Renal Disease

Renal- Root Words

Calyx- cuplike division of the kidney

Cortex- outer layer of kidney

Glomerul/o- glomerula

Medulla- inner or central portion of the kidney

Nephr/o- kidney

Pyel/o- kidney

Py/o- pus

Ur/o- urine

Ren/o- kidney

Renal- Anatomical Terms

Afferent arteriole- carries blood to the glomerulus

Bowman’s capsule- surrounds glomerulus, collects glomerular filtrate

Collecting tuble- final tubule- fluid leaving is urine

Efferent arteriole- carries blood from the glomerulus

Glomerular capsule- contain capillaries, filters glomerular filtrate

Glomerlus- capillary tuft located between two arteries that filters protein free plasma inot the tubular compartment

Kidneys- two retroperitoneal organs the size of fists

Loop of Henle- establishes an osmotic gradient allowing for the production of concentrated urine

Nephron (renal tube)- functioning unit of the kidney made up of the glomerulus and tubule

Proximal convoluted tuble-

Renal cortex-

Renal medulla-

Renal papillae-

Renal Pelvis-

Renal-Physiological Terms

Aldosterone- corticosteroid hormone that stimulate absorption of sodium by the kidneys , regulating water/ salt balance

Angiotensin- protein whose presence in the blood promotes aldosterone secretion and tends to increase BP

Antidiuretic hormone- (vasopressin)- pituitary hormone that promotes water retention by kidneys, increase BP

Bicarbonate- buffer to maintain acid/ base balance in the blood

Carbonic acid- intermediate step in transport of CO2 out of body via respiratory gas exhancage

Diuretic- causing an increase in passing of urine

Erythropoietin- hormone secreted by the kidneys that increases the rate of production of RBC’s in response to falling levels of O2 in the tissues

Glomerular filtration rate (gfr)- glow rate of filtered through the kidney

Renin- enzyme secreted by and stored in kidneys that promotes the production of the protein angiostensin

Renal- Symptomatic Terms

Acetonuria- excessive amounts of ketone bodies in the urine

Acidemia-acidic blood

Albuminuria- presence of albumin in the blood

Anuria- failure of kidneys to produce urine

Azotemia-accumulation of nitrogenous waste products in the blood

Dysuria- painful or difficult urination

Hematuria- blood in the urine

Hyperkalemia- higher than normal amounts of K in the blood

Micturition-discharge of urine

Nocturia- excessive urination at night

Oliguria- abnormally small amounts of urine

Proteinuria- abnormal amounts of protein in the urine

Pyuria- pus in the urine

Renal insufficiency (renal shut- down, lower nephron nephrosis)- insufficient excretion of waste

Renal osteodystrophy- deficiency of bone mineralization by the kidneys

Renal- Diagnostic Terms

Acidosis- excessively acid condition

Arteriolar nephrosclerosis- scarring of kidney due to arterioral sclerosis from chronic HTN

Glomerulonephritides- group of disorders characterized by intraglomerular inflammation, manifested by HTN, hematuria, edema

Hypertrophy of kidney- increased volume of kidney

Nephritic syndrome- collection of signs associated with kidney disorders

Nephrolithiasis (renal calculi)- kidney stones

Nephromegaly- enlargement of the kidney

Nephrosclerosis- kidney disease associated with HTN- sclerosis of arterioles decreases blood flow leading to kidney failure

Pyelonephriti-inflammation of substances of kidneys

Uremia- urea in the blood

Renal- Operative Terms

Nephrectomy- surgical removal of the kidney

Nephrolithotomy- removal of kidney stone through the kidney

Nephrostomy- artificial opening between the kidney and the skin

Pyelolithotomy- removal of a kidney stone through an incision in the renal pelvis

Pyleoplasty- surgical reconstruction or revision of the renal pelvis to drain and decompress the kidney

Pyletomy- surgical incision into the renal pelvis of a kidney

Renal biopsy- small piece of the kidney removed for observation under a microscope

Renal transplantation- organ transplant of a kidney into a patient with end- stage renal disease

Renal- Special Procedures

Arterio- venous shunt- abnormal connection between an artery and a vein created for dialysis

Dialysis- clinical purification of the blood, substituting for normal kidney function

Hemodialysis- kidney dialysis

Peritoneal dialysis- using the patients peritoneum as a membrane across which fluid and dissolved substances are exchanged for blood

Renal-Special Diagnostic Procedures

Intravenous pyelography- pyelography with an IV injection of contrast medium

Nephrogram- radiographic examination of a kidney after IV injection of contrast

Nephrosonography- kidney imagin using sound waves

Pyleogram- x- ray of kidneys and ureters

Ultrasonic laminograms of kidney- renal ultrasound

Urogram- x-ray of urinary tract

Urography- x raying urinary tract after injecting contrast

Renal- Abbreviations

ADH- anti-diuretic hormone

A/G- albumin/ globulin

Alb- albumin

BUN- blood urea nitrogen

CAPD- continuous ambulatory peritoneal disease

Cath- catheter

Chr- chronic

CRF- chronic renal failure

ERPF- effective renal plasma flow

ESRD- end stage renal disease

Fld- fluid

GBM- glomerular basement membrane

GFR- glomerular filtration rate

HDU- high dependency unit

IVP- intravenous pyelogram

KUB- kidney ureter bladder

LUB

LSK- liver spleen kidneys

NPN- non protein nitrogen

PDU- protocol data unit

PSP

PTH

RER- rough endoplasmic reticulum

RPF

RTA- renal tubular acidosis

SUN

UA- urine analysis

UTI- urinary tract infection