

Medical Terminology Urinary System

Directions:

1. Print cards double sided and cut vocabulary cards
2. Choose an activity method for learning vocabulary words

Class method

- Read the vocabulary word aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the definition
or
- Read the definition aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the vocabulary word

Small group method

1. Divide the class into small groups
2. Give each group a set of the cards
3. Have one person pick a card and read it aloud to the group
4. The first person in the group to get it right gets a point and is the next person to read a card

Concentration method

1. Pair the students up
2. Give each pair a set of cards
3. Lay the vocabulary cards on a table with the definition side down
4. Each player takes a turn reading a word and saying the definition
5. If the definition is correct, the player picks up the card and keeps it as a point
6. If the definition is incorrect, the next player takes a turn
7. Continue until all cards are drawn



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KIDNEYS

URETERS

BLADDER/URINARY BLADDER

URETHRA

COSTOVERTEBRAL ANGLE

RENAL CORTEX

RENAL MEDULLA

RENAL COLUMNS

Muscular, tube-shaped structures, one for each kidney, that carry urine produced in the kidneys to the urinary bladder

Bean-shaped organs (two in total) that filter blood to remove toxins and produce urine

Tubular extension from the bladder that enables urine stored in the bladder to be excreted out into the environment

Sac-like structure that holds urine before emptying

Outer layer of the kidney, where the glomerulus and convoluted tubules of the nephron reside

This is the point where the last rib meets the vertebral column. Tenderness here traces to the kidneys and urinary tract

These are long, straight connective tissue structures that traverse the cortex and medulla, dividing the kidney into 6-8 lobes. They form a scaffold upon which blood vessels can travel into and leave the cortex

Inner layer of the kidney that contains the renal pyramids

RENAL PYRAMIDS

RENAL PAPILLAE

RENAL CALYCES

RENAL PELVIS

FILTRATION

REABSORPTION

SECRETION

GLOMERULUS (GLOMERULI, PLURAL)

Groupings of collecting ducts that transfer urine to the calyces on their path to being excreted from the kidney

Triangular structures within the renal medulla, where the collecting ducts reside

This is a funnel-shaped collection area where the renal calyces converge. Urine drains from the renal pelvis into the ureter

Cup-shaped tubes that receive urine from the pyramids

Absorption of fluid back into the bloodstream

Removal of toxins and waste products

This is a network of interwoven capillaries within the nephron. Glomerular filtration of blood leads to the production of urine

Process of creating and ejecting certain chemical products

BOWMAN'S CAPSULE/ GLOMERULAR CAPSULE

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AFFERENT ARTERIOLE

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EFFERENT ARTERIOLE

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LOOP OF HENLE

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CONVOLUTED TUBULE

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COLLECTING TUBULE

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VASA RECTA AND PERITUBULAR CAPILLARIES

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ANURIA

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Tiny arteries, called arterioles, that carry blood to the glomerulus

Cup-shaped section of the renal tubule that surrounds the glomerulus

U-shaped section of the renal tubule that connects the proximal and distal convoluted tubules

Tiny arteries, called arterioles, that carry blood away from the glomerulus

Section of the renal tubule that transports urine to the renal pelvis

There are twisted or “convoluted” sections of the renal tubule. The proximal convoluted tubule is close to the glomerulus. The distal convoluted tubule is further away from the glomerulus, separated by the loop of Henle

Absence of urine production, might occur in the face of kidney failure

Capillary networks that surround the more distal sections of the renal tubule, specifically the loop of Henle (vasa recta) and the convoluted tubules (peritubular capillaries)

HEMATURIA

OLIGURIA

POLYURIA

PROTEINURIA

NOCTURIA

DYSURIA

NOCTURNAL ENURESIS

URINARY TRACT INFECTION (UTI)

Insufficient urine production

Blood in the urine

Abnormally high protein in the urine

Excessive urine production,
might occur from diabetes
(mellitus or insipidus)

Pain or burning with urination

Having to get up at night to urinate

Infection involving any of the
structures that form the urinary tract

Involuntary bedwetting at night

Medical Terminology
Urinary System

NEPHRITIS

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PYELONEPHRITIS

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GLOMERULONEPHRITIS

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NEPHROSIS

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HYDRONEPHROSIS

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NEPHROTIC SYNDROME

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CYSTITIS

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NEPHROLITHIASIS

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Infection of the kidneys that is often caused by bacteria entering through the urethra and traveling across the bladder and up the ureters

