

RENAL PHYSIOLOGY

RENAL CLEARANCE



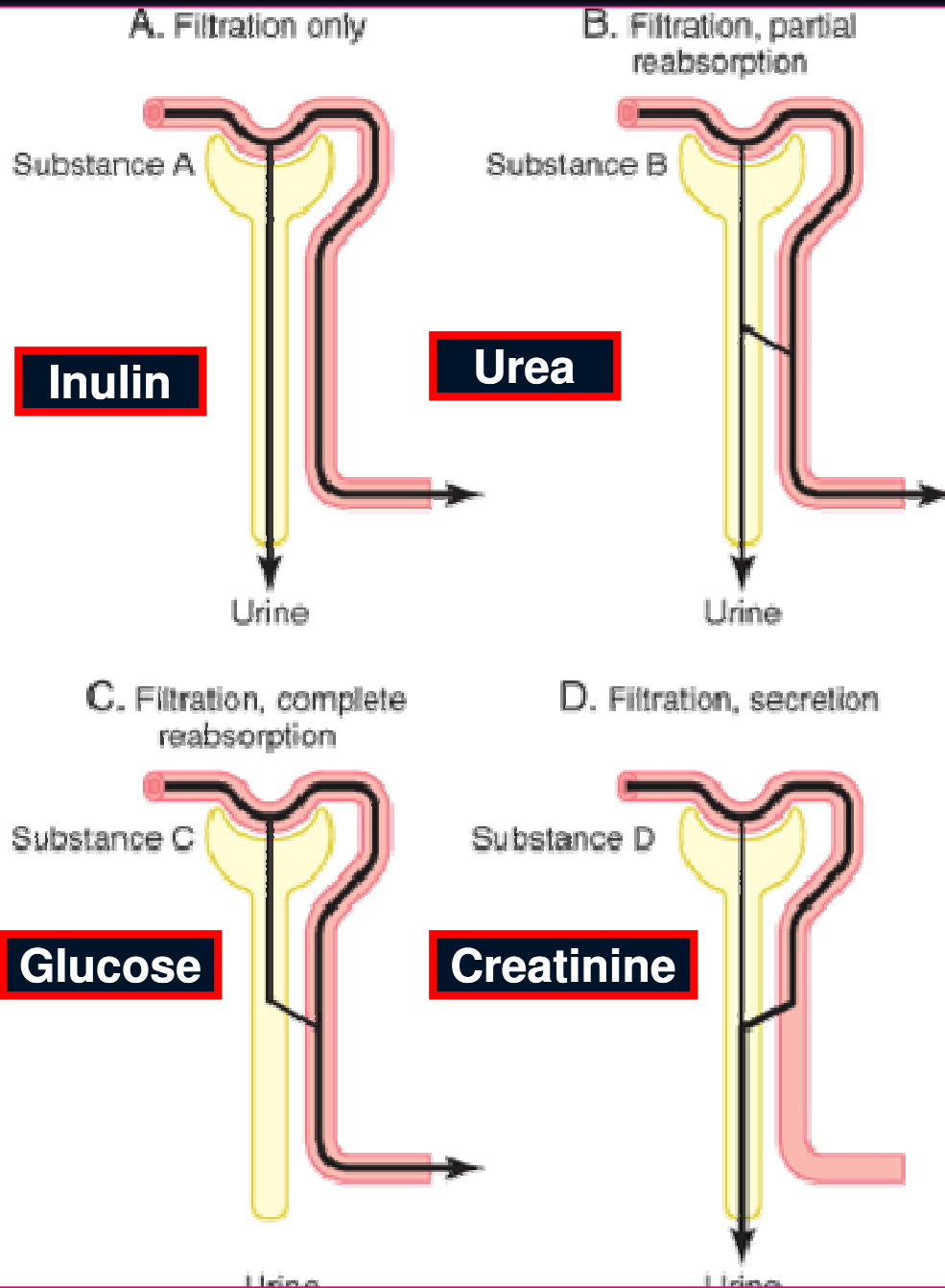
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RENAL CLEARANCE

The Volume of Plasma that is completely cleared of any substance by the Kidneys per minute is called the clearance of that particular substance

**AFTER A SUBSTANCE IS FREELY FILTERED
THERE ARE FOUR POSSIBILITIES**

- 1. Neither reabsorbed Nor secreted**
- 2. All is reabsorbed but it is not secreted**
- 3. Partially reabsorbed and is not secreted**
- 4. Not reabsorbed but it is secreted**



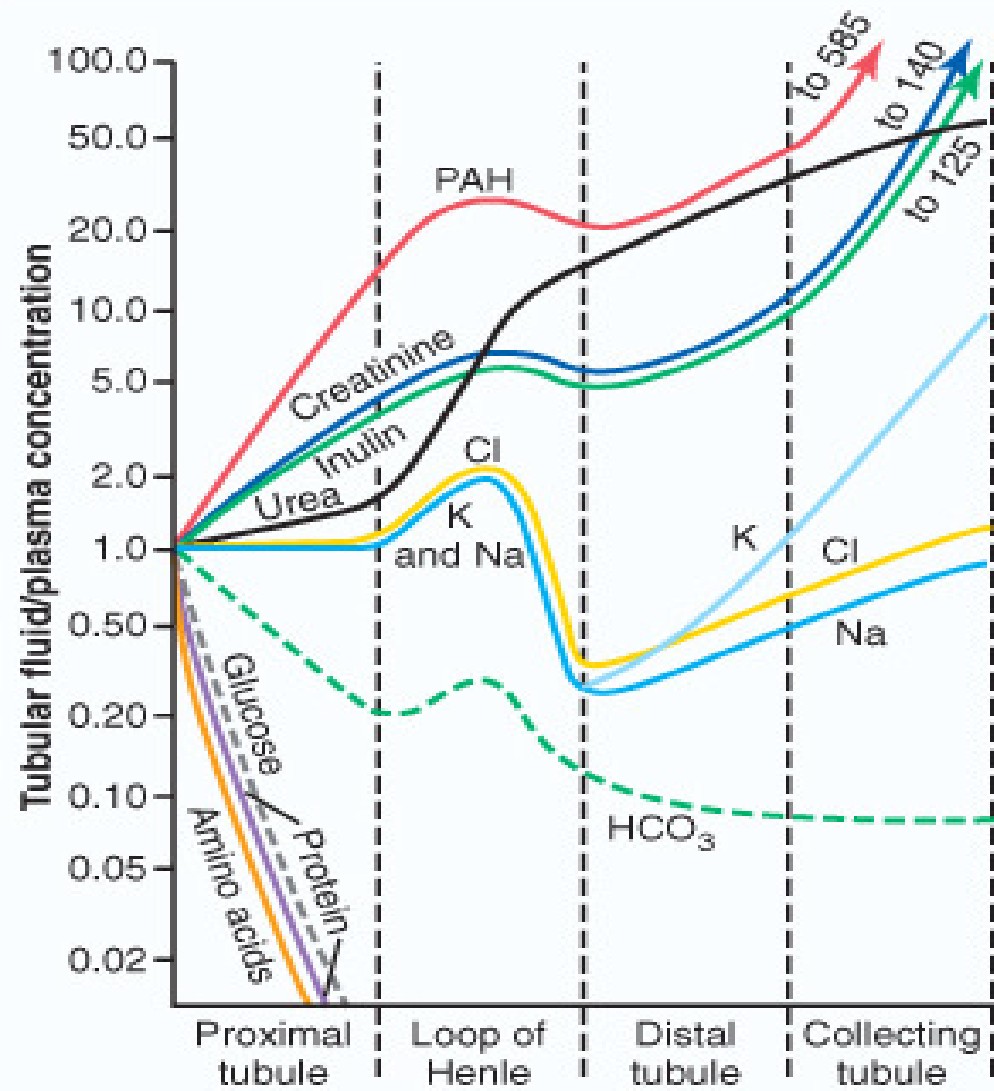
$$\text{Urinary Excretion Rate} = \text{Filtration Rate} - \text{Reabsorption Rate} + \text{Secretion Rate}$$

