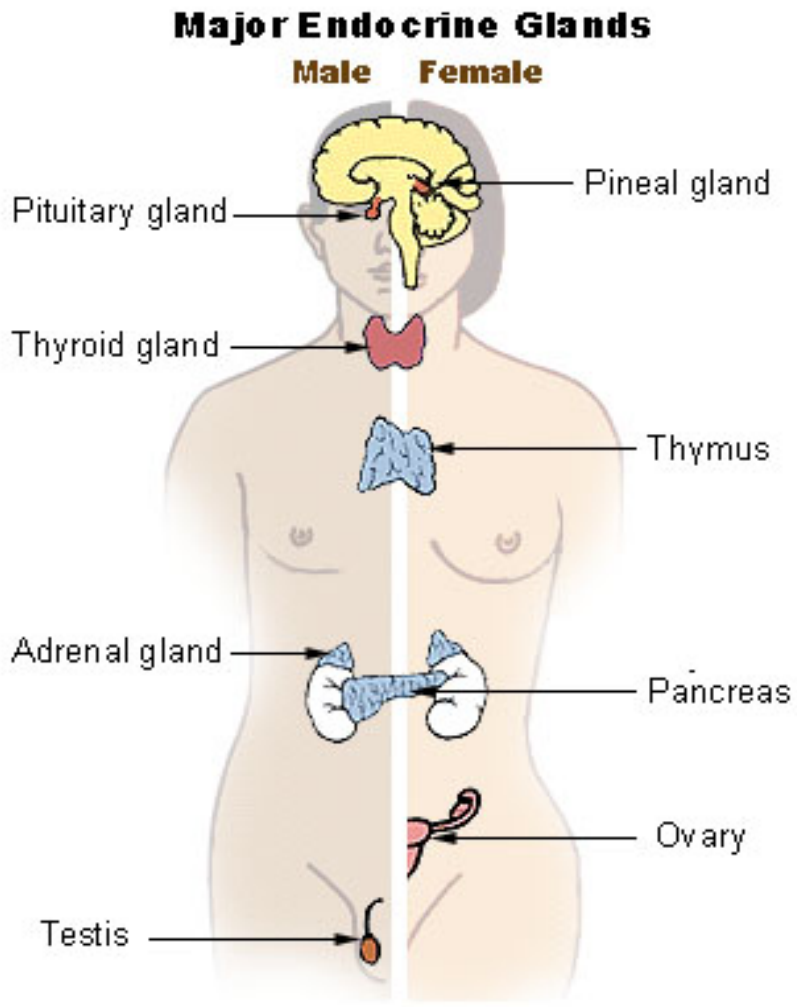
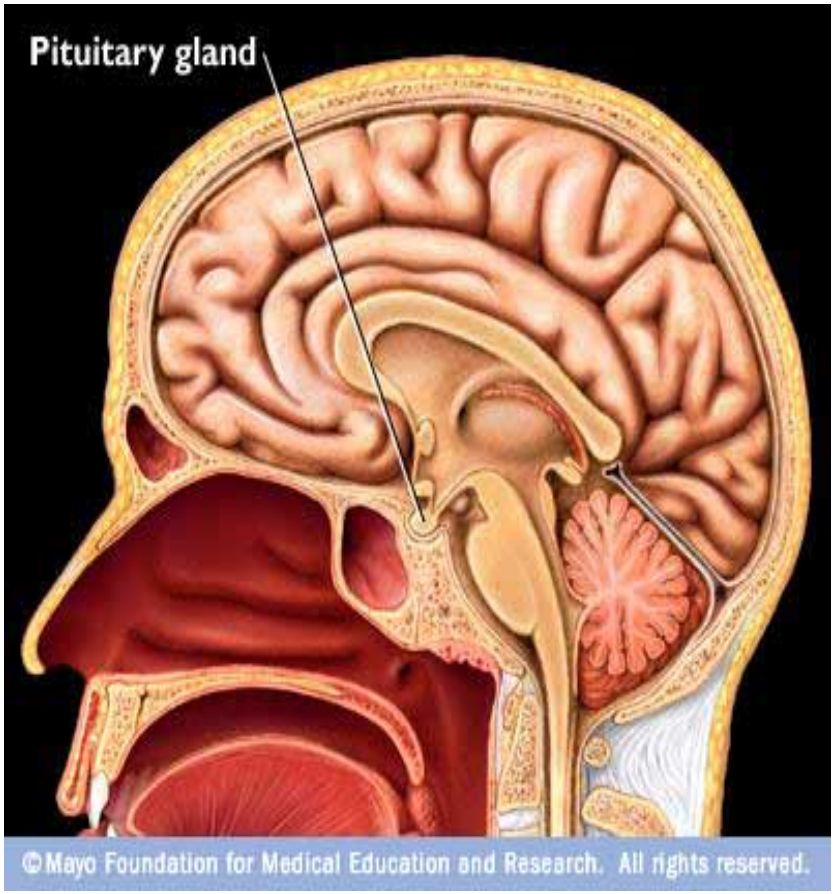
Hormones


