


34.1 the endocrine system worksheet answers

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The endocrine system consists of glands that make hormones. Hormones are the body's chemical messengers. They transport information and instructions from one set of cells to another. Endocrine (EN-duh-krin) system affects almost every cell, organ and function of our body. What does the endocrine system do? Endocrine glands enter the bloodstream. This allows hormones to travel to cells in other parts of the body. Endocrine hormones help control mood, growth and development, how our organs work, and reproduction. The endocrine system regulates how much each hormone is released. This may depend on the level of hormones already in the blood, or on the level of other substances in the blood like calcium. Many things affect hormone levels such as stress, infection, and changes in the balance of fluids and minerals in the blood. Too much or too little of any hormone can harm the body. Medications can treat many of these problems. What are the parts of the endocrine system? While many parts of the body make hormones, the main glands that make up the endocrine system are: the hypothalamus pituitary gland of the thyroid gland parathyroid adrenal glands of the pineal body of the pancreatic testicles is part of the endocrine system and digestive system. This is because it secretes hormones into the bloodstream, and makes and secretes enzymes in the digestive tract. Hypothalamus: The hypothalamus (hi-by-TAL-u-mous) is located in the lower central part of the brain. It binds the endocrine system and the nervous system. Nerve cells in the hypothalamus make chemicals that control the release of hormones released from the pituitary gland. The hypothalamus collects information felt by the brain (e.g. surrounding temperature, light and sense) and sends it to the pituitary gland. This information affects the hormones that pitphysics makes and releases. Pituitary gland: pituitary gland (puh-TOO-uh-ter-ee) gland is at the base of the brain, and no more than peas. Despite its small size, the pituitary gland is often referred to as the master gland. The hormones it does control many other endocrine glands. The pituitary gland makes many hormones, such as: growth hormone, which stimulates the growth of bone and other tissues of the body and plays a role in the body's treatment of nutrients and minerals prolactin (pro-LAC-tin), which activates milk production in women feeding tyrotropin (thy-ruh-TRO-contact), which stimulates the thyroid gland, to make thyroid hormones corticotropin (kor-tih-ko-TRO-pin), which stimulates the adrenal glands to make certain antidiuretic hormones (en-ti-di-u-REH-tick) hormone that helps control the balance of water in the body through its effect on kidney oxytocin (ahk-see-TOE-sin) that causes uterine contractions that occur during the birth of the pituitary gland also secretes endorphins (en-DOR-fins), chemicals that nervous system and and feeling the pain. The pituitary gland also secretes hormones that signal reproductive organs to make sex hormones. The pituitary gland also controls the menstrual cycle in women. Thyroid: The thyroid gland (THY-royd) is located in the front of the lower part of the neck. It has the shape of a bow tie or a butterfly. It makes thyroid hormones thyroxine (your-rahk-sin) and triiodothyronine (try-eye-o-dow-thy-ruh-noon). These hormones control the rate at which cells burn fuel from food to make energy. The more thyroid hormone in the blood, the faster chemical reactions occur in the body. Thyroid hormones are important because they help the bones of children and adolescents grow and develop, and they also play a role in the development of the brain and nervous system. Parathyroidism: Attached to the thyroid gland are four tiny glands that work together called parathyroids (par-u-THY-roydz). They release the parathyroid hormone, which controls blood calcium levels using calcitonin (kal-suh-TOE-nin), which makes the thyroid gland. Adrenal glands: These two triangular adrenal glands (a-u-DREE-nul) glands sit on top of each kidney. The adrenal glands have two parts, each of which makes a set of hormones and has a different function: The outer part of the adrenal cortex. It makes hormones called corticosteroids (kor-tih-ko-STER-oydz) that help control the balance of salt and water in the body, the body's response to stress, metabolism, the immune system, and sexual development and function. The inner part is the adrenal medulla (muh-DUH-luh). He makes catecholamines (kah-tuh-ko-luh-meenz), such as epinephrine (eh-puh-neh-frun). Also called adrenaline, epinephrine increases blood pressure and heart rate when the body is under stress. Pine-like: the pineal (pih-NEE-ul) body, also called the pineal gland, is located in the middle of the brain. It secretes melatonin (meh-luh-TOE-nin), a hormone that can help regulate when we sleep at night and wake up in the morning. Reproductive glands: gonads are the main source of sex hormones. Boys have male gonades, or testicles (TES-teez), are found in the scrotum. They secrete hormones called androgens (AN-druh-junz), the most important of which is (tess-TOSS-tuh-rone). These hormones tell the boy's body when it's time to make changes related to puberty like penis and height growth, deepening voices, and growth of facial hair and pubic hair. Working with pituitary hormones, testosterone also tells the boy's body when it's time to make sperm in the testicles. The girl's ovaries (OH-vuh-reez) are in her pelvis. They make eggs and secrete female hormones (ESS-truh-jen) and (pro-JESS-tuh-rone). Estrogen is involved when the girl begins puberty. During the sexual The girl will have breast growth, begin to accumulate fat deposits around the hips and thighs, and spurt growth. Estrogen and progesterone are also involved in regulating menstrual cycle. These hormones also play a role in pregnancy. Pancreas: The pancreas (PAN-kree-us) makes insulin (IN-suh-lin) and glucagon (GLOO-kuh-gawn), which are hormones that control glucose, or sugar, levels in the blood. Insulin helps keep the body supplied with energy reserves. The body uses this stored energy for exercise and activity, and helps the organs work as they should. What can help keep the endocrine system healthy? To help keep your child's endocrine system healthy: Get a lot of exercise. Eat a nutritious diet. Go for regular medical check-ups. Talk to your doctor before taking any supplements or herbal treatments. Tell your doctor about any family history of endocrine problems such as diabetes