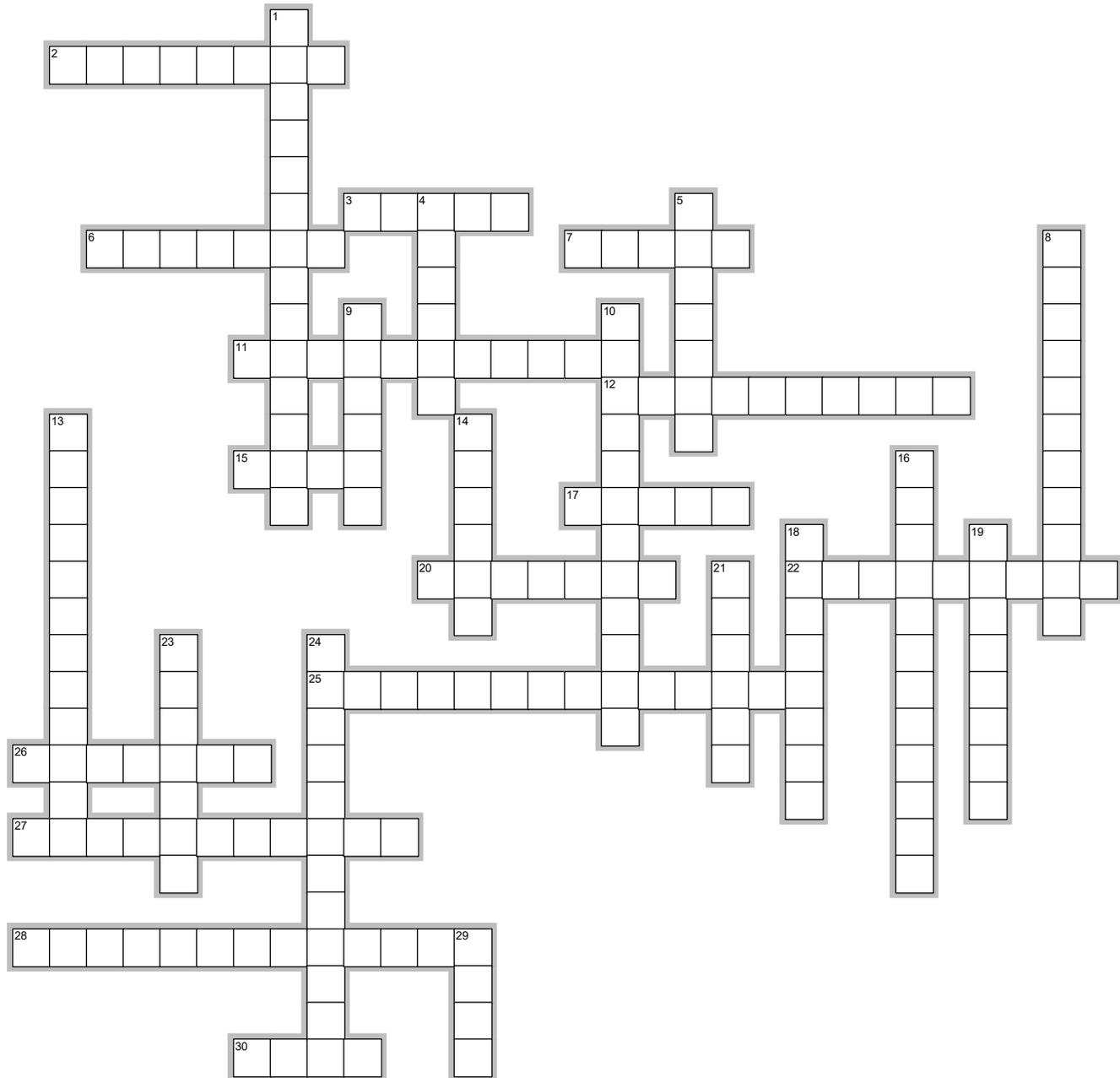


# Chiropractic Essentials Part 1

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## PHYSIOLOGY - Renal



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### WORD BANK

ACETOACETATE  
CALYCES  
FANCONI  
JUXTAMEDULLARY  
LUNG  
PARATHORMONE  
RESPIRATORY  
VOMITING

ALDOSTERONE  
CARDIAC  
FENESTRATIONS  
KUSSMAUL  
METABOLIC  
REABSORPTION  
SKIN  
WATER

AMMONIUM  
DISTAL  
GLOMERULUS  
LACTIC  
NEPHRON  
REGENERATION  
TWENTY

BOWMAN  
ERYTHROPOIETIN  
HYDROSTATIC  
LIVER  
ONCOTIC  
RENIN  
UREA

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**PHYSIOLOGY - Renal**

**Across**

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2. Lungs compensating by blowing off carbon dioxide.
3. The dilutor segment of the nephron is impermeable to this.
6. Drainage of the collecting ducts.
7. Renin causes angiotensinogen secreted by this organ to be converted to angiotensin I.
11. Hormone affecting the distal convoluted tube causing reabsorption of sodium and Chloride ions.
12. Tuft of capillaries in the nephron.
15. The thin descending part of the Loop of Henle is impermeable to this.
17. Produced by cells in the juxtaglomerular apparatus.
20. Increased venous return increases this output which in turn raises the blood pressure.
22. Type of acidosis resulting when the body loses too much bicarbonate.
25. Produced by the interstitial cells in the cortex in response to anoxia.
26. Genetic transport deficiency syndrome.
27. The type of alkalosis resulting from hyperventilation.
28. Pores in the capillary membrane.
30. Angiotensin converting enzyme is found in this organ.

**Down**

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1. Location of 20% of nephrons.
4. The kidney uses this percentage of the cardiac output.
5. Functional unit of the kidney.
8. Pressure which pushes water out of the capillary.
9. Double layered capsule which empties into the proximal convoluted tubule.
10. Nephrons are not capable of this.
13. By-product of fatty acid breakdown.
14. The loop of Henle opens into this convoluted tubule.
16. Indirectly converts 25-hydroxycholecalciferol to 1, 25 dihydroxycholecalciferol.
18. Excreted as hydrogen ions.
19. Results in excessive loss of hydrogen ions leading to metabolic alkalosis.
21. This acid is a by-product of glucose breakdown.
23. Pressure which pulls water back into the capillary.
24. Main function of the proximal convoluted tubule.
29. Vitamin D is produced by this organ.

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