

İdrarın içeriği

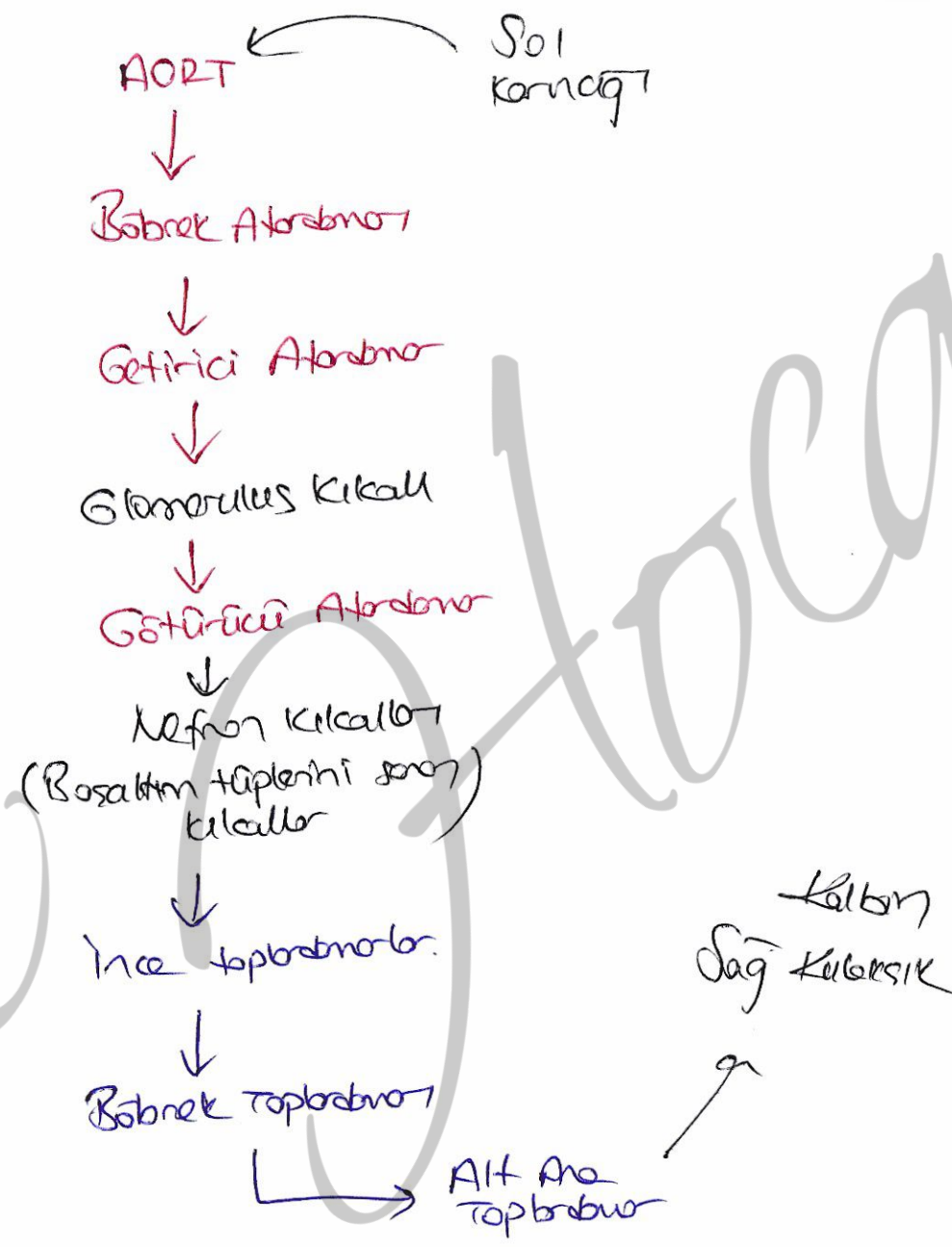
İngiz Örgütik

- Çe Ürikasit Amonyak } Mübazaletm atığı
- Su
- Mineral (Cl, Na, K, P, ...)
- Vitamin (B ve C vitaminini)
- Kreatin ve kreatinin

