## **Class Activity #12 Physiology**

**The Endocrine System** 

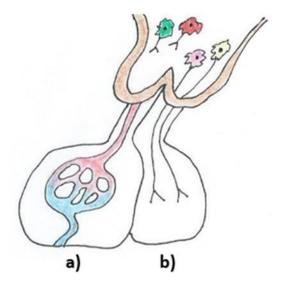
### **Review of the Pancreas**

Summarize the Endocrine roles of the Pancreas in the body by outlining the functions of cells in the pancreatic islets.

Pancreatic Islet

## Review of the Pituitary Gland

Summarize the role of the a) Anterior and b) Posterior Pituitary glands in the body.



### Complete the information that is missing below regarding the endocrine system.

**Table 1.** Fill in the information about the hormone, gland or action that is compatible.

Hormone	Secreted by	Actions
Luteinizing Hormone (LH)		
	Posterior Pituitary (for water regulation)	
		Stimulates cortisol release. +
Melatonin		
		Stimulates follicular growth in females; required for sperm production in males.
	Pancreas (α cells)	
Cortisol		
		Stimulates release of T <sub>3</sub> and T <sub>4</sub> and helps regulate metabolic rate.

Based on the information provided about these endocrine glands and their function, for each hormone in **Column A**, select the appropriate endocrine gland that makes it from **Column B**.

The various endocrine glands in Column B may be used more than once or not at all.

Column A		
1. LH	7. T <sub>4</sub> /T <sub>3</sub>	13. Calcitonin
2. oxytocin	8. FSH	14. Vasopressin
3. DMT	9. thymosine	15. hGH
4. prolactin	10. TSH	16. ANP
5. PTH	11. melatonin	17. T-cell differentiation
6. renin	12. somatostatin	18. Cortisol
Column B		

# A. Parathyroid glands E. Thyroid gland I. Adrenal cortex B. Pineal gland F. Heart J. Kidneys C. Neurohypophysis G. Pineal gland K. Pancreas H. Adenohypophysis L. Adrenal medulla

Multiple Choice Questions. Use OER, class notes, and worksheet to complete these questions.

1. Which of the following is true about Cortisol? It:	Select all that apply
a) is released by ACTH b) promotes gluconeogenesis c) causes	s vasodilation
d) suppresses the immune system e) decreases blood glucose	f) is released by the hypothalamus
2. Which of these substances are released by the anterior pituitary	<b>y</b> ? Select all that apply
a) PRL b) testosterone c) thyroxine d) luteinizing hormone	
<ul> <li>3. The hormone glucagon stimulates in order to blood a) gluconeogenesis: decrease</li> <li>b) glycogen synthesis: increase</li> <li>c) glycogenolysis: decrease</li> <li>d) gluconeogenesis: increase</li> <li>e) lipid synthesis: increase</li> </ul>	d glucose.
<ul><li>4. Along with growth hormone, which of the following is also an inal a) hGH b) thyroxine c) ADH d) testosterone stimulating horr</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>5. The posterior pituitary gland is not truly considered an endocrir</li> <li>a) has a rich blood supply</li> <li>b) is not located near the brain</li> <li>d) contains ducts</li> <li>e) does not synthesize hormones</li> </ul>	_
<ul> <li>6. Hormones can fall into two basic categories:</li> <li>a) stimulator and receptor hormones</li> <li>b) proteins and sugars</li> <li>d) male hormones and female hormones</li> <li>e) non-steroid (peptid)</li> </ul>	<b>c)</b> growth and metabolic hormones
<ul><li>7. Which hormone is responsible for ovulation in females?</li><li>a) hGH b) TSH c) LH d) PRL e) ACTH</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>8. Which of the following produce testosterone?</li> <li>1) the adrenal medulla 2) interstitial cells of Leydig 3) the adres</li> <li>5) the posterior pituitary gland 6) the anterior pituitary gland a) 2 only b) 2 and 4 c) 4, 3 and 6 d) 3 and 2 e) 2, 6 and 4 c) 4, 3 and 6 d) 3 and 2 e) 2, 6 and 4 c) 4, 3 and 6 d) 3 and 2 e) 2, 6 and 4 c) 4, 3 and 6 d) 3 and 2 e) 2, 6 and 4 c) 4, 3 and 6 d) 3 and 2 e) 2, 6 and 4 c) 4, 3 and 6 d) 3 and 2 e) 2, 6 and 3 and 3 e) 2.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>9. The hormone is made by the thyroid gland to regulate when Ca<sup>2+</sup> in the blood is too</li> <li>a) Thyroxine; low</li> <li>b) Calcitonin; high</li> <li>c) Calcitriol; low</li> <li>d) parathyroid hormone; low</li> <li>e) parathyroid hormone; high</li> </ul>	ate Ca <sup>2+</sup> in the blood; It is released
<ul> <li>10. Which of the following hormones can elevate blood glucose level</li> <li>1) epinephrine 2) glucagon 3) insulin 4) cortisol 5) thyroxinal</li> <li>a) 1, 3 and 5 b) 2 and 4 c) 1, 2 and 4 d) 4, 6 and 5 e</li> </ul>	ne <b>6)</b> calcitonin