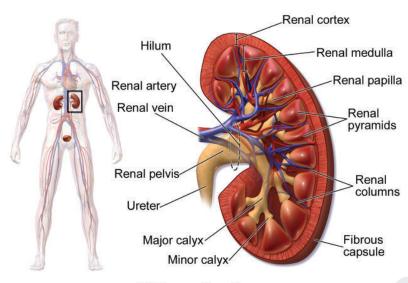
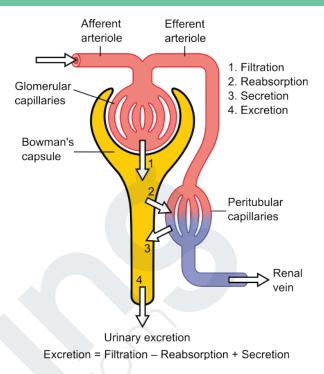
## **RENAL ANATOMY & FUNCTION**

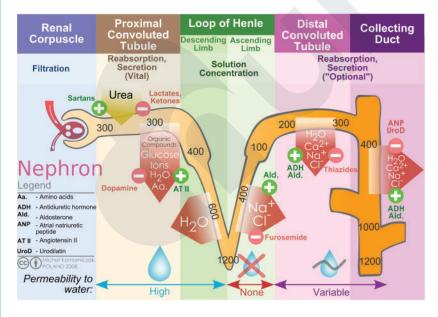


**Kidney Anatomy** 

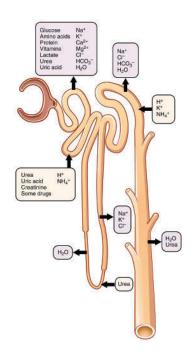
Attribution: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d6/Blausen\_0592\_KidneyAnatomy\_01.png/1280px-Blausen\_0592\_KidneyAnatomy\_01.png



Attribution: By Madhero88 - Own workReferenceshere, CC BY 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid-9665603



Attribution: By Nephron-urine.svg: M·Komorniczak -talk-, polish wikipedist.Kidney\_nephron\_molar\_transport\_diagram.png: 'Nephron-urine.svg: M·Komorniczak -talk-, polish wikipedist.derivative work: Juvo415 (talk)derivative work: Mcstrother (talk) - Nephron-urine.svgKidney\_nephron\_molar\_transport\_diagram.png, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=12880243



Attribution: By OpenStax College - Anatomy & Physiology, Connexions Web site. http://cnx.org/content/col11496/16/, Jun 19, 2013., CC BY 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid-30148548



## **RENAL ANATOMY & FUNCTION**

## **Renal Acid-Base Balance**

	Normal	Acidic	Alkaline
Disodium Phosphate Reaction (urine)	Na₂HPO₄ → NaHPO₄ Na⁺ sent back to blood	Na₂HPO₄ → NaHPO₄ Na⁺ sent back to blood	Na₂HPO₄ → NaHPO₄ Na⁺ sent back to blood
Carbonic Reaction (cells in the nephron)	Creates H <sup>+</sup> and HCO <sub>3</sub> H <sup>+</sup> sent to Urine HCO <sub>3</sub> sent to blood	Creates H <sup>+</sup> and HCO <sub>3</sub> H <sup>+</sup> sent to Urine HCO <sub>3</sub> sent to blood	Creates H <sup>+</sup> and HCO <sub>3</sub> H <sup>+</sup> sent to <i>BLOOD</i> HCO <sub>3</sub> sent to <i>URINE</i>
Bicarb Formation	Na <sup>+</sup> + HCO <sub>3</sub> → NaHCO <sub>3</sub> (left in reserve)	Na <sup>+</sup> + HCO <sub>3</sub> → NaHCO <sub>3</sub> (left in reserve)	Na <sup>+</sup> + HCO <sub>3</sub> → NaHCO <sub>3</sub> (left in reserve)
Additional Process		Excess NH <sub>3</sub> + H <sup>+</sup> → NH <sub>4</sub> Excreted in urine	

