Inulin is a **starch** that is given by mouth. Inulin is **freely filtered**, **but not reabsorbed or secreted** by the renal tubules. The clearance of inulin is used to measure **glomerular filtration rate** (GFR), as shown in the following equation:

Note: The driving force for glomerular filtration is the **net ultrafiltration pressure** across the glomerular capillaries. **Filtration is always favored** in glomerular capillaries because the net ultrafiltration pressure always favors the movement of fluid out of the capillary.

Important: If the clearance of a substance that is freely filtrated **is less than** that of inulin, then there is a **net reabsorption** of the substance. If the clearance of a substance that is freely filtered **is greater than** that of inulin, then there is a **net secretion** of the substance. If the clearance of a freely filtered substance is **equal to that of inulin**, then (1) it is **neither** secreted nor absorbed or (2) it is **both** secreted and absorbed in equal amounts.



- 1. Para-aminohippuric acid (PAH) is filtered and secreted by the renal tubules.
- 2. The clearance of PAH is used to measure **renal plasma flow (RPF)**.
- 3. **Renal blood flow (RBF)** is 25% of the cardiac output. Autoregulation of RBF is accomplished by **changing renal vascular resistance**.
- 4. Both **blood urea nitrogen (BUN)** and **plasma [creatinine]** increase when GFR decreases. **GFR decreases with age**, although plasma [creatinine] remains constant because of decreased muscle mass.
- 5. If the amount of a substance excreted in the urine is **less than the amount filtered,** then the substance is **reabsorbed**.
- 6. Glucose and sodium chloride are filtered and subsequently reabsorbed.