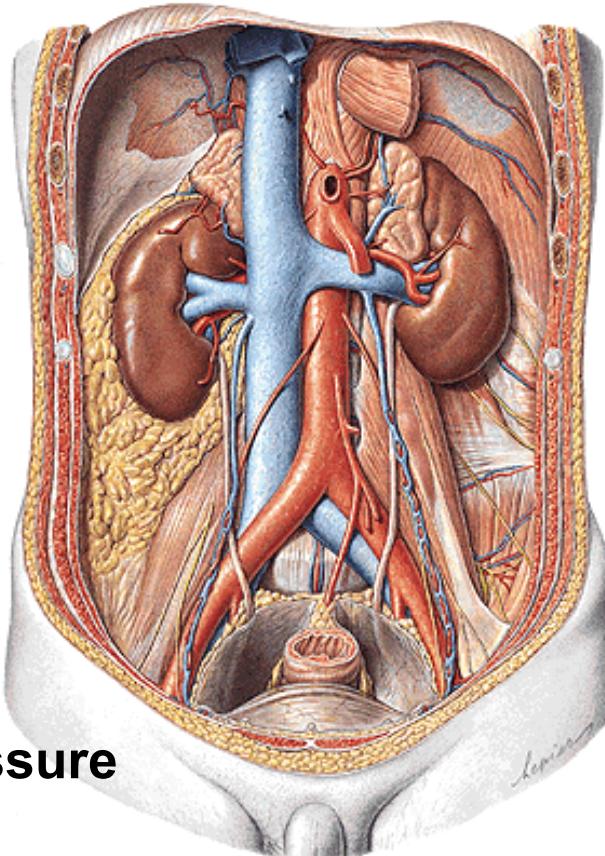


URINARY SYSTEM

FUNCTIONS

- Removal of waste product from the body
- Regulation of electrolyte balance
- Regulation of acid-base homeostasis (blood pH)
- Controlling blood volume and maintaining blood pressure

PARTS



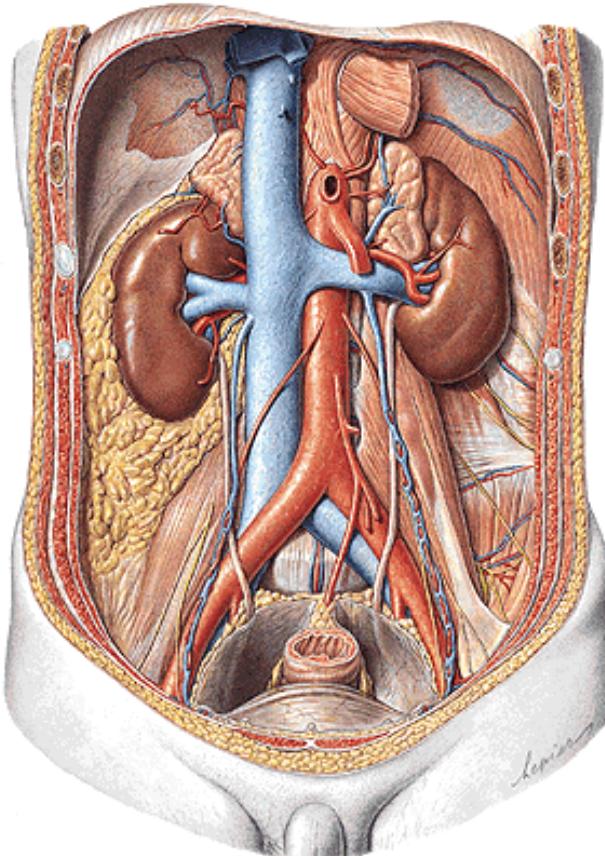
Kidney (ren)

Efferent urinary tract:
renal calices
renal pelvis
ureter
urinary bladder
urethra

FUNCTIONS

- Removal of waste product from the body
- Regulation of electrolyte balance
- Regulation of acid-base homeostasis (blood pH)
- Controlling blood volume and maintaining blood pressure

PARTS

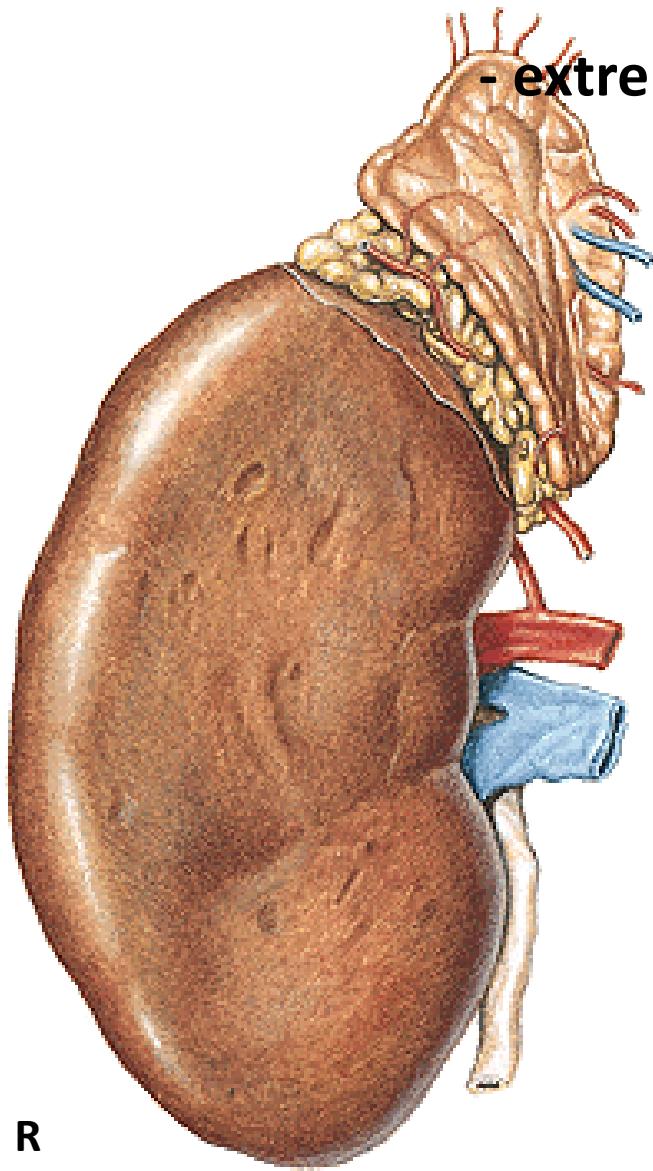


Kidney (ren)

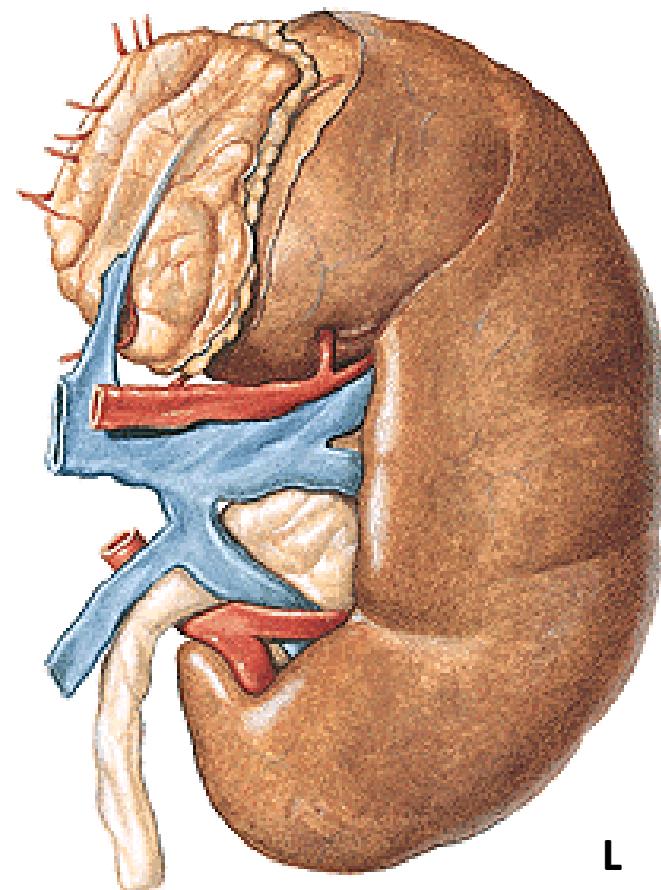
Efferent urinary tract:
renal calices
renal pelvis
ureter
urinary bladder
urethra

REN, NEPHROS - facies anterior et posterior

- margo lateralis et medialis - hilum renale
- sinus renalis
- extremitas superior et inferior



R



L

Capsula fibrosa

Sinus renalis

Cortex renalis

Medulla renalis

– 6-20 **pyramides renales**

Columnae renales

Pars radiata corticis

Papilla renalis

Ductus papillares

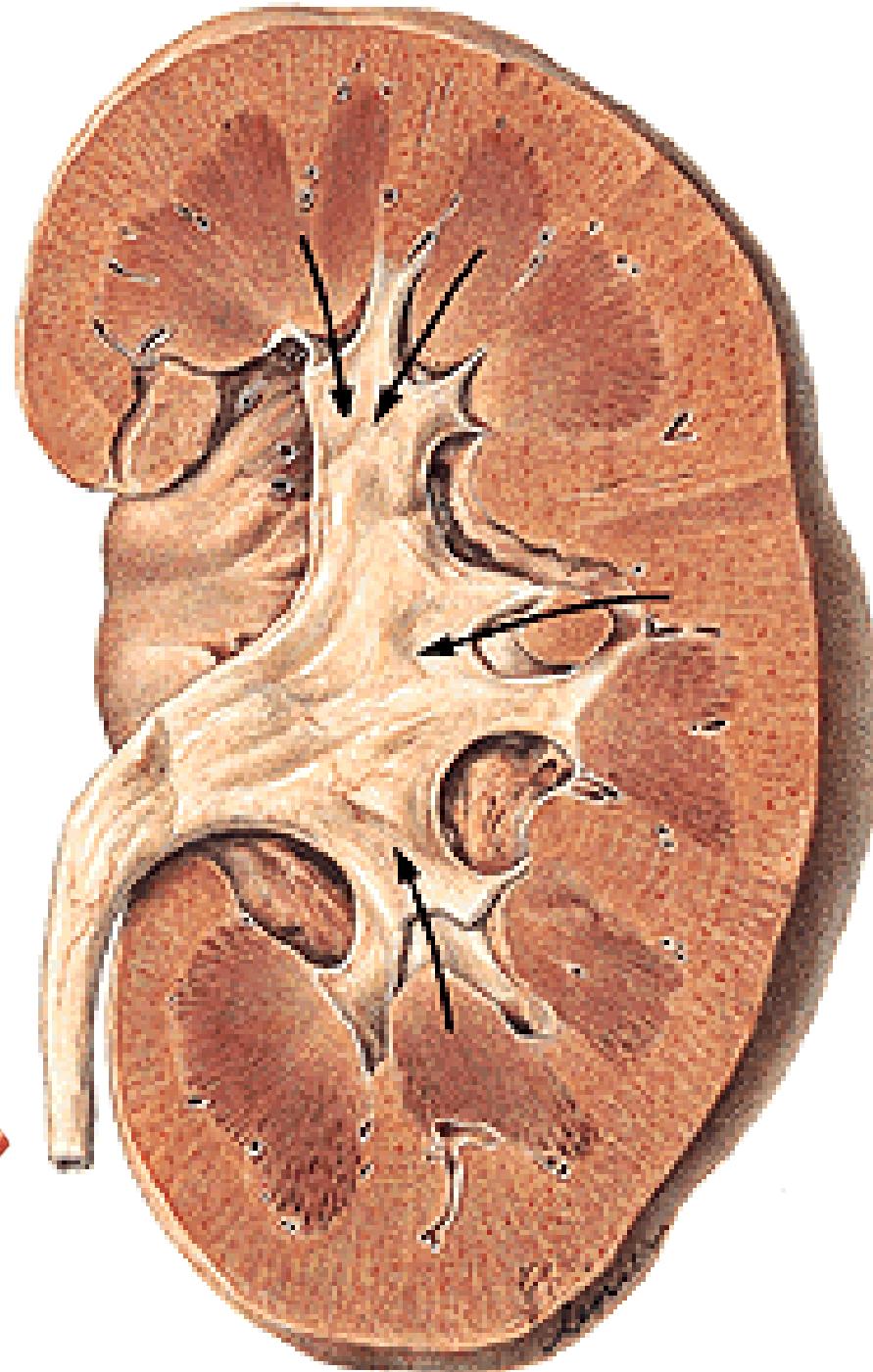
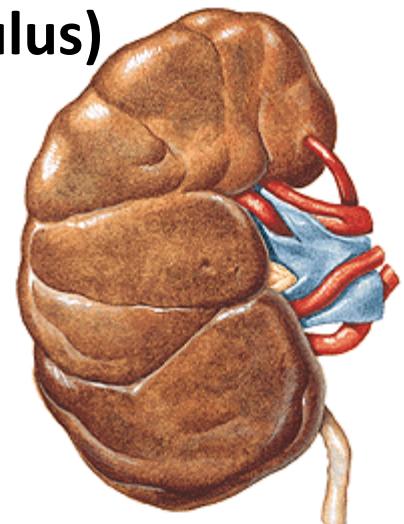
Foramina papillaria

Area cribrosa

Lobus renalis (Renculus)

Renculi-marking

(renculization)



NEPHRON

- Corpusculum renale (Malpighi)
 - Glomerulum
 - Capsula glomeruli (Bowman)
- Tubulus proximalis
- Henle's loop
- Tubulus distalis

