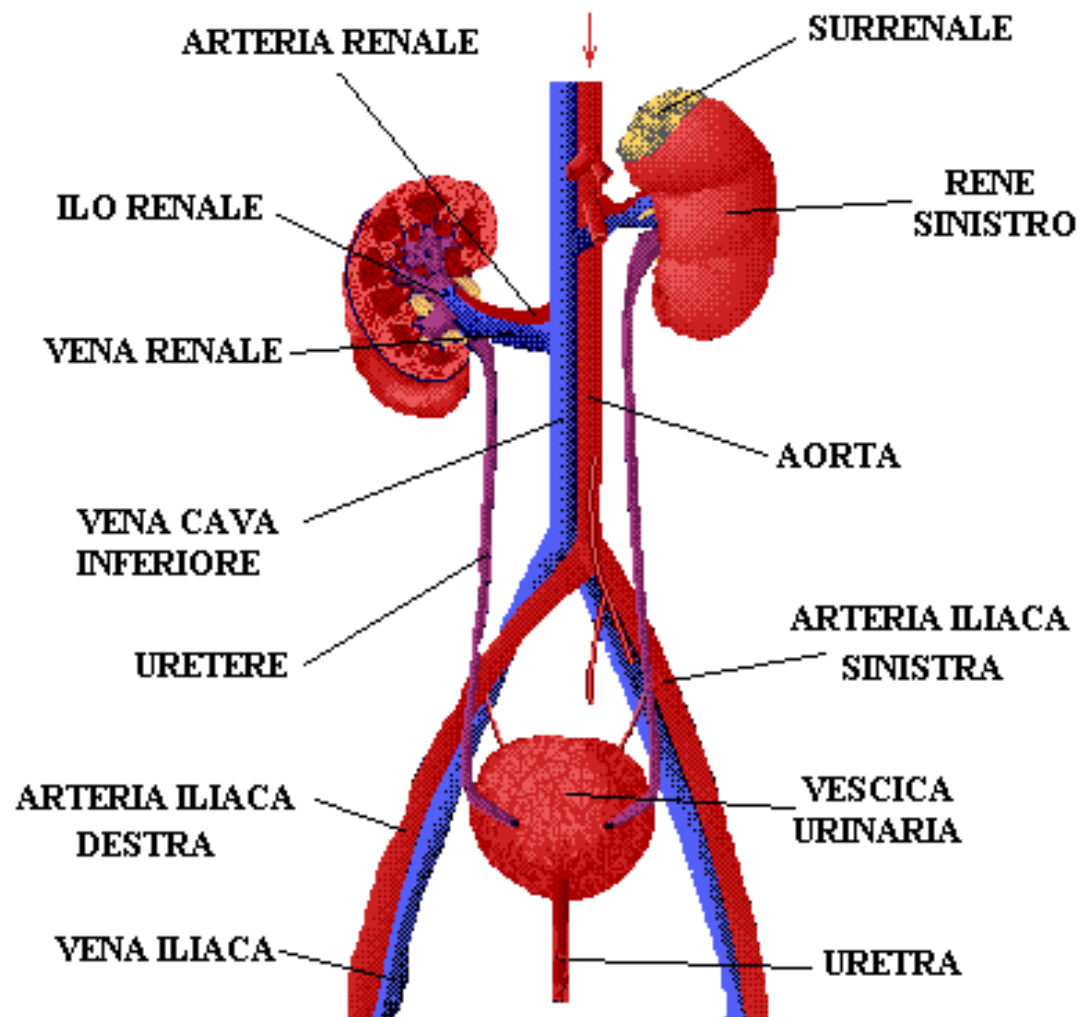
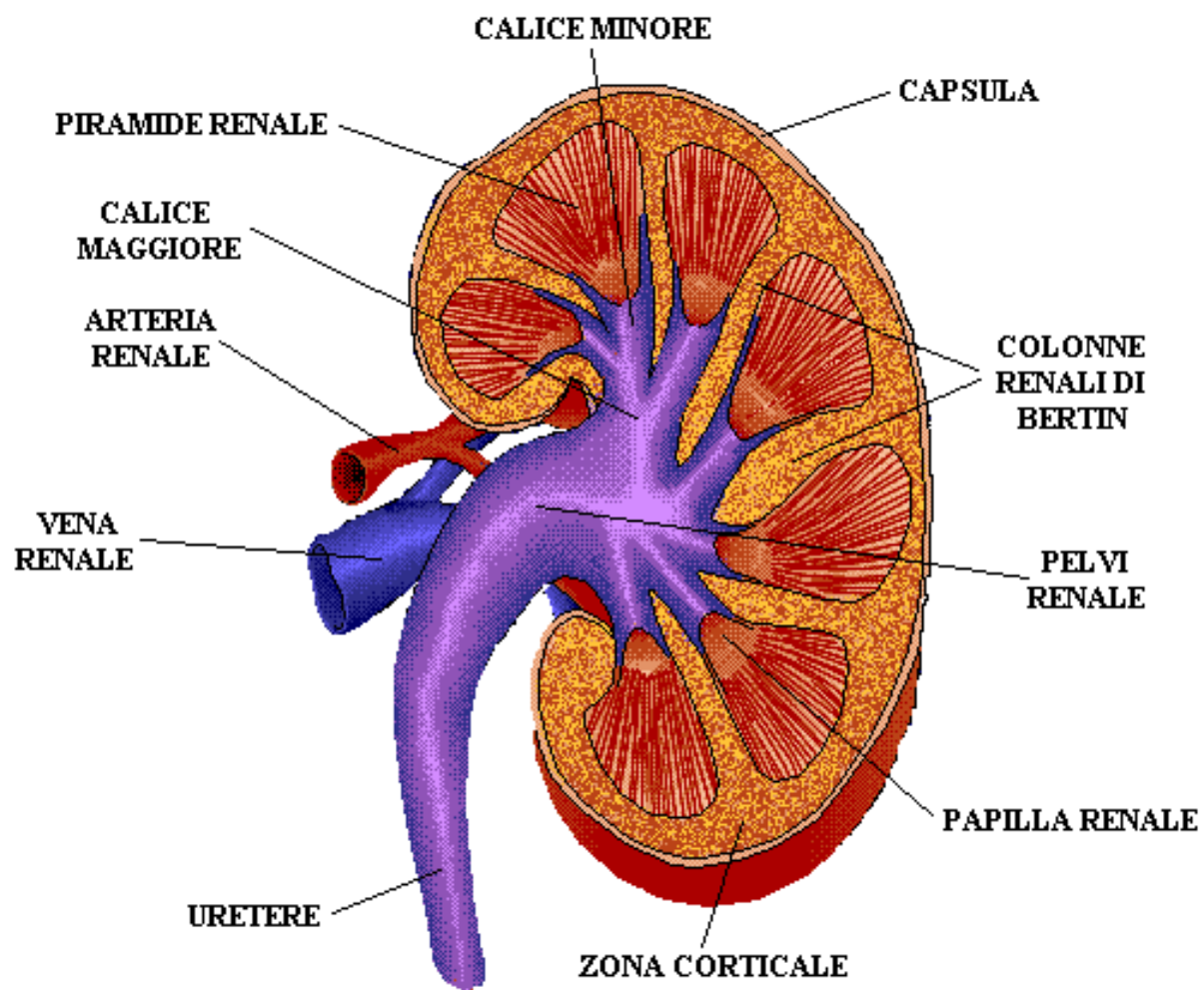
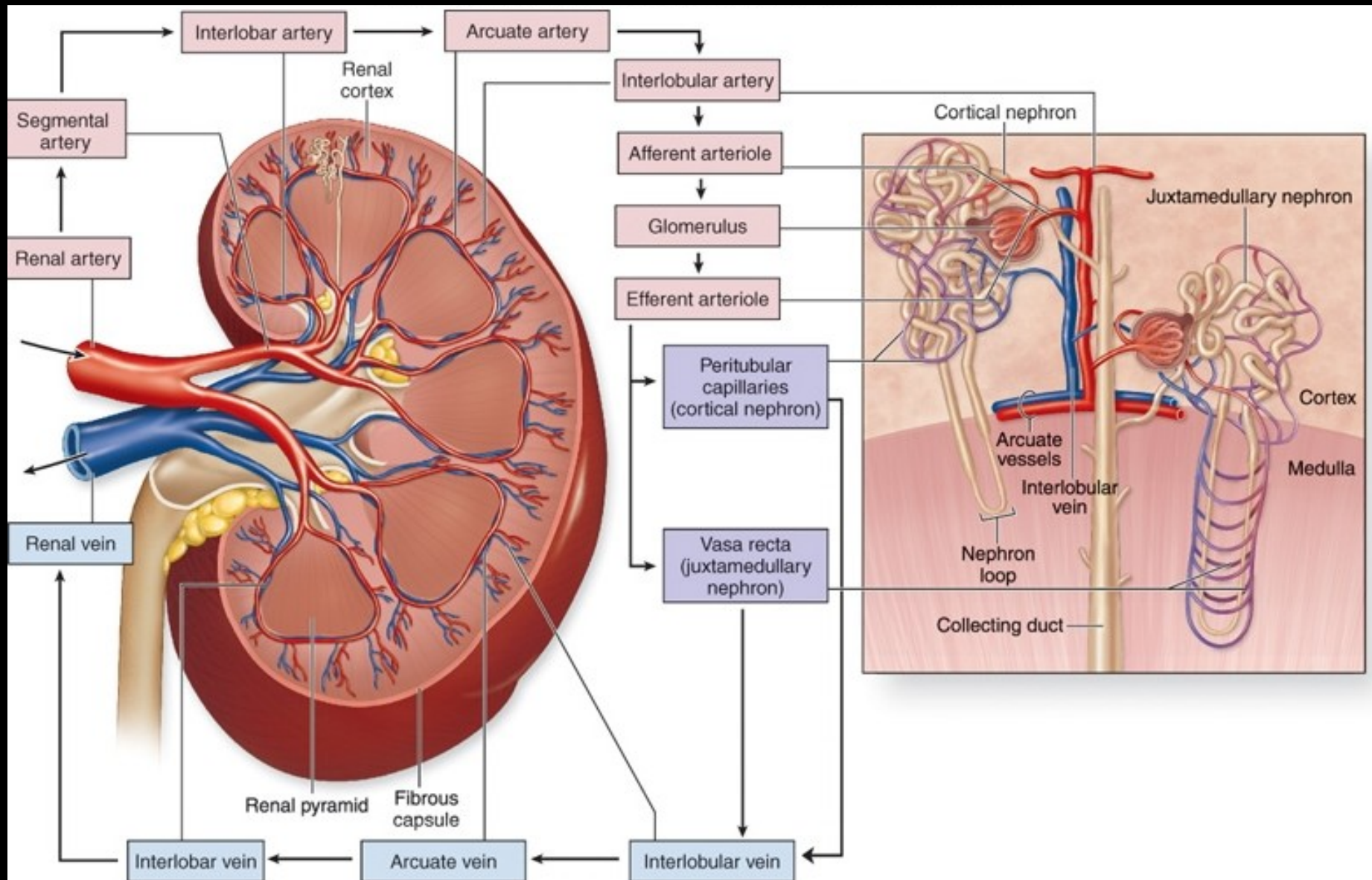