Major Endocrine Glands
Male
Female
Pituitary gland
Pineal gland
Thyroid gland
Thymus
Adrenal gland
Pancreas
Ovary
Testis

Hormones Produced in the Pituitary Gland



1. Antidiuretic hormone (ADH)
2. Corticotropin (ACTH)
3. Growth hormone (GH)
4. Luteinizing hormone and follicle stimulating hormone (LH, FSH)
5. Oxytocin
6. Prolactin
7. Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone (TSH)

Antidiuretic Hormone (ADH); Vasopressin

- Produced in the Pituitary gland;

- Causes kidneys to retain water and, along with aldosterone, helps control blood pressure.

Corticotropin (ACTH)

- Produced in the Pituitary gland;
- Controls the production and secretion of hormones by the adrenal cortex.

Growth Hormone (GH)

- Produced in the Pituitary gland;
- Controls growth and development; promotes protein production.

Luteinizing Hormone (LH) and Follicle-Stimulating Hormone (FSH)

- Produced in the Pituitary Gland
- Control reproductive functions, including the production of sperm and semen, egg maturation, and menstrual cycles; control male and female sexual characteristics (including hair distribution, muscle formation, skin texture and thickness, voice, and perhaps even personality traits).

Oxytocin

- Produced in the Pituitary gland;

- Causes muscles of the uterus and milk ducts in the breast to contract.

Prolactin

- Produced in the Pituitary gland;

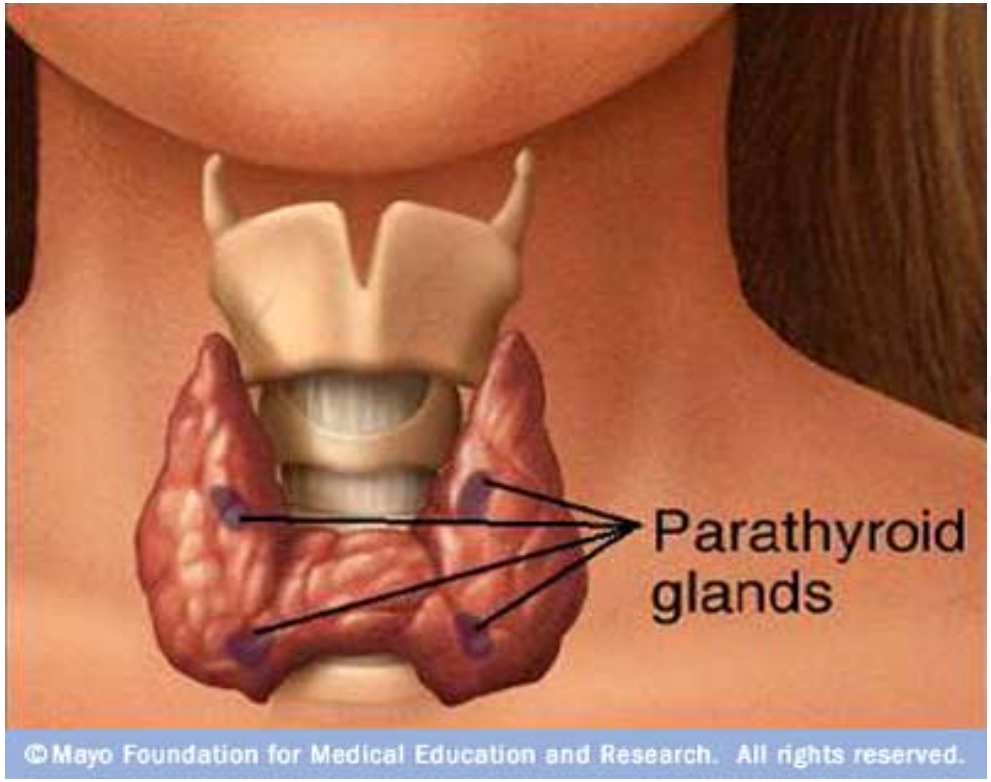
- Starts and maintains milk production in the ductal glands of the breast (mammary glands).

Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone (TSH)

- Produced in the Pituitary gland;
- Stimulates the production and secretion of hormones by the thyroid gland.

