NURSING HEALTH ENDOCRINE SYSTEM CASE STUDY _ ADVANCED PHARMACOLOGY FUNDAMENTALS - Veterinary Nursing - Endocrine system GRADED A+(BRANDNEW)100% WITH CORRECT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

endocrine glands - ANSWER-glands secrete hormones and are carried in the blood to their target organs

exocrine glands - ANSWER-secrete via ducts directly to their effector organs

Gastrin-cells in the wall of the stomach - ANSWER-Stimulates hydrochloric acid

Secretin-cells in the wall of the small intestine - ANSWER-Stimulates digestive juices

Chorionic gonadtrophin - ANSWER-The layer of the chorion during pregnancy that helps maintain the corpus luteum throughout pregnancy

Erythropoietin stimulating factor - ANSWER-Stimulates bone marrow to produce RBCs

Pituitary Gland - ANSWER-Also known as the hypophysis

Pituitary Gland - ANSWER-Two lobes-anterior and posterior

Anterior-adenohypophysis

Posterior-neuropophysis

Pituitary Gland - ANSWER-Ventral to the hypothalamus in the forebrain

Pituitary Gland-Anterior - ANSWER-Thyrotrophic stimulating hormone

Growth hormone

Adrenocorticotrophic hormone

Prolactin

Follicle stimulating hormone

Luteinising hormone

Interstitial cell stimulating hormone

Thyrotrophic Stimulating Hormone - ANSWER-Stimulus for secretion:

Hypothalamus

Main action:

Stimulates the release of thyroid hormone from the thyroid gland

edocrine glands - ANSWER-Pituitary

Thyroid

Parathyroid

Pancreas

Ovaries

Testes

Adrenal glands

Growth Hormone - ANSWER-Also known as somatotropin

Stimulus for secretion:

Hypothalamus

Main action:

Controls epiphyseal growth

Protein production

Regulates the use of energy

Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone (ACTH) - ANSWER-Stimulus for secretion:

Hypothalamus

Main action:

Controls the release of adrenocortical hormones from the adrenal gland

Prolactin - ANSWER-Released the last half of pregnancy

Main action:

Stimulates the development of the mammary glands and the secretion of milk

Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) - ANSWER-Stimulus for secretion:

Day length (photoperiod), environmental temperature and pheromones

Affects: the hypothalamus

Stimulates: gonadotrophin releasing hormone which stimulates the production of FSH from the pituitary

Main action:

Stimulates the development of follicles in the ovary

Luteinising Hormone - ANSWER-Stimulus for secretion:

Presence of oestrogen in the blood

Oestrogen secreted by the ovarian follicles

Main action:

Stimulates ovulation and development of the corpus luteum

Interstitial Cell Stimulating Hormone - ANSWER-Main action:

Stimulates secretion of testosterone from the interstitial cells of the testes

Also known as the Cells of Leydig

Pituitary Gland-Posterior - ANSWER-Antidiuretic hormone

Oxytocin

Secreted by the hypothalamus and stored in the posterior pituitary gland

Antidiuretic Hormone (ADH) - ANSWER-Also called vasopressin

Stimulus for secretion:

Osmoreceptors in the hypothalamus monitor sodium/water (osmotic pressure)

Extracellular fluid (ECF) status

Main action:

Changes permeability of the collecting ducts in the nephrons in the kidneys

Water reabsorbed

Oxytocin - ANSWER-Main action:

Stimulates uterine contractions during parturition

'Let down' of milk

Thyroid - ANSWER-Releases: Thyroxin (T4) and tri-iodothyronine (T3)

Calcitonin

Thyroxin - ANSWER-Stimulus for secretion:

Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH)

Main action:

Controls metabolic rate

Affects uptake of oxygen in cells, needed for normal growth

Calcitonin - ANSWER-Stimulus for secretion: