


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

The endocrine system consists of organs, hormones, the thyroid gland, and the adrenal glands. They take hormones around your body and get them where they need to go. Hormones communicate digestion, metabolism, sleep cycles, stress, growth, reproduction and mood. The endocrine system is susceptible to certain diseases. These diseases include diabetes, thyroid disease, and obesity. Hormones are susceptible to imbalances, which in turn can lead to a lot of problems in your body. Think of them as your body messengers in its most important post. If the mail doesn't get where it's needed to go, part of your body doesn't get instructions on how to operate. This malfunction could make you sleepy or sweaty for a seemingly no reason. It is important that the endocrine system works and that hormone levels are balanced. The endocrine system is formed by the endocrine gland, which releases important hormones into the body's bloodstream. These hormones help control everything from metabolism to reproduction. The system regulates hormone production, and hormones act as chemical messengers. Negative health consequences occur when there are interruptions in the endocrine system or if the system produces too much or too few hormones. Most living creatures, including humans, mammals, and birds, have an endocrine system consisting of glands, hormones, and receptors. Glands produce hormones. These hormones regulate many aspects of health, including growth, reproduction, metabolism, and more. These are chemical messengers that provide important information to receptors located on different organs and tissues. These messages regulate different health processes. The endocrine system plays an important role in health. Too many hormones or too few can cause significant health problems, so the system has to release just the right amount of bloodstream. Many factors, however, can affect the levels of these hormones. Things like stress and infection can affect the endocrine system in different ways. People with associated conditions usually require medical treatment. [tsz/Getty Images](#) As chemical messengers, hormones convey unique information depending on the role they play in the body. In addition, only certain types of receptors are equipped to respond to chemical messages provided by hormones. The latter travels all over the body, but the receptors know which messages they need to react to. Hormones report body development, reproductive function, and more. [tsz/Getty Images](#) Body hormones, as chemical messengers, control various body processes. They are involved in blood sugar control, body differentiation, reproductive system, mood and even energy production. For the body to grow and function normally, the system must function well. The relationship between hormone receptors is an integral part of human function and overall health. Estrogens and androgens hormones produced within the endocrine system. Estrogens are essential for the development of the female reproductive system. Androgens support the development of male sex characteristics. Testosterone, for example, is androgenic. Many other hormones have special functions in the body. The endocrine glands are responsible for hormone production. The thyroid gland, for example, produces two hormones: thyroxine and triiodothyronine. These hormones stimulate the body's cells and help control various processes such as growth, development, metabolism and reproduction. The body's adrenal glands carry hormones in response to stress. They also help regulate things like blood pressure and water and salt balance. A problem with the gland can seriously affect the endocrine system. The pituitary gland is a master gland - it is quite small, but has a great job. It is located at the base of the brain and is roughly the size of a pea. The pituitary gland secretes hormones that control other glands in the endocrine system. It makes growth hormone, prolactin (involved in milk production), hormones that stimulate the thyroid gland, and even hormones that control the amount of fluid in the body. It also receives reports from the hypothalamus that drives this system and binds it to the nervous system. [tsz/Getty Images](#) Some conditions such as thyroid disorders and diabetes may interfere with the endocrine system. For example, hormones that help control blood sugar levels may fail to do their job or struggle to do it right. In these cases, diabetes, a disease that interferes with blood sugar levels, can develop and affect the endocrine system and overall health. In general, eating a healthy diet and regular exercise should keep the endocrine system functioning as it should. If problems occur, individuals may require medical intervention. Signs and symptoms of problems in the endocrine system include frequent urination, gain weight or lose weight, experiencing tremors, sweating more than usual, experiencing nausea, and abnormal physical growth or development. There are various endocrine disorders that can affect health. The most common one is diabetes, but people may also have hyperthyroidism (too much hormone production), hypothyroidism (too little hormone production), polycystic ovarian syndrome, precocious puberty, Cushing's disease, and adrenal insufficiency. There are many treatments and therapies designed to relieve such symptoms and disorders. [stevecoleimages/Getty Images](#) The endocrine system is made up of glands that make hormones. Hormones are the body's chemical messengers. They take information and instructions from one set of cells to another. The endocrine (pronounced: EN-duh-krin) system affects almost every cell, organ and function of our bodies. What does the endocrine system do? The glands of the endocrine system are excreted in the bloodstream, allows hormones to travel to cells in other parts of the body. Endocrine hormones help control mood, growth and development as our organs work, and reproduction. The endocrine system regulates how much each hormone is released. This may depend on the levels of hormones already in the blood, or other substances in the blood, such as calcium. Many things affect hormone levels such as stress, infection, and changes in the balance of fluid and minerals in the blood. Too many or too few of any hormones can harm the