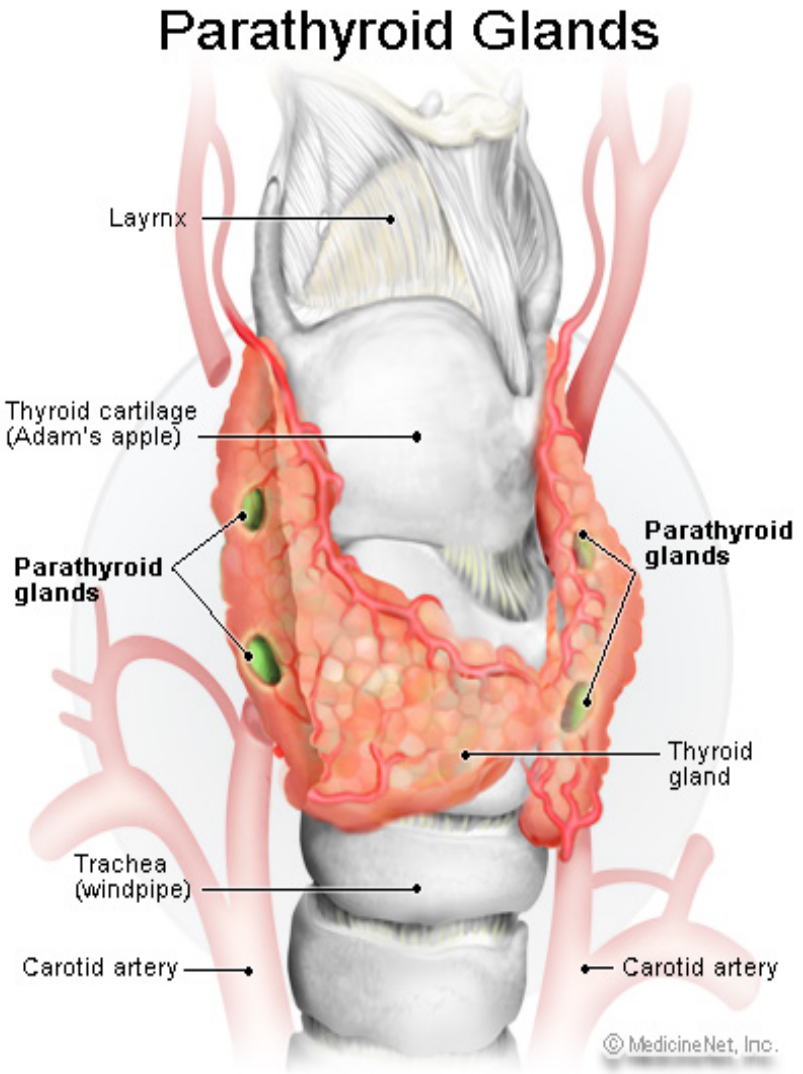
Hormones produced in the Parathyroid glands

