpuscle 1

Glomerulus - tuft of capillaries

Bowman's capsule - invaginated dilatation of proximal tubule

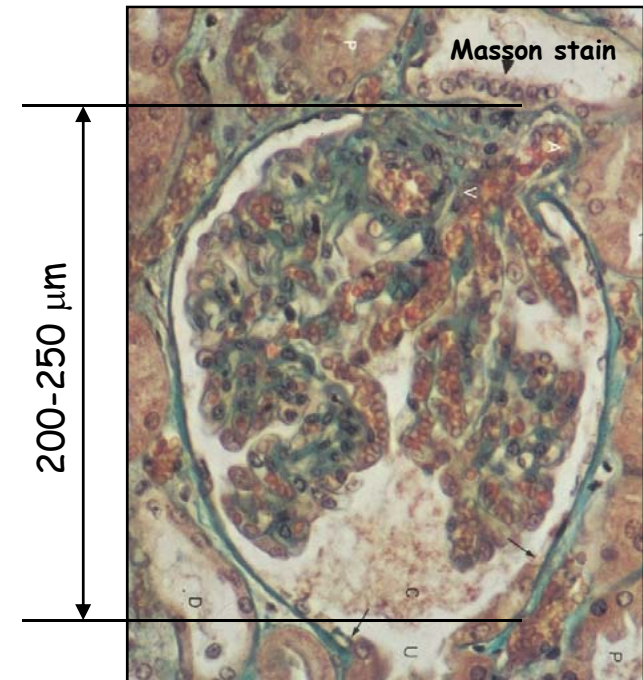


Vascular pole

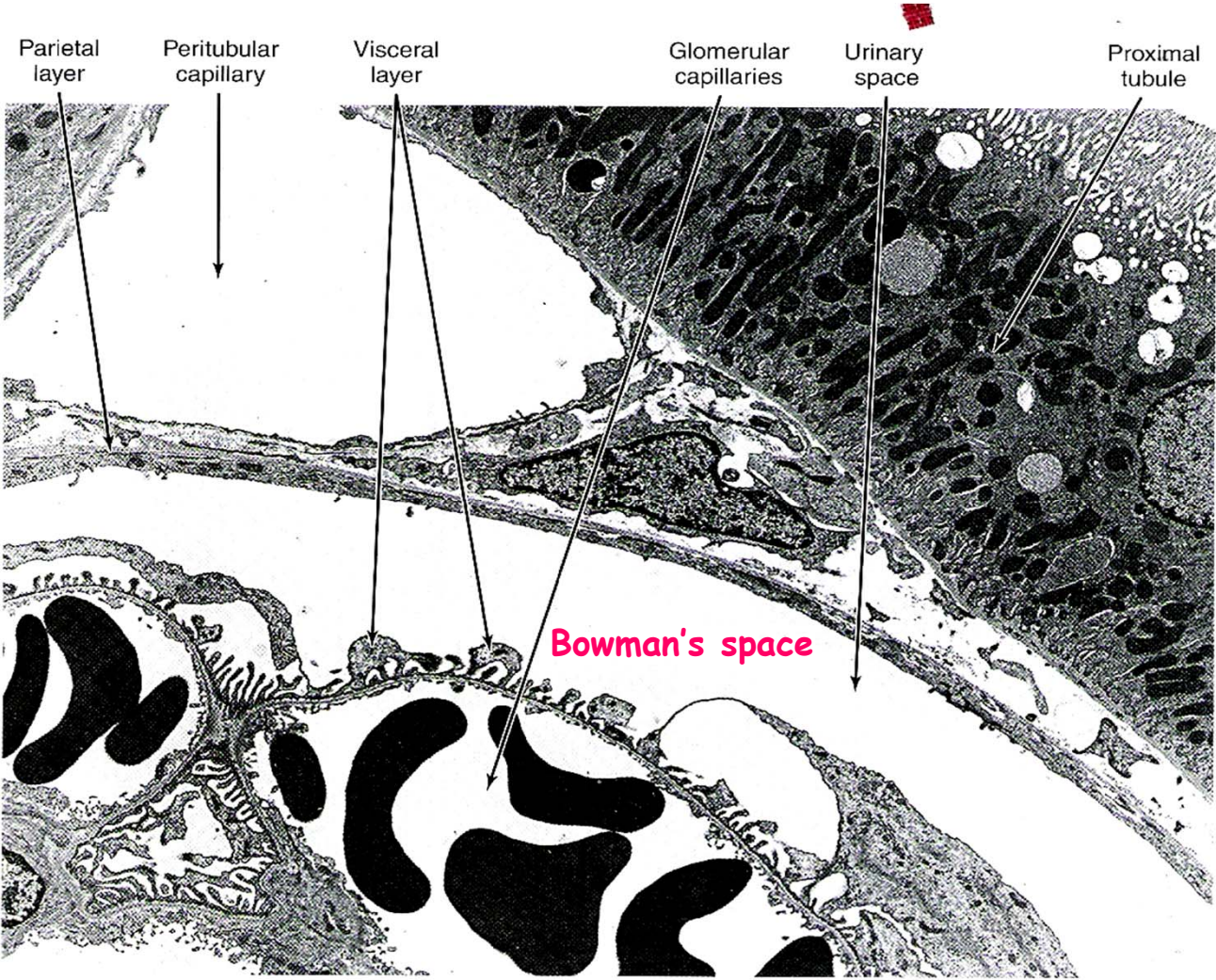
side of the corpuscle where the afferent arterioles and efferent arterioles enter and exit, respectively

Urinary pole

side of the corpuscle where the PCT exits.

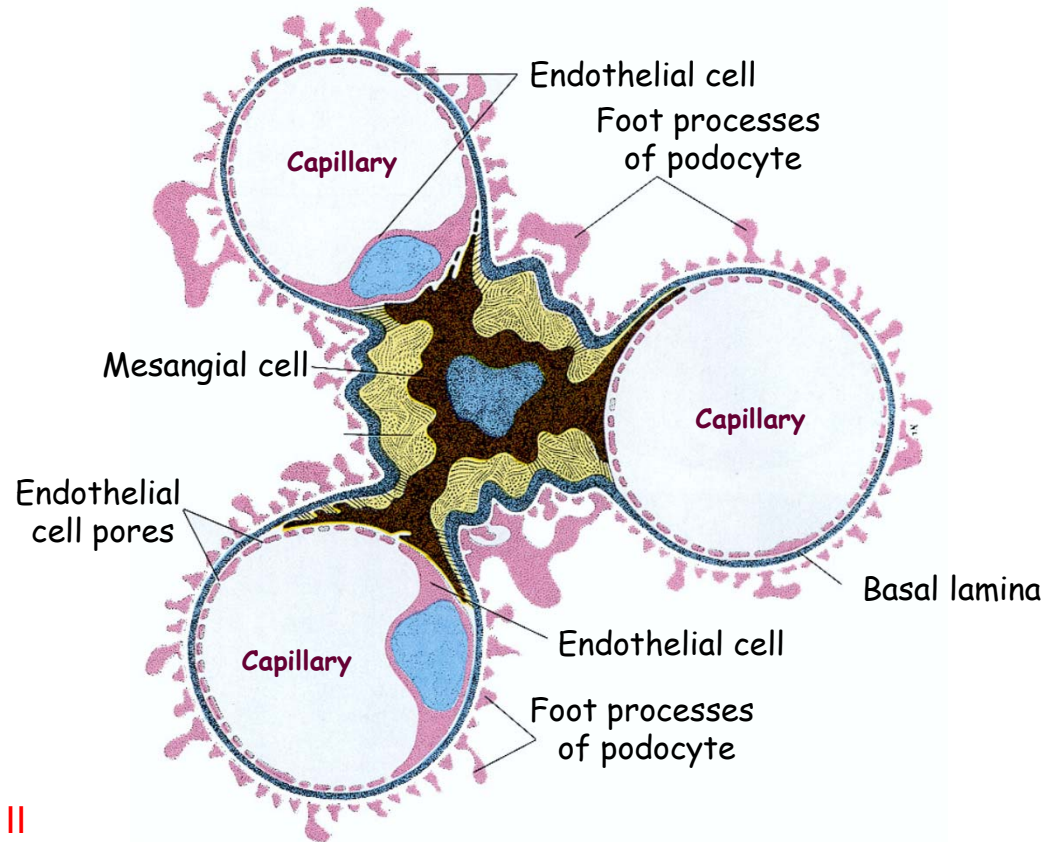
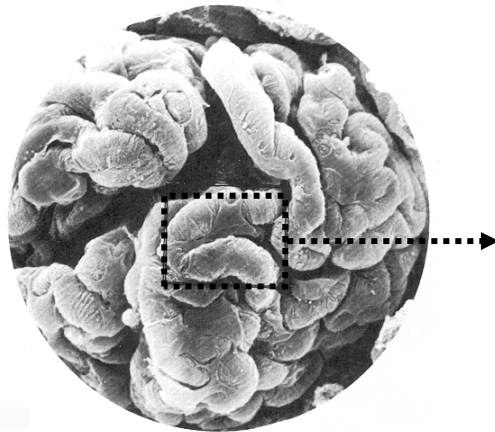
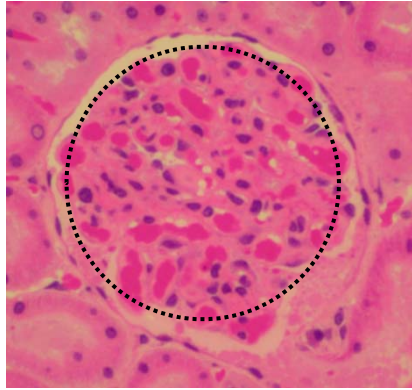


Nephron - Renal corpuscle 2



Nephron - Glomerulus 1

Endothelial cell + Basal lamina + Podocytes + Mesangial cells

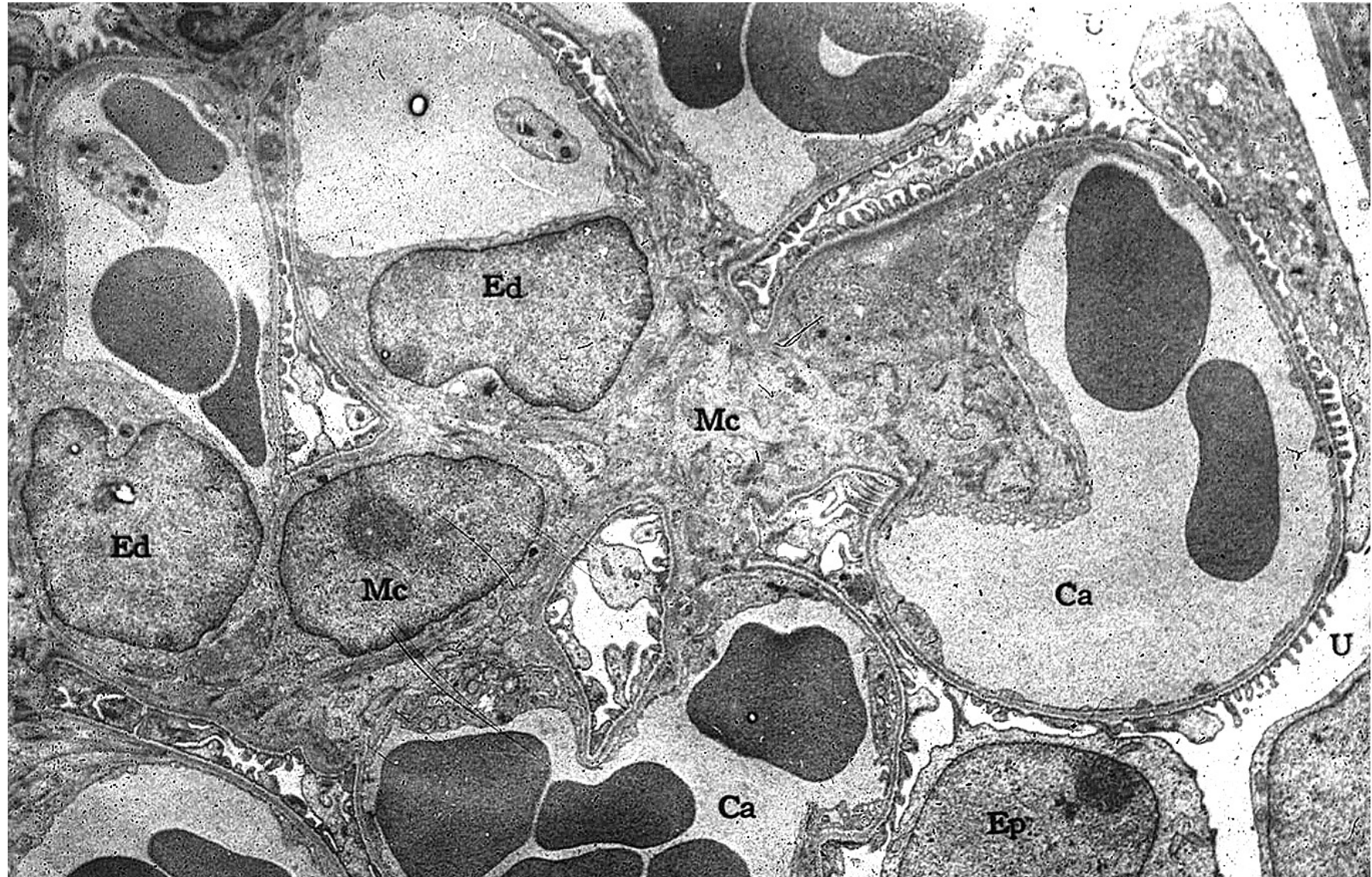


Mesangial cells

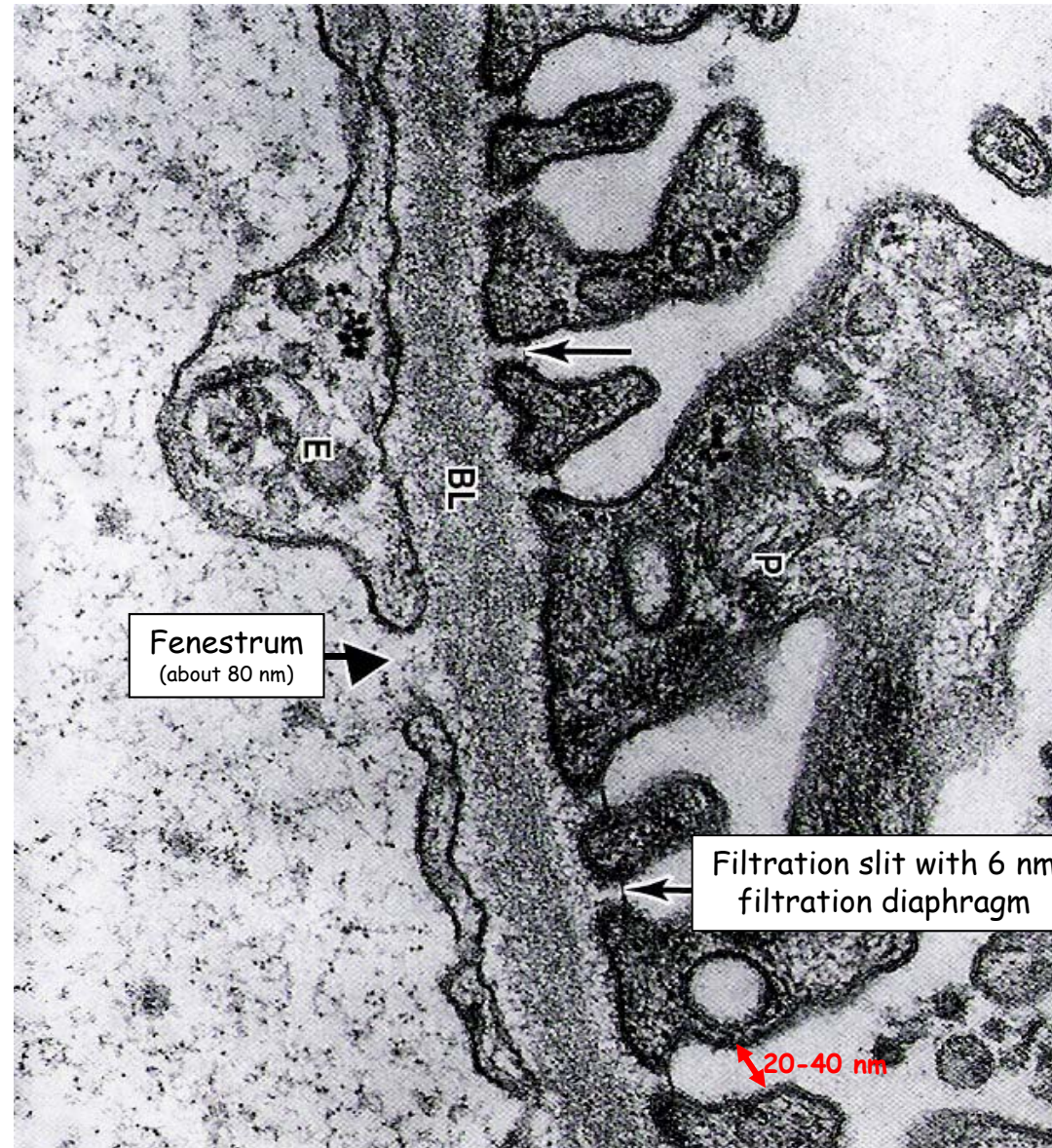
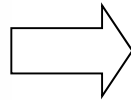
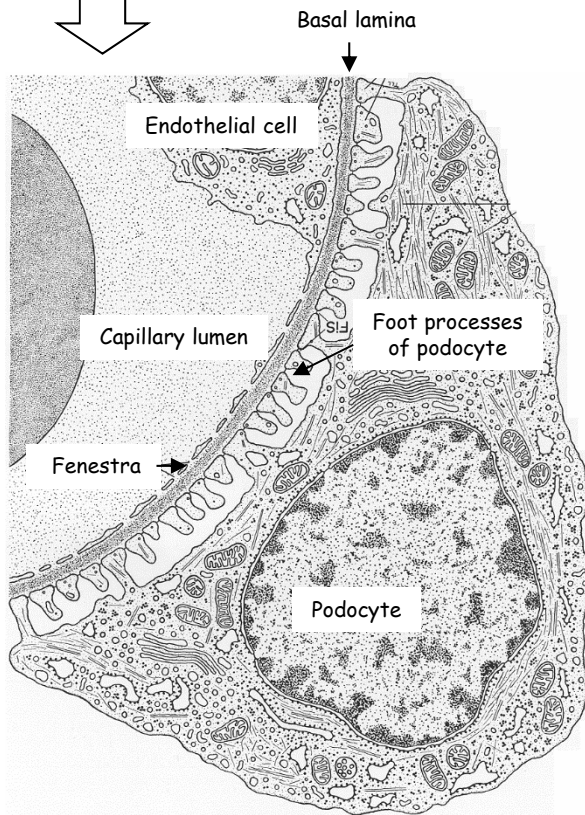
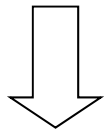
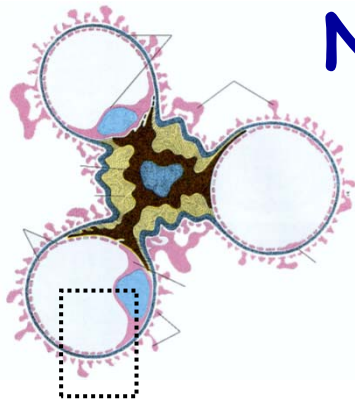
- **Contractile** - receptors for angiotensin II
- Give structural support to the glomerulus, synthesize ECM
- Endocytose and dispose of normal and pathologic molecules trapped by the glomerular basement membrane
- Produce chemical mediators such as cytokines and prostaglandins

