

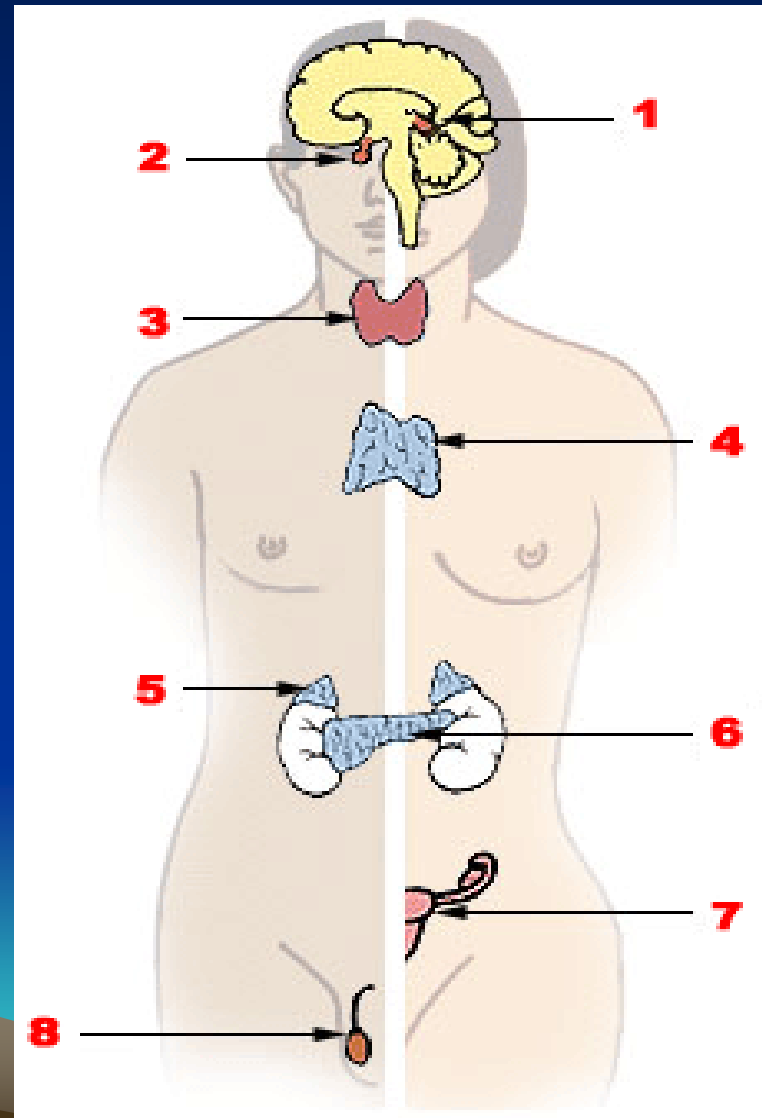
SISTEMUL ENDOCRIN

- Regleaza functiile organismului, impreuna cu sistemul nervos
- Este format din glande fara canal excretor, produsii (hormoni) fiind eliminati direct in sange



GLANDELE ENDOCRINE

- Sunt :
 - HIPOFIZA
 - GLANDELE SUPRARENALE
 - TIROIDA si PARATIROIDELE
 - EPIFIZA
 - TIMUSUL
 - PANCREASUL EXOCRIN
 - RINICHII
 - GONADELE (ovare si testicule)



HIPOFIZA

- Situata la baza craniului
- Este legata de hipotalamus printr-o tija
- Are 3 lobi

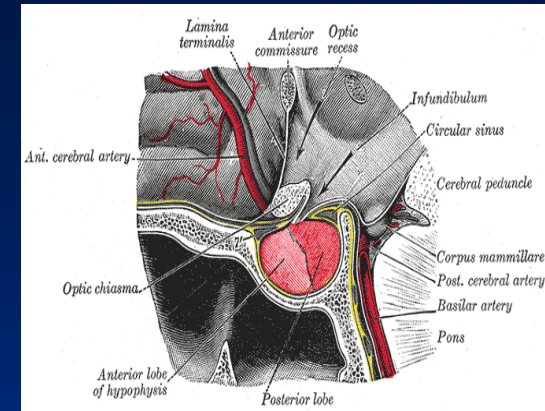
1. ANTERIOR –secreta :

- STH- stimuleaza cresterea oaselor si sinteza proteica. Deficitul produce “nanism hipofizar” iar excesul gigantism (sau acromegalie la adult)
- PROLACTINA –controleaza secretia lactata la femei
- HORMONI care controleaza activitatea altor glande

