



I'm not robot



I am not robot!

This is a much slower process but the effect is more long-term. Knowing more about the role they play in our bodies can help you protect and manage your health. The endocrine system comprises glands and tissues that secrete hormones to regulate and coordinate vital functions in the body. The endocrine system works closely with the nervous system to maintain & in cycles LH = Luteinizing hormone Ovulation, secretion of sex hormones. Name the glands that comprise the endocrine system. List the hormones produced by the hypothalamus and pituitary gland. Explain the interactions between the hypothalamus and pituitary gland. This exercise is designed to introduce students to various selected glands of the endocrine system and to a variety of hormones produced by these glands.

I. II. Main Functions

ENDOCRINE GLANDS AND THEIR HORMONES

GLAND HORMONES*

MAJOR PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT

PHARYNGEAL DERIVATIVES (Endodermal): Thyroid Thyroxin (Iodine Controls metamorphosis in amphibians, rich protein) metabolic rate (excess = exophthalmic goiter; too little = cretinism or myxedema) Name the glands that comprise the endocrine system. List the hormones produced by the hypothalamus and pituitary gland. Explain the interactions between the hypothalamus and pituitary gland. Identify the controls the hypothalamus and pituitary exert over other endocrine glands. Specify the roles of the pineal gland. This exercise is designed to introduce students to various selected glands of the endocrine system and to a variety of hormones produced by these glands.

The endocrine system Long FB refers to the hormone that was released from the peripheral endocrine glands inhibiting pituitary and/or hypothalamic hormone secretion (e.g., IGF inhibits GHRH). Hormones are molecules that are produced by endocrine glands, including the hypothalamus, pituitary gland, adrenal glands, gonads, (i.e., testes and ovaries), thyroid. Thyroid gland Capsule Parenchyma thyroid follicle - Structural & functional unite - Epithelium - simple cuboidal cells (follicular cells), synthesis thyroxin hormone - cell size. There are many endocrine glands in your body that release different hormones. Many of these glands are controlled by the hypothalamus and the pituitary gland (also known as the traditional core of an endocrine system consists of an endocrine gland, the hormone it secretes, a responding tissue containing a specific receptor to which the hormone binds. The major endocrine glands are: Hypothalamus, Pituitary, Thyroid, Adrenal, Pancreas, Gonads. Vital to our overall health, hormone levels change as we grow and age. Endocrine glands differ from exocrine glands by releasing their secretions directly into the bloodstream, rather than a central duct. The endocrine system, which is composed of a group of glands placed throughout the body, releases chemicals (hormones) that must travel through the circulatory system to reach a target tissue or organ causing that tissue or organ to effect a regulatory change. Hormone (Gp) (female), seminiferous tubules (male); also stimulates secretion of estrogens in devel.