Lamina Rara - contain fibronectin (bind them to cells) - **physical barrier**
Lamina Densa - meshwork of Type IV collagen and laminin in a matrix contg (-) charged heparan sulfate that restricts passage of cationic molecules - **charge barrier**

Nephron - Glomerulus 2

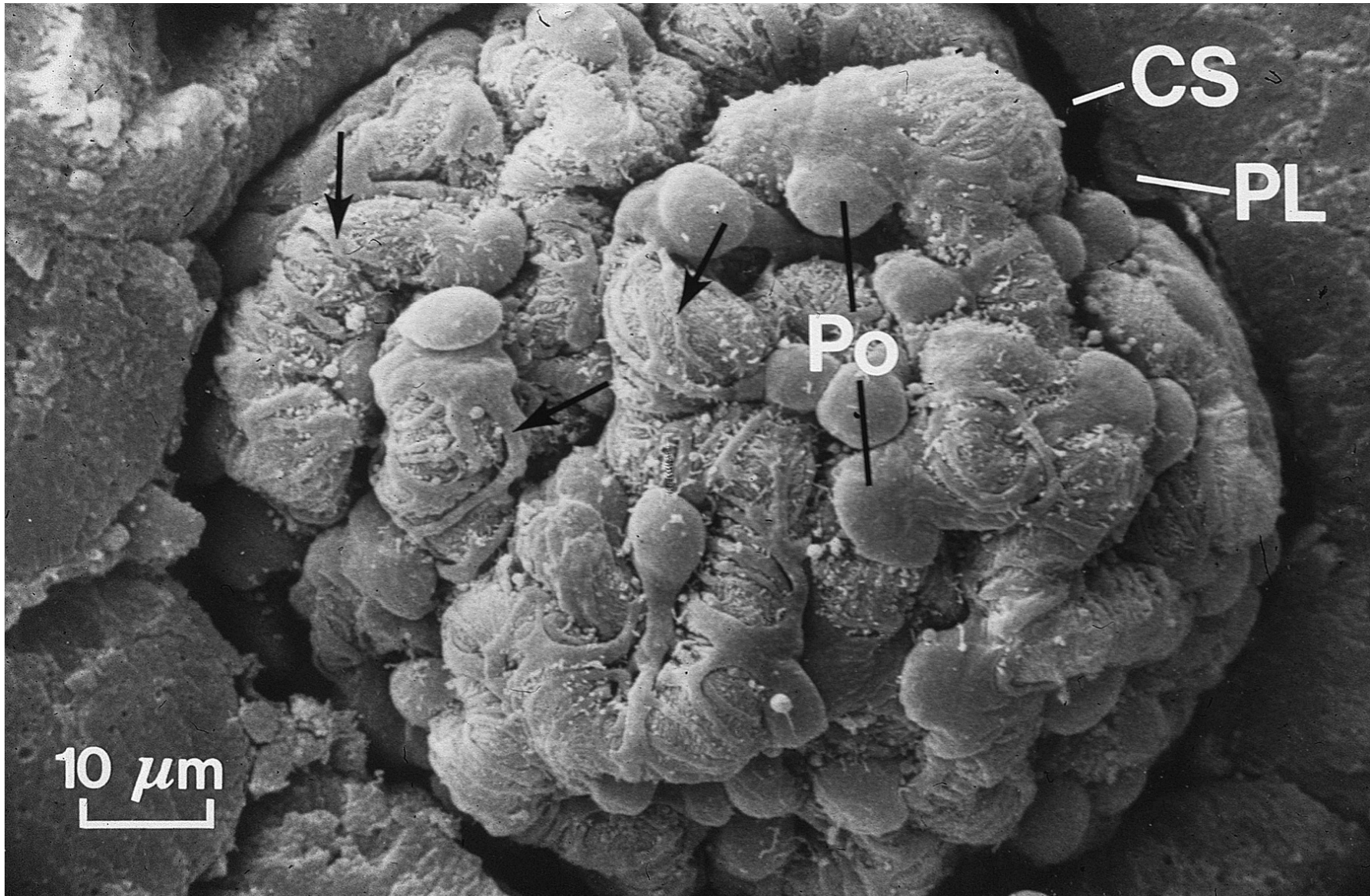


Nephron - Glomerulus 3

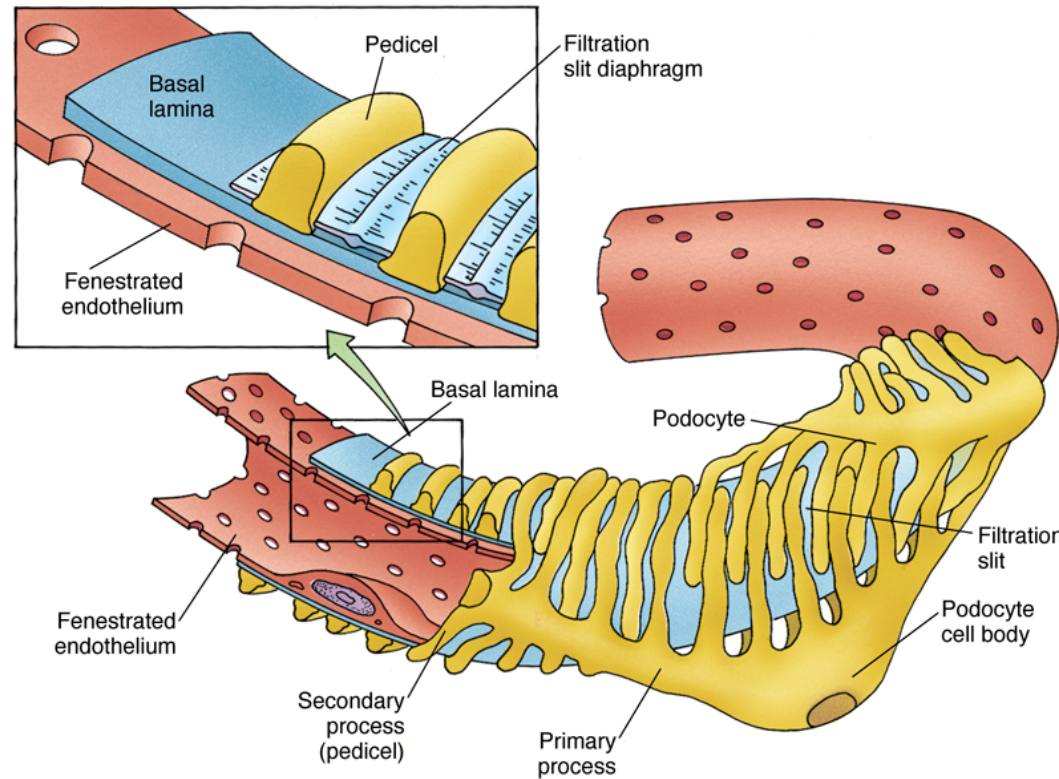
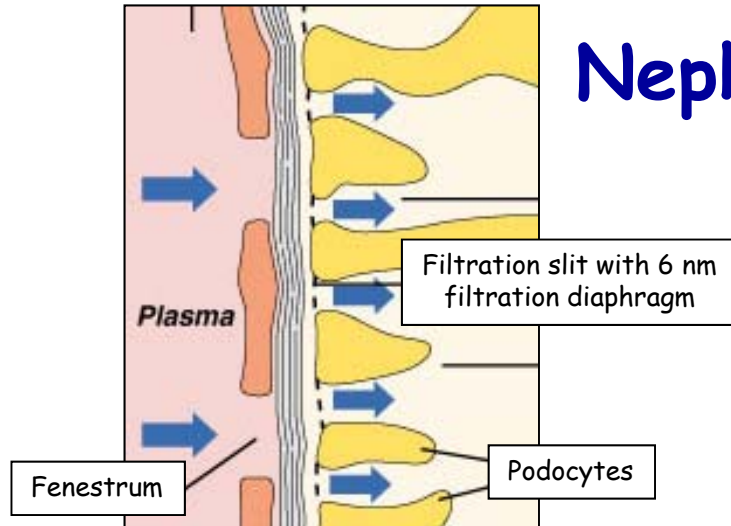


