Across

2. HYDRONEPHROSIS—Dilation & swelling of the kidney(s); can be due to a medical condition which decreases the kidney function, or can be a normal variant
4. RENALPELVIS—Enlarged / dilated funnel-like proximal part of the ureter in the kidney; cuplike extensions are called “calyces” (where urine collects before it flows to the urinary bladder)
8. URETHRITIS—Swelling & inflammation of the urethra; can be caused by bacteria or virus, injury & sensitivity to chemicals; main symptom is dysuria
10. NOCTURNAL ENURESIS—Bed wetting
13. URINE—Made up of water, urea, electrolytes and other waste products; contents vary depending of the amount of fluid & salt intake in the body as well as drugs that are excreted in the kidneys
14. URETHRA—Membranous tube that serves as a passage of urine from the bladder to the outside of the body; about 1.5” in women & 8” in men
16. NEPHRON—Basic structural and functional unit of the kidney; removes waste and excess substances from the blood in the process of producing urine
17. UREMIA—Serious complication of Chronic Kidney Disease & Acute Renal Failure; inability of the kidneys to eliminate urea & other waste products in the body; dialysis is done to relieve it's symptoms until normal kidney function is restored
19. CYSTOSCOPY—Procedure using a cystoscope to examine the inside of the bladder
22. DIALYSIS—Procedure performed when the kidneys fail to remove the waste products in the body; done in end stage renal failure
23. STRESS—Form of urinary incontinence caused by an anatomic weakness in the structures that prevent bladder leaking; more common in women; can be triggered by laughing, sneezing, heavy lifting or running
24. RENALARTERY—Blood vessel (pair) that branch off/arise from the abdominal aorta and supply the kidneys
25. URINARYBLADDER—Elastic muscular sac located in the pelvis that stores urine; normal capacity of 400-600 ml
27. VESICOURETERALREFLUX—Abnormal flow of urine from the bladder to the upper urinary tract; UTI is most common when symptoms are present; 2 types (primary & secondary); International Classification (Grade I-V)
29. RENALVEIN—Blood vessel (pair) that branch off from the inferior vena cava and drain deoxygenated blood from the kidneys
31. URINARYINCONTINENCE—"Involuntary urination", "Loss of bladder control"

Down

1. URINALYSIS—Basic test done routinely to check for problems in the urinary tract
3. INTERSTITIAL CYSTITIS—"Painful Bladder Syndrome"; chronic condition characterized by pain & discomfort in the bladder & surrounding pelvic area; a diagnosis of exclusion
5. INTRAVENOUS PYELOGRAPHY—Special x-ray exam of the kidney, bladder & ureter; injection of an iodine-contrast dye into the arm vein & serial x-rays are taken at timed intervals to check the functioning capacity of the kidneys
6. URETER—Tube that carries urine from the kidney to the bladder; originates from the renal pelvis & ends in the vesicoureteric junction of the urinary bladder
7. PYELONEPHRITIS—Type of UTI that affects one or both kidneys; causes include bacterial infection, urinary stones, or masses in pelvis or abdomen; symptoms are back/flank pain, fever, nausea & vomiting, hematuria, dysuria, or frequency
9. NEPHROLITHIASIS—Kidney stone
11. LITTRE—Gland that branches off from the urethral wall (male); secretes mucus to the seminal vesicle & to protect the urethral wall against urine
12. KIDNEY—Pair of organs located in the abdomen; function in removing waste products from the
blood, production of hormone renin (regulates the blood pressure) and erythropoetin (stimulates the bone marrow to produce red blood cells)

15. **RENALMEDULLA**—"Pyramid"; innermost part of the kidney; contains the structure of the nephrons that is responsible for water & salt balance

18. **HEMATURIA**—Blood in the urine

20. **POLYURIA**—Excessive excretion of urine; seen in conditions like Diabetes Mellitus & Insipidus

21. **DYSURIA**—Painful urination

26. **RENALCORTEX**—Outer portion of the kidney containing mostly nephrons & blood vessels; where ultrafiltration takes place

28. **URGE**—"Overactive bladder"; form of urinary incontinence resulting in an urge to urinate