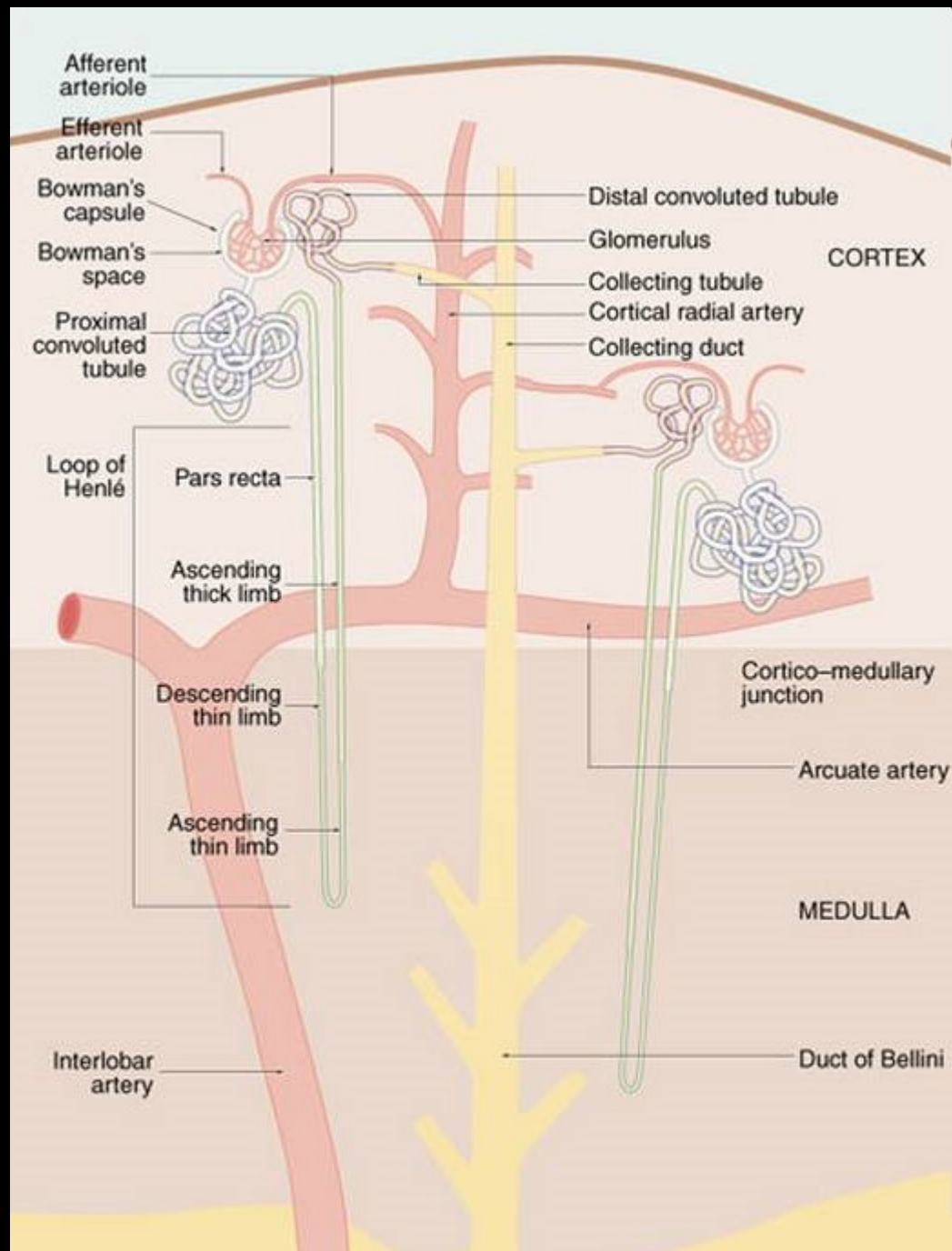
RENE

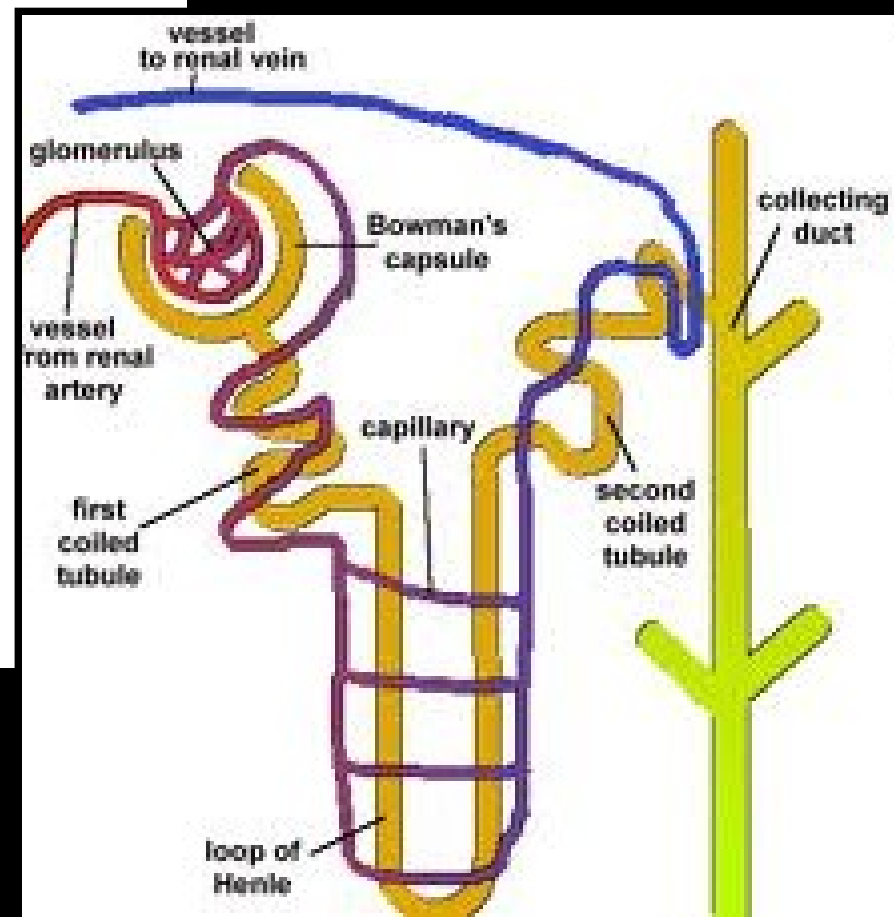
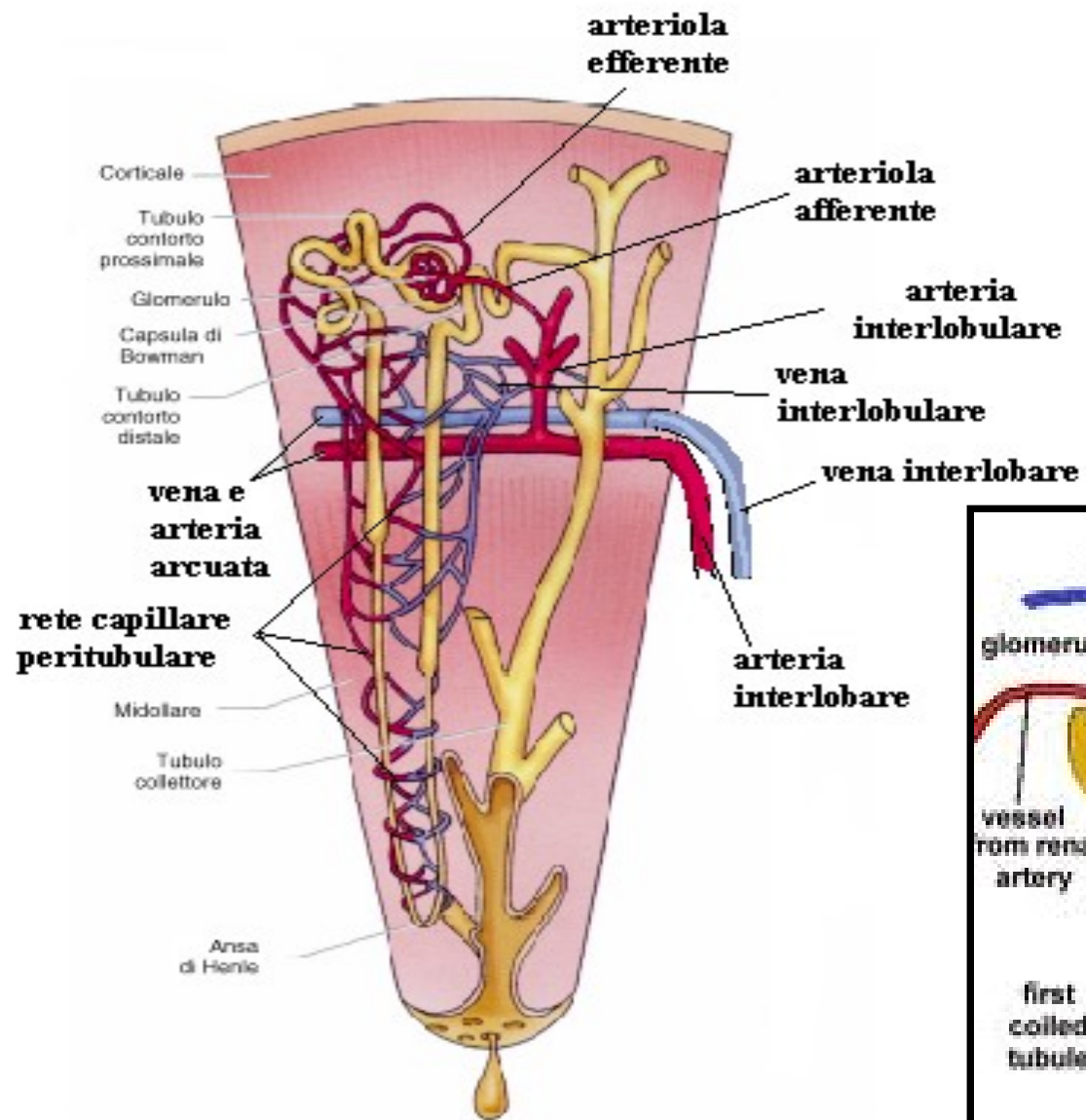
Apparato urinario