- Glikoz
- Aminoasit
- Protein
- Yağ
- Karbonhidrat
- A, D, E ve K vit.
- Eritrosit

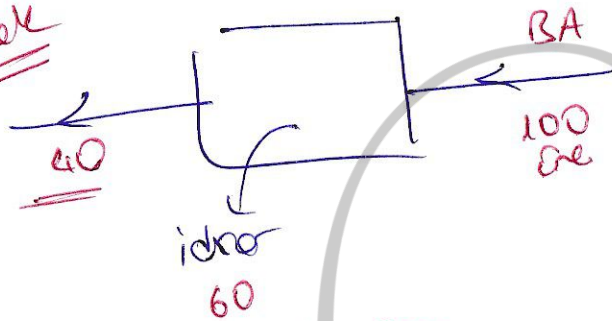
İdrarda olmaz.
SALIKU

(1)

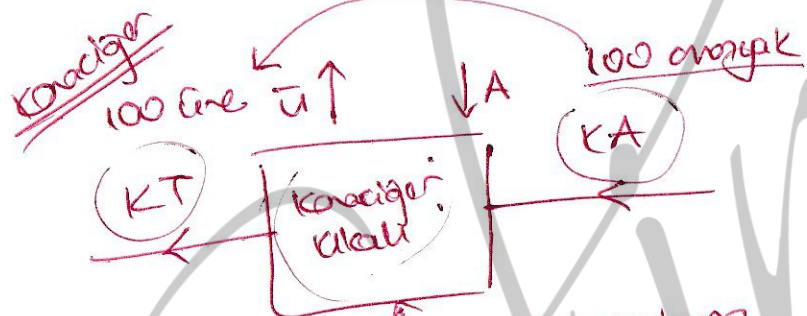


✓ # Üre miktarı Şablonu

Robnek



$BA > idrar > BT$

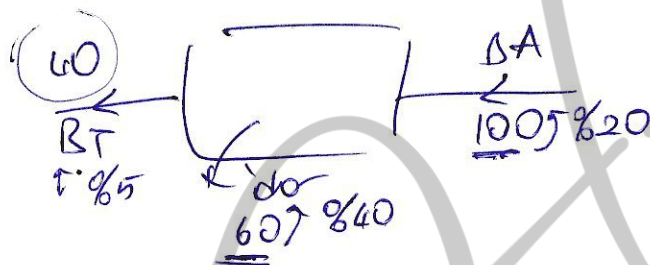
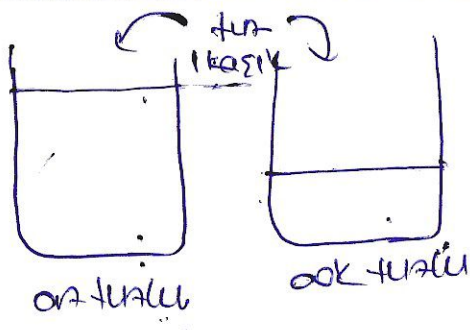


kapı topladıkları

Üre Üre
 $KT > KA$
 $KA > KT$
 ünyak ünyak

Üre yoğunluk Şablonu

(2)



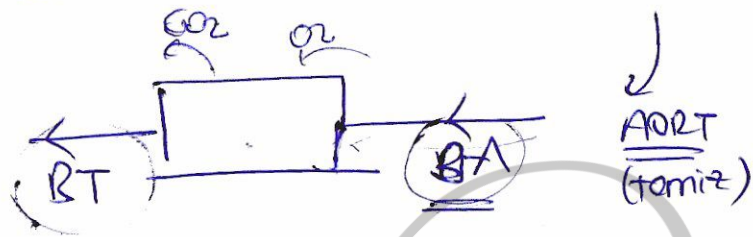
$idrar > BA > BT$
 oluşturmunki

idrarın sesiciliği

Filtresyon → Sıvılaşma
 Göz emilim
 Salgılaşma

Salgılaşma > Göz emilim > Filtresyon (Sıvılaşma)

