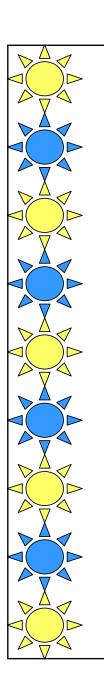
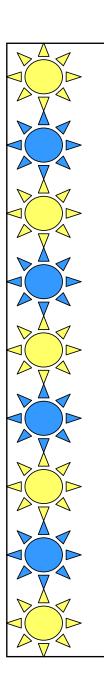


Endocrine System



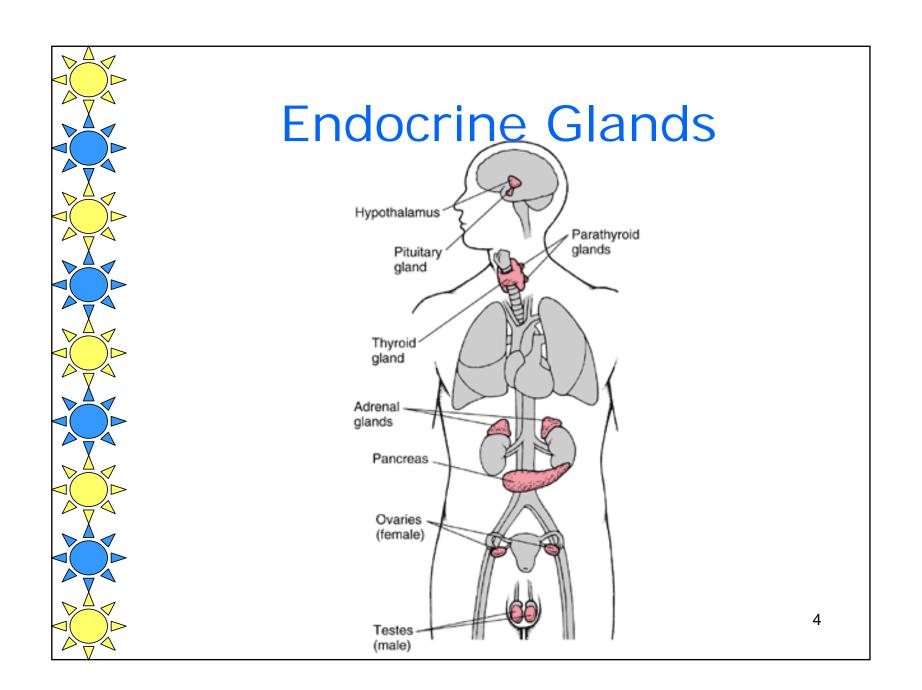
Objective

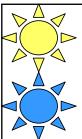
- Differentiate endocrine and exocrine gland.
- Explain the effect of steroid and non steroid hormone towards body cells.
- Discuss about relationship between hormone control and nervous system.
- Describe the function of hormone that been secreted by endocrine glands.