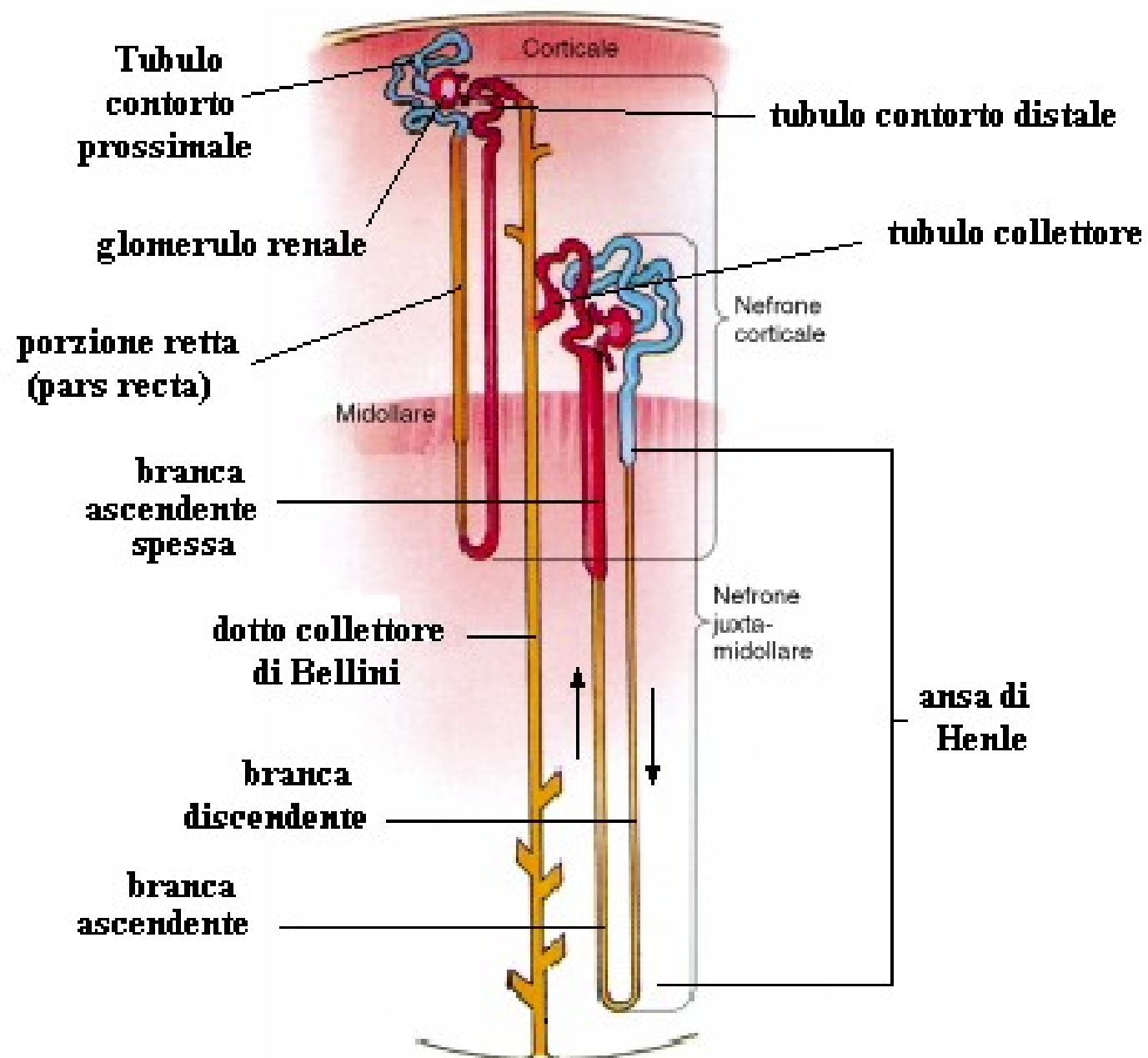


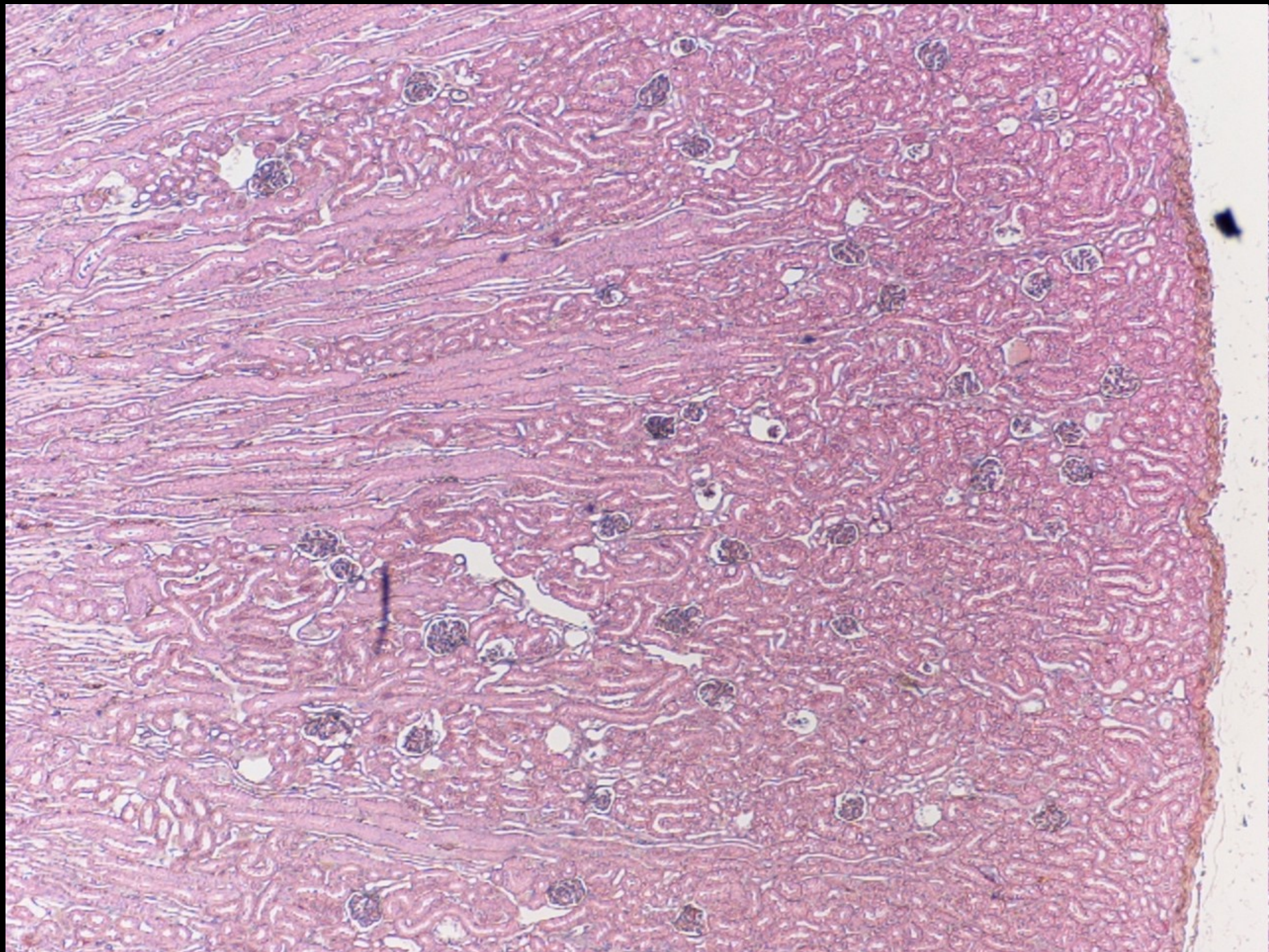


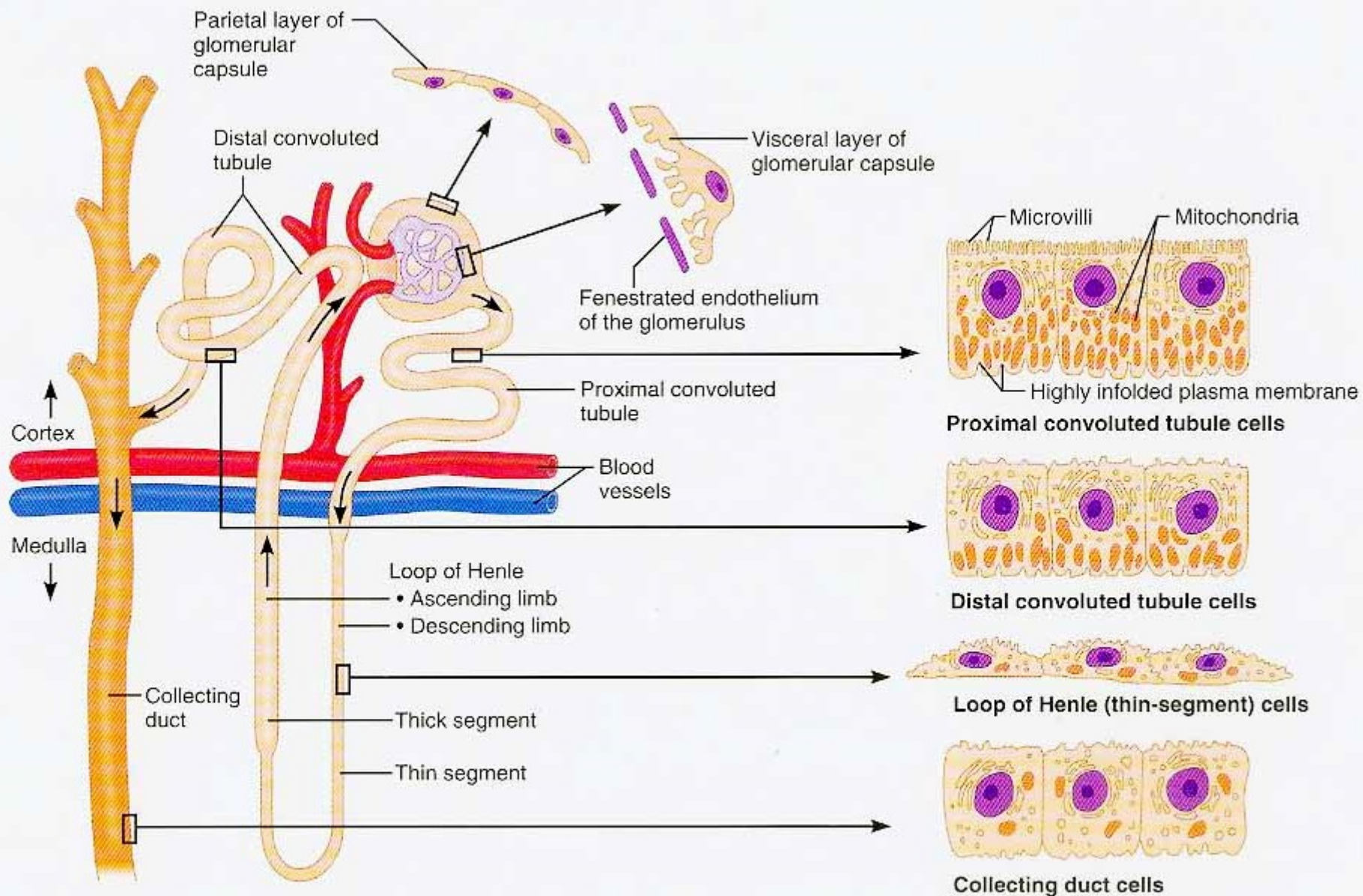


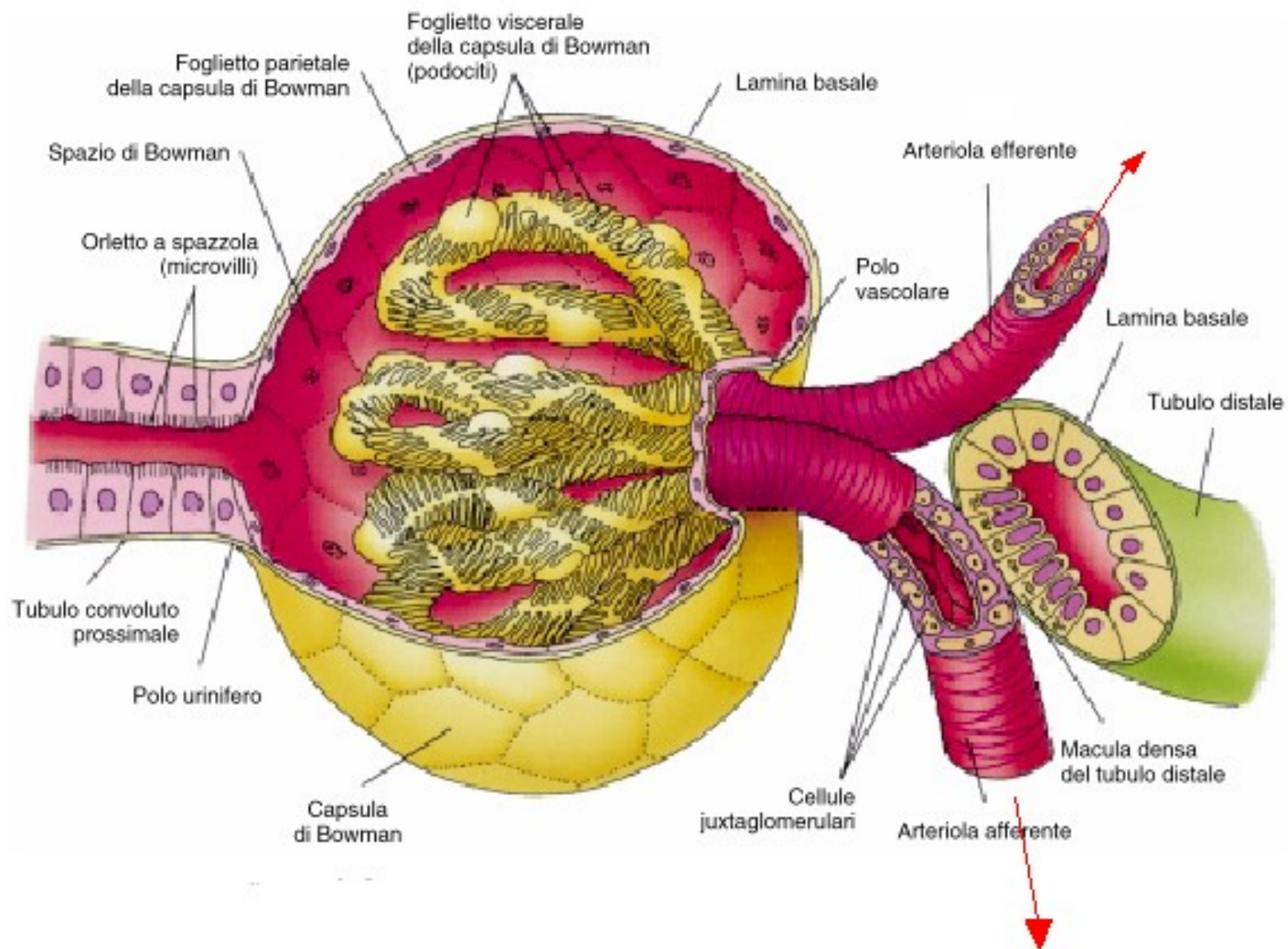


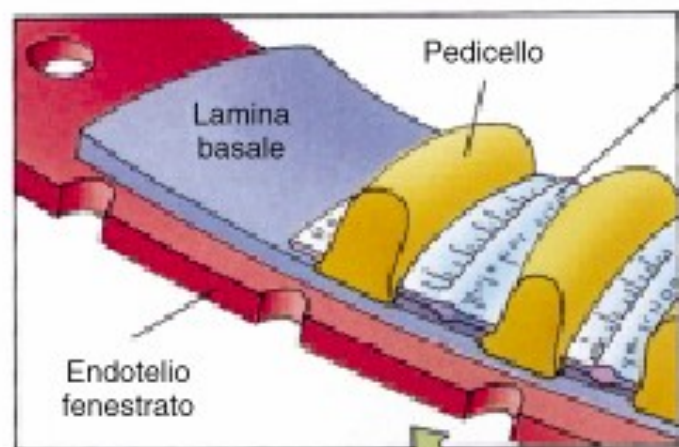












Diaframma del foro di filtrazione

Endotelio fenestrato

Pedicello

Lamina basale

Endotelio fenestrato

Processi secondari (pedicelli)