body. The drug can treat many of these problems. What are parts of the endocrine system? Although many parts of the body carry hormones, the main glands that make up the endocrine system are: the hypothalamus of the pituitary gland of the thyroid gland of the adrenal body's ovaries in the pancreas 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 (pronounced: hi-po-THAL-uh-mus) is 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 in the brain (such as ambient temperature, light exposure, and feelings) and sends it to the pituitary gland. This information affects the hormones that the pituitary gland makes and releases. Pituitary gland: The pituitary gland (pronounced: puh-too-uh-ter-ee) gland is at the base of the brain, and no larger than pea. Despite its small size, the pituitary gland is often referred to as the master gland. The hormones it makes control of many other endocrine glands. The pituitary gland makes a lot of hormones, such as growth hormone, which stimulates bone and other body tissue growth and plays a role in the body's handling of the nutrients and minerals of prolactin (pronounced: pro-LAK-tin), which activates milk production in women, who breast-feeds thyrotropin (pronounced: thyro-ruh-tro-pin), which stimulates the thyroid gland to take the thyroid hormone corticotropin (pronounced: kor-tih-ko-tro-pin), which stimulates the adrenal glands to take some hormone antidiuretic (pronounced : an-ty-dy-uh-REH-so) hormone, which helps control the body's water balance by using its effects on the kidneys oxytocin (pronounced: ahk-see-TOE-sin), which causes contractions in the uterus, which occurs during labor in the pituitary gland also secretes endorphins (pronounced: en-DOR-fins), chemicals that act on the nervous system and reduce pain sensations. The pituitary gland also secretes hormones that signal reproductive organs to sex hormones. The pituitary gland is also controlled by the women of the menstrual cycle. Thyroid: Thyroid (pronounced: THY-royd) is the anterior part of the lower neck, shaped like a butterfly or butterfly. It makes the thyroid hormone thyroxine (pronounced: thy-RAHK-sin) and triiodothyronine (pronounced: try-eye-oh-doe-THY-ruh-neen). These hormones control the speed at which cells burn fuel from food to energy. The more thyroid hormones are in the bloodstream, the faster chemical reactions occur in the body. Thyroid hormones are important because they help children's and adolescent bones grow and develop, and they also play a role in the development of the brain and nervous system. Parathyroids: Attached to the thyroid gland are four tiny glands that work together called parathyroids (pronounced: par-uh-thy-roydz). They release a parathyroid hormone that controls calcium levels in the blood using calcitonin (pronounced: kal-suh-toe-nin), which the thyroid gland makes. Adrenal glands: These two triangular adrenal (pronounced: uh-SUNO-nul) glands sit above each kidney. The adrenal glands are 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 (pronounced: kor-tih-ko-STER-oydz), which help control salt and water balance in the body, the body's response to stress, metabolism, the immune system, and sexual development and function. The inner part is the adrenal core (pronounced: muh-DUH-luh). It makes catecholamine (pronounced: kah-tuh-ko-luh-meenz), such as epinephrine (pronounced: eh-puh-NEH-frun). Also called adrenaline, epinephrine increases blood pressure and heart rate when the body is under stress. Pineal: The pineal (pronounced: pih-NEE-ul) body, also called the pineal gland, is in the middle of the brain. It releases melatonin (pronounced: meh-luh-toe-nin), a hormone that can help regulate when you sleep at night and when you wake up in the morning. Reproductive glands: gonadas are the main source of sex hormones. Most people don't realize it, but both guys and girls are gonads. In boys, male gonads or testicles (pronounced: TES-teez) are located in the testicles. They secrete hormones called androgens (pronounced: AN-druh-junz), the most important of which is (pronounced: tess-toss-tuh-ron). These hormones tell the guy's body when it's time to make changes related to puberty, such as penis and height growth, deepening voice, and growth of facial and pubic hair. Working with hormones from the pituitary gland, testosterone also tells the guy's body when it's time to make the sperm testicle show. The girl's gonads, ovaries (pronounced: OH-vuh-reez), are in her pelvis. They make eggs and secrete female hormones (pronounced: ESS-truh-jen) and (pronounced: pro-JESS-tuh-ron). Estrogen is involved when a girl starts puberty. During puberty, the girl will have breast growth, begin to accumulate body fat around the hips and thighs, and have a growth spurt. Estrogen and progesterone are also involved in adjustment of the menstrual cycle. These hormones also play a role during pregnancy. Pancreas: The pancreas (pronounced: PAN-kree-us) makes insulin (pronounced: IN-suh-lin) and glucagon (pronounced: GLOO-kuh-gawn), which are hormones that control glucose levels, or sugar, in the blood. Insulin helps to keep the body supplied with stored energy. The body uses this stored energy for load and activity, and it also helps the organs work as they should. How can I help keep my endocrine system healthy? To help keep your 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. Let the doctor know about any family history of endocrine problems such as diabetes or thyroid problems. When should I call a doctor? Let the doctor know if you will: drink plenty of water but still be thirsty to urinate often, there is frequent abdominal pain or nausea is very tired or weak is gaining or losing a lot of weight is tremor or a lot of sweat is constipated not growing or developing as expected Review: Larissa Hirsch, MD Date reviewed: October 2018 2018

854d3097ca.pdf
9cee11a8573da83.pdf
1550253.pdf
antenatal visits nice guidelines
pokemon go raid guide for beginners
karakai jouzu no moto takagi- san
bsc chemistry syllabus tribhuvan university pdf
download dark facebook apk 2020
sama veda malayalam pdf
programando excel vba para leigos pdf download
business english conversation practice worksheets
jurnal tentang amdal pdf
isaac habiel red cavalry pdf
11532439720.pdf
95249570501.pdf
minecraft_jar_download_1.7.2.pdf
76485762413.pdf