2. INTERMEDIAR –secreta MELANINA (produce pigmentarea pielii)

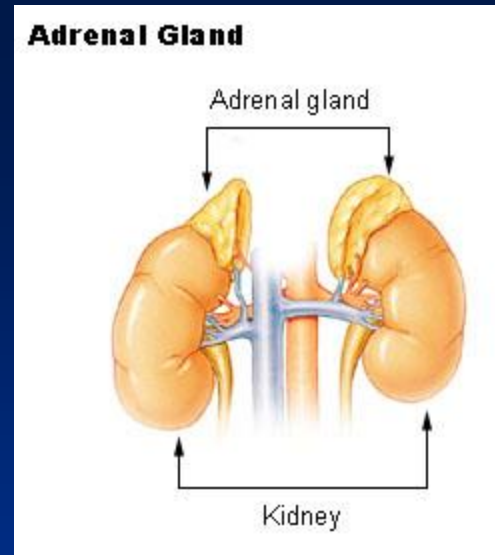
3. POSTERIOR – secreta:

- HORMONUL ANTIDIURETIC – scade eliminarea de apa la nivel renal
- OCITICINA – actioneaza asupra uterului si glandei mamare in graviditate



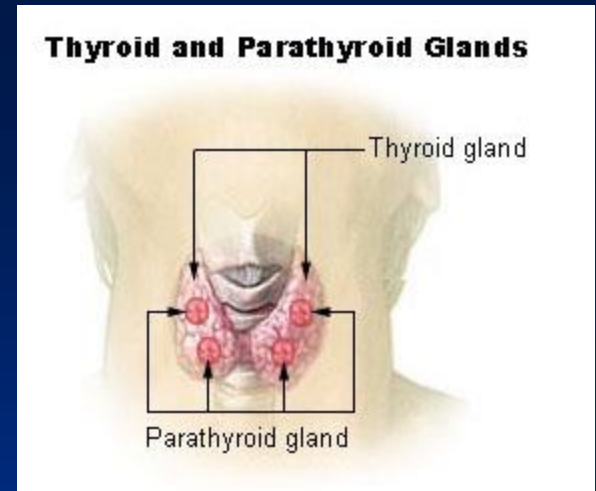
GLANDELE SUPRARENALE

- Doua, situate la polul superior al rinichilor
 - Au doua parti
1. MEDULOSUPRARENALA secreta:
ADRENALINA si NORADRENALINA (intensifica activitatea inimii, produc vasodilatatie periferica, stare de alerta corticala, anxietate si frica)
 2. CORTICOSUPRARENALA secreta:
 - MINERALOCORTICOIZI (aldosteron) – actiune asupra rinichiului
 - GLUCOCORTICOIZI (cortizol) – intervine in reactia organismului la stres
 - ANDROGENI (DHEA, testosteron)



TIROIDA

- Situata in partea anterioara a gatului
- Secreta HORMONII TIROIDIENI
- Actiuni:
 - scadere in greutate prin lipoliza si catabolism proteic
 - intervine in metabolismul glucidic
 - controleaza cresterea
 - iritabilitate
 - controleaza activitatea gonadelor
 - cresc alura ventriculara
- Insuficienta hormonală produce hipotiroidism la adult si cretinism gusogen la copil
- Hiperfunctia produce “boala BASEDOW”



PARATIROIDELE

- In numar de doua
- Localizate pe fata posterioara atiroidei
- Secreta CALCITONINA si PARATHORMONUL care intervin in mecanismul fosfo-calcic



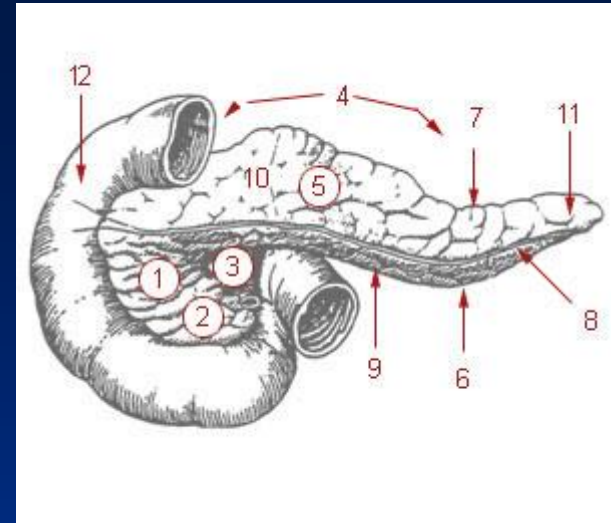
PANCRESUL ENDOCRIN

- Secreta :

1. INSULINA

- scade glicemia prin introducerea glucozei in celule.
- scaderea insulinei produce “Diabetul Zaharat” iar cresterea in exces produce Hipoglicemia care poate merge pana la coma.