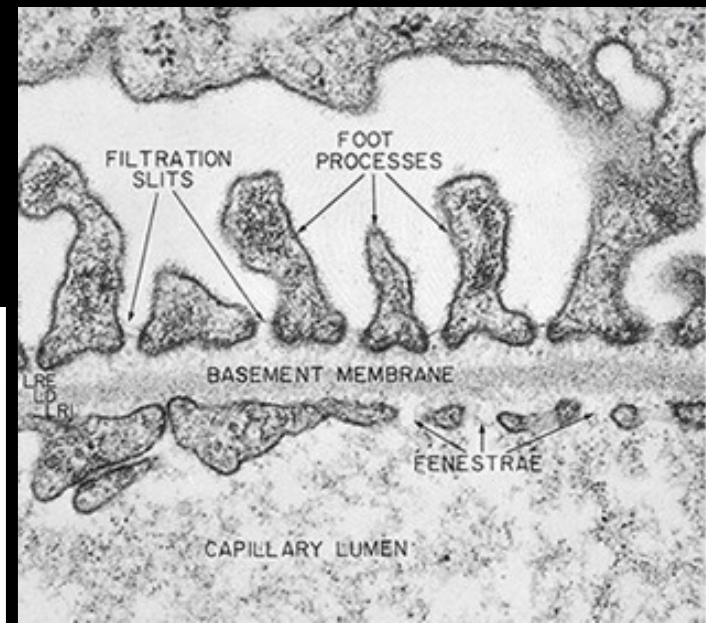
Processo primario

Lamina basale

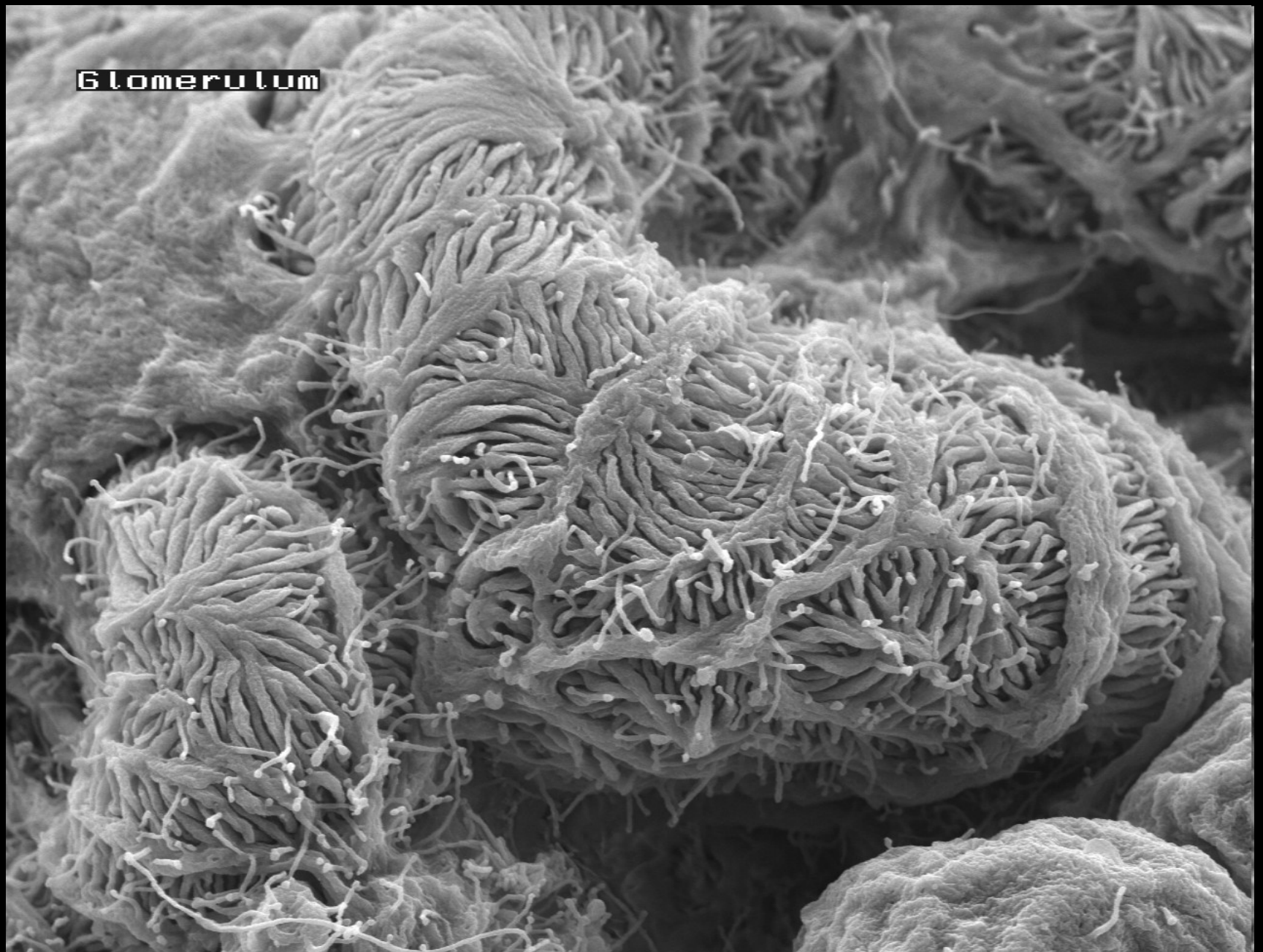
Podocita

Foro di filtrazione

Corpo cellulare del podocita



Glomerulum

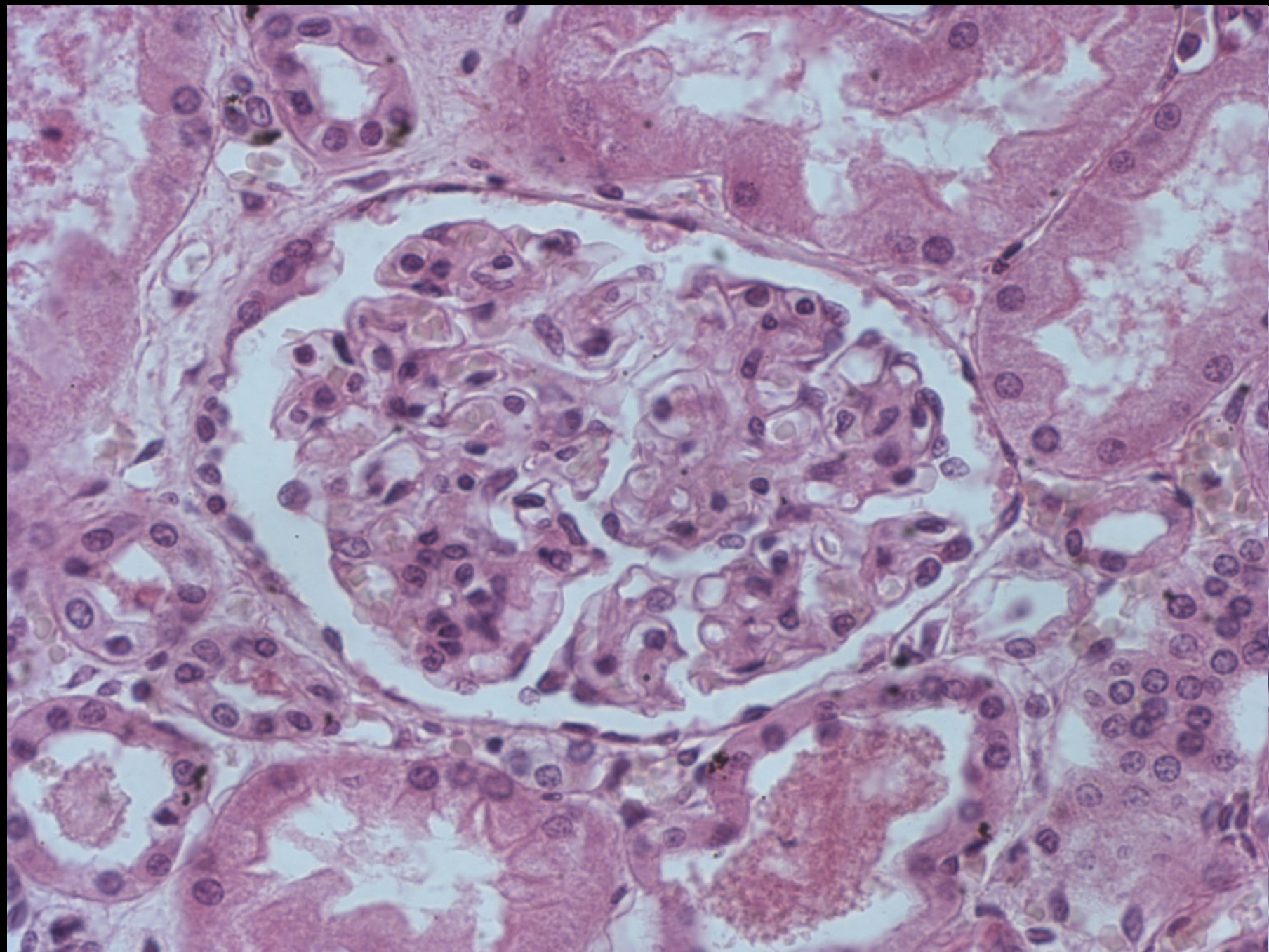


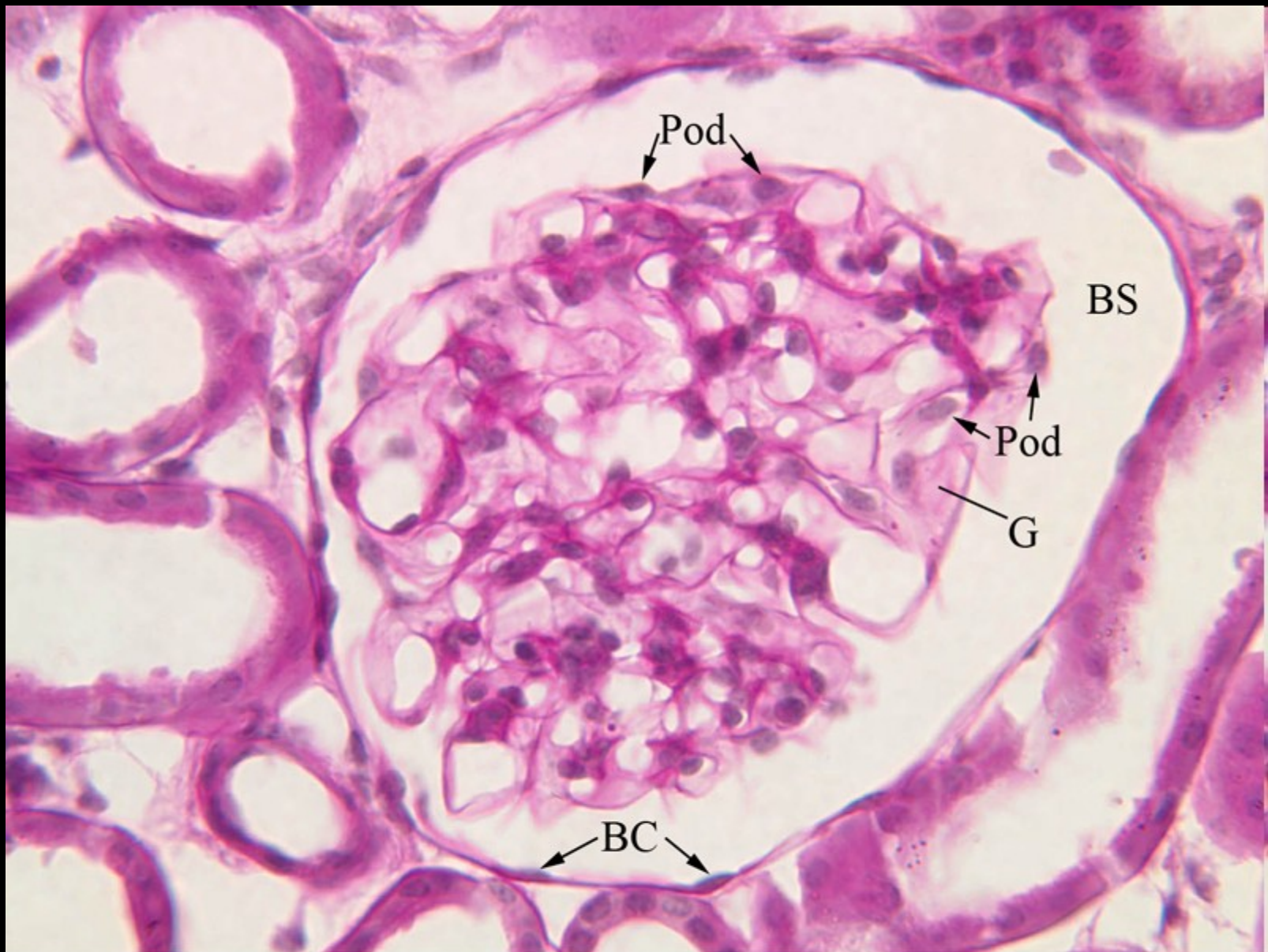
x5000

5 μ m

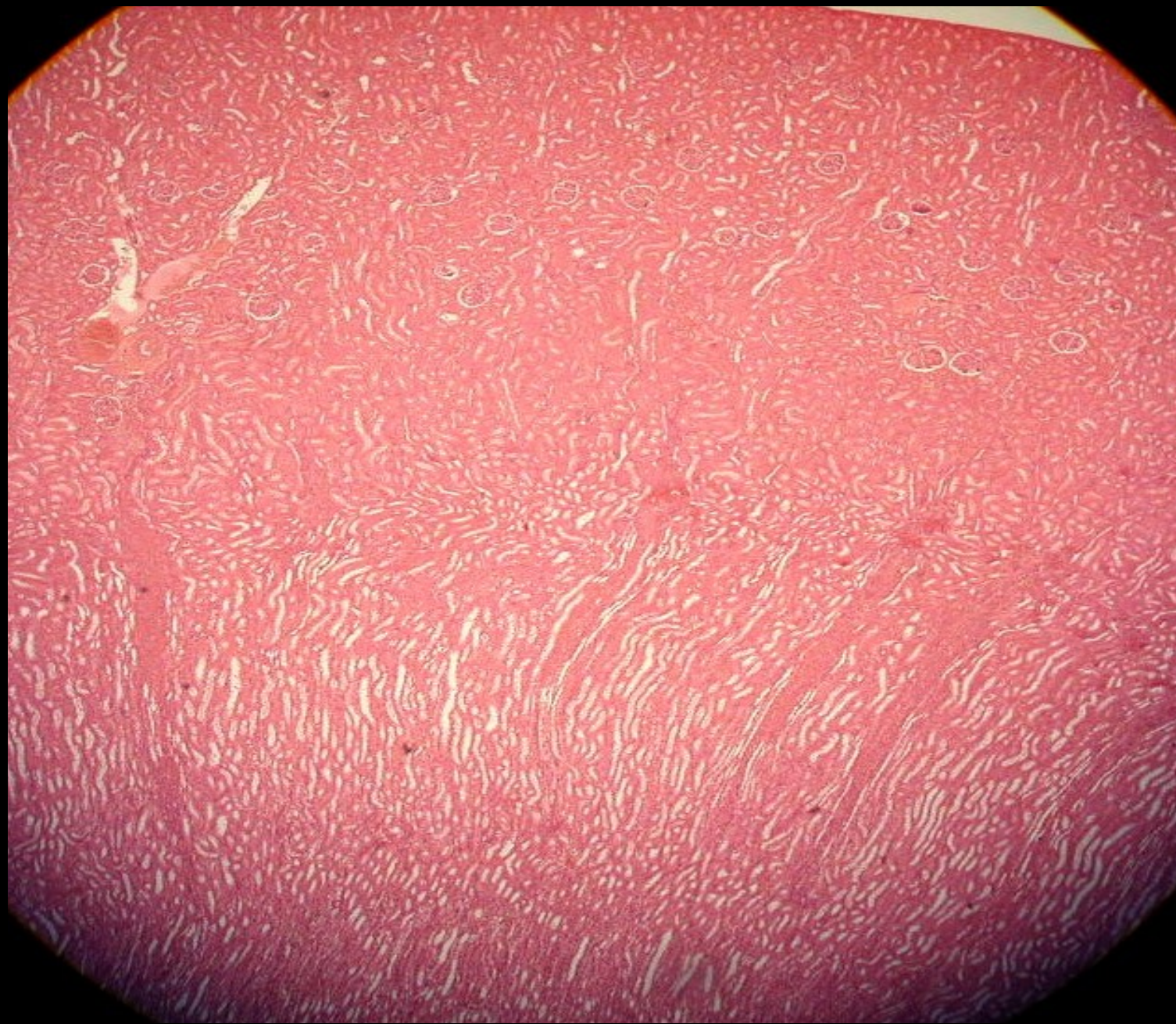
5kV

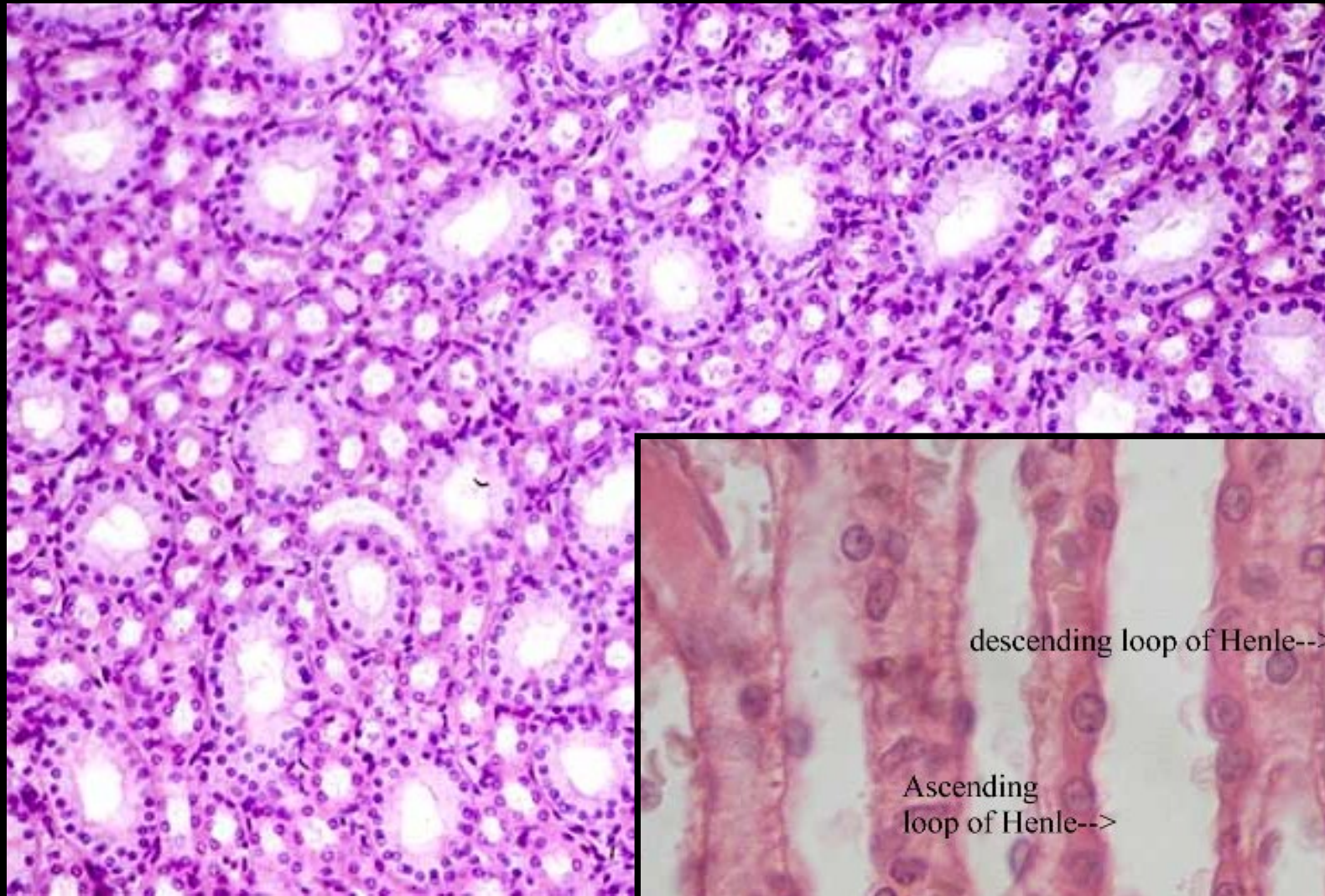
4mm



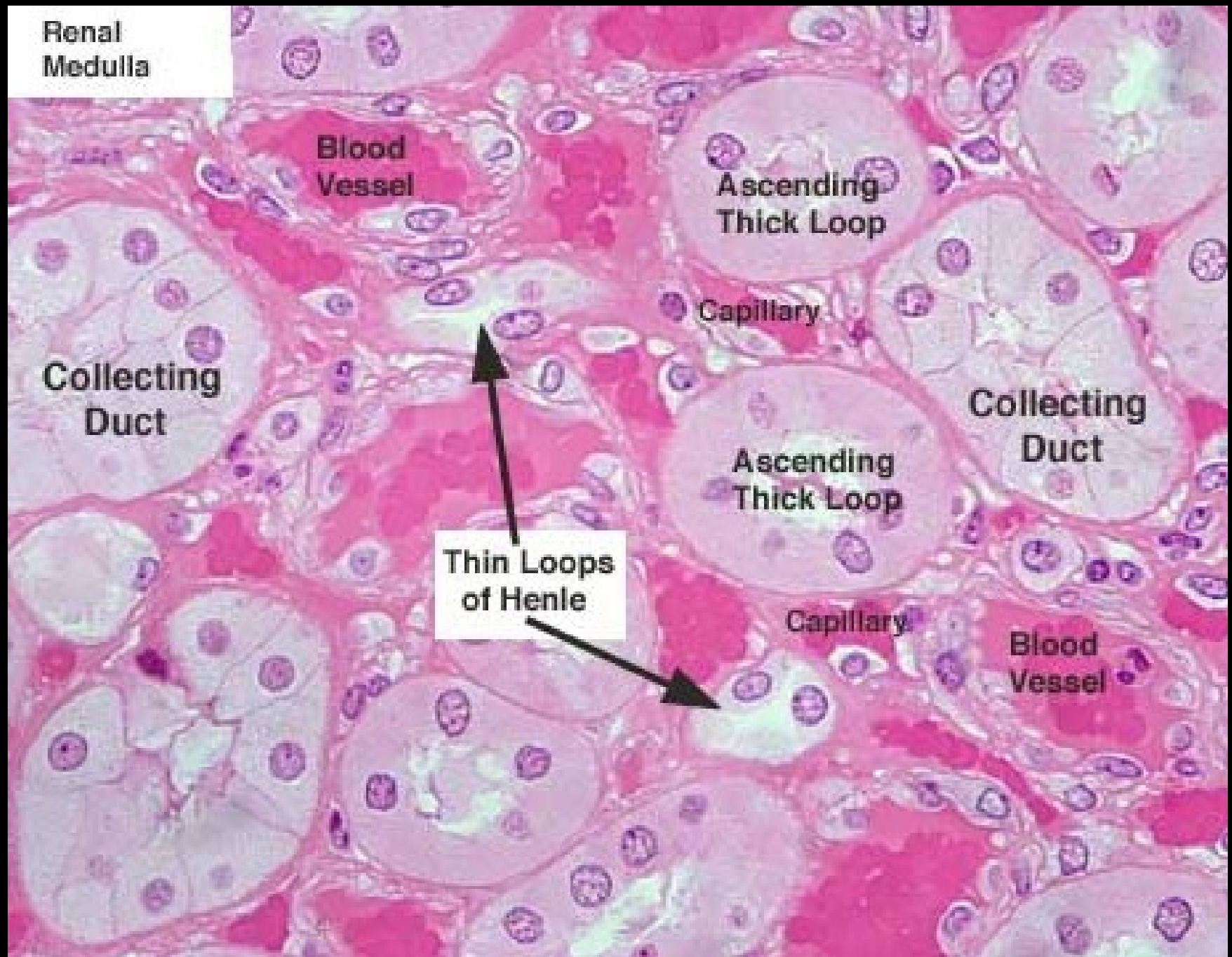


BC - Bowman's capsule (parietal layer) BS - Bowman's space
Pod - podocyte (visceral layer of Bowman's capsule) G - glomerulus (capillary tuft)

