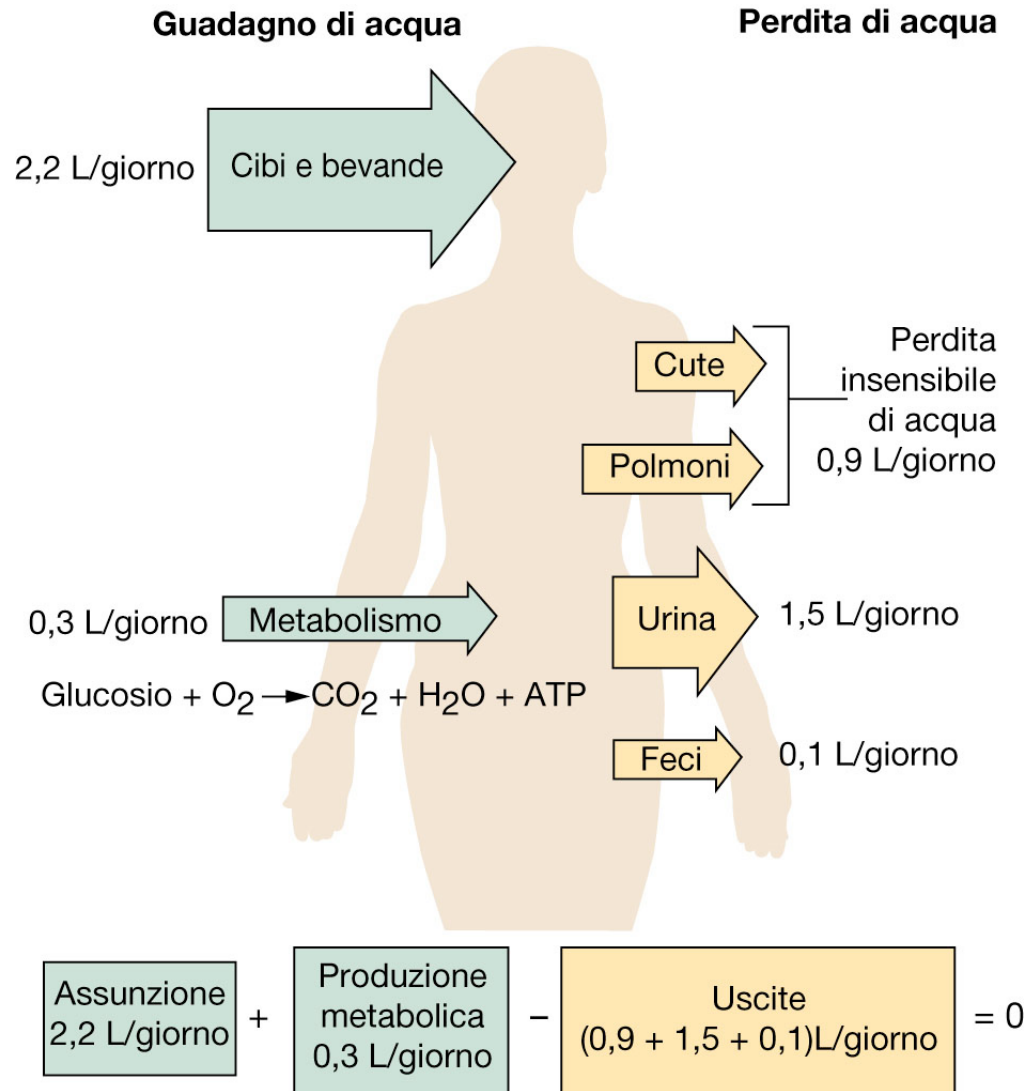


FUNZIONI RENALI

1. Escrezione cataboliti e tossici ambientali
2. **Regolazione del volume (pressione) ematico**
3. **Regolazione osmolarità**
4. **Regolazione bilancio ionico**
5. Regolazione pH
6. Secrezione ormoni



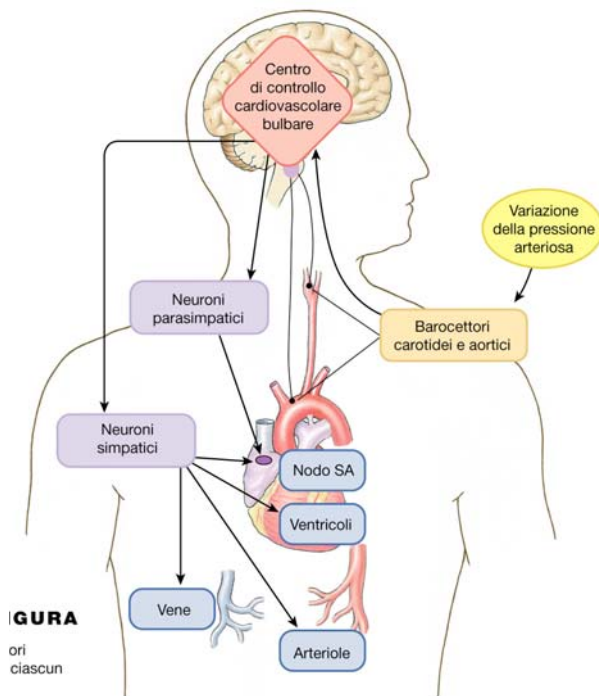
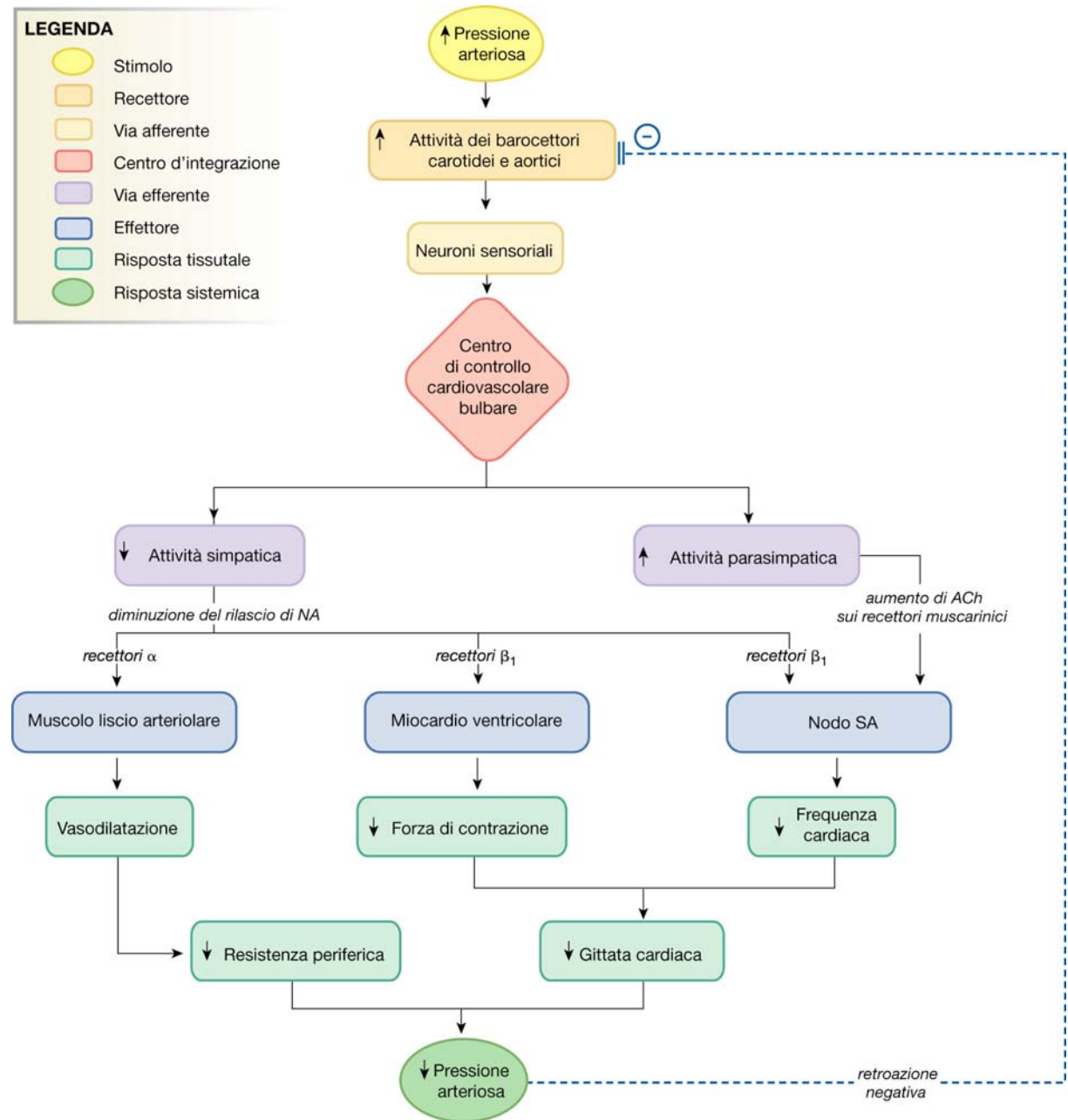
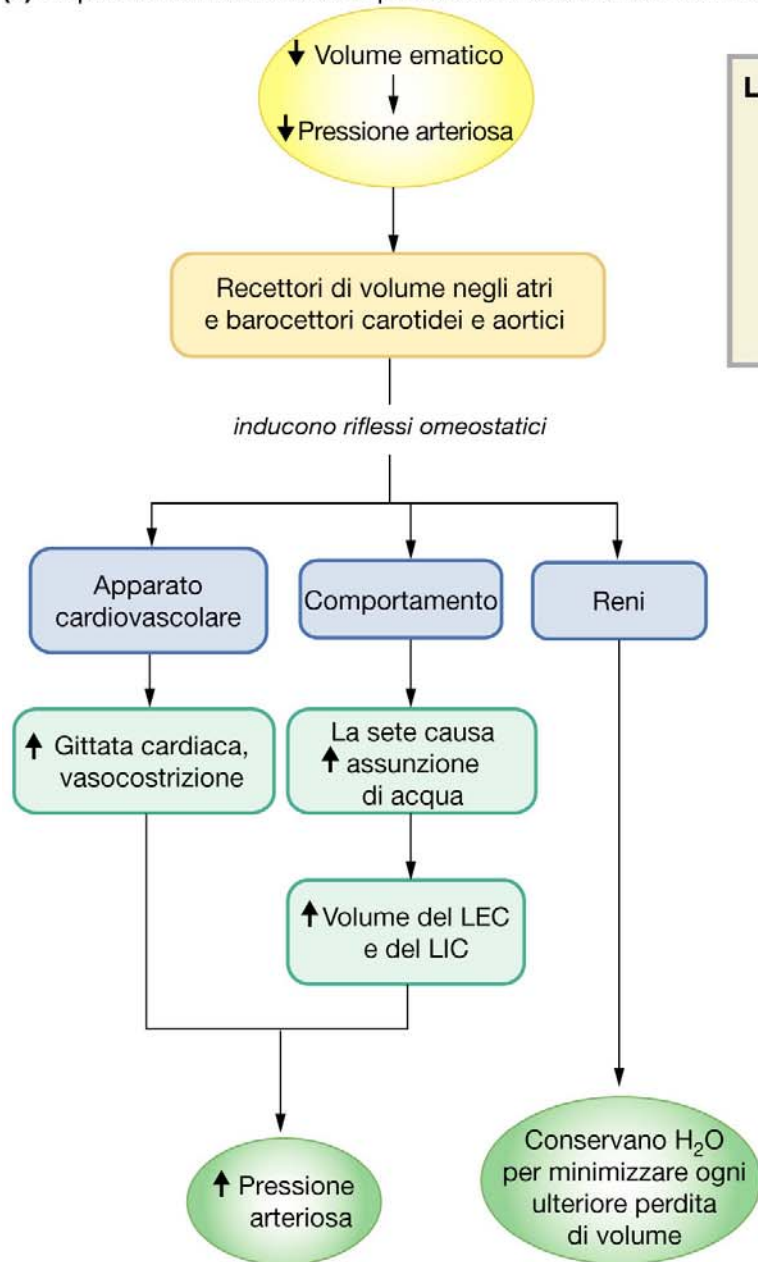


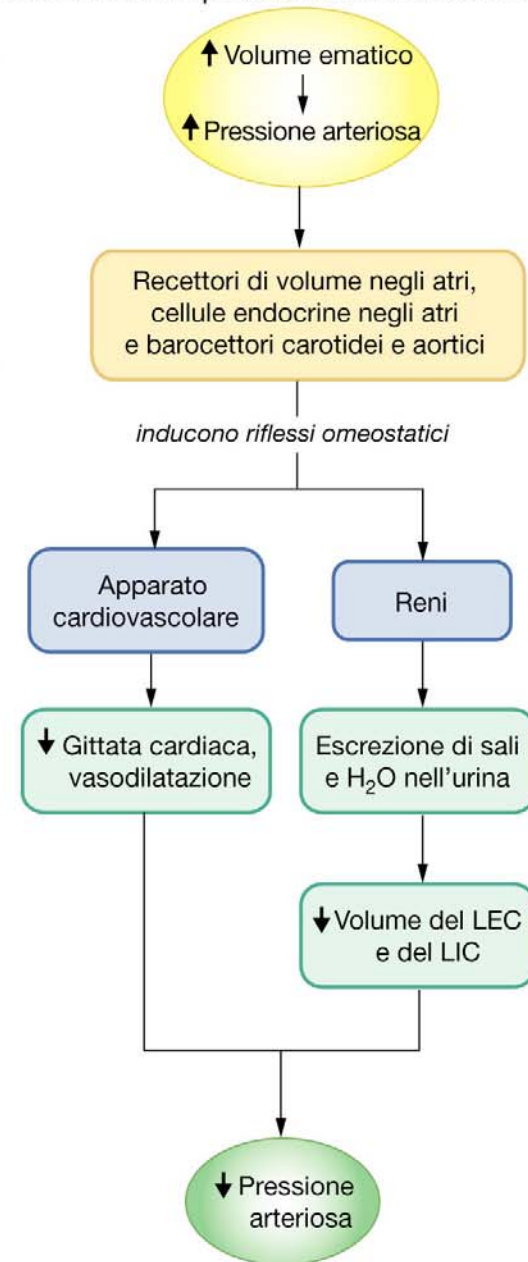
FIGURA
ori
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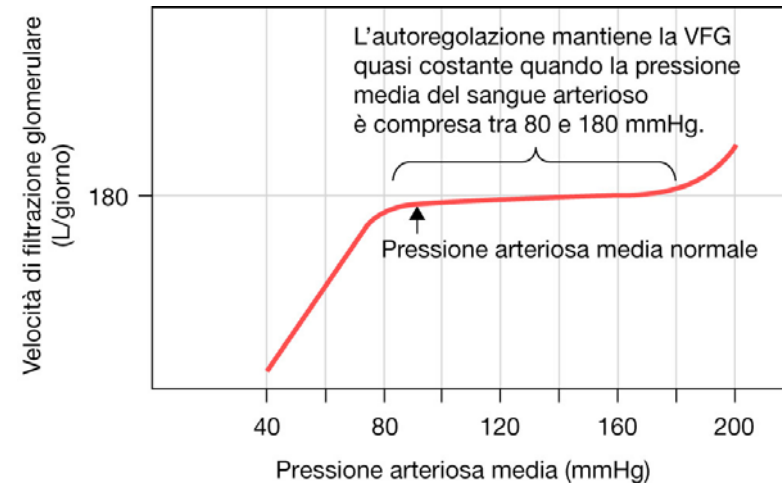
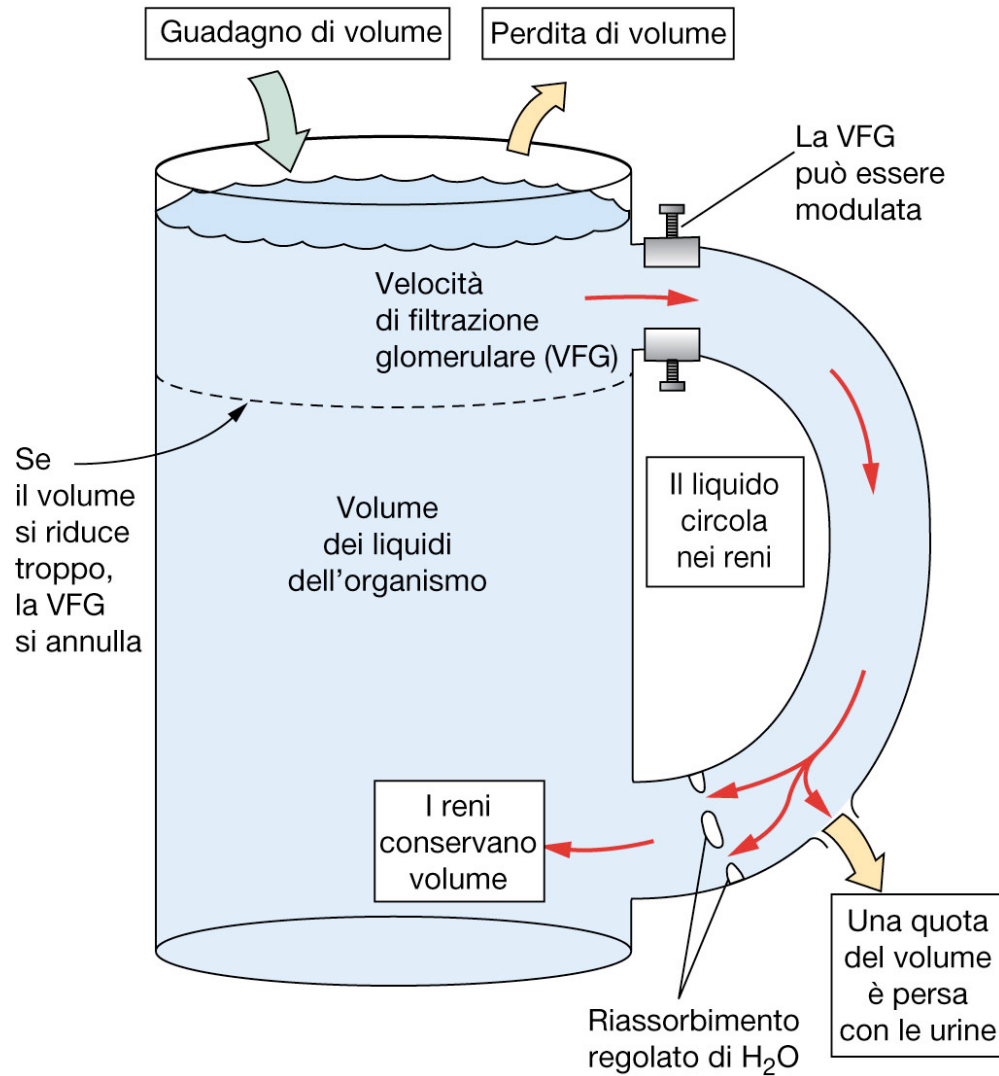
(a) Risposta alla riduzione della pressione arteriosa e del volume ematico

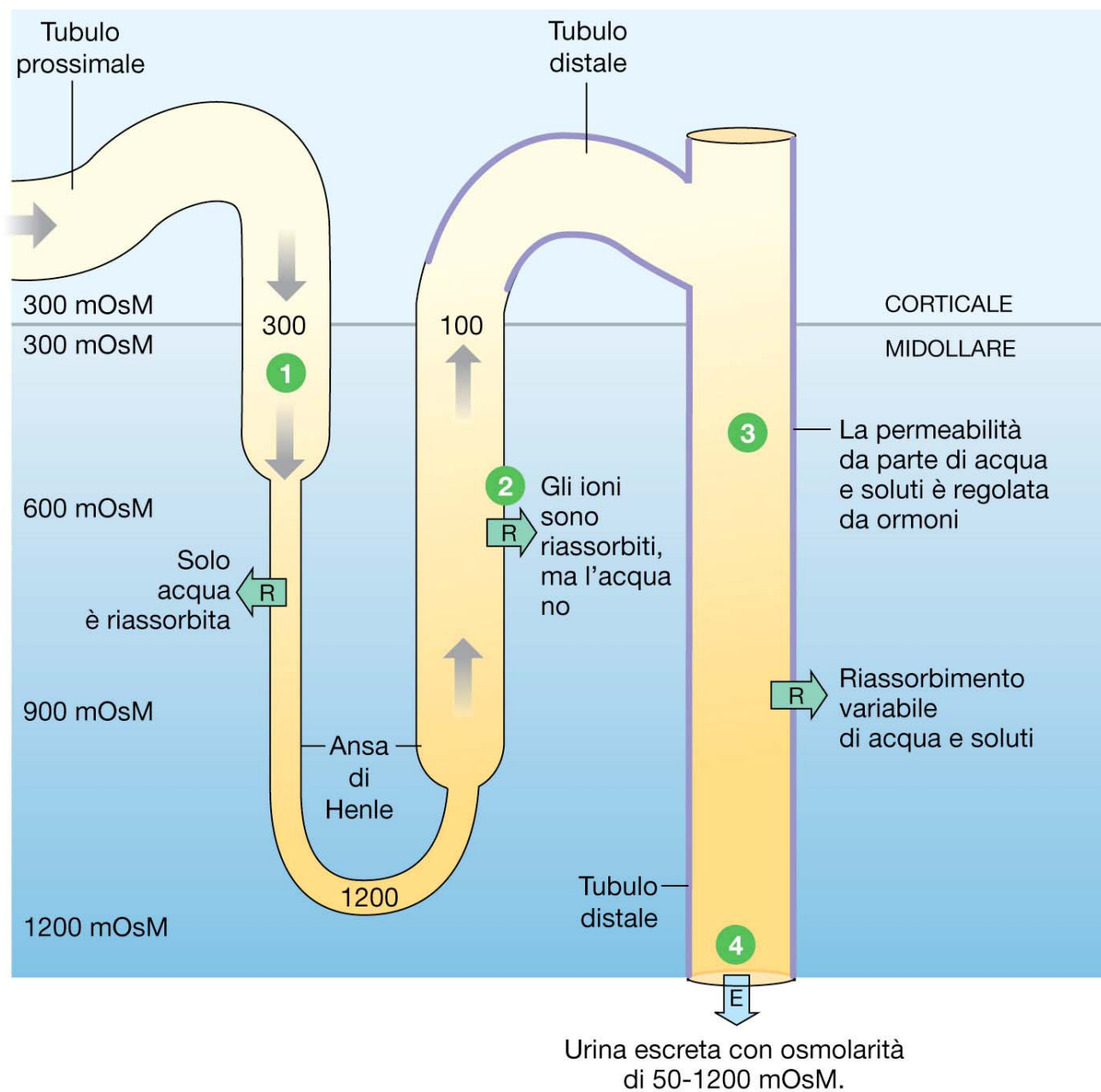
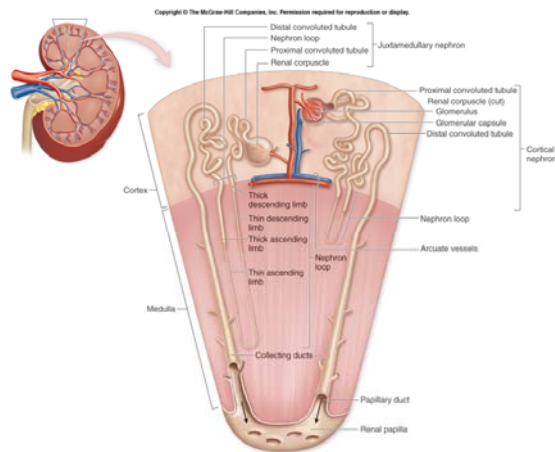


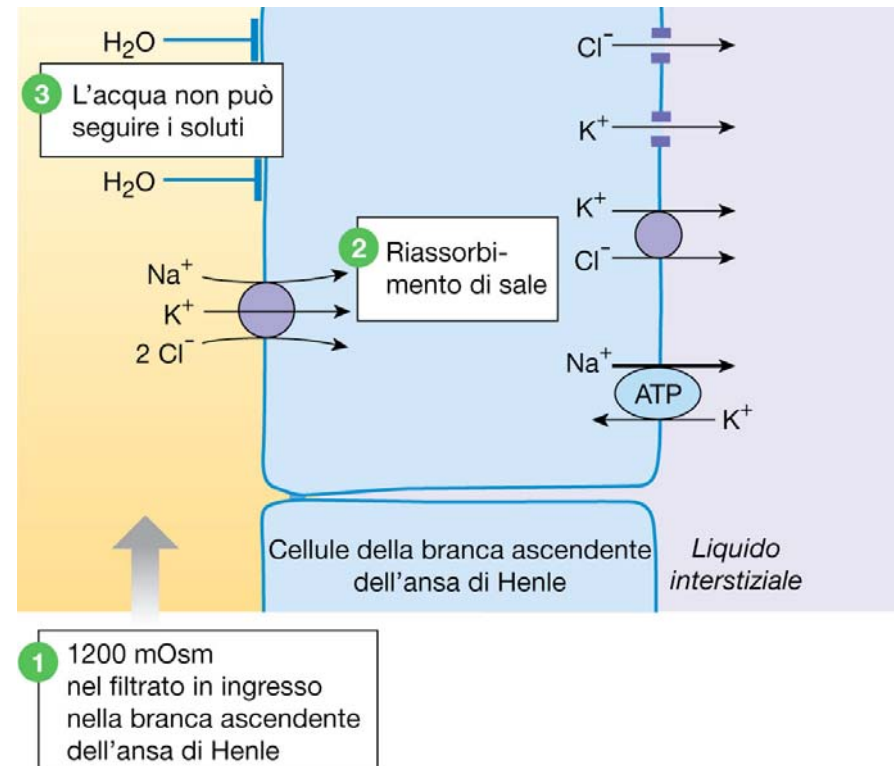
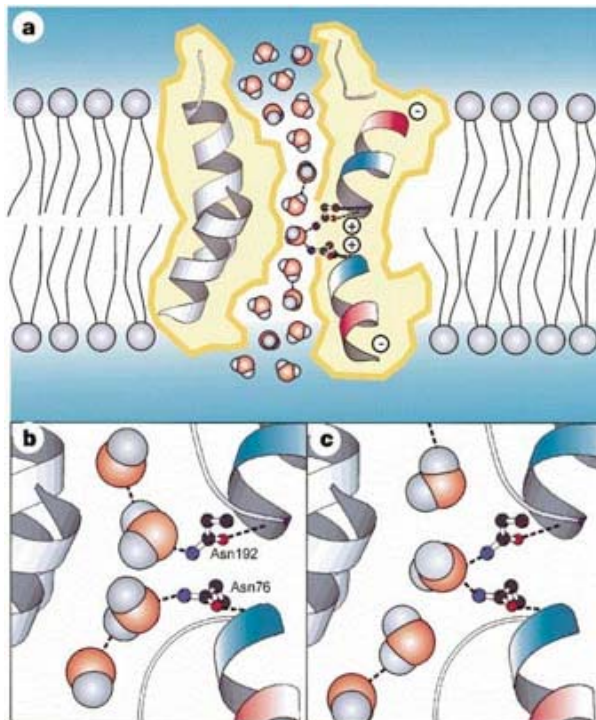
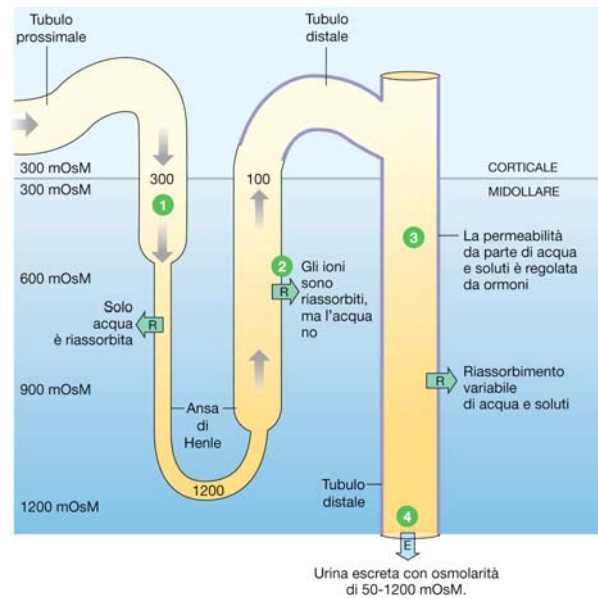
(b) Risposta all'aumento della pressione arteriosa e del volume ematico

