

ENDOCRINOLOGY

1. Cells of the adrenal medulla receive synaptic input from which of type of neuron?
2. The dorsolateral hypothalamus, in combination with the preoptic area, is involved in the control of which of the function?
3. Bilateral lesions involving the ventromedial hypothalamus lead to which of the deficit?
4. Some cells secrete chemicals into the extracellular fluid that act on cells in the same tissue. What is the name of this type of regulation?
5. Where is placed the receptors for peptide or protein hormones ?
6. Match the example of neuroendocrine secretion.
7. Which endocrine gland is under direct nervous control?
8. Match the mechanism a steroid hormone action on target cell
9. Which of hormones originates in the anterior pituitary?
10. Which hormones receptor has tyrosine kinase activity?
11. Which of hormones is largely unbound to plasma proteins?
12. Which of hormones is largely bound to plasma proteins?
13. Which hormone has the greatest effect of Na^+ excretion?
14. Which factor causes increase of aldosterone secretion?
15. Selective destruction of the zona glomerulosa of the adrenal cortex would produce a deficiency of which hormone?
16. What is the result of the action of parathyroid hormone on the renal tubule?
17. Which of the deficit increases the rate of excretion of calcium ions by the kidney?
18. Which of the deficit stimulates the secretion of parathyroid hormone (PTH)?
19. The function of which cells is increased by an elevated parathyroid hormone concentration?
20. Which of the following metabolic substrates is preferentially metabolized by growth hormone?
21. Which of hormone inhibits the secretion of growth hormone by the anterior pituitary?
22. Which of the substances is most likely to produce the greatest increase in insulin secretion?

23. Which of the anterior pituitary hormone plays a major role in the regulation of a nonendocrine target cells?
24. Blood levels of which of the hormone is decreased in hyperthyroidism?
25. Increased adrenocorticotrophic (ACTH) hormone secretion would be expected in patients:
26. Somatostatin inhibits the secretion of which hormone?
27. Secretion of which of the following hormones is stimulated by extracellular fluid volume expansion?
28. What is happened in the cytoplasm when a catecholamine or peptide hormone binds to receptors on the surface of a cell?
29. What is the link between a first messenger and a second messenger in a cell that responds to peptide hormones is usually?
30. Where the steroid hormones bind to their receptors?
31. The majority of hormones in the body are _____
32. Which hormone secretes the posterior pituitary gland?
33. Which pituitary hormone controls the release of glucocorticoids from the adrenal cortex?
34. Which pituitary hormone controls hormone synthesis and release from the thyroid gland?
35. Which pituitary hormone stimulates milk production by the mammary glands?
- 36 Which pituitary hormone stimulates cell growth and metabolism in many tissues?
37. Where is the site of vasopressin synthesis?
38. Which hormones cannot be stored in secretory vesicles?
39. The storage and release site for oxytocin is _____
40. The posterior pituitary gland is also known as the _____
41. The anterior pituitary gland is also known as the _____
42. What is the collectively name of the sex hormones that regulate the male and female reproductive organs?
43. How is called the outer layer of the adrenal gland?
44. How is called the inner portion of the adrenal gland?
45. Explain the differences among the terms *paracrine*, *autocrine*, *hormone*, and *cytokine*