FILTRATE HANDLING

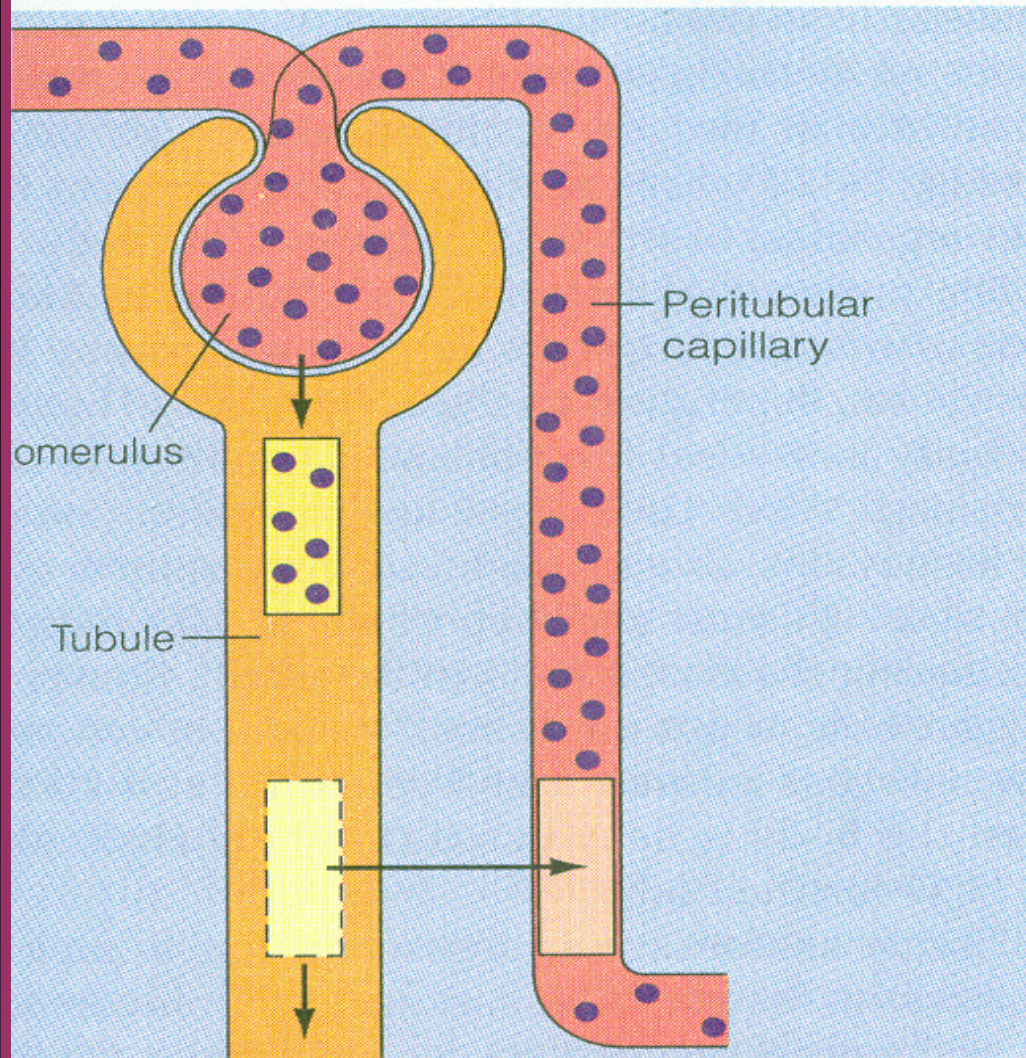
Relative Concentrations of Substances in the Plasma, Glomerular Filtrate, and Urine

| Concentrations (mEq/l) | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Substance</i> | <i>Plasma</i> | <i>Glomerular filtrate</i> | <i>Urine</i> |
| Sodium (Na ⁺) | 142 | 142 | 128 |
| Potassium (K ⁺) | 5 | 5 | 60 |
| Calcium (Ca ⁺²) | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Magnesium (Mg ⁺²) | 3 | 3 | 15 |
| Chloride (Cl ⁻) | 103 | 103 | 134 |
| Bicarbonate (HCO ₃ ⁻) | 27 | 27 | 14 |
| Sulfate (SO ₄ ⁻²) | 1 | 1 | 33 |
| Phosphate (PO ₄ ⁻³) | 2 | 2 | 40 |
| Concentrations (mg/100ml) | | | |
| <i>Substance</i> | <i>Plasma</i> | <i>Glomerular filtrate</i> | <i>Urine</i> |
| Glucose | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Urea | 26 | 26 | 1820 |
| Uric acid | 4 | 4 | 53 |

| | Amount Filtered | Amount Reabsorbed | Amount Excreted | % of Filtered Load Reabsorbed |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Glucose (g/day) | 180 | 180 | 0 | 100 |
| Bicarbonate (mEq/day) | 4,320 | 4,318 | 2 | >99.9 |
| Sodium (mEq/day) | 25,560 | 25,410 | 150 | 99.4 |
| Chloride (mEq/day) | 19,440 | 19,260 | 180 | 99.1 |
| Potassium (mEq/day) | 756 | 664 | 92 | 87.8 |
| Urea (g/day) | 46.8 | 23.4 | 23.4 | 50 |
| Creatinine (g/day) | 1.8 | 0 | 1.8 | 0 |



