

Glomerular Filtration

$$\text{NFP} = \text{GHP} - (\text{CHP} + \text{GOP})$$

Filtration coefficient: $K_f \times \text{NFP}$

K_f normally is 12.5 mL/mmHg

<u>Substance</u>	<u>Molecular Weight</u>	<u>Filterability</u>
Water	18	1.000
Na	23	1.000
Glucose	180	1.000
Insulin	5,500	1.000
Myoglobin	17,000	0.75
Albumin	69,000	0.005

Filtration size = 8 nanometers (80 angstroms)

Albumin size is 6 nanometers (60 angstroms)

Very little is filtered because albumin is negatively charged.

Factors that affect filtration rate:

1. Sympathetic nerves

- a. Reduce GFR by constriction of afferent and efferent arteriole
- b. Caused by severe hemorrhage, brain ischemia, severe stress

2. Hormones

- a. Nor-epinephrine constricts afferent and efferent arterioles
- b. Endothelin from damaged blood vessels of kidneys constrict afferent arterioles and reduces GFR
- c. Angiotensin II constricts efferent arteriole more than afferent arteriole, increases GFR and stimulates release of Aldosterone
- d. ENDO (Endothelium derived Nitric Oxide) from vascular endothelium throughout body, decreases renal constriction
- e. Prostaglandins: small importance overall, dampens constriction of afferent arteriole. Aspirin and NSAIDS may lower GFR in inhibiting prostaglandin activity.