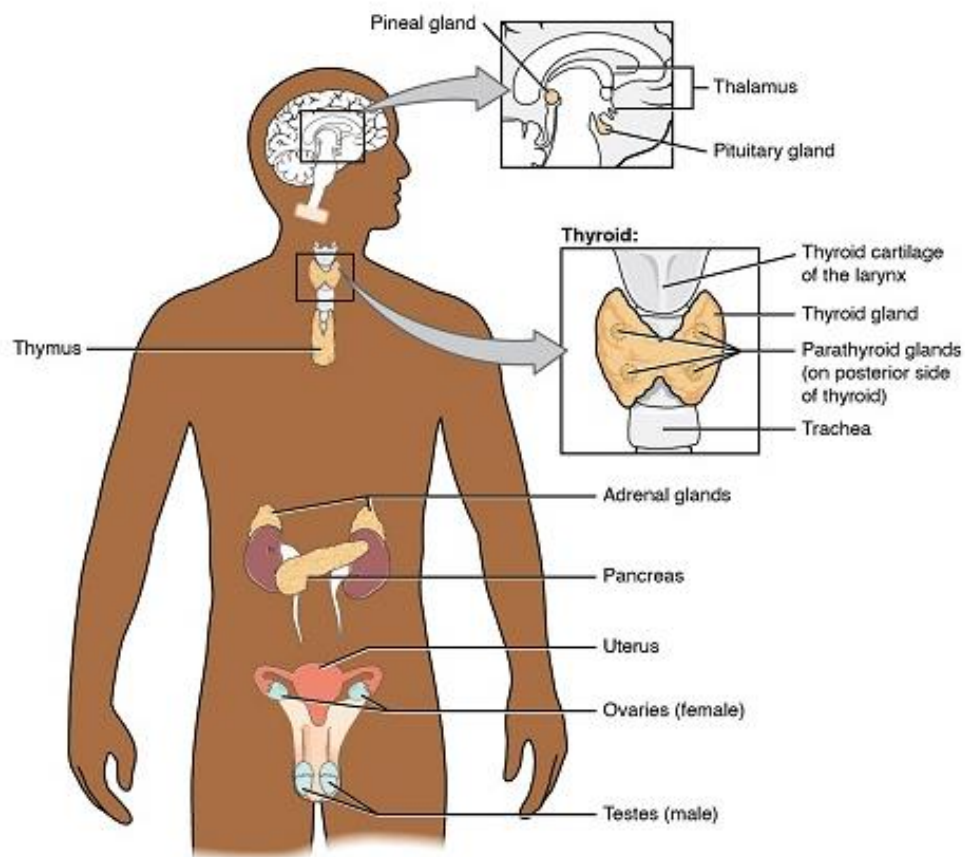


Biology 201: Introduction to the Endocrine System

1) Label the parts of the endocrine system.

Thyroid cartilage of the larynx
Adrenal glands
Parathyroid glands
Thyroid
Testes (male)
Thymus
Pancreas

Pineal gland
Ovaries (female)
Thalamus
Pituitary gland
Uterus
Trachea



Source Lesson: Endocrine System: Organs, Mechanisms & Regulatory Effects

Posterior pituitary	Neuroendocrine cell nuclei
Third ventricle	Inferior hypophyseal artery
Short portal vessel	Stalk
Tropic hormone secreting cells	Hypothalamus
Long portal vessels	Anterior pituitary
Superior hypophyseal artery	Hormone secretion



3) Label the structures in the image below.