**Freely filtered
Not Reabsorbed
Not Secreted**

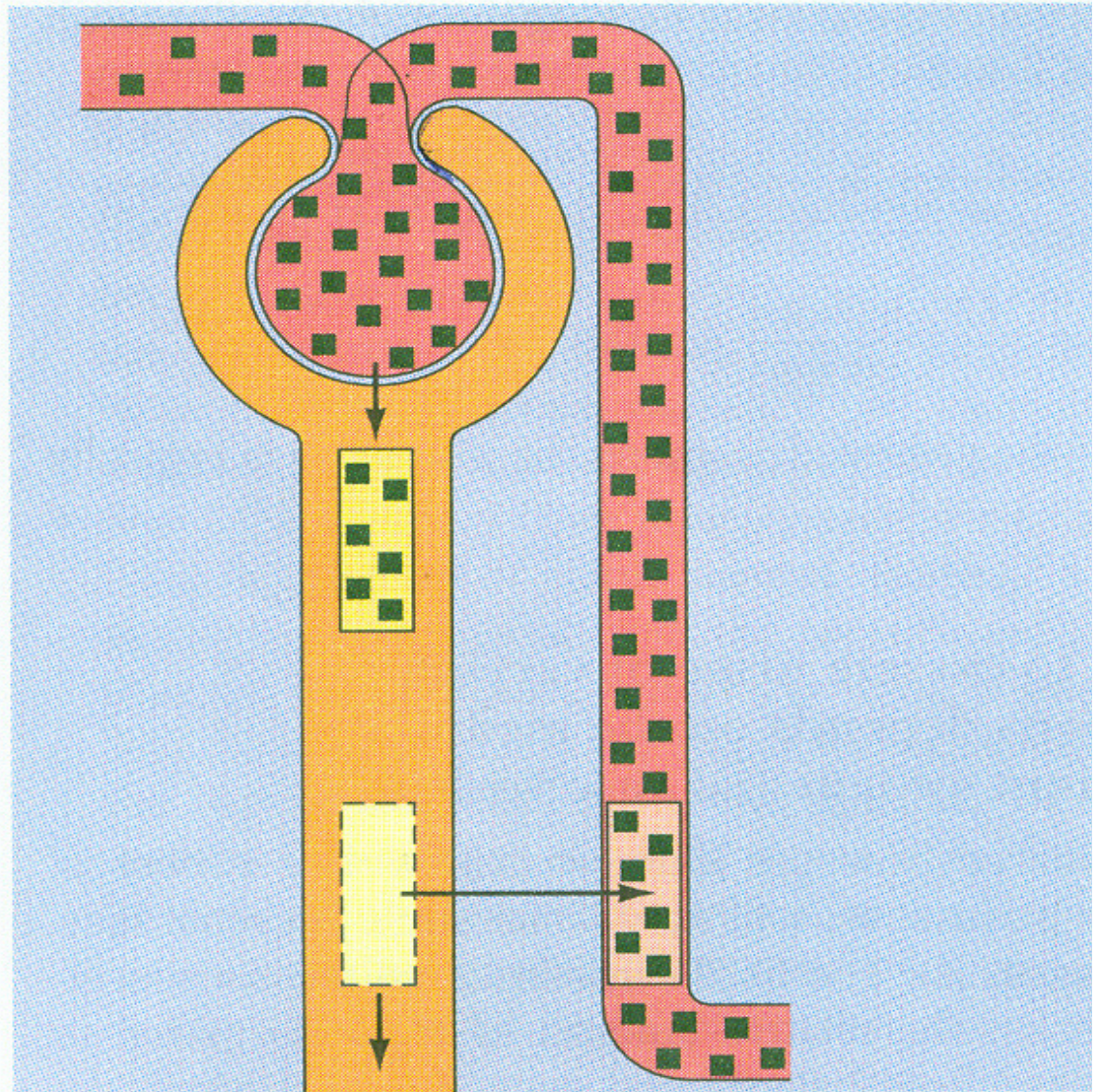


In
urine



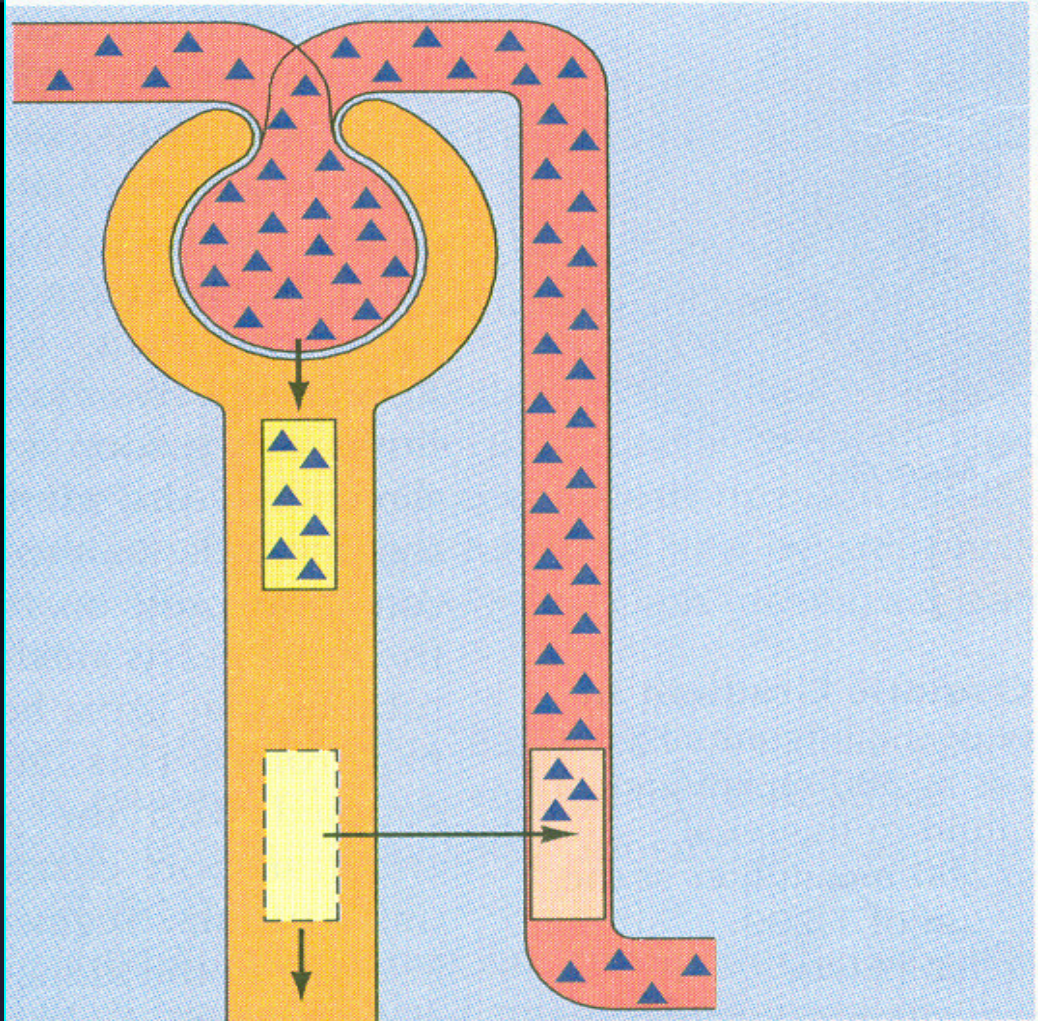
For a substance filtered and not reabsorbed or secreted, such as inulin, all of the filtered plasma is cleared of the substance.

