

اسم المادة و الكورس

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY Endocrine System



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قسم تقنيات التخدير

..... 2 Stage

المرحلة الثانية

محاضرة رقم 8

Lecture No.

نظري

Theoretical

استاذ المادة :الدكتور علي عواد

OBJECTIVE



- Consist of Endocrine system

- function of E. SYSTEM

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Endocrine System:

The endocrine system (end/o means “**within**”; crin/o means “**secrete**”) consists of glands that produce special chemicals called hormones. This system is responsible for maintaining homeostasis, a balance or stable condition within the body. Unlike the nervous system, the endocrine system responds more slowly to internal changes in the body. Its release of hormones is regulated by the nervous system.

Endocrinology is the medical practice of treating endocrine and hormonal disorders. The practitioner, the **endocrinologist** specializes in caring for patients with endocrine diseases and hormonal dysfunctions that may involve sexual development, body growth, or other body functions.

The functions are:

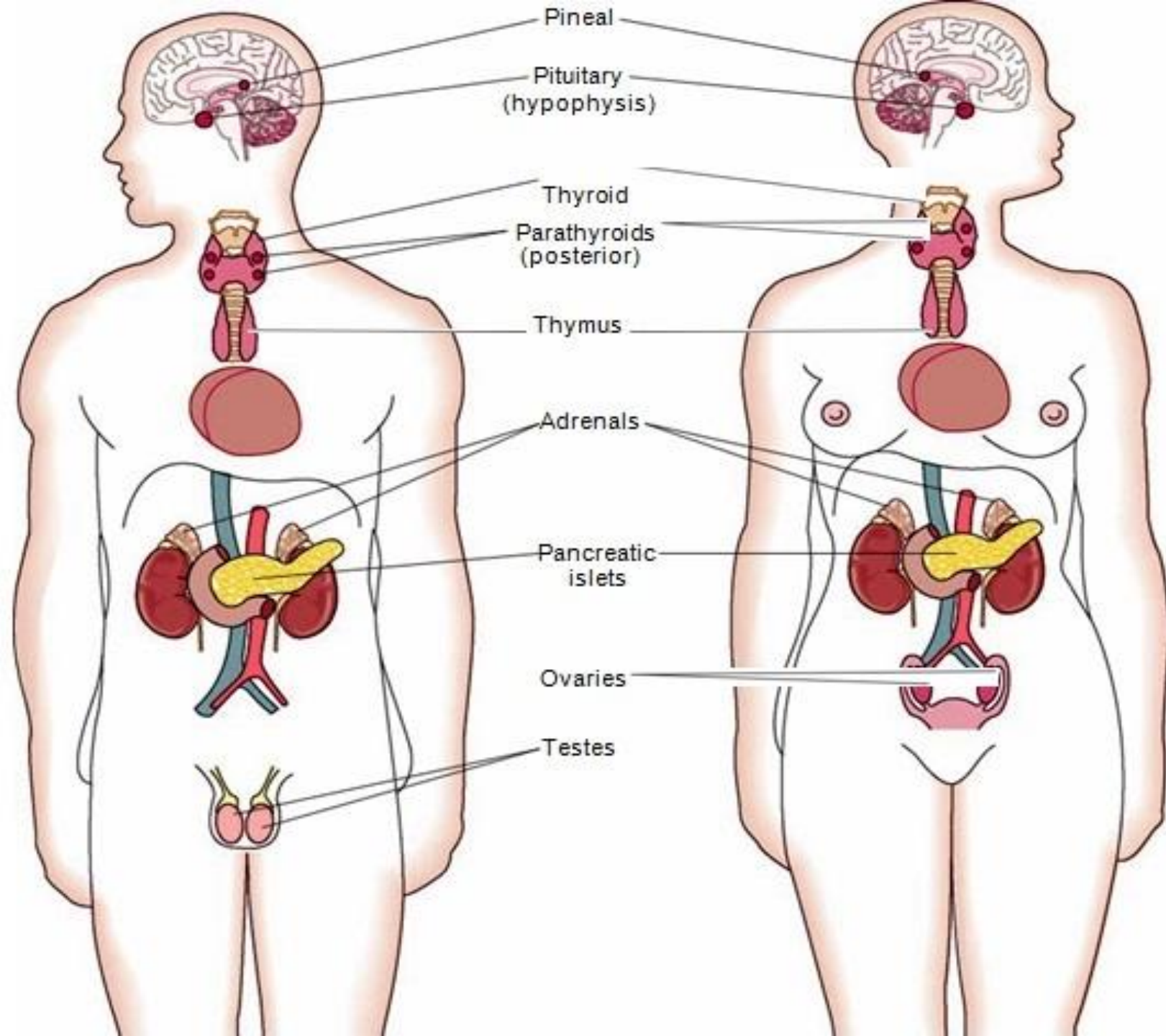
- To regulate the metabolic functions of the body.
- To regulate the rate of chemical reactions in various cells.
- To influence the ability of substances to transport themselves through cell membranes.