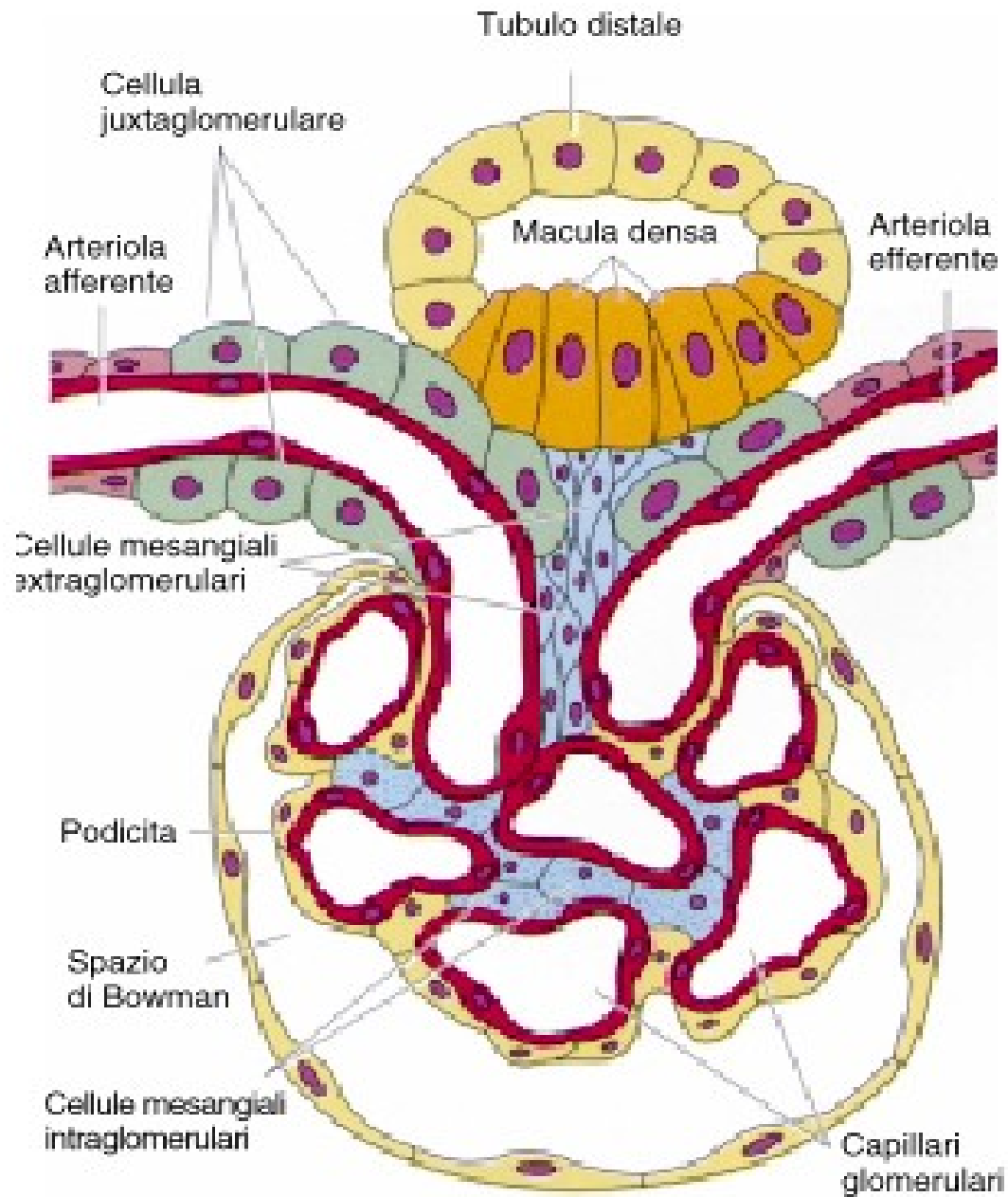


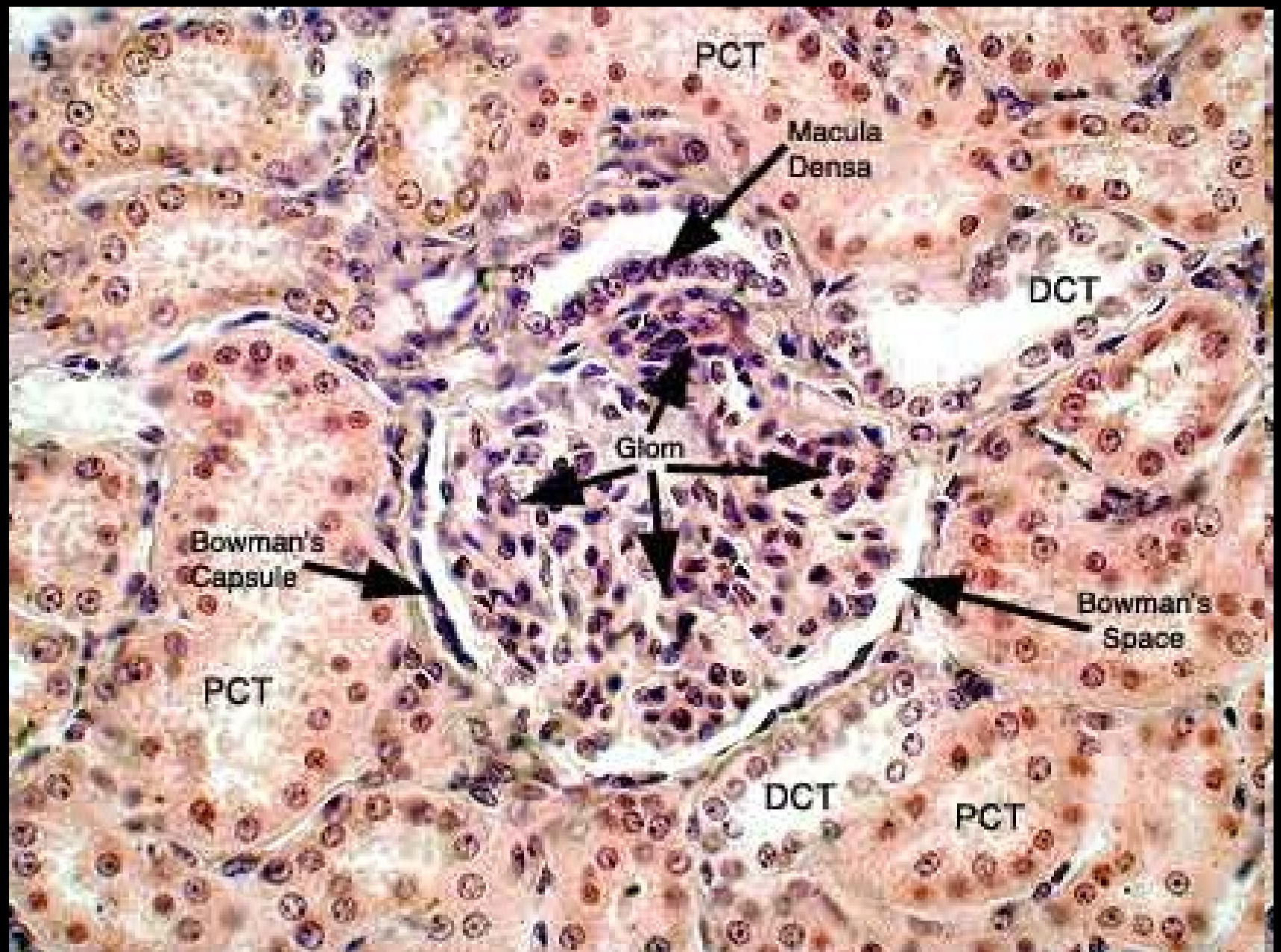


**Renal
Medulla**

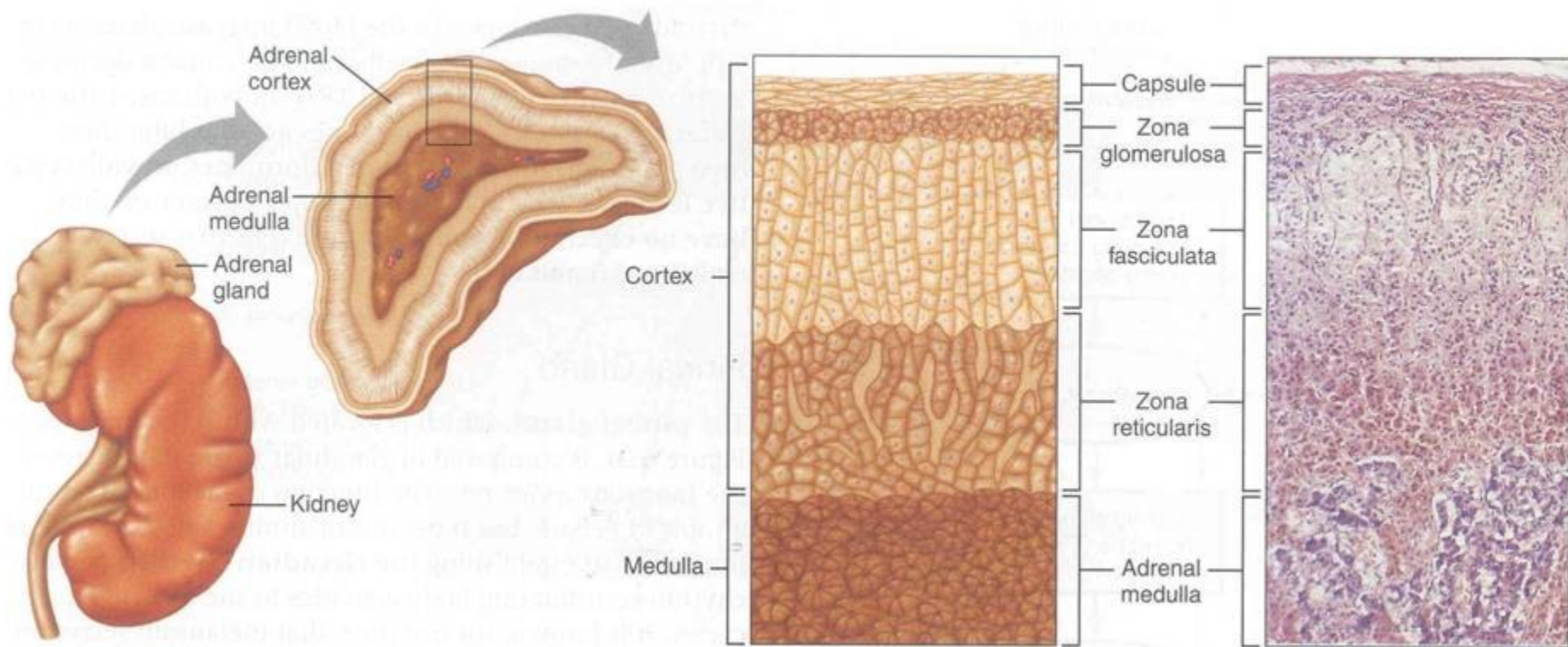


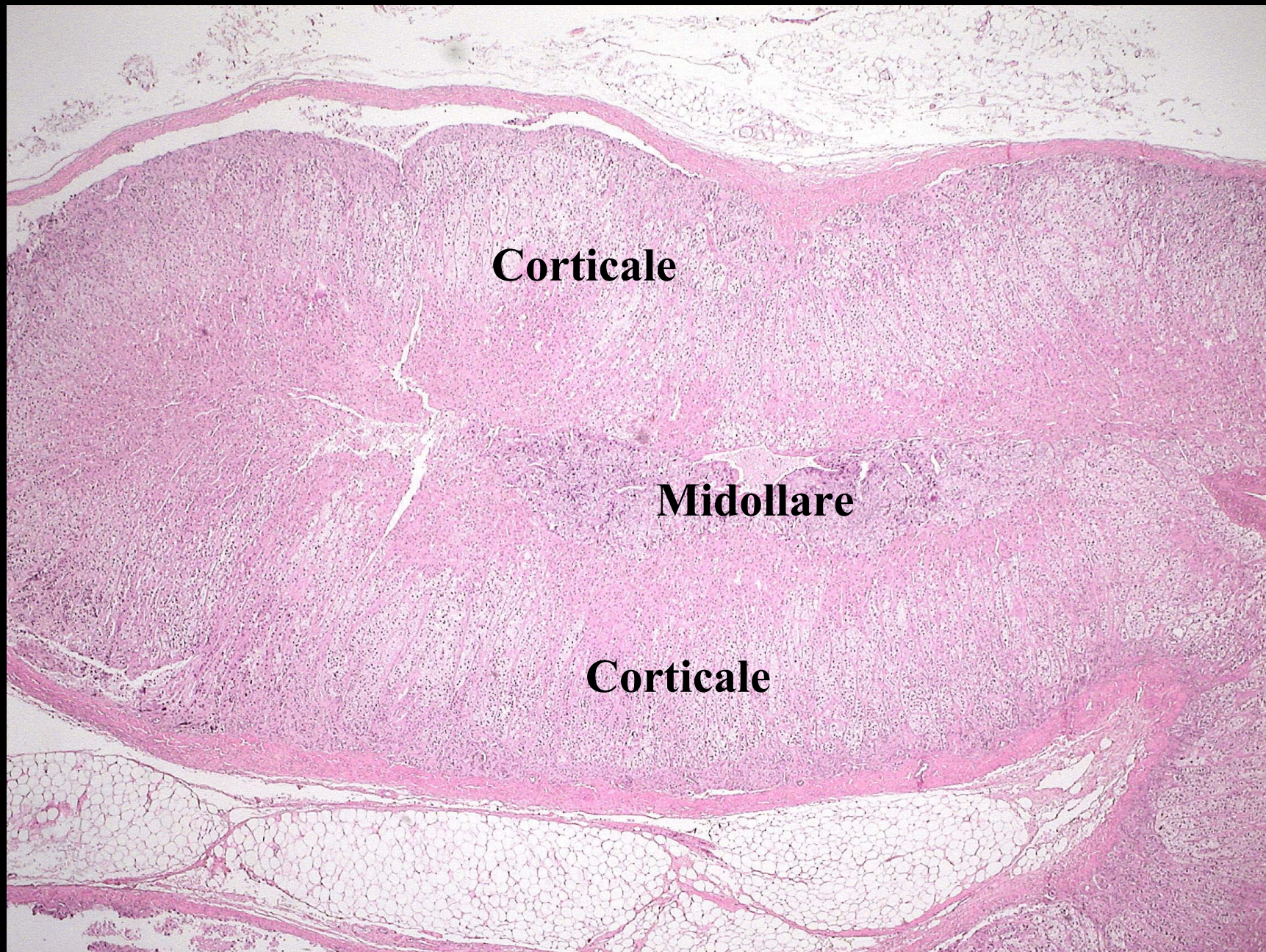
Macula densa

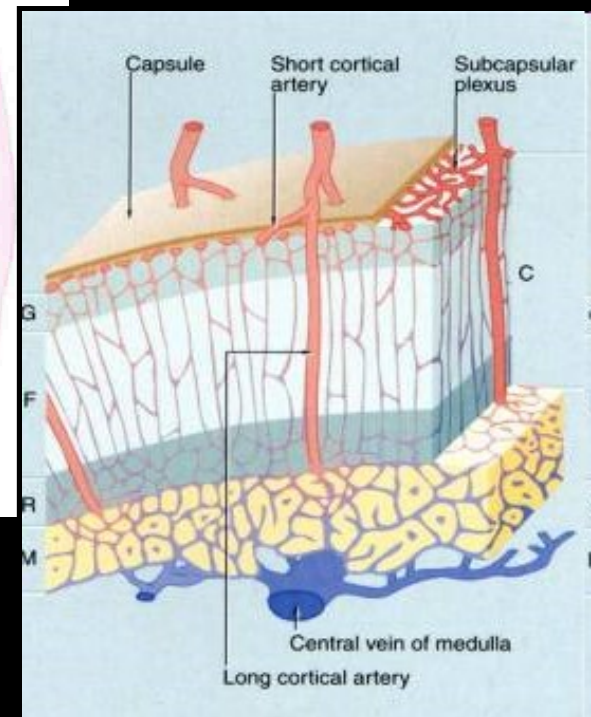
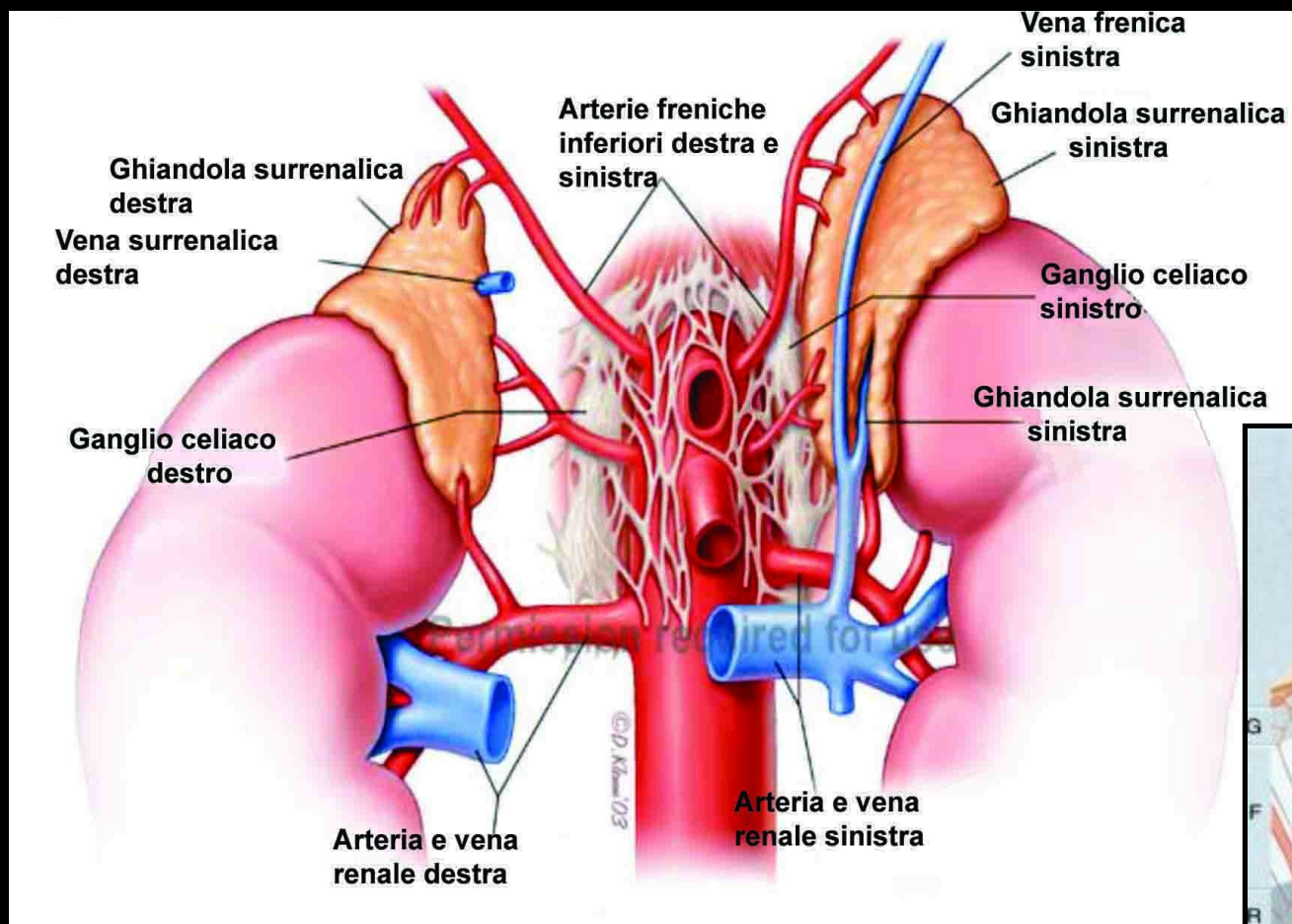




