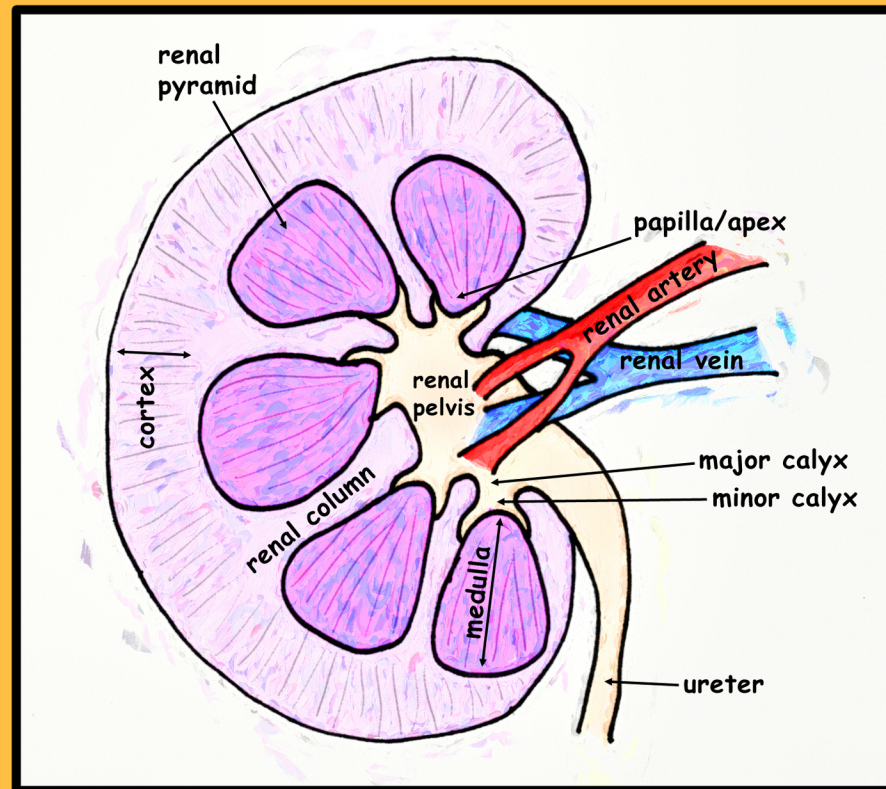
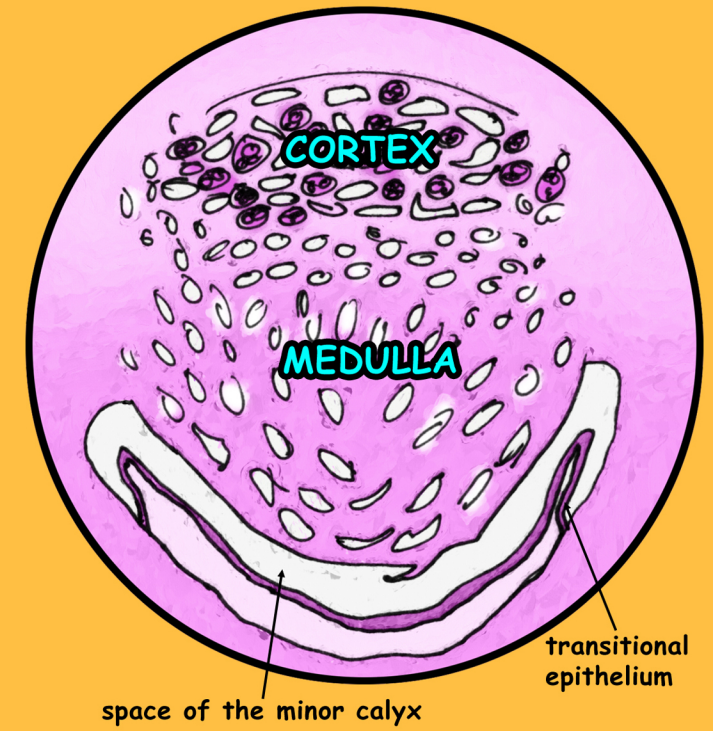


