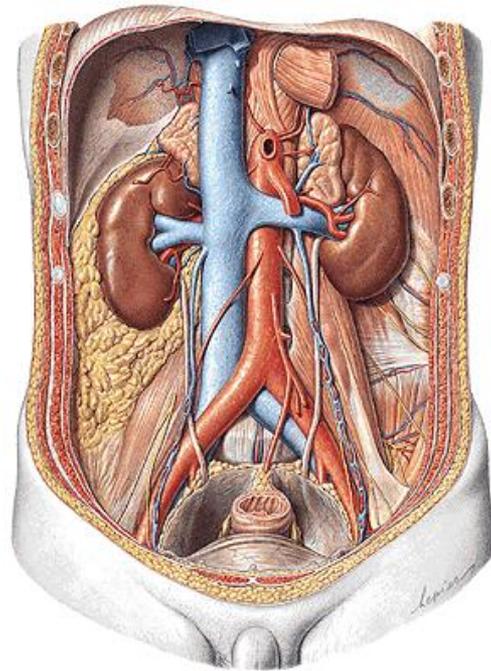
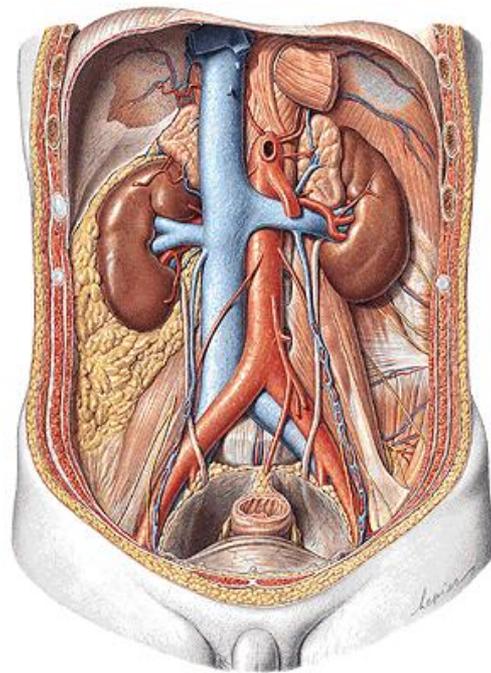


SISTEMA URINÁRIO

RINS, URETERES, BEXIGA E URETRA



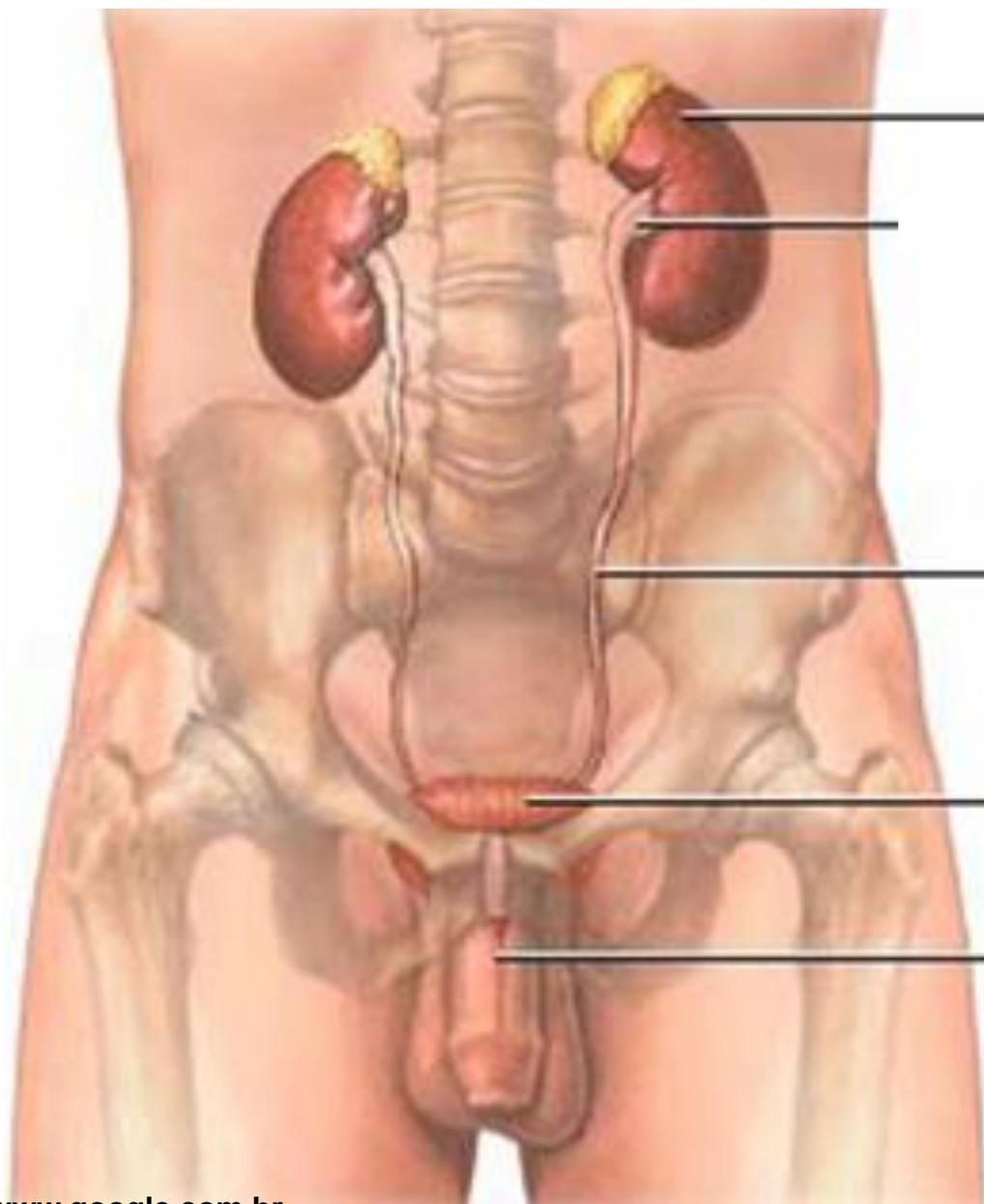
É a parte do aparelho urogenital responsável pela uropoese e pela condução, armazenamento e eliminação de urina, além de promover a Homeostase do organismo



Divisão anatômica do SISTEMA URINÁRIO

- Órgãos responsáveis pela formação da urina – **rins**
- Órgãos responsáveis pela eliminação da urina – **ureteres, bexiga urinária e uretra**

Função: elaborar e armazenar a urina até sua eliminação



Rim

Produzir a urina

Ureter

Transportar a urina para a bexiga

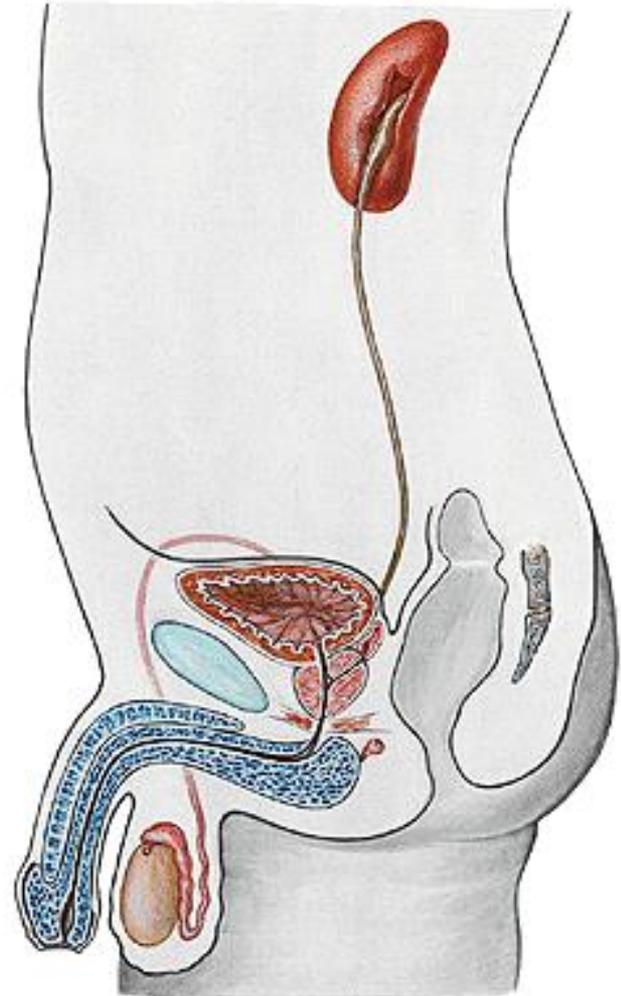
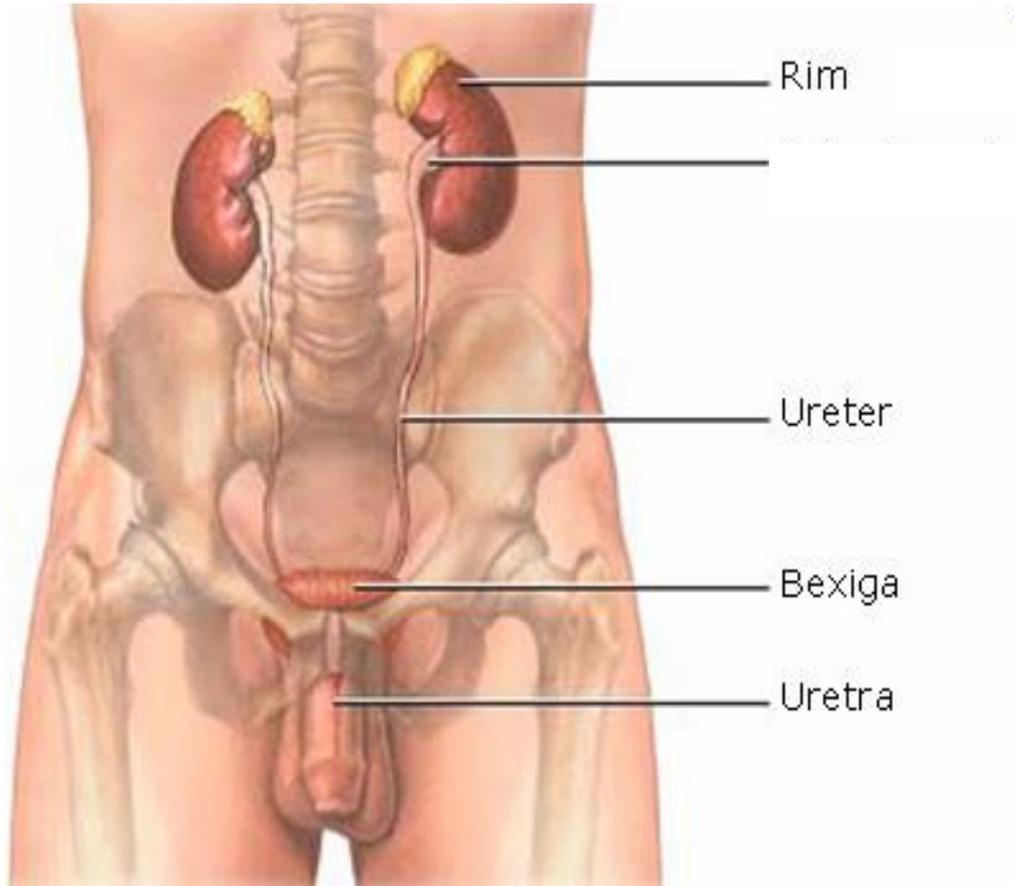
Bexiga

