

Filtration (physiology)

From a physiological point of view, the term **filtration** is used for the process in which a solvent (most often water) is moved across a membrane from one space to another based on the differential hydrostatic pressures on both sides of the membrane. Fluid moves from a place of higher hydrostatic pressure to a place of lower hydrostatic pressure. Examples are the filtration of fluid from blood vessels into the interstitium or the formation of primary urine in the renal glomerulus.

If the membrane through which the liquid passes is at least partially permeable to dissolved substances, the liquid can drag the molecules of the substance with it - see solvent drag.

Links

Related articles

- Glomerulárna filtrácia

Source

- ŠVÍGLEROVÁ, Jitka. *Filtrace* [online]. The last revision 18.2.2009, [cit. 2010-12-25]. <<http://wiki.lfp-studium.cz/index.php?title=Filtrace&oldid=285>>.