

Kidney stones - when substances crystallize out of the urine in the urinary tract or kidney. If the stones are too big to be passed with the urine they must be surgically removed or shattered

Dialysis - An artificial kidney machine used to filter the blood when both kidneys fail

Nitrogenous wastes - come from the amino acids of proteins being changed into ammonia.

3 forms of Nitrogenous wastes (most dangerous to least)

- ammonia
- urea
- uric acid

Urea - formed from ammonia and carbon dioxide

Uric Acid - the dry nitrogenous waste product

Epidermis - the outer dead layer of skin made of tightly packed epithelial cells

Dermis - the inner living layer of skin made of elastic connective tissue. It supports the skin and binds it to the muscle and bone lying beneath

Sebaceous Glands - produce oily secretions that provide a protective coating to the skin and hair and keep them soft and pliable

Sweat Glands - made of tiny coiled tubes that open to the surface of the skin through pores where sweat containing small amounts of urea and salts is released

4 functions of skin

- keeping microorganisms and foreign materials from entering the body
- keeps the body from drying out
- excretes small amounts of urea, salt and water
- removes excess heat