Armazenar a urina por algum tempo

Uretra

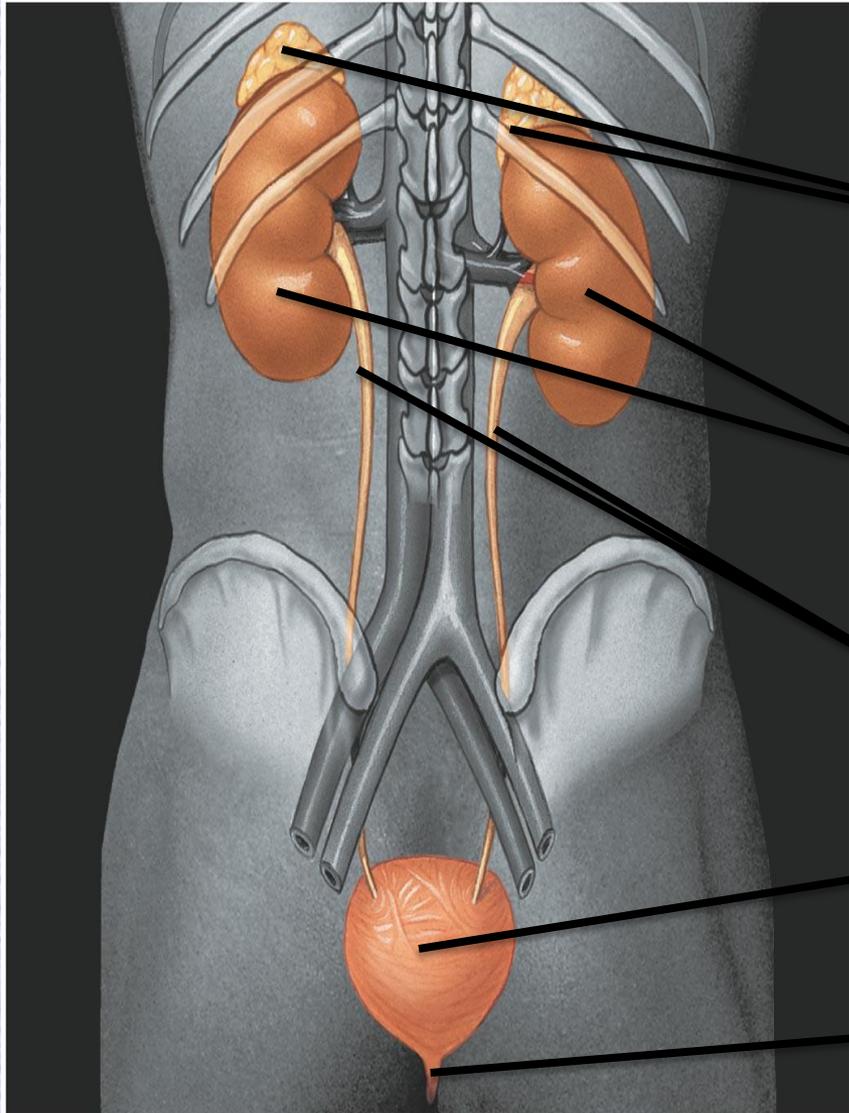
Expelir a urina do corpo

Função: elaborar e armazenar a urina até sua eliminação



Uretra masculina

Uretra feminina



Glândulas Suprarrenais

Rins

Ureteres

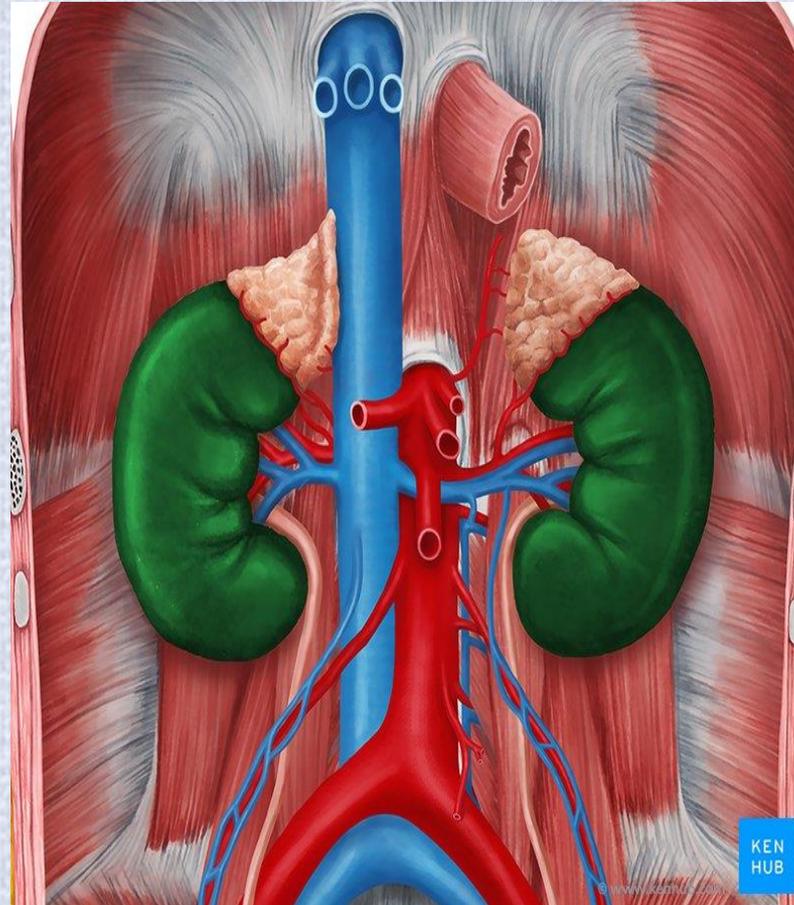
Bexiga

Uretra



www.google.com.br

Rins e Glândulas Suprarrenais

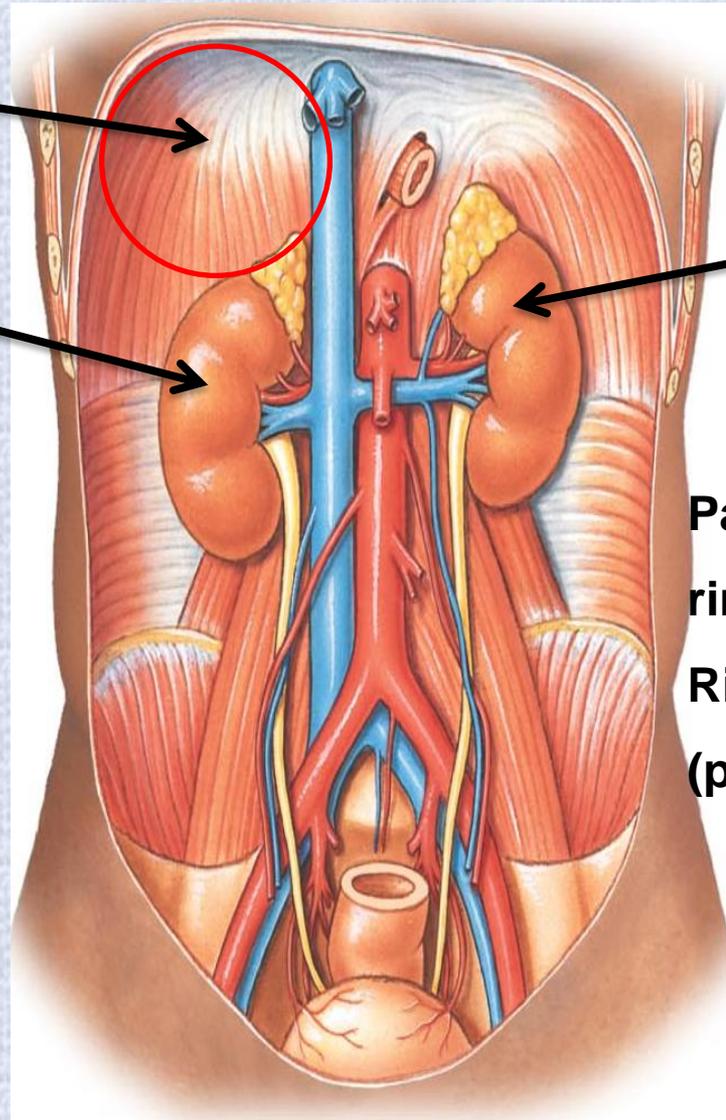


Rins: são órgãos uropoéticos bilaterais