Fenestra: 70 - 90 nm

Nephron - Glomerulus - Podocyte 1

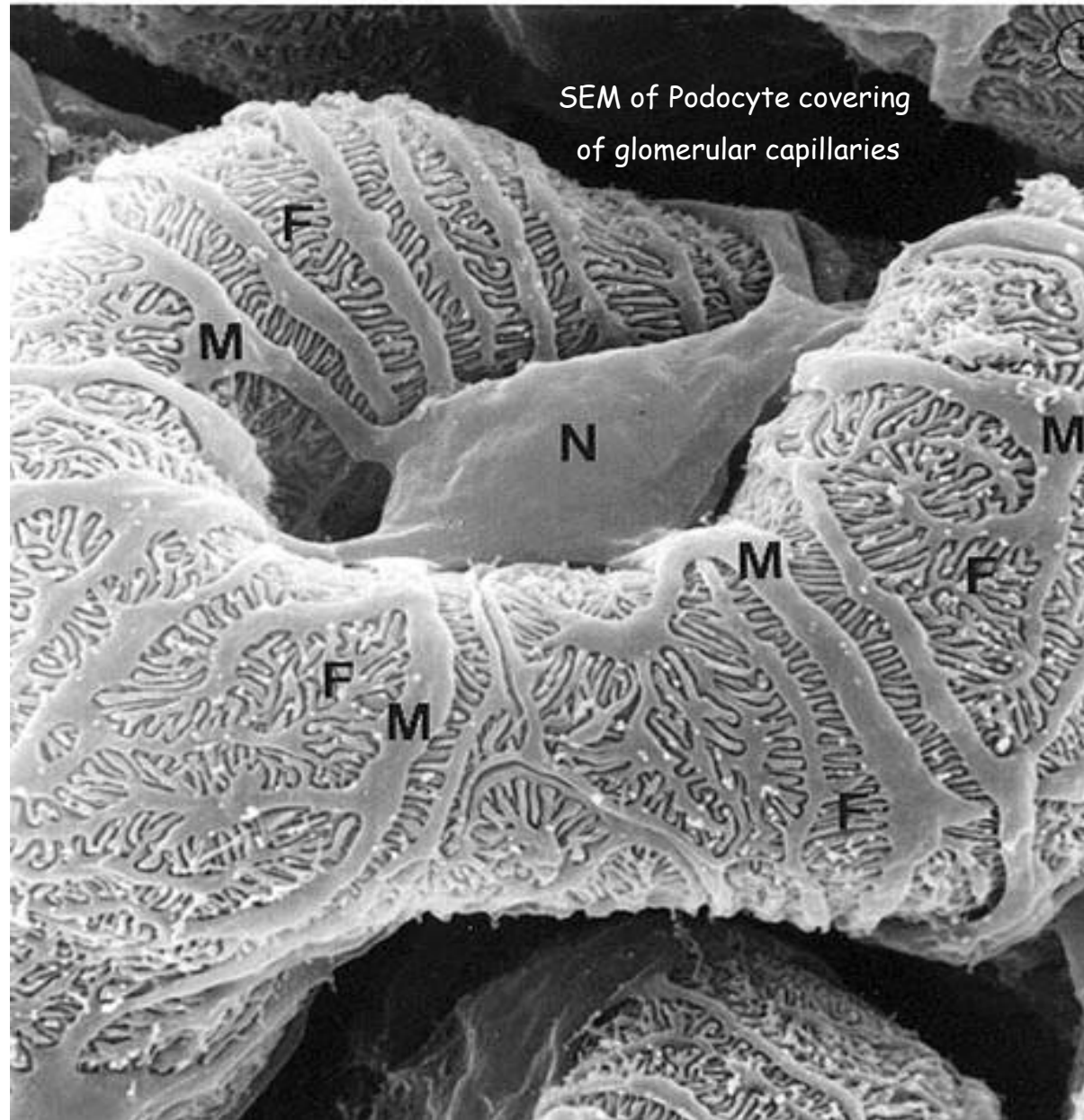


Nephron - Glomerulus - Podocyte 2



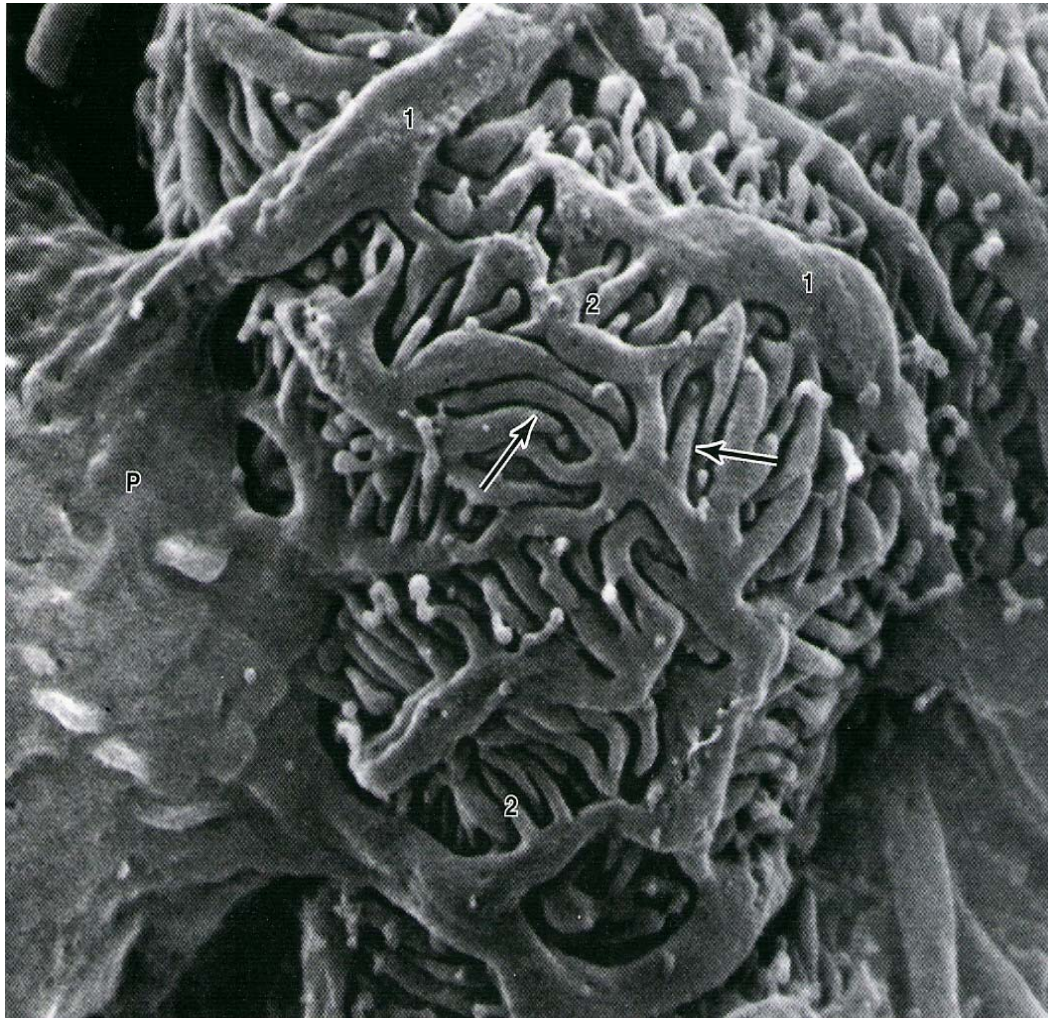
Primary processes
X
Secondary processes

Nephron - Glomerulus - Podocyte 3

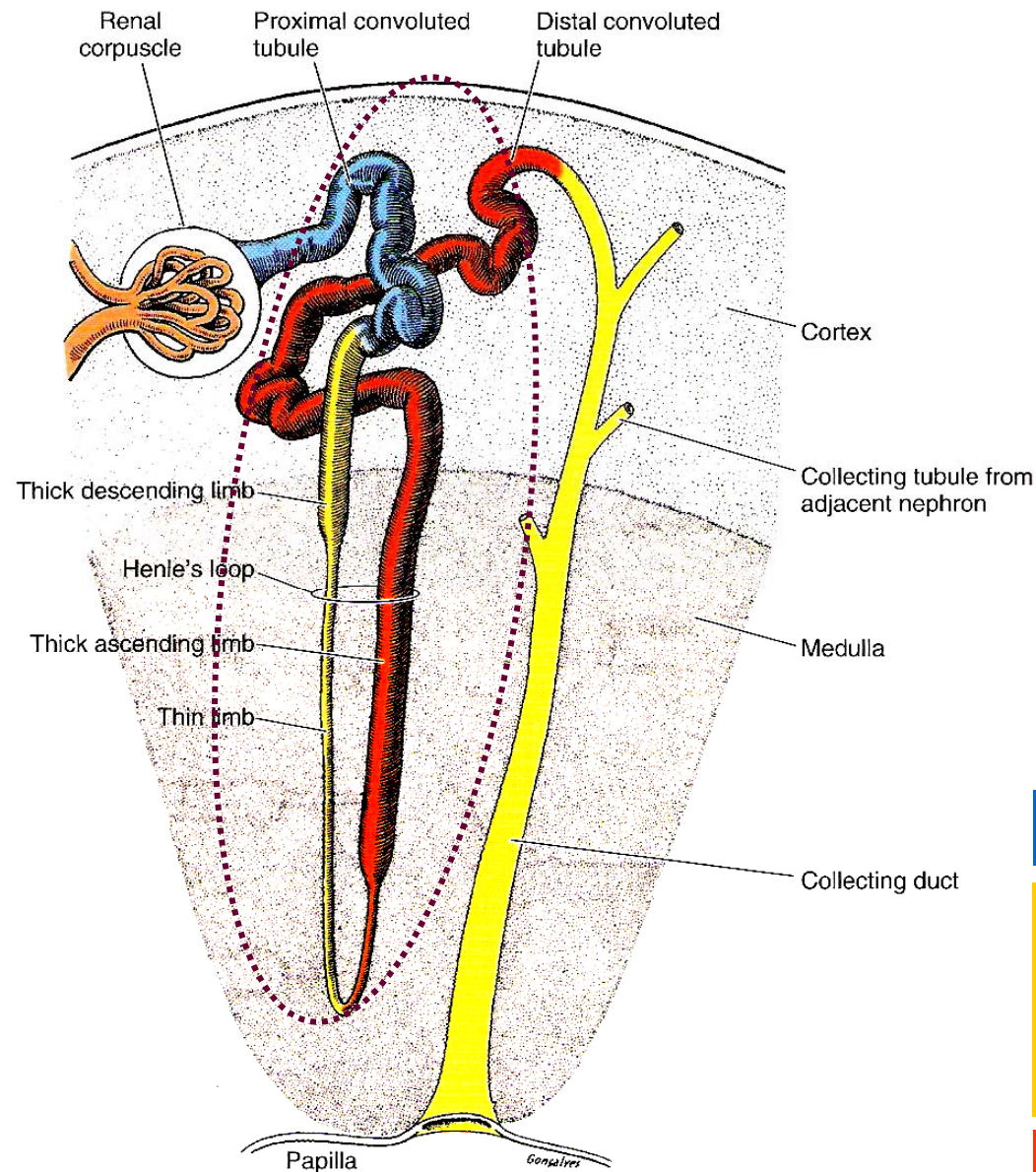


Nephron - Glomerulus - Podocyte

„Octopus-like cell“



Nephron - Tubular section 1



Proximal convoluted tubulus

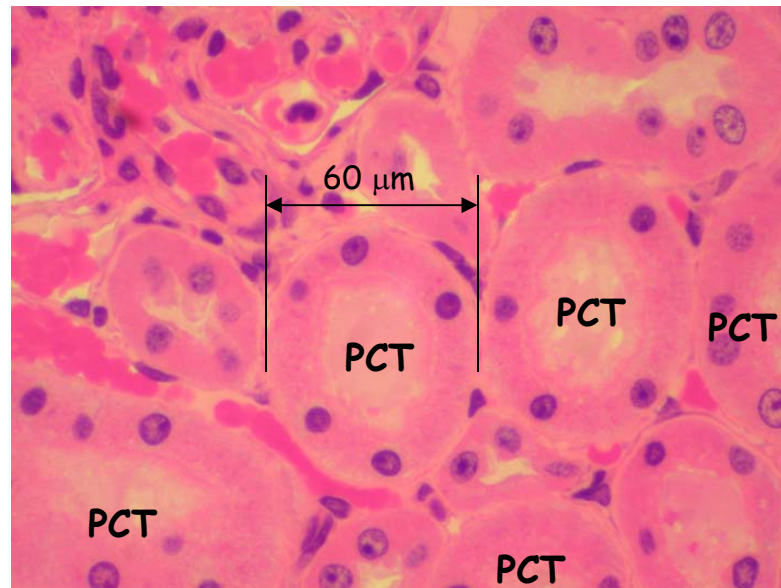
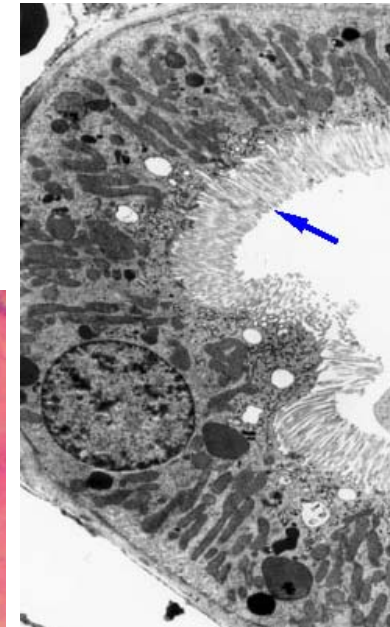
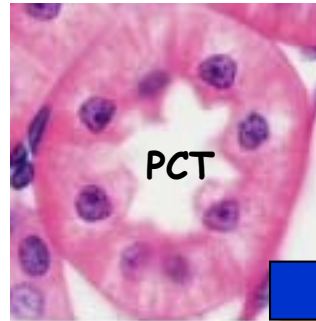
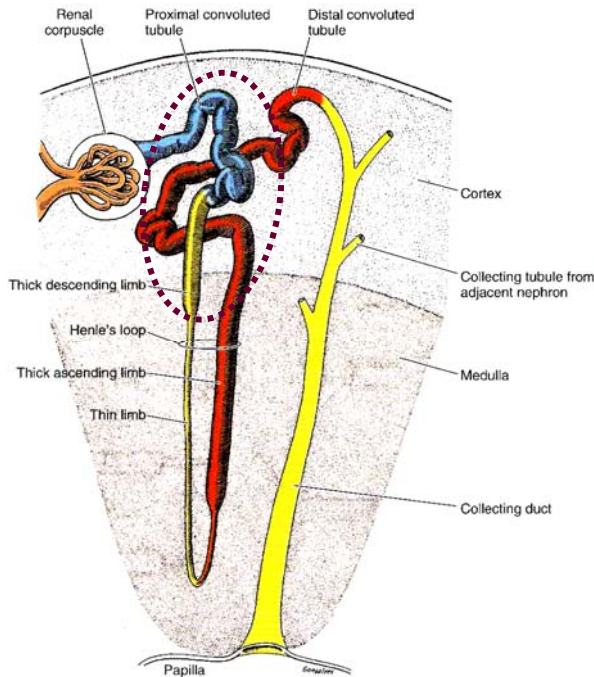
Henle`s loop

- Thick descending limb
- Thin limb
- Thick ascending limb

Distal convoluted tubulus

Nephron - Tubular section 2

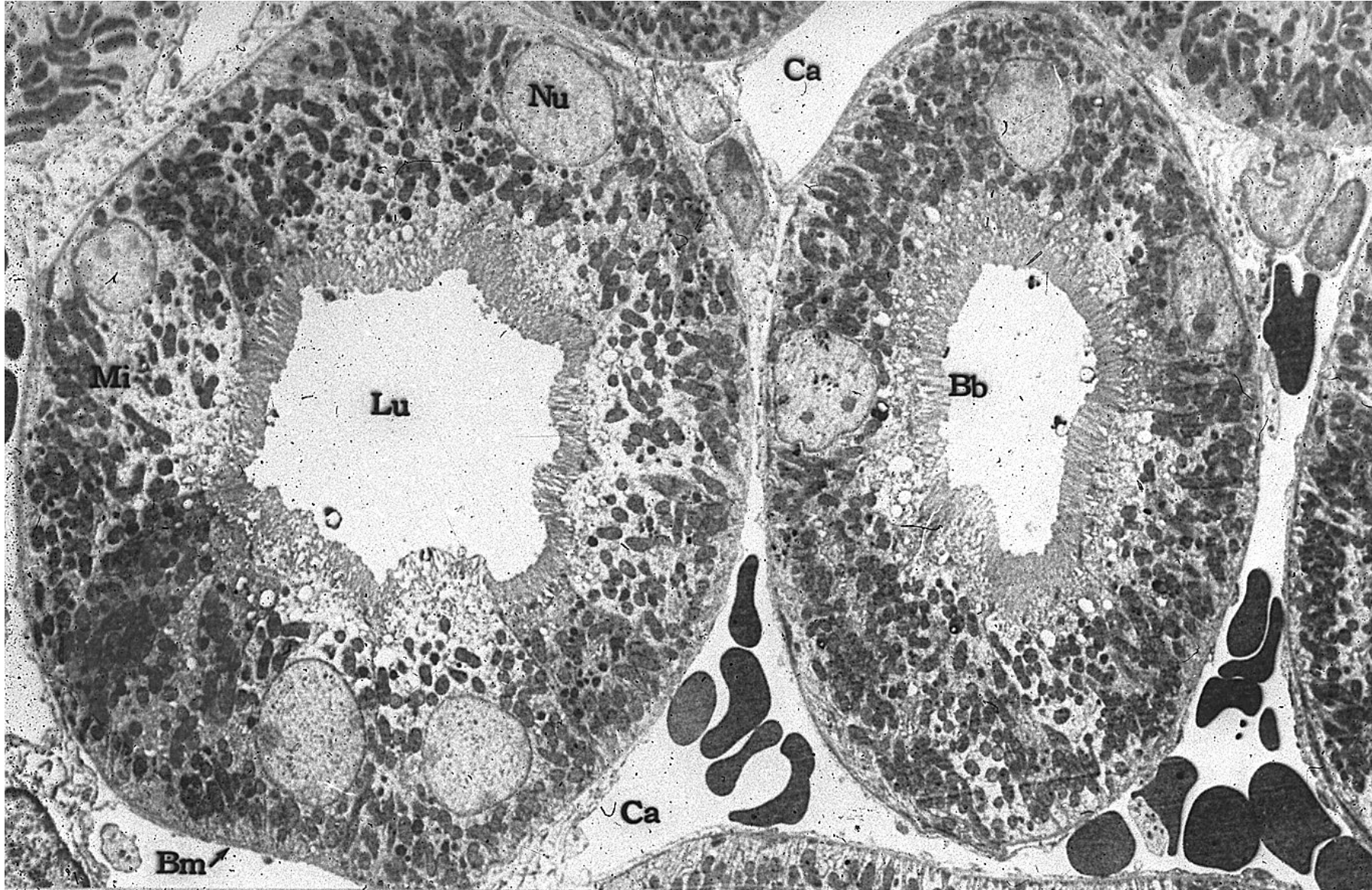
Proximal convoluted tubulus + Thick descending limb of HL
= 14 mm in length



Reabsorption

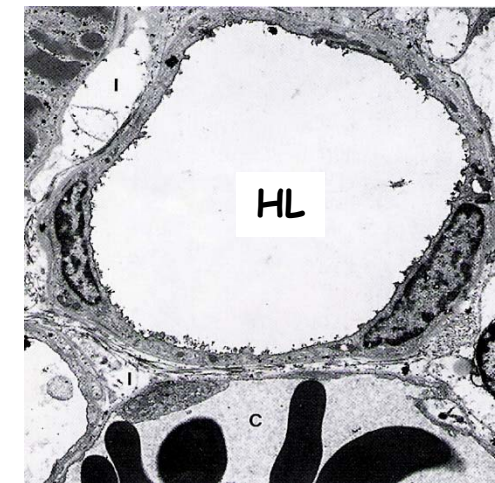
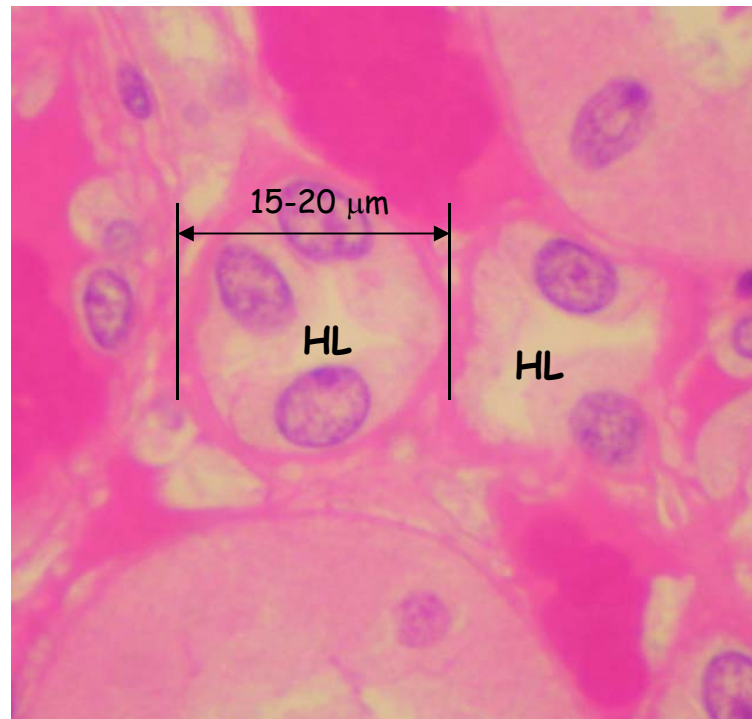
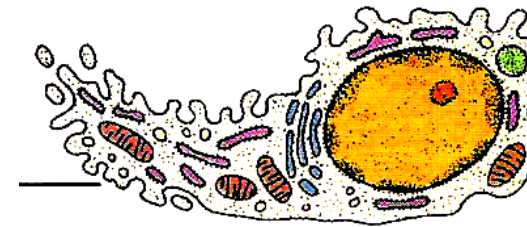
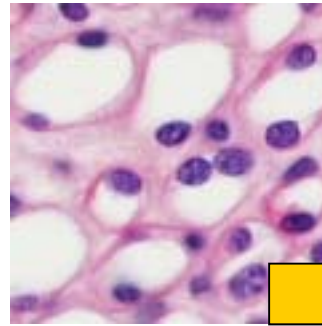
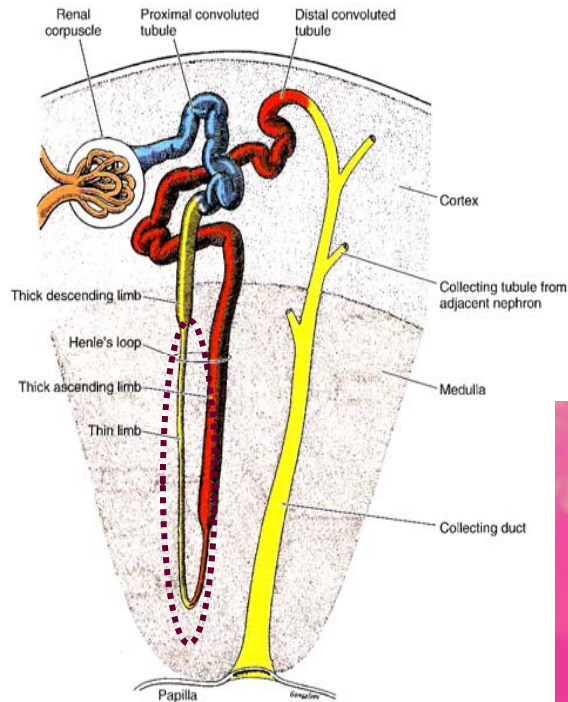
$\frac{3}{4}$ of sodium, Cl, K, H₂O,
amino acids, proteins