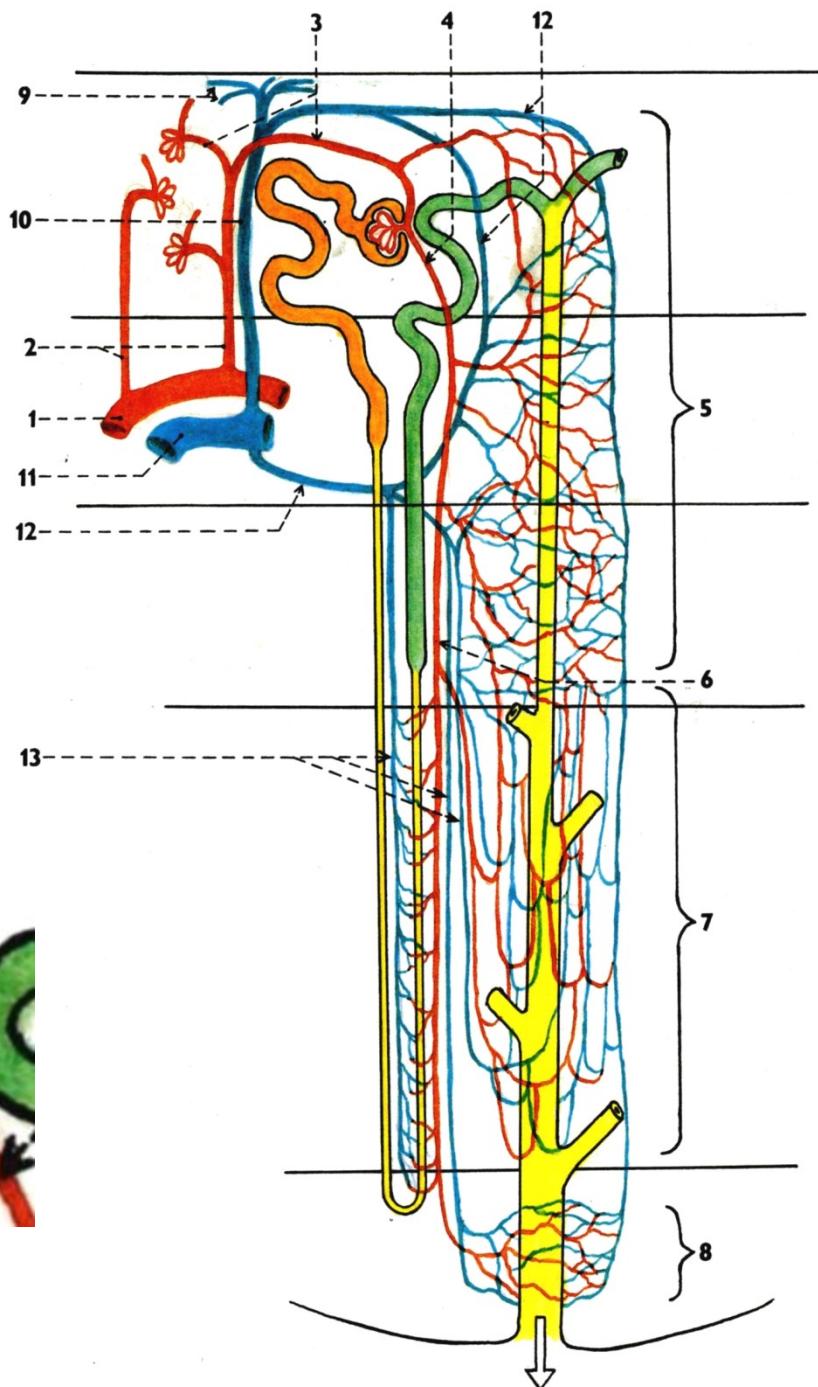
Tubulus colligens

Ductus papillaris

Foramen papillare

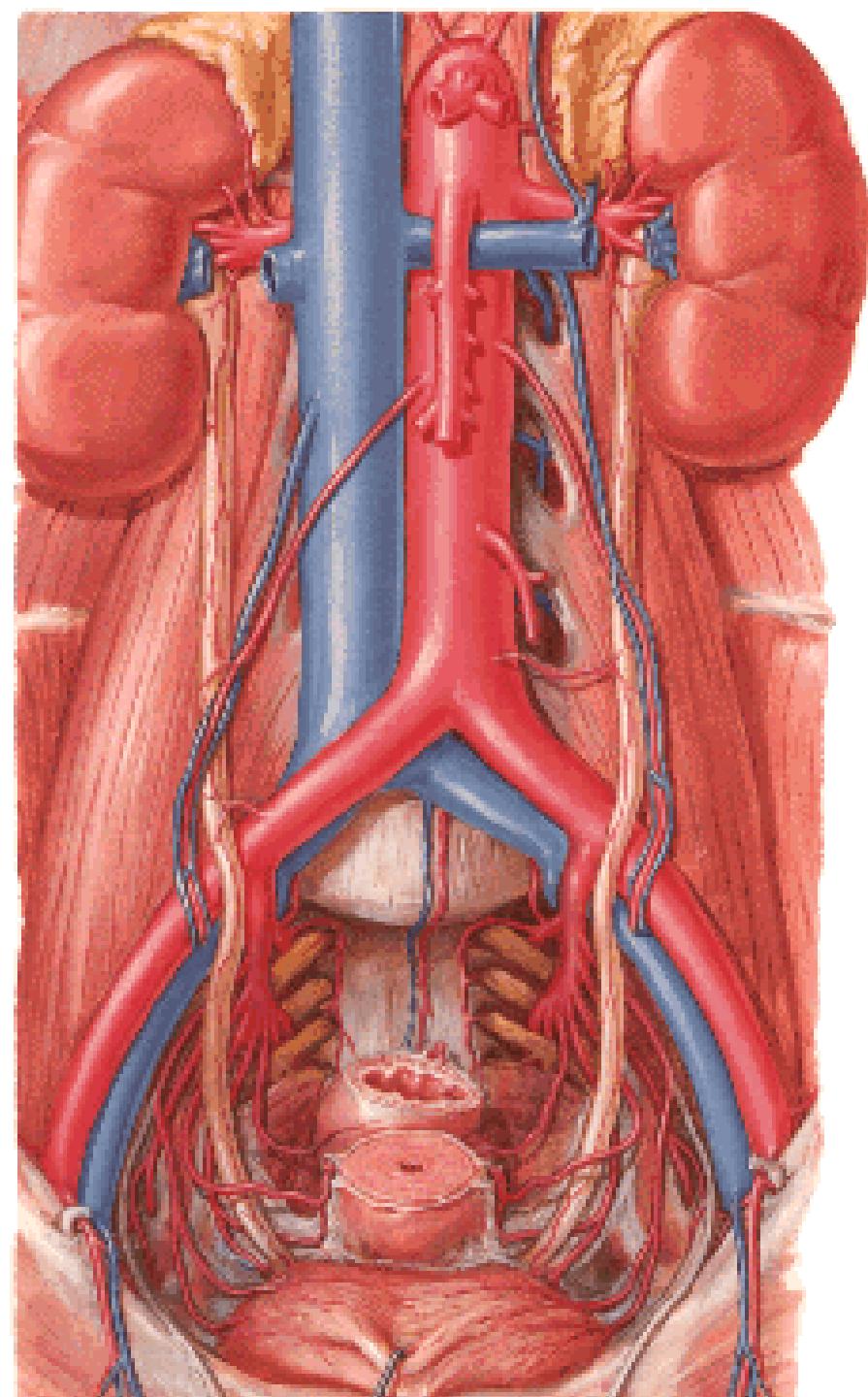


200 μm



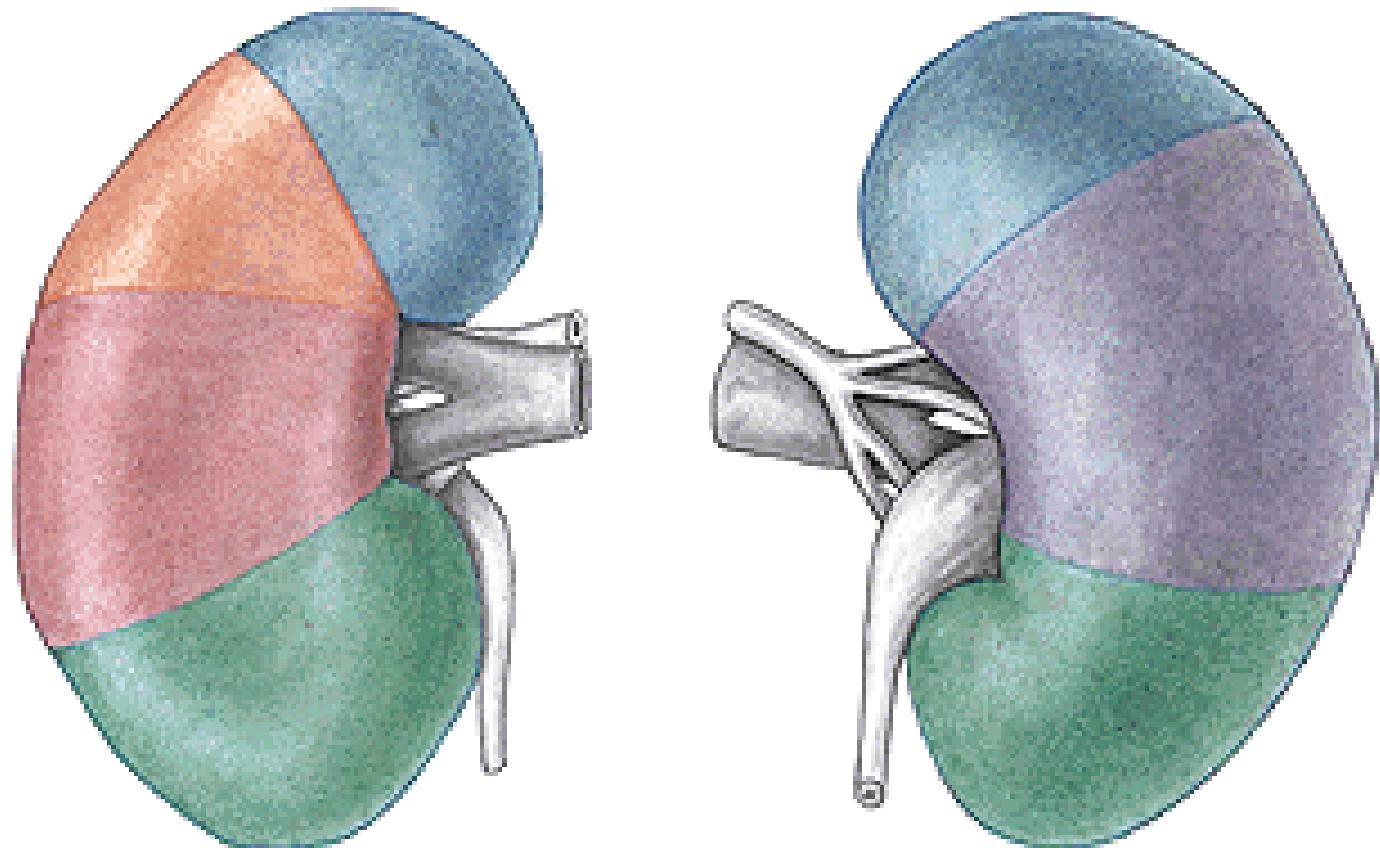
A. renalis

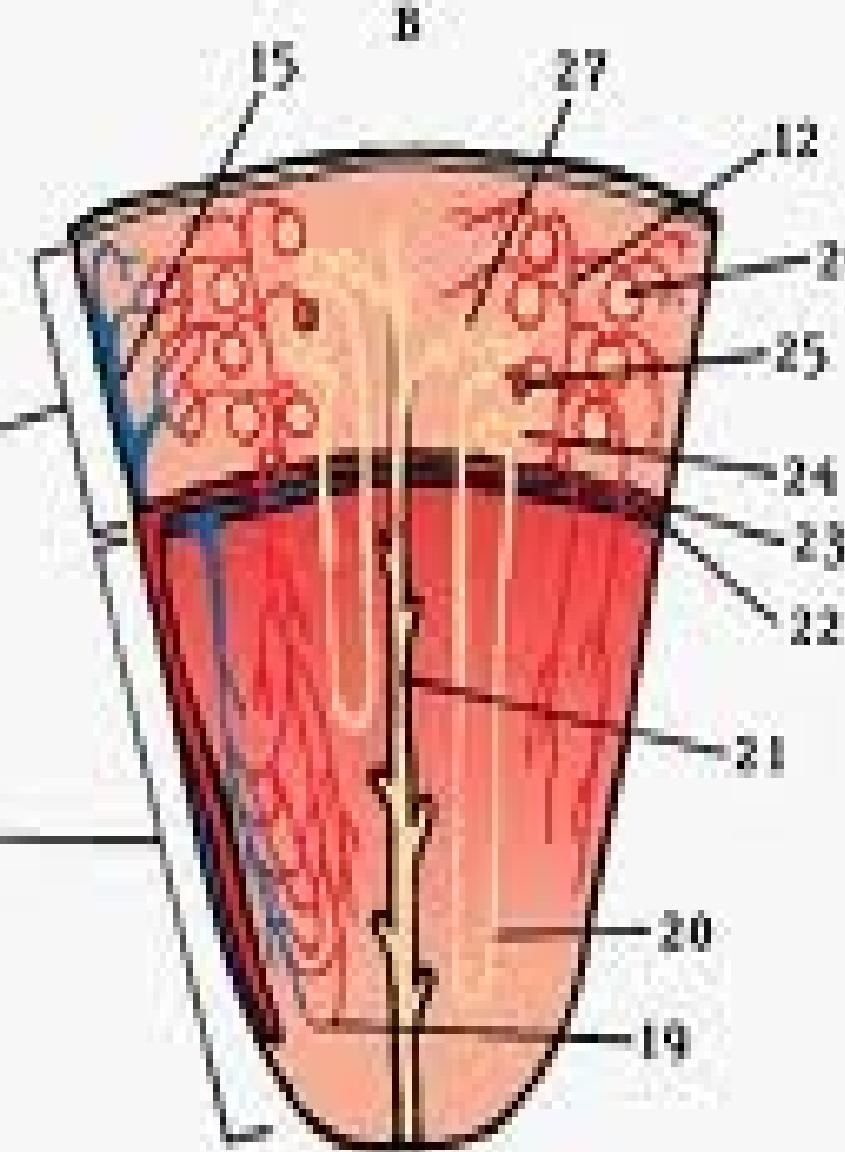
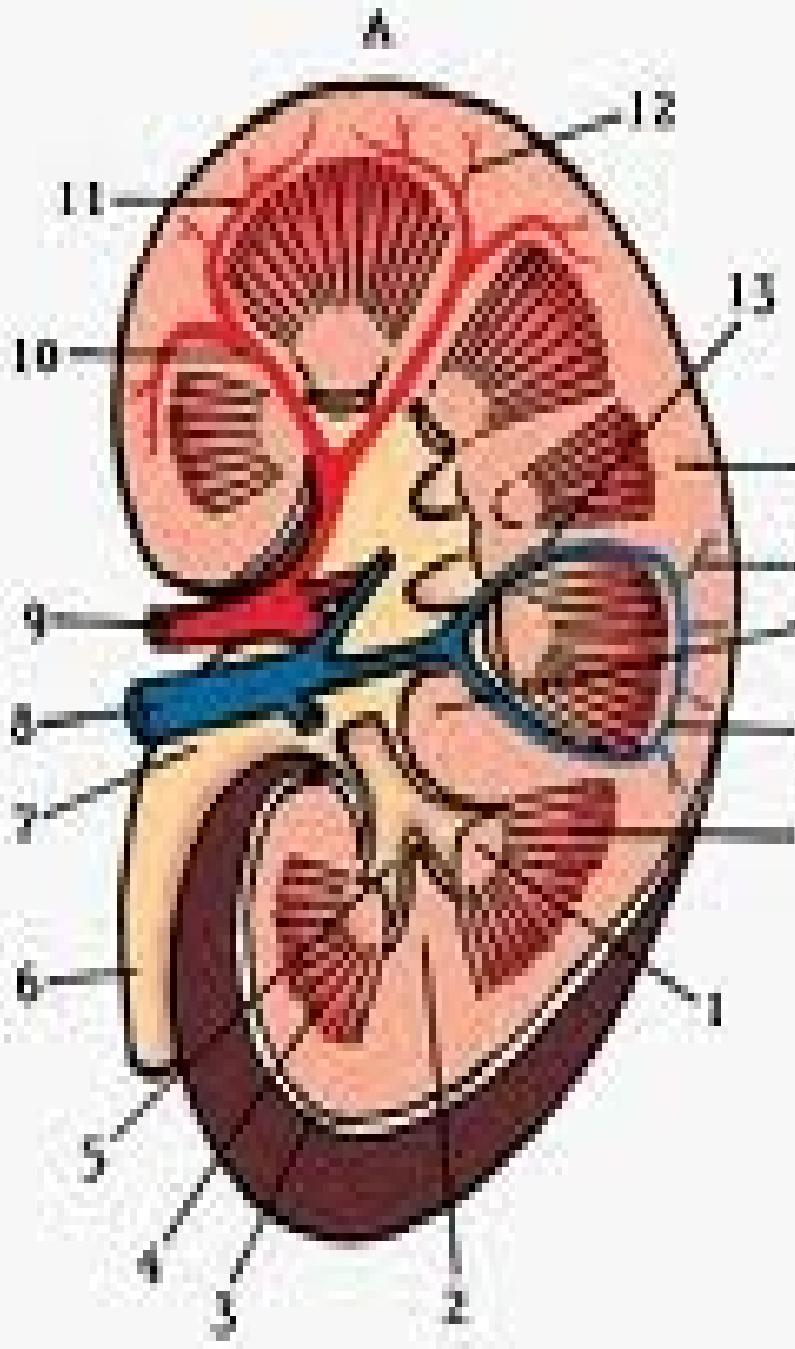
- r. anterior – 4 rr. praepelvici
- r. posterior – r. retropelvicus
- aa. lobares – aa. interlobares



Segmenta renalia – s. superius

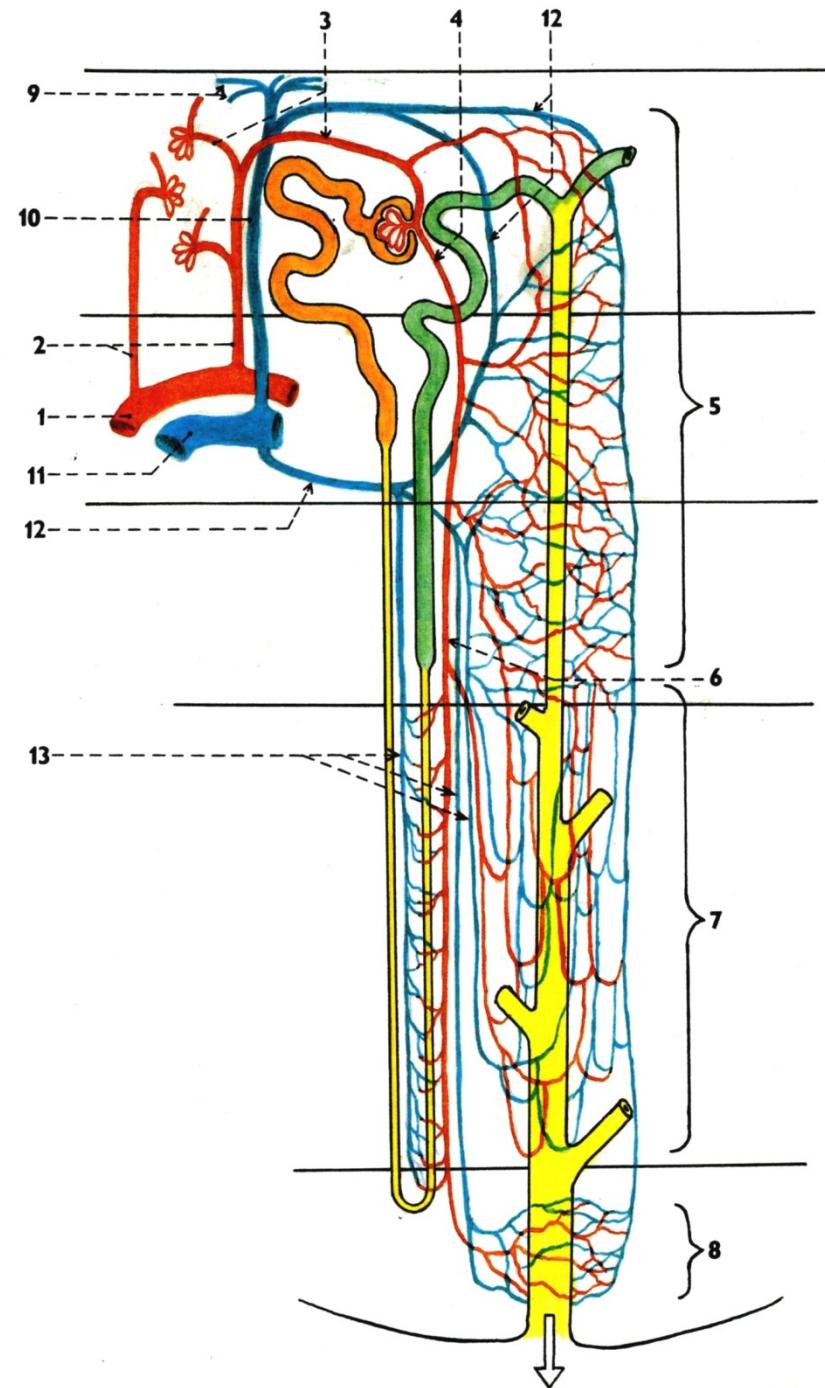
- **s. anterius superius**
- **s. anterius inferius**
- **s. inferius**
- **s. posterius**



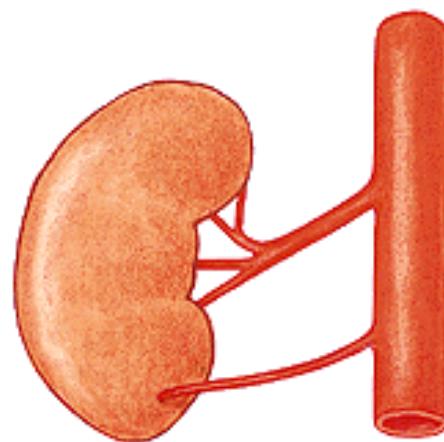
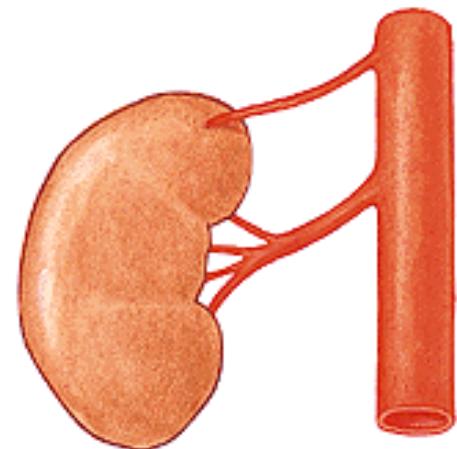
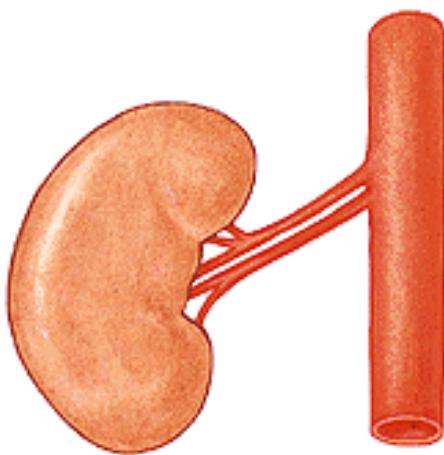
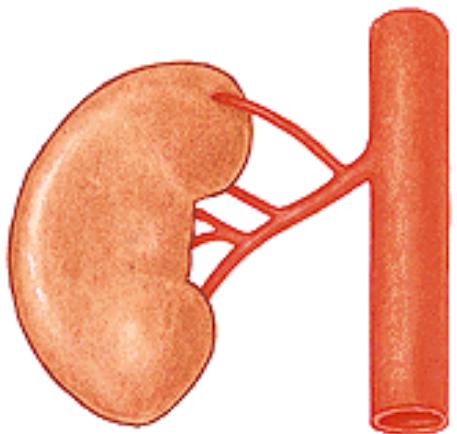


Aa. interlobares:

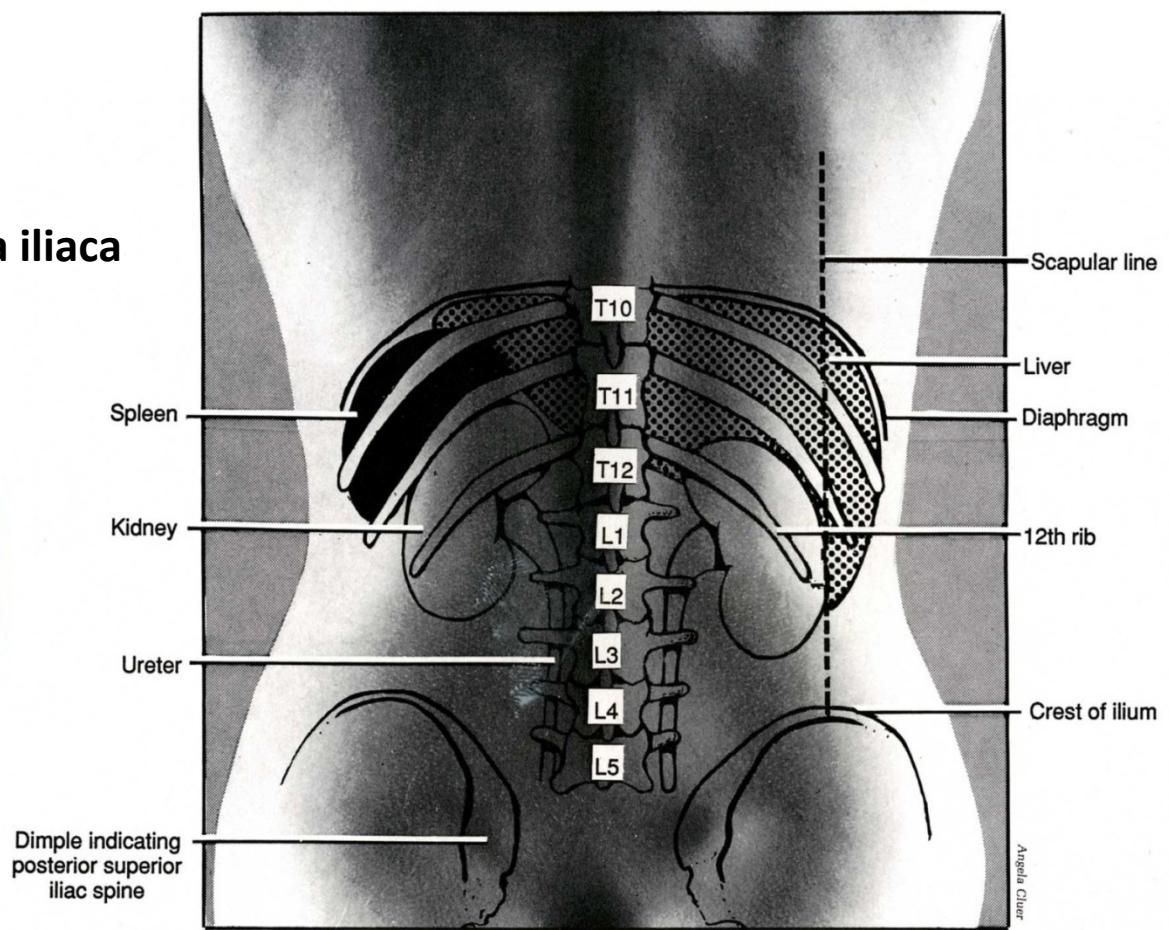
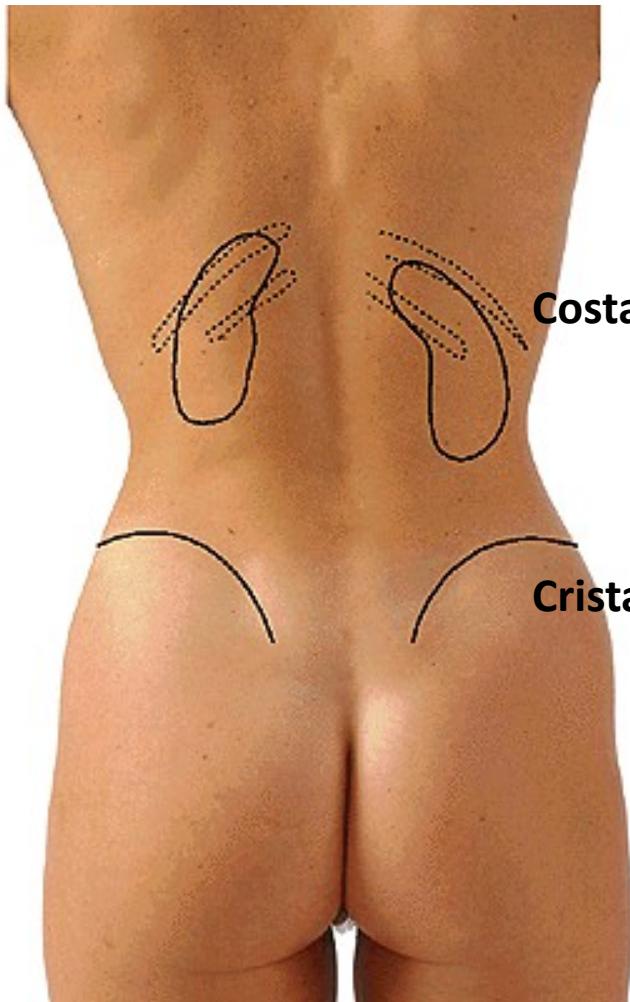
1. A. arcuata
2. A. interlobularis
3. Vas afferens
4. Vas efferens
5. Peritubular capillary plexus
6. Arteriola recta
7. Capillary plexus in the medulla
8. Capillary plexus around
papillary duct
9. Venulae stellatae
- 10.V. interlobularis
- 11.V. arcuata
- 12.Vein from the peritubular plexus
- 13.Venulae rectae



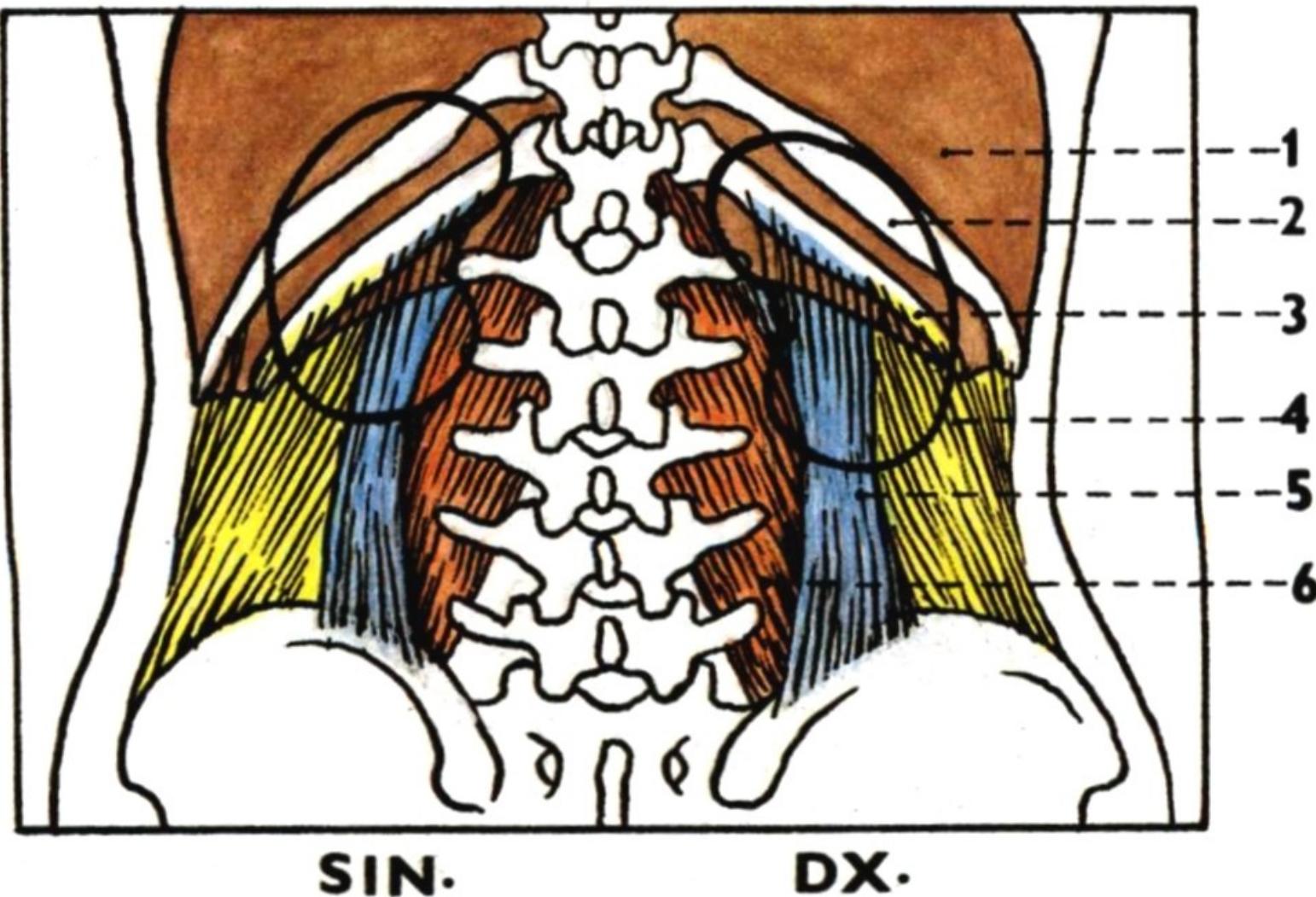
Aa. renales accessoriae

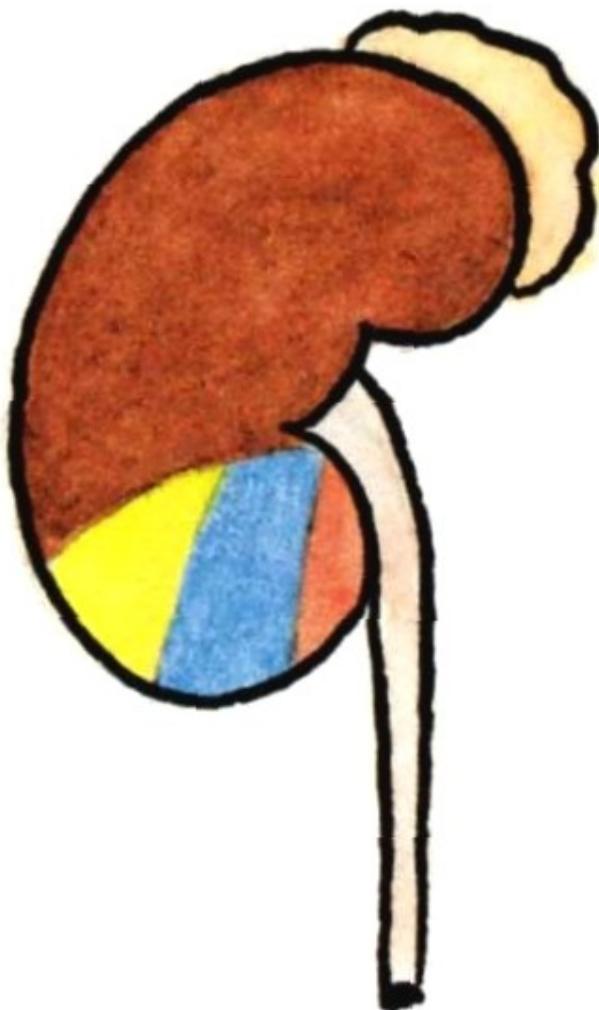


Skeletotomy

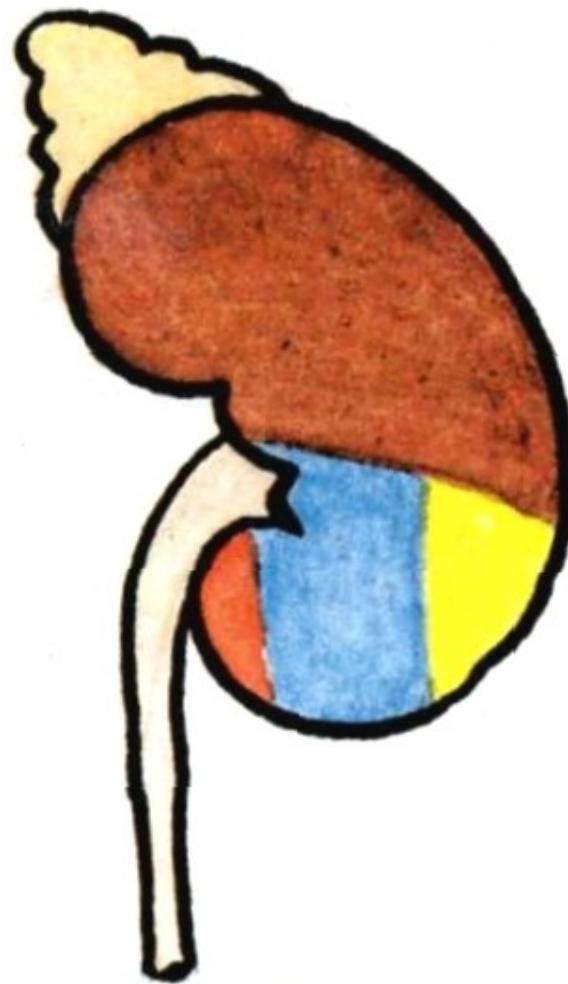


- 1. Diaphragma
- 2. 11th rib
- 3. 12th rib
- 4. M. transversus abdominis
- 5. M. quadratus lumborum
- 6. M. psoas major





SIN.

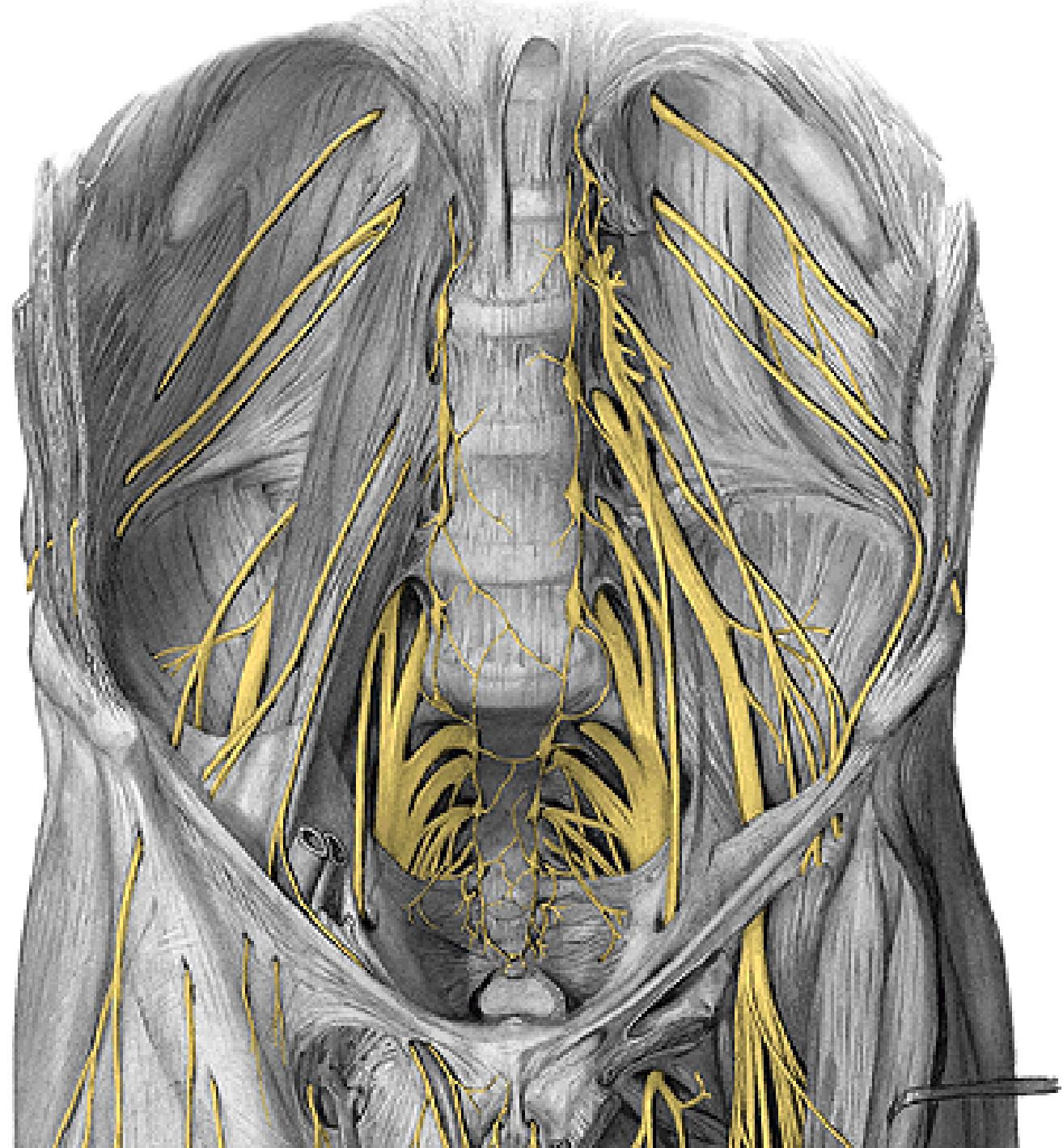


DX.

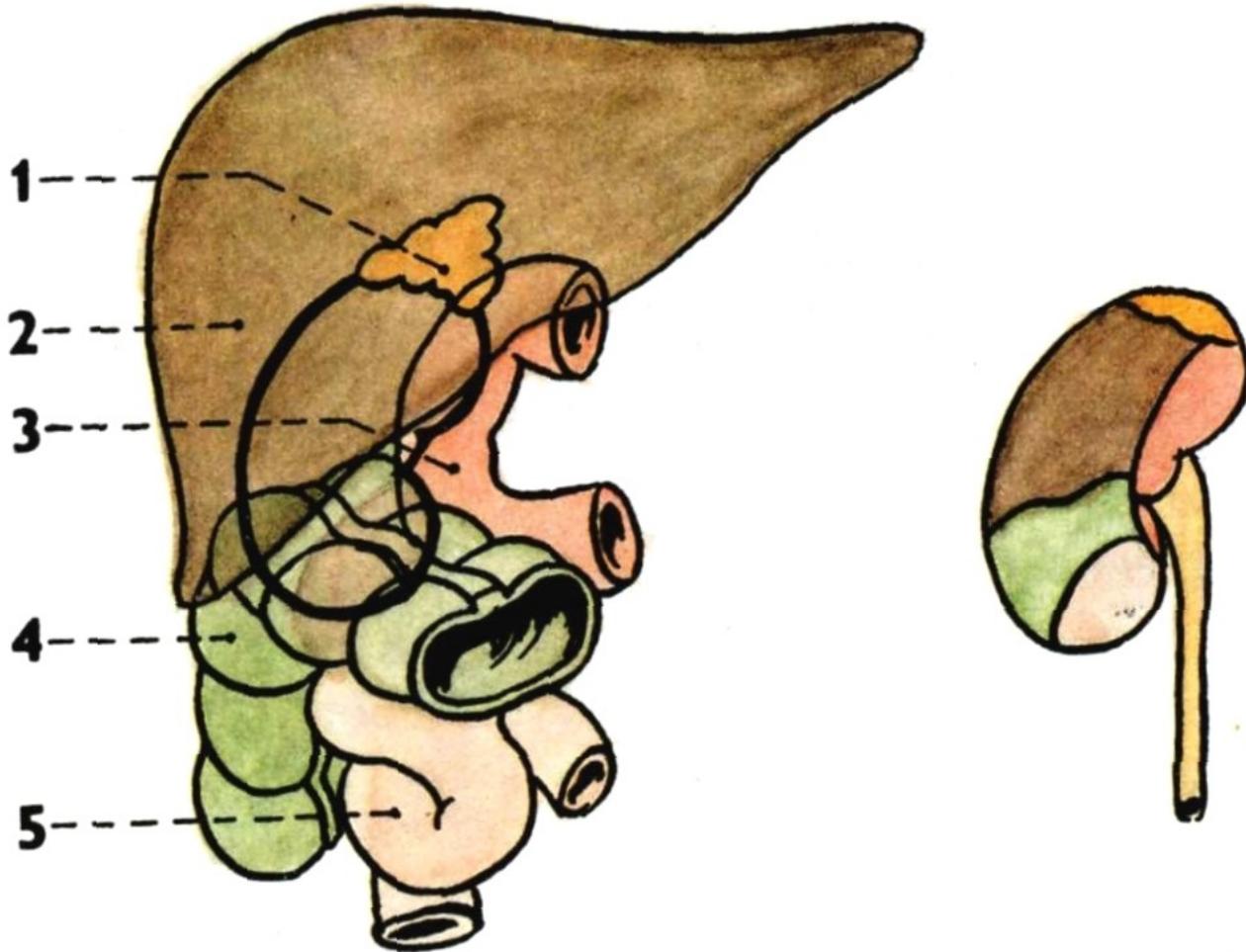
N. subcostalis

N. iliohypogastricus

N. ilioinguinalis



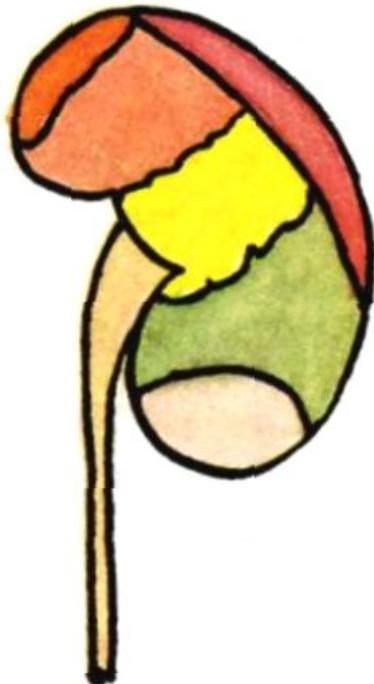
1. Gl. suprarenalis dx.
2. Liver
3. Duodenum
4. Flexura coli dx.
5. Jejunum