1. Parathyroid Hormone



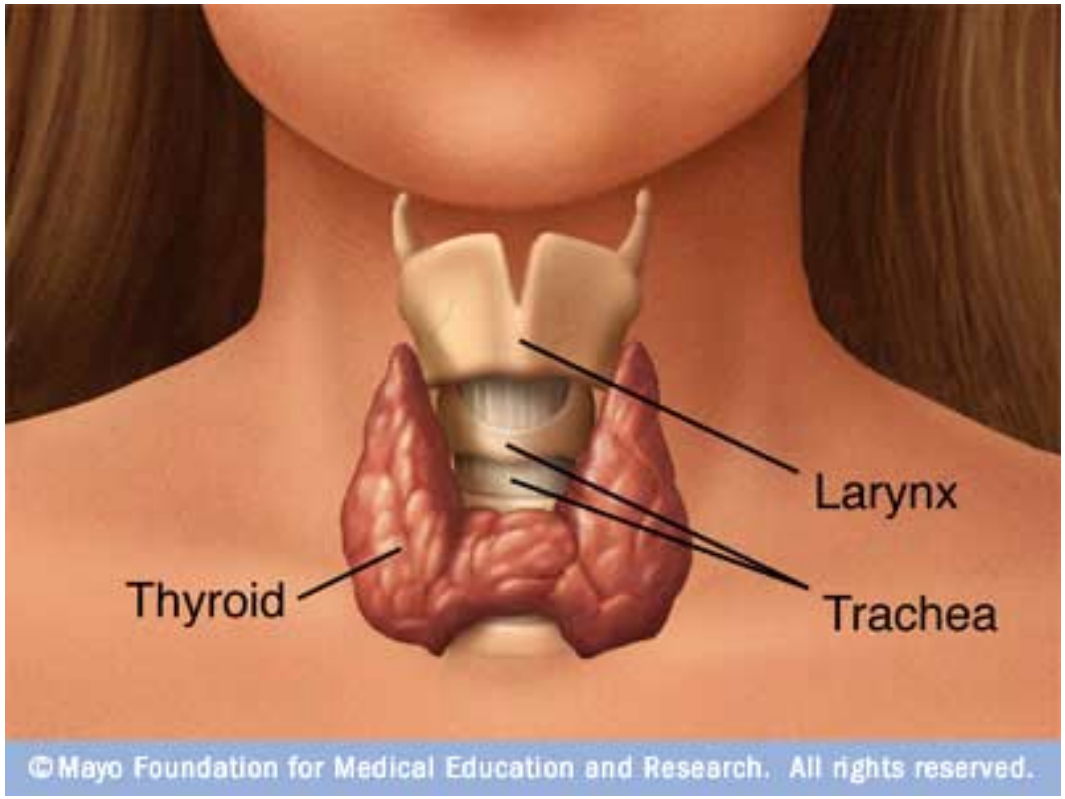
Parathyroid Hormone

- Produced in the Parathyroid glands;
- Controls bone formation and the excretion of calcium and phosphorous



Hormones produced in the Thyroid gland

1. Thyroid Hormone



Thyroid hormone

- Produced in the Thyroid gland;
- Regulates the rate at which the body functions (metabolic rate)

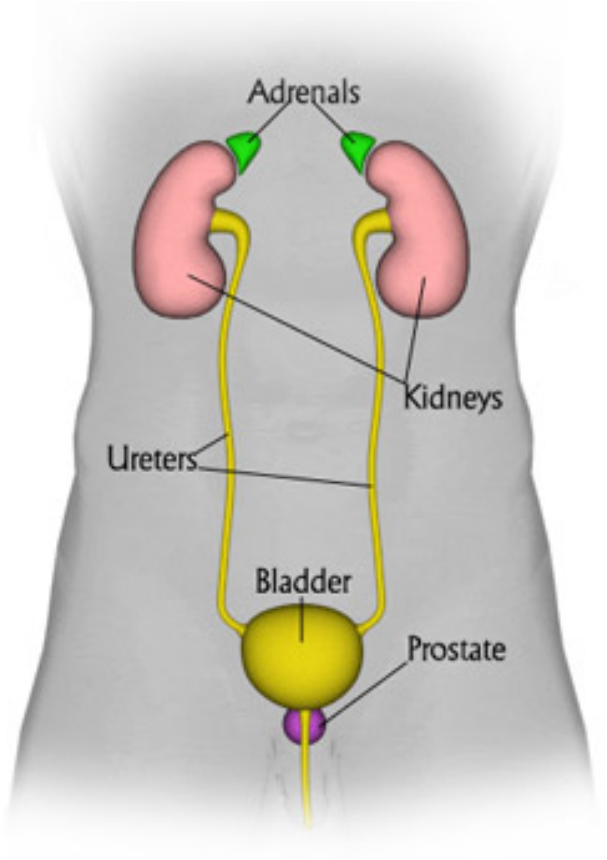
Hormones produced in the Adrenal Glands

1. Aldosterone

2. Cortisol

3. Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA)

4. Epinephrine and Nor-epinephrine



Aldosterone

- Produced in the Adrenal glands;

- Helps regulate salt and water balance by retaining salt and water and excreting potassium.

Cortisol

- Produced in the Adrenal glands;

- Has widespread effects throughout the body; especially has anti-inflammatory action; maintains blood sugar level, blood pressure, and muscle strength; helps control salt and water balance.

Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA)

- Produced in the Adrenal glands;
- Has effects on bone, mood, and the immune system.