GHIANDOLE SURRENALI

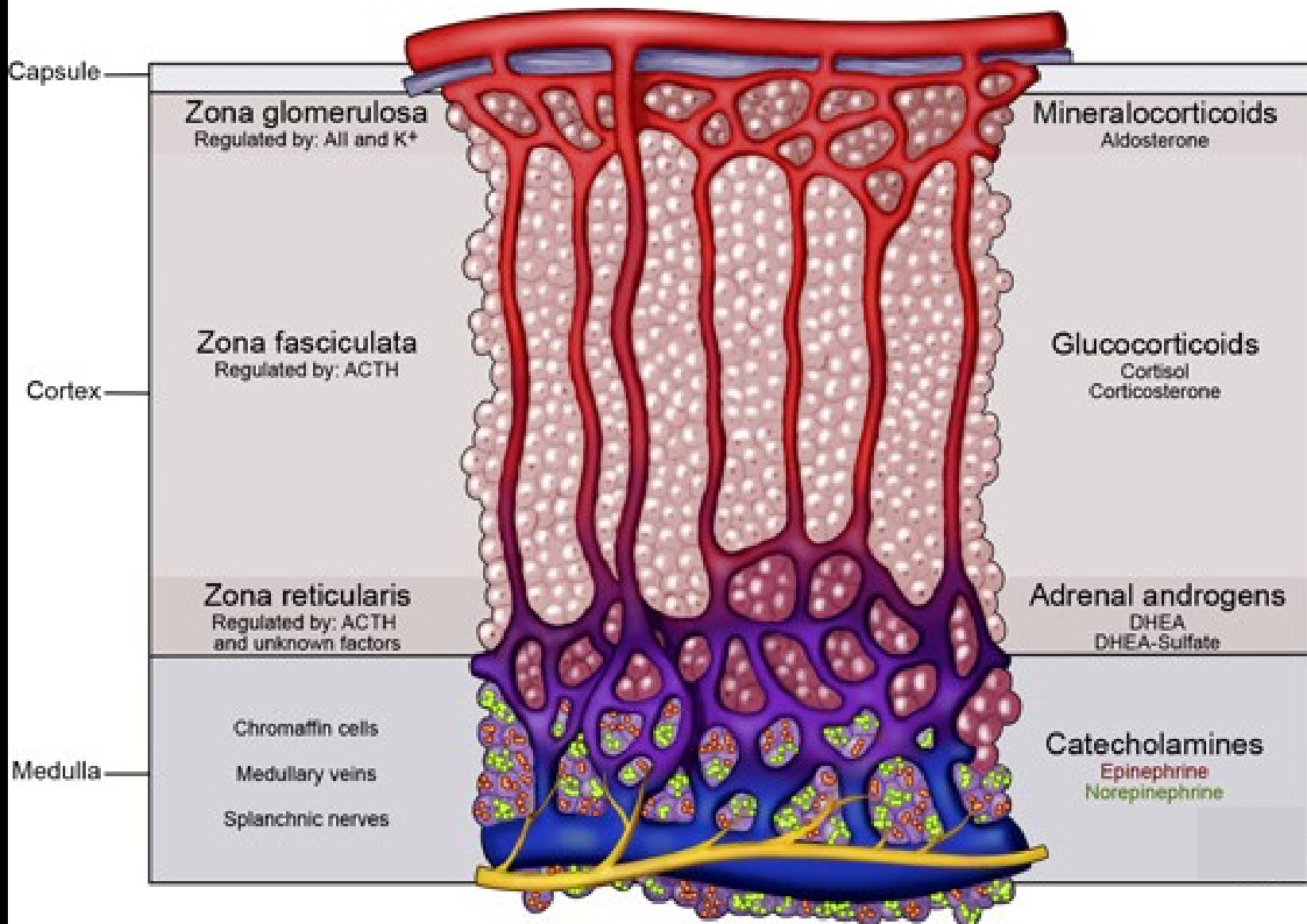


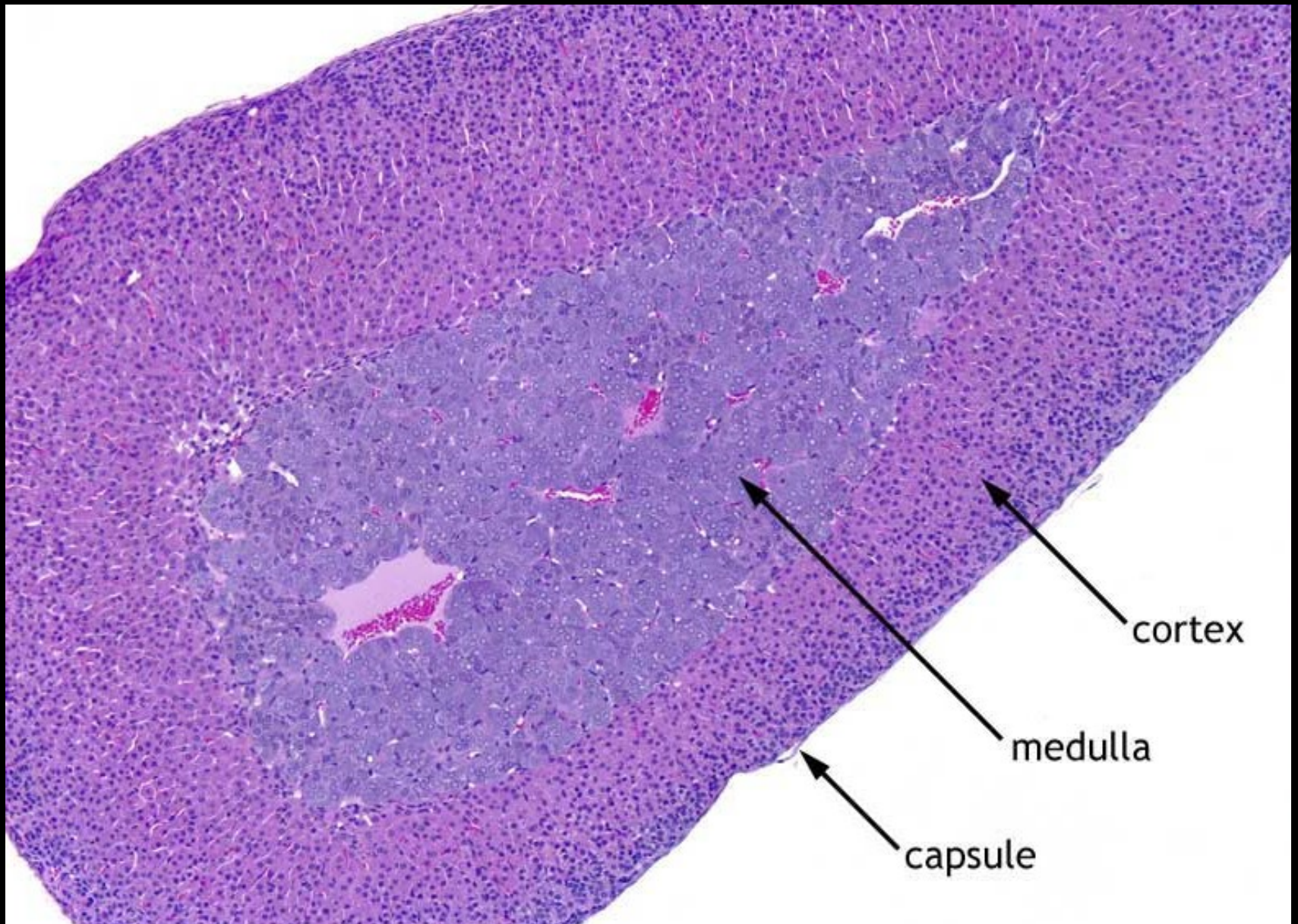


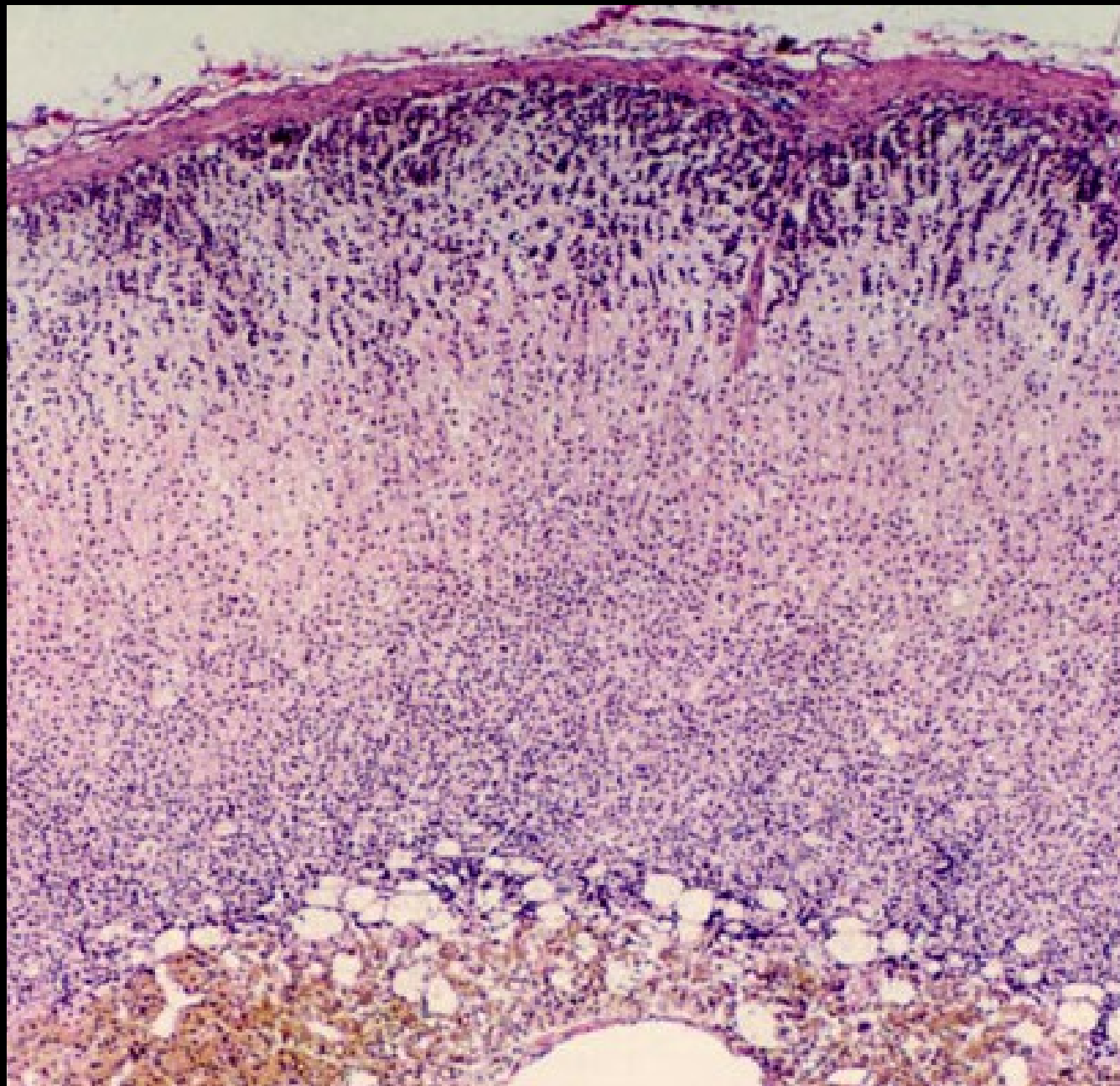


**Ghiandole molto vascolarizzate.
A ogni ghiandola arrivano tre arterie:**

- 1) Arteria frenica inferiore (da cui origina l'arteria soprarenale superiore)**
- 2) Aorta (da cui origina l'arteria soprarenale mediana)**
- 3) Arteria renale (da cui origina l'arteria soprarenale inferiore)**