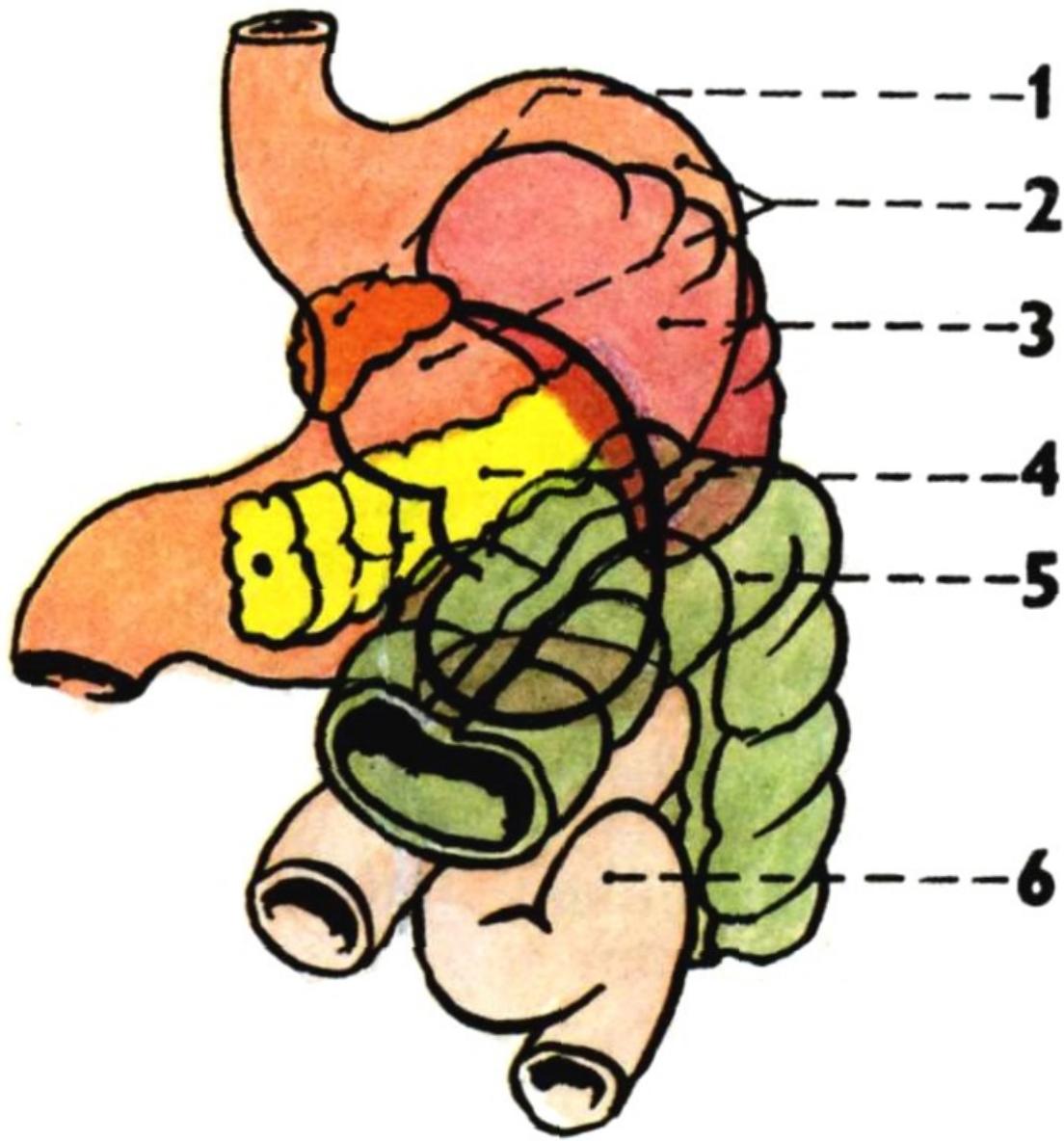
DX.

DX.

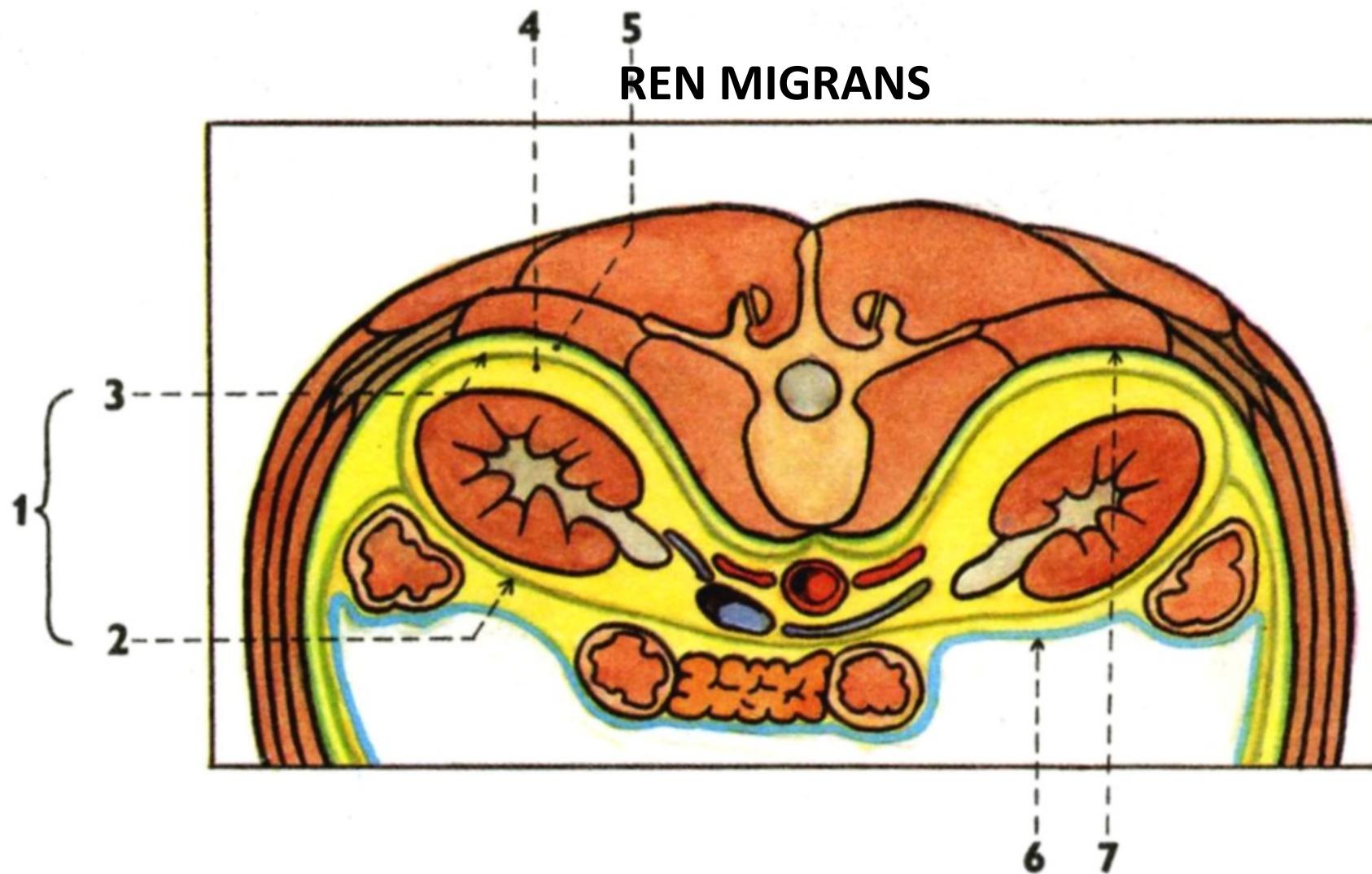
1. Gl. suprarenalis sin.
2. Stomach
3. Spleen
4. Pancreas
5. Flexura coli sin.
6. Jejunum



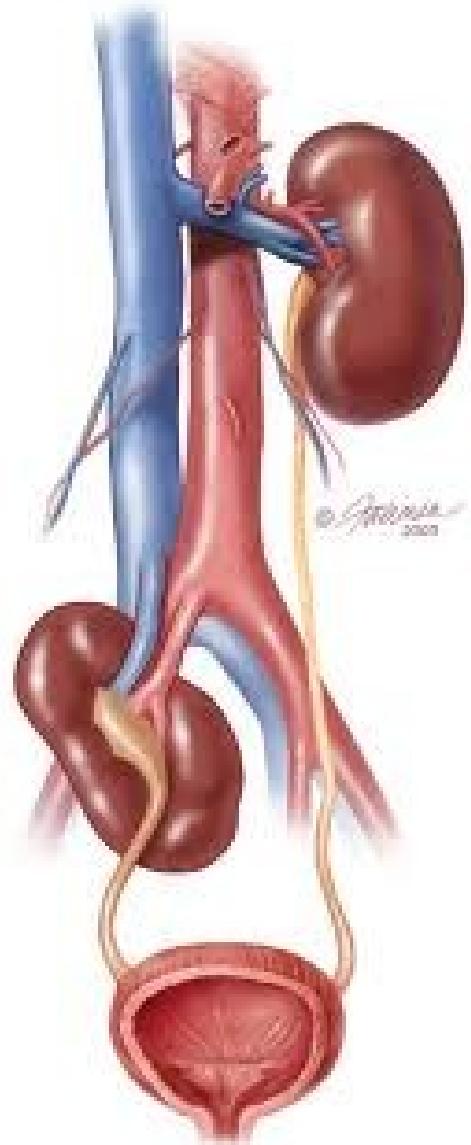
SIN.



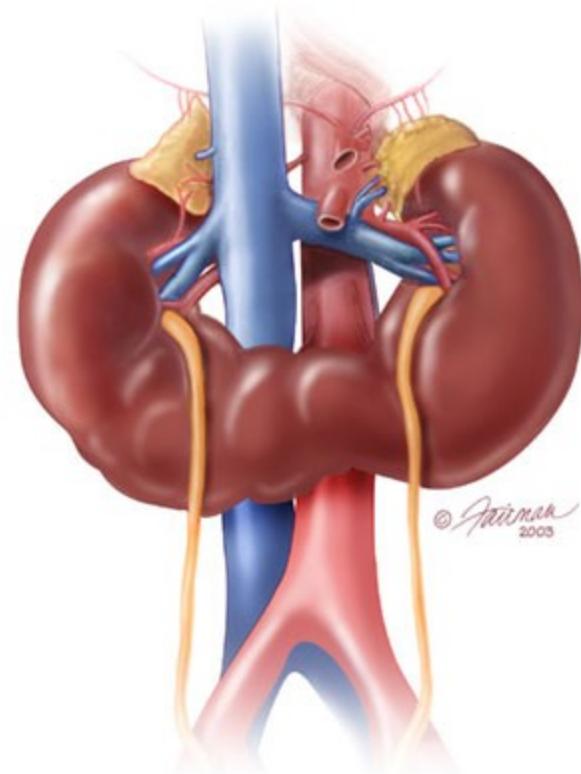
- 1. Fascia renalis
- 2. Lamina praerenalis
- 3. Lamina retrorenalis
- 4. Capsula adiposa
- 5. Corpus adiposum pararenale
- 6. Peritoneum
- 7. Fascia transversalis



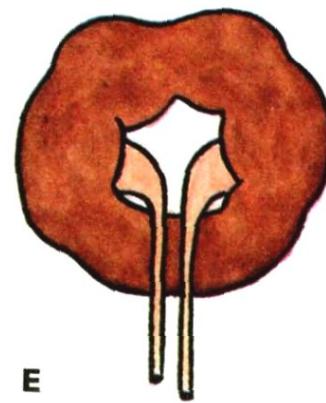
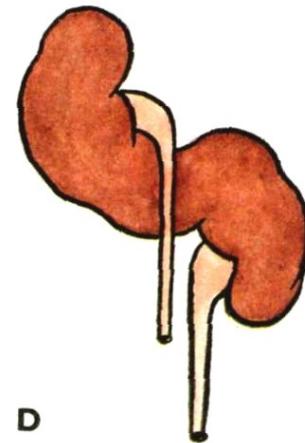
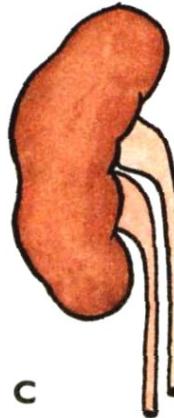
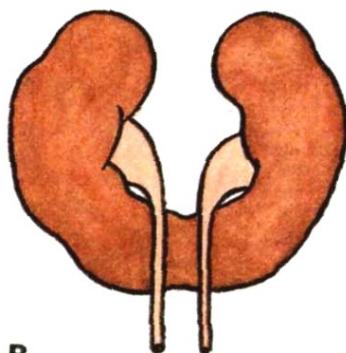
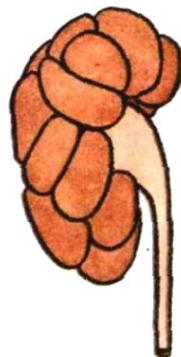
Ectopic kidney x ren migrans



Horseshoe kidney



- **renculi marking**
- **ren arcuatus**
- **ren duplex**
- **ren sigmoideus**
- **ren fungiformis**
- **agenesia renis**



A

B

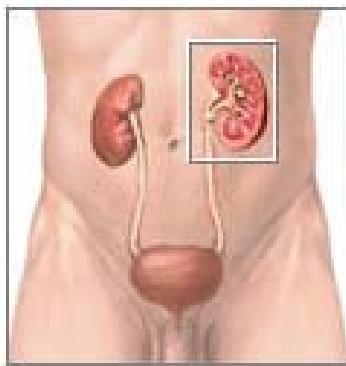
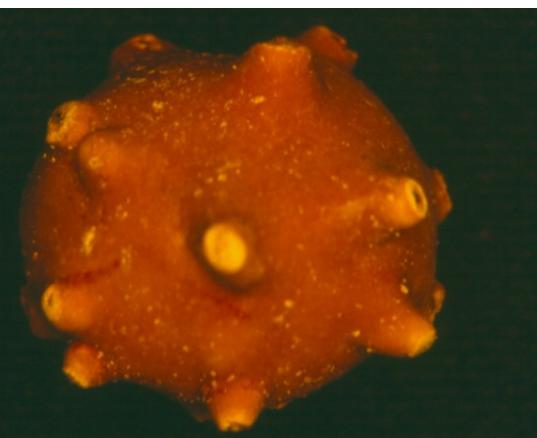
C