Proximal convoluted tubuli



Nephron - Tubular section 3

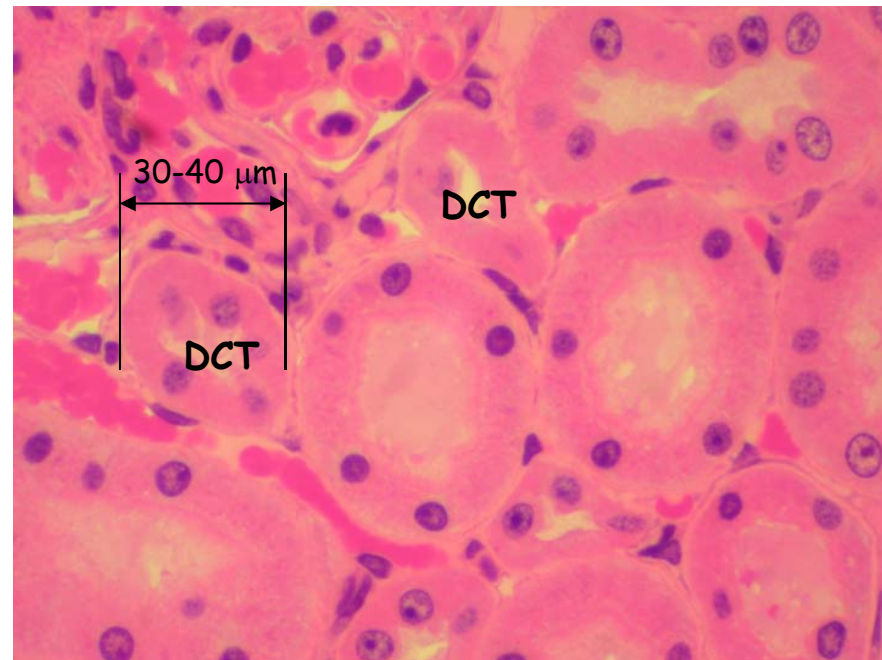
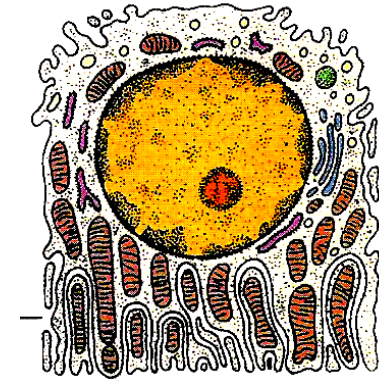
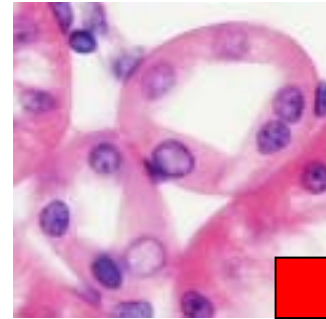
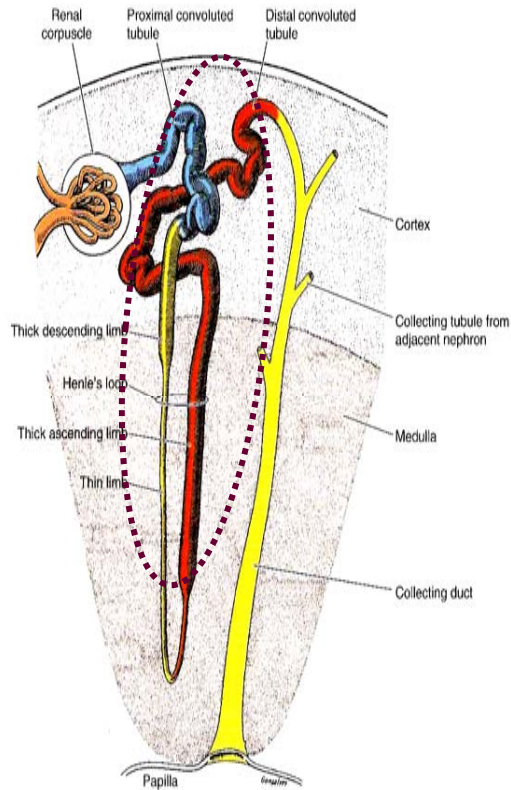
Thin descending limb of HL + Thin ascending limb of HL
= 9-10 mm in length



Reabsorption
H₂O

Nephron - Tubular section 4

Thick ascending limb of HL + Distal convoluted tubulus
9-10 mm in length + 4-5 mm in length

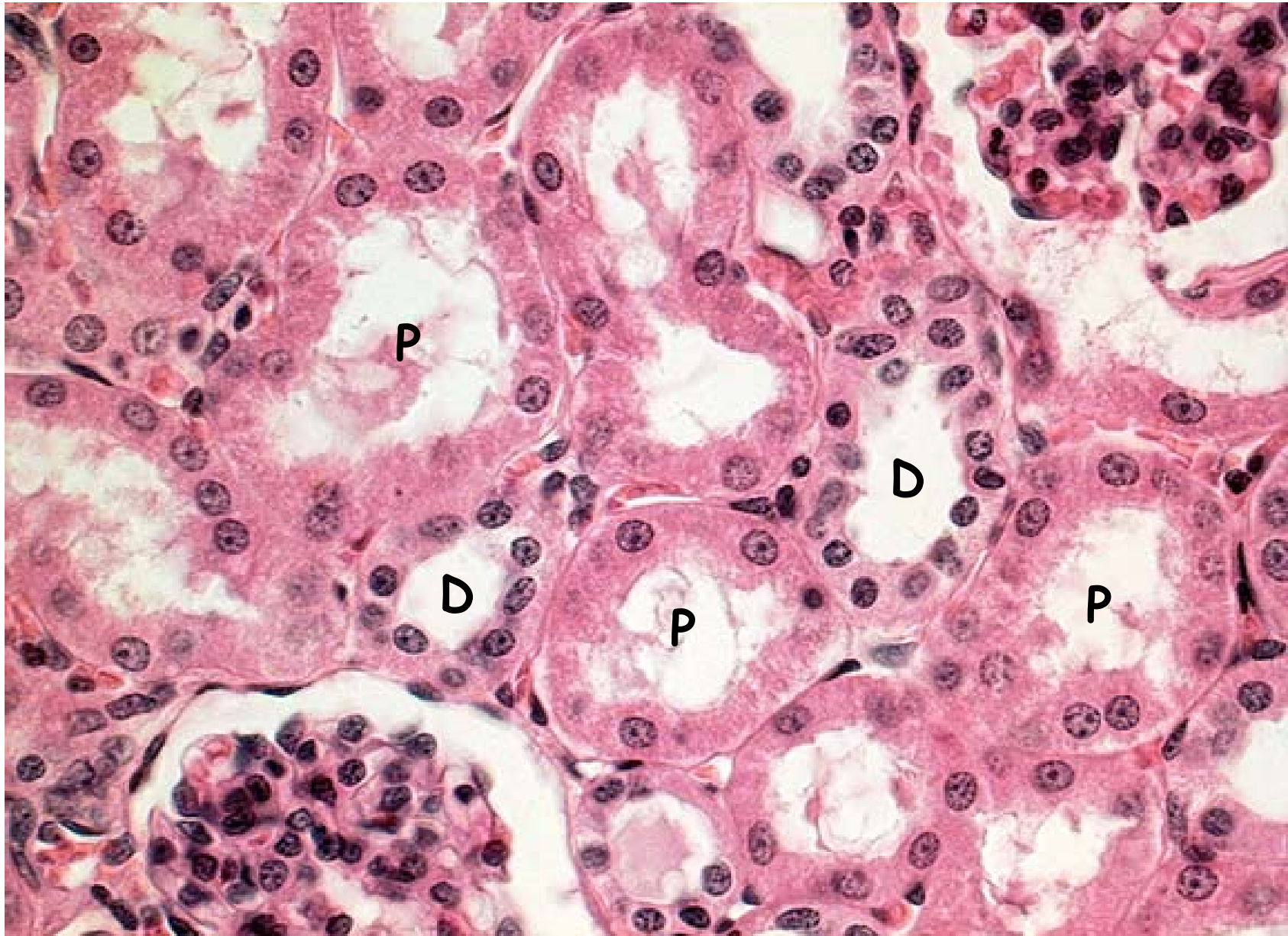


Reabsorption

Na, K, Cl

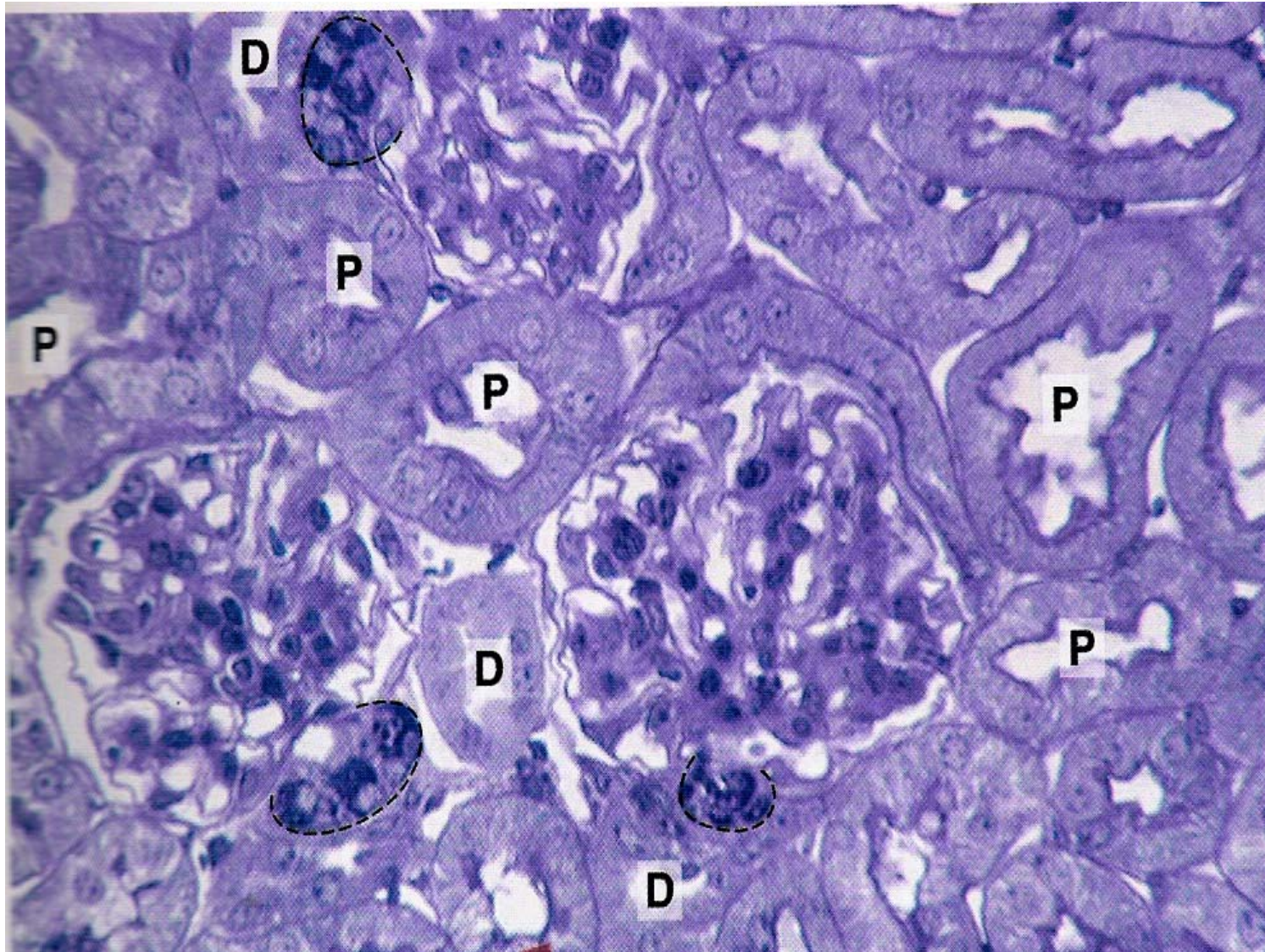
Impermeable for water

Proximal and distal convoluted tubuli

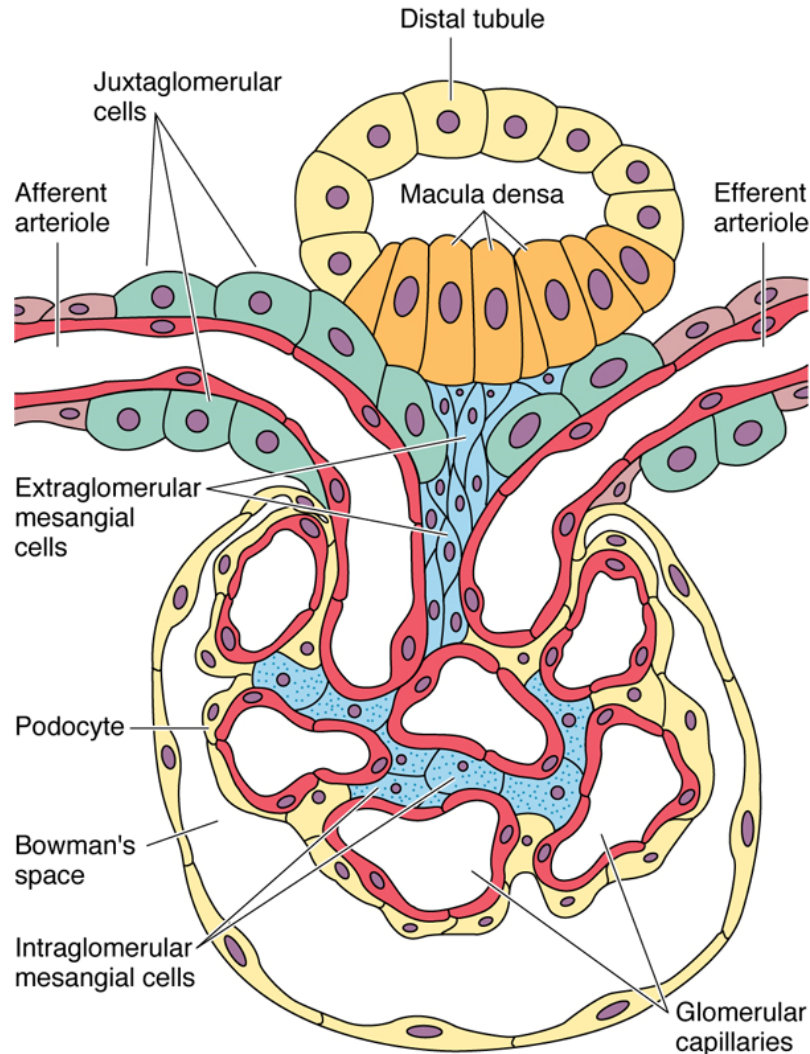


Cortex

Proximal X Distal convoluted tubuli (7:1)



Nephron - Tubular section - Juxtaglomerular apparatus 1



Macula densa

Monitors osmotic concentration in the fluid in the nephron and secretes local hormones that alter JG cell secretion.