Fígado

Rim direito
inferiorizado

Formato de Feijão

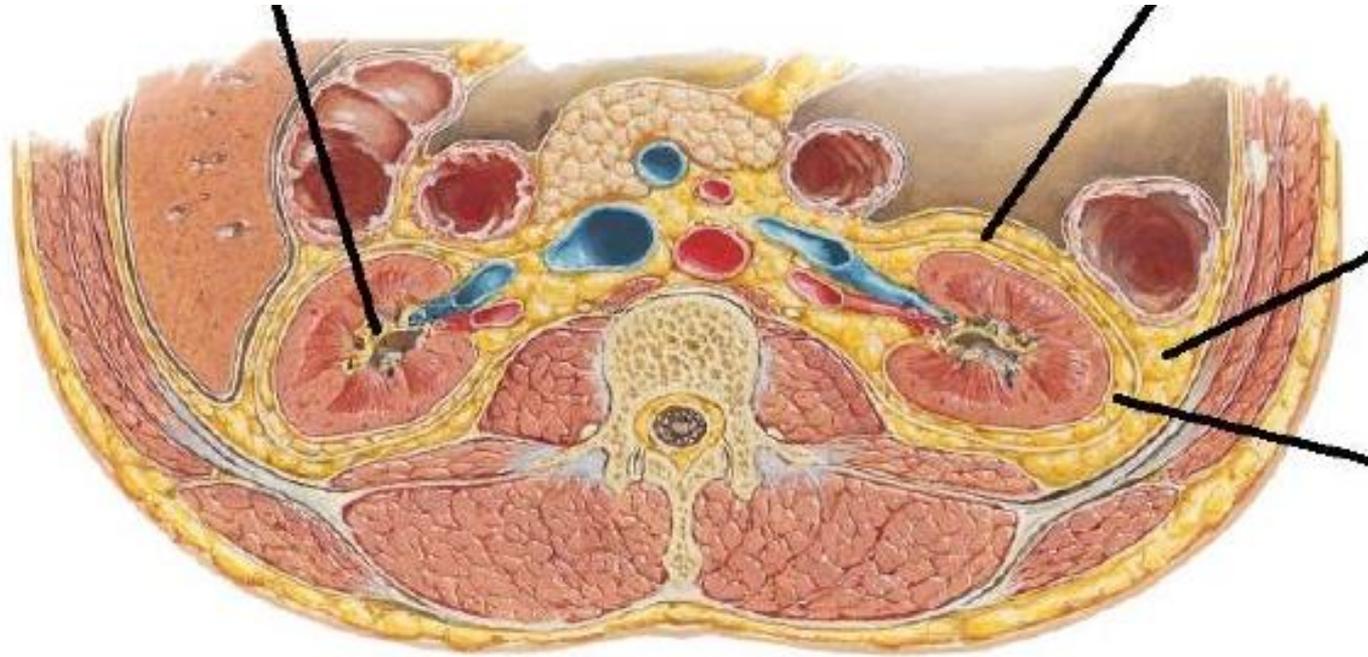


Rim esquerdo
superiorizado

Pares (D e E)

rim D: + baixo que o E

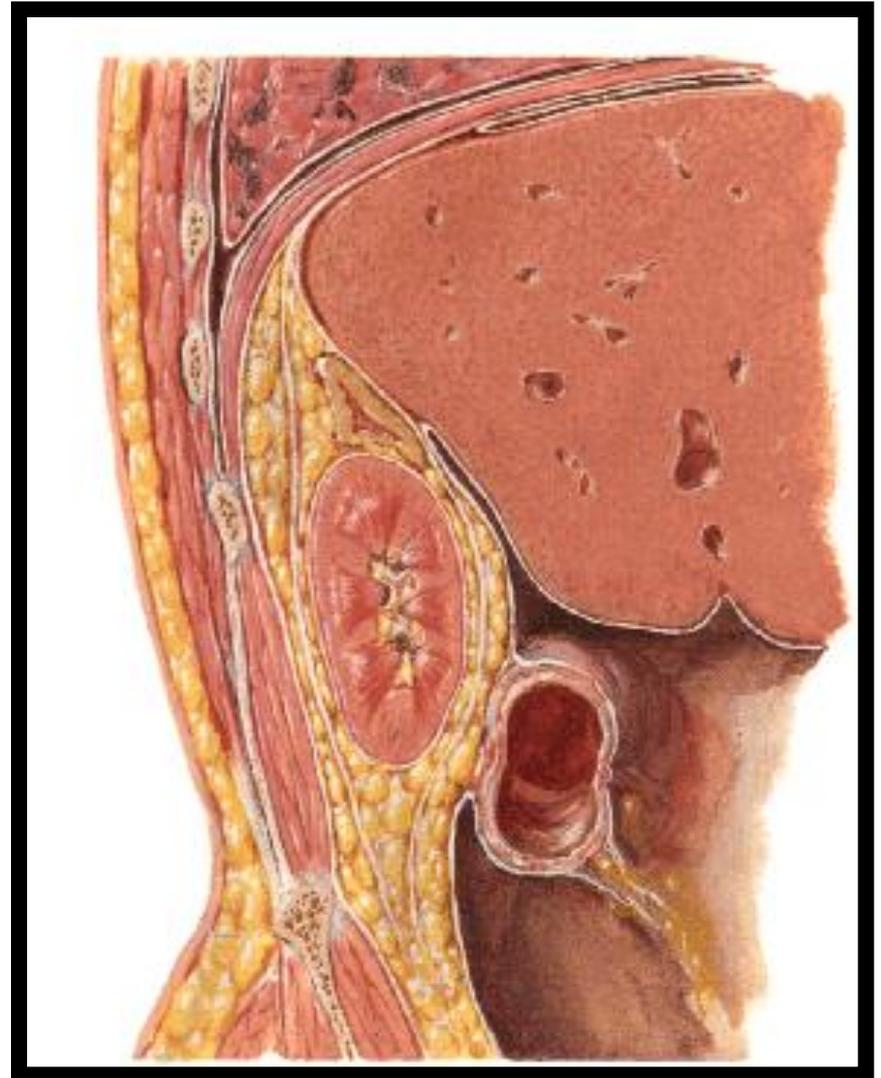
Rim D: abaixo do esquerdo
(presença do fígado)



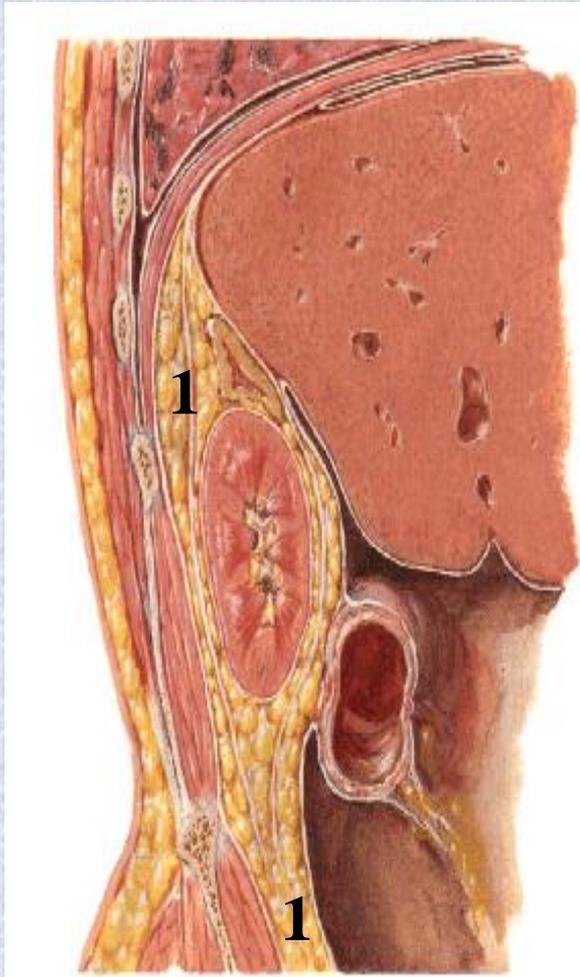
ÓRGÃOS RETROPERITONIAIS

REVESTIMENTOS DOS RINS

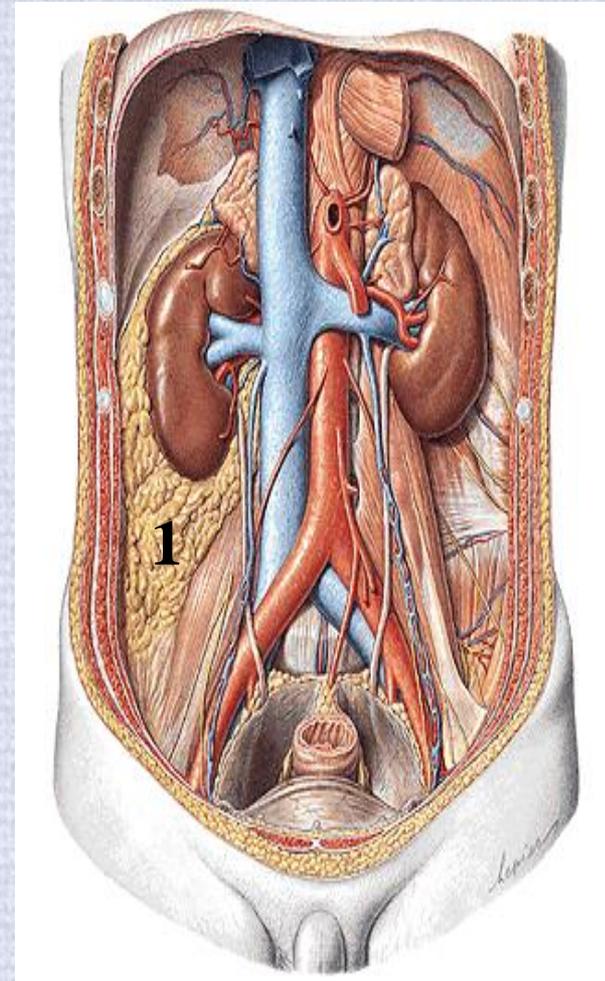
- Cápsula fibrosa ou renal
- Cápsula adiposa