Freely filtered
All Reabsorbed
Not Secreted



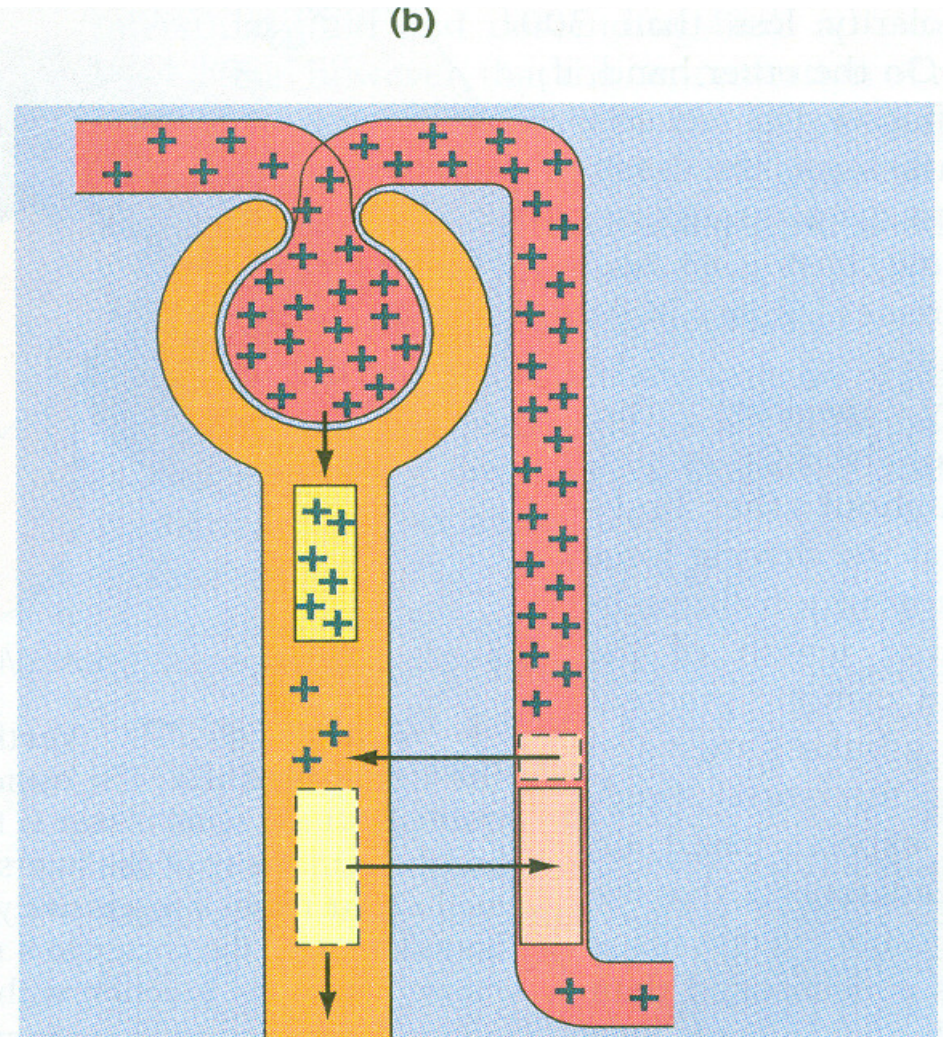
For a substance filtered, not secreted, and completely reabsorbed, such as glucose, none of the filtered plasma is cleared of the substance.

