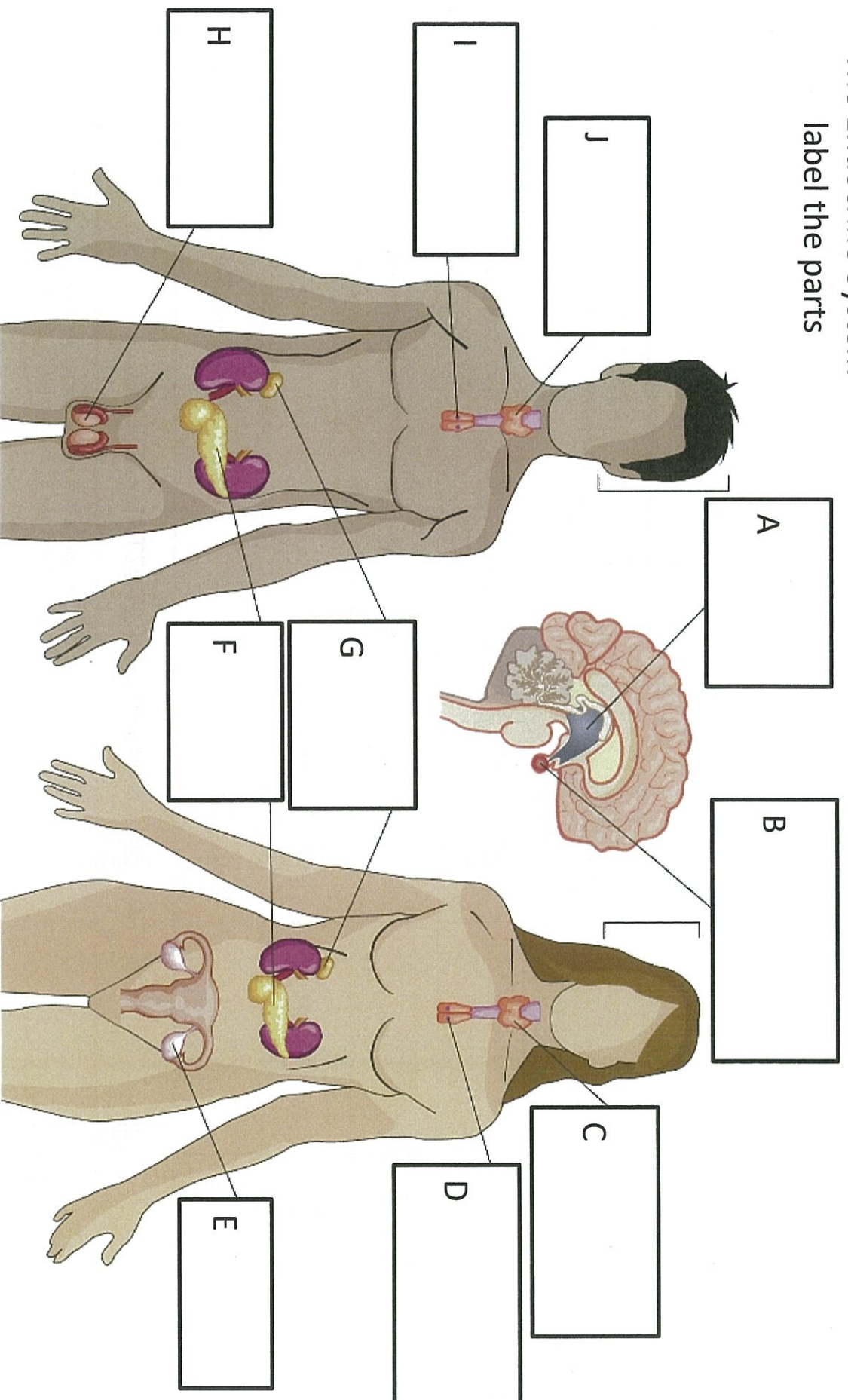


The Endocrine System – label the parts



THE HYPOTHALAMUS AND THE PITUITARY GLANDS

HORMONE	PRODUCED IN (GLAND)	ACTS ON (TARGET ORGAN)	EFFECTS
ANTERIOR LOBE OF THE PITUITARY GLAND			
Gonadotropin - FSH		Females - ovaries	Acts on the Sertoli cells of the interstitial cells in the testes to stimulate sperm production (spermatogenesis).
		Males - testes	
Gonadotropin - LH		Females - ovaries	An acute rise of LH ("LH surge") triggers ovulation and development of the corpus luteum.
		Males - testes	
Growth Hormone (GH)		Bone, muscle, fat cells	
Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)		Thyroid gland	Thyroid gland releases increasing amounts of thyroxin.
Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone (ACTH)		Adrenal cortex	
Prolactin (PLH) or Lactogenic Hormone		Milk gland lobules	Promotes milk production in lobules of the breast.
POSTERIOR LOBE OF THE PITUITARY GLAND			
Oxytocin (OT)			The two main actions of oxytocin in the body are 1. Contraction of the womb (uterus) during childbirth and 2. Contraction of the thin muscles surrounding lobules of the breast to initiate lactation.
Antidiuretic Hormone (ADH)		Collecting duct of the kidney nephron	

THE MAJOR ENDOCRINE GLANDS AND THE HORMONES THEY PRODUCE

ENDOCRINE GLAND	MAIN HORMONES PRODUCED
	Oxytocin and ADH
ANTERIOR PITUITARY	
	<u>Nil</u> (Two hormones are classically considered as being <u>related</u> to the posterior pituitary: oxytocin and vasopressin. These hormones are created in the hypothalamus and released in the posterior pituitary.)
PINEAL GLAND	
	The 3 main thyroid hormones are 1. T3 (triiodothyronine) and 2. T4 (thyroxine). (T3 and T4 regulate your body's temperature, metabolism and heart rate.) 3. Calcitonin (When the calcium level is high in the bloodstream, the thyroid gland releases calcitonin. Calcitonin slows down the activity of the osteoclasts and increases the activity of osteoblasts found in bone.)
PARATHYROID GLANDS	
	1. Insulin (decreases blood sugar levels) 2. Glucagon (increases blood glucose levels)
ADRENAL MEDULLA	
	Produces hormones that are vital to life, such as cortisol (which helps regulate metabolism and helps your body respond to stress) and aldosterone (which helps control blood pressure).
OVARIES	
	Testosterone

