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*NURSING HEALTH ENDOCRINE SYSTEM CASE  
STUDY \_ ADVANCED PHARMACOLOGY  
FUNDAMENTALS GRADED A+ 2024*

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Endocrine system - ANSWER-The system responsible for regulating hormones?

Endocrine glands - ANSWER-The name of the glands that produce hormones.

Hormones - ANSWER-What are the chemical substances that act as messengers in the body called?

Pituitary gland - ANSWER-The gland that controls the activities of other endocrine glands; it is often called the master gland.

Thyroid - ANSWER-The gland that secretes thyroxin to control metabolic rate

Metabolism - ANSWER-The chemical reactions necessary to maintain homeostasis in the body is called

Target cells - ANSWER-The cells type on which a hormone will act/stimulate.

Hypothalamus - ANSWER-The portion of the brain that constantly checks the internal environment of the body.

Adrenal glands - ANSWER-Name the glands located just above the kidneys; produces hormone that regulates blood sugar level

Thymus - ANSWER-Which gland is responsible for producing hormones needed to develop T-cells and regulate immune system in children and youth?

Pancreas - ANSWER-Name the gland that secretes pancreatic juice into the duodenum, where it mixes with bile to digest food

Ovaries - ANSWER-The female sex glands that store the ova and produce female sex hormones

Testes - ANSWER-The male gonads, which produce sperm and secrete male sex hormones.

Adrenalin - ANSWER-What is the common name for the hormone epinephrine?

Antidiuretic hormone (ADH) - ANSWER-The hormone that controls the amount of urine produced by the body.

Endothermic - ANSWER-Term meaning able to maintain a constant body temperature.

Glycogen - ANSWER-Formed molecules of Glucose removed from the blood to be stored in the liver for later use.

Insulin - ANSWER-The hormone produced that causes the liver and muscles to extract glucose from the bloodstream and store it in the liver and muscles.

Glycogenolysis - ANSWER-Lit. "glycogen splitting" - so the liver can release small amounts of glucose back into the blood system to maintain homeostasis and good BGL.

Cholesterol - ANSWER-A lipid (fat) serving as a structural base for steroid hormones & Vit D. + Major building block of plasma membranes

Hormonal Stimulus - ANSWER-Type 1 stimulus. Where it begins with the Hypothalamus stimulating the Pituitary gland, stim other hormone regulating glands.

Humoral Stimulus - ANSWER-Changes in levels in the blood can begin the Type 2 stimulus called...?

Neural Stimulus - ANSWER-Type 3 stimuli-responsible for the parasympathetic nervous system being stimulated to produce epinephrine/norepinephrine

Pituitary gland and hypothalamus - ANSWER-Name the tiny pea-shape gland and the related 'stalk-like' gland