Epinephrine and Nor-epinephrine

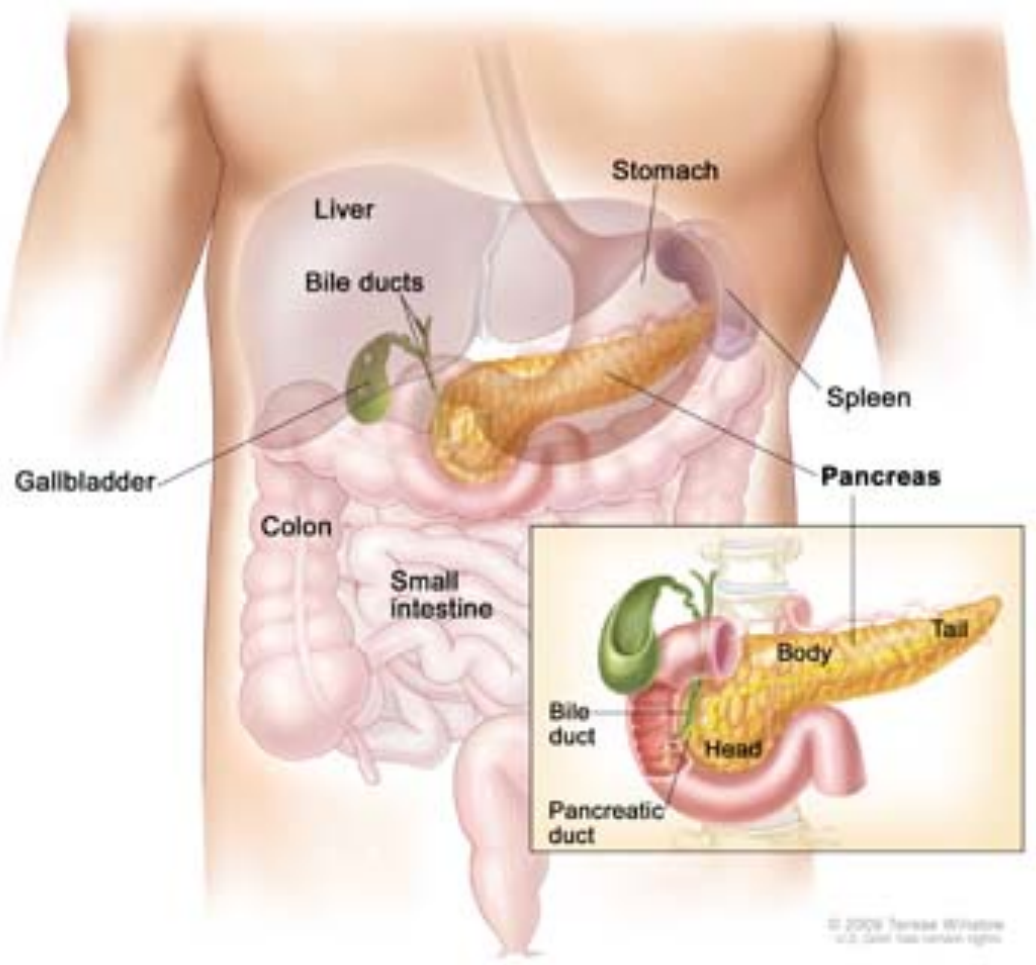
- Produced in the Adrenal glands;

- Stimulates the heart, lungs, blood vessels, and nervous system.

Hormones produced in the Pancreas

1. Glucagon

2. Insulin



Glucagon

- Produced in the Pancreas;
- Raises the blood sugar level.

