

**NURS 617 - Advanced Patho -
Endocrine Management EXAM
LATEST WITH ACTUAL QUESTIONS
AND CORRECT VERIFIED ANSWERS
ALREADY GRADED A+ 100%
GUARANTEED PASS**

Endocrine system

Composed of various glands located throughout the body

Glands

synthesize and release chemical messengers known as hormones

Functions of endocrine system

Differentiation of reproductive and CNS in developing fetus; stimulation of sequential growth and development during childhood and adolescence; coordination of male and female reproductive systems, which makes sexual reproduction possible; maintenance of an optimal internal environment throughout the life span; initiation of corrective and adaptive responses when emergency demands occur.

Hormones

chemical messengers of the body. Convey information with the nervous system to maintain communication/control.

Autocrine

Hormonal communication that occurs within a cell.

Paracrine

Hormonal signals that convey information and messages between local cells.

Endocrine

Hormonal signals that occur between cells located remotely from each other.

What are the 3 factors that regulate hormonal release?

Chemical factors, endocrine factors, and neural control

Chemical factors

One of the that regulates hormonal release. An example of this is when insulin is secreted following chemical stimulation by increased plasma glucose levels.

Endocrine factors

One of the factors that affects hormonal release. Examples of this include a hormone from one endocrine gland controlling another endocrine gland.

Neural control

One of the factors that affects hormonal release. Occurs when autonomic nervous system directly stimulates insulin-secreting cells of pancreas.

Feedback system

System that provides control and monitoring of cellular environment.

Negative feedback system

Most common form of feedback. Occurs when a changing chemical, neural, or endocrine response decrease subsequent synthesis and secretion of a hormone.