**Freely filtered
Partially
Reabsorbed
Not Secreted**



For a substance filtered, not secreted, and partially reabsorbed, such as urea, only a portion of the filtered plasma is cleared of the substance.

**Freely filtered
Not Reabsorbed
Is Secreted**



For a substance filtered and secreted but not reabsorbed, such as hydrogen ion, all of the filtered plasma is cleared of the substance, and the peritubular plasma from which the substance is secreted is also cleared.

(d)

CLEARANCE FORMULA

$$P_s \times C_s = U_s \times V$$

$$C_s = \frac{U_s \times V}{P_s}$$

- **C_s** is the clearance rate of any substance
- **P_s** is the plasma concentration of the substance
- **U_s** is the urine concentration of that substance
- **V** is the urine flow rate per minute

INULIN CLEARANCE

Filtered Inulin

=

Excreted Inulin

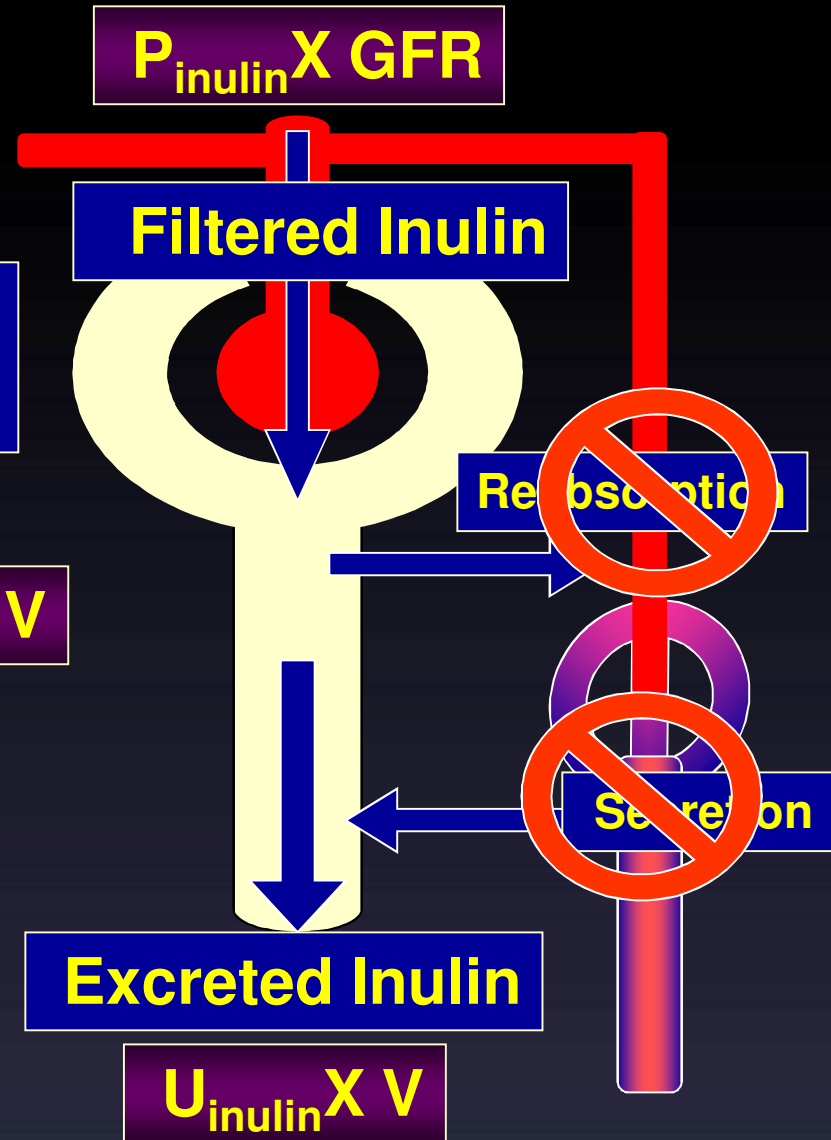
$P_{\text{inulin}} \times \text{GFR}$

=

$U_{\text{inulin}} \times V$

OR

$$\text{GFR} = \frac{U_{\text{inulin}} \times V}{P_{\text{inulin}}}$$



EXAMPLE

If

- ❖ $P_s = 1 \text{ mg/ml}$
- ❖ $U_s = 1 \text{ mg/ml}$
- ❖ $V = 1 \text{ ml/min}$

WHAT IS THE CLEARANCE
OF THIS SUBSTANCE ?