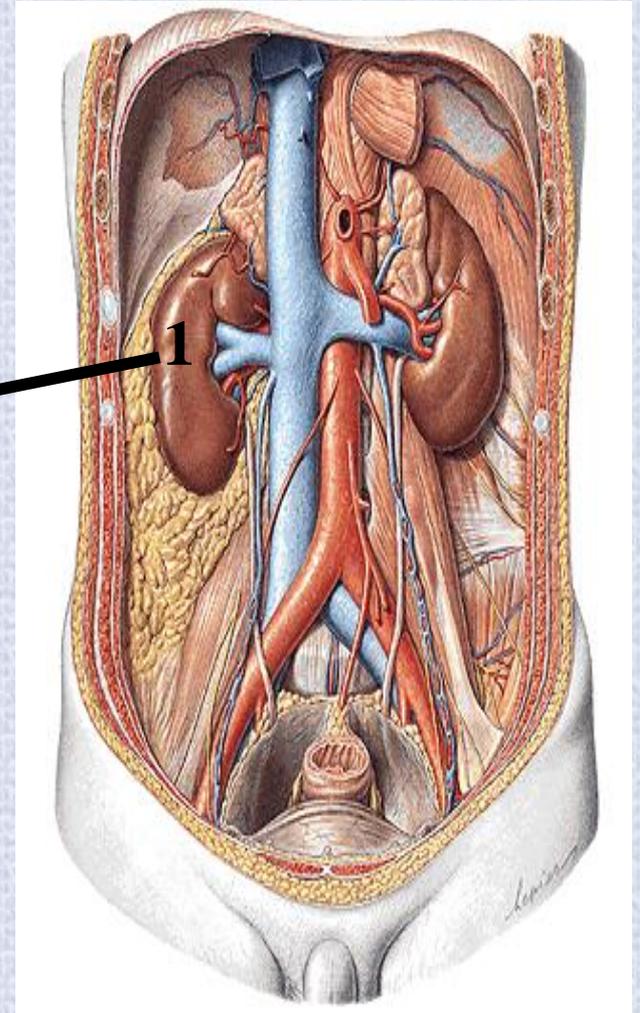
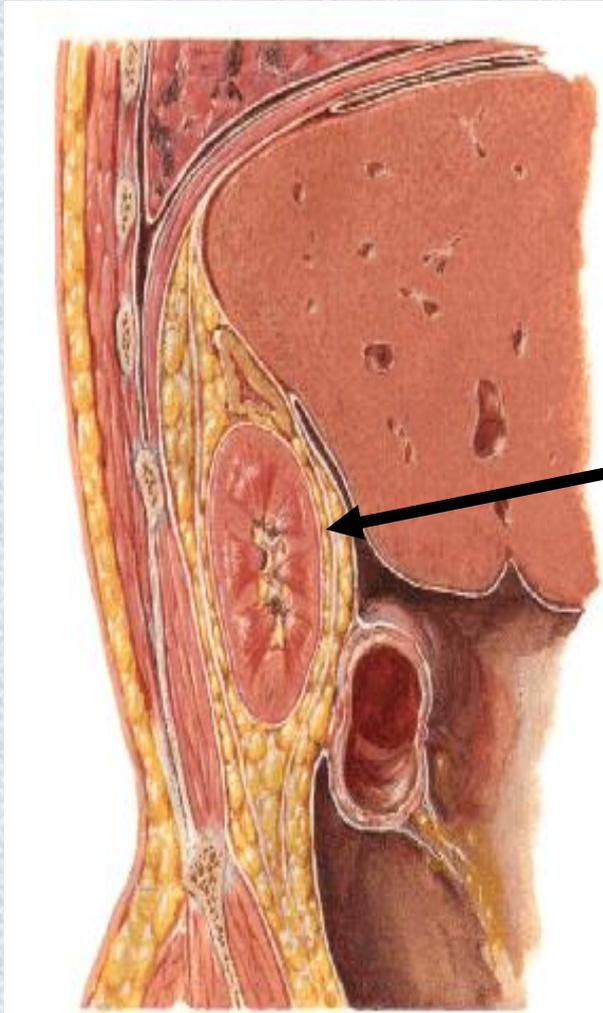
Corpo Adiposo Pararrenal



1-Gordura
Pararrenal

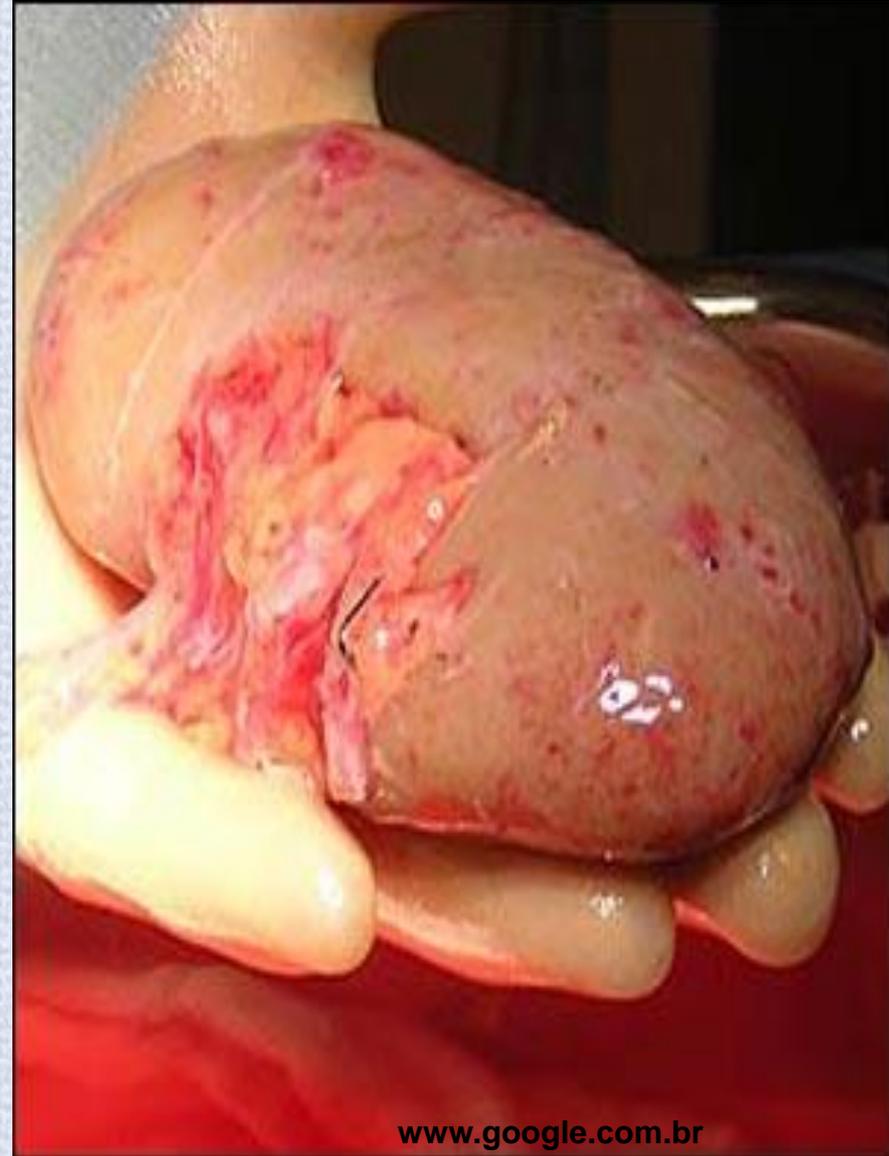
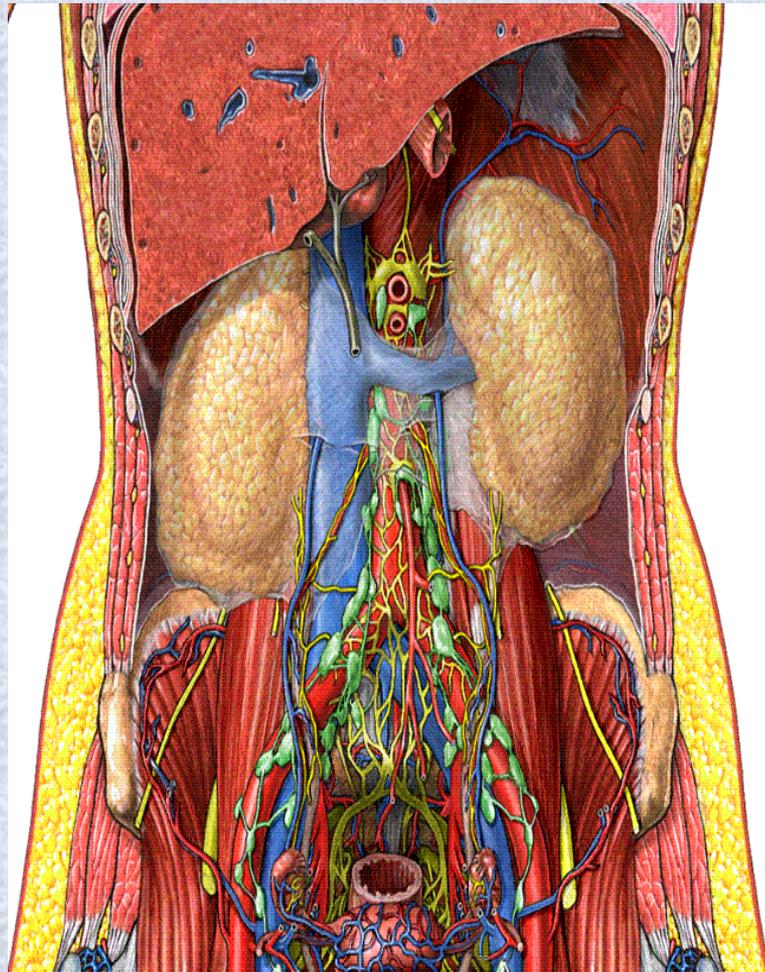


