Work Ahead for Urinary System

Read 238-247 in *Human Body* and answer the following questions.

Describe the basic functions (roles) of these urinary system organs:
- Kidneys:
- Ureters:
- Bladder:
- Urethra:

Where does filtration (of blood plasma) occur in the nephron? _______ Where does reabsorption occur? _______(p. 244-246)

The inner lining of the bladder is _____________ tissue. (p. 247)

Work Ahead for Urinary Disorders

Read 408-409 in *Human Body* and answer the following questions.

- **Cystitis** is inflammation of the _______ (p. 408)
  - Why is reflux in the urinary system potentially dangerous? (p. 408)
  - Describe the difference between stress incontinence and urge incontinence (p. 409).
  - What are kidney stones and why are they a problem? (p. 409)

*Check your studying from last week.* From last week's textbook readings, describe:
- angina, heart murmurs,
- myocardial infarction,
- arrhythmias,
- stroke,
- atherosclerosis,,
- and hypertension.
**Work Ahead for Recitation**

In the *activity manual*, scan *Blood* and answer the following questions.

The fluid component of blood is called blood ______. Which blood components form blood clots? ______

List the names of the five types of white blood cells from most abundant to least abundant (p. 86).

CBC stands for ___________ and CS stands for ___________ (p. 88-89).

**Work Ahead for Laboratory**

In the *activity manual*, read over *Urinary System* and answer the following questions.

From the **urine color** chart (p. 96), what can impact urine color besides a disease?

A **pyelogram** is an ______ of the renal (urinary) system (p. 98).

From last week’s *Cardiovascular* lecture, what is blood pressure a measure of?

The liver is back again this week. List five functions of the liver and check your list against p. 56 (question #2) of the *activity manual* and/or page 229 of *Human Body*.

**Portfolio #2 is due next Monday, May 2.** Portfolios can be turned in early, Thursday or Friday this week, 133 Weniger

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**Blood Components**

*White Blood Cells*

WBCs stain shades of pink, violet, and even blue, they are larger than the RBCs.

*Plasma*

Water, other nutrients, salts, hormones, gases, plasma proteins, and wastes.

*Red Blood Cells: RBCs (erythrocytes)*

Carry oxygen.

*White Blood Cells: WBCs*

Defend the body against pathogens.

*Platelets:*

Form a fibrin clot.