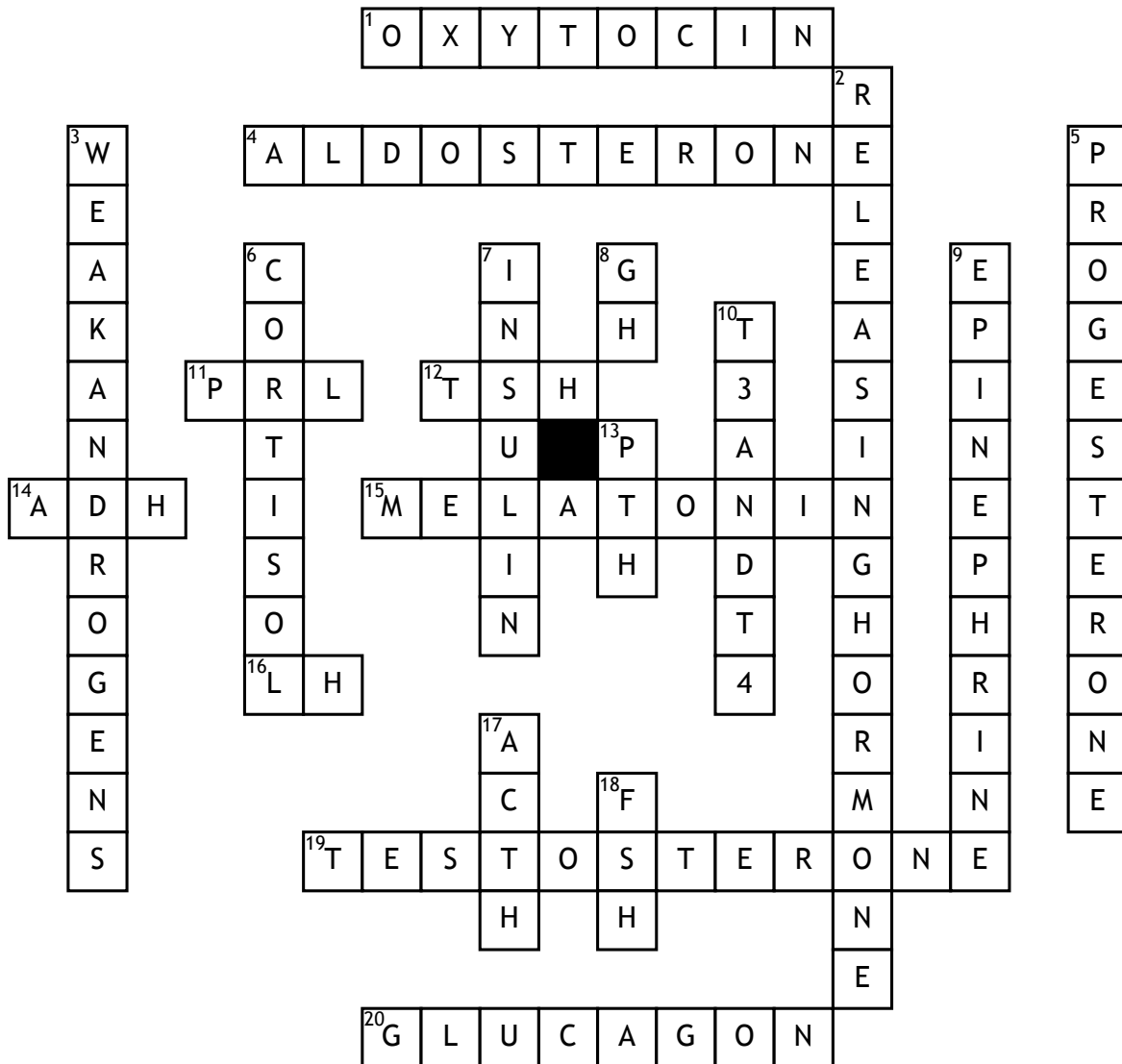


Endocrine Glands and Their Hormones



Across

1. Causes uterine muscles contraction; causes milk ejection from mammary glands
4. Promotes salt retention and potassium excretion
11. Stimulates milk production by mammary glands
12. Stimulates thyroid gland to produce thyroid hormones
14. Promotes water reabsorption in kidney tubules; at high concentration, stimulates constriction of blood vessels
15. Regulates mood, sexual development, and daily cycles in response to amount of light in their environment.

16. Initiates ovulation, corpus luteum formation, and progesterone production in the female; stimulates testosterone secretion in male
19. Stimulates growth and development of sexual organs plus development of secondary sexual characteristics, such as hair growth and deepening voice
20. Stimulates the liver to release glucose, increasing blood glucose levels

Down

2. Control the release of anterior pituitary hormones
3. Contribute to some secondary sex characteristics in women
5. Prepares uterine lining for implantation of fertilized ovum
6. Increase blood glucose concentration in response to stress

7. Reduces blood glucose concentration by promoting glucose uptake into cells and glucose storage; promotes fat and protein synthesis
8. Promotes growth of all body tissues
9. Increase blood pressure and heart rate
10. Increase metabolic rate, influencing both physical and mental activities; required for normal growth
13. Regulates exchange of calcium between blood and bones; increase calcium level in blood
17. Stimulates adrenal cortex to produce glucocorticoids and androgens
18. Stimulates growth and hormonal activity of ovarian follicles