Intraglandular cleft

Process of pars intermedia

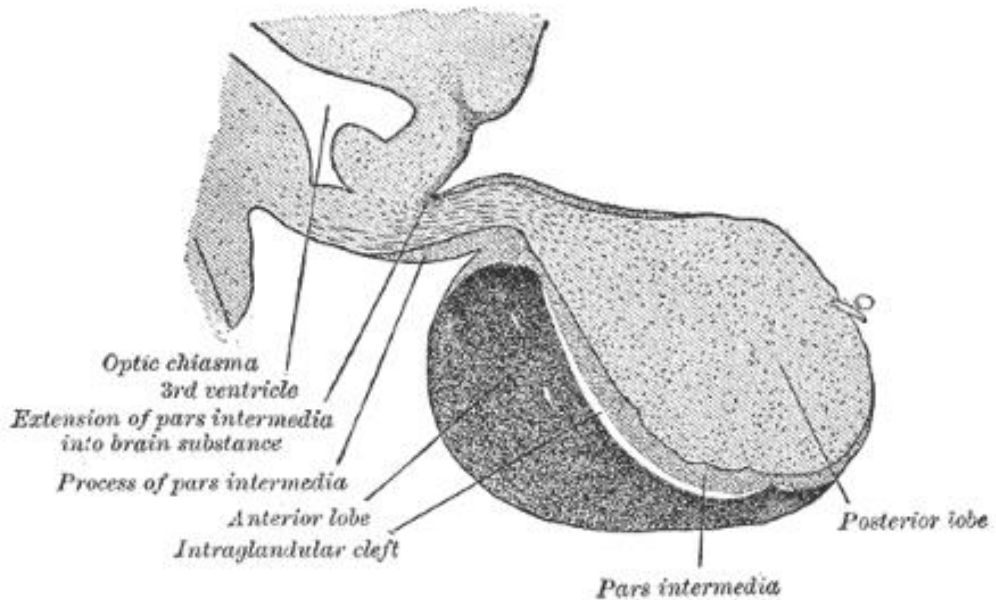
Optic chiasma 3rd ventricle

Pars intermedia

Anterior lobe

Posterior lobe

Extension of pars intermedia into brain substance

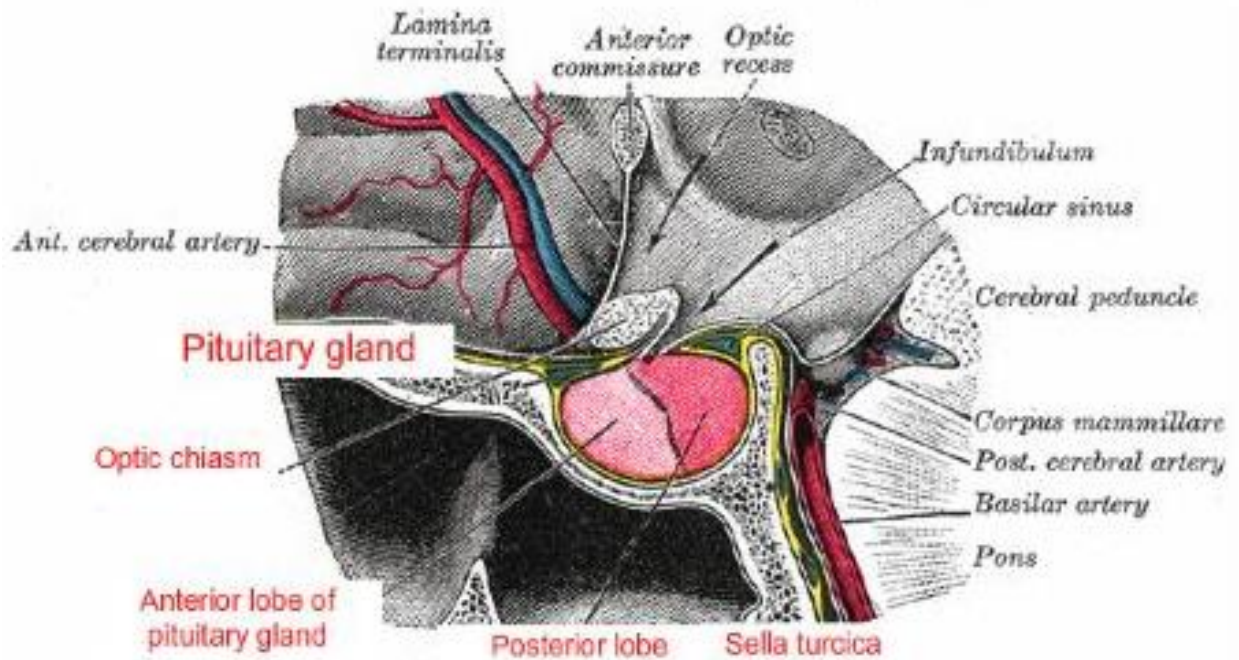


Source Lesson: Pituitary Gland & Hypothalamus: Structure, Function & Hormones

4) Label the structures in the image below.