or thyroid problems. When should I call the doctor? Let the doctor know if your child drinks a lot of water, but still having to urinate often has frequent abdominal pain or nausea very tired or weak gaining or losing a lot of weight has a tremor or sweat a lot of constipation does not grow or develops as expected Review: Larissa Hirsch, MD Medically reviewed by Elaine K. Luo, M.D. - Author Jill Seladi-Shulman, Ph.D. April 22, 2019 located all over the body. It is similar to the nervous system in that it plays a vital role in controlling and regulating many bodily functions. However, while the nervous system uses nerve impulses and neurotransmitters to communicate, the endocrine system uses chemical messengers called hormones. Keep reading to learn more about the endocrine system that it does and the hormones it produces. The endocrine system is responsible for regulating a number of bodily functions through the release of hormones. Hormones are secreted by the glands of the endocrine system, traveling through the bloodstream to various organs and tissues in the body. Hormones then tell these organs and tissues what to do and how to function. Some examples of body functions that are controlled by the endocrine system include: metabolismgrowth and the development of sexual function and reproduction of heart rate pressure, and wakefulness of the endocrine temperature system composed of a complex network of glands that are the organs that secrete substances. The glands of the endocrine system, where hormones are produced, stored and released. Each gland produces one or more hormones that go to target specific organs and tissues in the body. The glands of the endocrine system include: Hypothalamus. Although some people do not consider it iron, the hypothalamus produces several hormones that control the pituitary gland. It is also involved in the regulation of many of the functions number of sleep wakefulness cycles, body temperature, and appetite. It can also regulate the functions of other other Glands. Pituitary. The pituitary gland is located below the hypothalamus. The hormones it produces affect growth and reproduction. They can also control the function of other endocrine glands. Pineal. This gland is in the middle of your brain. This is important for your sleep-wake cycles. Thyroid. The thyroid gland is located in the front of the neck. This is very important for metabolism. Parathyroid. Also located in the front of the neck, parathyroid iron is essential for maintaining calcium control levels in the bones and blood. Thymus. Located at the top of the torso, the thymus is active until puberty and produces hormones important for the development of a type of white blood cell called T cells. Adrenal. One adrenal gland can be found on the top of each kidney. These glands produce hormones important for regulating functions such as blood pressure, heart rate, and stress response. Pancreas. The pancreas is located in the abdominal cavity behind the stomach. Its endocrine function includes controlling blood sugar levels. Some endocrine glands also have non-endocrine functions. For example, the ovaries and testicles produce hormones, but they also have a non-endocrine function of egg and sperm production, respectively. Hormones are chemicals the endocrine system uses to send messages to organs and tissues throughout the body. Once released into the bloodstream, they travel to their target organ or tissue that has receptors that recognize and respond to the hormone. Below are some examples of hormones that are produced by the endocrine system. Explore the interactive 3-D chart below to learn more about the endocrine system. Sometimes hormone levels may be too high or too low. When this happens, it can have a number of consequences for your health. Signs and symptoms depend on a hormone that is out of balance. Here's a look at some conditions that can affect the endocrine system and change hormone levels. Hyperthyroidism Hyperthyroidism occurs when the thyroid gland does more thyroid hormone than is necessary. It can be caused by a number of things, including autoimmune diseases. Some common symptoms of hyperthyroidism include: fatiguenervousness weight loss diarrheaisues tolerably heat-fast heart rate trouble sleep treatment depends on how severe the condition is, as well as its underlying cause. Options include medications, radioiode therapy, or surgery. Graves' disease is an autoimmune disorder and a common form of hyperthyroidism. In people with Graves' disease, the immune system attacks the thyroid gland, which causes it to produce more thyroid hormone than usual. Hypothyroidism hypothyroidism occurs when the thyroid gland does not produce enough hormone Gland. Like hyperthyroidism, it has many potential causes. Some common symptoms of hypothyroidism include: fatigue gainconstipationissues tolerably cold skin and hairy heart of the heart Periodsfertility issues The treatment of hypothyroidism involves supplementing your thyroid hormone with medication. Cushing's syndrome is due to high levels of the hormone cortisol. Common symptoms of Cushing syndrome include: weight gain deposits in the face, abdomen, or shoulders stretched marks, especially on the arms, hips and abdomens, healing cuts, scratches and insect skin bites that bruising lightly irregular periods of reduced sex drive and fertility in men. Addison's disease disease occurs when the adrenal glands do not produce enough cortisol or aldosterone. Some symptoms of Addison's disease include: fatigue lossabdominal blood pain sugarnausea or vomitingdiarrheairritabilitya craving for salt or salty foodsirregular periodsTreatment of Addison's disease includes taking medications that help replace hormones that your body does not produce enough. DiabetesDiabetes refers to a condition in which blood sugar levels are not properly regulated. People with diabetes have too much glucose in their blood (high blood sugar). There are two types of diabetes: type 1 diabetes and type 2 diabetes. Some common symptoms of diabetes include: fatigue loss of increased hunger or thirsty desire to urinate on diabetes infection may include monitoring blood sugar levels, insulin therapy, and medication. Lifestyle changes, such as regular exercise and eating a balanced diet, can also help. The endocrine system is a complex set of glands and organs that helps regulate various bodily functions. This is achieved by releasing hormones, or chemical messengers produced by the endocrine system. Last medical review April 22, 2019

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