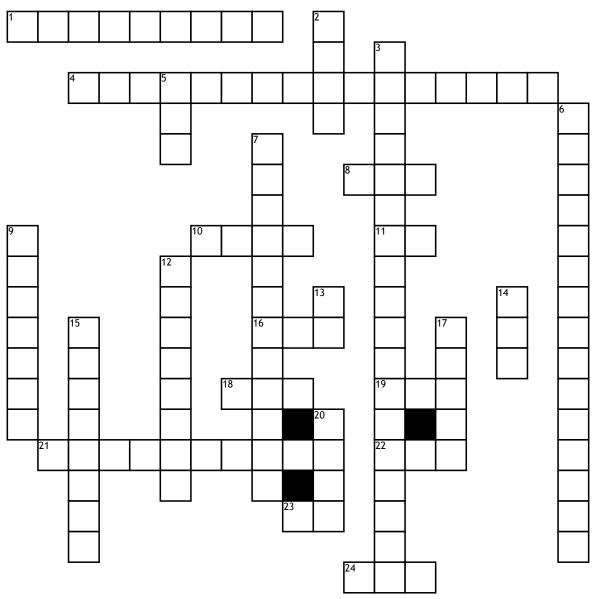
Hormones and Their Functions



<u>Across</u>

 regrowth of functional layer in endometrium of uterus after menstruation; growth of lactiferous ducts/ sinuses in mammory glands; development of secondary sex characteristics; maintains pregnancy
 similar to estrogens and testosterone; insignificant amounts produced with minimal effects
 milk synthesis

10. stimulates adrenal cortex to secrete mineralocorticoids, glucocorticoids, or gonadocorticoids
11. stimulates interstitial endocrine cells in testes to secrete testosterone
16. stimulates anterior pituitary to secrete PRL. (1st)

18. stimulates anterior pituitary to secrete PRL. (2nd)

- **19.** Stimulates thyroid to secrete TH **21.** decrease blood calcium: mineral
- deposition
- **22.** stimulates anterior pituitary to secrete ACTH
- 23. growth of skeletal muscles and long bones
- **24.** Stimulates nurse cells in testes to secrete androgen-binding protein (ABP) and inhibin. **Down**
- **2.** stimulates anterior pituitary to secrete GH
- **3.** sodiumand water reabsorption; potassium secretion
- 5. Water Reabsorption
- 6. anti-inflammatory; increase blood glucose

7. sexual maturation;

spermatogenesis; development of secondary sex characteristics
decreased blood glucose; coverts glucose to glycogen or fat for storage
uterine contractions during labor and coitus; milk ejection

13. Increase basal metabolic rate
14. increases blood calcium; mineral resorption; stimulates kidneys to convert

vitamin D to the active form, calcitriol **15.** breaks down glycogen to glucose to increase blood glucose

17. stimulates follicles in ovaries to cause oogenesis, ovulation and secretion of estrogens

20. stimulates anterior pituitary to release FSH and LH