**CAN YOU CORRELATE
IT TO GFR ?**



$P_{\text{inulin}} = 1 \text{ mg/ml}$

Amount filtered = Amount excreted

$$\text{GFR} \times P_{\text{inulin}} = U_{\text{inulin}} \times V$$

$$\text{GFR} = \frac{U_{\text{inulin}} \times V}{P_{\text{inulin}}}$$

$$\text{GFR} = 125 \text{ ml/min}$$

$U_{\text{inulin}} = 125 \text{ mg/ml}$

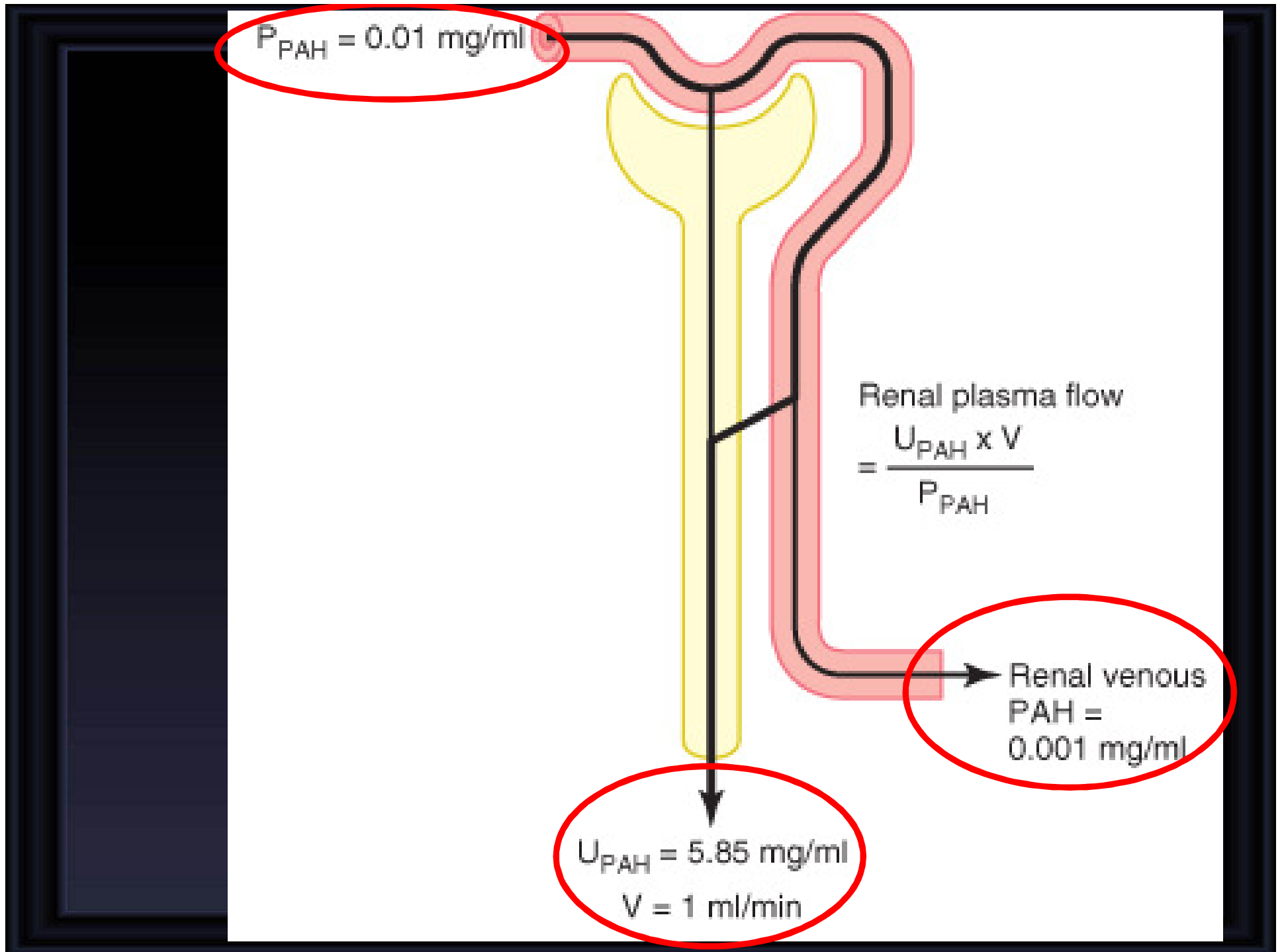
$V = 1 \text{ ml/min}$

$P_{PAH} = 0.01 \text{ mg/ml}$

$U_{PAH} = 5.85 \text{ mg/ml}$
 $V = 1 \text{ ml/min}$

Renal plasma flow
$$= \frac{U_{PAH} \times V}{P_{PAH}}$$

Renal venous
PAH =
 0.001 mg/ml

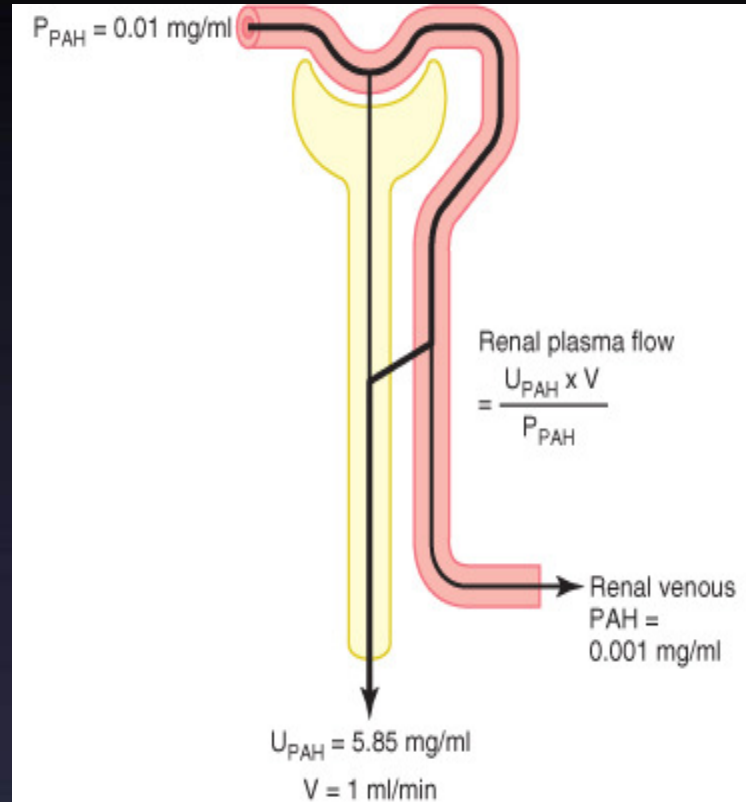


CAN YOU CORRELATE IT TO RENAL PLASMA FLOW ?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CPAH} &= \text{UPAH} \times V / \text{PPAH} \\ 5.85 \times 1 / 0.01 &= 585 \\ &= \text{ERPF} \end{aligned}$$

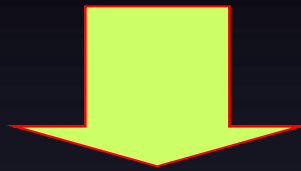
$$\begin{aligned} \text{ARPF} &= \\ \text{ERPF} / \text{Extraction Ratio} &= 585 / 0.9 = 650 \text{ ml/min} \end{aligned}$$

$$E_{\text{PAH}} = \frac{P_{\text{PAH}} - V_{\text{PAH}}}{P_{\text{PAH}}}$$



**CAN YOU CALCULATE
RENAL BLOOD FLOW NOW ?**

Renal Blood Flow = RPF / 1 - Hematocrit



650 / 1 - 0.45 = 1182 ml/min

EXAMPLE