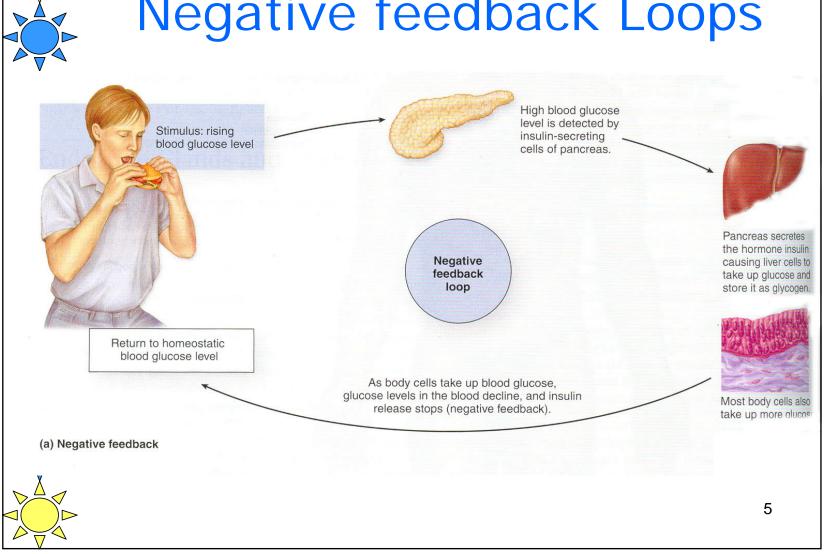
Introduction

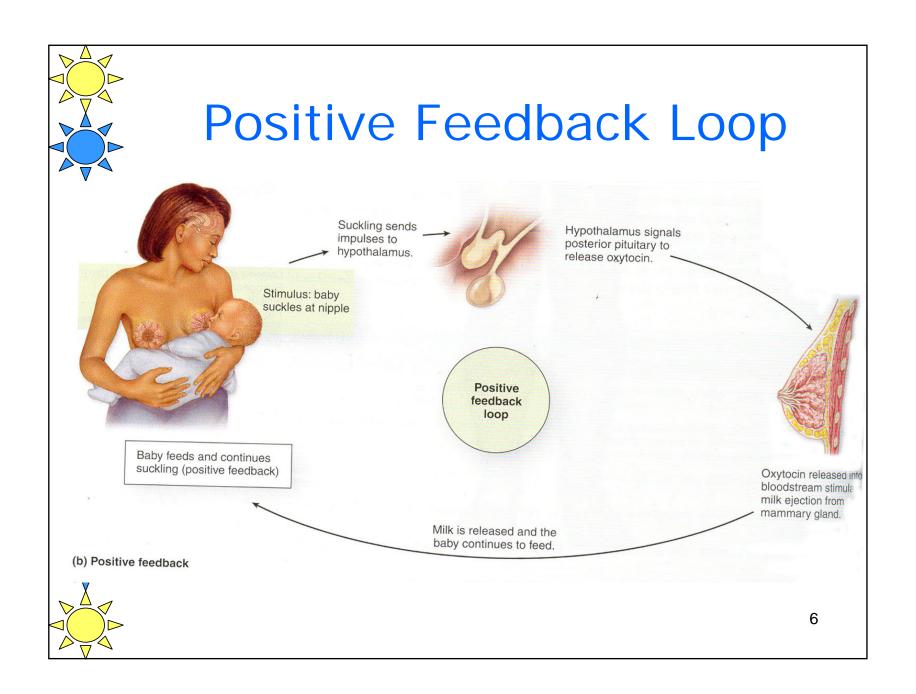
- Endocrine glands release hormone into bloodstream.
- Hormones classified on their chemical structure into 3 groups:
 - Peptide hormones (chain of amino acid)
 - Steroid hormones (lipid derived from cholesterol)
 - Biogenic amines (small molecule from altering amino acid).