Fáscia renal

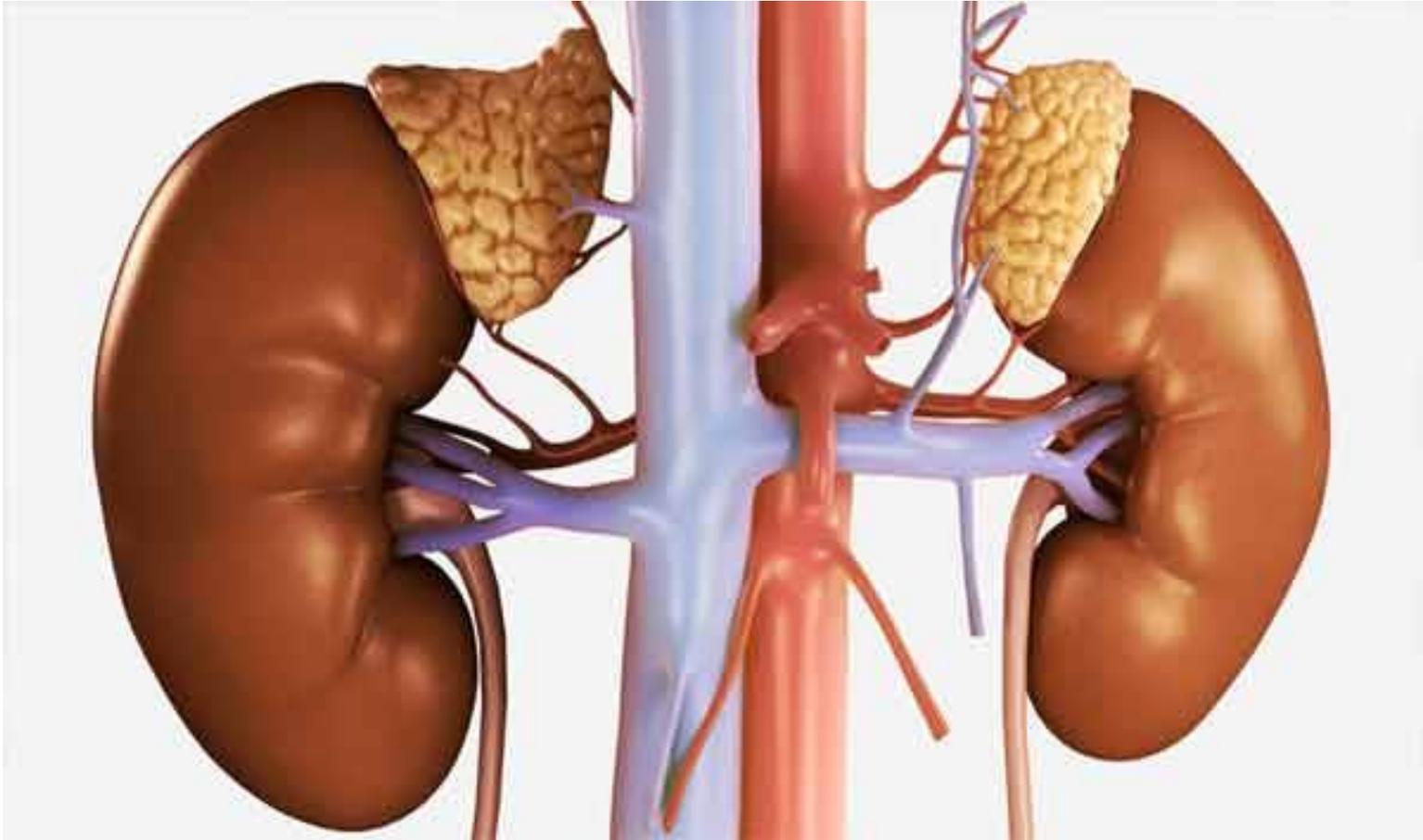


Rim

Cápsula Fibrosa recoberta por uma cápsula adiposa



O rim e suas características

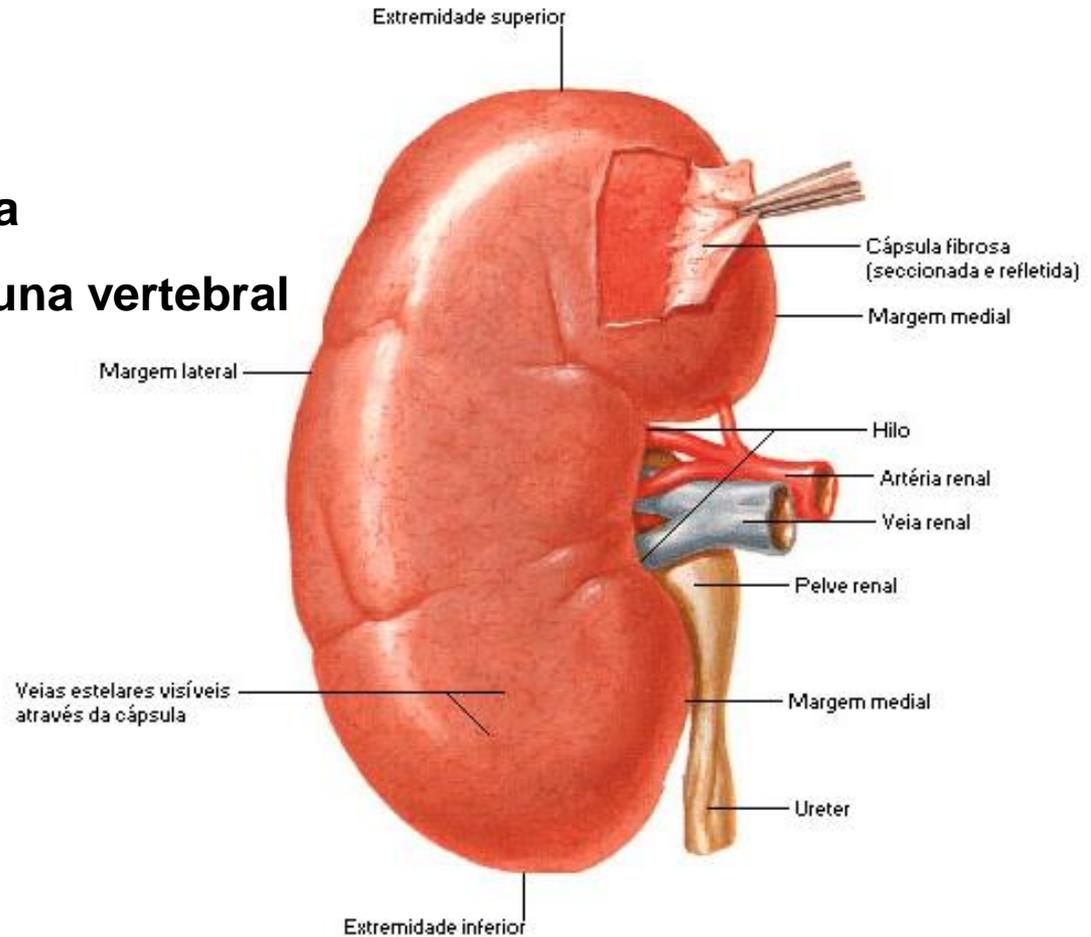


RINS

Forma: grão de feijão

Coloração: vermelho-parda

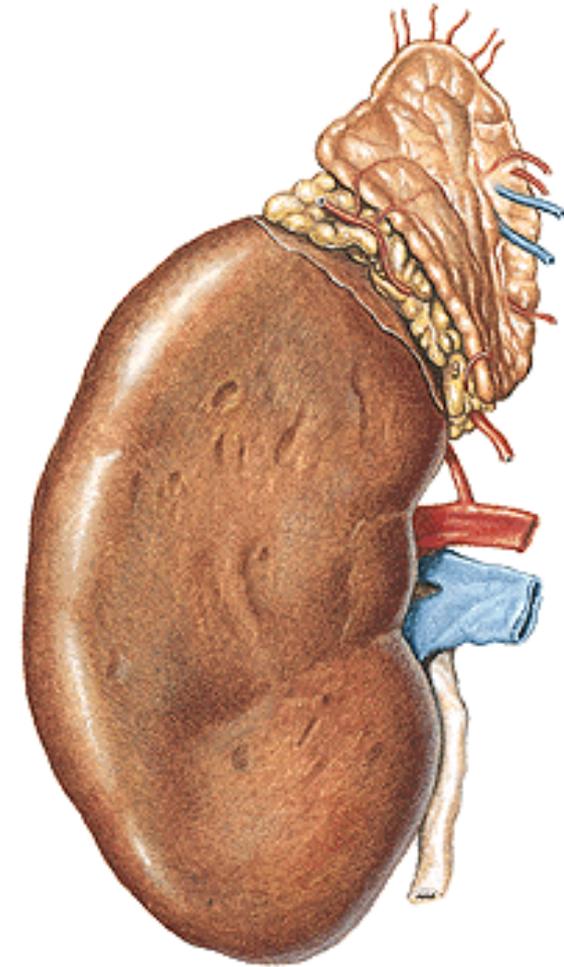
Localização: laterais a coluna vertebral



Situados entre o peritônio e a parede posterior do abdome - órgãos retroperiotoneais

