

Medical Laboratory Techniques Department

Endocrine system



Dr. Duha Mahdi ----Msc. Sarah Kamil

- VI. Adrenal Glands
- A. Location consists as two triangular glands and each sit like a cap on the

kidneys

- B. Adrenal Cortex secretes the Adrenal Cortical Hormones
- 1. Glucocorticoids
- a. corticosterone
- b. cortisol (hydrocortisone)
- c. cortisone
- elevates blood sugar levels by acceleration of glycogenolysis
- promotes vasoconstriction to maintains normal blood pressure
- 2. Mineralocorticoids -

a. aldosterone

- causes Sodium retention and Potassium excretion
- causes water retention and blood pressure increases

3. Gonadocorticoidsa. these are the sex hormones that are produced by the adrenal cortex in small amounts in both males and females

C. Adrenal Medulla Hormones :

- Epinephrine & Norepinephrine
- Increased blood pressure due to increased heart rate & constriction of blood

vessels

- Increased respiratory rate and dilation of bronchioles



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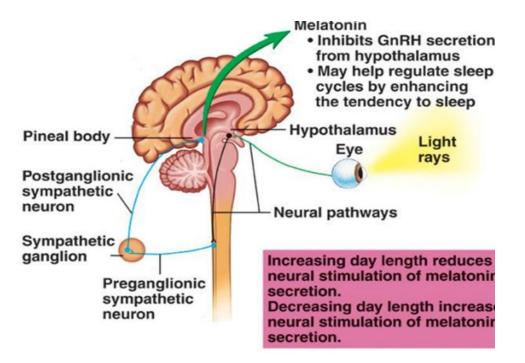
- A. Hormones
- 1. Insulin secreted by the Beta Cells
- promotes lower blood glucose levels
- 2. Glucagon secreted by the Alpha Cells
- promotes higher blood glucose

VII. Pineal Body (Gland)

Melatonin

Functions: plays a role in onset of puberty and controls circadian rhythms .

Light affects its function.





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VIII. Parathyroid Glands

- A. Location 4 or 5 small round bodies on the posterior surface of the lateral lobe
- of the thyroid gland
- B. Function secretes the Parathyroid hormone that controls Blood Calcium

homeostasis

- C. Disorders of parathyroid activity
- 1. Hypocalcemia causes by hyposecretion of PTH

-results in Tetany [muscle spasms and convulsions]

2. Hypercalcemia - causes by hypersecretion of PTH

-results in a fibrous bone disease [osteitis fibrosa cystica