

**Health Sciences 1111**  
**Module 14 Urinary System**  
**Lab 14**

- Watch the **“Kidney Transplant”** video and answer the questions on your worksheet.

**Interactive Physiology**

- Open Internet Explorer
- Go the Health Sciences Website
- Click on the Interactive Physiology Link
  - Login: biomedcorelab
  - Password: waldo
- Click on the **Urinary Link**
- Do all sections
- Take the quiz at the end of each section
- Go Back to the Health Sciences Website

**JayDoc Histoweb**

- On the lab 14 page click on the JayDoc link
- Click on the **“Urinary”** link
- View the following slides and answer the questions on your worksheet
  - Slide 1 – Renal Cortex
  - Slide 3 – Renal Medulla
  - Slide 5 – Collecting Ducts-outer medulla
  - Slide 7 – Glomerulus
  - Slide 11 – Tubules and Ducts
  - Slide 18 – Bladder wall
- Go Back to the Health Sciences Website

**NEXT PAGE**

## WebPath

- Click on the WebPath Link
- Click on Systemic System Pathology
- Click on Renal Pathology
- View the following images and answer the questions on your worksheet
  - Image 1 – Normal adult Kidney, gross [CT]
  - Image 7 – Hydronephrosis from obstruction by calculus, gross [CT]
  - Image 9 – Hydronephrosis, Severe, gross [CT]
  - Image 18 – Massive renal infarction, gross
  - Image 24 – Renal abscess gross
  - Image 38 – Drug induced acute interstitial nephritis, microscopic
  - Image 53-54 – End stage renal disease
  - Image 73-74 – Dominant polycystic Kidney disease, gross
  - Image 80 – Transitional cell carcinoma of bladder, gross [XRAY]
  - Image 104-107 - Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis, low power microscopic

## Anatlab

- On campus students: Double-click on the Anatlab icon
- Online/Ind Study Students: Insert the Anatlab CD
- Click on Abdomen and Thorax
- View the Urinary and Male Reproductive Systems
- Do only the urinary portion of this exercise.
- Answer the questions as they appear in the material.
- Answer the quiz questions (urinary system only) at the end of the material.

As you view the film *Kidney Transplant*, be sure to answer the following questions:

1. If your kidneys fail, you need to go on \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Who is the best kidney donor?
3. T or F: If you donate a kidney when you are young, the remaining kidney will grow.
4. T or F: They begin cutting at the 11th rib.
5. What instrument is used to retract the skin from the ribs?
6. What connects the kidney to the bladder?
7. What bone acts as a natural shelf for the new kidney?
8. T or F: Patients with kidney disease generally become sterile.
9. Did they remove the patient's old kidneys?
10. On which side of the abdomen is the new kidney placed?
11. Why do they use the internal iliac artery?
12. Name another term for "suturing two things together".
13. What is the cheese-like plaque lining the vessels?
14. Why was the donor kidney turning blue?
15. Why is it important to get the blood cells out of the donor kidney?
16. T or F: Urine is sterile.

17. One person every \_\_\_\_\_ minutes is added to the list of people that need a kidney transplant.

#### WebPath Questions

##### Image 1

1. The surface of a normal, adult kidney usually has a smooth bean shape, but sometimes lobulation occur which are holdovers from

- a. a bladder infection (cystitis)
- b. hypoxia during fetal development
- c. hydronephrosis
- d. the normal fetal pattern

##### Image 7 and 9

2. Hydronephrosis is

- a. dilation of the renal collecting system
- b. loss of excessive water through the kidneys
- c. inability of the kidneys to excrete water
- d. none of the above

##### Image 18 and 24

3. The two most likely routes through which infectious organisms normally reach the kidneys are the

- a. urinary bladder; surgical procedures
- b. urethral catheterization; CSF
- c. urethra/ureters; blood
- d. blood; surgical procedures

##### Image 53-54

4. End stage renal disease may be caused by

- a. renal vascular disease
- b. glomerulonephritis
- c. chronic pyelonephritis
- d. all of the above

Image 104-107

5. The difference between a normal glomerulus and a glomerulus from a patient with post streptococcal glomerulonephritis is that the abnormal glomerulus is
- more dense
  - hypercellular
  - exhibits poorly-defined capillary loops
  - all of these

Graphics for Exam 14

26.1

26.3

26.4

26.5ac

26.6

26.7abc

26.8 a

26.11 b

26.16a

26.19 c

ANSWERS

1. DIALYSIS
2. A LIVING RELATIVE
3. TRUE
4. TRUE
5. PERIOSTEAL ELEVATOR
6. URETERS
7. HIP
8. TRUE
9. NO
10. LOWER RIGHT SIDE
11. IT'S THE SAME SIZE AS THE RENAL ARTERY
12. ANASTOMOSE
13. CHOLESTEROL BUILD-UP
14. LACK OF OXYGEN

15. IF YOU DON'T, THE BLOOD CELLS COULD STIMULATE THE RECIPIENTS IMMUNE SYSTEM.

16. TRUE

17. 20 MINUTES

WebPath Questions

1. d

2. a

3. c

4. d

5. d