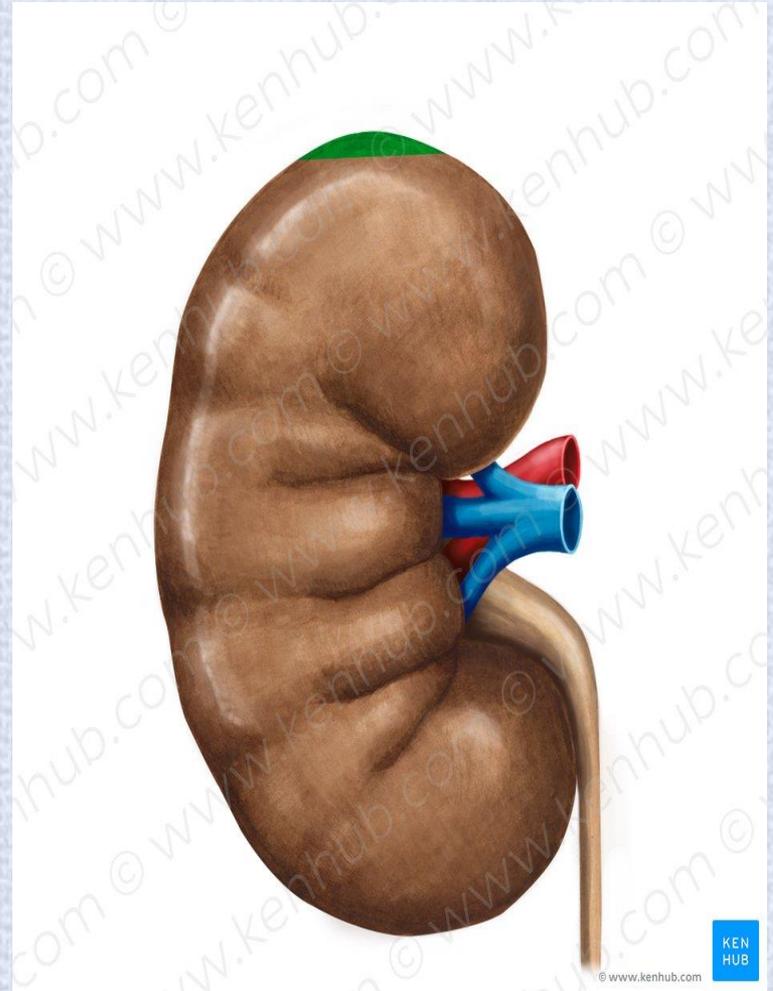
RIM

- **FACES: ANTERIOR e POSTERIOR**
- **MARGENS: MEDIAL e LATERAL**
- **EXTREMIDADES OU POLOS: SUPERIOR e INFERIOR**
- **GLÂNDULA SUPRARRENAL**



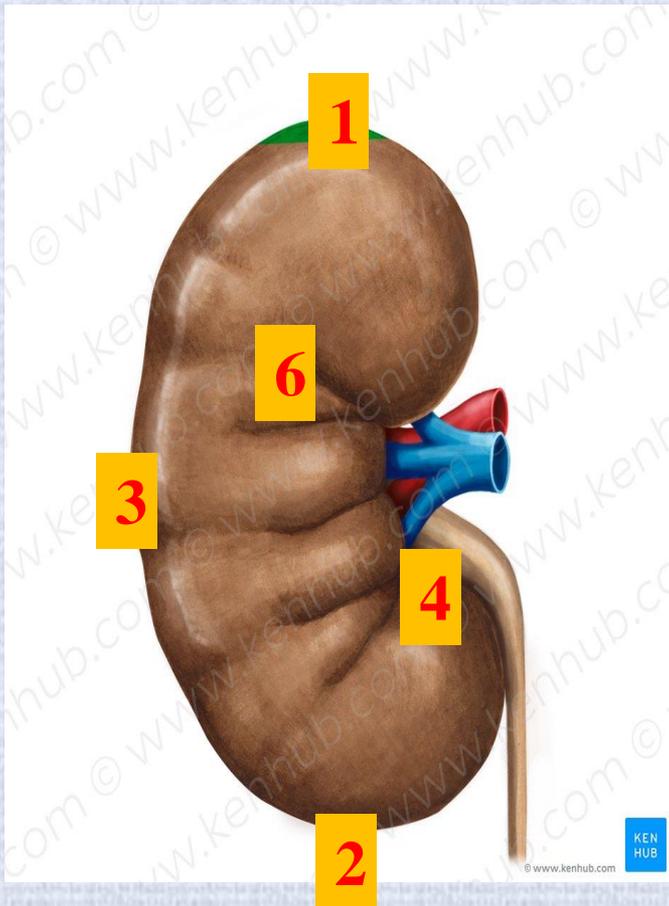


Vista anterior



Vista posterior

Anatomia externa do rim



1-Polo superior

2-Polo Inferior

3- Margem lateral

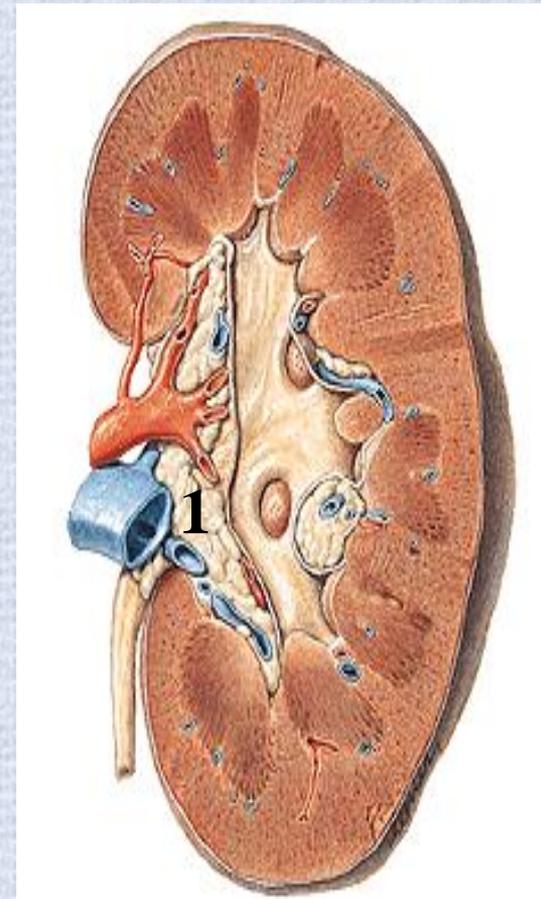
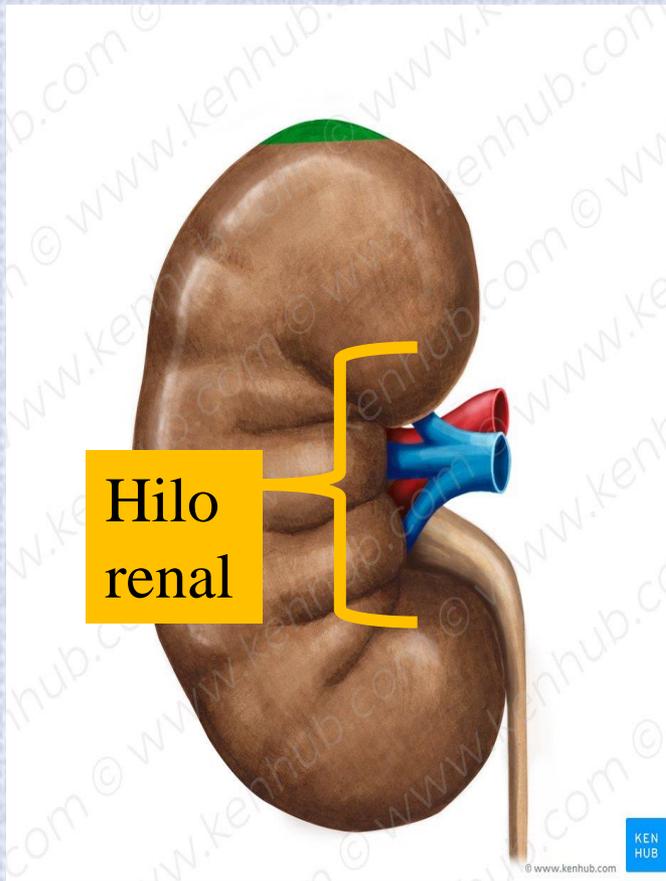
4- Margem medial

