Across

3. **EUNUCHOIDISM**—Abnormal condition in male due to deficiency of the male sex hormone leading to lack of development of male reproductive organs but with certain female sex characteristics

4. **PANCREAS**—Large organ located in the abdomen below the stomach; hormones secreted: glucagon (increase blood glucose level), insulin (absorption of blood glucose in the liver & muscle), somatostatin (inhibits insulin release)

5. **DWARFISM**—Condition of short stature due to a genetic or medical condition; adult height of < 4'10"

6. **DUODENUM**—The first part of the small intestine; hormones secreted: secretin (release of bicarbonate from liver / inhibits gastric juice production) & cholecystokinin (release of pancreatic enzymes & bile)

9. **HYPOTHYROIDISM**—“Underactive thyroid”; disorder of immune system due to undersecretion of thyroid hormones; some s/s include cold sensitivity, decrease heart rate, fatigue, depression, dry
skin, hair thinning

10. ACROMEGALY—Chronic condition characterized by increased levels of the Growth Hormone/GH causing the body organs (after they stopped growing) to grow large; benign tumor of the pituitary gland is the most common cause

11. A1C—Glycated/Glycosylated hemoglobin; form of hemoglobin measured to determine the plasma glucose concentration for the past 6-12 weeks; done to diagnose DM type I & II

12. LIVER—Large organ located on the right side of the abdomen that filters blood from the digestive tract, detoxifies chemicals, metabolizes drugs; hormones secreted= somatomedin/Insulin-like growth factor (regulates cell growth & development), angiotensin/angiotensinogen (vasoconstriction), hepcidin (absorption & release of iron), & thrombopoietin (production of platelets)

13. DIABETES MELLITUS—Chronic condition associated with abnormal levels of glucose due to decrease insulin production by the pancreas (Type I / insulin-dependent / juvenile onset) or insensitivity of the cells to insulin (Type II / non-insulin dependent/ adult onset)

15. OVARIES—Female gonads; almond shaped glands (pair) located in the abdomen, anterior & lateral to the uterus; hormones secreted: estrogen & progesterone

16. HYPOTHALAMUS—Area in the brain that directly controls the endocrine system through the pituitary gland; its neurosecretory cells secrete hormones ("inhibiting" and "releasing" hormones) which control & regulate the secretion of the pituitary hormones

17. CARCINOID SYNDROME—Group of symptoms caused by hormones (i.e. serotonin, bradykinin, histamine) released by tumors (in the GIT or lungs) in the blood; symptoms may include: flushing, decrease BP, palpitations, wheezing; and can be triggered by eating blue cheese, chocolates, drinking red wine, or by physical exertion

18. ADDISON DISEASE—"Chronic renal insufficiency or Glucocorticoid deficiency"; disorder due to inadequate production of cortisol due to damage in the adrenal cortex

21. HYPOALDOSTERONISM—"Mineralocorticoid deficiency"; condition characterized by deficiency in the hormone aldosterone; meds like Ace Inhibitors, lead poisoning, or severe illnesses like Sickle Cell Disease are some of the common causes

23. CUSHING SYNDROME—Disorder characterized by high levels of the hormone cortisol; hallmark signs are moon face, buffalo hump, purple/pink stretch marks on the skin, & upper body obesity

24. HYPOGLYCEMIA—Condition due to decrease blood sugar levels (<70 mg/dl); symptoms dizziness, confusion, hunger, shakiness

27. HEART—Organ where the muscles (in the right atrium) produce the Atrial Natriuretic Hormone/ANP (regulates the blood pressure levels)

30. ADIPOSE—Body fat; loose connective tissue; hormone secreted= leptin (appetite regulation & energy use in the body)

Down

1. TESTES—Male gonads; ellipsoid organs (pair) found in the scrotum that produce the hormone testosterone

2. HYPERPARATHYROIDISM—Disorder due to increase secretion of Parathyroid Hormone/PTH (controls calcium, phosphorous & vitamin D levels in the body)

4. PLACENTA—During pregnancy, this organ produces the hormones progesterone & human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG)

7. PITUITARY—"Master gland or Hypophysis"; small group of tissue in the brain that secretes hormones which regulate body homeostasis & the secretion of hormones of the endocrine glands (i.e. thyroid, adrenals, ovaries & testes); anterior lobe (adenohypophysis) secretes growth hormone/GH, thyrotropin/TSH, prolactin, FSH, LH, corticotropin, ACTH; posterior lobe (neurohypophysis) secretes oxytocin & vasopressin/ADH
8. **DIABETESINSIPIDUS**—Uncommon condition caused by lack of Antidiuretic Hormone/ADH due to damage of the hypothalamus / pituitary gland or failure of the kidneys to respond to this hormone; polydipsia & polyuria are common symptoms

9. **HYPERTHYROIDISM**—“Grave's disease”; disorder of the immune system due to overproduction of thyroid hormones; some of the s/s are exophthalmos, tachycardia, tremors, heat sensitivity

14. **STOMACH**—Hollow, muscular organ located in the left upper quadrant of the abdomen, receives food from the esophagus; hormones secreted= gastrin & histamine (gastric acid secretion), ghrelin (stimulates appetite & growth hormone secretion), endothelin (gastric smooth muscle contraction), somatostatin (decrease gastric emptying, inhibits release of gastrin, CCK,secretin, & other GI hormones)

19. **PARATHYROID**—Four small masses of tissue found along the posterior part of the thyroid gland; hormone secreted= parathyroid/(PTH)

20. **STEINLEVANTHAL**—“Polycystic Ovary Syndrome”; condition characterized by cysts in the ovaries due to an imbalance of the female sex hormone estrogen; most common cause of infertility in women

22. **PINEALGLAND**—“Epiphysis”; small pinecone-shaped lump of tissue in the brain; hormone secreted= melatonin (controls the wake-sleep cycle)

25. **THYROID**—Butterfly-shaped gland located in the base of the neck; hormones secreted = calcitonin, thyroxine(T4) & triiodothyronine(T3)

28. **KIDNEYS**—Bean-shaped organ (pair) located in the abdomen; hormones secreted: erythropoietin/EPO (stimulates bone marrow to produce red blood cells), thrombopoietin (platelet production), renin (activation of renin-angiotensin system), calcitriol (active form of Vitamin D)