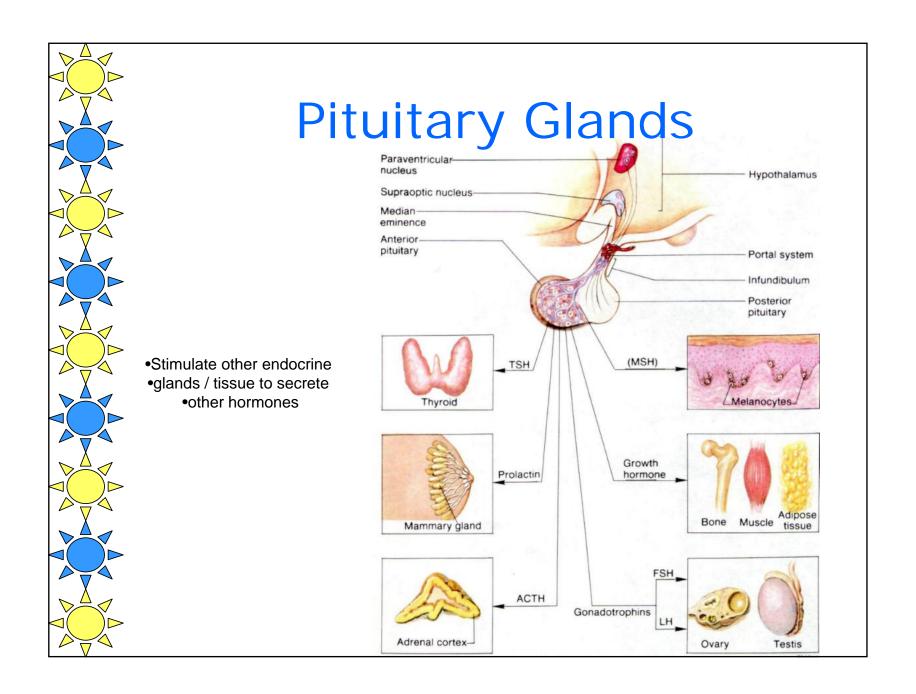


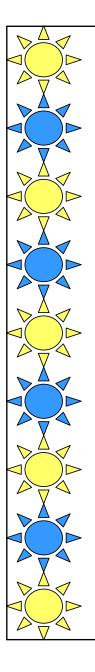


Negative feedback Loops



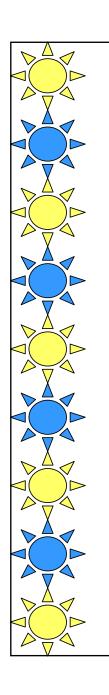




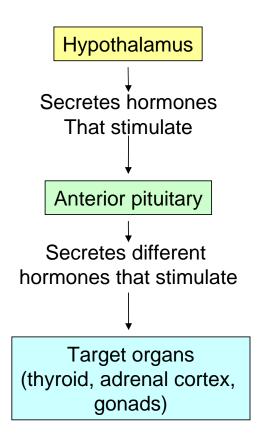


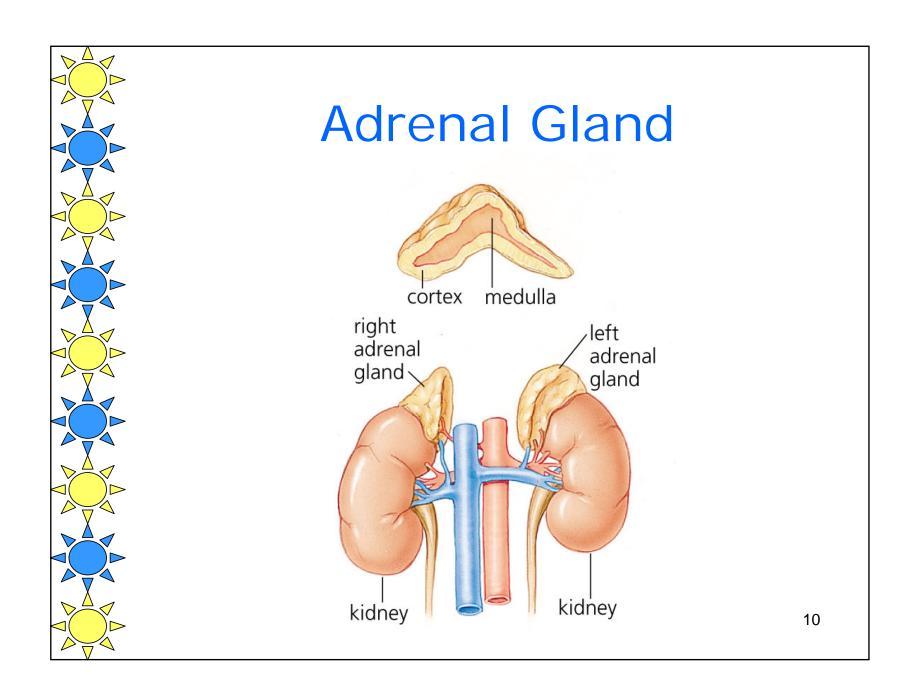
Functions of Hormones

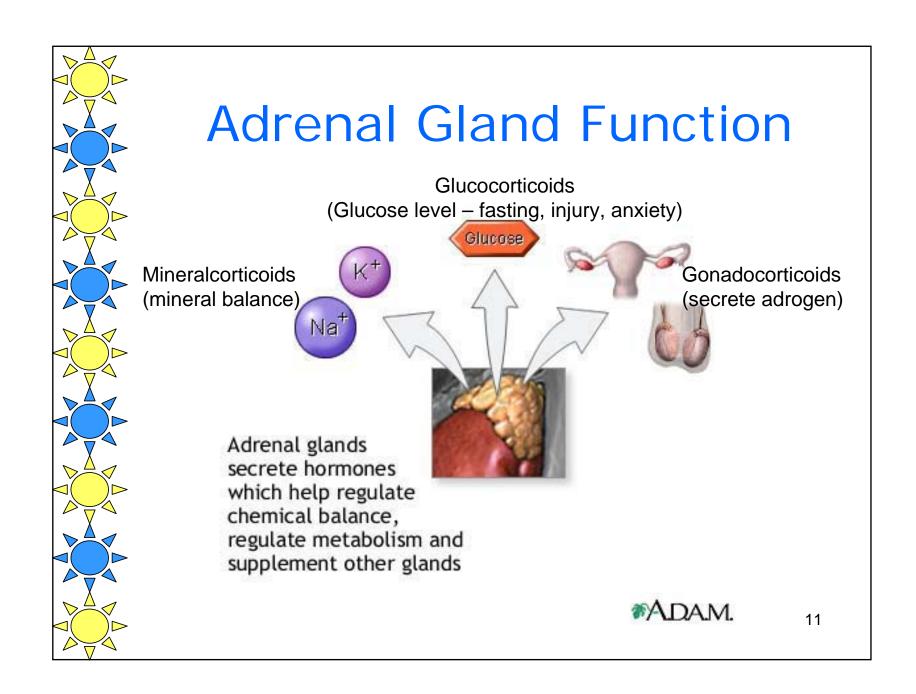
Hormones	Functions	
Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH)	Stimulate thyroid gland to release thyroid hormone due to low temperatures, stress & pregnancy.	
Prolactin	Regulates mammary gland growth & breast milk production.	
Adrenocorticotropic (ACTH)	Stimulates adrenal cortex	
Growth hormone (GH)	Stimulate cell growth, cell division (skeletal & muscular systems). Stimulate liver to produce somatomedin (growth epiphyseal plates)	
Gonadotropic	Secrete follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) & luteinizing hormone (LH) – influence reproductive system activities.	

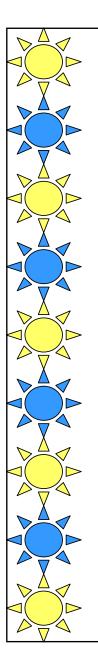


Endocrine System









Organs with Endocrine Functions

Gland/ Endocrine cells	Hormone	Hormonal Effects
Kidney	Calcitriol Erythropoietin (EPO)	Calcium absorption in small intestine Stimulates erythrocyte production
Heart	Atriopeptin	
GI tract	Various hormones related to digestion	
Ovaries	Estrogen Inhibin Progesterone	
Testes	Inhibin Androgens	Inhibit FSH secretion Stimulates male reproductive organ development, production of sperm