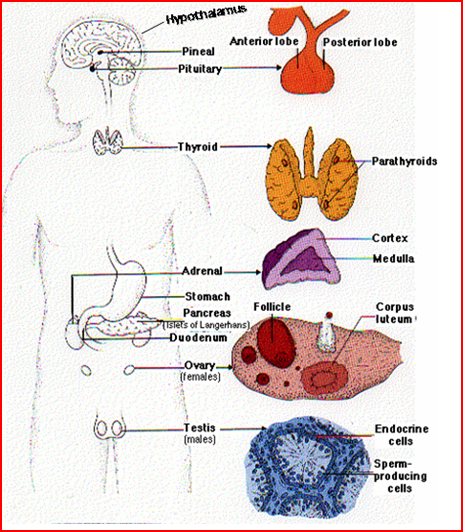
**Medical Terminology**

**Chapter 19 endocrine system**

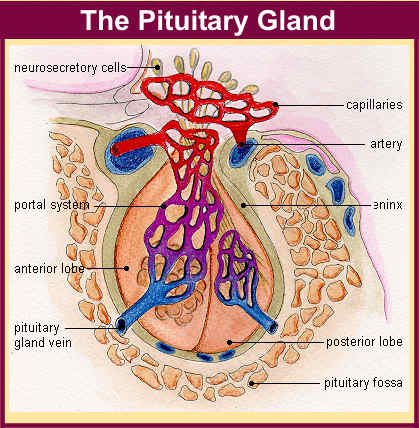
**Glands-any organ that produces a secretion and includes the following: thyroid, parathyroid, pituitary, adrenals, pancreas, testes, ovaries**

**Exocrine glands-**

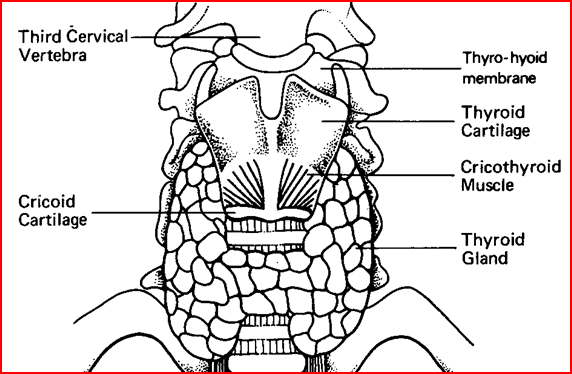
**Endocrine glands-**

****

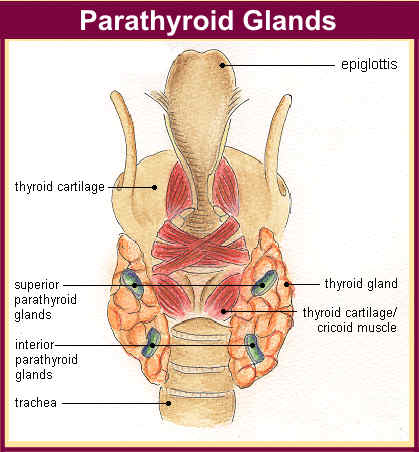
**Pituitary(hypophysis)**



**Thyroid gland**

****

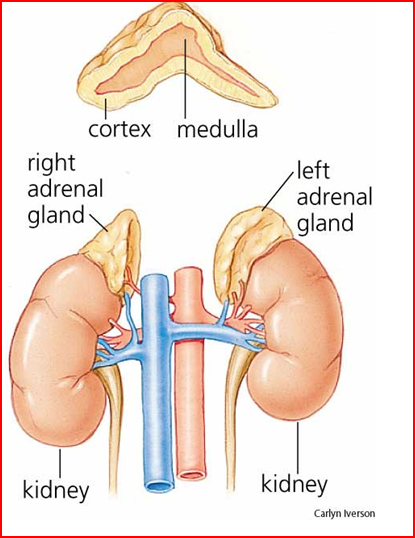
**Parathyroid glands**



**-four glands are embedded in the thyroid’s posterior capsule**

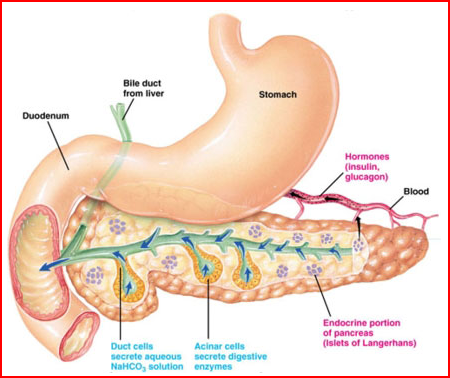
**Parathyroid hormone(PTH)-**

**Adrenal glands**

****

**Epinephrine(adrenaline) and norepinephrine(noradrenaline)-**

**Pancreas and its hormones**

****

**Islets of Langerhans-these cells are located in the pancreas with insulin being the most important hormone secreted by these cells which is produced by beta cells**

