

Fig. 21.10.1.1 Schematic of a glomerulus. In diabe

Fig. 21.10.1.1 Schematic of a glomerulus. In diabetes, there is relative afferent arteriolar dilatation and angiotensin II- induced efferent arteriolar constriction. This leads to increased glomerular capillary flow and pressure resulting in

elevated GFR
(hyperfiltration) and
increased albuminfiltration.
Blockade of the renin-
angiotensin system dilates
the efferent arteriole and
reduces GFR and capillary
pressure.

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