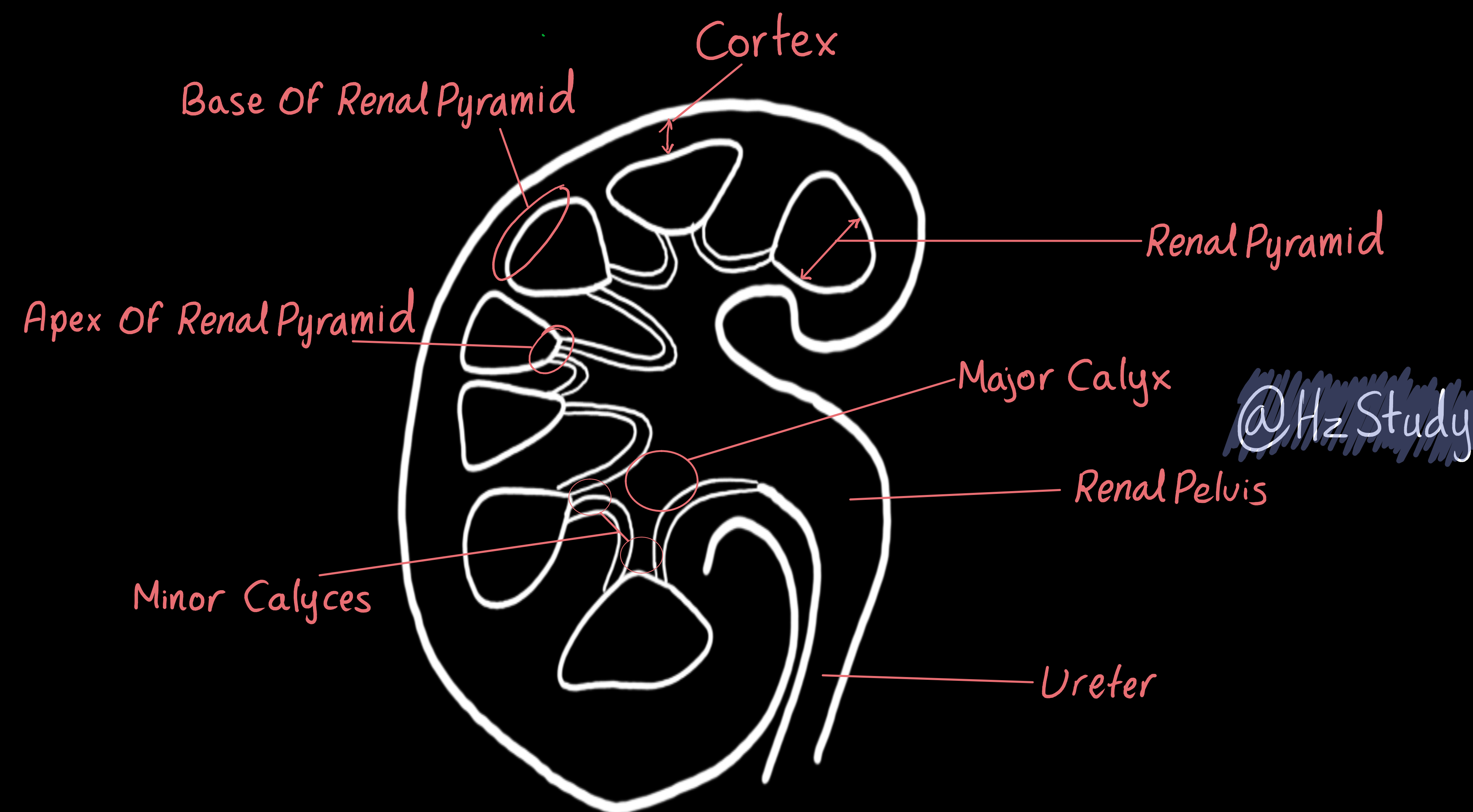


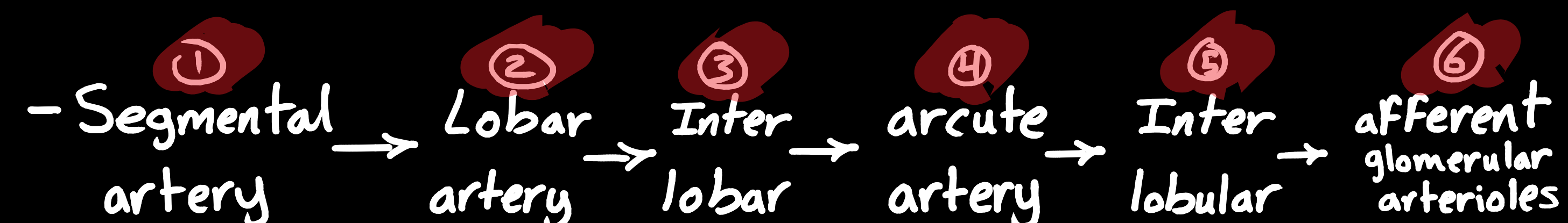
- Consist of:

- 1- Outer (Cortex) dark reddish brown
- 2- Inner (Medulla) pale striated zone
- 3- Extension of Cortex into medulla (renal columns) dividing medulla into renal pyramids each column have lines of blood vessels
- 4- bases of renal pyramid directed toward cortex
- 5- Apex of renal pyramid project toward renal sinus apex also called papilla
- 6- Minor calyx surrounds the renal papilla
- 7- Major calyx is union of several minor calices
- 8- two or more major calices unite to form renal pelvis which continues as ureter



- Arterial Supply

- Renal artery arises from aorta at level of L12
- Each renal artery divides into 5 segmental arteries
- 4 in front of renal pelvis & 1 behind it



- Each segmental artery supply each of 5 Segments of Kidney

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1- Apical | 3- Anterior superior | 5- Posterior |
| 2- Caudal | 4- Anterior inferior | |

- Venous Drainage

- Left renal vein is 3 times longer than right for this reason left kidney is preferred for live donor
- L renal vein posterior to splenic vein & body of pancreas then across anterior of aorta just below origin of Superior mesenteric artery
- Left gonadal vein enters it from below & L. Suprarenal vein enters it from above
- L Renal vein enters IVC little above R Renal vein

- Lymph drainage drain into lateral aortic LN

- Nerve Supply

Sympathetic (by renal Plexus - preganglionic fibers from T10-L1)
this why for referred pain from loin to groin
Parasympathetic (vagus)

