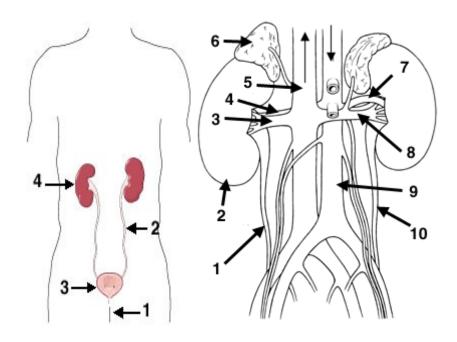
URINARY SYSTEM

1. What does the urinary system consist of? Name the organs.



2. Complete the text with the words from the box.

travels	carried	removes	back	containing	stores	excrete
forms	tight	en o	consists	emptied	swel	ls

The urinary system works with the lungs, skin, and intestines — all of which also wastes — to keep the chemicals and water in your body balanced.
The urinary system2 a type of waste called urea from your blood. Urea is produced when foods3 protein, such as meat, poultry, and certain vegetables, are broken down in the body. Urea is4 in the bloodstream to the kidneys.
The kidneys are bean-shaped organs about the size of your fists. They remove urea from the blood through tiny filtering units called nephrons. Each nephron5 of a ball formed of small blood capillaries, called a glomerulus, and a small tube called a renal tubule. Urea, together with water and other waste substances,6 the urine as it passes through the nephrons and down the renal tubules of the kidney.
From the kidneys, urine ⁷ down two thin tubes called ureters to the bladder. Muscles in the ureter walls constantly ⁸ and relax to force urine downward away from the kidneys. If urine is allowed to stand still, or ⁹ up, a kidney infection can develop. Small

amounts of urine areabout every 10 to 15 seconds.	_¹º into the bladder from the ureters
¹¹ urine until you are	organ shaped like a balloon. The bladder ready to go to the bathroom to empty it. ape when it is full and gets smaller when

3. Match the diseases of the urinary system with their description.

1. Kidney stones	a. This term refers to the bladder-emptying problems -
	abnormal holding of urine in the bladder. Causes can
	include an obstruction in the urinary system, stress, or
	neurologic problems.
2.	b. It is the presence of abnormal amounts of protein in the
Pyelonephritis	urine. Healthy kidneys take wastes out of the blood but
	leave in protein. Protein in the urine does not cause a
	problem by itself. But it may be a sign that your kidneys are
	not working properly.
3. Urinary tract	c. It refers to painful urination. This is typically described to
infections	be a burning or stinging sensation. It is most often a result
(UTIs)	of an infection of the urinary tract. It may also be due to an
	STD, bladder stones, bladder tumors, and virtually any
	condition of the prostate.
4. Renal	d. This is an infection in one or both of the kidneys. It can
(kidney) failure	cause serious damage to the kidneys if it is not adequately
	treated.
5. Urinary	e. This is an infection in the urinary bladder.
retention	·
6. Prostatitis	f. This is a loss of bladder control - the involuntary passage
	of urine. There are many causes and types, and many
	treatment options. Treatments range from simple exercises
	to surgery. Women are affected more often than men.
7. Proteinuria	g. The term is commonly used to refer to calculi in the
	urinary system. They form in the kidneys and may be found
	anywhere in the urinary system. They vary in size. The aim
	of treatment is to remove them, prevent infection and
	recurrence.
8. Cystitis	h. These are caused by bacteria in the urinary tract. Women
	get this disease more often than men. It is treated with
	antibiotics. Drinking lots of fluids also helps by flushing out
	the bacteria.
9. Urinary	i. It is the inflammation of the prostate gland that results in
incontinence	urinary frequency and urgency, a condition called dysuria,
	and pain in the lower back and genital area, among other
	symptoms.
10. Dysuria	j. This results when the kidneys are not able to regulate
_	water and chemicals in the body or remove waste products
	from your blood.
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