



Across

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

Down

- Urinary tract infection: Fever, chills, _____ ("blood in urine"), flank pain, sudden increase in urinary output
- Capsule enclosing the renal space.
- The kidneys are located in the _____ space along the lateral borders of the psoas muscle.
- The renal artery and vein with their accompanying nerves and lymphatics are referred to as the _____ of the kidney.
- 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*

