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1. There are three main steps to urine formation. They are; (i). Glomerular filtration

(ii). Reabsorption

(iii). Secretion

Urine formation comprises of 95% of water and 5% of waste such as ions of sodium, potassium, calcium and nitrogenous wastes such as creatine, urea and ammonia.

Osmoregulation is the process of maintaining homeostasis of the body.

Furthermore, urine is formed in the kidneys through a filtration of blood. The urine is then passed through the ureters to the bladder, where it is stored. During urination, the urine is passed from the bladder through the urethra to the outside of the body.

I. Glomerular filtration is the first step of urine formation and constitutes the basic physiologic function of the kidneys. It describes the process of the blood filtration in the kidneys in which fluids, ions, glucose and waste products are removed from the glomerular capillaries.

II. Reabsorption is the second step of urine formation. It is the process by which the nephron removes water and solutes from the tubular fluid (pre-urine) and returns them to the circulating blood. This, the glomerular filtrate becomes more concentrated.

III. Secretion is the third step of urine formation. Hydrogen ions and waste ions secreted from the blood complete the formation of urine.