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| Pituitary Gland | Attached to your hypothalamus contains 2 parts, anterior and posterior. Secretes several hormones. |
| Posterior Pituitary | Secretes neuro-hormones, comes from an out-pocketing of the floor of the developing brain |
| ADH: antidiuretic hormone | Found in the posterior pituitary, stimulates reabsorption of water by collecting ducts of the nephron, increases amount of water conserved in kidneys. If secretion is low kidneys produce large volume of dilute urine; but if the blood is too salty more is released |
| Oxytocin | Found in the posterior pituitary, stimulates uterine contraction that delivers a baby and milk ejection from breast feeding; sight and sound of baby can causes nursing mother to release milk |
| Anterior Pituitary | Releases tropic hormones meaning they control the activities of other endocrine glands works through blood stream and comes from tissue from the roof of your mouth, it produces 6 big things |
| FSH: follicle stimulating hormone | Found in anterior pituitary, a gonadotropin stimulates activities in testes and ovaries; in females it induces development of ovarian follicle which leads to produce/secrete estrogen |
| LH: Lutenizing Hormone | Found in anterior pituitary, another gonadotropin- stimulates ovulation and formation of corpus luteum and synthesis of estrogen and progesterone |
| Human Growth Hormone | Found in anterior pituitary stimulates protein synthesis and general growth of body, over production can cause gigantism with people growing to be 8 ft tall, too little of it causes dwarfism |
| TSH: Thyroid Stimulating Hormones | Found in anterior pituitary, dysfunction causes a goiter, this controls the synthesis and secretion of thyroid hormones which in turn regulate the rate of metabolism in the body |
| Prolactin | Found in anterior pituitary, stimulates breast development and production and secretion of milk, decreases synthesis and release of gonadotropin releasing hormone which inhibits ovulation while pregnant; in males control endocrine function of testes |
| Adrenocorticotropic hormone | Found in anterior pituitary, stimulates secretion of hormones which work to maintain electrolytic homeostasis in body |
| Cortisol | Found in the adrenal gland, stress hormone released in response to physiological challenges |
| Aldosterone | Found in the adrenal gland, regulates sodium concentration of body |
| Insulin | Pancreatic hormone, secreted in response to high blood glucose levels to promote glycogen formation, lowers blood sugar, lack of it leads to type 1 diabetes |
| Glucagon | Pancreatic hormone, stimulates conversion of glycogen into glucose, raises blood sugar |
| Parathyroid Hormone | Increases blood concentration of calcium, assists in process of bone maintenance |
| Progesterone | Sex hormone, regulates menstrual cycle and pregnancy |
| Estrogen | Sex hormone, stimulates development of sex characteristics in women, secreted in ovaries, induces the release of LH, helps maintain endometrium during pregnancy |
| Testosterone | Sex hormone, stimulates sex characteristics in men, secreted in testes |
| Calcitonin | Thyroid hormone, Lowers blood calcium, works antagonistically to parathyroid hormone |
| Thyroxine | Thyroid hormone, Stimulates metabolic activities |