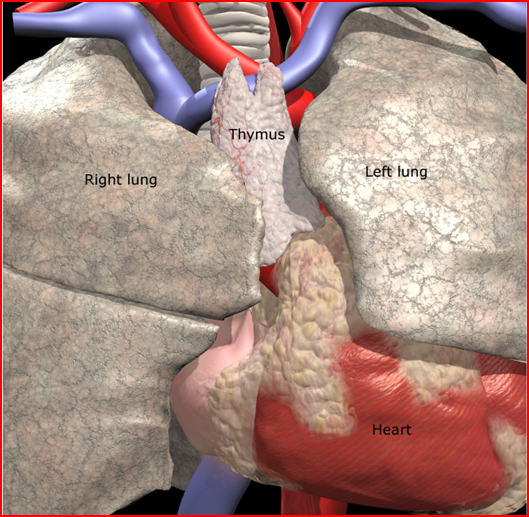
**Insulin-**

**Glucagen**

**Adrogens-**

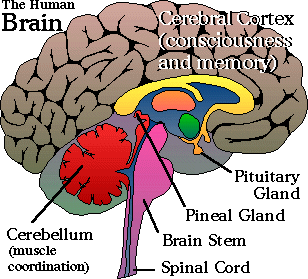
**Estrogens-**

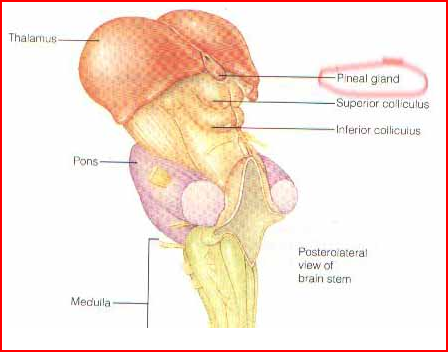
**Thymus gland**

****

**-produces thymosin which assists in the maturation of certain white blood cells known as T cells**

**Pineal Gland**



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**Chapter 20 nervous system**

**Central nevous system-**

**Peripheral nervous system-**

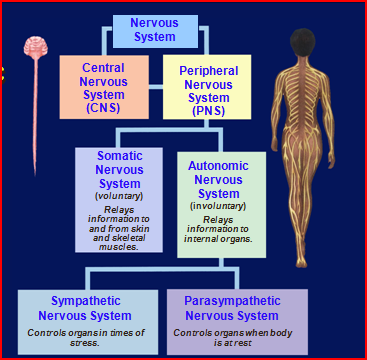
**1.somatic nervous system-is made up of 12 pairs of cranial nerves from the brain, 31 pairs of spinal nerves from the spinal cord and all of the branches and they relay information mainly between your skin, the CNS, and skeletal muscles**

**-the somatic system is voluntary, meaning you decide whether or not to move body parts under the control of this system**

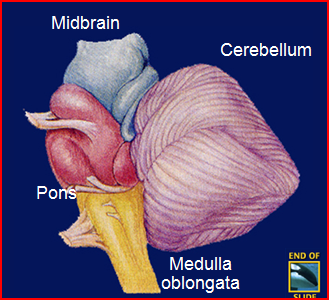
**2.autonomic nervous system carries impulses from the CNS to internal organs and these impulses produces responses that are involuntary-NOT under your conscious control and this system has two divisions**

**A.sympathetic nervous system-controls many internal functions during times of stress such as the release of hormones like epinepthrine norepinephrine that result in the flight-or-flight response**

**B.parasympathetic nervous system-controls many of the body’s internal functions when at rest**

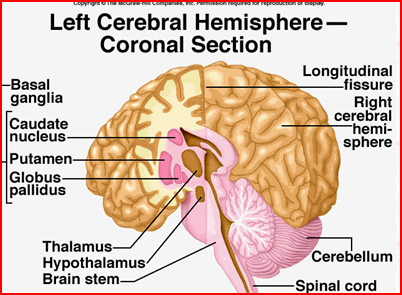
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**Brain stem-**

****

**Medulla oblongata-**

**Pons and midbrain**

****

**thalamus-**

**Hypothalamus**

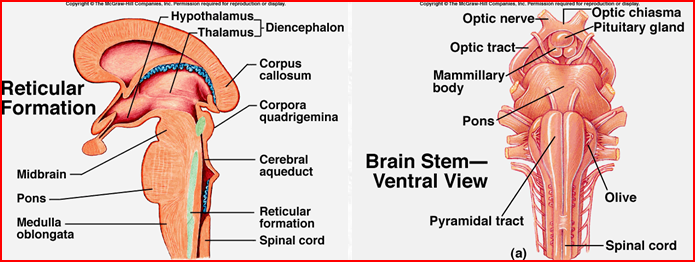
**Pons**

**Medulla oblongata**

**1.respiratory center**

**2.cardiac center**

**3.vasomotor center-regulating contraction of smooth muscles in the blood vessel walls**

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**Cerebellum**