5-Face anterior

6-Face posterior

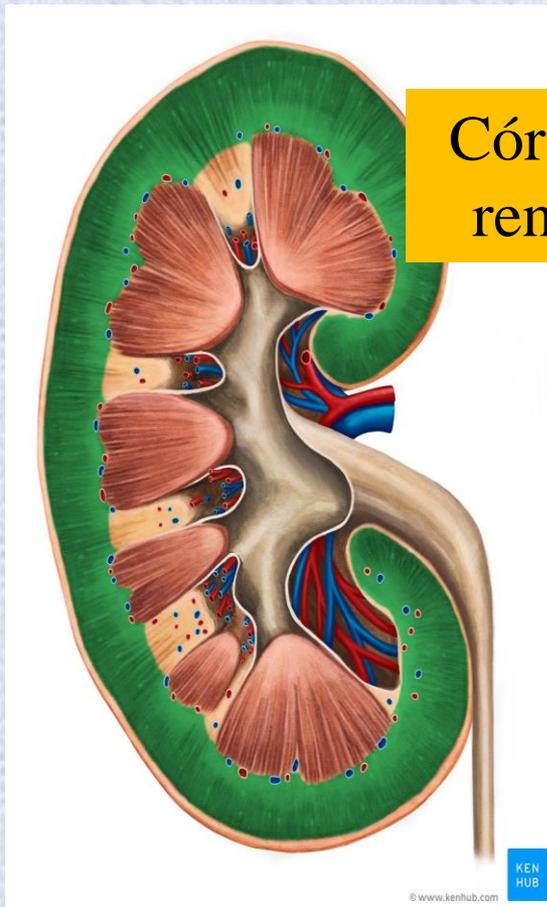
7-Glândula Suprarrenal

Hilo renal e seio renal

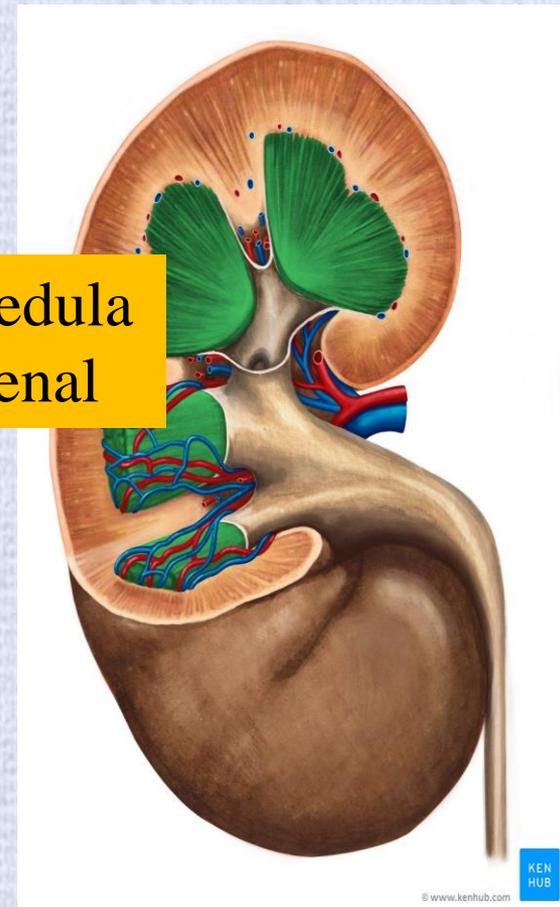


1- Seio renal

Anatomia Interna do rim

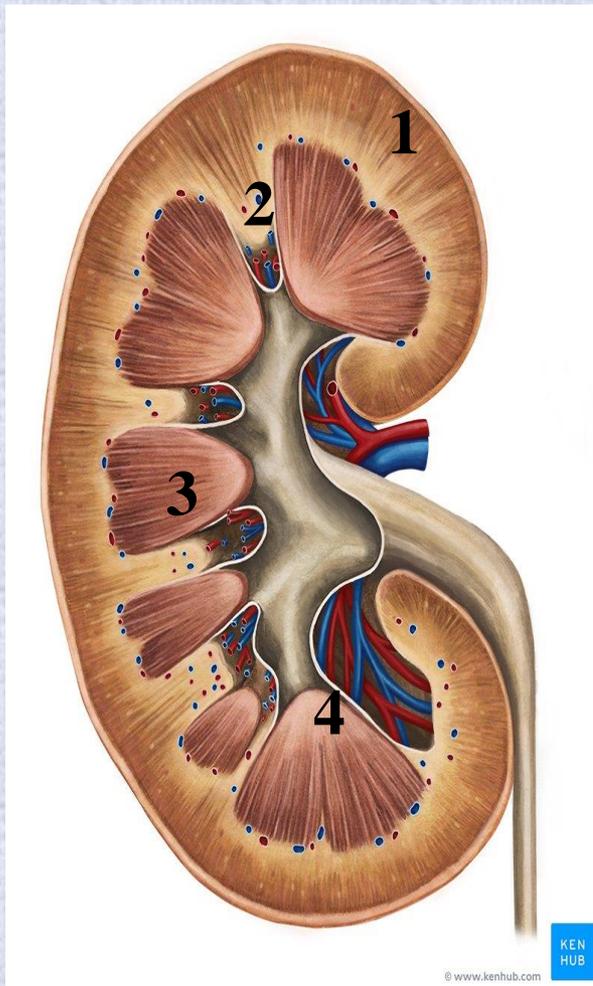


Córtex
renal



Medula
renal

Anatomia Interna do rim



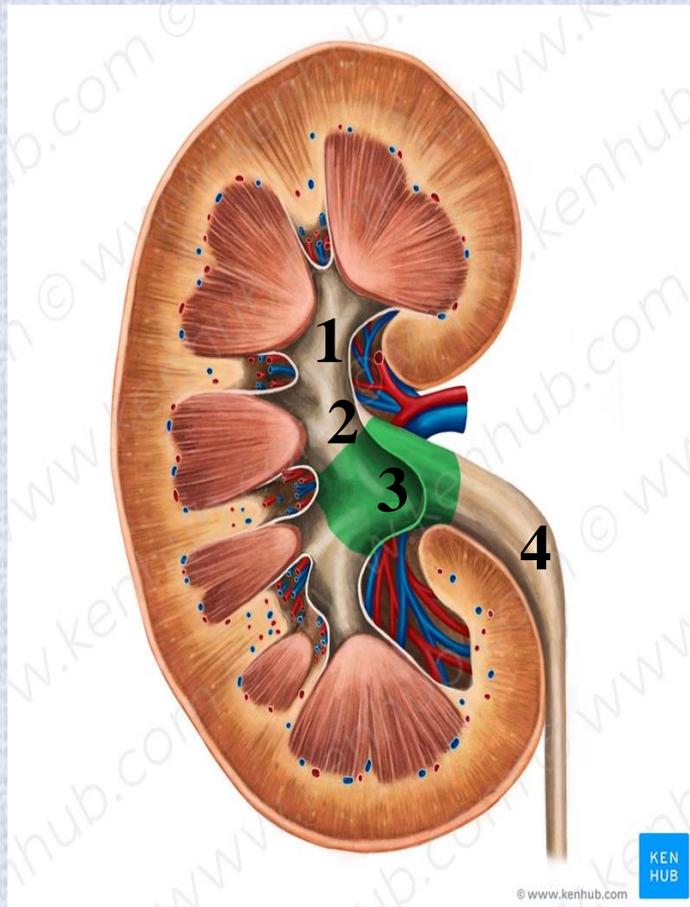
1- Córtex renal

2- Coluna Renal

3-Piramide Renal

4-Papila Renal

Anatomia Interna do rim



1- Cálice Renal menor

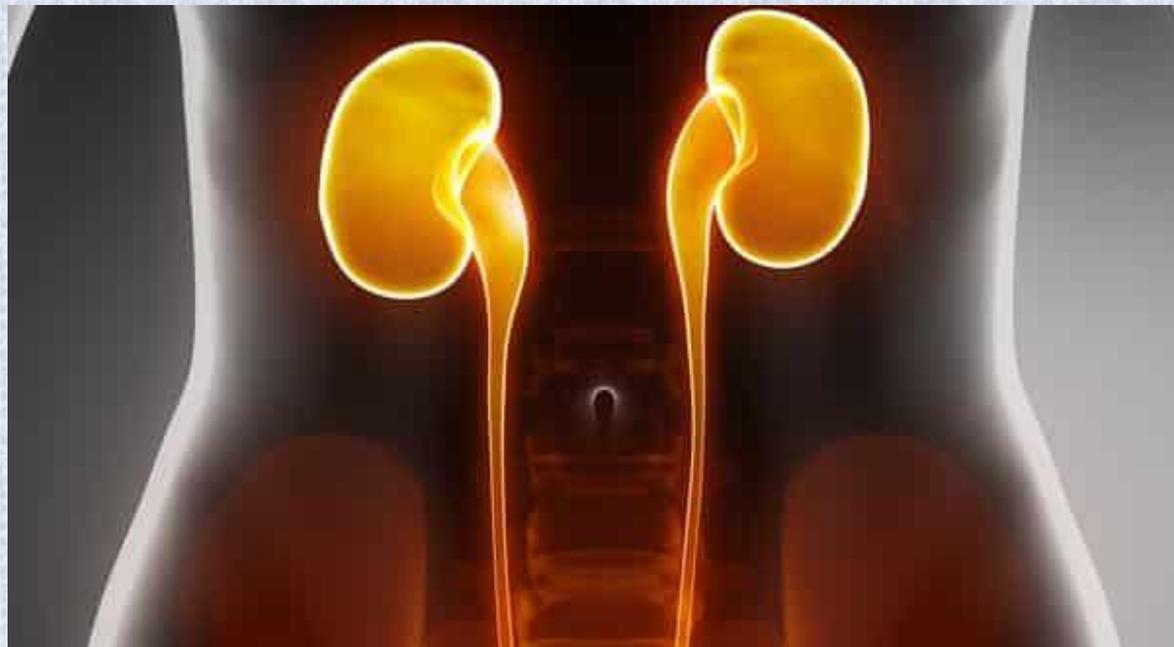
2- Cálice Renal maior

3- Pelve Renal

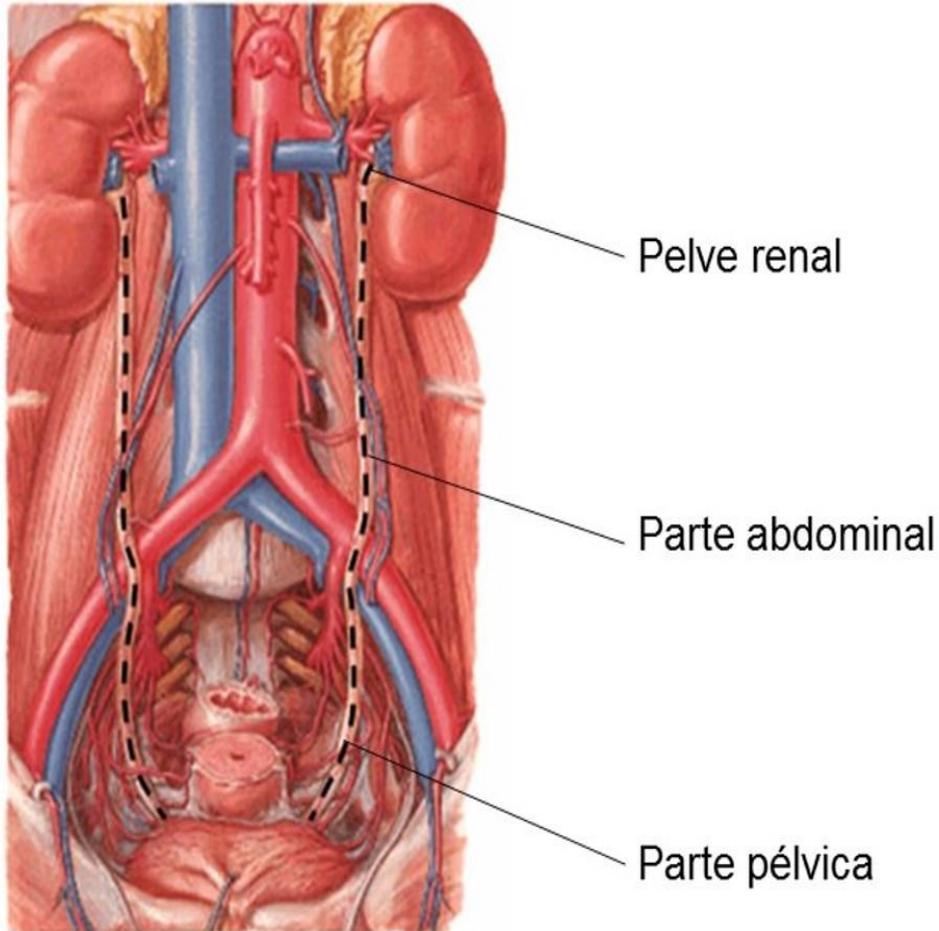
4- ureter

Ureter

Os **ureteres** são estruturas musculares tubulares, responsáveis cada uma por levar a urina de um rim até a bexiga urinária para armazenamento e posterior excreção