**Clearance = Urine Conc. x Vol of Urine/ Plasma Conc
FOR PAH**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CPAH} &= \text{UPAH} \times V / \text{PPAH} \\ 5.85 \text{ mg/ml} \times 1 \text{ ml/min} / 0.01 \text{ mg/ml} &= 585 \text{ ml/min} \\ &= \text{ERPF} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Actual Renal Plasma Flow} &= \text{ERPF} / \text{Extraction Ratio} \\ &= 585 / 0.9 = 650 \text{ ml/min} \end{aligned}$$

Extraction ratio (EPAH) is calculated as the difference between the renal arterial PAH (PPAH) and renal venous PAH (VPAH) concentrations, divided by the renal arterial PAH concentration

| Substance | Clearance rate ml/min |
|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Glucose | 0 |
| Sodium | 0.9 |
| Chloride | 1.3 |
| Potassium | 12.0 |
| Phosphate | 25.0 |
| Inulin | 125.0 |
| Creatinine | 140.0 |

**CREATININE CLEARANCE IS A TEST OF
RENAL FUNCTION TO ESTIMATE GFR**

Steady state for creatinine

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Produced = | Filtered | = Excreted |
| 1.8 g/day = | 10 mg/L × 180 L/day = | 1.8 g/day |
| 1.8 g/day = | 20 mg/L × 90 L/day = | 1.8 g/day |
| 1.8 g/day = | 40 mg/L × 45 L/day = | 1.8 g/day |
| 1.8 g/day = | 80 mg/L × 22 L/day = | 1.8 g/day |
| 1.8 g/day = | 160 mg/L × 11 L/day = | 1.8 g/day |