Juxtaglomerular cells

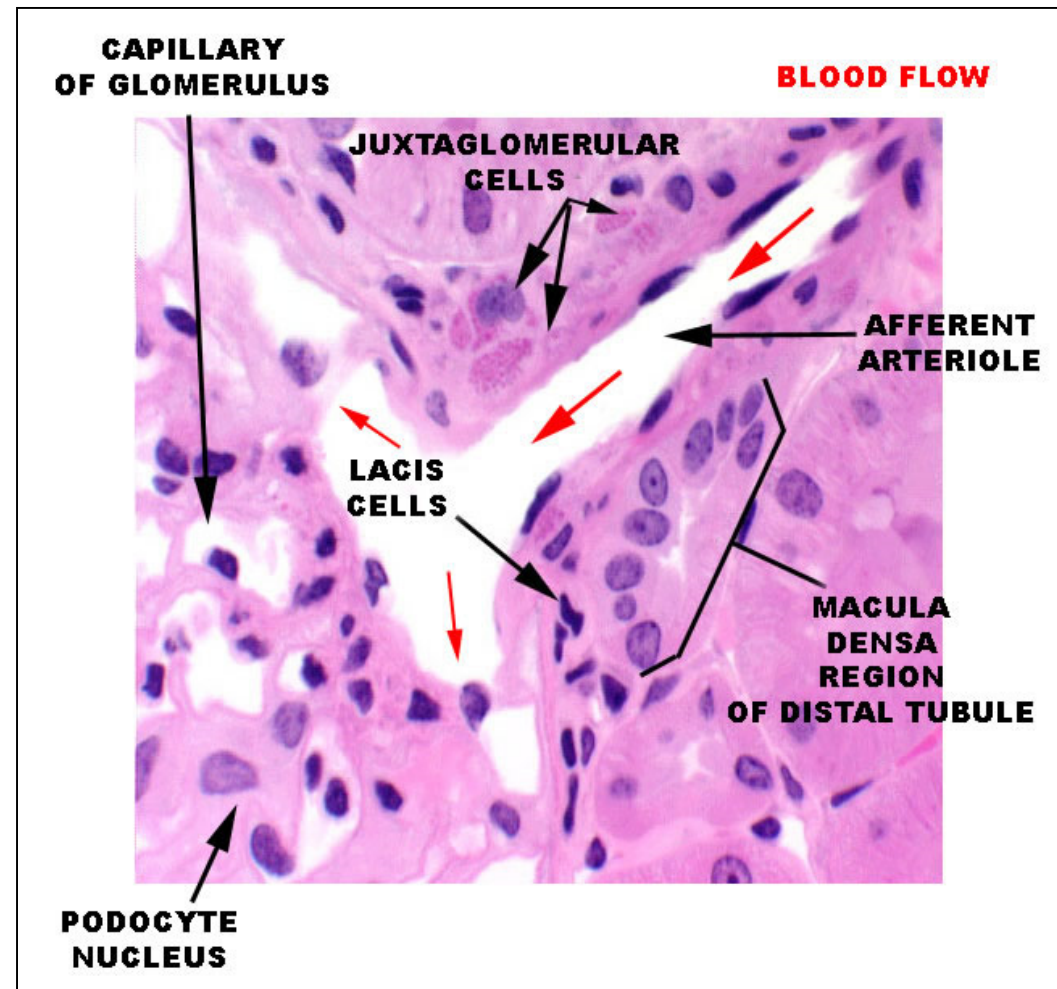
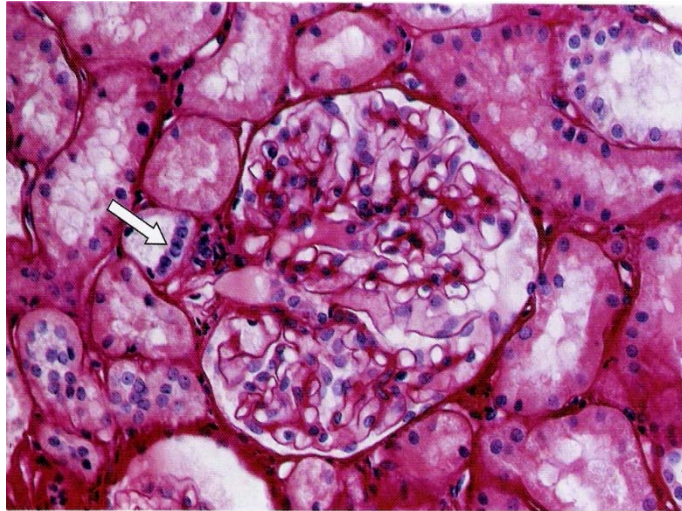
Monitor blood pressure in the afferent arteriole and secrete renin. **Renin** converts angiotensinogen in blood plasma to angiotensin I which is converted to angiotensin II in the lungs. **Angiotensin II** causes arteriole constriction throughout the body, raising blood pressure.

Extraglomerular mesangial cells (Lacis cells)

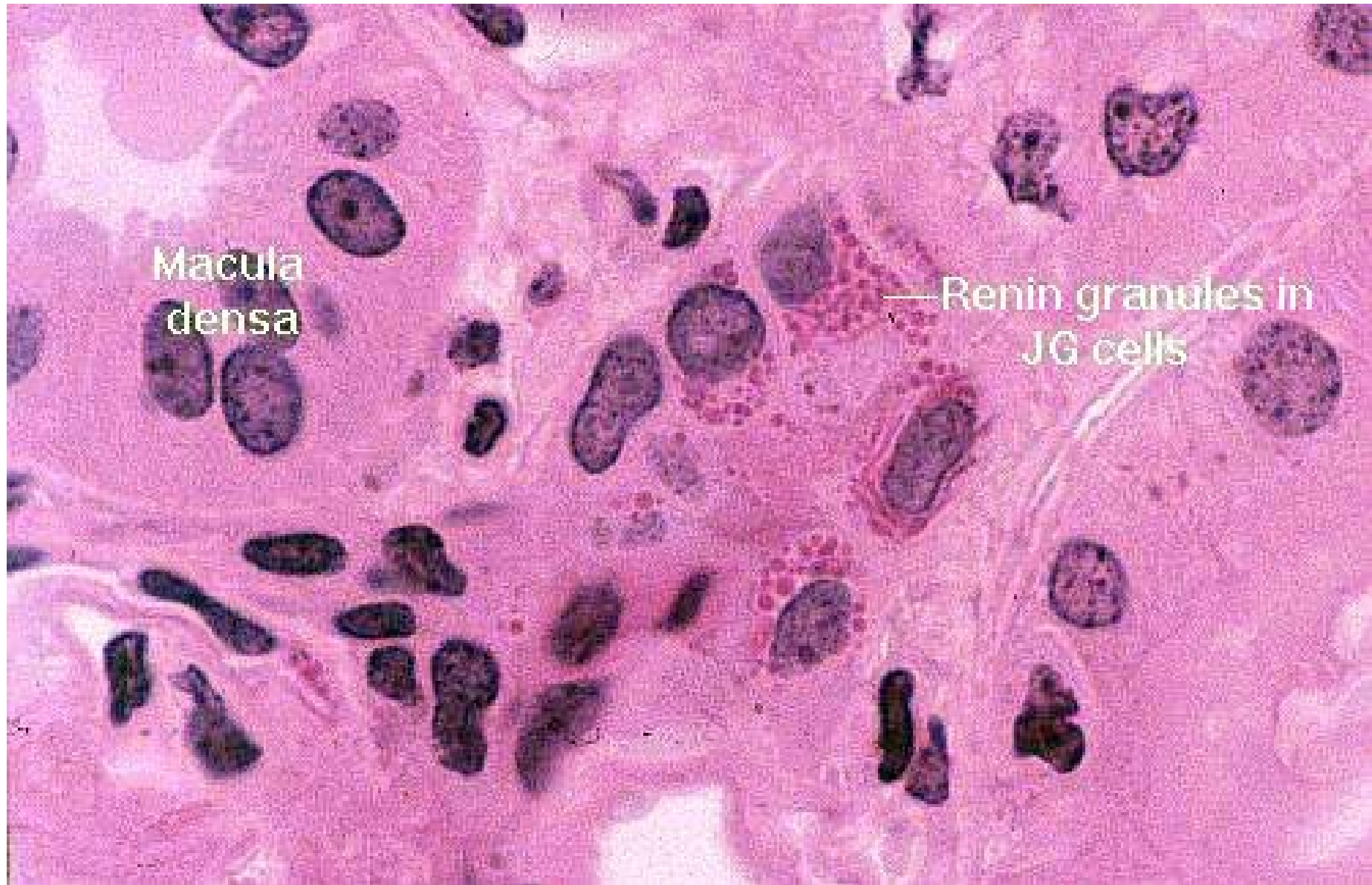
Nephron - Tubular section - Juxtaglomerular apparatus 2

Macula densa

Modified DCT in proximity of vascular pole of renal corpuscle



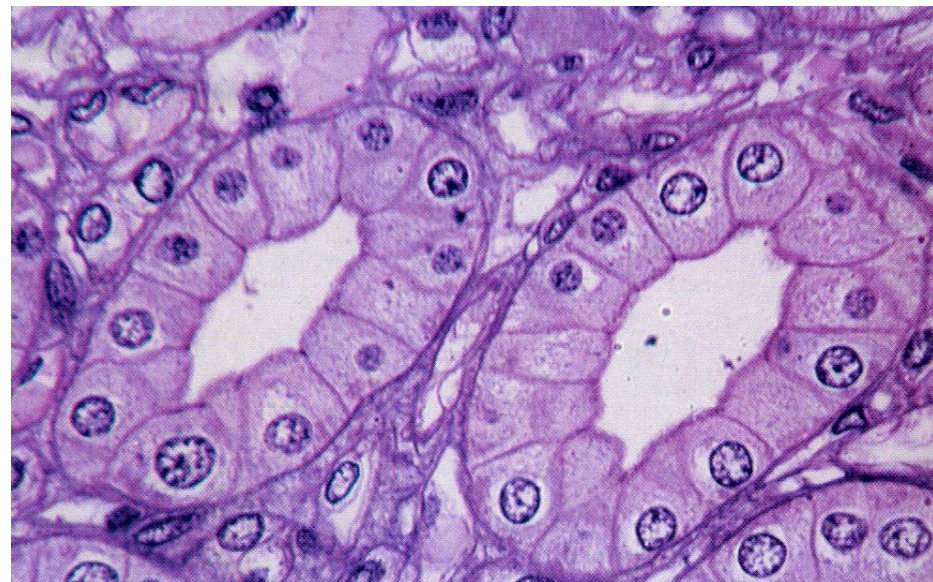
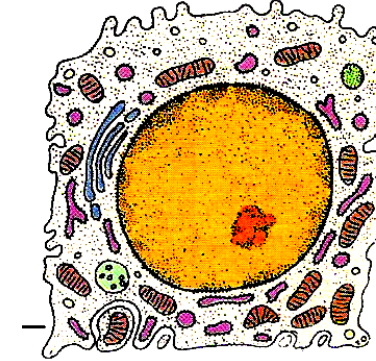
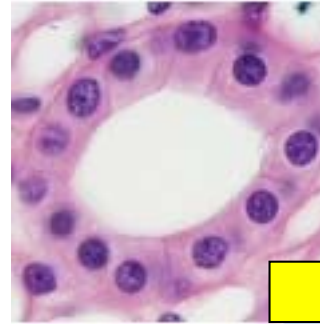
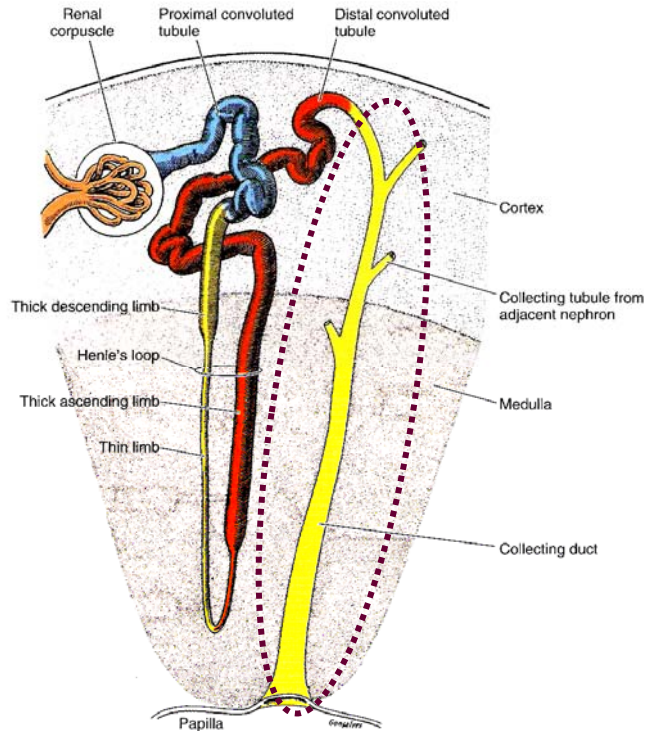
Juxtaglomerular cells



Collecting tubuli

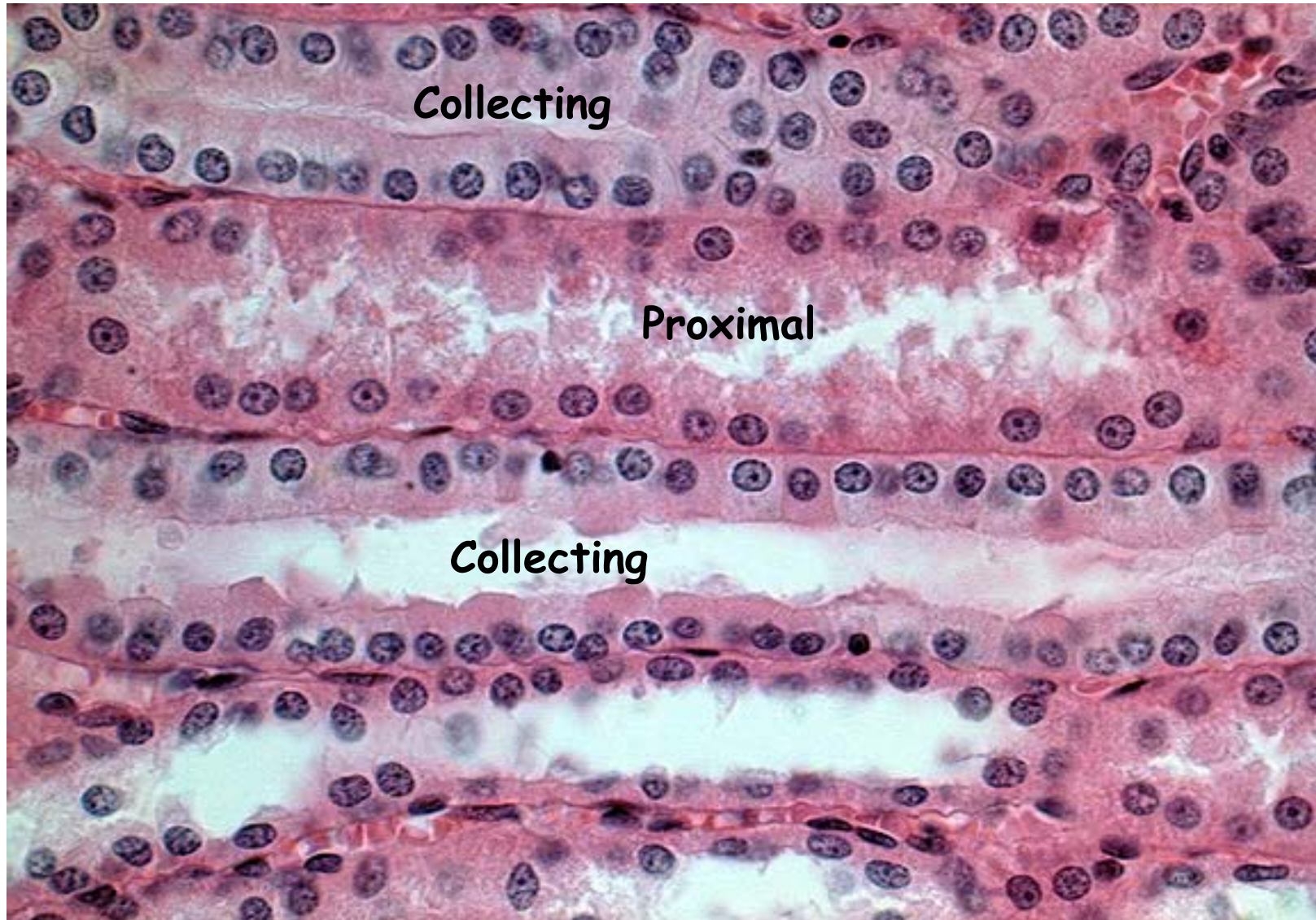
Cortical + Medullary + Papillary = 20 mm in length

↓
200 - 300 μm

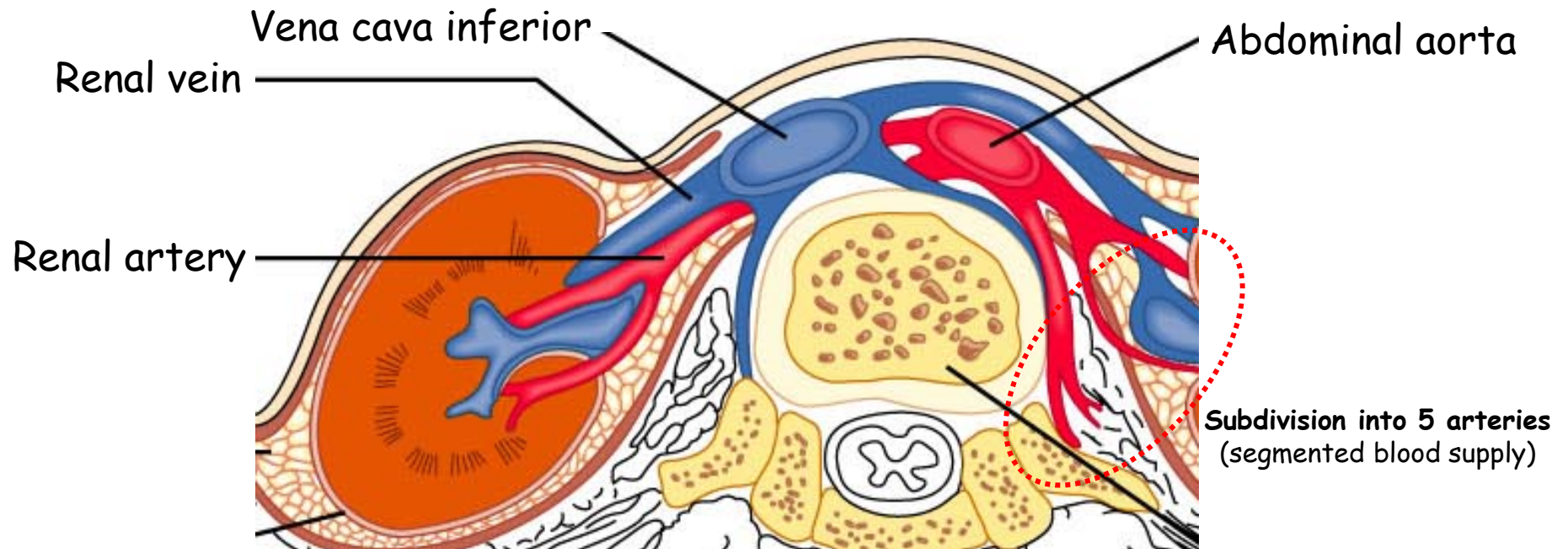


- Conserve body fluids
- Reacts to **ADH** (antidiuretic hormone) of the posterior pituitary gland
- ADH increases the permeability of the collecting tubules and distal tubules to water so more is reabsorbed
- This decreases the total volume of urine
- Alcohol inhibits the release of ADH, so less water is reabsorbed producing copious amounts of dilute urine (can cause dehydration)

