

Mix and match terms

1. acromegaly - see disease chart
2. addison's disease - see disease chart
3. adrenal - Gland located on top of the kidneys. The cortex produces steroid hormones, the medulla produces amino acid hormones.
4. alpha cells - Type of cell in the pancreas (Islets of Langerhans), produces glucagons
5. aspirin - Drug which inhibits prostaglandins, therefore inhibiting nerve signals that cause you to sense pain.
6. beta cells - Type of cell in the pancreas (Islets of Langerhans), produces insulin
7. congenital adrenal hyperplasia - see disease chart
8. cretinism - see disease chart
9. cushings syndrome - see disease chart
- 10 delta cells - Type of cell in the pancreas (Islets of Langerhans), produces somatostatin
11. diabetes insipidus - see disease chart
12. diabetes mellitus - see disease chart
13. digestive system - Glands associated with digestion. Produce peptide and protein hormones.
14. down regulation - the number of target cell receptors decreases if more hormone is present in the blood than there are receptor sites on cells for the hormone. Reduces responsiveness of cells to the hormone if the hormone levels are high.
15. dwarfism - see disease chart
16. endocrine gland - Glands that discharge into the body, usually into the blood. Typically ductless glands that produce hormones.

17. F-cells - Type of cell in the pancreas (Islets of Langerhans), produces polypeptide
18. gigantism - see disease chart.
19. graves disease - see disease chart.
20. hormone - Chemical messengers produced in one part of the body that travel (usually through the blood stream) to another part of the body where they control cell or body functions.
21. hypoparathyroidism - See disease chart.
22. hypothalamus - Gland at the base of the brain. Produces peptide hormones. Produces the hormones stored in the posterior pituitary gland. Produces hormones that control the production of other hormones by other endocrine glands.
23. insulin like growth factors (IGF's) - Released by the liver, muscle, and cartilage when hGH levels are high. Increases the rate which amino acids enter the cell and thus the rate of protein synthesis. Also promotes lipid catabolism, and causes the liver to break down glycogen into glucose increasing blood glucose.
24. myxedema - see disease chart.
25. negative feed back - As the system moves further from homeostasis a counter effect is produced bringing it back into homeostasis.
26. ovary - Gland (female) associated with reproductive organs. Produces steroid hormones and one protein hormone.
27. Pancreas - Gland located near the kidneys. Produces protein hormones.
28. parathyroid - Pair of glands which are located on the sides of the thyroid. Produce peptide hormones.
29. pineal - Gland at the base of the brain. Produces amino acid hormones. Associated with epithalamus.
30. pituitary - Gland at the base of the brain. Produces peptide and protein hormones and stores peptide hormones produced by hypothalamus gland. Many of it's hormones

control the production and/or release of other hormones by other glands in the endocrine system.

31. positive feed back - when a system increases its effect leading to more production and leading the system farther away from homeostasis.

32. steroids - Hormones with a four ring structure. Fat soluble. Produced by the adrenal cortex, testes and ovaries.

33. testes - Gland (male) associated with reproductive organs. Produce steroid hormones.

34. thymus - A gland located below the thyroid gland and near the heart and lungs. Produces peptide hormones.

35. thyroid - A gland located along the side of the trachea, produces amino acid hormones (lipid soluble)

36. up regulation - The number of target cell receptors increases if less hormone is present in the blood then there are receptor sites on cells for the hormone. Increases responsiveness of cells to hormones if hormone levels are low.