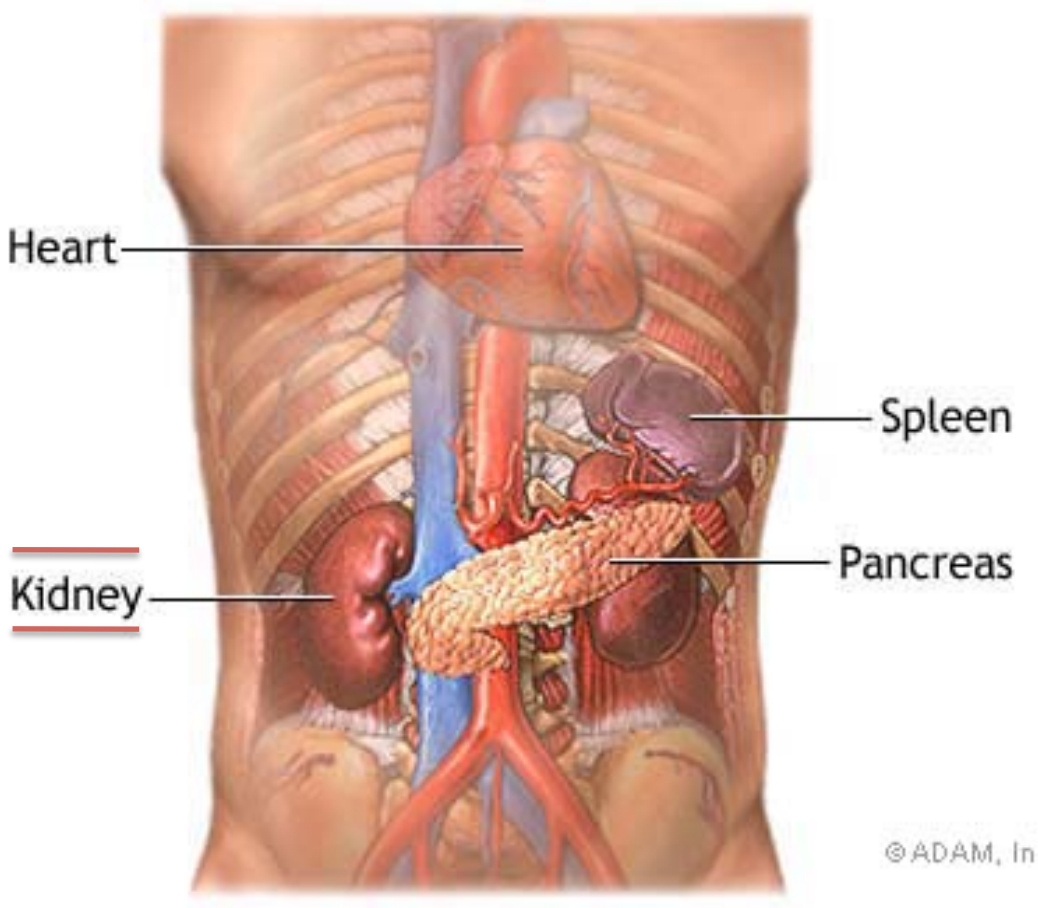
Insulin

- Produced in the Pancreas;

- Lowers the blood sugar level; affects the processing (metabolism) of sugar, protein, and far throughout the body.

Hormones produced in the Kidneys

1. Erythropoietin
2. Renin
3. Angiotensin



Erythropoietin

- Produced in the Kidneys;
- Stimulates red blood cell production.

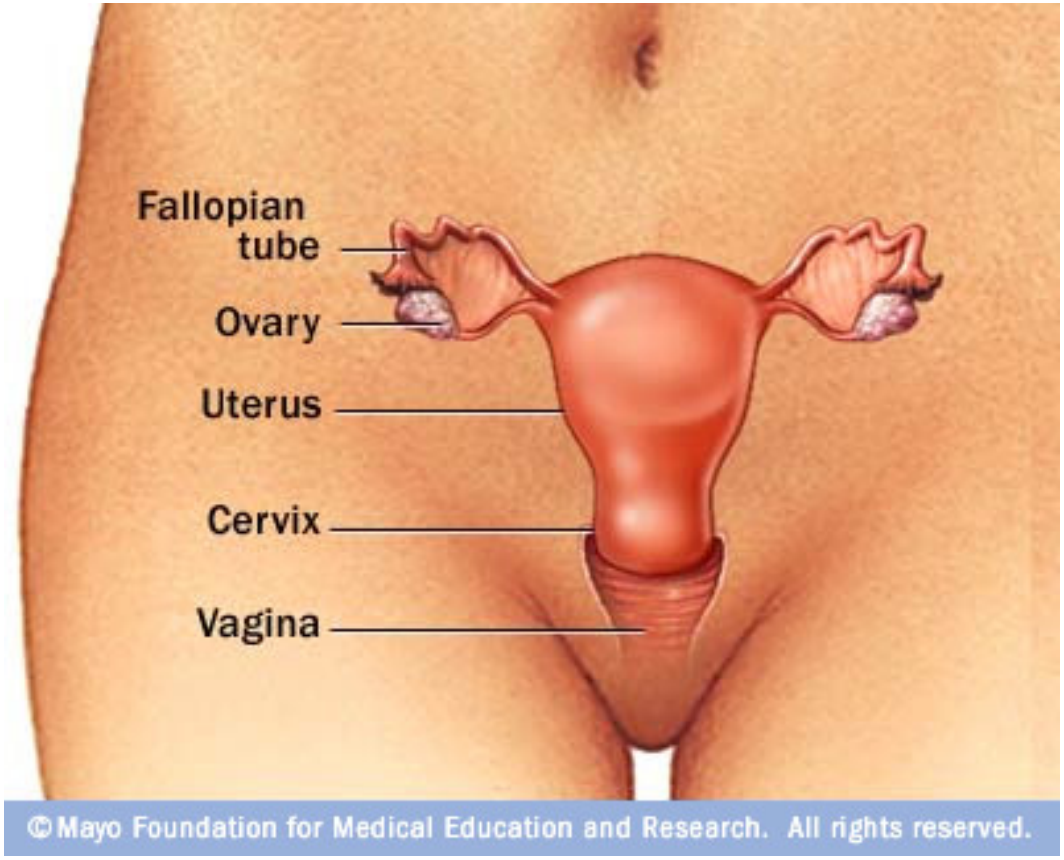
Renin

- Produced in the Kidneys;
- Controls blood pressure.

Angiotensin

- Produced in the Kidneys;
- Controls blood pressure.

Hormones produced in the Ovaries



1. Estrogen
2. Progesterone

Estrogen

- Produced in the Ovaries;
- Controls the development of female sex characteristics and the reproductive system.

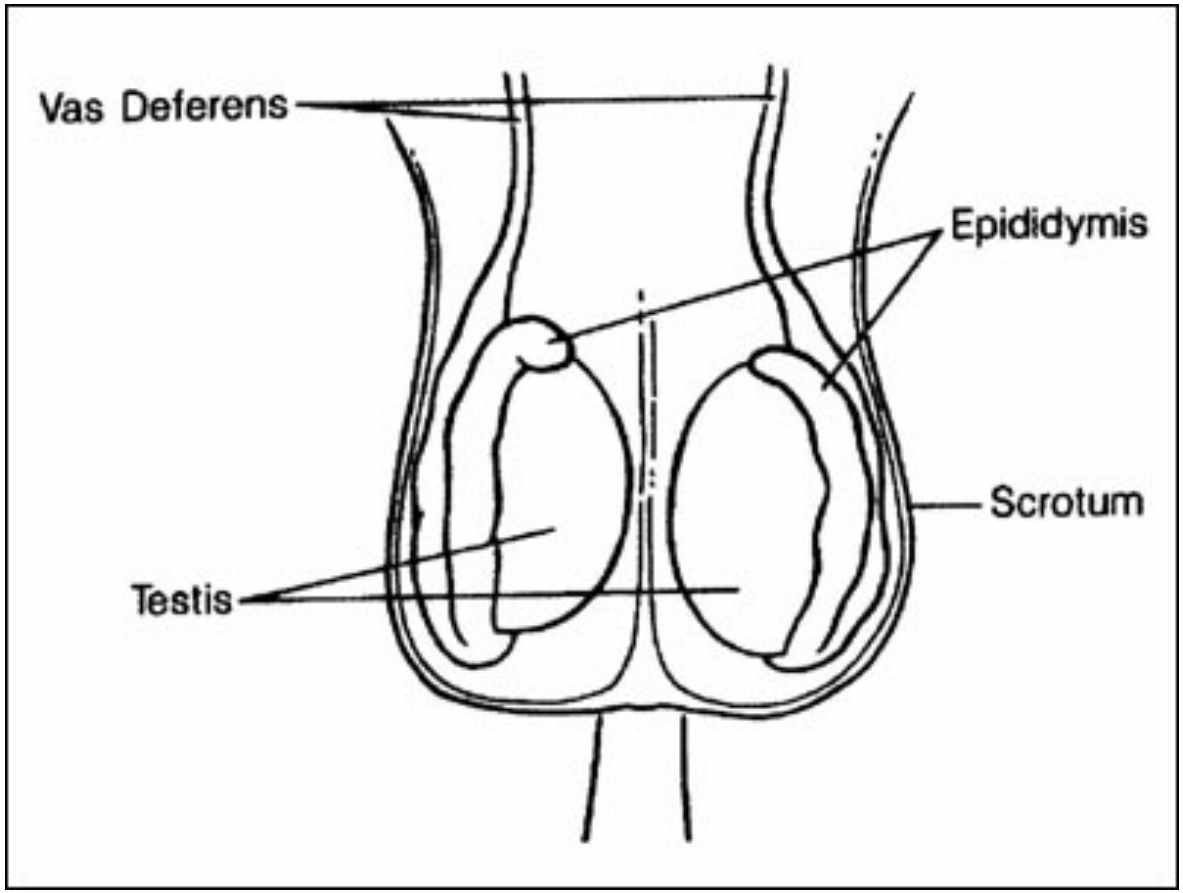
Progesterone

- Produced in the Ovaries;

- Prepares the lining of the uterus for implantation of a fertilized egg and readies the mammary glands to secrete milk.

