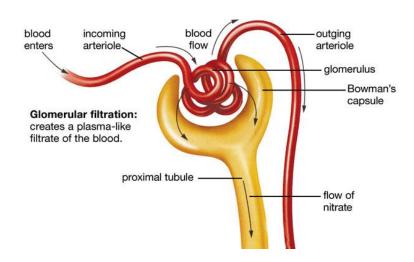
CTED ONE.

URINE FORMATION

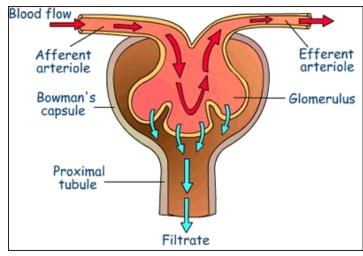
blood with waste blood without waste ureter	nephron	Nephrons remove
© 2006 Eneve	lonædia Britannica Inc	

STEP ONE:			
Certain fluids (filtrate), such as			_,
pass from the		into the	
•		:he glomerular capillarie	es.
• This fluid is the water, salts, glucose and urea). La	•	nall molecules such as ycogen and protein,	





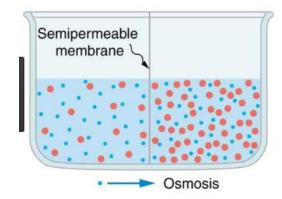
remain in the blood.



STEP TWO:	
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From the Bowman's capsule the filtrate enters the _____

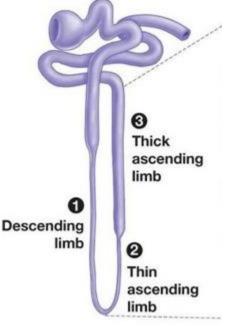
- As the filtrate flows through the tubules of the nephrons, certain substances, including ______, move from the filtrate back into the
- This movement occurs by both active and passive transport



- Proximal tubule is to water
- Because of the difference in concentration between the blood and filtrate, water moves out by

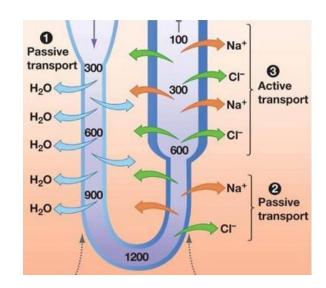
 ______ after the ions and nutrients have been reabsorbed

Salts and nutrients are pumped out and reabsorbed by active transport into the blood through the _____



Descending limb is _____

Ascending limb is nearly impermeable to ______, but highly permeable to ______



STEP THREE:		
SIEP INKEE:		

The filtrate then travels to the _____

Water is reabsorbed and substances like penicillin, hydrogen ions and ammonia are secreted into the distal tubule (urine) from the _____

_____ (blood).

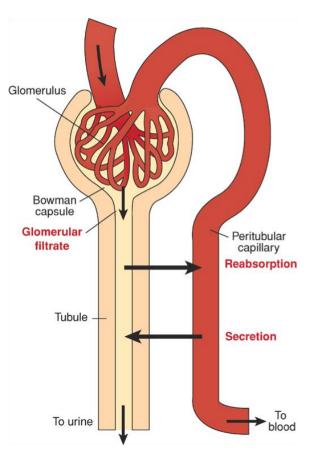
Cells lining the distal tubule are loaded with ______

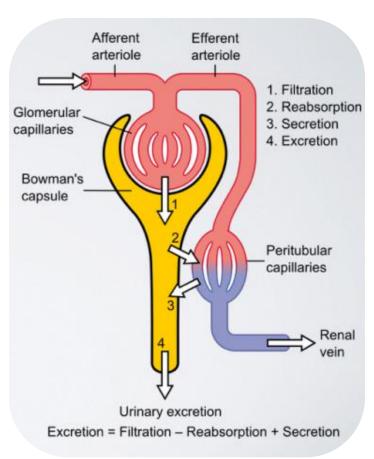
Secretion occurs by **active transport** (like reabsorption) and molecules are transferred from the **blood into the nephron** (unlike reabsorption)

The filtrate then travels to the ______ and more water is absorbed. It is then collected in the _____ of the kidney and sent to the _____ via the _____

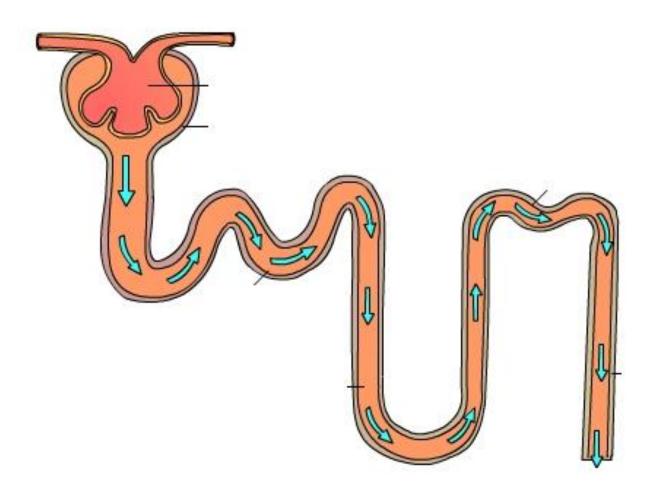
• The substances that remain in the filtrate are ______

• Collectively, these wastes make up _____





On the following diagram, note where components of the blood are reabsorbed and secreted.



MORE NOTES FROM THE VIDEO: