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**WRITE A SHORT NOTE ON MICTURITION**

Micturition is the process of urine excretion from the urinary bladder. Most of the time, the bladder is used to store urine. As it fills, the rugae distends and a constant pressure in the bladder is maintained. This is known as the stress- relaxation phenomenon. The ability to voluntarily control micturition develops from 2 years as the CNS develops.

Micturition is also known as the voiding phase of bladder control and it is typically a short-lasting event. Urinary flow rate in a bladder in a full bladder is 20-25ml/s in men and 25-30ml/s in women. Whilst the capacity of the bladder varies from roughly 300-550ml, afferent nerves in the bladder wall signal the need to void in the bladder at around 400ml of filling.

*REGULATION OF MICTURITION*

 Passing of urine is under parasympathetic control. Bladder afferents signals ascend through the spinal cord and then project to the pontine micturition centre and cerebrum. Upon the voluntary decision to urinate, neurones of the pontine micturition centre fire to excite the sacral preganglionic neurones.

There is subsequent parasympathetic stimulation to the pelvic nerve (S2-4) causing a release of Ach, which works on M3 muscarinic Ach receptors on the detrusor muscle, causing it to contract and increase intra-vesicular pressure. The pontine micturition centre also inhibits Onuf’s nucleus, with a resultant reduction in sympathetic stimulation to the internal urethral sphincter causing relaxation.

Finally, a conscious reduction in voluntary contraction of the external urethral sphincter from the cerebral cortex allows for distention of the urethra and the passing of urine. In the female, urination is assisted by gravity, while in the male, bulbospongious contractions and squeezing along the length of the penis helps expel all of the urine.