THE KIDNEY



KIDNEY REFERENCE SKETCH



RENAL LOBE

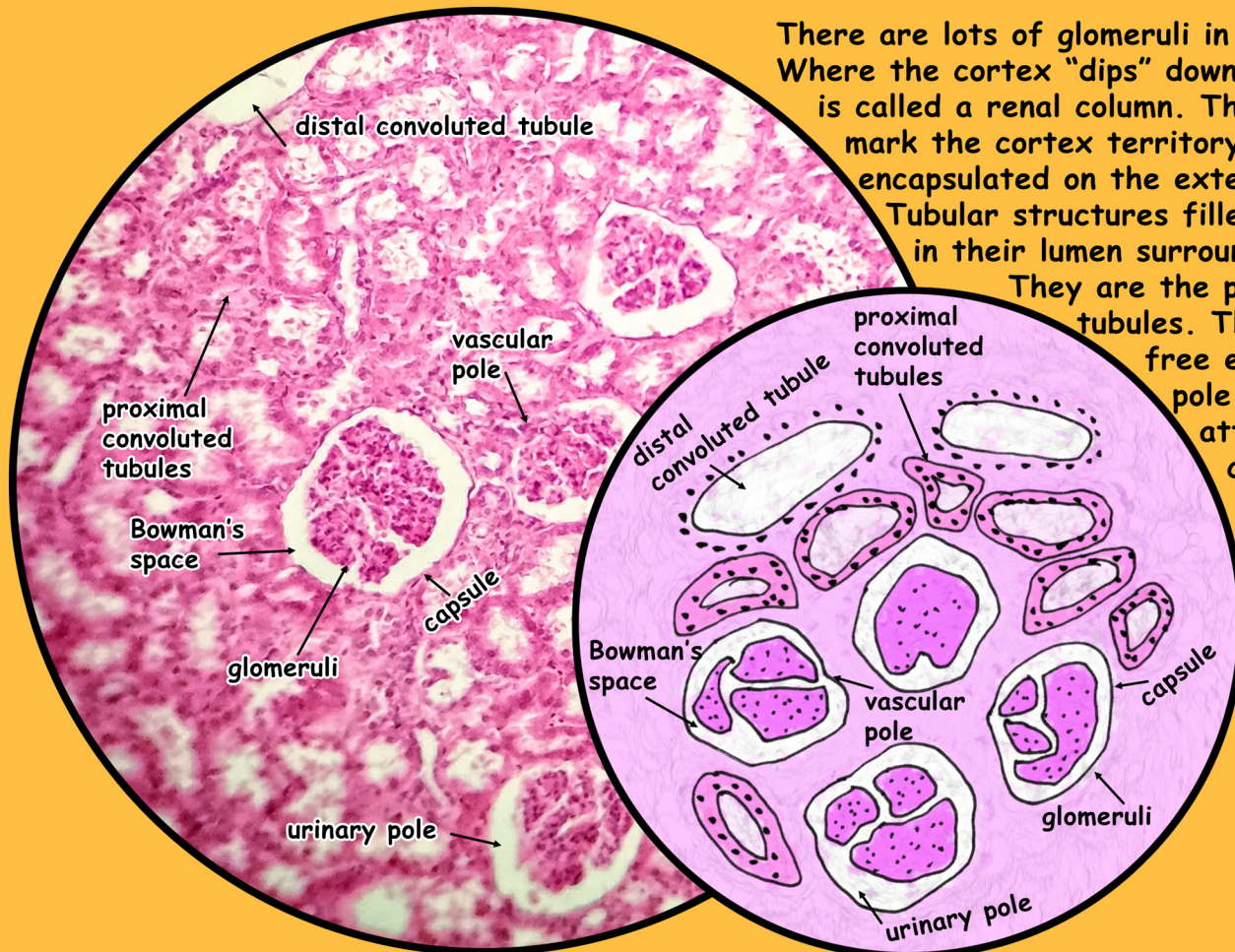
I LEARNED EVERYTHING I NEEDED TO KNOW FROM COMICS:
ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY SERIES
Shirley Chung, BIOL242, V, SAPUNAR, 02.22.2017

CORTEX DETAIL @400x

There are lots of glomeruli in the cortex. Where the cortex "dips" down between the medulla is called a renal column. The numerous glomeruli mark the cortex territory. The cortex is encapsulated on the exterior by fibrous tissue. Tubular structures filled with cytoplasm in their lumen surround the glomeruli.

They are the proximal convoluted tubules. The glomeruli have a free end space called urinary pole. The other end has attachment to blood vessels called vascular pole. There are also some distal convoluted tubules with very distinct lumen space.

NOTE: You can't practically differentiate between afferent and efferent arterioles at the vascular pole.



MEDULLA DETAIL @400x

There are mostly tubular structures in the medulla. At the apex/papilla it dips into the space of the minor calyx lined with transitional epithelium. Several minor calyx will fuse to form a major calyx. The major calyx will fuse to form the renal pelvis which drains into the ureter. The medulla has the loops of Henle and collecting ducts. The smaller tubules are loops of Henle and the larger ones are collecting ducts. tubules are approximately parallel.