Capsule

Adrenal cortex

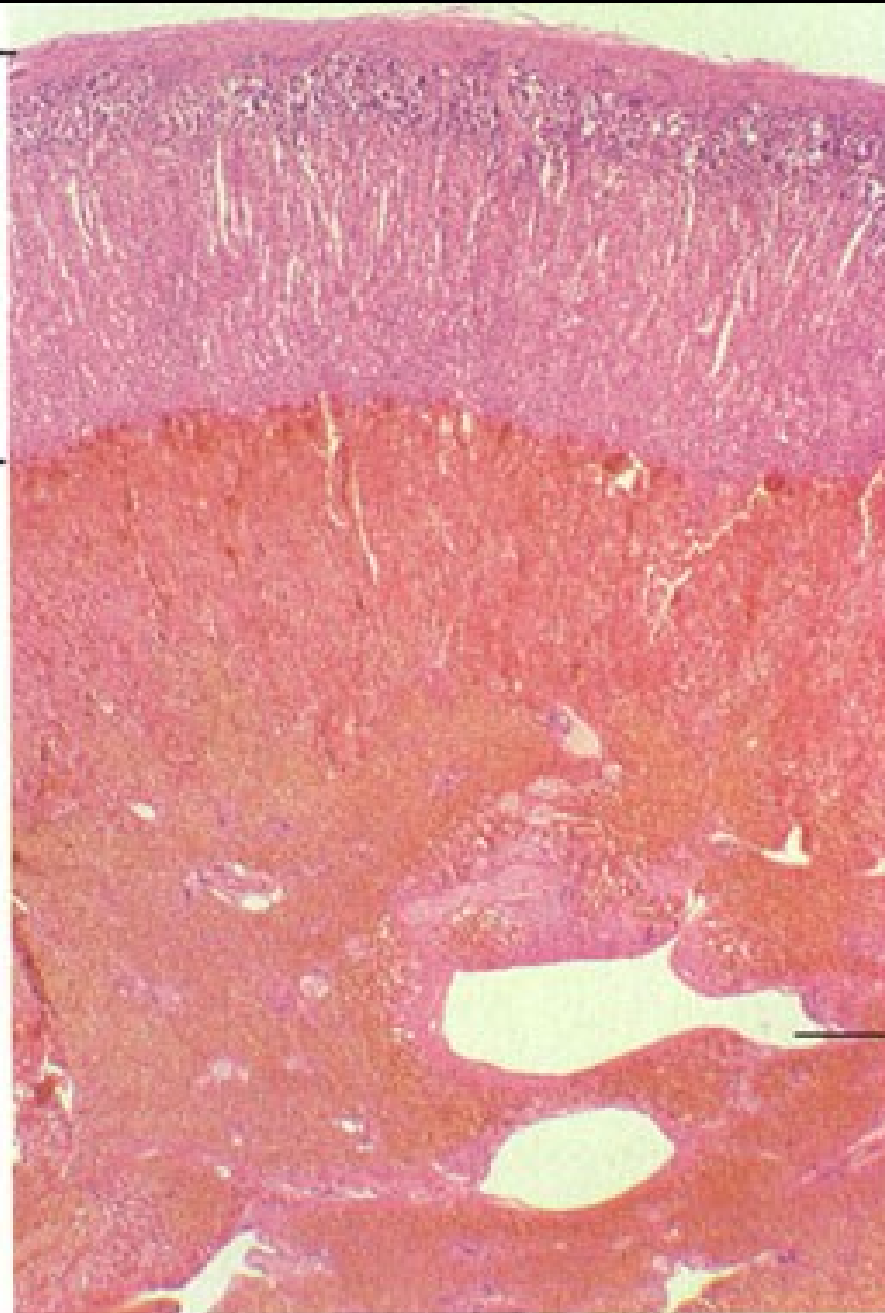
Adrenal medulla

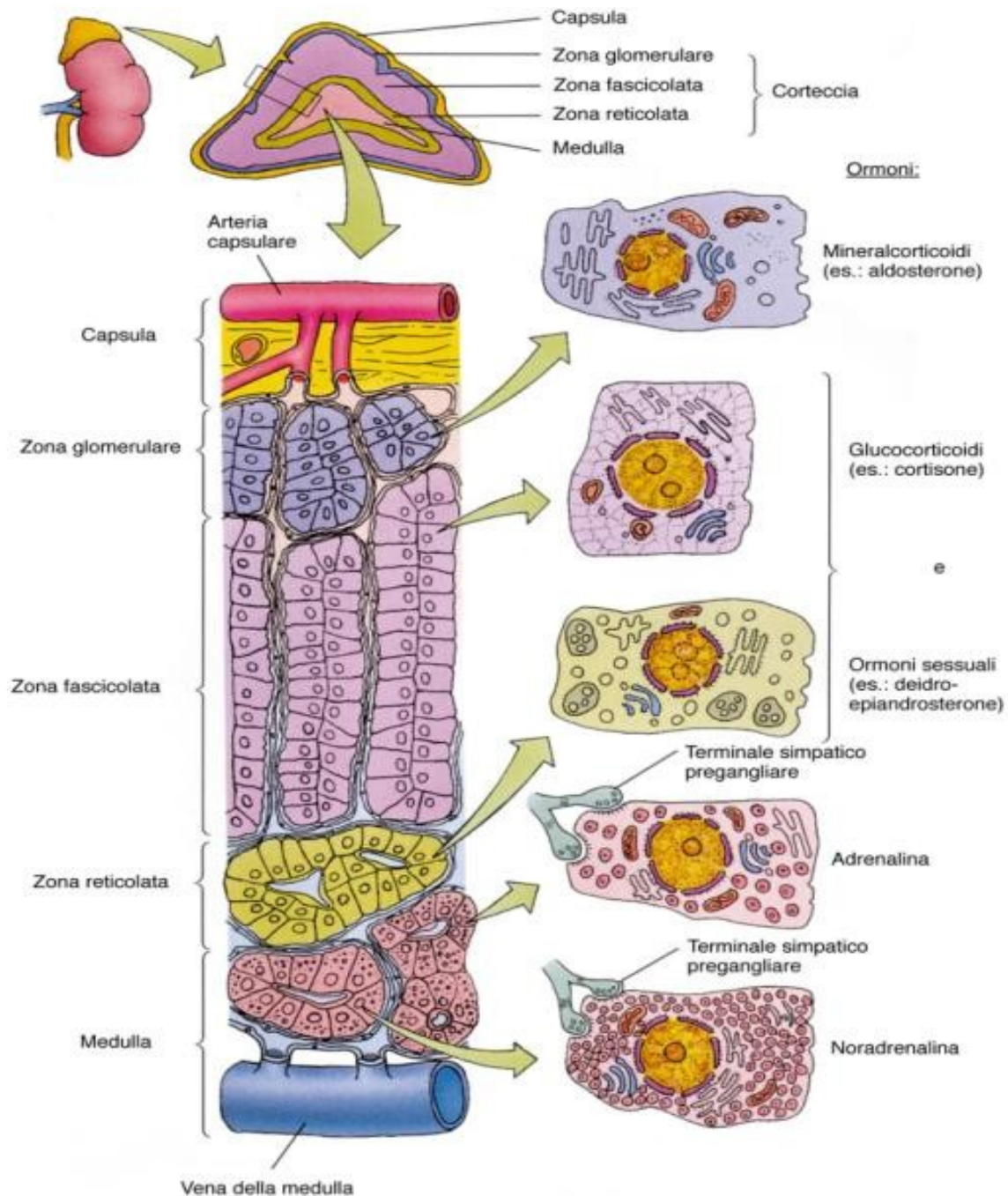
Zona glomerulosa

Zona fasciculata

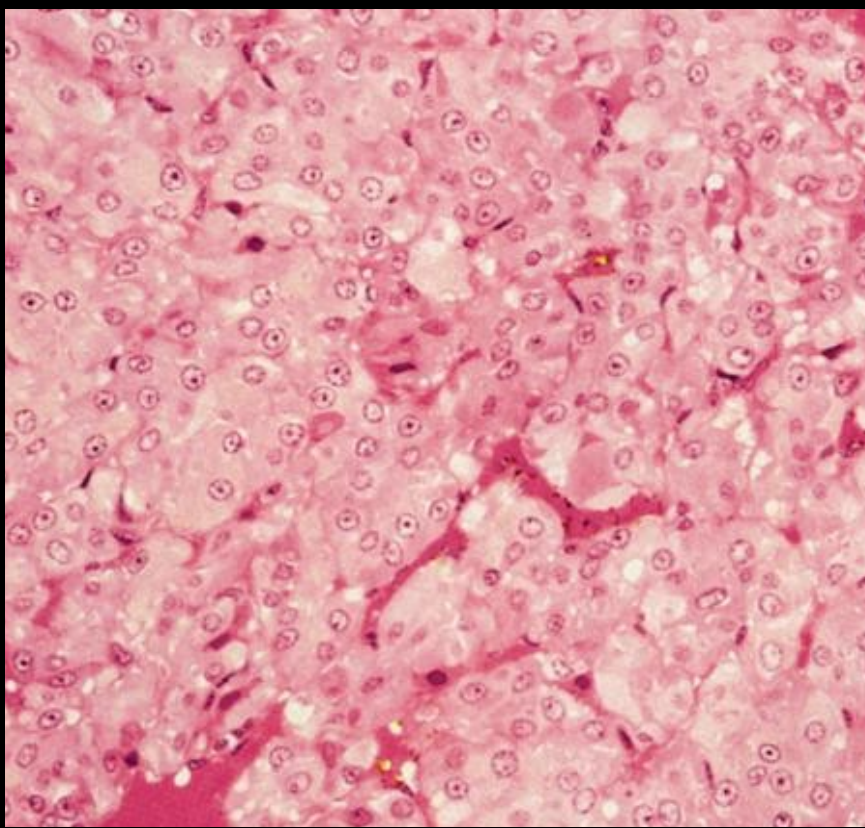
Zona reticularis

Central vein

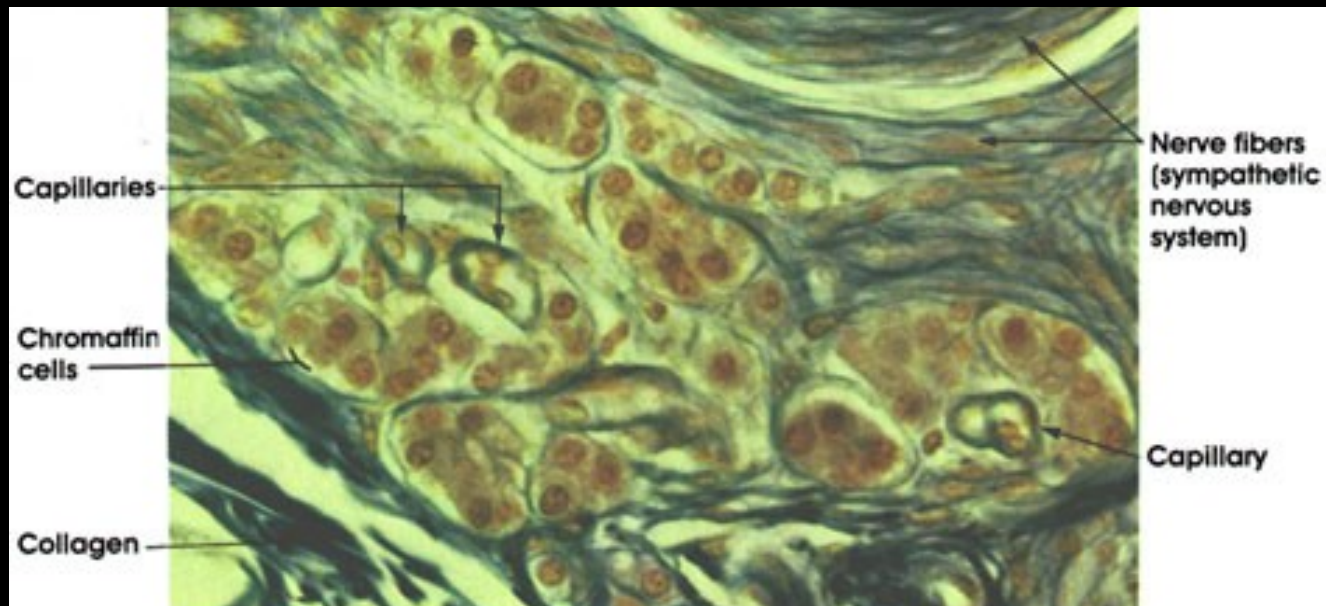




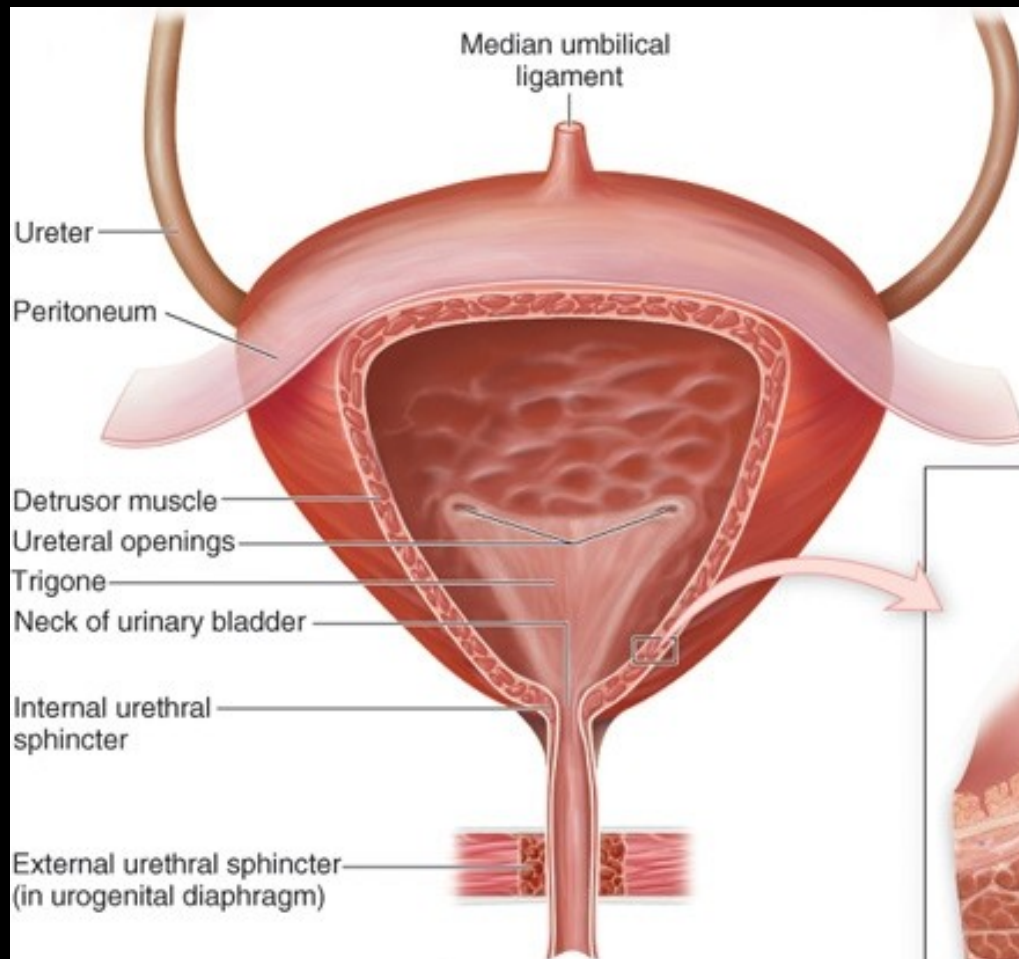
ORMONE	CELLULA DI ORIGINE	ORMONE REGOLATORE	FUNZIONE
<i>Ghiandola surrenale</i>			
<i>Corteccia Surrenale</i> Mineralcorticoidi: aldosterone e deossicorticosterone	Cellule della Zona Glomerulare	Angiotensina II e ormone adrenocorticotropo (ACTH)	Controllano il volume dei fluidi corporei e la concentrazione di elettroliti, agendo sul tubulo distale renale e causando escrezione di potassio e riassorbimento di sodio
Glucocorticoidi: cortisolo e corticosterone	Cellule della Zona fascicolata (spongicioti)	Ormone adrenocorticotropo (ACTH)	Regolano il metabolismo di carboidrati, grassi e proteine; stimolano il rilascio di acidi grassi e del glicerolo; agiscono come agenti anti infiammatori; riducono la permeabilità dei capillari; sopprimono la risposta immunitaria
Androgeni: deidroepiandrosterone e androstenedione	Cellule della Zona Reticolare	Ormone adrenocorticotropo (ACTH)	Androgeni deboli
<i>Midollare del Surrene</i> Catecolammine: adrenalina e noradrenalina	Cellule Cromaffini	Nervi splancnici, pregangliari e simpatici	<i>Adrenalina:</i> Interviene nella reazione da "combattimento" preparando l'organismo allo stress o a situazioni di forte paura; aumenta il battito e la gittata cardiaca mediante l'aumento del flusso sanguigno e del rilascio di glucosio <i>Noradrenalina:</i> Ha effetto sull'innalzamento della pressione sanguigna inducendo vasocostrizione



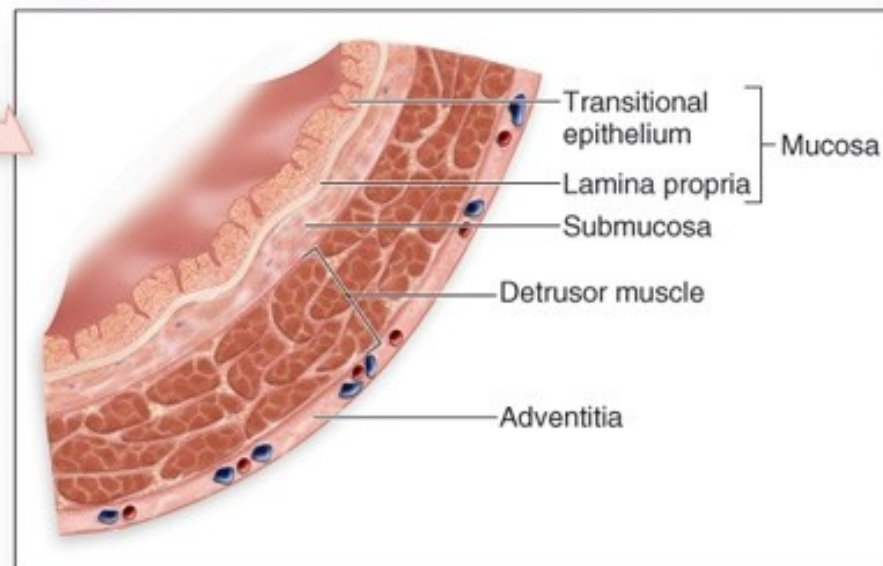
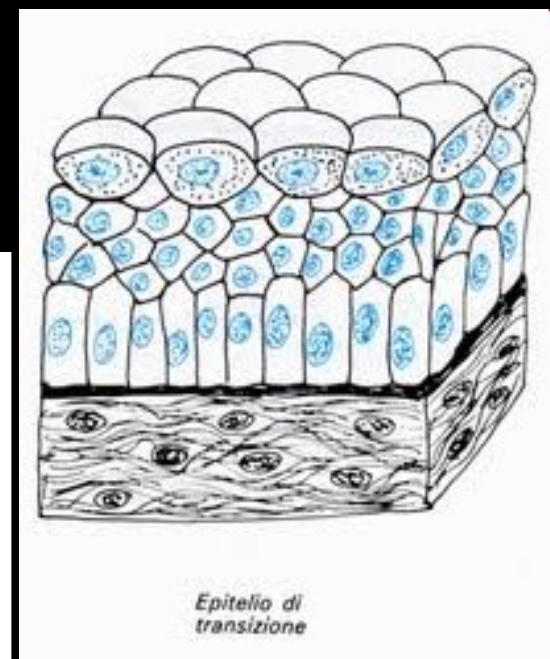
MIDOLLARE



VESCICA



(a)





TE - transitional epithelium LP - lamina propria M - muscularis
IL - inner longitudinal MC - middle circular OL - outer longitudinal layer of muscularis