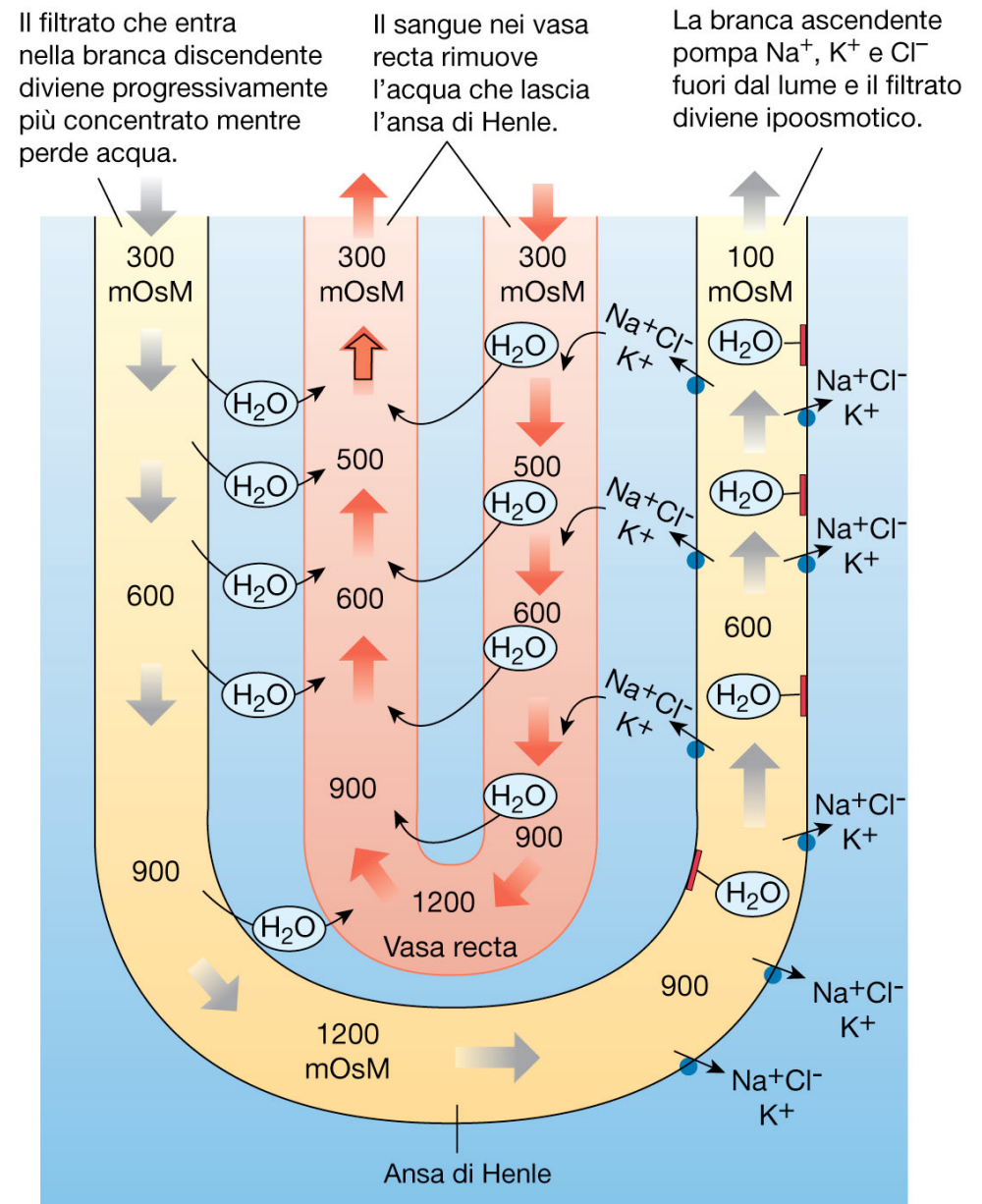
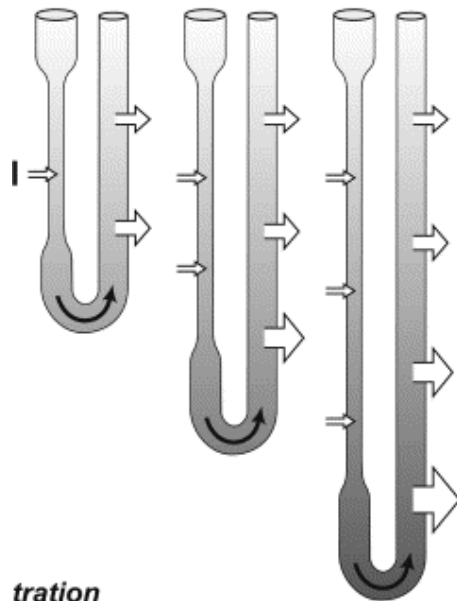
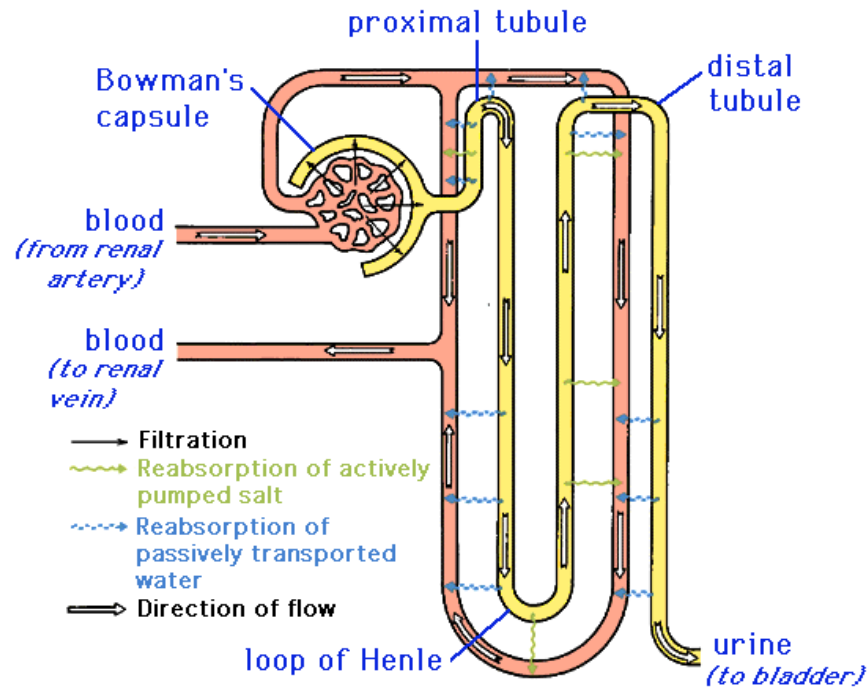


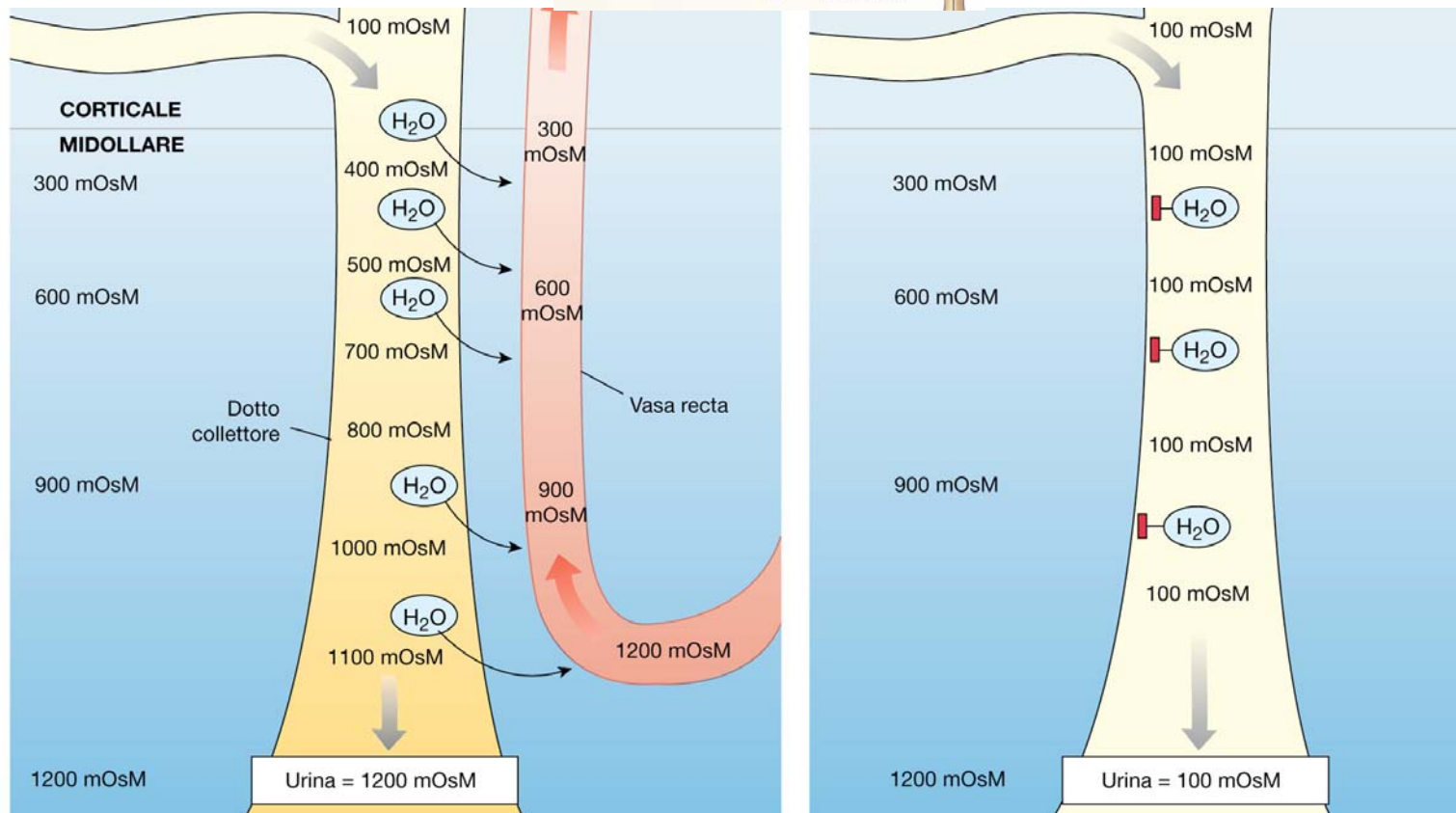
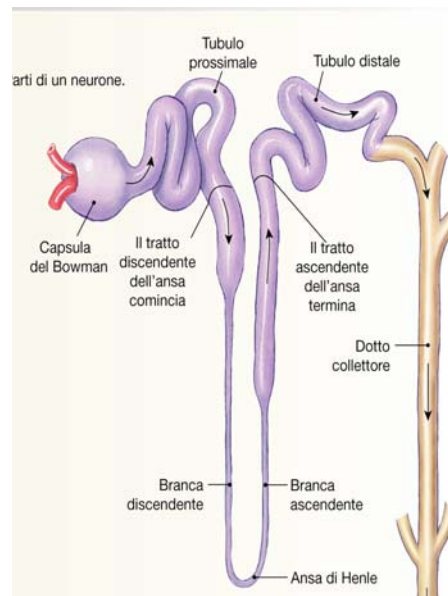
I reni possono solo conservare liquidi:
non possono rigenerare il volume
perduto.