Infundibulum
Cerebral peduncle
Basilar artery
Optic recess
Optic chiasm
Corpus mamillare
Anterior lobe of pituitary gland
Post. cerebral artery

Lamina terminalis
Anterior commissure
Ant. cerebral artery
Circular sinus
Posterior lobe
Pons
Sella turcica

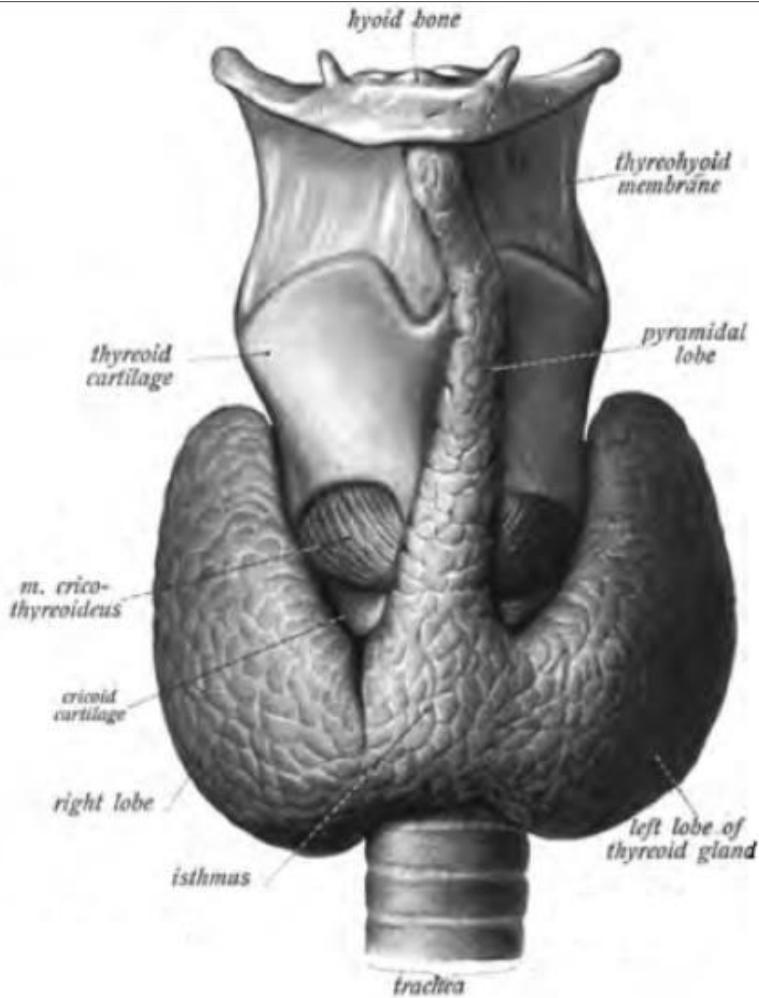


Source Lesson: Pituitary Gland & Hypothalamus: Structure, Function & Hormones

5) Label the image below.

