



Across

2. Kidney transplant entails transplant of a donor kidney into the recipient's _____.
5. The renal pelvis divides into several branches called _____.
6. The normal genitourinary system includes kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder, urethra, and the _____ gland in the male.
7. Highly vascular organs that process 1/5 of the body's volume of blood.
9. Radical nephrectomy is excision of the kidney, perirenal fat, _____, Gerota capsule (fascia), and contiguous periaortic lymph nodes.
10. Each kidney is surrounded by a mass of fatty and loose areolar tissue known as _____.
11. On the medial side of each kidney is a concave area known as the _____.
13. Most frequently used surgical approach in renal surgery.
14. Used to correct an obstruction of the urinary tract and to conserve and permit physiologic functioning of renal tissue.

Down

1. Urinary tract infection: Fever, chills, _____ ("blood in urine"), flank pain, sudden increase in urinary output
3. Capsule enclosing the renal space.
4. The kidneys are located in the _____ space along the lateral borders of the psoas muscle.
8. The renal artery and vein with their accompanying nerves and lymphatics are referred to as the _____ of the kidney.
12. The nerves of the autonomic nervous system originate from the lumbar sympathetic trunk and from the _____ nerve.

Reference: *Alexander's Care of the Patient in Surgery, 15th edition*

