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### ENDOCRINOLOGY

### Question 1 At a resting heart rate:

- In a serial dilution, acetylcholine was added to the heart. This addition causes an (increase/decrease) in heart rate, and a (increase/decrease) in the force exerted on the heart.

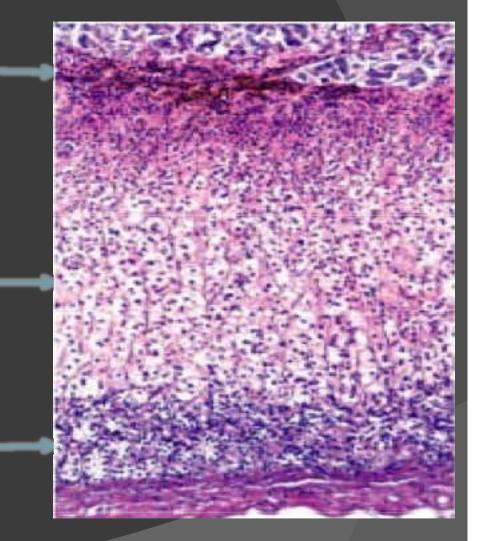
- In a serial dilution, epinephrine was added to the heart. This addition causes an (increase/decrease) in heart rate, and a (increase/decrease) in the force exerted on the heart.

- Which gland increases in size due to stress?

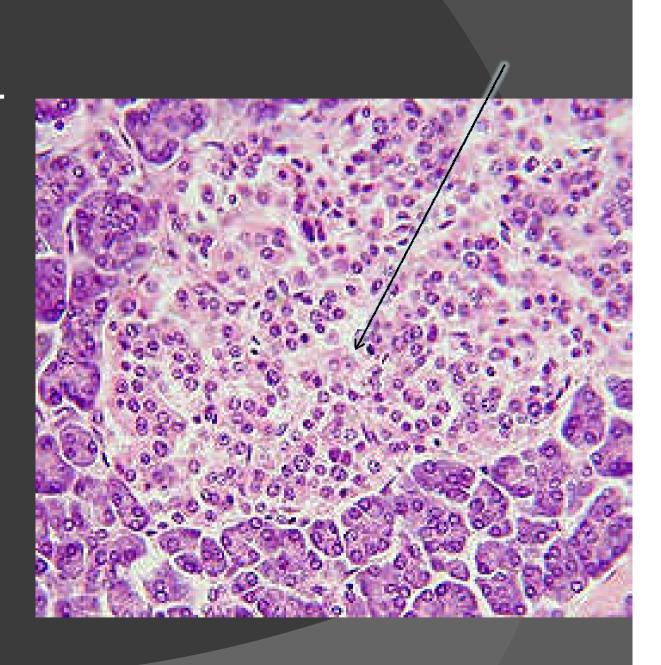
- A. What is this picture pointing to?
- B. What is its function?
- C. What type of gland is this?



- What histology slide is this?
- Name the three regions
- Which of the three zones is responsible produces androgens?



- What is this region known as?
- What gland is this found in?



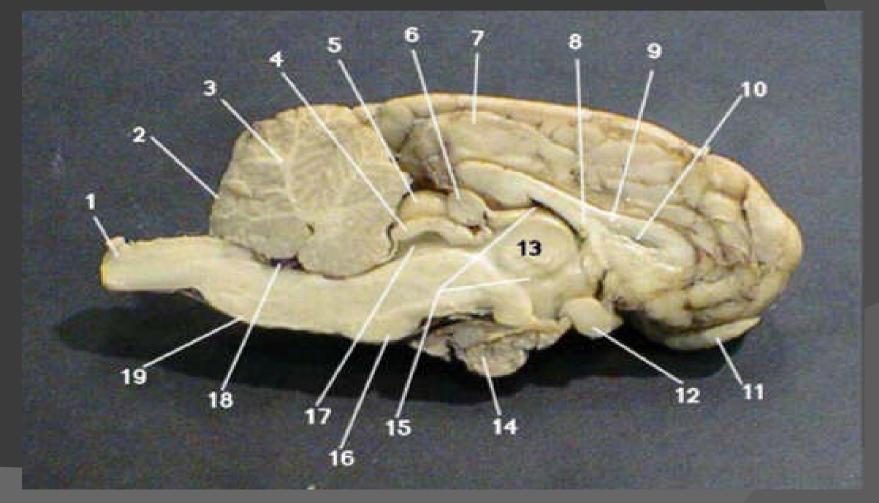
Is the Islet of Langerhan considered to be exocrine or endocrine?

 Name three cells in the Islet of Langerhan.

• What do each of the cells produce?