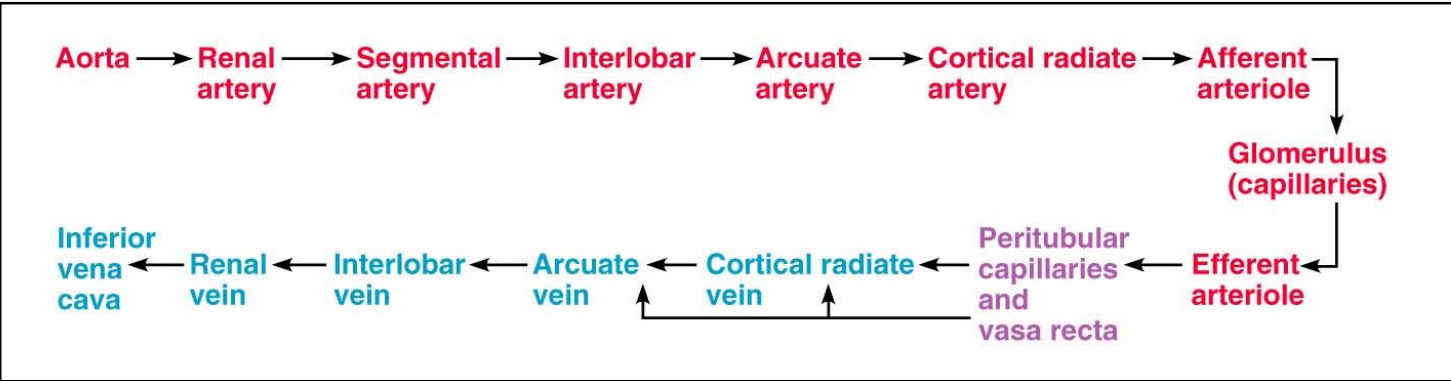
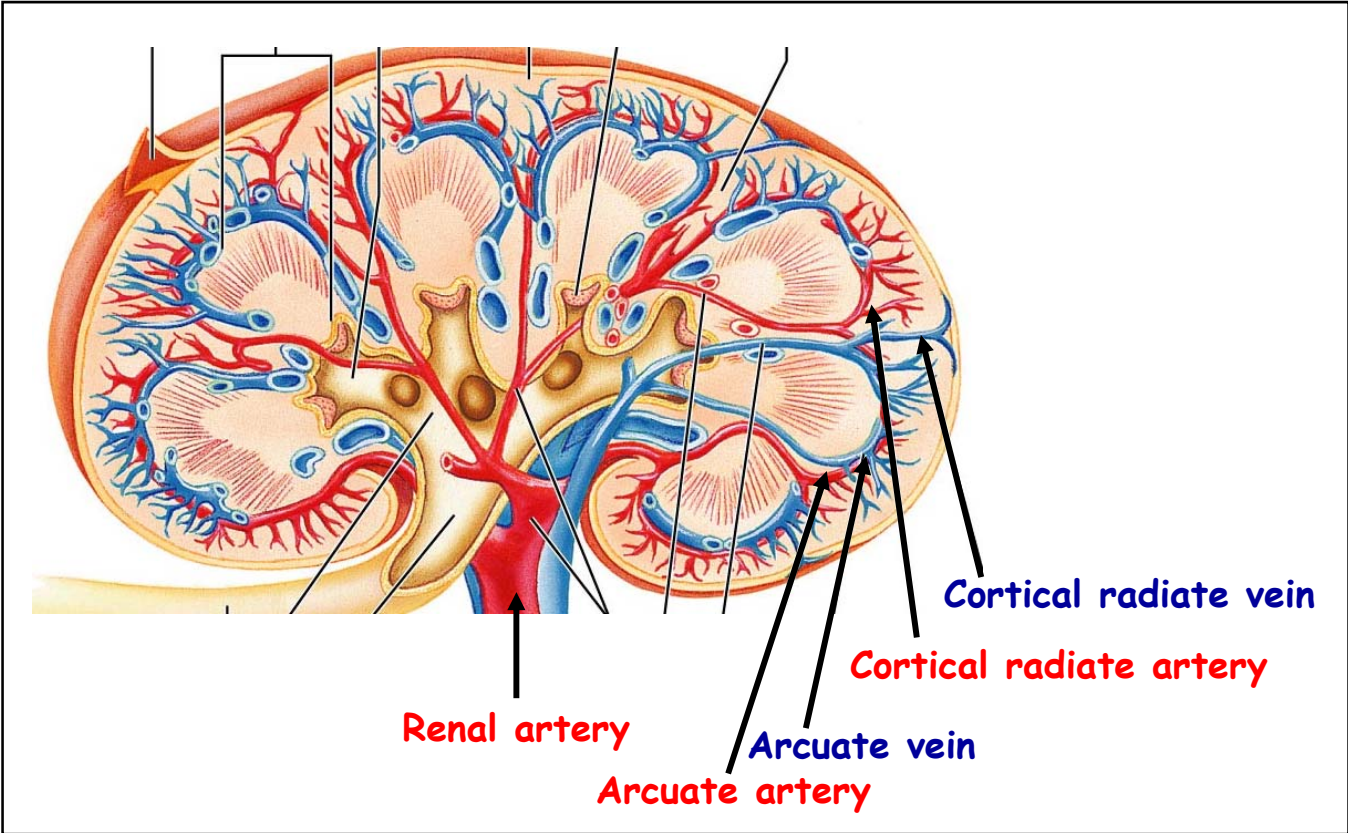
Long section of Collecting and proximal tubuli