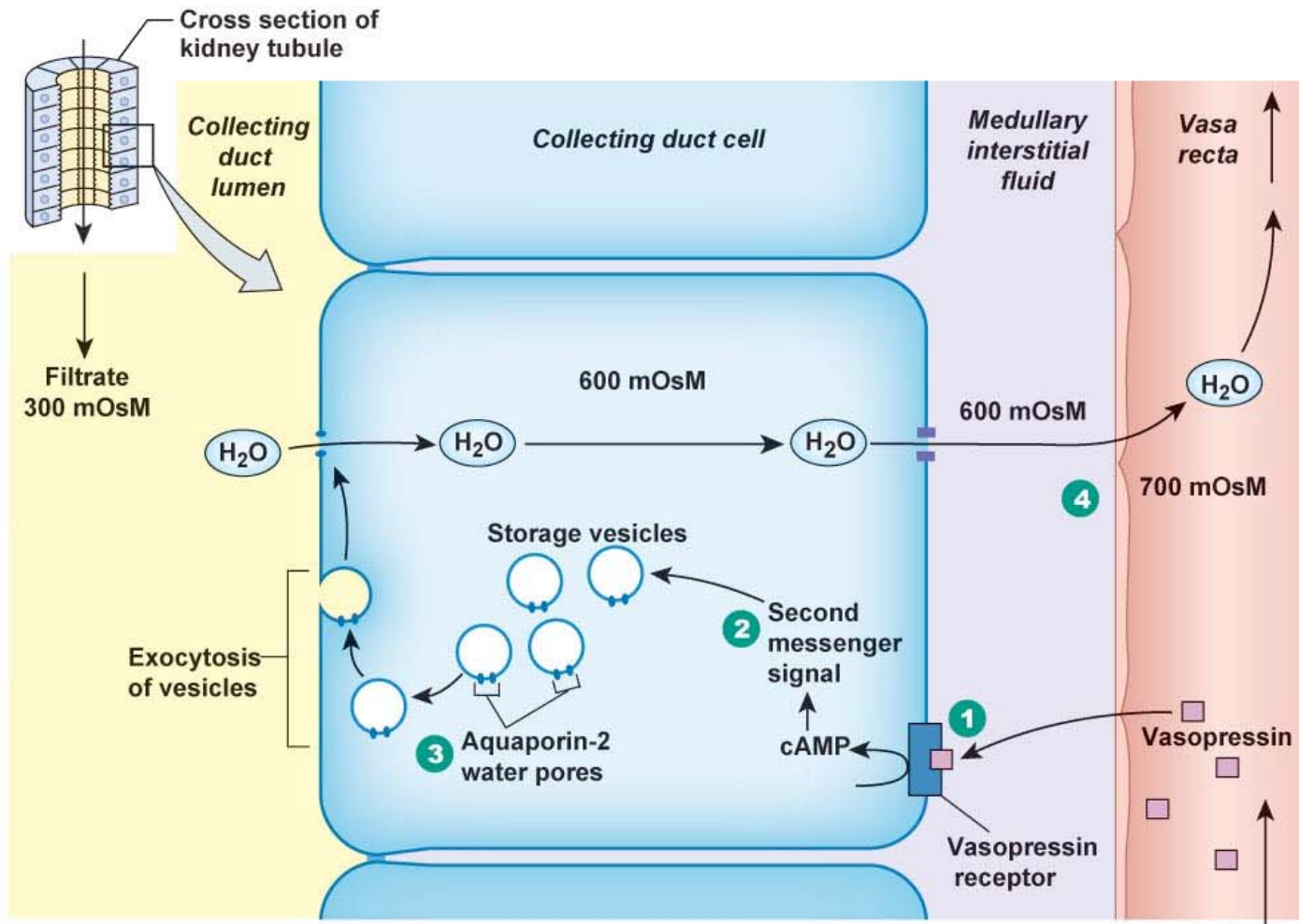






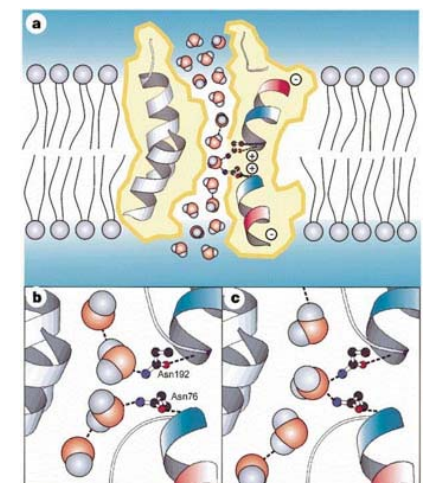


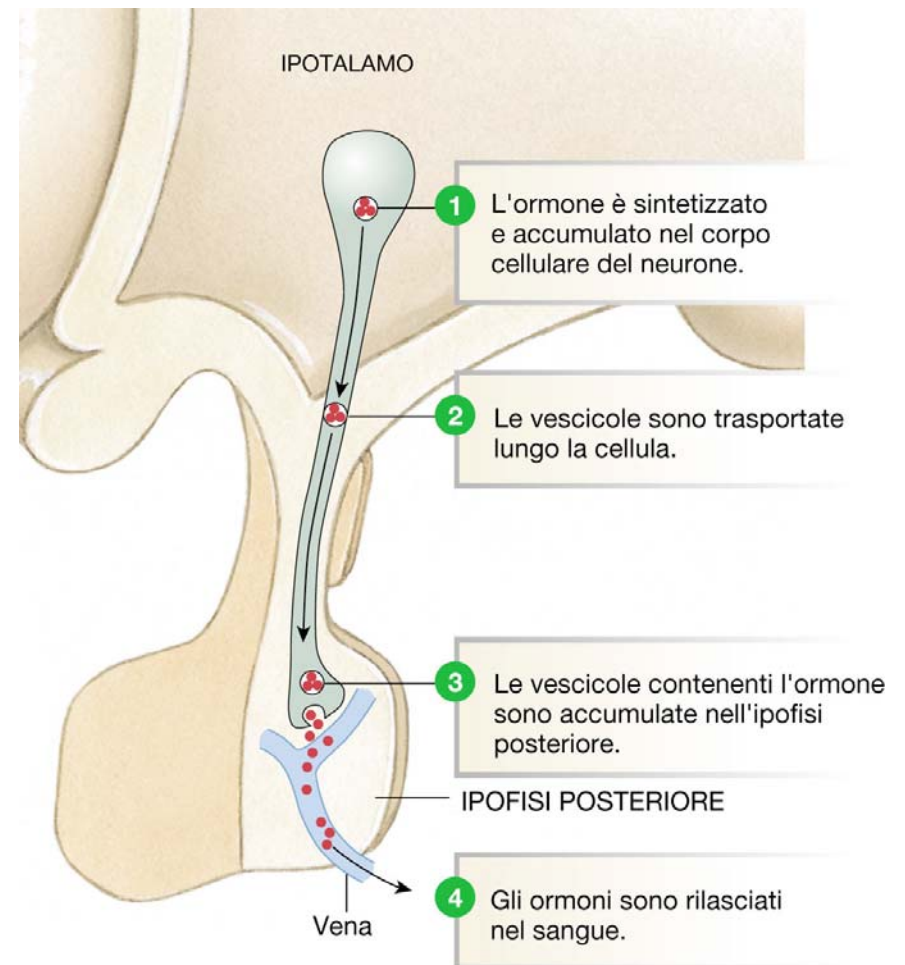
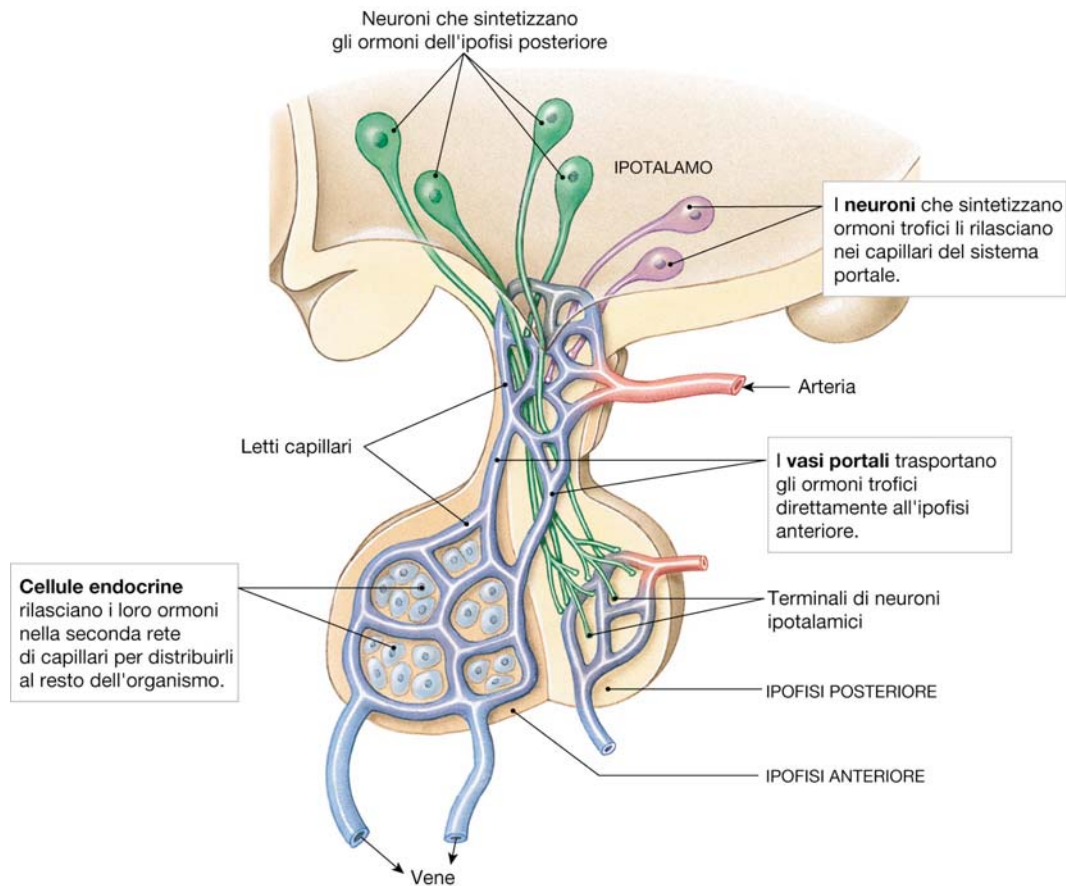


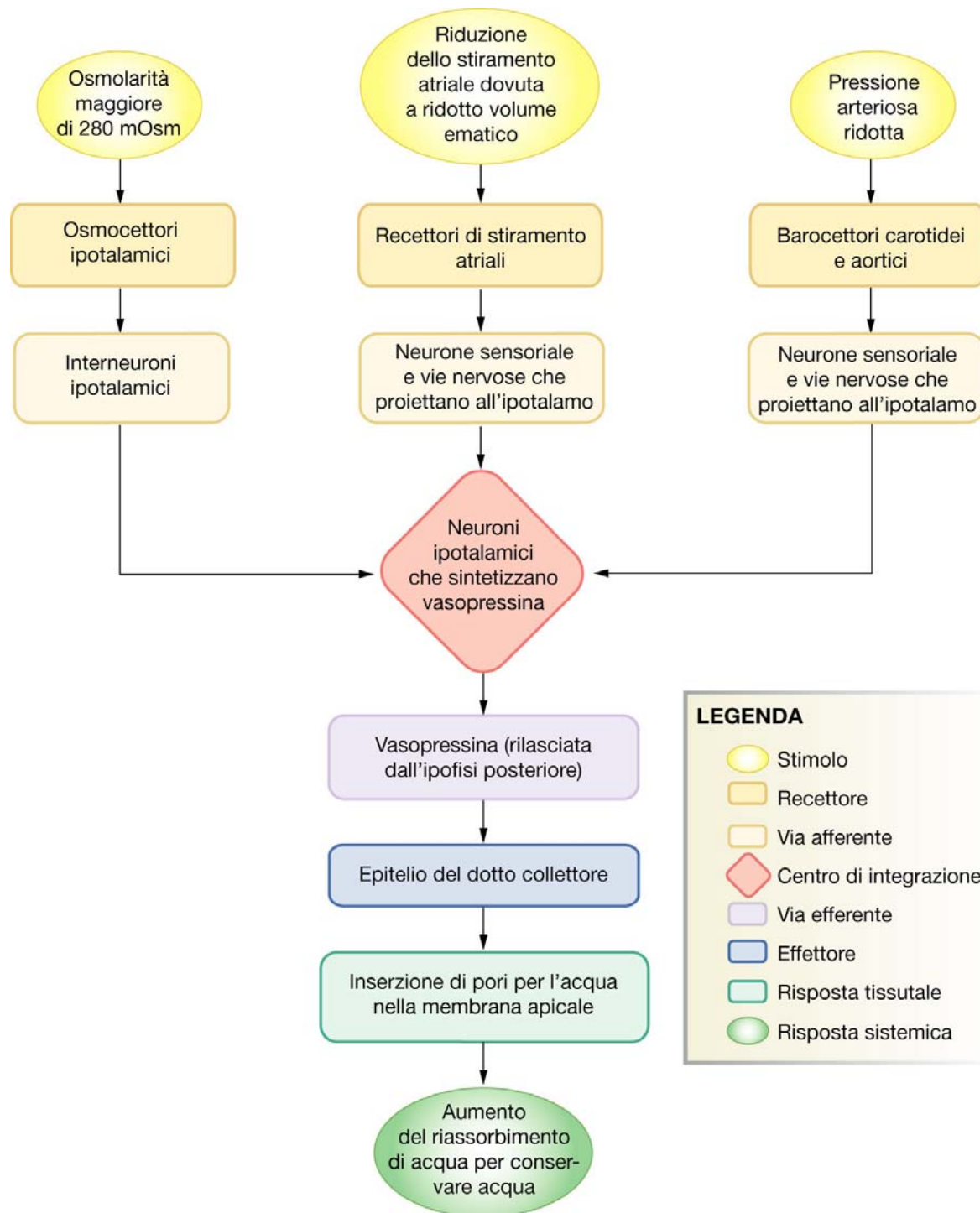


- 1 Vasopressin binds to membrane receptor.
- 2 Receptor activates cAMP second messenger system.
- 3 Cell inserts AQP2 water pores into apical membrane.
- 4 Water is absorbed by osmosis into the blood.