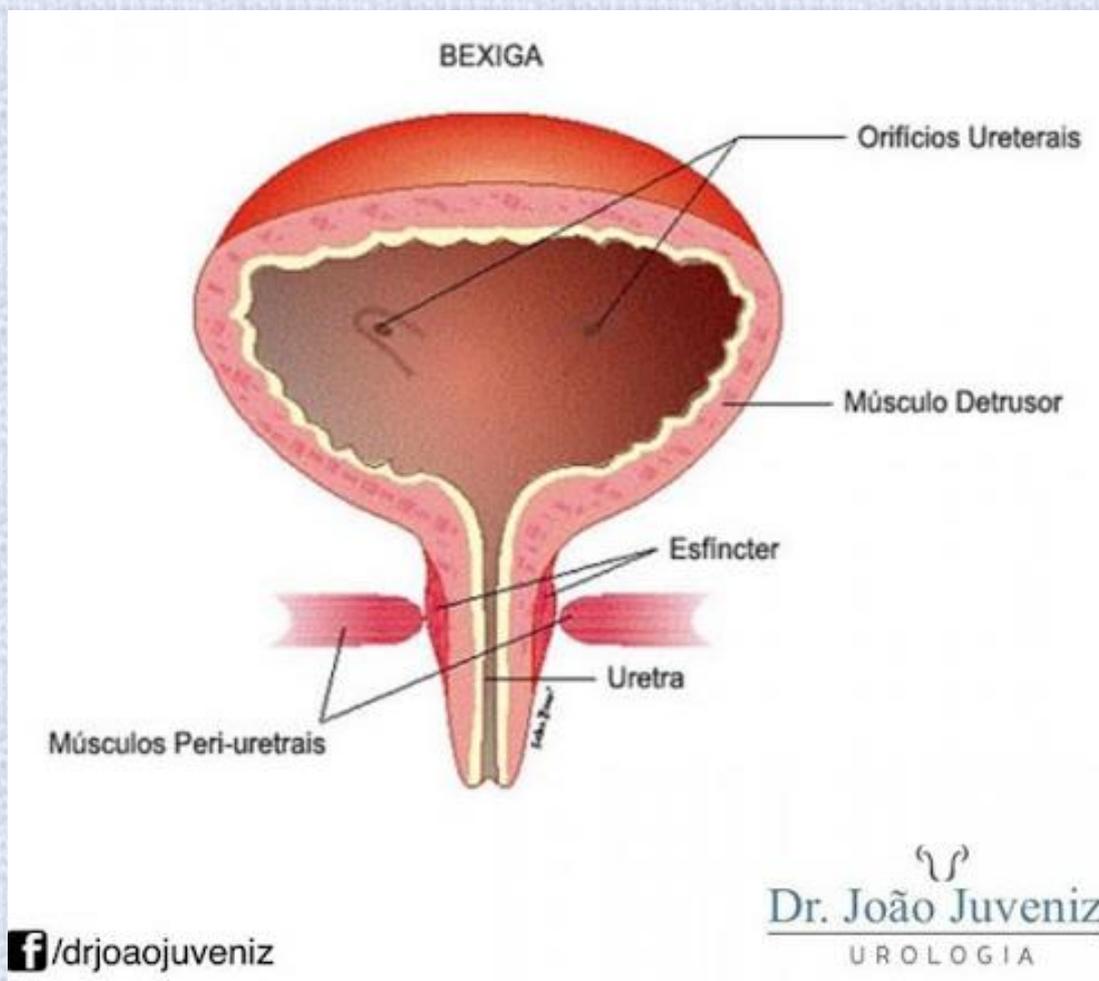


Ureter

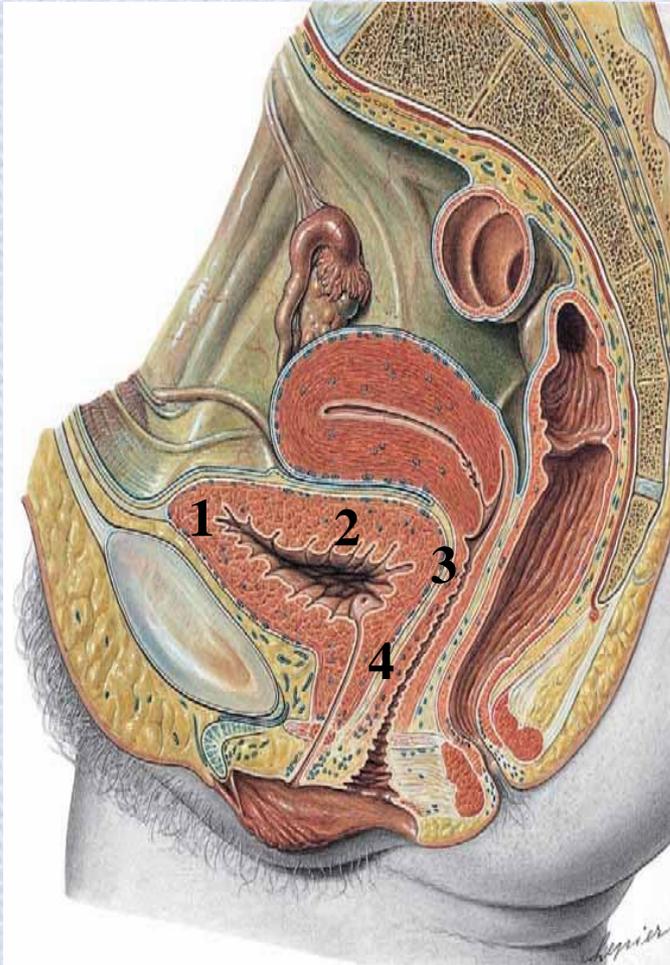


- Tem entre 25 a 30 cm de comprimento e cerca de 6 mm de diâmetro
- Descem do abdômen superior, onde estão os rins, até a pelve
- Por seu trajeto, o ureter se divide em duas partes, a abdominal e a pélvica

Bexiga Urinária



Bexiga: suas divisões



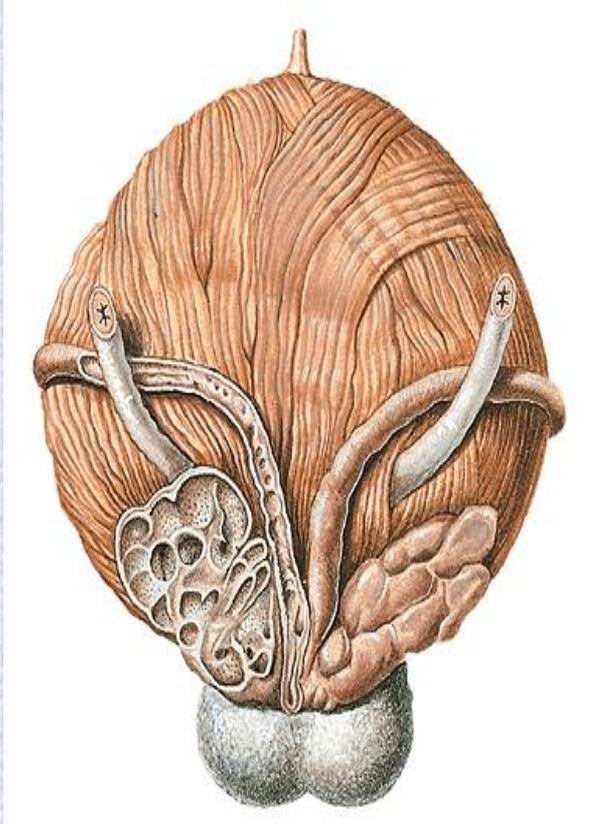
1- Ápice

2- Corpo

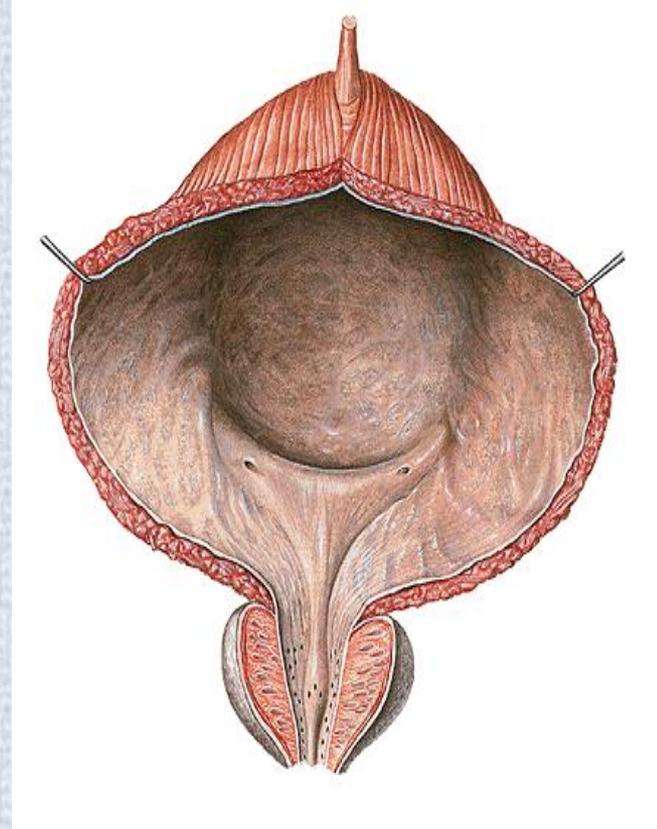
3- Fundo

4- Colo

A bexiga urinária é um órgão muscular elástico capaz de armazenar cerca de 700 mL a 800 mL de urina



Vista externa da bexiga



Vista interna da bexiga

PEÇAS

SISTEMA URINÁRIO

2020

