Chapter 44: Osmoregulation

Name:

1. (T/F) The glomerulus is found in the renal cortex of the nephral tissues (True)
2. (T/F) The Loop of Henle is embedded in the renal medulla (True)
3. Function of the proximal tubule is primary
   1. HCO3 balance
   2. HCO3 re absorption
   3. Nutrient reabsorption
   4. pH balance of body fluids
   5. Nutrient reabsorption and pH balance of body fluids
4. (T/F) As the filtrate moves down the descending Loop of Henle, there is a decrease in osmolarity of the filtrate as water diffuses out. (False)
5. Ascending Loop of Henle is permeable to
   1. NaCl
   2. H2O
   3. Na+ ions only
   4. H+ ions only
   5. None of the above
6. What is the function of the distal tubule
   1. Maintenance of body fluid pH by buffer NH4 system
   2. Maintenance of body fluid pH by K+ absorption
   3. NaCl absorption
   4. H+ secretion
   5. A & D
   6. A, B, C
   7. B, C, D
7. Urine is hyperosmotic to blood, therefore when a red blood cell is placed in a beaker of urine, one would expect the cell to .
8. Which of the following are key to the formation of Urine osmolarity?
   1. Urea
   2. Uric acid
   3. NaCl
   4. K+
   5. A & C
   6. C & D
9. Area with the highest osmolarity in the Nephron
   1. Proximal tubule
   2. Cortex
   3. Inner medulla
   4. Outer medulla
   5. Descenting loop of Henle
10. ADH is secreted by the
    1. Posterior Pituitary gland
    2. Anterior Pituitary gland
    3. Hypothalamus
    4. Thalamus
    5. Cerebral cortex