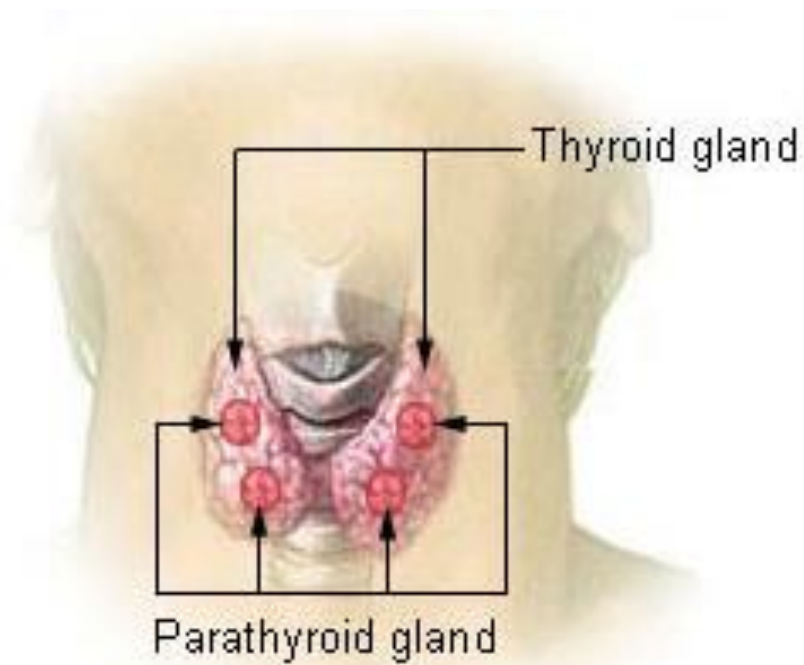
Thyrohyoid membrane
Hyoid bone
Thyroid cartilage
Right lobe
Cricoid cartilage

Left lobe of thyroid gland
Trachea
Pyramidal lobe
M. crico-thyroidideus
Isthmus



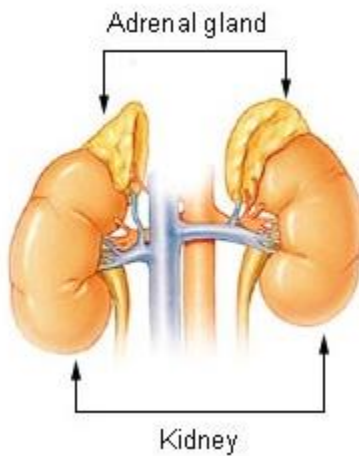
Source Lesson: Thyroid Gland: Structure, Function & Hormones

6) Label the parathyroid and thyroid glands.



Source Lesson: Parathyroid Gland: Location, Function & Hormonal Controls

7) Label the kidney and adrenal gland in the diagram below.



Source Lesson: Adrenal Glands: Location, Function & Hormones

8) Label the blue boxes with the three subregions of the adrenal cortex using the terms from Word Bank A. Then, label the remaining structures with the terms from Word Bank B.

Word Bank A:

Zona glomerulosa

Zona reticularis

Zona fasciculata

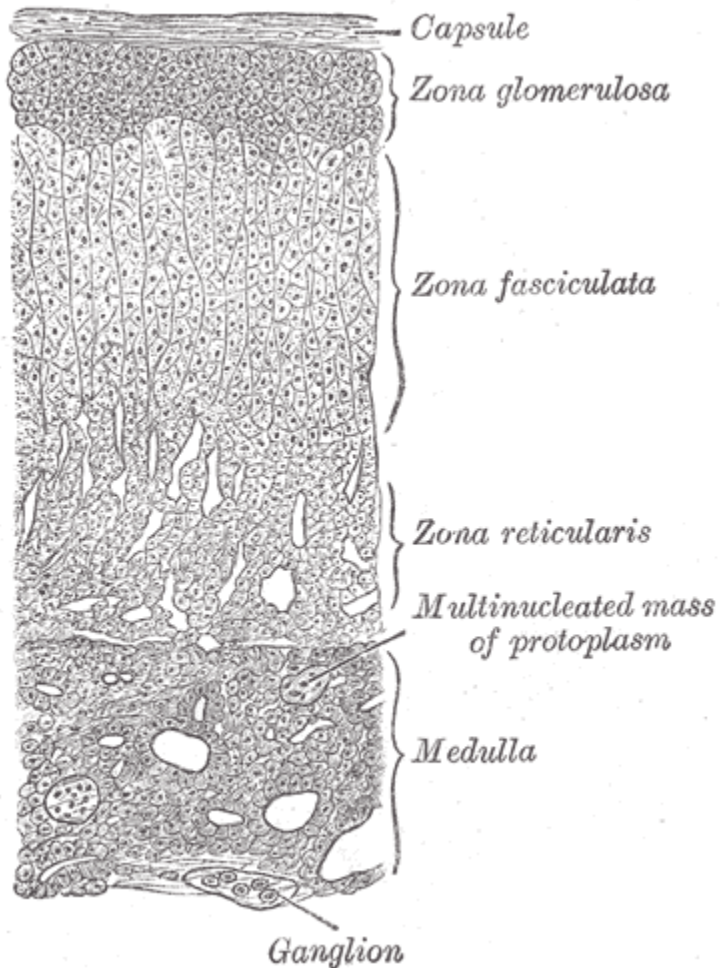
Word Bank B:

Medulla

Capsule

Ganglion

Multinucleated mass of protoplasm



Source Lesson: Pineal Gland: Location, Function & Melatonin

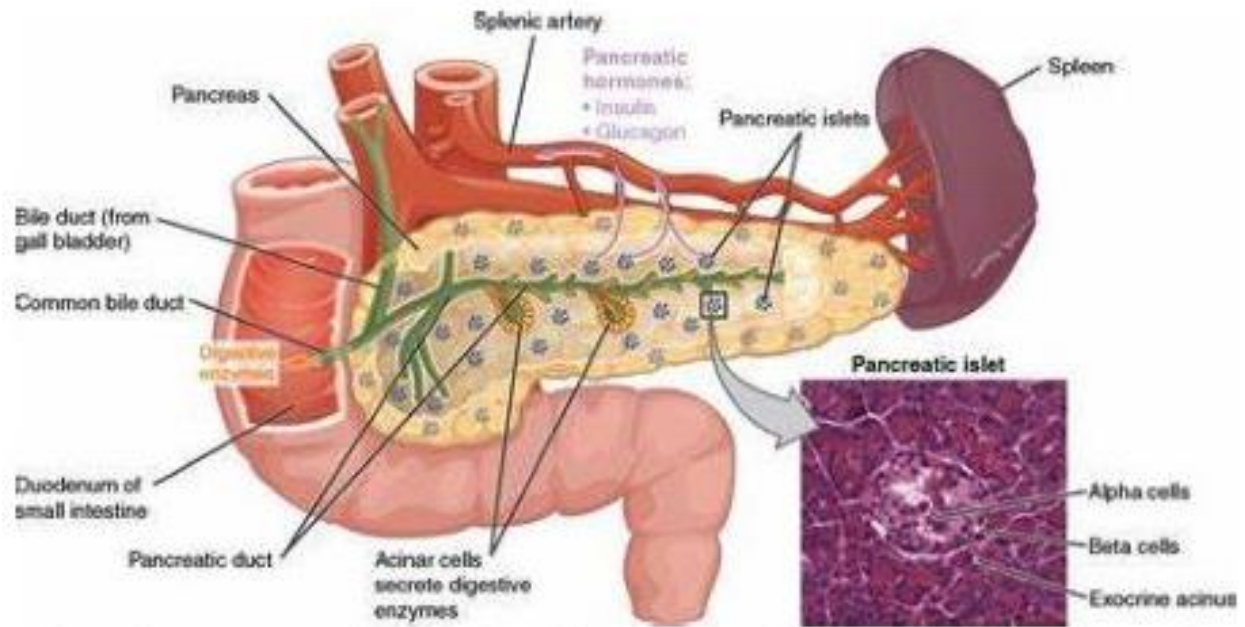
9) Label the structures in the image below.

Splenic artery

Acinar cells secrete digestive enzymes

Pancreatic islets
Duodenum of small intestine
Beta cells
Spleen
Bile duct (from gallbladder)
Exocrine acinus