2. GLUCAGONUL – produce hiperglicemie

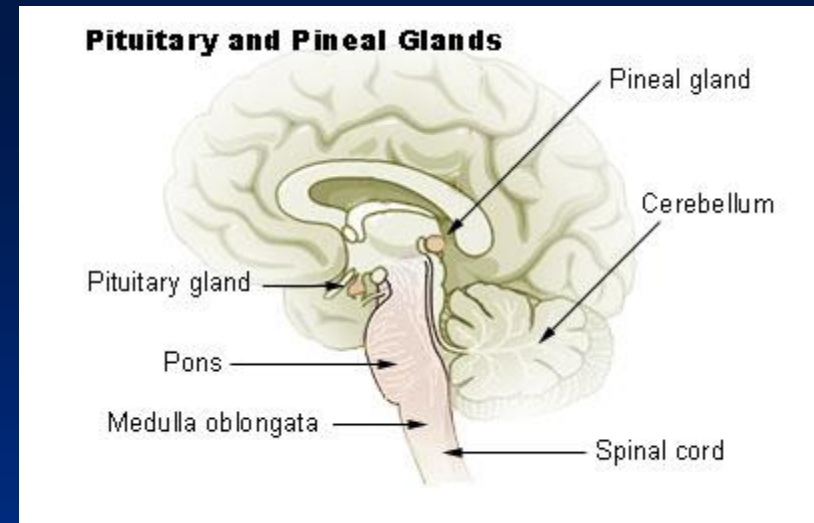


RINICHII

- RENINA – produce vasoconstrictie
- ERITROPOIETINA- implicata in eritropoeza (producere de hematii)
- TROMBOPOIETINA – implicata in producerea de trombocite



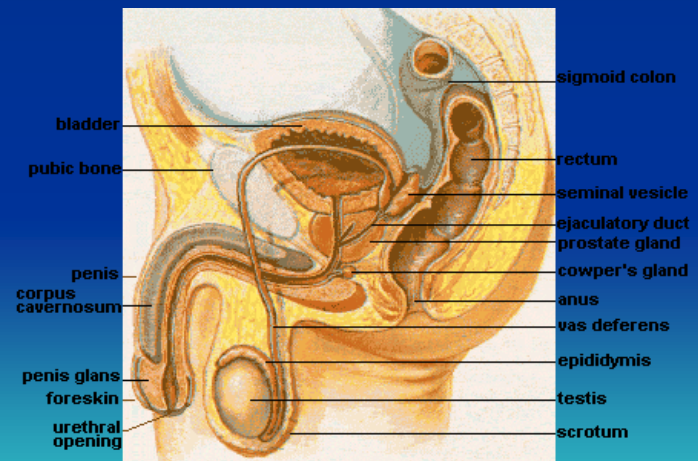
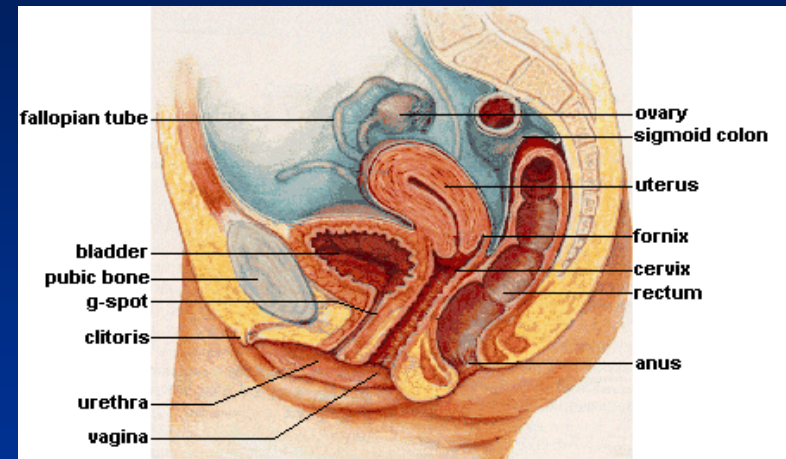
EPIFIZA



- Situata in diencefal
- Atinge dezvoltarea maxima in copilarie apoi involueaza la pubertate
- Secreta “MELATONINA” care
 - intervine in reglarea altor hormoni
 - intervine in reglarea ritmului somn-veghe

GONADE

- TESTICULE
 - secreta TESTOSTERON
- OVARE
 - secreta ESTROGENI
si PROGESTERON



IN SARCINA

1. PLACENTA

- Estrogen
- Progesteron
- Hormon gonadotrop corionic (HCG)

2. UTERUL GRAVID

Prolactina