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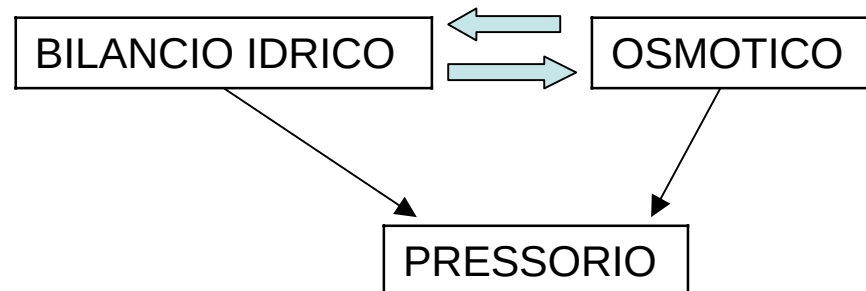
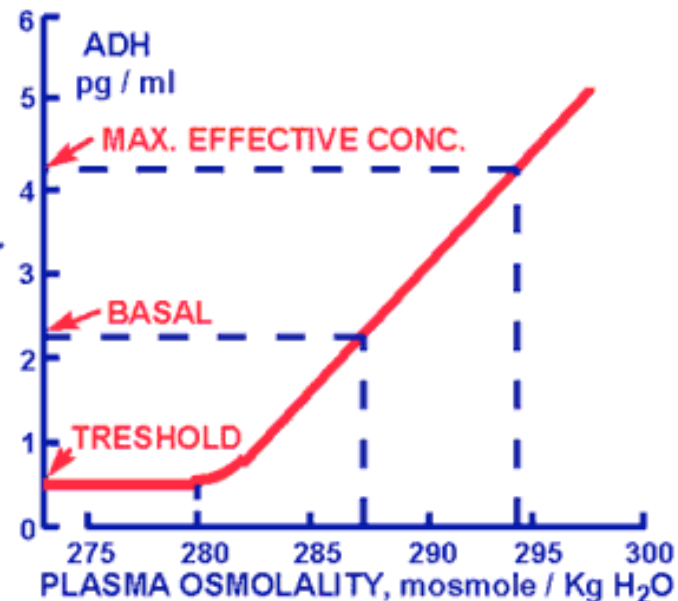


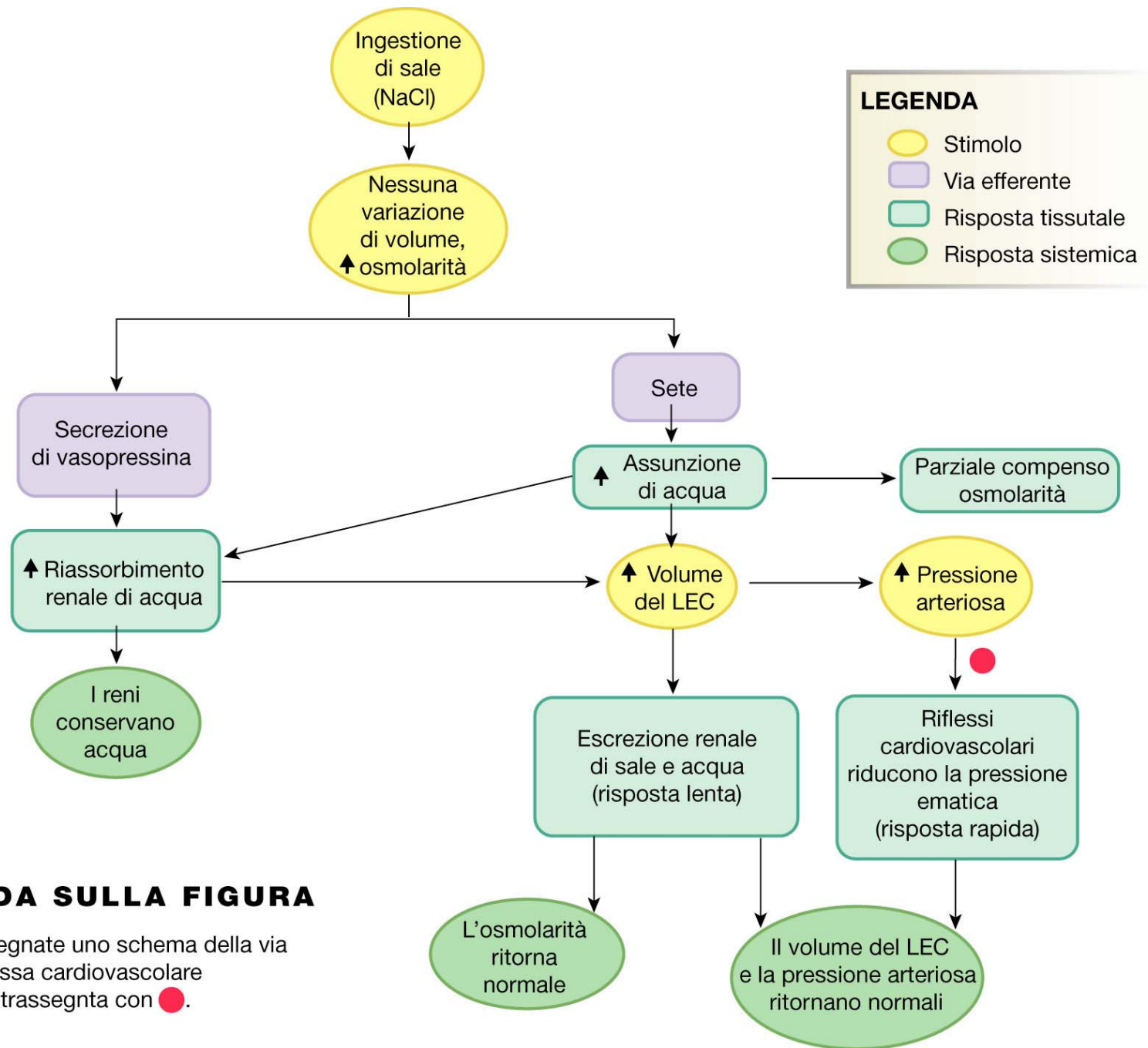




CONTROL OF ADH SECRETION

- ♦ The ADH level in plasma is closely regulated by P_{osm} .
- ♦ A rise of 15 mosmole/kg H_2O from 280 to 295 takes the ADH level from the threshold level to the maximum effective concentration.
- ♦ Changes in ADH levels within this range can cause U_{osm} to vary from 50 to 1200 mosmole/kg H_2O and V from 20 to 0.8 l/day.





DOMANDA SULLA FIGURA

Disegnate uno schema della via riflessa cardiovascolare contrassegnata con ●.

