Across

3. 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. 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. Condition of short stature due to a genetic or medical condition; adult height of < 4'10"
6. 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. "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. Chronic condition characterized by increased levels of the Growth Hormone/GH causing the body
1. Male gonads; ellipsoid organs (pair) found in the scrotum that produce the hormone testosterone
2. Disorder due to increase secretion of Parathyroid Hormone/PTH (controls calcium, phosphorous & vitamin D levels in the body)
4. During pregnancy, this organ produces the hormones progesterone & human chorionic gonadotropin(HCG)
7. "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. 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. "Grave's disease"; disorder of the immune system due to overproduction of thyroid hormones;

Down

11. 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. 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), & thrombopoetin (production of platelets)
13. 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. Female gonads; almond shaped glands (pair) located in the abdomen, anterior & lateral to the uterus; hormones secreted: estrogen & progesterone
16. 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
18. "Chronic renal insufficiency or Glucocorticoid deficiency"; disorder due to inadequate production of cortisol due to damage in the adrenal cortex
21. "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. 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. Condition due to decrease blood sugar levels (<70 mg/dl); symptoms dizziness, confusion, hunger, shakiness
26. Pair of triangular glands found superior to the kidneys; made up of 2 layers: cortex (hormones secreted= mineralocorticoids, glucocorticoids, & androgen) and medulla (adrenaline/epinephrine, noradrenaline/norepinephrine, dopamine & enkephalin)
27. Organ where the muscles (in the right atrium) produce the Atrial Natriuretic Hormone/ANP (regulates the blood pressure levels)
29. Condition caused by a tumor (gastrinoma) in the pancreas or duodenum that secrete large amount of gastrin; symptoms of abdominal pain, diarrhea, or hematemesis can be seen
30. Body fat; loose connective tissue; hormone secreted=leptin (appetite regulation & energy use in the body)
some of the s/s are exophthalmos, tachycardia, tremors, heat sensitivity

14. 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. Four small masses of tissue found along the posterior part of the thyroid gland; hormone secreted = parathyroid (PTH)

20. "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. "Epiphysis"; small pinecone-shaped lump of tissue in the brain; hormone secreted = melatonin (controls the wake-sleep cycle)

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

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