Oksijen miktarı

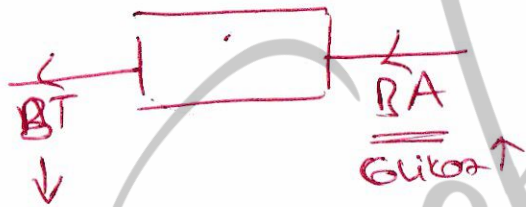


BA > BT

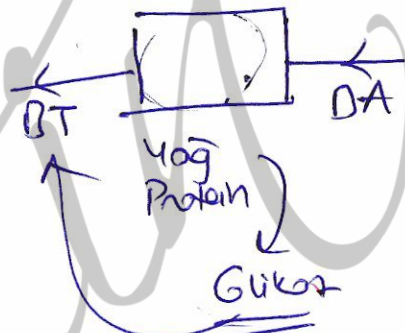
Glukoz miktarı

1) Tok Kanına

Uzun Sane
2) As Kanına



BA > BT



BT > BA

HORMONAL KONTROL

3

1) ADH (Vasopressin)

Hipotalamus üretir. → +Hipofiz Arka Lob.

↓
Böbrek

"Distal Tüp"

(Su) ↓ ADH ↑ ⇒ suyun geri emilimi ↑

↓
kırıltı su ↑
idrari su ↓ ⇒ idrar az olur.

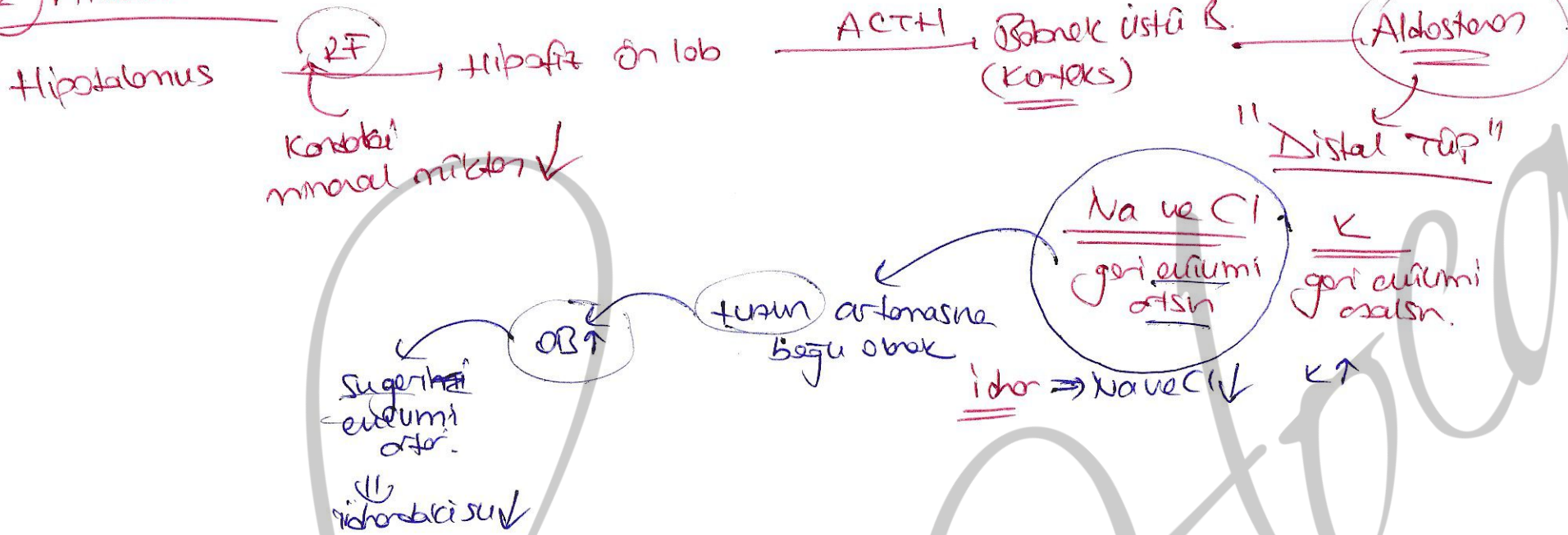
"Sekersiz şeker hastalığı"

sekersiz diyabet

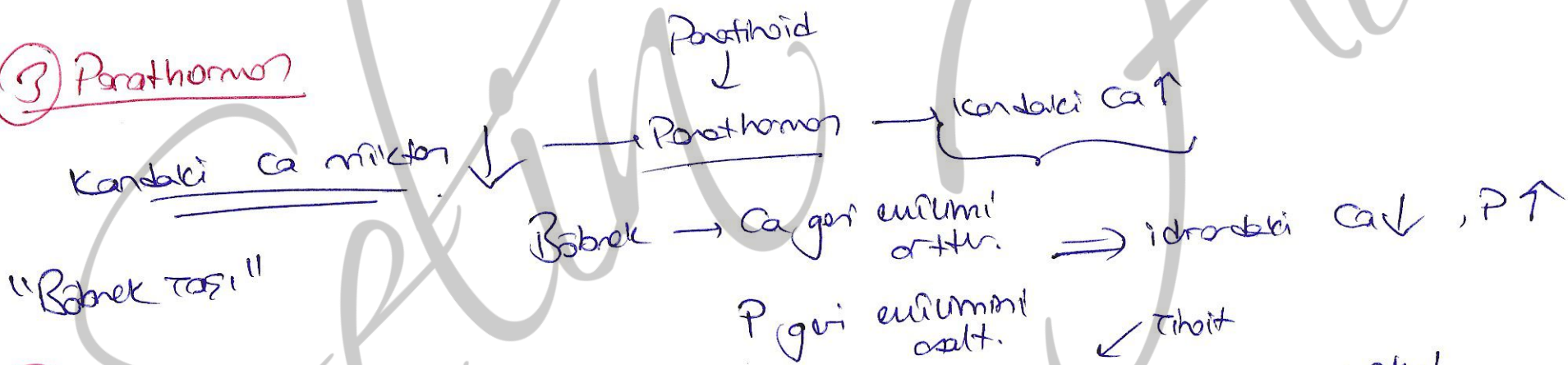
ADH ↓ ⇒ ~~su ↑~~

idrari su kaybeder. ⇒ su ↓ Glukoz yoğunluğu ↑

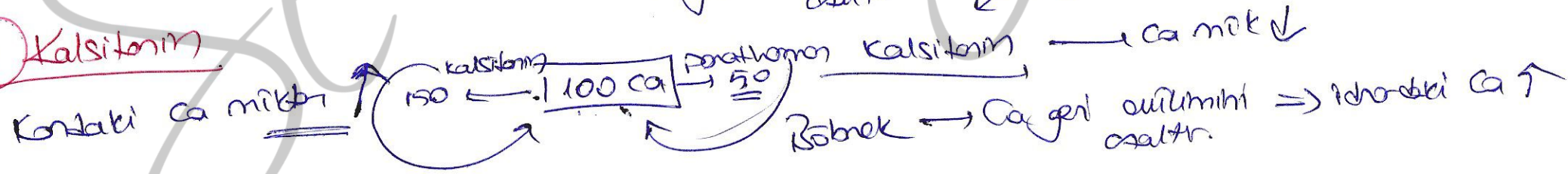
2) Aldosteron



3) Parathormon



4) Kalsitonin



HASTALIKLAR

Böbrek Taşı

Genetik
İlaç
Hormon } Ca

Nefrit

Nefron İtihabı

Üremi

Konstent üre mik artar.

Böbrek Yetmezliği

Albümin

Protein

İdrar Yolu Enfeksiyonu (Sistit)

Üreter, Mesane

(Faint background text)