D

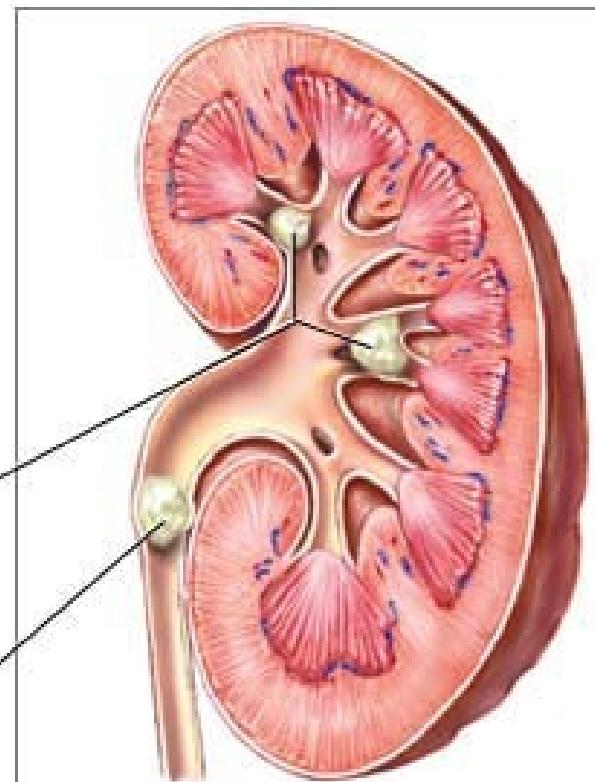
E

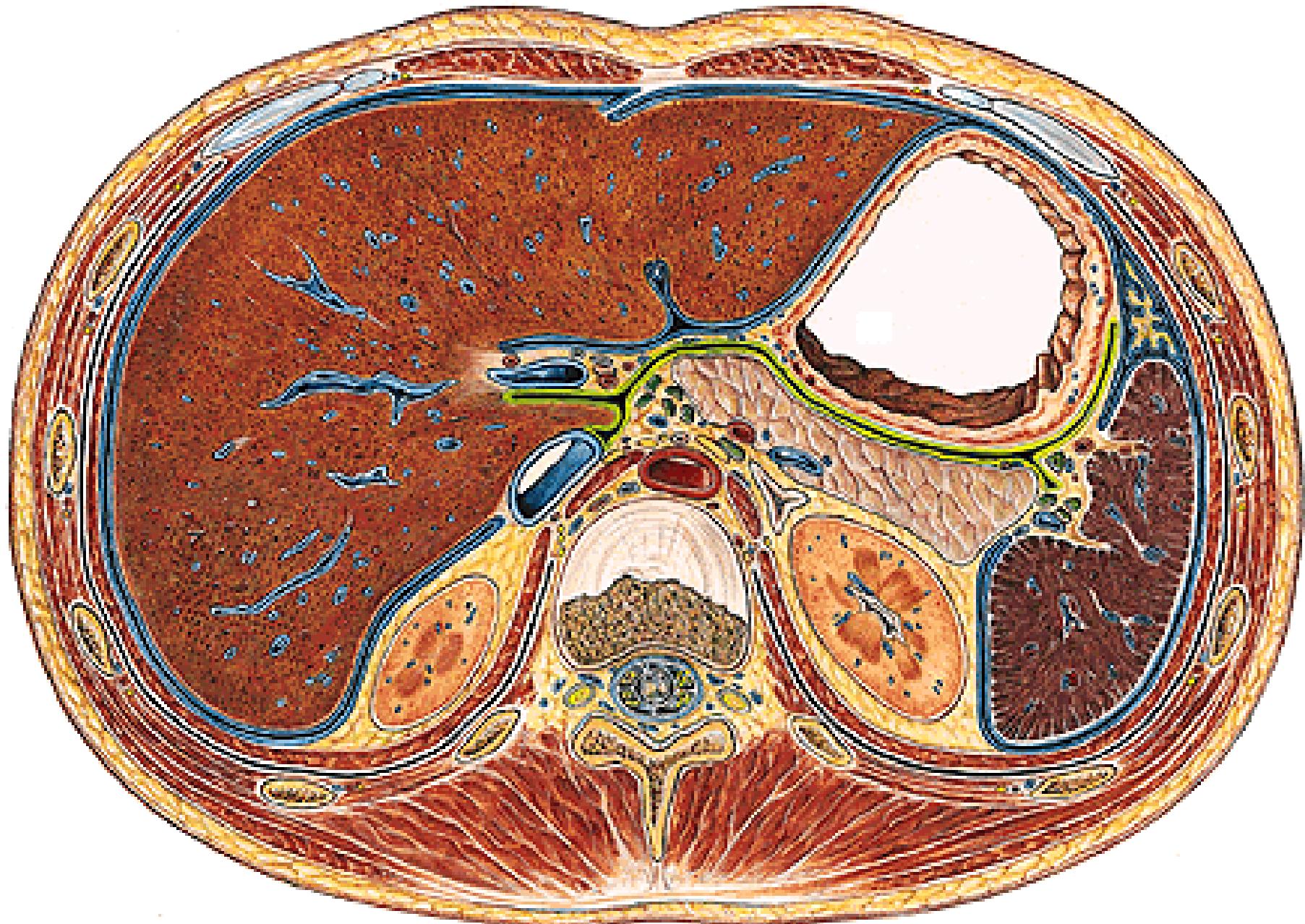
Nephrolithiasis

Calcium oxalate crystals – 80%
Uric acid – 5 - 10%



Kidney stones in
the minor and
major calyces
of the kidney





Transverse section through the intervertebral disc between T12 and L1



Cross-sectional image through the L1 obtained with CT

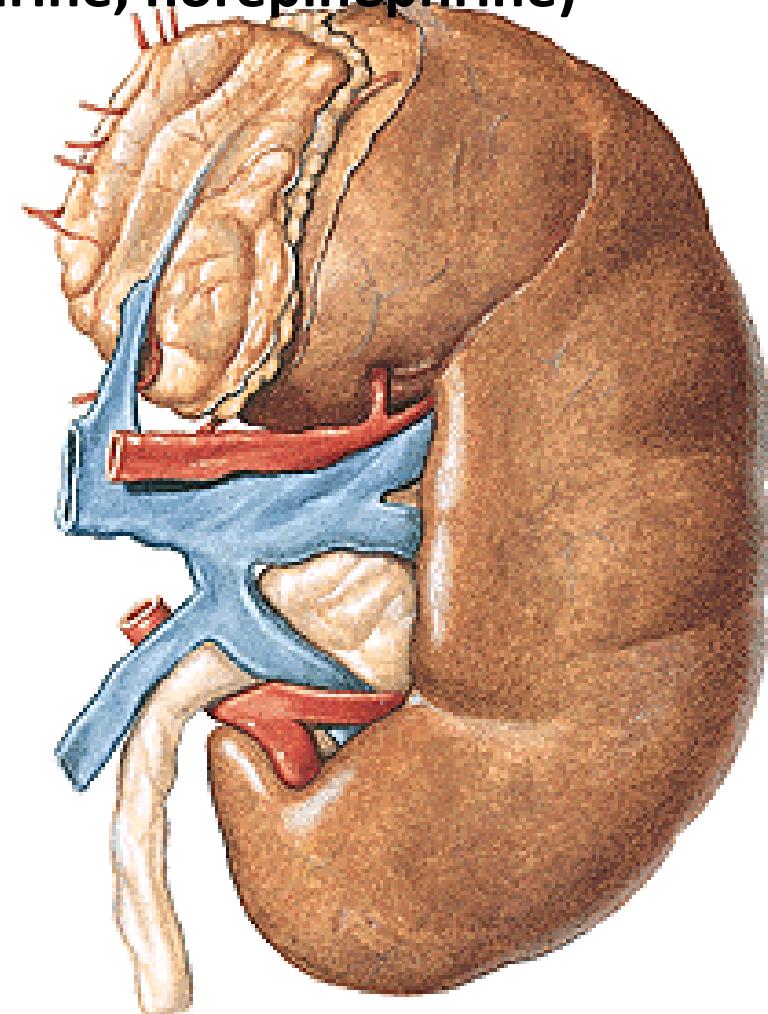
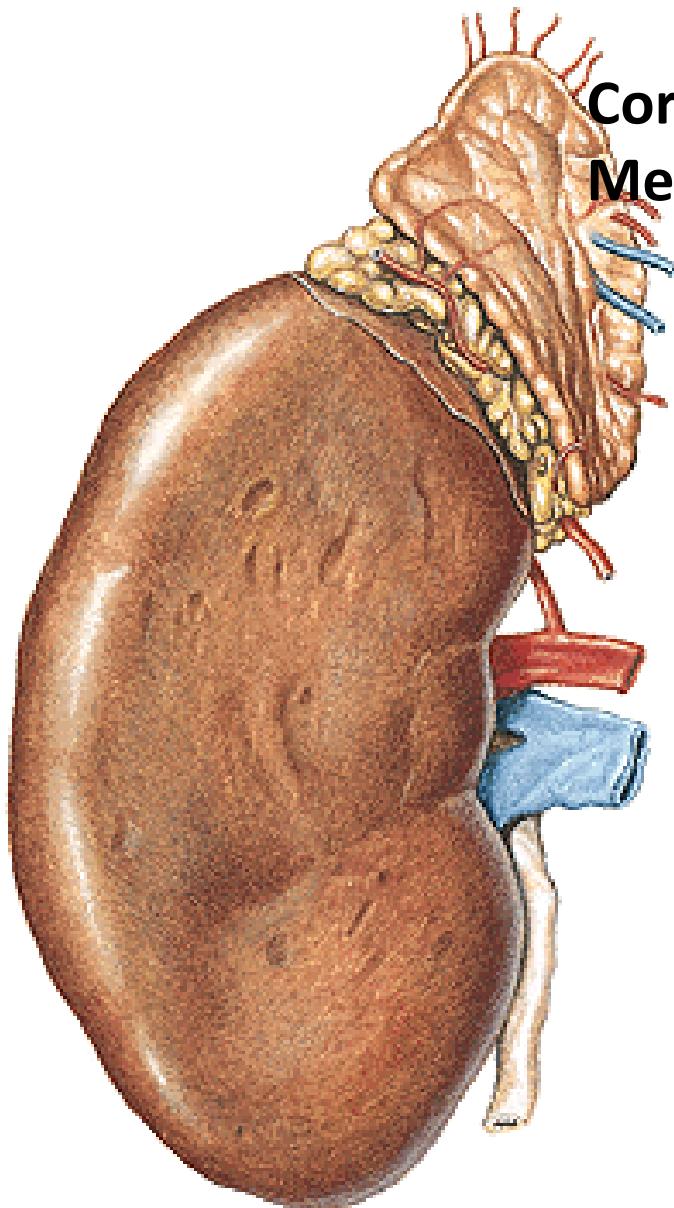
GLANDULA SUPRARENALIS – facies anterior – hilum

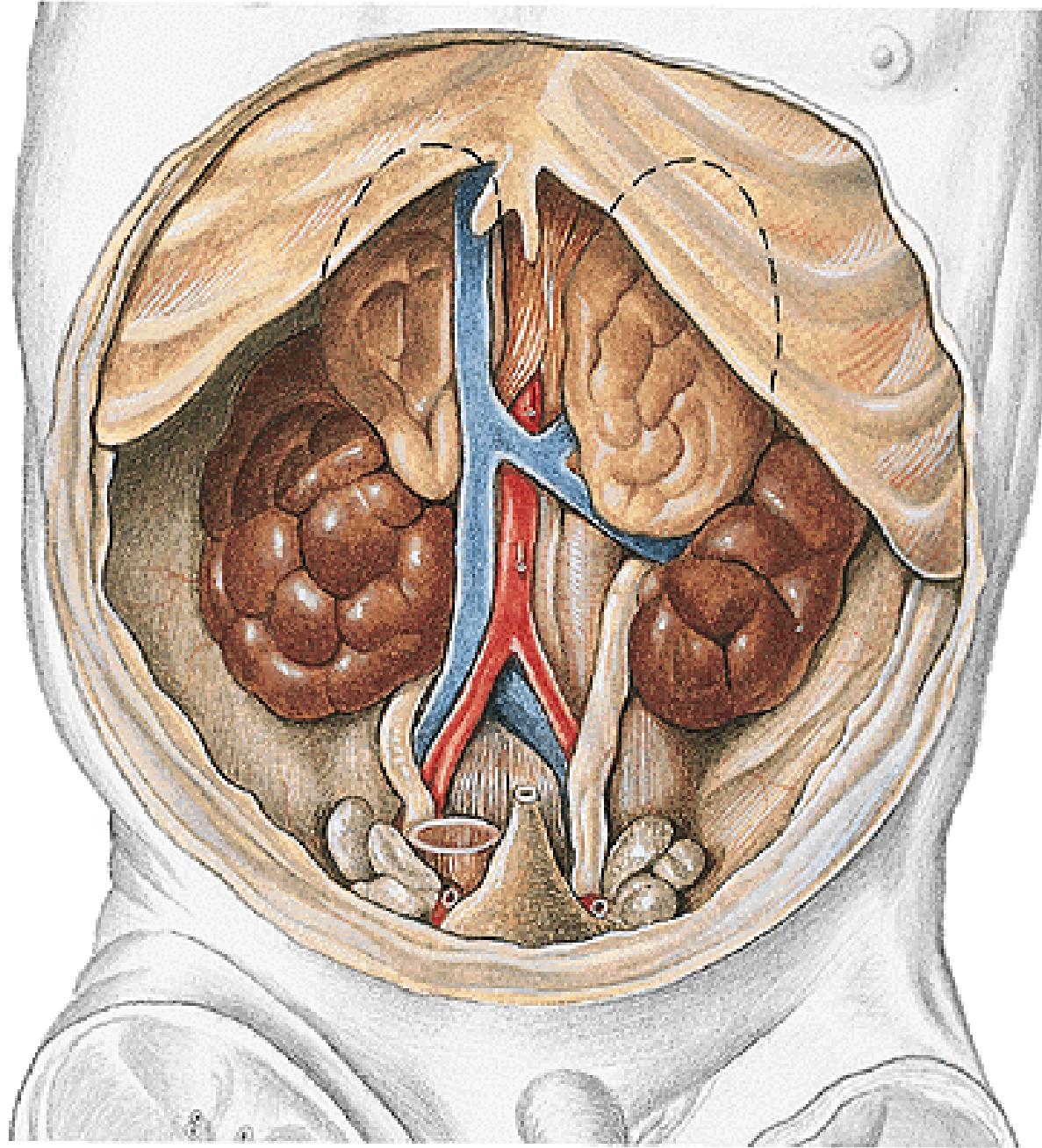
- facies posterior

- facies renalis

Cortex (aldosterone, cortisol)

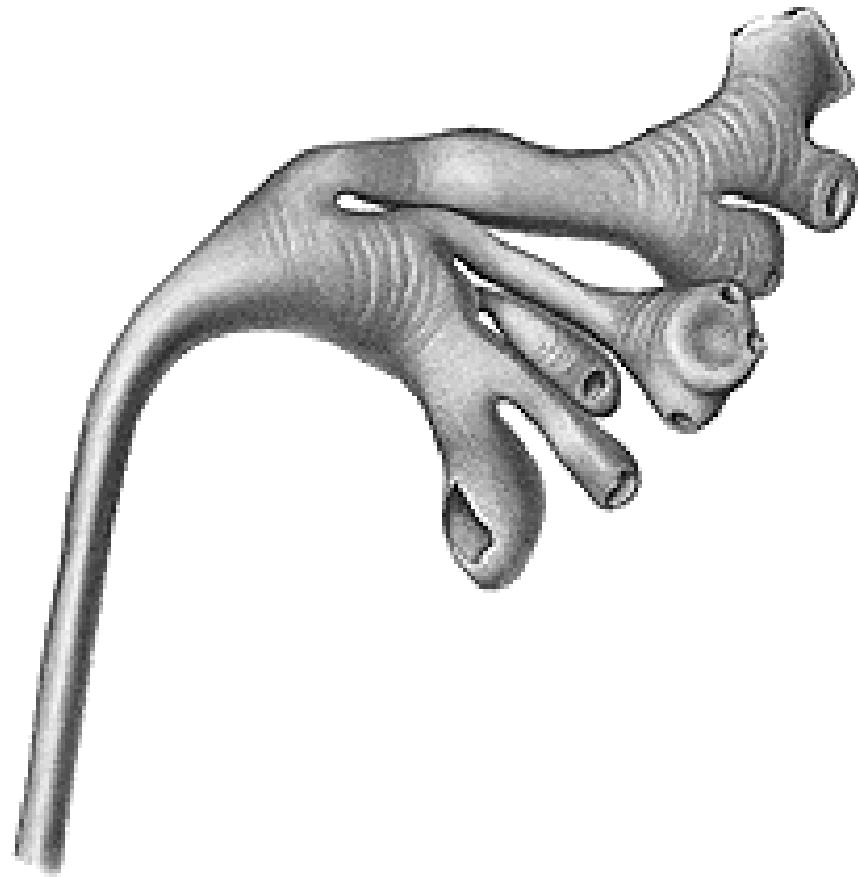
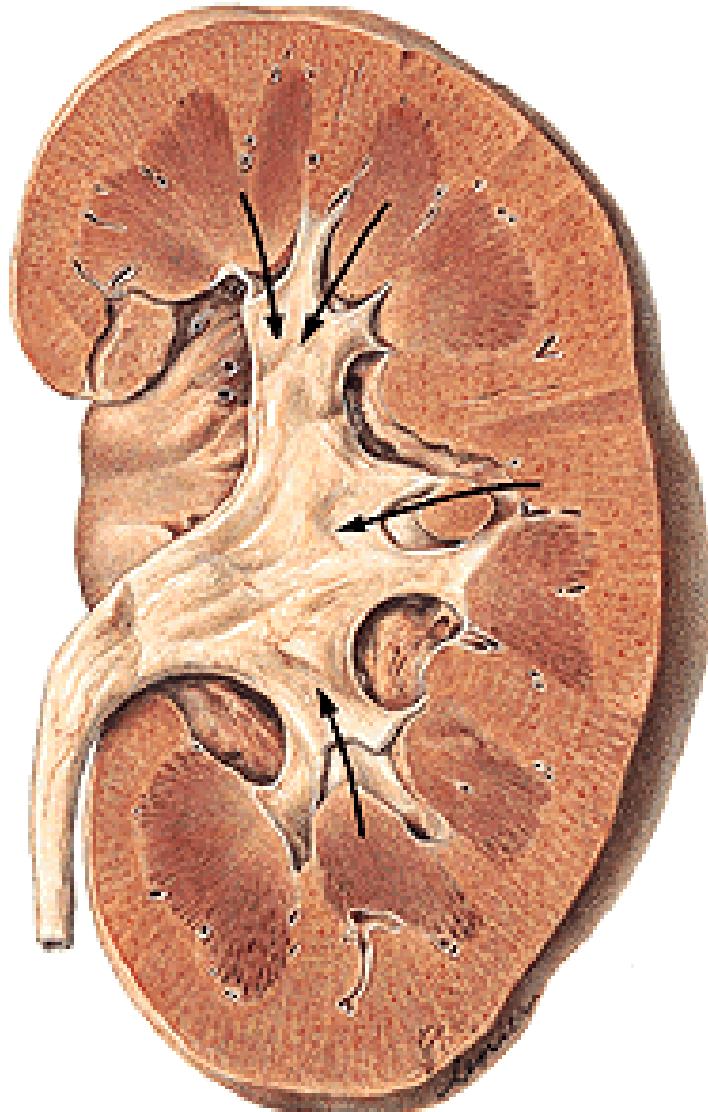
Medulla (epinephrine, norepinephrine)



