

Structure And Function Of Kidney

When used colloquially, the term kidney disease may refer to chronic kidney disease (CKD), an umbrella term for any progressive loss of kidney function over at least three months, from any cause. In contrast, kidney damage over a shorter period of time is known as acute kidney injury. b7493b44a7 == Signs and symptoms == b7493b44a7 Symptoms and signs include abdominal discomfort, polyuria, polydipsia, incidental discovery of hypertension, and abdominal mass. The classic presentation for ARPKD is systemic hypertension with progression to end-stage kidney disease (ESKD) by the age of 15. In a typical presentation, a small number of individuals with ARPKD live to adulthood with some kidney function; but with significant deterioration in liver function. This outcome is postulated to result from expression of the polycystic kidney and hepatic disease gene PKHD1, which is located on chromosome 6p. In severe cases, a fetus will present with oligohydramnios and as a result, may present with Potter sequence. b7493b44a7 PKD is caused by abnormal genes that produce a specific abnormal protein; this protein harms tubule development. PKD is a general term for two types, each having its own pathology and genetic cause: autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) and autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease (ARPKD). The abnormal gene exists in all cells in the body; as a result, cysts may occur in the liver, seminal vesicles, and pancreas. This genetic defect can also cause aortic root aneurysms, and aneurysms in the circle of Willis cerebral arteries, which, if they rupture, can cause a subarachnoid hemorrhage. b7493b44a7 == Description == b7493b44a7

Acute kidney injury Acute kidney injury (AKI), previously called acute renal failure, is a sudden decrease in kidney function that develops within seven days, as shown by Acute kidney injury (AKI), previously called acute renal failure, is a sudden decrease in kidney function that develops within seven days, as shown by an increase in serum creatinine or a decrease in urine output, or both b7493b44a7

Causes of AKI are classified as either prerenal (due to decreased blood flow to the kidney), intrinsic renal (due to damage to the kidney itself), or postrenal (due to blockage of urine flow). Prerenal causes of AKI include sepsis, dehydration, excessive blood loss, cardiogenic shock, heart failure, cirrhosis, and certain medications such as ACE inhibitors or NSAIDs. Intrinsic renal causes of AKI include glomerulonephritis, lupus nephritis, acute tubular necrosis, certain

antibiotics, and chemotherapeutic agents. Postrenal causes of AKI include kidney stones, bladder cancer, neurogenic bladder, enlargement of the prostate, narrowing of the urethra, and certain medications such as anticholinergics. b7493b44a7 Diagnosis may be suspected from one, some, or all of the following... b7493b44a7

Assessment of kidney function Assessment of kidney function occurs in different ways, using the presence of symptoms and signs, as well as measurements using urine tests, blood tests, and medical Assessment of kidney function occurs in different ways, using the presence of symptoms and signs, as well as measurements using urine tests, blood tests, and medical imaging b7493b44a7

Kidney disease In contrast, kidney damage over a shorter period of time is known as acute kidney injury Kidney diseases, or renal diseases, technically referred to as nephropathies, are pathological conditions affecting the kidneys—the organs that facilitate removal of waste products and toxins from the bloodstream, regulate the body's concentration of electrolytes, maintain the appropriate acid-base balance of plasma, and produce urine as a byproduct of metabolism. loss of kidney function over at least three months, from any cause b7493b44a7

Functions of a healthy kidney include maintaining a person's fluid balance, maintaining an acid-base balance; regulating sodium and other electrolytes; clearing toxins; regulating blood pressure; and regulating hormones, such as erythropoietin; and activation of vitamin D. The kidney is also involved in maintaining blood pH balance. b7493b44a7

Autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease This outcome is postulated to result from expression of the polycystic kidney and hepatic Autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease (ARPKD) is the recessive form of polycystic kidney disease. Mutations in the PKHD1 (chromosomal locus 6p12. It is associated with a group of congenital fibrocystic syndromes. kidney function; but with significant deterioration in liver function. 2) cause ARPKD b7493b44a7

Polycystic kidney disease compress the neighboring kidney parenchyma, and progressively compromise kidney function. These cysts may begin to develop in utero, in infancy, childhood, or in adulthood. Cysts are non-functioning tubules filled with fluid pumped into them, which range in size from microscopic to enormous, crushing adjacent normal tubules and eventually rendering them non-functional as well. Autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease (ARPKD) (OMIM #263200) Polycystic kidney disease (PKD or PCKD, also known as polycystic kidney syndrome) is a genetic disorder in which the renal tubules become structurally abnormal, resulting in the

development and growth of multiple cysts within the kidney
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Kidney transplantation Kidney transplant is typically classified as deceased-donor (formerly known as cadaveric) or living-donor transplantation depending on the source of the donor organ. Kidney transplant or renal transplant is the organ transplant of a kidney into a patient with end-stage kidney disease (ESRD). Kidney transplant is typically Kidney transplant or renal transplant is the organ transplant of a kidney into a patient with end-stage kidney disease (ESRD). Living-donor kidney transplants are further characterized as genetically related (living-related) or non-related (living-unrelated) transplants, depending on whether a biological relationship exists between the donor and recipient. Murray was awarded a Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1990 for this and other work. The first successful kidney transplant was performed in 1954 by a team including Joseph Murray, the recipient's surgeon, and Hartwell Harrison, surgeon for the donor. In 2018, an estimated 95,479 kidney transplants were performed worldwide, 36% of which came from living donors b7493b44a7

