Anatomy Of Kidney And Nephron
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The kidney, or parenchymal mass, is an organ that filters and regulates blood by removing waste products and excess substances from the circulating blood. It is a paired organ, with a left kidney and a right kidney, located in the posterior abdominal cavity, one on either side of the vertebral column. Each kidney is about the size of a fist, weighs about 150 grams, and is protected by an outer layer of connective tissue called the capsule. The capsule is surrounded by a tough, fibrous outer layer called the renal fascia, which is attached to the surrounding structures. The kidneys are connected to the urinary system by the ureters, which carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder. The bladder is a muscular, expandable organ that stores urine until it is eliminated from the body through the urethra.

The primary function of the kidney is to remove waste products from the blood, maintain fluid balance, and regulate electrolyte concentrations. The kidney also produces hormones that regulate blood pressure and red blood cell production.

The nephron is the functional unit of the kidney, and it is responsible for the filtration, reabsorption, and secretion of substances in the blood. The nephron consists of a glomerulus, which is a capillary network that filters blood, and a tubule, which is a long, tubular structure that reabsorbs and secretes substances.

The kidney is closely associated with the other organs of the urinary system, including the bladder, ureters, and urethra. The bladder is a muscular organ that stores urine until it is eliminated from the body through the urethra.

The kidneys play a crucial role in maintaining homeostasis in the body. They filter waste products from the blood and regulate fluid and electrolyte balance, blood pressure, and red blood cell production. The kidney is also responsible for producing hormones that are essential for these functions.

The kidney is a crucial organ in the human body. It filters blood, removes waste products, and maintains fluid and electrolyte balance. The kidney is also responsible for producing hormones that regulate blood pressure and red blood cell production. Understanding the anatomy and function of the kidney is essential for the diagnosis and treatment of kidney diseases.

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