Glands Discharge hormones directly into the bloodstream. They have built in feedback mechanisms that maintain a proper balance of hormones, and prevent excess hormone secretion.

Low concentrations of a hormone will often trigger the gland to secrete. Once the concentrations of the hormone in the blood rise this may cause the gland to stop secreting, until once again hormone concentrations fall. This feedback mechanism causes a cycle of hormone secretions.

Hormones are secreted from the glands of the endocrine system, they are specific in each hormone causes a **response in a specific target organ or group of cells.**

Exocrine hormones are secreted via a duct into the blood and usually effect a distant organ or tissue.
Endocrine hormones are secreted within the tissue and enter the blood stream via capillaries.



Term	Meaning
adenogenous	originating in a gland
adrenal glands	two glands, one located at the top of each kidney; adrenal cortex is the outer portion, adrenal medulla is the inner portion.
adrenaline	Synonym for epinephrine, secreted from the adrenal medulla.
Adrenocorticotrophic (ACTH)	pituitary secretion that stimulates the adrenal glands.
calcitonin	hormone secreted by the thyroid gland to prevent too much calcium from absorbing into the bones
cortisol	steroid produced by the cortices of the adrenal glands
endocrine	adjective describing a gland that delivers its secretions directly into blood stream.
epinephrine	Synonym for adrenaline, secreted from the adrenal medulla.
estrogen	one of two hormones secreted by the ovaries.

exocrine	adjective describing a gland that delivers its secretions through a duct onto the skin or other epithelial surface
glucagon	hormone secreted by the pancreas
insulin	one of two hormones produced in the pancreas
islets of Langerhans	clusters of specialized cells in the pancreas that secrete insulin
melanocyte-stimulating hormone (MSH)	hormone secreted from the anterior pituitary gland
melatonin	hormone secreted by the pineal gland
oxytocin	hormone secreted by the posterior pituitary gland.
progesterone	one of two female hormones secreted by the ovary
prolactin (PRL)	a secretion of the anterior pituitary gland
testosterone	male hormone secreted by the testes
thyroxine (T4)	a secretion of the thyroid gland

triiodothyronine (T3)	another secretion of the thyroid gland
acromegaly	enlargement of the extremities (mostly hand and feet) caused by excessive secretion of the growth hormone after puberty.
adenitis	inflammation of a gland
adrenalitis	inflammation of an adrenal gland
adrenalopathy	any disease of the adrenal glands
adrenomegaly	enlargement of the adrenal glands
diabetes mellitus, Type 1	condition brought about by insufficient production of insulin in the pancreas
gigantism	abnormal overgrowth of the body due to excessive secretion of the growth hormone before puberty
glycosuria	sugar in the urine
goiter	chronic enlargement of the thyroid gland
hyperpituitarism	excessive hormone secretion by the pituitary gland
hyperthyroidism	condition caused by an overactive thyroid
pituitarism	any pituitary dysfunction
thyroiditis	inflammation of the thyroid gland