Common bile duct
Pancreas
Pancreatic duct
Pancreatic islet
Alpha cells

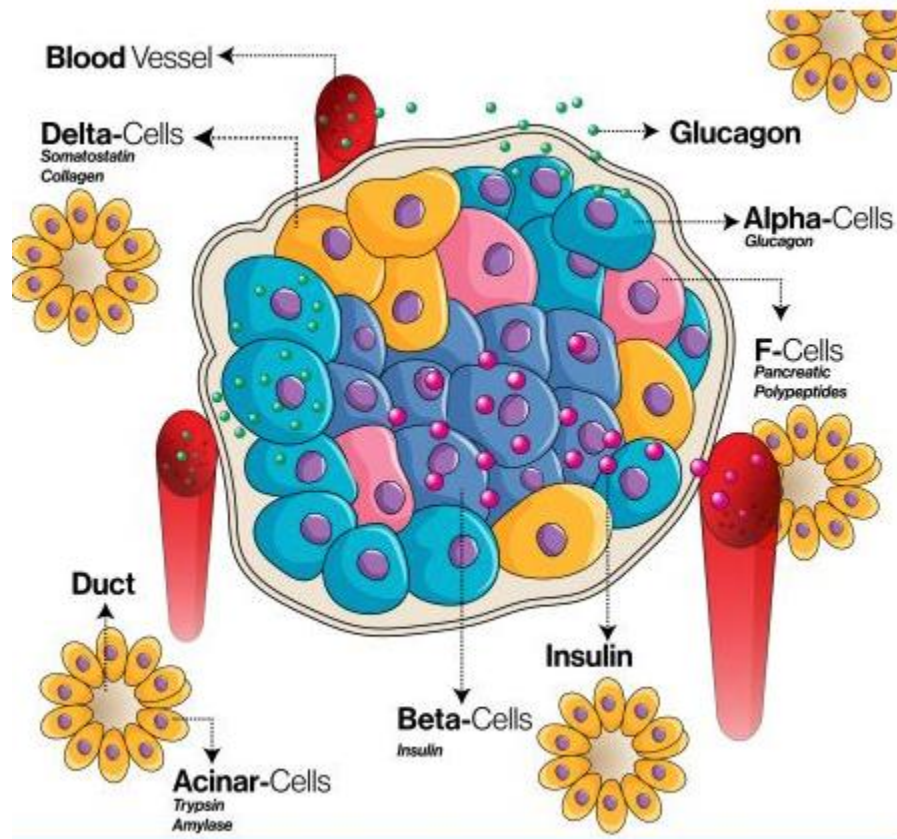


Source Lesson: Pancreas: Location, Structure & Hormones

10) Label the image below.

Blood vessel
Duct
F-Cells
Delta-Cells
Insulin

Alpha-Cells
Beta-Cells
Acinar-Cells
Glucagon



Source Lesson: Pancreas: Location, Structure & Hormones

11) Fill out the table below with the correct hormone. Some terms may be used more than once.

Erythropoietin (EPO)
Peptide YY

Osteocalcin
Calcitriol

Ghrelin
Leptin

Angiotensinogen

Cholecystokinin

Insulin-like growth factor I

Thrombopoietin

Hepcidin

Gastrin

Calcidiol

Atrial Natriuretic Peptide (ANP)

Renin

Organ	Hormone	Effect
Skin	1) Cholecalciferol	Precursor of Vitamin D
Liver	2) Calcidiol	Precursor of Vitamin D
	3) Angiotensinogen	Precursor of angiotensin II; increases blood pressure
	4) Thrombopoietin	Stimulates platelet production
	5) Erythropoietin (EPO)	Stimulates red blood cell production
	6) insulin-like growth factor I (IGF I)	Simulates growth
	7) Hepcidin	Inhibits intestinal absorption of iron
Kidneys	8) Calcitriol	Increases calcium absorption
	9) Erythropoietin (EPO)	Stimulates red blood cell production
	10) Renin	Stimulates aldosterone release and increases blood pressure
Heart	11) Atrial Natriuretic Peptide (ANP)	Decreases blood pressure
Stomach and Intestines	12) Peptide YY	Signals satiety (termination of eating)
	13) Ghrelin	Stimulates appetite and growth hormone release
	14) Gastrin	Stimulates hydrochloric acid release in the stomach
	15) Cholecystokinin (CCK)	Stimulates pancreatic enzyme release, stimulates bile release from the gallbladder; suppresses appetite
Adipose Tissue	16) Leptin	Limits appetite
Osseous Tissue	17) Osteocalcin	Stimulates pancreatic beta cells to produce insulin

Source Lesson: Organs with Secondary Endocrine Functions & Hormone Production