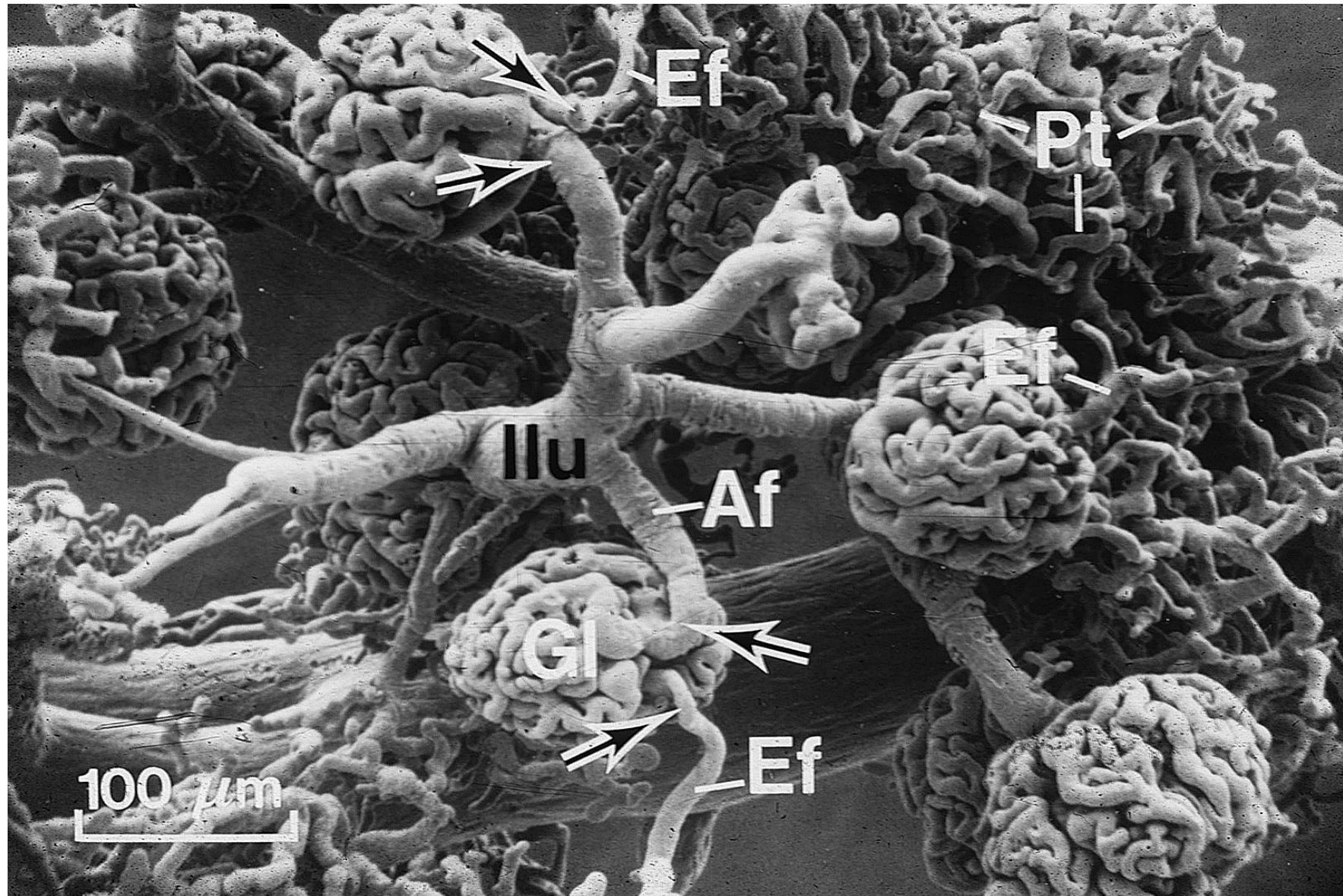
Blood circulation



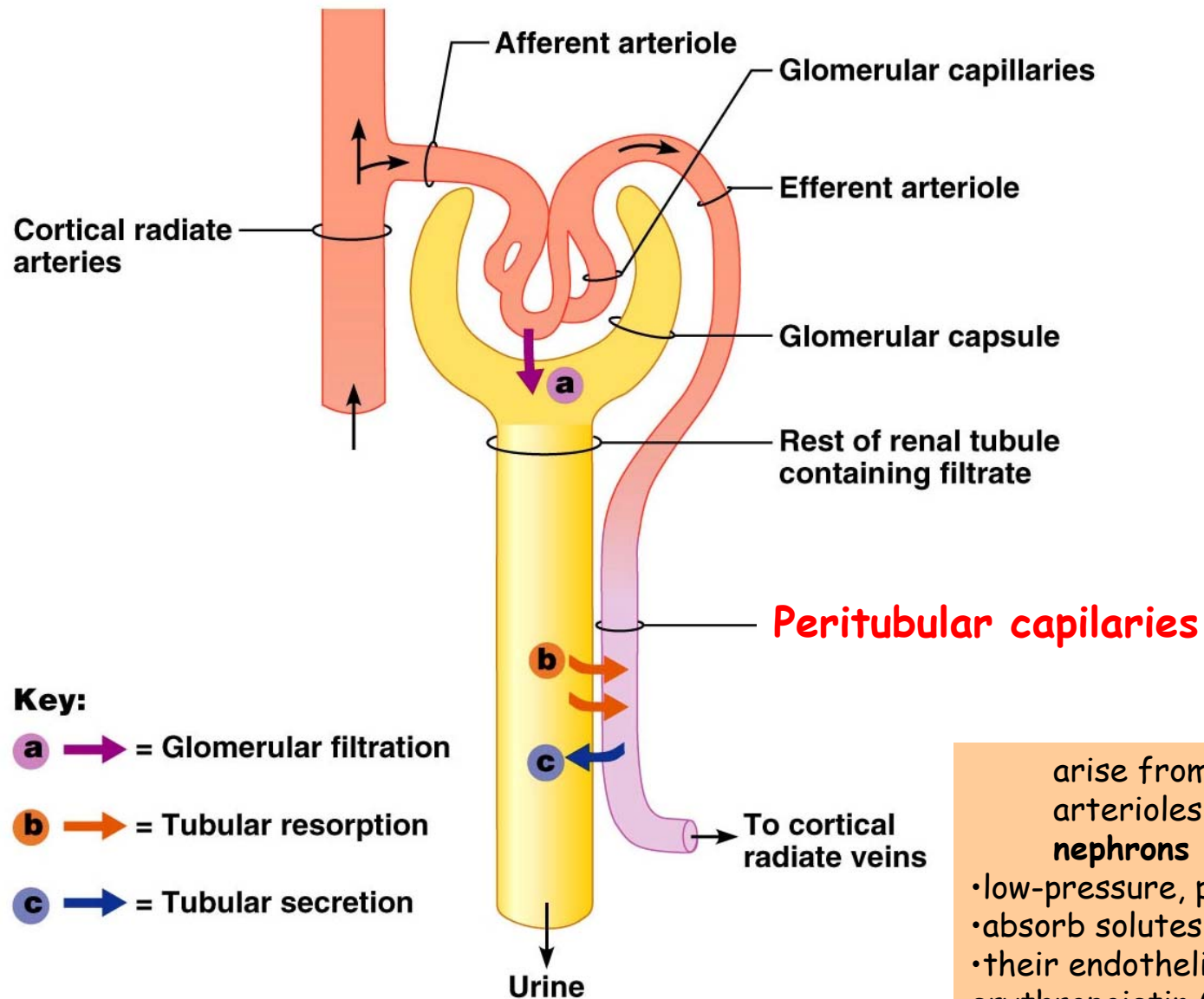
Blood circulation



Blood circulation - Afferent + Efferent arterioles



Blood circulation - Peritubular capillaries

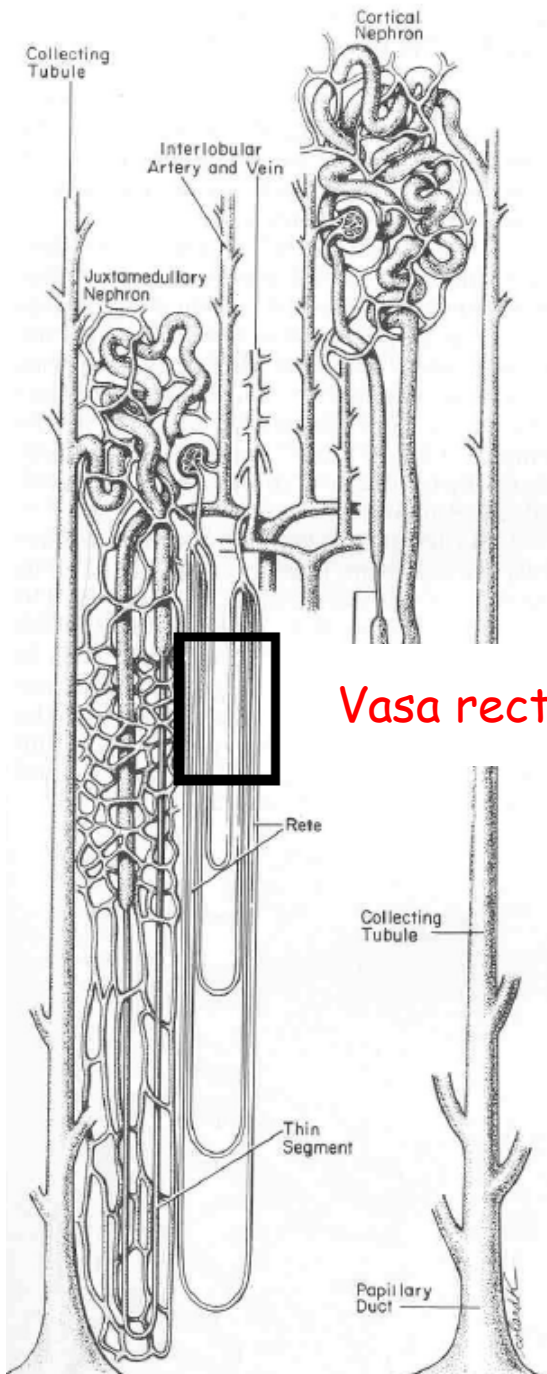


arise from efferent arterioles of **cortical nephrons**

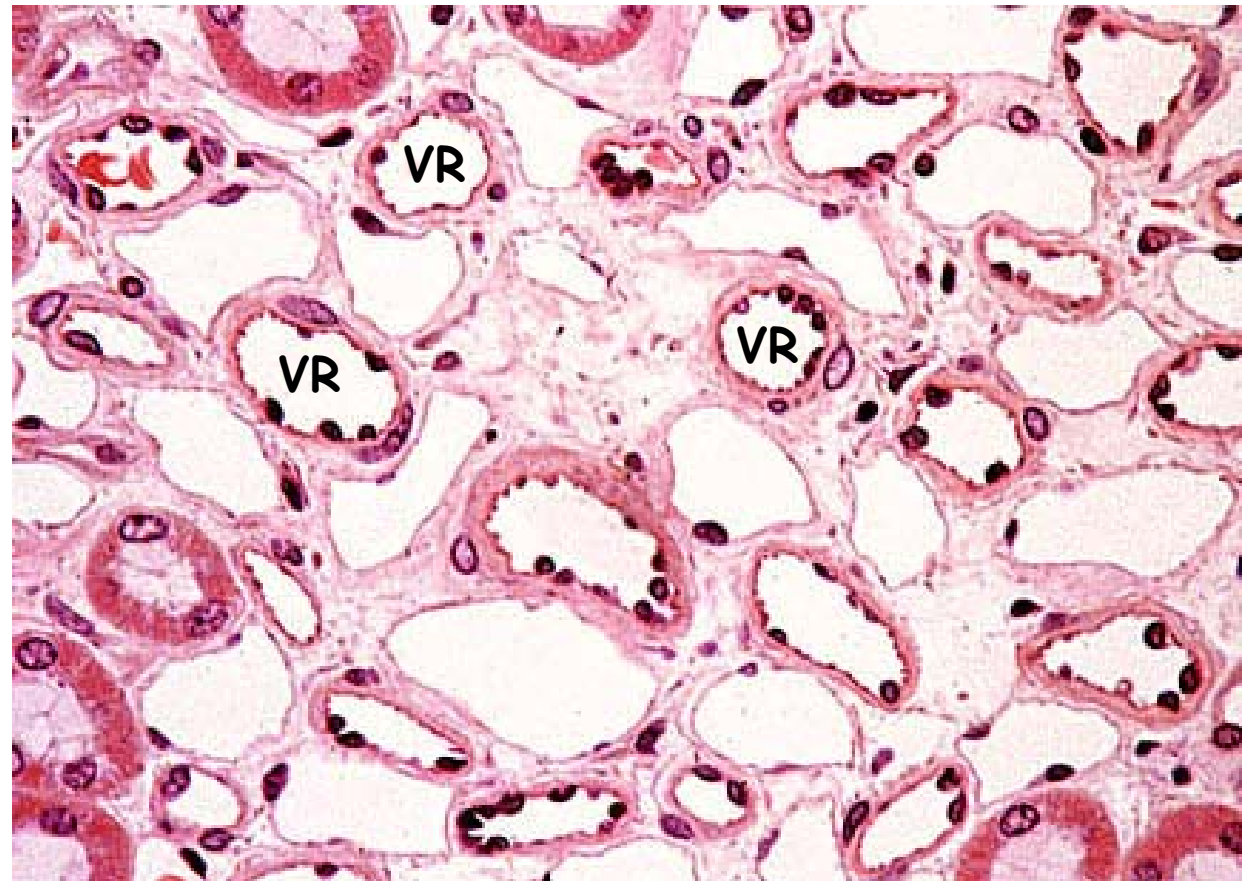
- low-pressure, porous capillaries
- absorb solutes
- their endothelia manufacture erythropoietin (?)

Blood circulation - *Vasa recta*

- arose from efferent arterioles of juxtamedullary nephron
- thin walled looping vessels
- 10-25 mm long
- part of the kidney's urine-concentrating mechanism



Vasa recta



Excretory passages

- Calyces (minor + major)
- Pelvis
- Ureters
- Urinary bladder
- Urethra

General organizational pattern

(calyces, pelvis, ureters, bladder)

- **Mucosa**

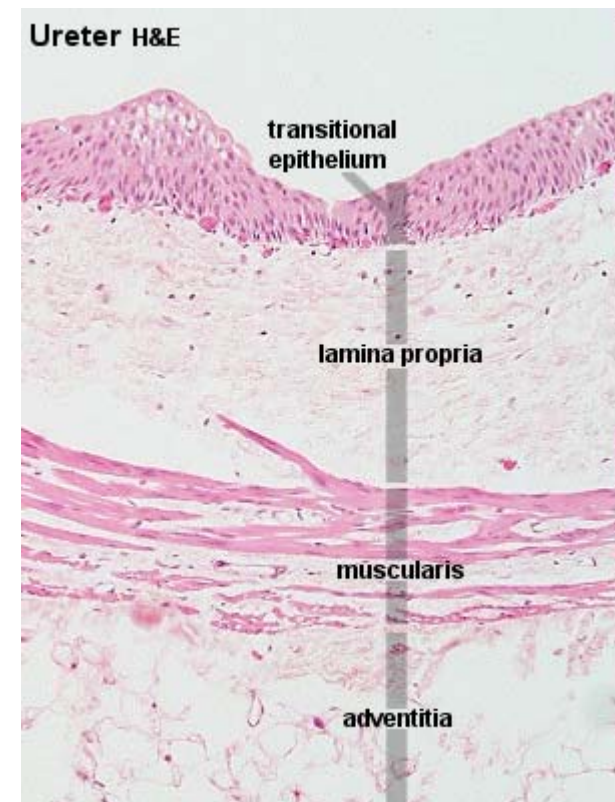
Luminal sheet epithelium (transitional)

Basal lamina

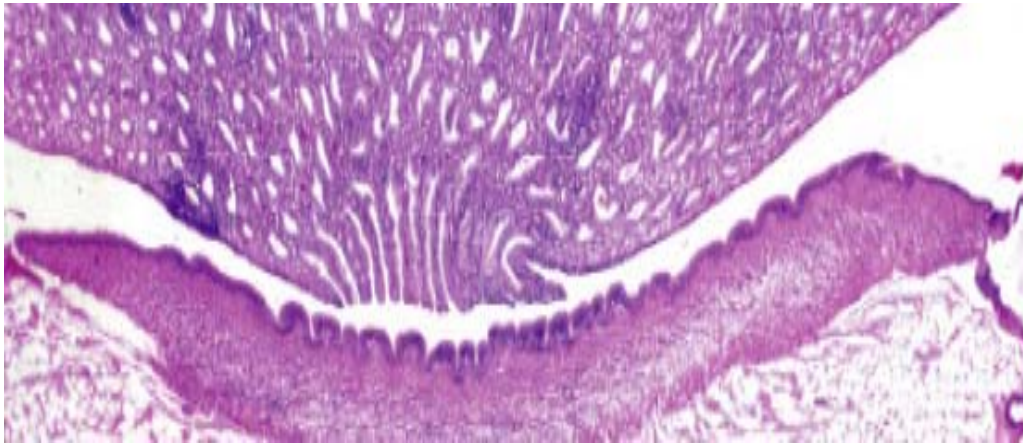
Lamina propria/submucosa (connective tissue)

- **Lamina muscularis** (smooth muscle)

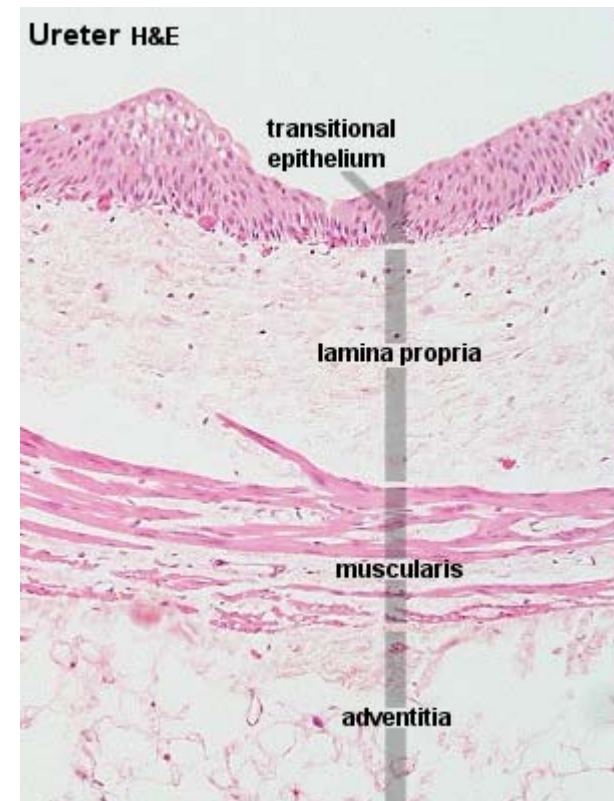
- **Lamina adventitia or serosa**



Renal calyces + pelvis

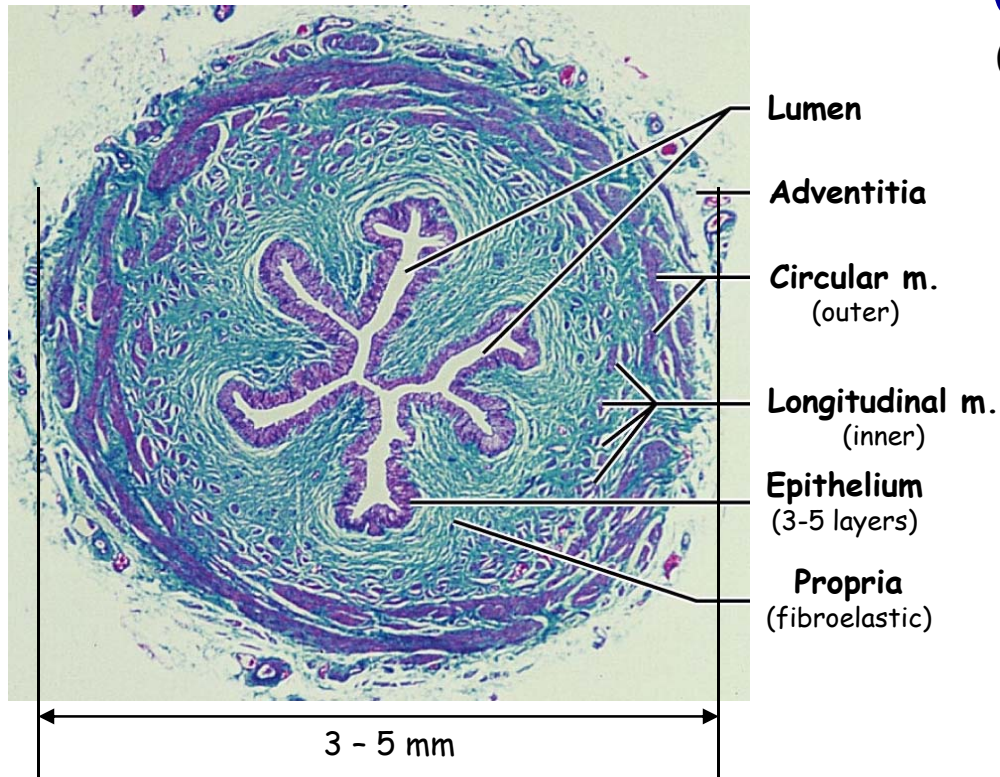


- Minimal lamina propria (submucosa)
- Thin tunica muscularis
- Tunica adventitia - blends with adipose tissue in the renal sinus

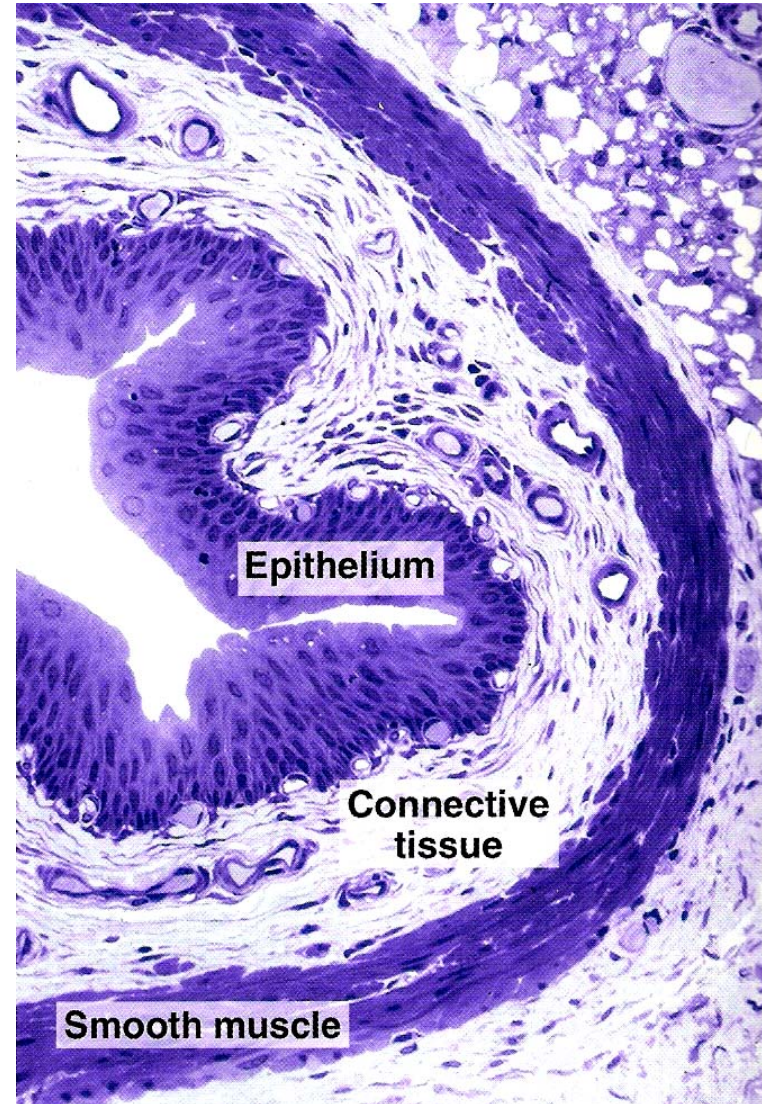


Ureters

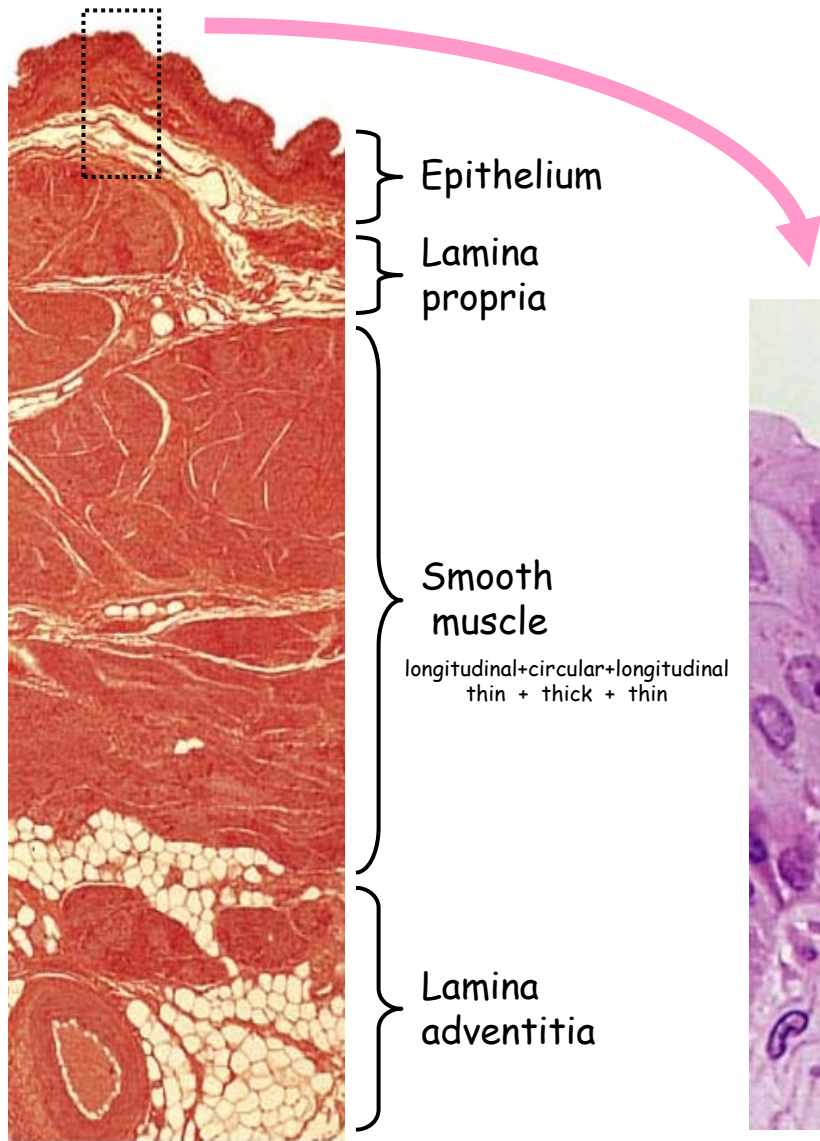
(25-30 cm long)



