PAL Worksheet Week 14 Problem Set 1

FLUID BALANCE

1. A. For the graph below, show where intrinsic (renal autoregulation) of GFR is taking place.

B. Clearly describe the <u>two</u> mechanisms responsible for renal <u>autoregulation</u> of GFR.

C. For the graph below, show where extrinsic control of GFR is taking place.





- 2. As described on the last study guide, inulin is a small substance that is freely filtered, but neither reabsorbed nor secreted, and therefore its clearance is often used as an indicator of GFR. Based on what you know about GFR regulation, which of the following is greater? Explain.
 - A. Inulin clearance when MAP is 100 mm Hg
 - B. Inulin clearance when MAP is 200 mm Hg

3.	Compare the following pairs of items. Put the symbols below into a Greater than > less than < same as or equal	e following pairs of items. Put the symbols below into the space: ter than > less than < same as or equal to =	
	A. urine osmolarity in a normal person with maximal ADHB. urine osmolarity in a diabetic who is excreting glucose with maximal ADH	A B	
	A. aldosterone secretion when osmolarity is high and blood pressurB. aldosterone secretion when osmolarity and blood pressure are b	re low oth low A B	
	 A. plasma PCO₂ in respiratory acidosis B. plasma PCO₂ in respiratory alkalosis 	AB	
	 A. renal reabsorption of HCO₃⁻ in acidosis B. renal reabsorption of HCO₃⁻ in alkalosis 	A B	
	A. ventilation in metabolic alkalosisB. ventilation in metabolic acidosis	A B	
	A. renin secretion when blood pressure is highB. renin secretion when blood pressure is low	AB	
	 A. renal filtration of HCO₃⁻ in acidosis B. renal filtration of HCO₃⁻ in alkalosis 	AB	

4. The labels were left off the axes on the following graph. One axis is ADH concentration and one axis is plasma osmolarity. Which is which? Defend your answer.



5. For the following, make a flow chart of what triggers the release and what the effects/actions are for the following:

ADH

Renin/AngiotensinII/Aldosterone

<mark>ANP</mark>