Hormones produced in the Testes

1. Testosterone

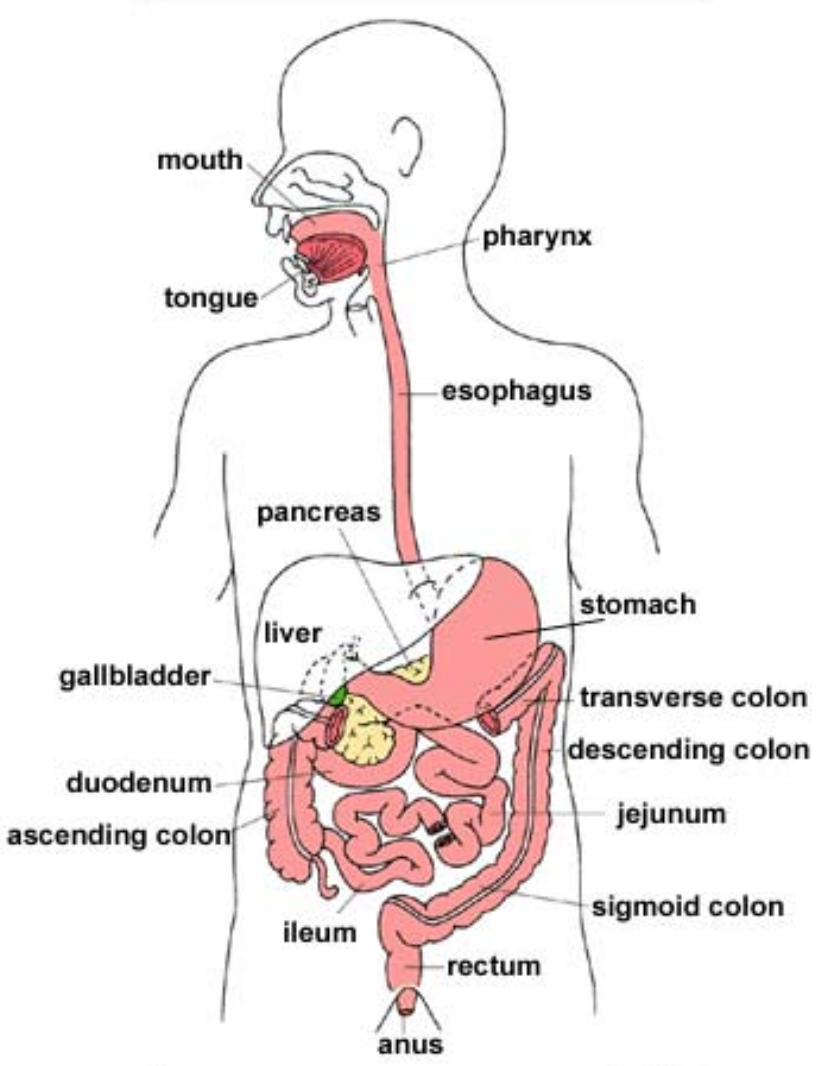


Testosterone

- Produced in the Testes;
- Controls the development of male sex characteristics and the reproductive system.

Hormones produced in the Digestive Tract

1. Cholecystokinin
2. Glucagon-like Peptide
3. Ghrelin



Cholecystokinin

- Produced in the Digestive tract;

- Controls muscle contractions that move food through the intestine and gallbladder contractions.

Glucagon-like peptide

- Produced in the Digestive tract;
- Increases insulin release from pancreas.

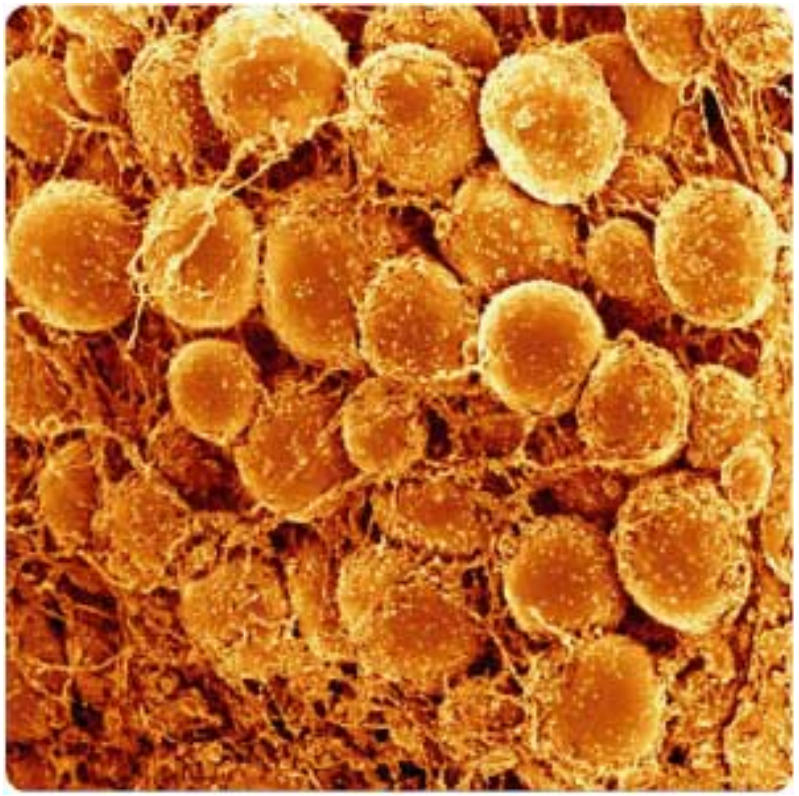
Ghrelin

- Produced in the Digestive tract;
- Controls growth hormone release from the pituitary gland.

Hormones produced in the Adipose-fat Tissue

1. Resistin

2. Leptin



Resistin

- Produced in Adipose (fat) tissue;
- Blocks the effects of insulin on muscle.

Leptin

- Produced in Adipose (fat) tissue;
- Controls appetite.