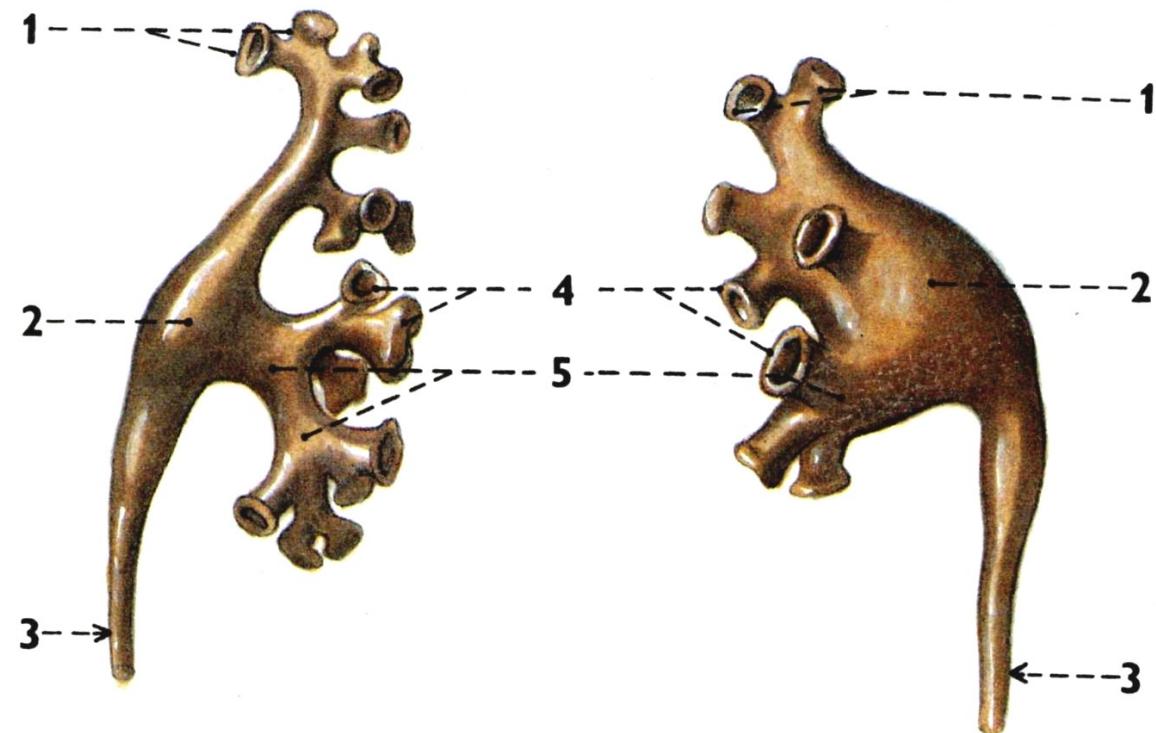


Five-month old fetus

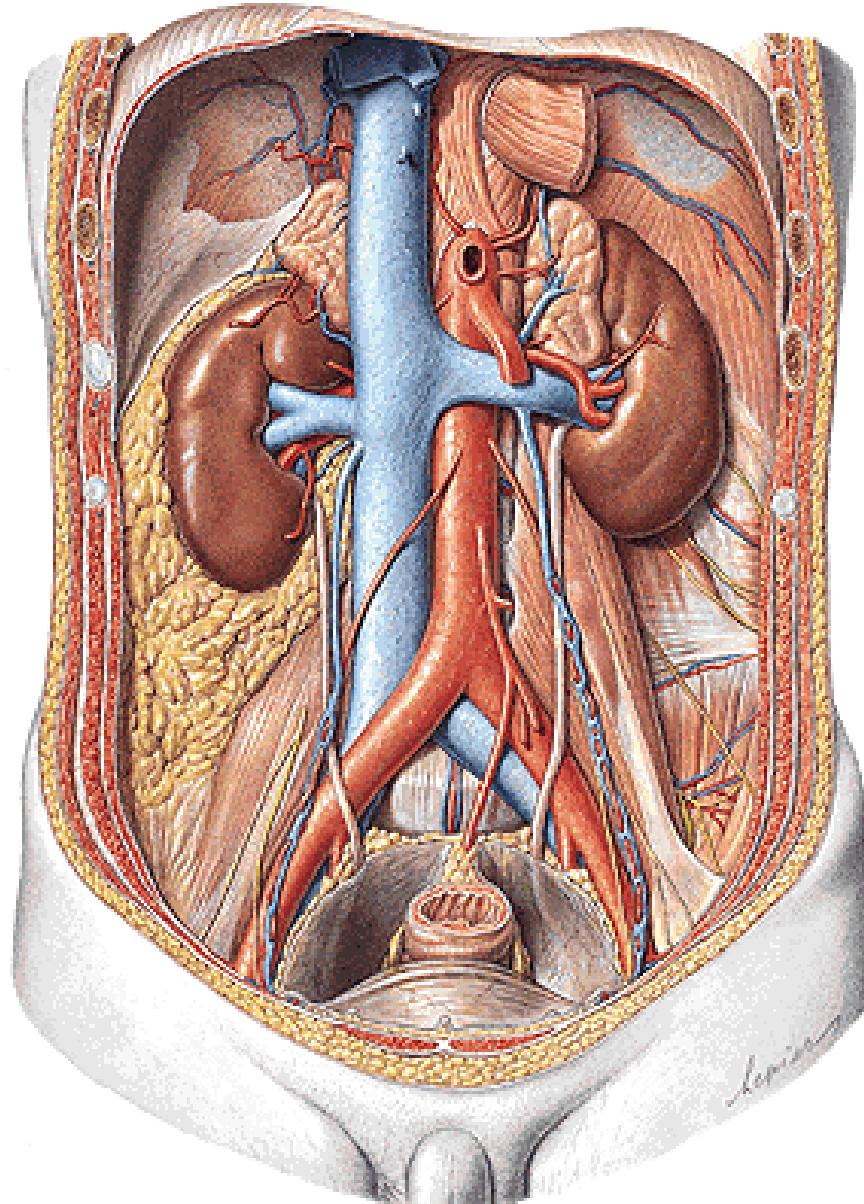
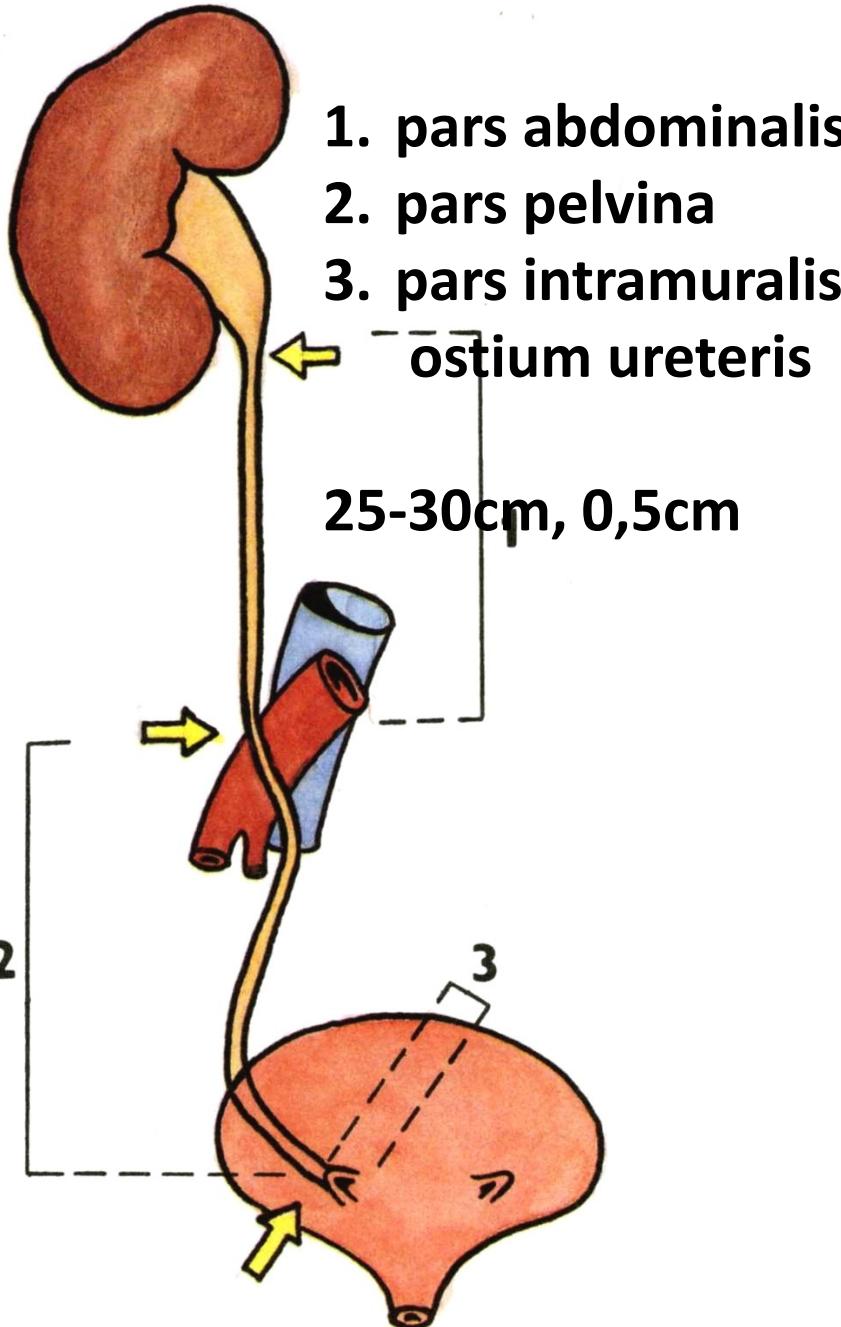
**CALICES RENALES – minores (7-14) et majores (2-4)
PELVIS RENALIS (2-5 , 5-8)**

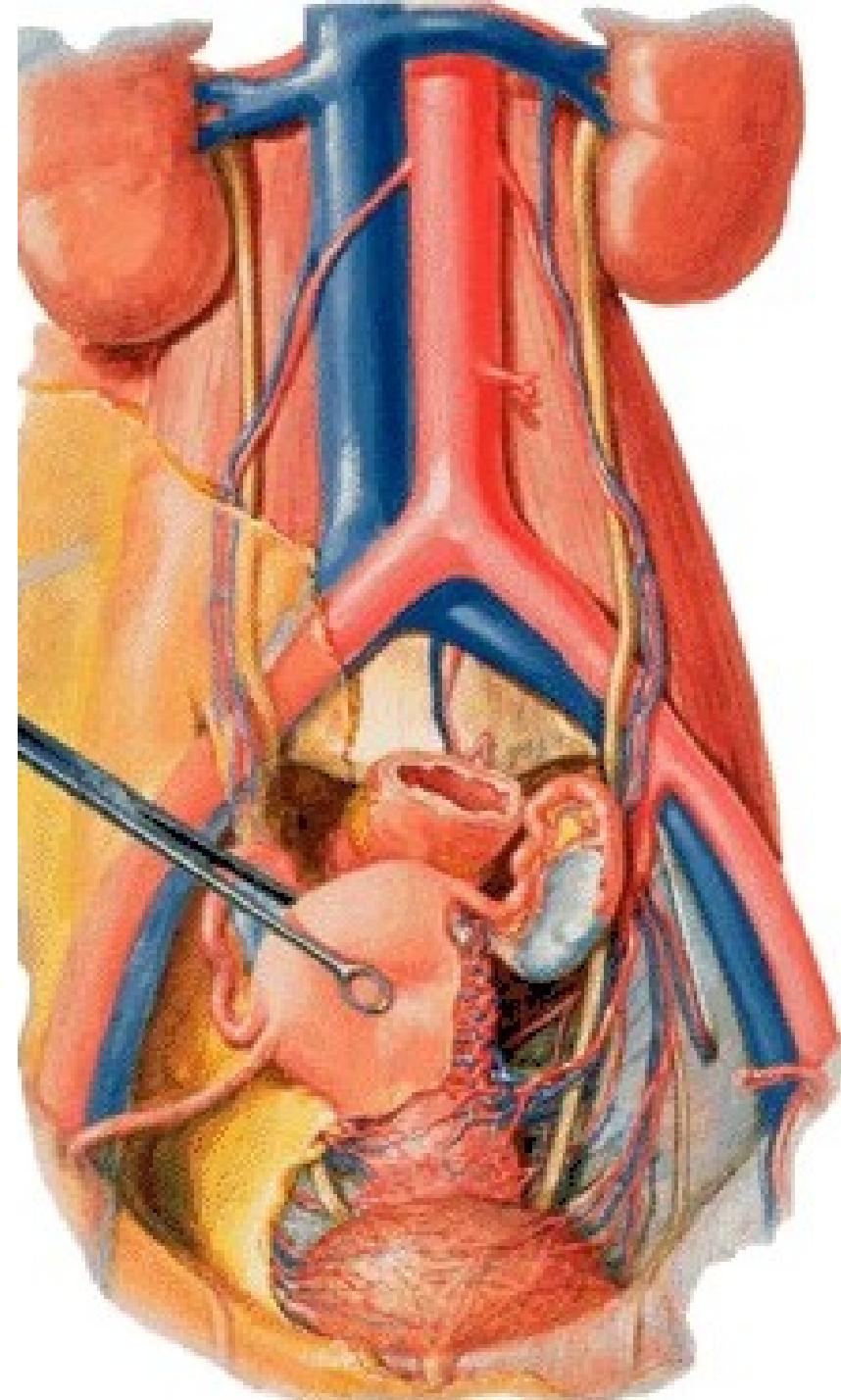
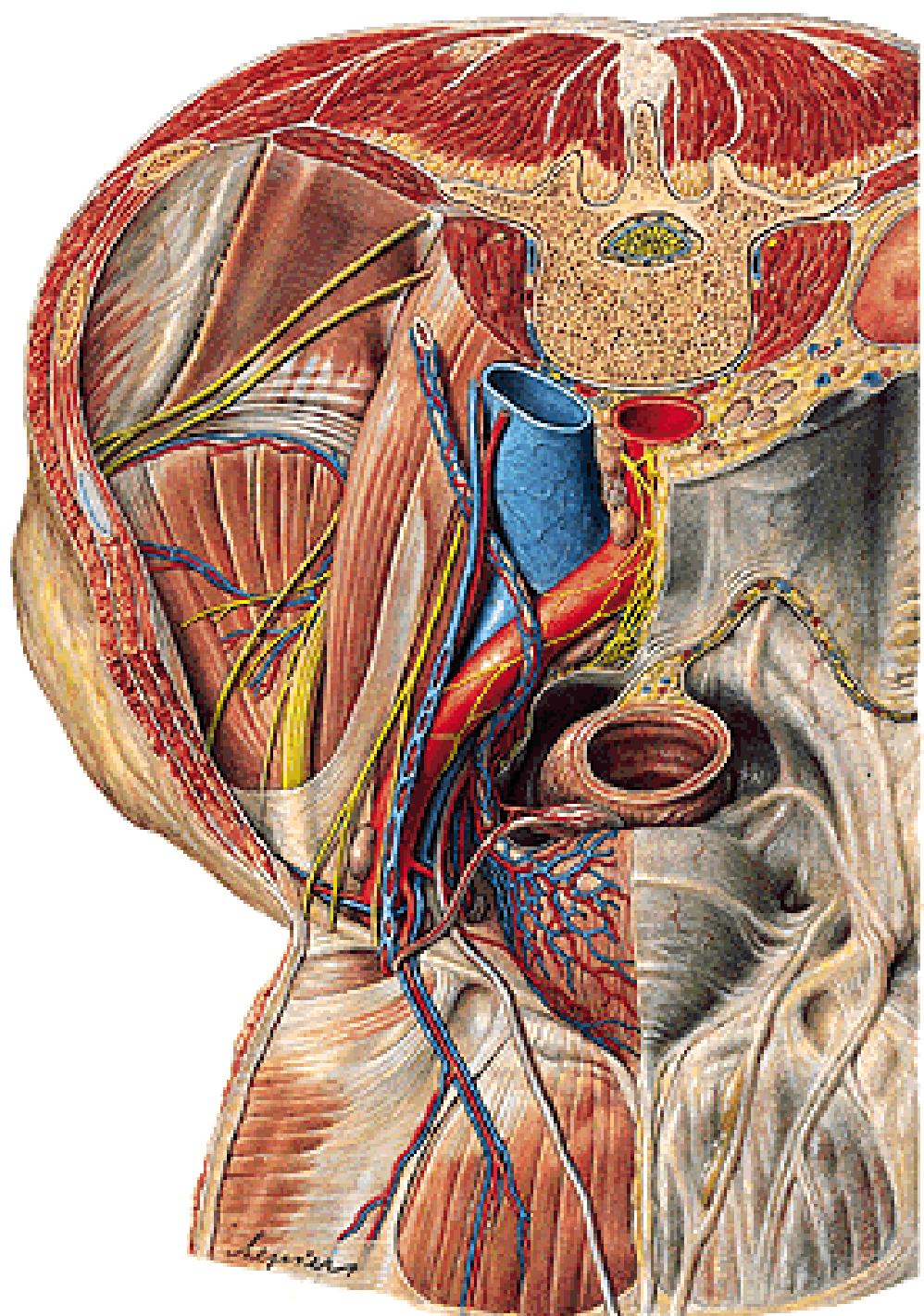


Various types of pelvis renalis

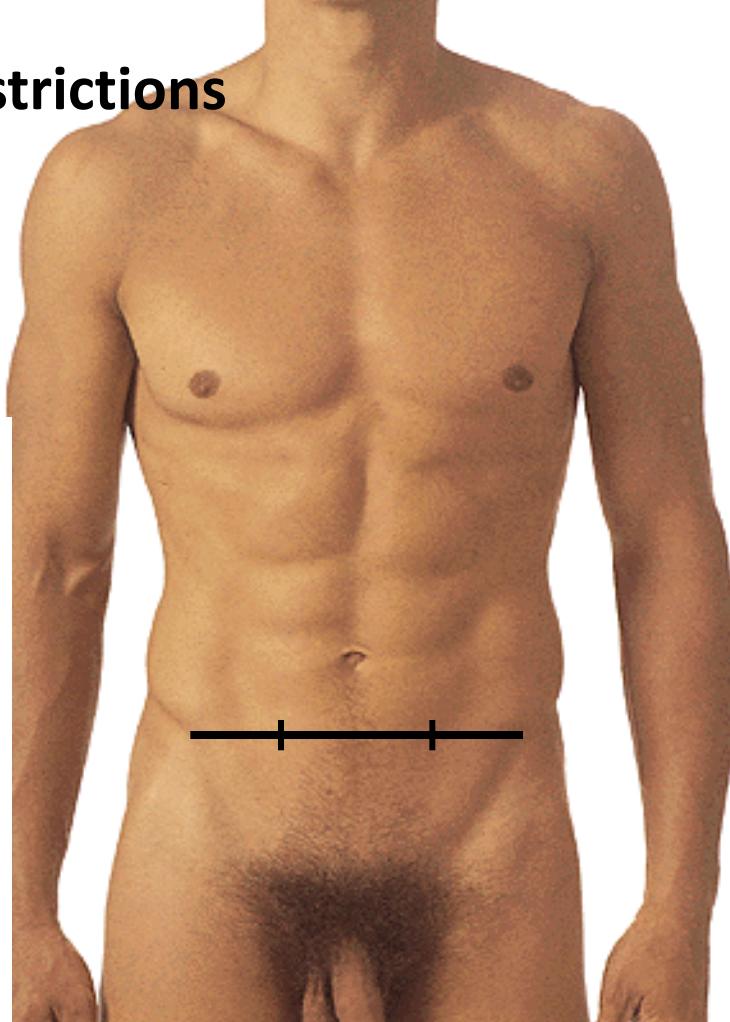
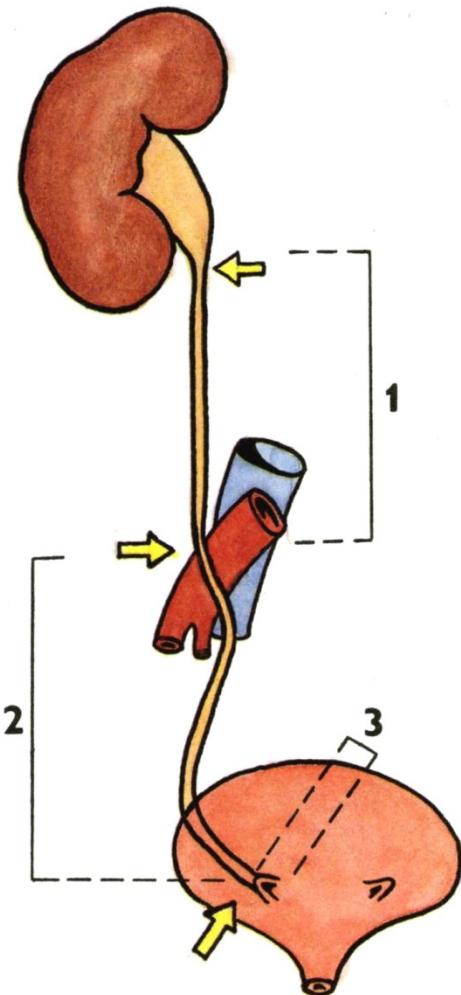