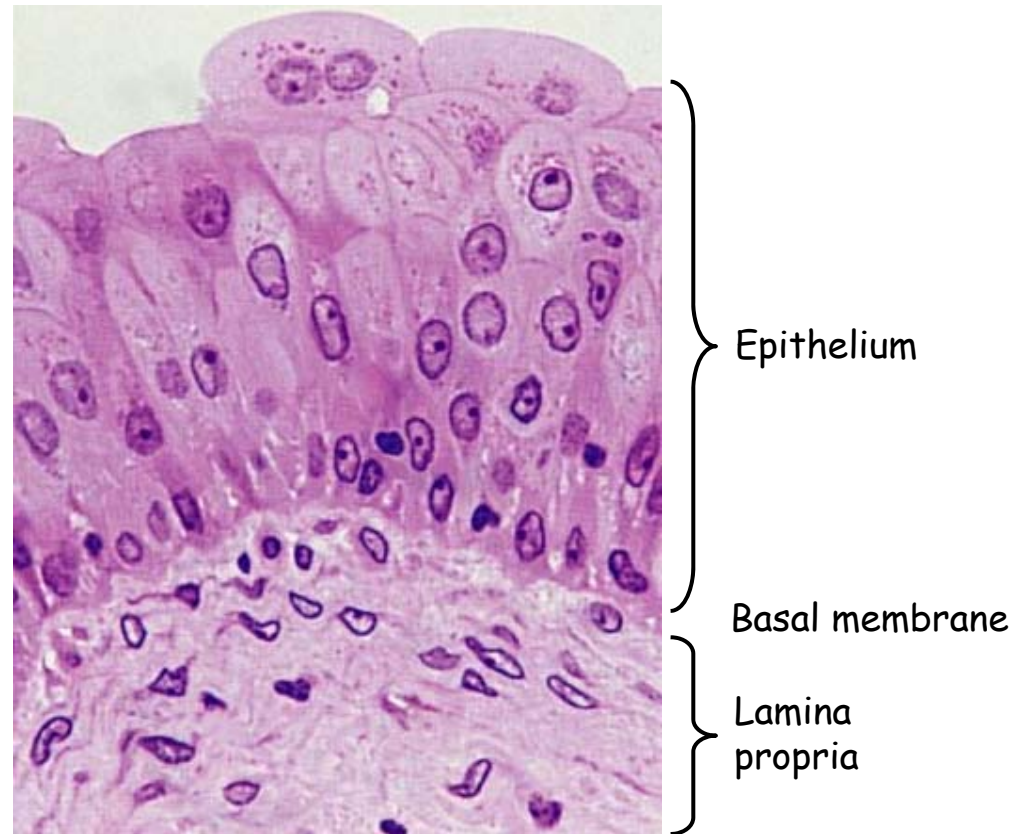
- Carry urine from renal pelvis to the urinary bladder
- Same wall layers as pelvis
- Ureter wall thickens and the muscle cells change from a helical to longitudinal array near the bladder
- Urine moves by active peristaltic motion



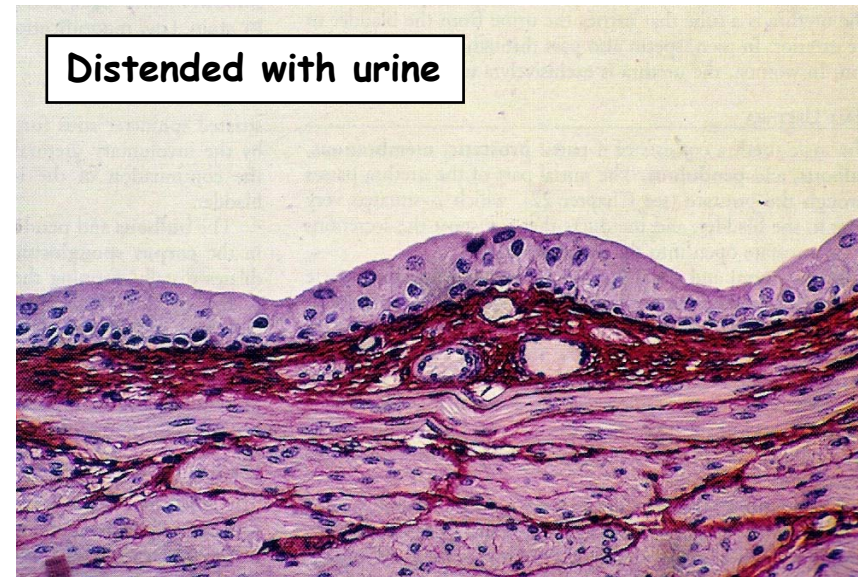
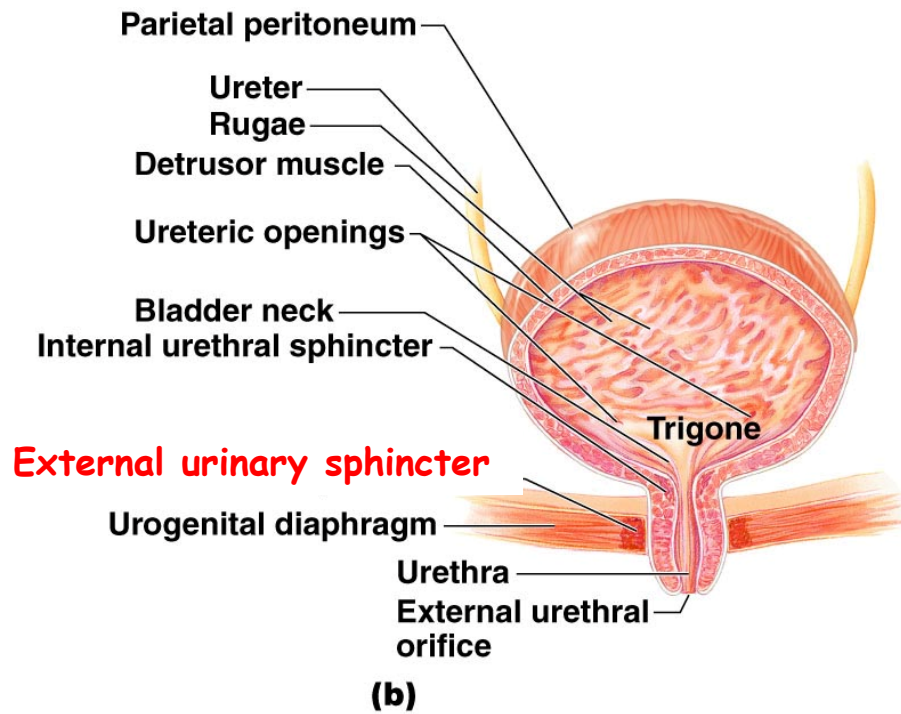
Urinary bladder



Thick muscularis - near the opening into the urethra → they form an involuntary **internal sphincter**.

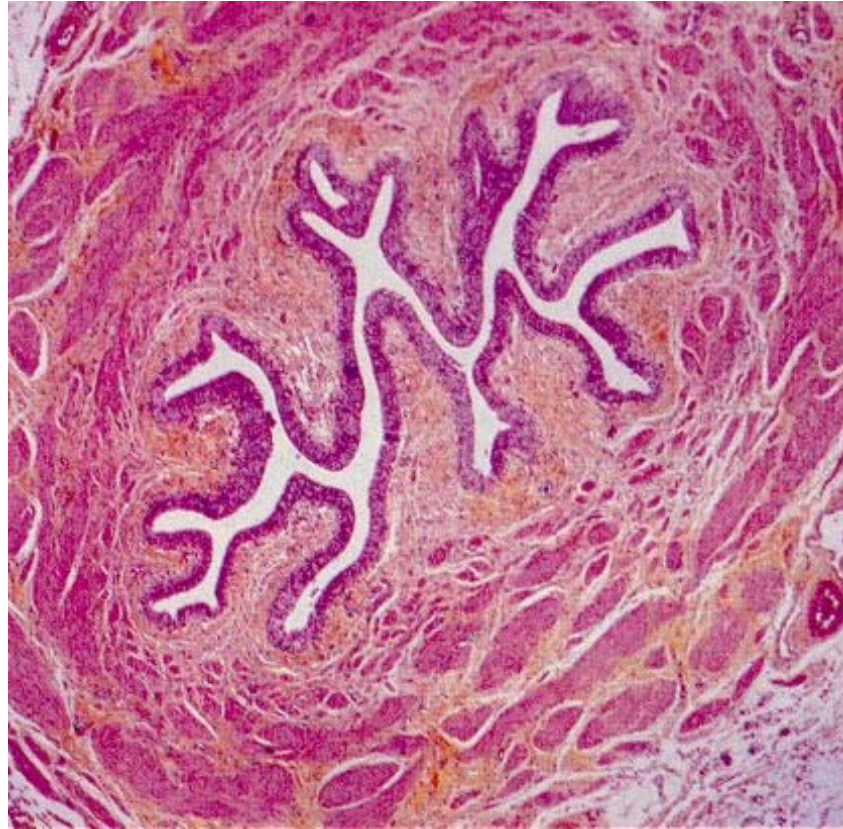


Urinary bladder



Female urethra

(4-5 cm in length)



Transitional epithelium

- **Transitional + stratified squamous nonkeratinizing ep.**
- **Folded mucosa** (due to fibroelastic propria)
- **Two-layered muscularis**
- **Glands of Littre**

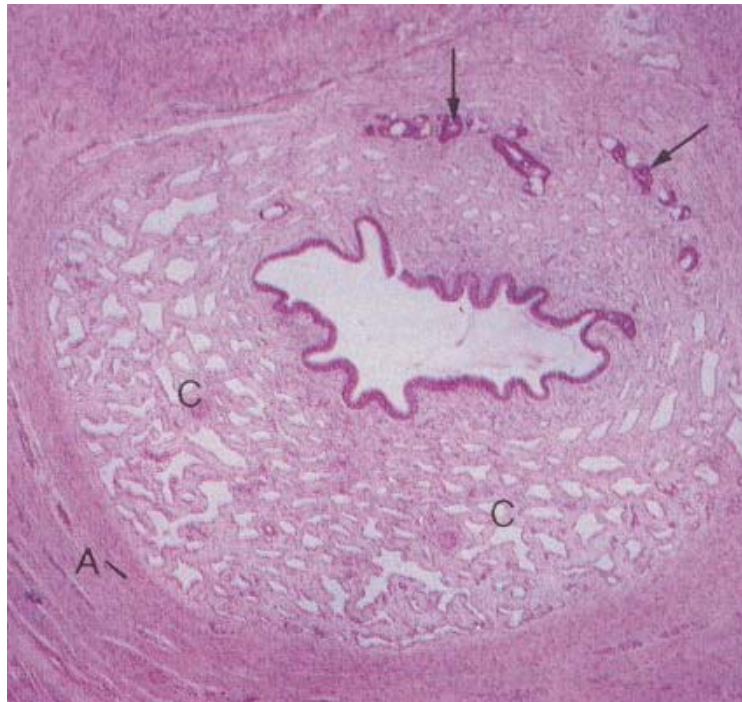
Male urethra

(15-20 cm in length)

Prostatic urethra - transitional ep., openings of prostate gland

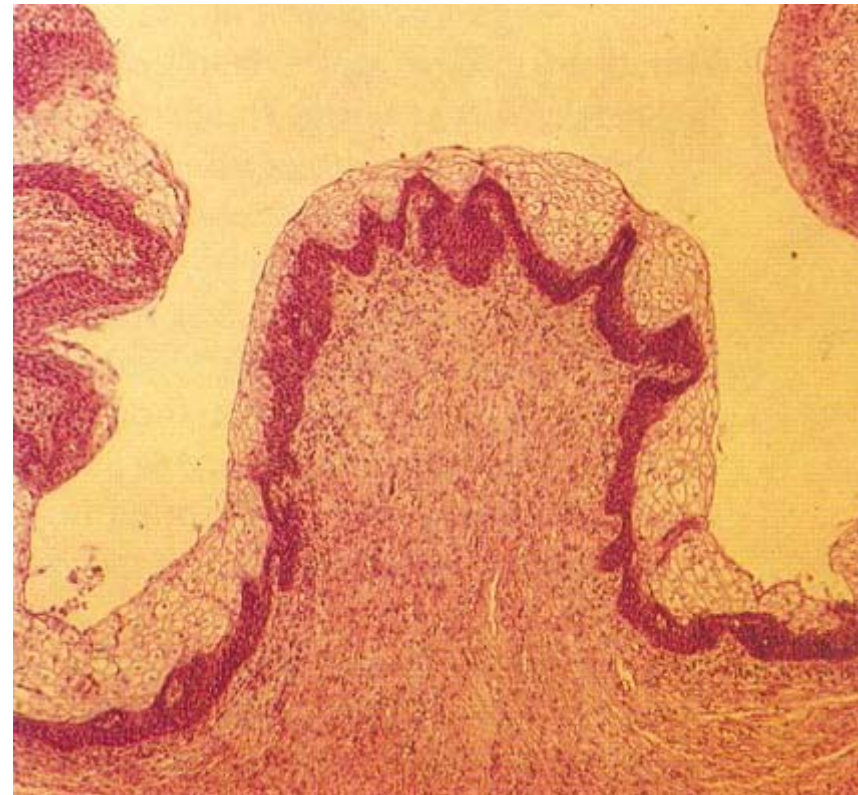
Membranous urethra - stratified columnar ep., through the urogenital diaphragm

Spongy (penile) urethra - stratified columnar + squamous ep.



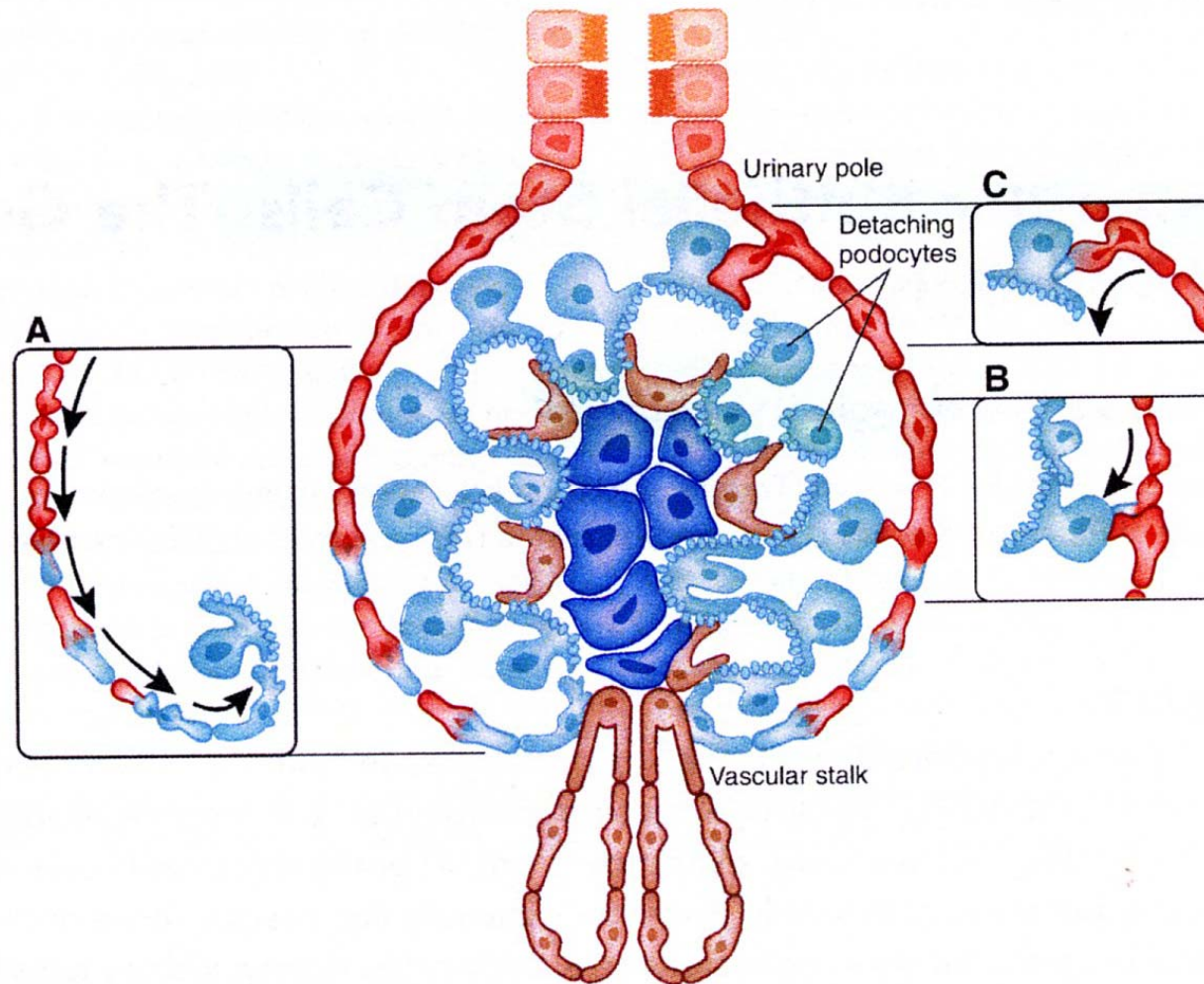
Spongy - penile

- A) Tunica albuginea
- C) Corpus spongiosum (erectile)
- Arrows) Glands of Littre



Near the tip of penis - fossa navicularis
Stratified squamous epithelium (nonkeratinizing)

Dialysis x Kidney transplant x **Kidney regeneration ?**



Thank you for your attention !

Questions and comments at:
ahampl@med.muni.cz