• What is number 6 pointing and 14 pointing to?

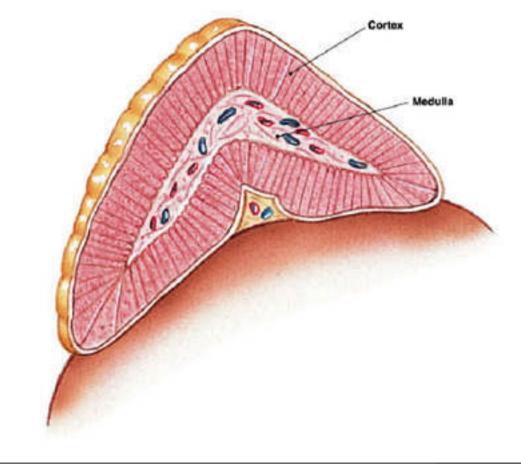
What region of the diencephalon do these fall under?



- What gland is this?
- What type of epithelial tissue surrounds the follicle cells
- Define 1-3



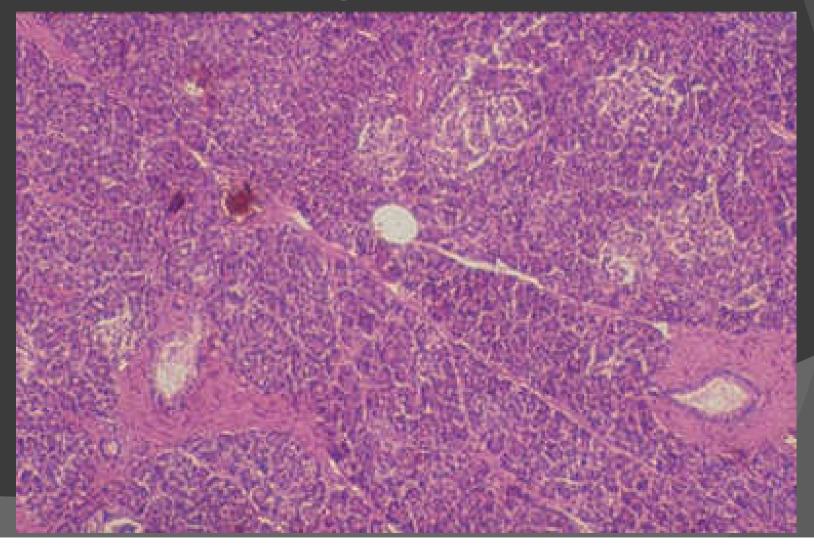
Name the three parts of the adrenal cortex.



What type of hormone does the pancreas secrete?

What type of hormone does the pineal gland secrete?

# Question 11 What does this image represent?



Where is the Pituitary gland located?

- A. Around the trachea, just below the larynx.
- B. On the superior lobes of the kidneys.
- C. Just below the hypothalamus, in the small depression of the sphenoid bone.
- D. In the abdominal cavity, adjacent to the upper part of the small intestine.

# Which of the following are the most numerous hormone-producing cells of the anteriorpituitary?

- A. Gonadotropes.
- B. Corticotropes.
- C. Lactotropes
- D. Somatotropes.

Over production of growth hormone can result in:
A. Cretinism
B. Acromegaly
C. Cushing's Disease
D. Addison's Disease

#### The functional cells of the thyroid gland are called:

- A. Islets of Langerhans
- B. Follicles
- C. Supraoptic nuclei
- D. Thyrotropes

# A distinctive feature of a person suffering from hyperthyroidism is:

- A. Protrusion of the eyeballs
- B. Abnormal growth of the long bones of the skeleton
- C. Increased fat deposits on the face
- D. Onset of diabetes insipidus

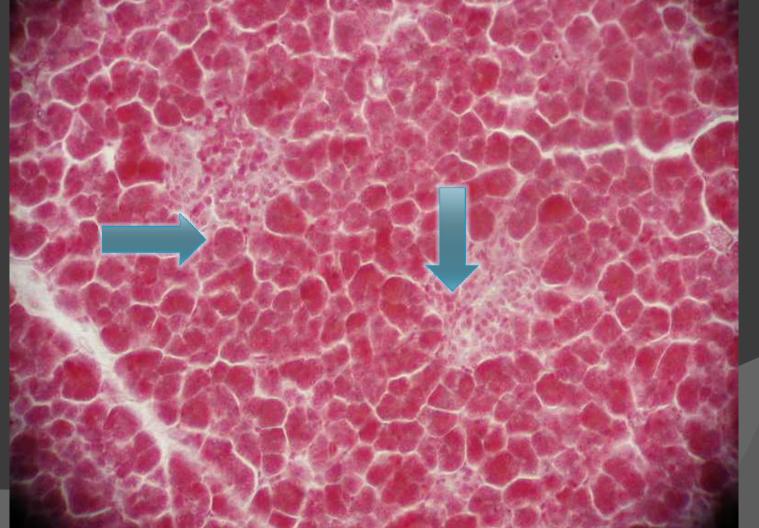
#### The endocrine system:

- A. releases chemicals into the bloodstream for distribution throughout the body
- B. releases hormones that alter the metabolic activities of many different tissues and organs
- C. produces effects that can last for hours, days, or even longer
- D. can alter gene activity of cells
- E. all of the above

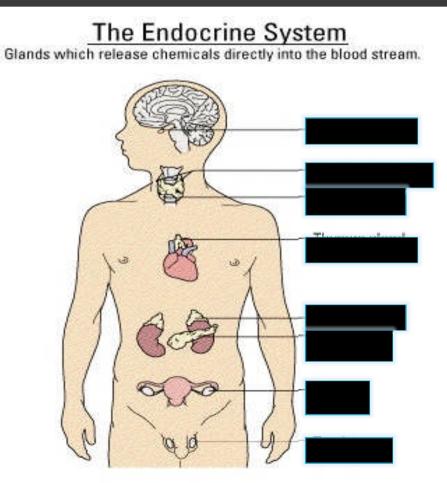
## Identify the condition from which this man is suffering:



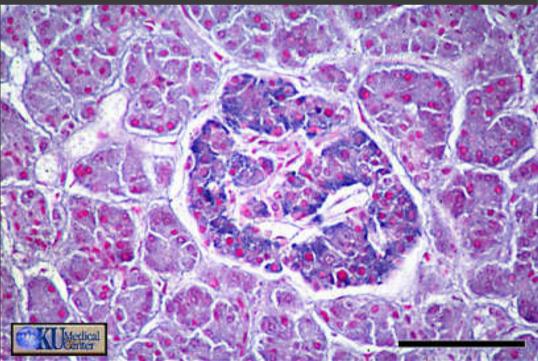
### Question 19 Name this structure located within the pancreas:



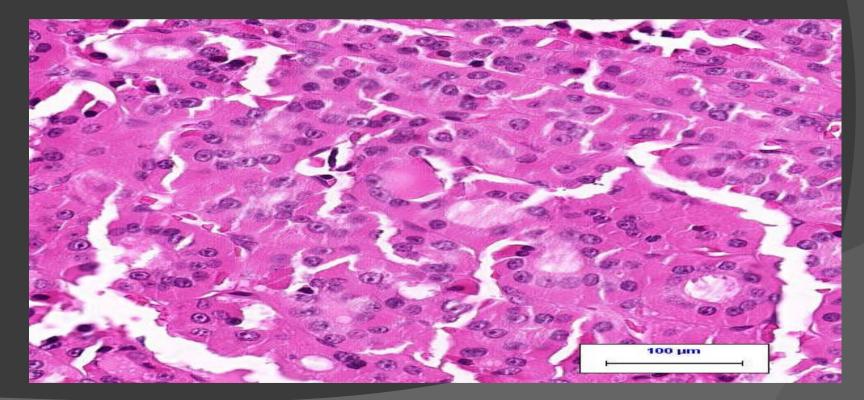
List the major organs that compose the Endocrine System:



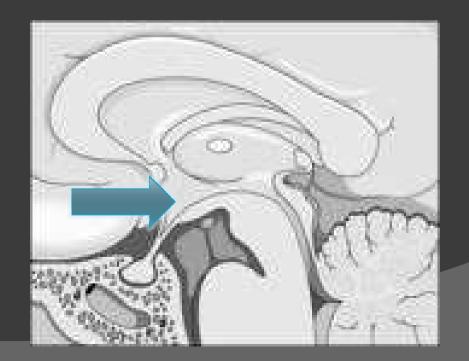
Which type of tissue is pictured below:
A) Hypothalamus
B) Pituitary Gland
C) Lung
D) Pancreas



# Name the gland that is pictured below, as well as the type of tissue that it is composed of:



The general adaptation syndrome (GAS) is activated by this structure, seen here:



 The parathyroid produces PTH, or parathyroid hormone.

• What is the function of PTH?

• How does PTH increase calcium in the bone?

What is the hormone that plays an opposite role than that of PTH?
Where is it located?

• What do they produce?

• C Cells produce Calcitonin.

 How do these hormones decrease the calcium in the body?

• By decreasing what?

- Name the hormone that is produced by the kidney and stimulates red blood cells.
  - If this hormone is not present, what could result from this?
    - (Hint: Has to deal with iron levels)