URETER

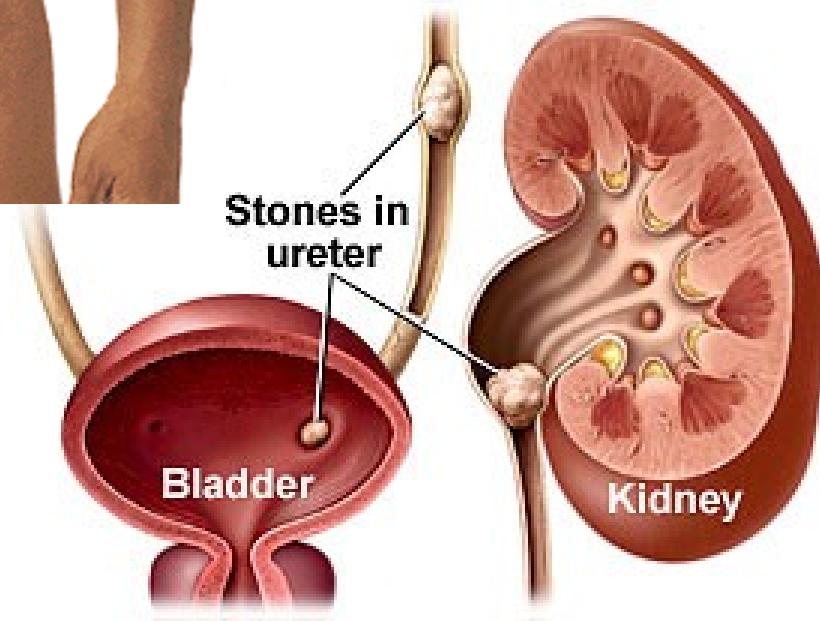




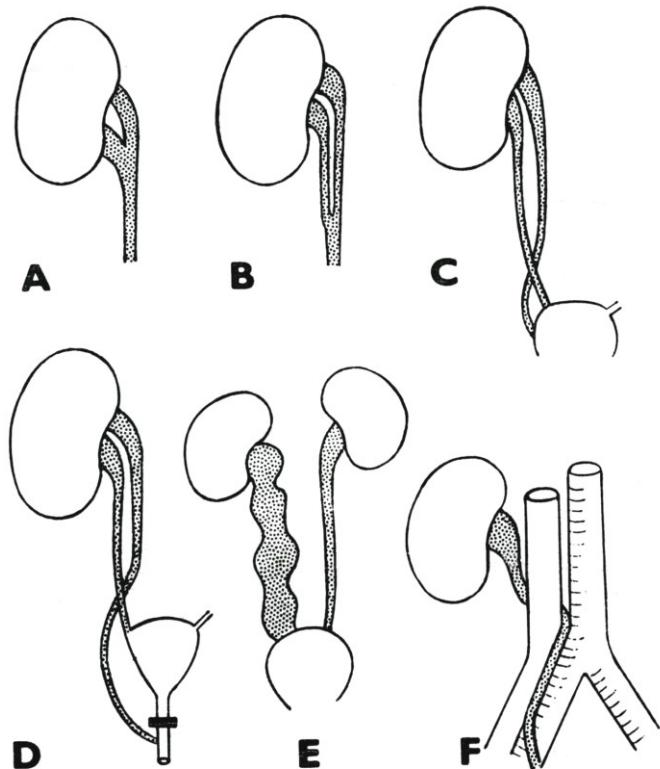
3 physiological constrictions



LANZ



VARIATIONS OF URETER



Pelvis duplex

Ureter fissus

Ureter duplex

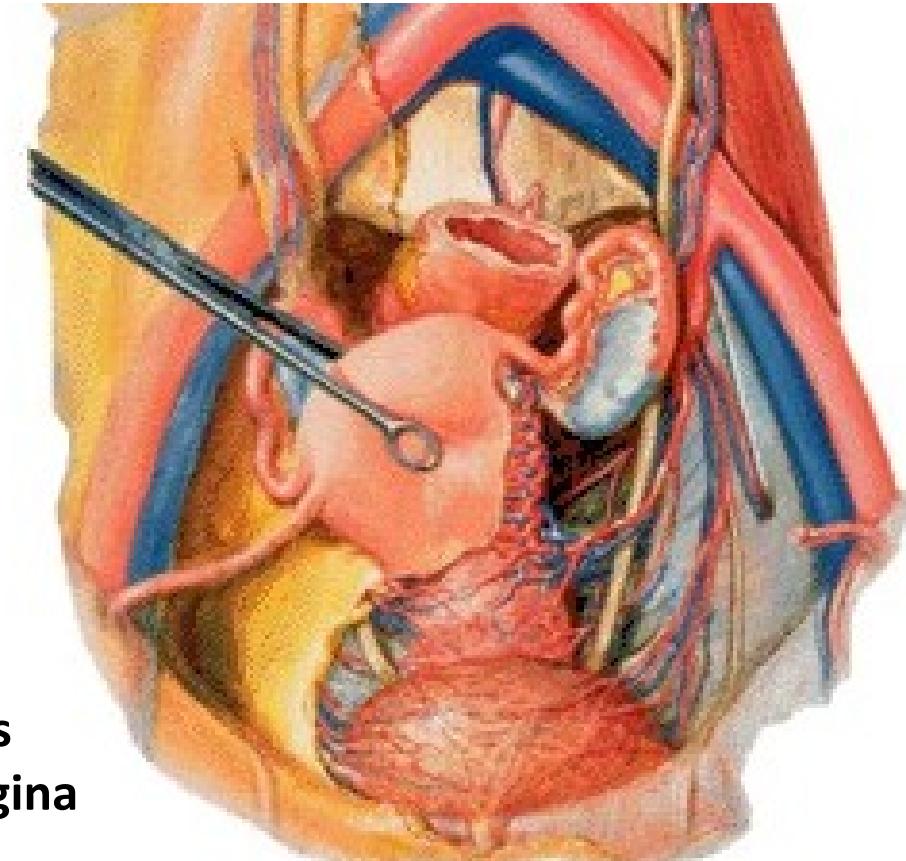
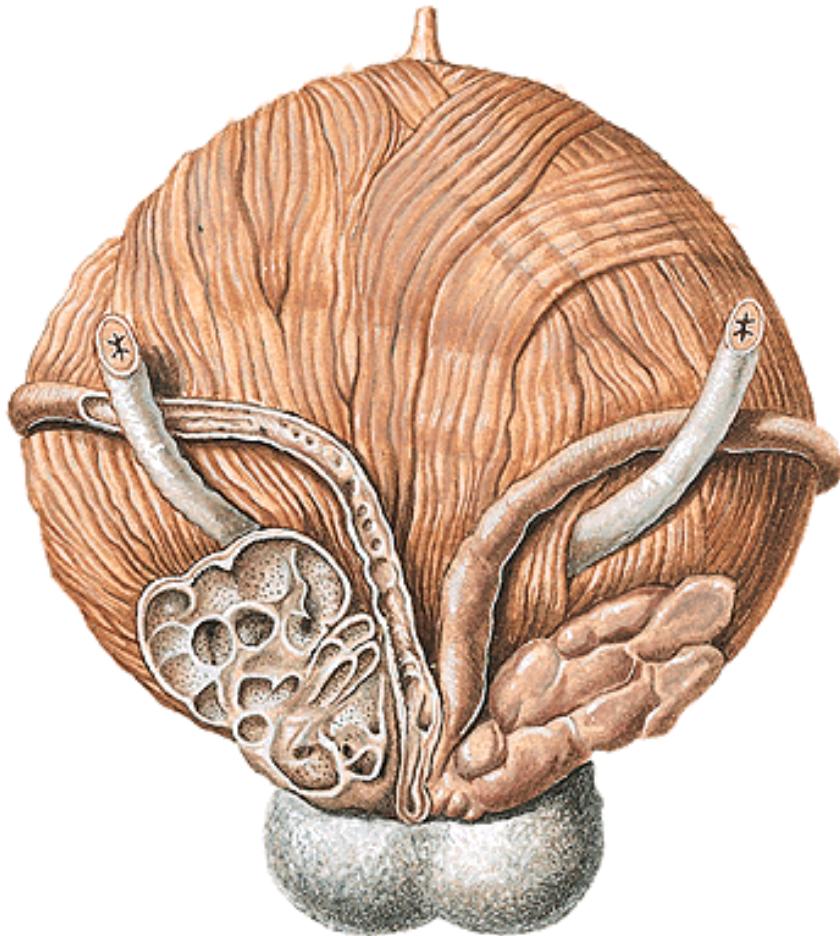
Ectopia ostii ureteris

Megaloureter

**Retrocaval passage of
ureter**

Male - dorsal aspect of urinary bladder

Ductus deferens



Female – ventral aspect

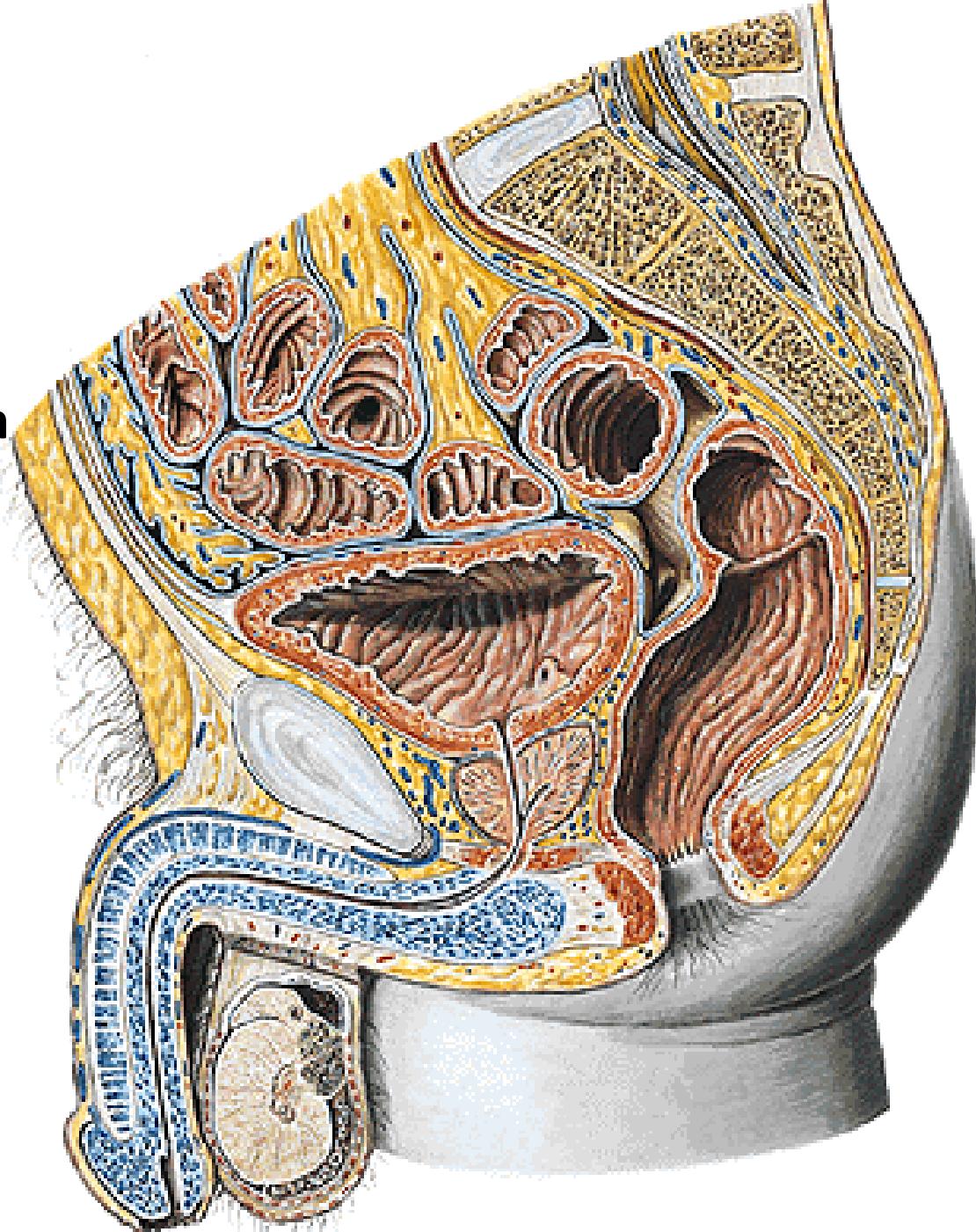
a. uterina and ureter

2 cm from the cervix of uterus

1,5 cm above the fornix of vagina

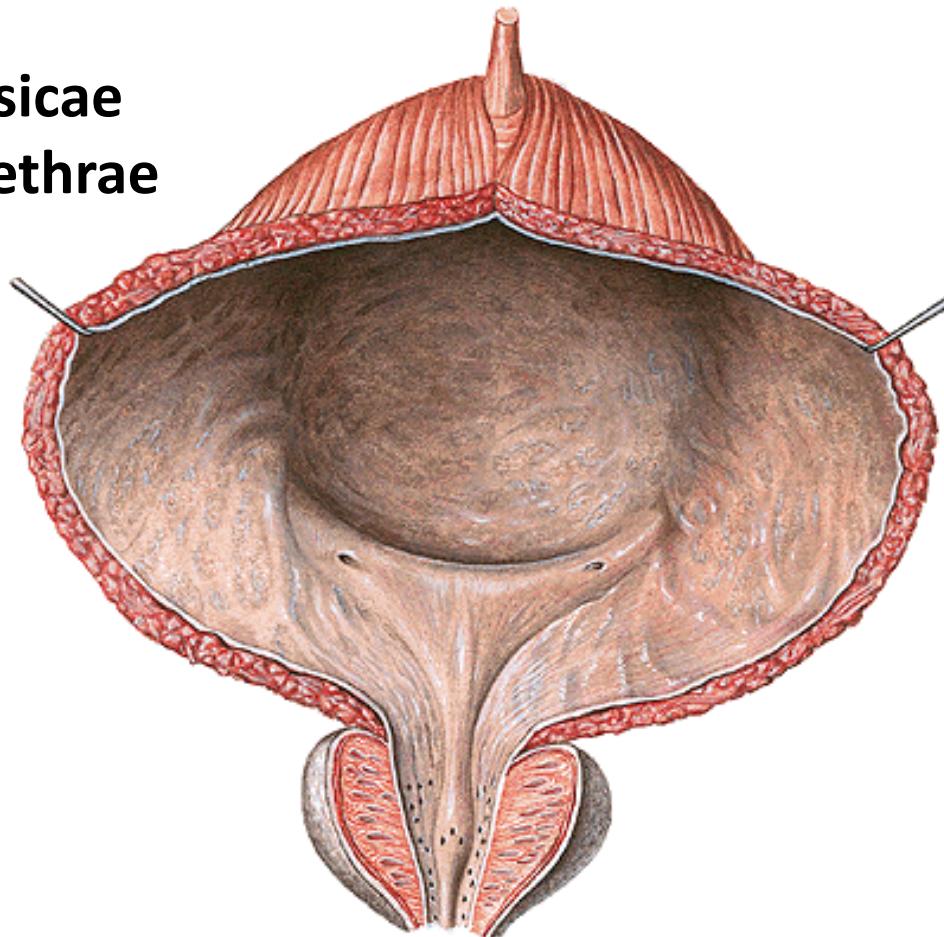
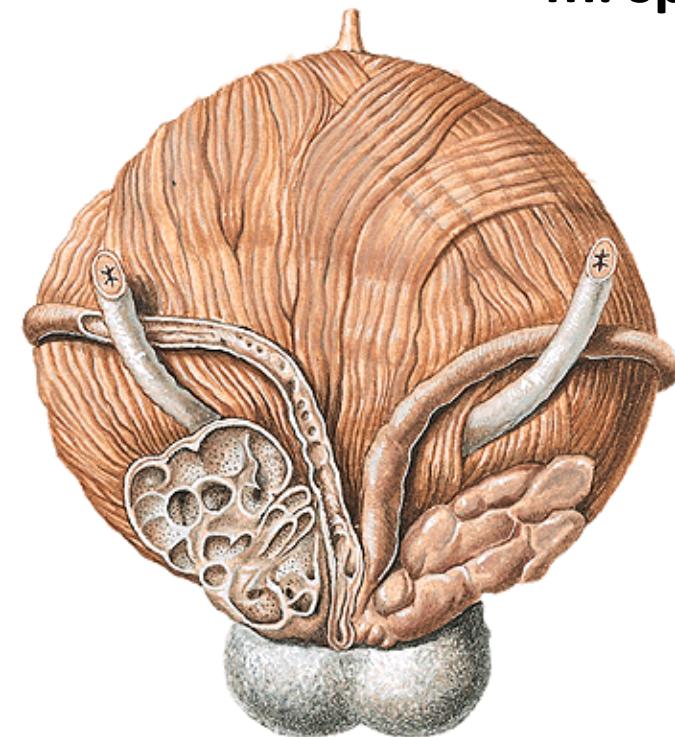
VESICA URINARIA

- fundus vesicae
- corpus vesicae
- apex vesicae
 - lig. umbilicale medianum
- cervix vesicae



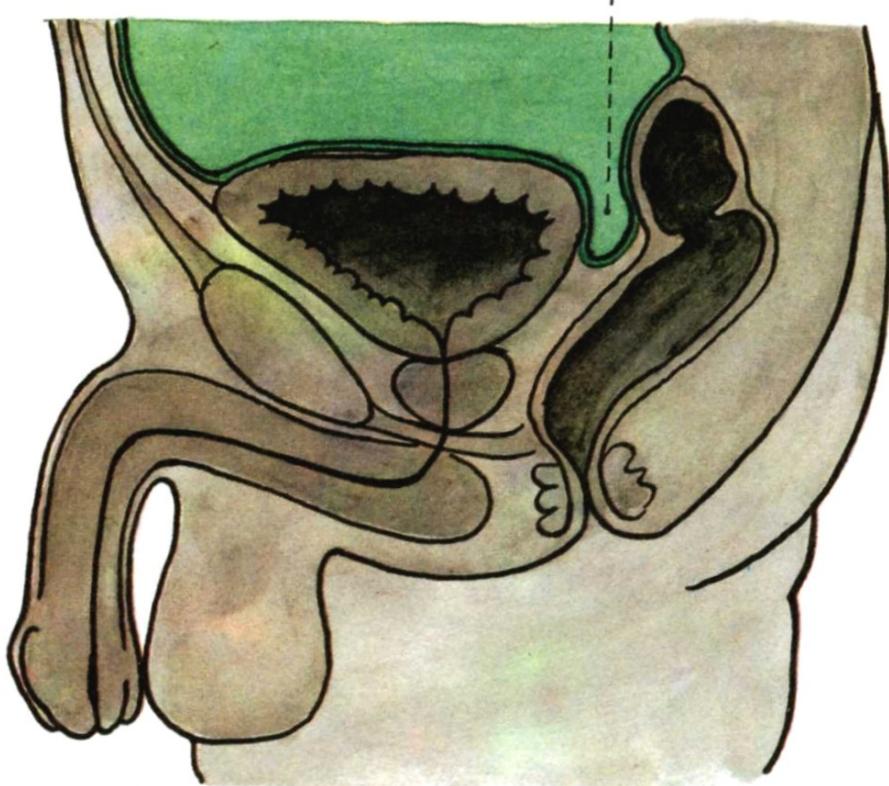
Trigonum vesicae – ostia ureterum

- ostium urethrae internum
- plica interureterica
- fossa retrotrigonalis
- bundles of Bell
- uvula vesicae
- m. detrusor
- m. sphincter vesicae
- m. sphincter urethrae



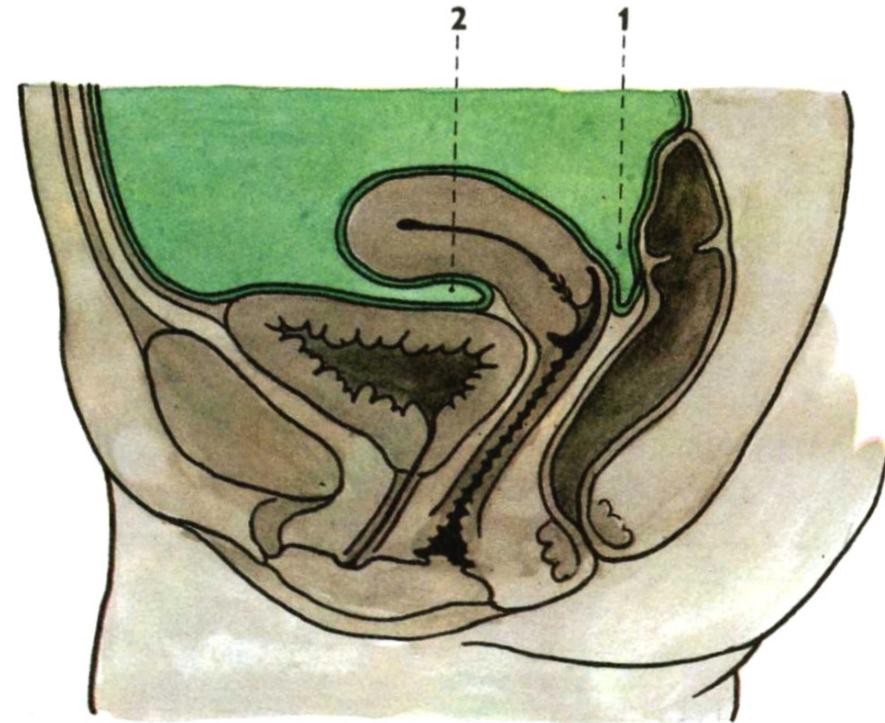
Median section through the male pelvis

1. Excavatio rectovesicalis



Median section through the female pelvis

1. Excavatio rectouterina
2. Excavatio vesicouterina



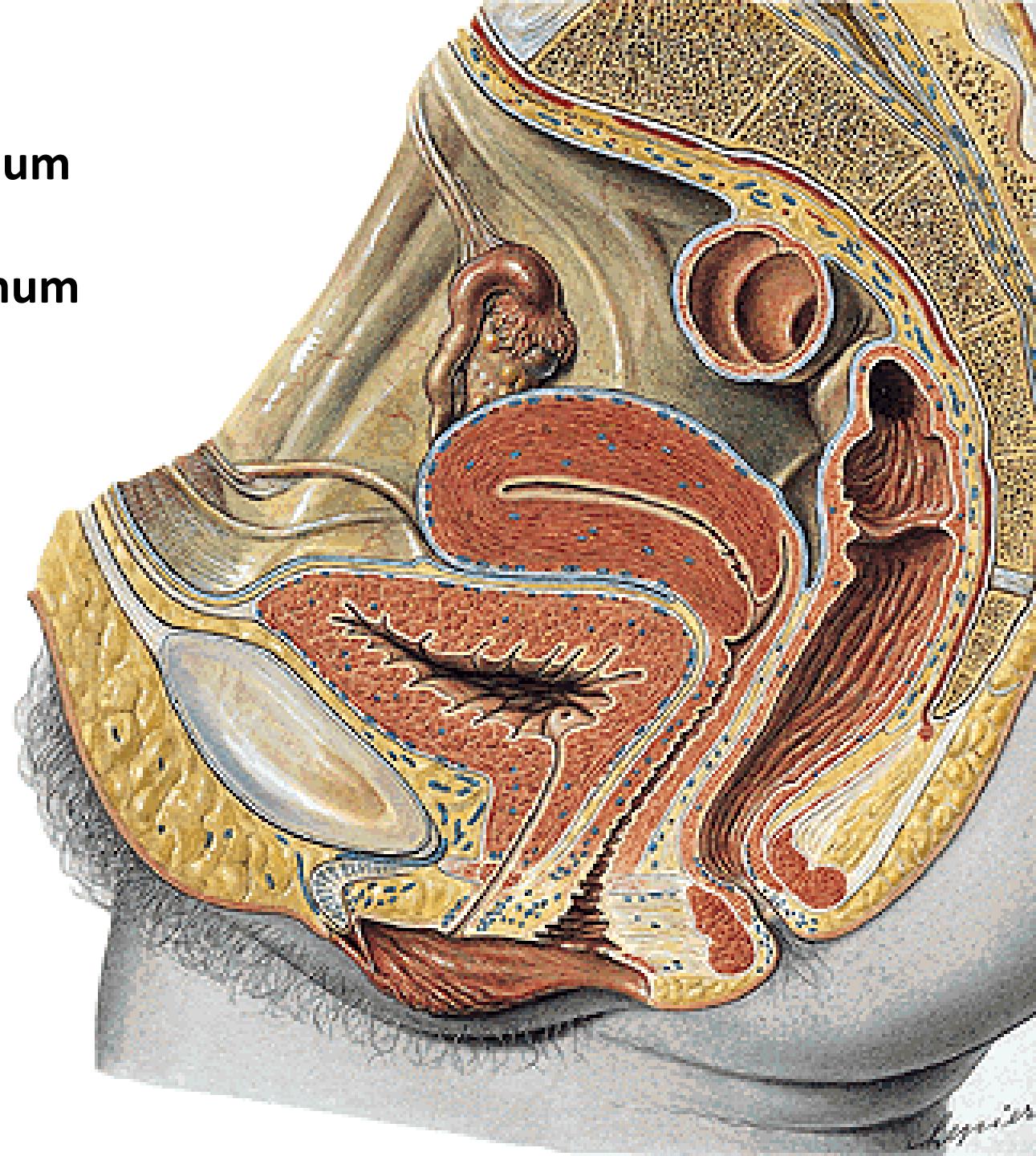
Paracystium – lig. pubo prostaticum (pubovesicale),
lig. sacroprostaticum (sacrovesicale)

URETHRA FEMININA

Ostium urethrae internum

M. sphincter urethrae

Ostium urethrae externum



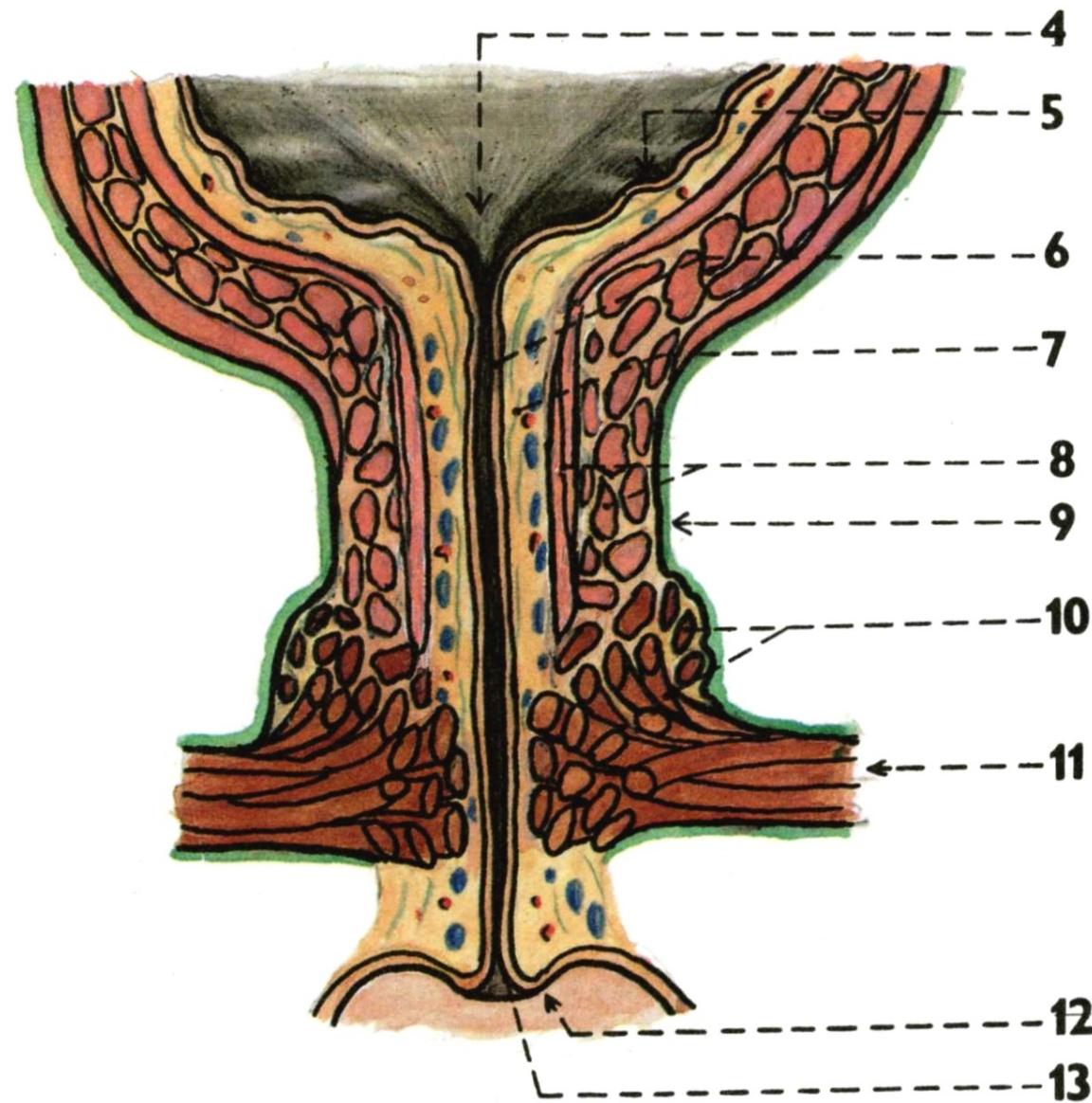
URETHRA FEMININA

Crista urethralis

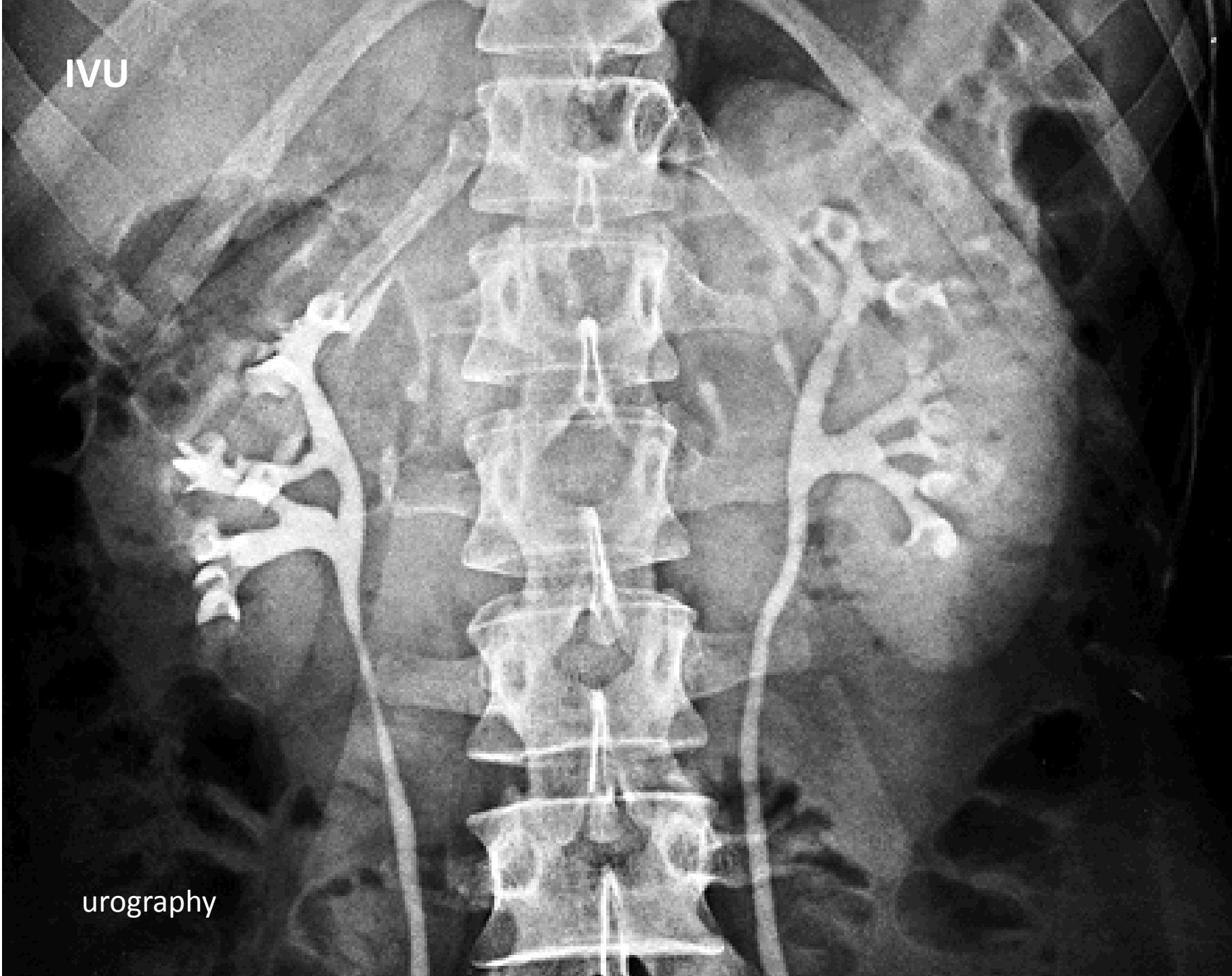
Lacunae urethrales

Glandulae urethrales

Ductus paraurethrales



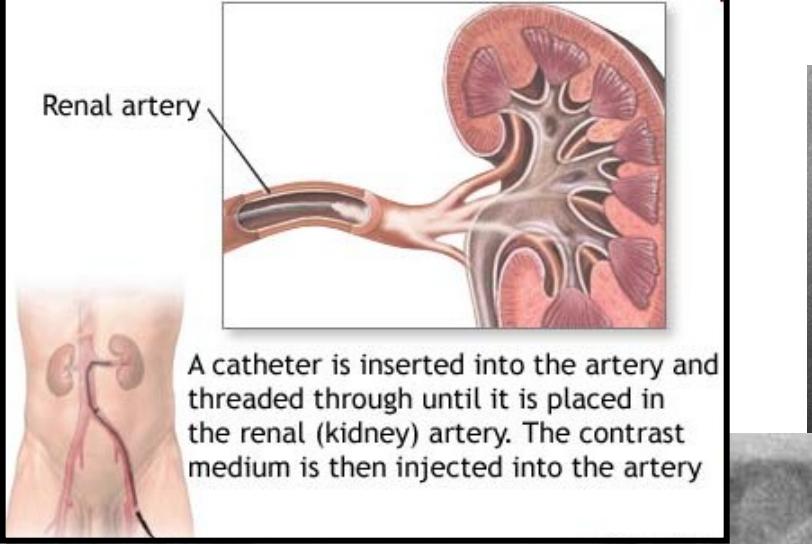
IVU



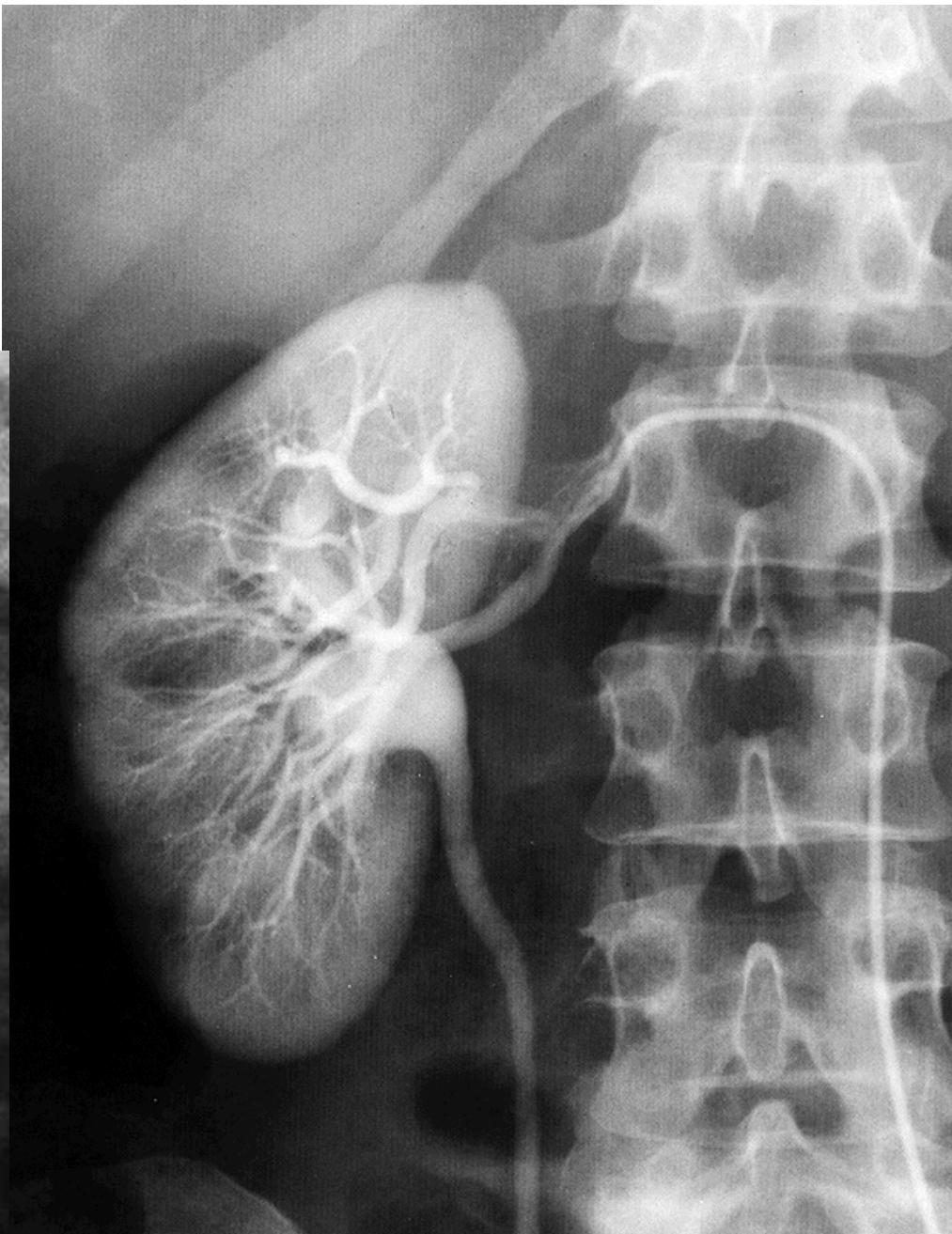
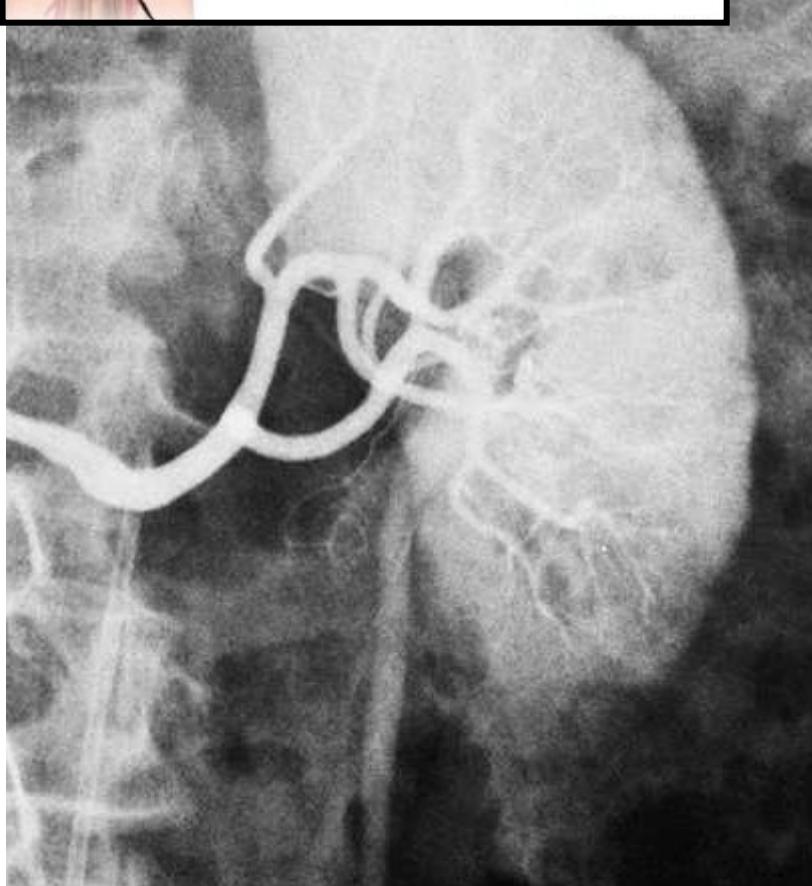
urography

Retrograde pyelography





A catheter is inserted into the artery and threaded through until it is placed in the renal (kidney) artery. The contrast medium is then injected into the artery





Retrocaval ureter



Illustrations were copied from:
Atlas der Anatomie des Menschen/Sobotta.
Putz,R., und Pabst,R. 20. Auflage. München:
Urban & Schwarzenberg, 1993)

Netter: Interactive Atlas of Human Anatomy.
Windows Version 2.0

Čihák R: Anatomie 2 (Splanchnologia). Avicenum,
zdravotnické nakladatelství, Praha, 1988.