

- Peritubular capillaries associate with convoluted tubules
- Vasa recta associated with nephron loop
- Drain into interlobular veins, arcuate veins and back to the renal vein

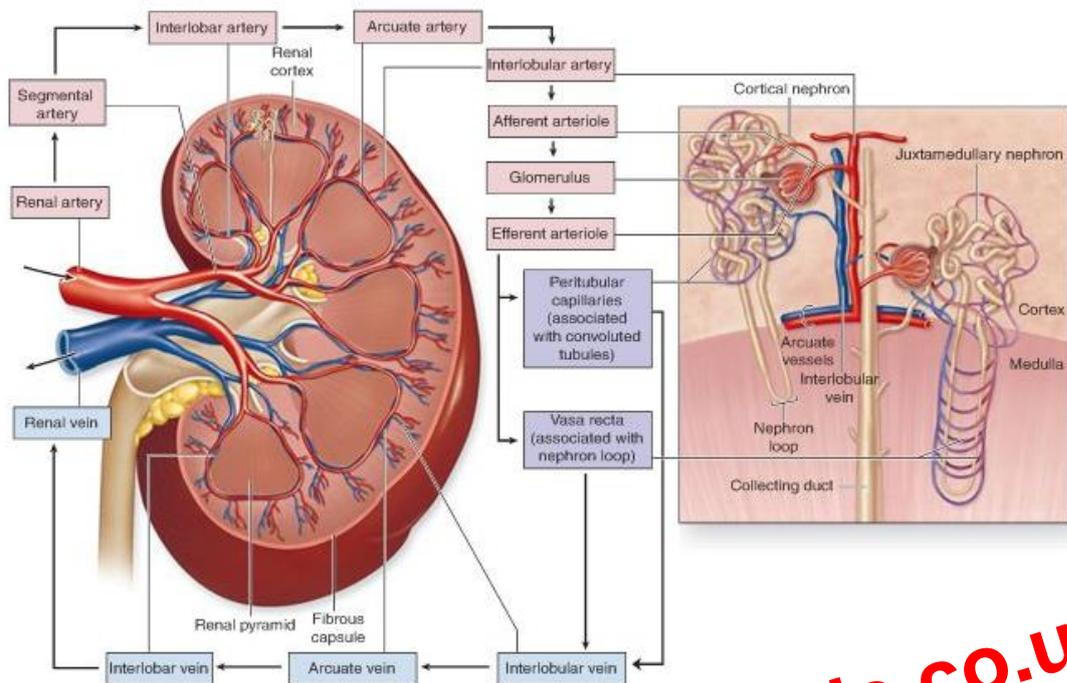


Image taken from Mescher, Junqueira's Basic Histology: Text and Atlas, Twelfth Edition.

Renal corpuscles and blood filtration

- Renal corpuscle contains the glomerulus surrounded by a double walled epithelial capsule called the glomerular capsule
- In-between the visceral and parietal layers of the glomerular capsule is the urinary/capsular space – receives filtered fluid
- Vascular pole of the renal corpuscle where the afferent arteriole enters and efferent arteriole leaves
- Urinary/tubular pole of the renal corpuscle is where the proximal convoluted tubule begins
- Parietal layer of the glomerular capsule is simple squamous epithelia, with basal lamina and thin layer of reticular fibres
 - Changes at the tubular pole to simple cuboidal
- Visceral layer (podocytes) have a cell body with primary processes
 - Primary processes give rise to numerous secondary (foot) processes/pedicles
 - The pedicles embrace a portion of a glomerular capillary
 - Pedicles interdigitate, creating filtration slits
 - A thin, semipermeable diaphragm bridges the filtration slits