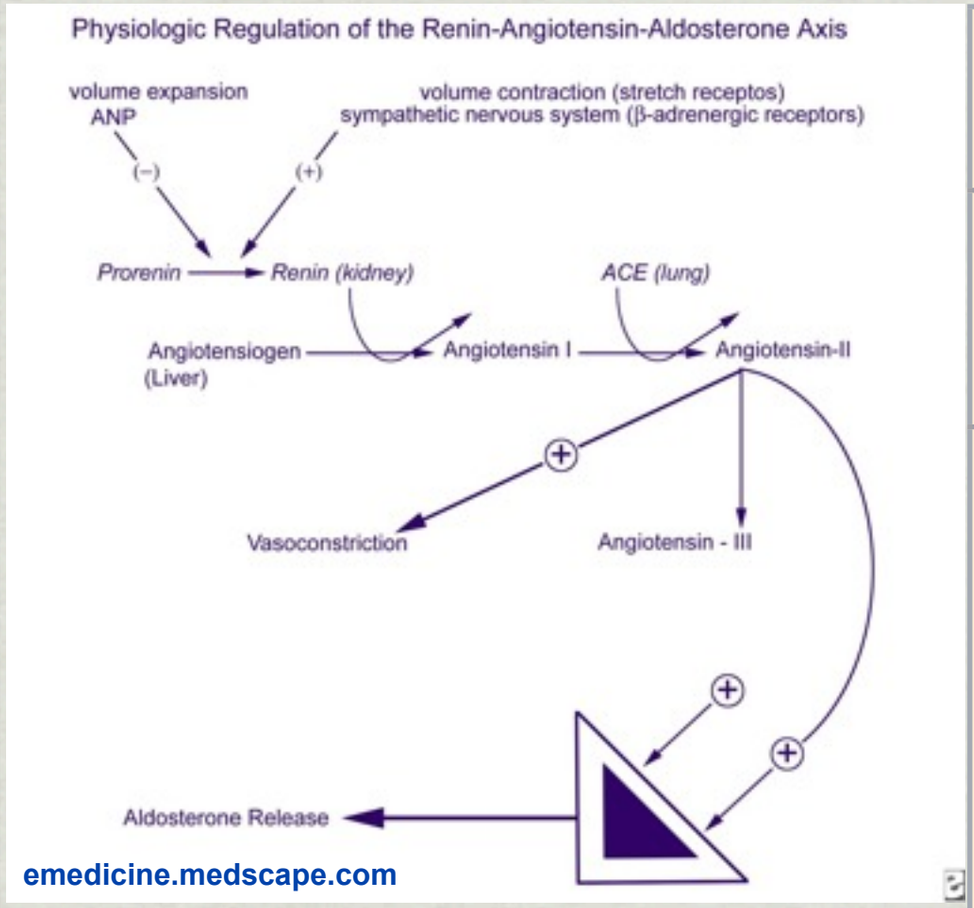
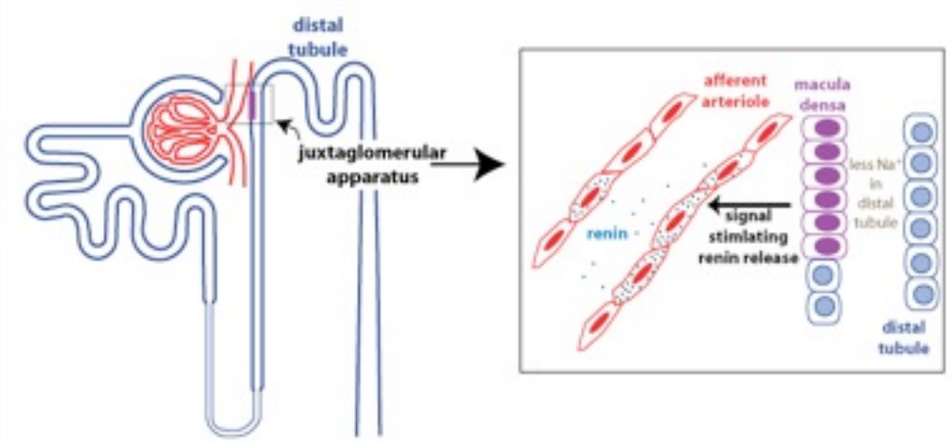
RAAS regulation





http://courses.washington.edu/conj/bess/sodium/sodium.htm

RAAS function	regulates blood volume -> cardiac output (CO) regulates systemic vascular resistance-> MAP
RAAS structure	the system has 3 important components: Renin Angiotensin Aldosterone
RAAS stimulation (Renin release)	1.SYMPATHETIC stimulation via beta1 receptors located on JG cells (↑intracellular Ca-> renin release)
	2. ↓ PRESSURE IN AFFERENT ARTERIOLE (due to ↓ pressure in systemic circulation or renal artery stenosis)
	3. ↓Na sensed by MACULA DENSA in DT (could be related to↓ pressure in afferent art.-> ↓GFR-> ↓Na in DT -> stim. PG E2 & I2 produce renin release
RAAS inhibition	1. ↑ PRESSURE IN AFFERENT ARTERIOLE 2. NATRIURETIC PEPTIDES (ANP&BNP) 3. ↑ in Na sensed by MACULA DENSA

http://cvphysiology.com/Blood%20Pressure/BP015.htm