

High Yield Hints - Excretion

1. Pyelonephritis	Inflammation in kidney
2. Nephritis	Caused by Streptococci bacteria
3. Polyuria	High output of urine
4. Uraemia	High concentration of urea in blood
5. Alkaptonuria	Genetic disease – presence of alkaptone / homogentisic acid in urine – Urine is black in colour
6. Pyuria	Presence of Pus in urine
7. Glycosuria	Glucose in urine
8. Haematuria	Blood cells in urine
9. Anuria	Failure of kidney to produce urine
10. Cystitis	Inflammation of urinary ladder
11. Gout	High level of uric acid in blood – hereditary disease
12. Dysuria	Painful urination
13. Diuresis	Increased urine output
14. Ammonotelic	Protozoa , Sponges , coelenterates , Fishes , Aquatic vertebrates
15. Flame cells	Excretory organs of platyhelminthes
16. Solenocytes	Excretory organs of Amphioxus
17. Exonephridia	Integumentary nephridia of earthworm
18. Green glands	Excretory organs of crustacea, Also called Antennal gland or coxal gland – prawn
19. Organ of Bojanus	Keber's gland – excretory organ of mollusk – mussel
20. Dermal branchiae	Excretory structures of echinodermata
21. Proboscis gland	Excretory organ of Balanoglossus – Hemichordata
22. Neural gland	Excretory organ of Urochordata – Herdmania
23. Pygmalion capsule	Malpighian capsule – Bowmans capsule and Glomerulus
24. Oedema	Accumulation of water in the body in kidney disease
25. Kidney stone	Calcium oxalate , Calcium phosphate and uric acid
26. Frog kidney	Carries both urine and sperms
27. Mammals	Only animal that produce hypertonic urine
28. Beaver	Has short loop of henle
29. Kangaroo rat	Desert form – never drinks water – longest loop of henle
30. Angiotensin – rennin system	Hormones control urine production – Formed from blood vessels surrounding the kidney
31. Birds and snakes	Lack urinary bladder
32. High threshold substances	Reabsorbed completely. Glucose , Amino acids , Vit.C , Na Water – Threshold value of glucose is 180 mg / 100 ml
33. Low threshold substances	Urea , Uric acid , Xanthin , Phosphate
34. Uricotelic	Birds , Snakes , Lizards , land snails , Terrestrial crustaceans, insects
35. Pronephric kidney	Primitive kidney . Present in tadpole of frog
36. Mesonephric kidney	In adult amphibia and in some fishes
37. Metanephric kidney	Highly evolved – reptiles , birds , mammals
38. Mammalian right kidney	Higher in position than left
39. Column of Bertini	Extension of cortex of kidney in to medulla
40. Cortex	Malpighian capsule , Proximal and distal tubule
41. Medulla	Loop of Henle and Collecting tubule
42. Podocytes	Cells present in bowmans capsule
43. Pars recta	Terminal and non convoluted part of proximal tubule
44. Accessory excretory organs	Lungs , skin , liver , large intestine
45. Ornithine cycle	Operates in the mitochondria of liver cells
46. Krebs-Hanseleit Cycle	Ornithine cycle
47. Ultrafiltration	Passive process
48. Glomerular hypostatic pressure	Pressure in glomerulus
49. Glomerular filtration pressure	Difference between hypostatic pressure and all the other pressure in the glomerulus

50. Blood osmotic pressure	Due to albumin
51. Non reabsorbed substances	Creatine
52. Bright disease	Nephritis
53. Urochrome	Yellow pigment in urine – breakdown product of haemoglobin
54. pH of urine	6
55. Papillary duct of Bellini	Narrow apex of pyramid
56. Filtration factor	Ratio of GFR and RPF
57. Cl ion re absorption	Diffusion
58. Diabetic patient	Drinks more water because of glucose loss
59. Mammalian embryo	Excretion through placenta

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