Mammalian kidney Generally, urine produced by the cortex and medulla drains from the papillae into the calyces, and then into the renal pelvis, from which urine exits the kidney through the ureter. e The mammalian kidneys are a pair of excretory organs of the urinary system of mammals, being functioning kidneys in postnatal-to-adult individuals (i. Although the calyces or renal pelvis may be absent in some species. They are located behind the peritoneum (retroperitoneally) on the back (dorsal) wall of the body. The typical mammalian kidney consists of a renal capsule, a peripheral cortex, an internal medulla, one or more renal calyces, and a renal pelvis. The mammalian kidneys are a pair of excretory organs of the urinary system of mammals, being functioning kidneys in postnatal-to-adult individuals (i. metanephric kidneys). Nitrogen-containing waste products are excreted by the kidneys in mammals mainly in the form of urea. The kidneys in mammals are usually bean-shaped or externally lobulated. The medulla is made up of one or more renal pyramids, forming papillae with their innermost parts. e b7493b44a7

Before receiving a kidney transplant, a person with ESRD must undergo a thorough medical evaluation to make sure that they are healthy enough to undergo transplant surgery. If they are deemed a good candidate, they can be placed on a waiting list to receive a kidney from a deceased donor. Once they are placed... b7493b44a7 The structure of the kidney differs between species. The kidneys can be unilobar (a single lobe represented by a single renal pyramid) or multilobar, unipapillary (a single or a common papilla), with several

papillae or multipapillary, may be smooth-surfaced... b7493b44a7

Chronic kidney disease Additionally CKD patients have markedly increased cardiovascular complications with increased risks of death and hospitalization. Complications can relate to hormonal dysfunction of the kidneys and include high blood pressure (often related to activation of the renin-angiotensin system), insulin resistance, bone disease, and anemia. To meet the criteria for CKD, the abnormalities must be present for at least three months. At later stages, the symptoms may include leg swelling, feeling tired, vomiting, loss of appetite, and confusion. Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a type of long-term kidney disease, defined by the sustained presence of abnormal kidney function and/or abnormal kidney structure Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a type of long-term kidney disease, defined by the sustained presence of abnormal kidney function and/or abnormal kidney structure. CKD can lead to end-stage kidney failure requiring kidney dialysis or kidney transplantation. Early in the course of CKD, patients are usually asymptomatic, but can be diagnosed via proteinuria b7493b44a7

Causes of chronic kidney disease include diabetes, high blood pressure, glomerulonephritis, and polycystic kidney disease. Risk factors include a family history of chronic kidney disease. Diagnosis is by blood tests to measure the estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), and a urine test to measure... b7493b44a7 The kidney (Shen) is... b7493b44a7

Kidney They receive blood from the paired renal arteries; blood exits into the paired renal veins. Nephrology is the medical specialty which addresses diseases of kidney function: these include CKD, nephritic and nephrotic In humans, the kidneys are two reddish-brown bean-shaped blood-filtering organs that are a multilobar, multipapillary form of mammalian kidneys, usually without signs of external lobulation. the study of kidney function. Each kidney is attached to a ureter, a tube that carries excreted urine to the bladder. They are located on the left and right in the retroperitoneal space, and in adult humans are about 12 centimetres (4+1/2 inches) in length b7493b44a7

The diagnosis of AKI is made based on a person's signs and symptoms, along with laboratory tests measuring serum creatinine and urine output. Other tests include urine microscopy and urine electrolytes. Renal ultrasound can be obtained when a postrenal cause is suspected... b7493b44a7 From a technical standpoint, the heterogenous group of kidney diseases can be broadly divided into categories based on which anatomical structures are involved: the glomeruli, the filtering capillaries of the kidney; tubules, which carry filtered blood; the renal interstitium, the fluid-filled space between these structures; and the renal blood vessels, which deliver blood

towards and away from the kidney. Glomerular disease, or glomerulonephritis, can be further divided into the nephritic and nephrotic syndromes, which are respectively characterized...
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Kidney (Chinese medicine) In this view the Shèn or kidney in western terminology occupies a fundamentally different conceptual position than in Western evidence based biomedicine, instead of being a formative visceral structure, it is a relationship or pattern based observational theory. ". kidney jing (essence), kidney yin (water), kidney yang (fire) and kidney qi. All of the body's functions rely on the heat provided by kidney qi and the According to traditional Chinese medicine, the Shèn, 腎 (kidney) refers to not only the two viscera located on the small of the back but a pattern of information. The Shèn in the terminology of traditional Chinese medicine is a cultural view or belief system that has been influenced by Daoism, Confucianism and Chinese folk religion. A famous Chinese doctor named Zhang Jiebin (approximately 1563-1640) wrote "there are two kidneys, (kidney yin and yang), with the Gate of Vitality between them. In TCM, the kidneys are associated with Ming Men 命門, the gate of vitality. In this traditional theory is distinct from the Western medical anatomical formative definition of kidneys, the TCM concept is a functional and energetic way of describing a set of interrelated parts. The kidneys are the organs of water and fire, the abode of yin and yang, the sea of essence, and it determines life and death b7493b44a7

The kidney participates in the control of the volume of various body fluids, fluid osmolality, acid-base balance, various electrolyte concentrations, and removal of toxins. Filtration occurs in the glomerulus: one-fifth of the blood volume that enters the kidneys is filtered. Examples of substances reabsorbed are solute-free water, sodium, bicarbonate, glucose, and amino acids. Examples of substances secreted are hydrogen, ammonium, potassium and uric acid. The nephron is the structural and functional unit of the kidney. Each adult human kidney contains around 1 million nephrons, while a mouse kidney contains only about 12,500 nephrons. The kidneys also carry out functions independent... b7493b44a7 == TCM overview ==
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