General term for inflammation of the kidney

Describes a noninflammatory kidney condition

Inflammatory condition that affects the glomeruli in the kidney

Disorder characterized by proteinuria (abnormally elevated protein in the urine), hypoproteinemia (abnormally low protein in the blood), hypercholesterolemia (elevated cholesterol in the blood), and tissue edema (swelling), particularly of the feet and ankles

Condition involving fluid buildup and dilation of the tubular system in the kidneys from urinary retention and obstruction

Medical term for kidney stones or calculi

Inflammatory condition of the bladder

URETHRITIS

DIURESIS

VESICoureTERAL REFLUX (VUR)

RENAL CELL CARCINOMA

WILM'S TUMOR

BLADDER CARCINOMA

URETHRAL CARCINOMA

UROLOGIST

Loss of fluid through increased urination

Inflammatory condition of the urethra

This is a type of cancer formed from malignant kidney cells; it is relatively rare and affects men more than women. In most cases, it is histologically identified as an adenocarcinoma (cancer derived from glandular tissue), which can be further subdivided into granular cell and clear cell types; these may sometimes come together in the same tumor

Abnormal retrograde (backward) movement of urine from the bladder back into the ureters, which may be due to infection or a birth defect

This is a general term for cancer affecting the bladder. This type of cancer can be histologically classified as urothelial carcinoma (the most common subtype, aka as transitional cell carcinoma), squamous cell carcinoma, or adenocarcinoma (glandular)

This is a type of tumor that almost exclusively affects children and is histologically distinct. Although it can be bilateral (affecting both kidneys), it is usually unilateral (affecting only one kidney)

Physician who specializes in treating the male and female urinary tract and the male reproductive system

This is a general term for cancer affecting the urethra. This type of cancer can be histologically classified as urothelial carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma (the most common subtype), or adenocarcinoma

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NEPHROLOGIST

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INTRAVENOUS PYELOGRAM (IVP)

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RENAL BIOPSY

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CYSTOURETHROGRAM

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URINALYSIS

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Medical Terminology
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DIALYSIS

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HEMODIALYSIS

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PERITONEAL DIALYSIS

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Procedure used to visualize the urinary tract by taking an X-ray of it after administering contrast dye intravenously (IV contrast)

Physician who specializes in treating kidney diseases and failure as well as dialysis administration

This is a term for a procedure used to visualize the bladder and urethra by taking an X-ray of them after administering contrast dye through a catheter (hollow tube). Pictures of the bladder are taken after both filling and emptying to look for vesicoureteral reflux

This procedure involves removing tissue from the kidney so pathology can be visualized under a microscope to make a diagnosis. Special stains may be applied to highlight specific molecules

Process by which a machine functions to filter the blood and remove waste products in patients who no longer have functioning kidneys

Laboratory evaluation of urine looking for cells, pathogens (such as bacteria), proteins, and other cellular byproducts and chemicals

Type of home-based dialysis in which a person's abdominal wall lining is used to filter waste products from the blood

Hospital- or clinic-based dialysis in which a person's blood is run through a machine, filtered, and returned to the body

EXTRACORPOREAL SHOCK WAVE LITHOTRIPSY (ESWL)

RENAL TRANSPLANTATION

URINARY CATHETERIZATION

CYSTOSCOPY

RENAL ULTRASOUND

KIDNEY, URETERS, BLADDER (KUB)

RENAL ARTERIOGRAM

Procedure that involves implanting a donor kidney in someone who no longer has functioning kidneys

Procedure that uses shock waves to destroy kidney stones lodged in the ureters or elsewhere in the urinary tract

Procedure that involves placing a flexible tube attached to a camera through the urethra to visualize the bladder and urinary tract from the inside to assess for areas of pathology

Procedure that involves placing a catheter through the urethra into the bladder to remove urine

X-ray taken to visualize the urinary tract

Noninvasive test that involves visualizing the kidney by detecting the reflection of sound waves bouncing off the kidney

Procedure in which contrast dye is injected through a catheter to assess the integrity of the blood vessels supplying blood to the kidneys