In the box write the letter of the choice that is the definition of the term or best answers the question. There is only one correct answer for each question.

1. Which is a function of the thyroid gland? ................................................
   A. Secretes immunologic substances
   B. Secretes thymosin
   C. Secretes corticosteroids
   D. Secretes thyroid-stimulating hormone
   E. Secretes thyroxine

2. What is another name for the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland? .............
   A. Hypophysis
   B. Hypothalamus
   C. Adenohypophysis
   D. Neurohypophysis
   E. Thalamus

3. Which of the following secretes cortisol? .............................................
   A. Testes
   B. Ovaries
   C. Adrenal medulla
   D. Adrenal cortex
   E. Pituitary gland

4. Which is a hormone secreted by the pancreas? ......................................
   A. Estrogen
   B. Insulin
   C. Vasopressin
   D. Epinephrine
   E. Glucose

5. Which hormone regulates calcium in the blood and bones? ......................
   A. Parathyroid hormone
   B. Thyroxine
   C. Thyroid-stimulating hormone
   D. Prolactin
   E. Prostaglandins

6. Which hormone stimulates the adrenal cortex to secrete hormones? ............
   A. Growth hormone
   B. ADH
   C. ACTH
   D. Cortisone
   E. Secretin

7. Which is an example of an electrolyte? ................................................
   A. Insulin
   B. Sodium
   C. Renin
   D. Glucagon
   E. Steroid

8. Which is an element that is present in thyroxine? ................................
   A. Iron
   B. Calcium
   C. Vitamin D
   D. Glucose
   E. Iodine

9. Which is a hormone secreted by the ovary and adrenal cortex? .................
   A. Follicle-stimulating hormone
   B. Luteinizing hormone
   C. Androgen
   D. Estrogen
   E. Oxytocin

10. Which is a description of gonadotropins? ...........................................
    A. Secreted by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland
    B. Stimulate the growth of long bones
    C. Stimulate glucose uptake in cells
    D. Secreted by the testes
    E. Stimulate the secretion of milk

11. What is the term for excessive development of mammary tissue in a male? ...
    A. Homeostasis
    B. Hypogonadism
    C. Galactorrhea
    D. Gynecomastia
    E. Hypernatremia

12. Kal/i is a combining form for which substance? ...................................
    A. Phosphorus
    B. Sodium
    C. Calcium
    D. Milk
    E. Potassium
13. Insulin deficiency or resistance leads to hyperglycemia and ketoacidosis: 
A. Graves disease  
B. Diabetes mellitus  
C. Cushing syndrome  
D. Acromegaly  
E. Myxedema

14. A group of symptoms produced by excess of cortisol from the adrenal cortex: 
A. Graves disease  
B. Diabetes mellitus  
C. Cushing syndrome  
D. Acromegaly  
E. Myxedema

15. Advanced hypothyroidism in adulthood: 
A. Graves disease  
B. Diabetes mellitus  
C. Cushing syndrome  
D. Acromegaly  
E. Myxedema

16. Post-puberty hypersecretion of growth hormone from the anterior pituitary gland: 
A. Graves disease  
B. Diabetes mellitus  
C. Cushing syndrome  
D. Acromegaly  
E. Myxedema

17. Thyrotoxicosis; hypersecretion of the thyroid gland: 
A. Graves disease  
B. Diabetes mellitus  
C. Cushing syndrome  
D. Acromegaly  
E. Myxedema

18. Which term means enlargement of the thyroid gland? 
A. Hypergonadism  
B. Euthyroid  
C. Goiter  
D. Hypophyseal enlargement  
E. Tetany

19. Exophthalmos is a symptom of which endocrine disorder? 
A. Endemic goiter  
B. Thyroid carcinoma  
C. Graves disease  
D. Nodular goiter  
E. Pituitary gland hypertrophy

20. Which is a description of tetany? 
A. Constant muscle contraction  
B. Increased bone growth  
C. Hypercalcemia  
D. Hypokalemia  
E. Hypernatremia

21. Natr/o is the combining form for which substance? 
A. Sugar  
B. Milk  
C. Sodium  
D. Iodine  
E. Potassium

22. Characteristic of type 1 diabetes mellitus? 
A. Gradual onset; patient is asymptomatic  
B. Ketoacidosis seldom occurs  
C. Treatment is diet and oral hypoglycemic agents  
D. Little or no insulin produced  
E. Usually occurs after age 30

23. Which of the following is associated with neuropathy, nephropathy, and retinopathy? 
A. Hyperthyroidism  
B. Deficient ADH secretion  
C. Secondary complications of diabetes mellitus  
D. Hypergonadism  
E. Panhypopituitarism

24. Which is a description of achondroplasia? 
A. Enlargement of extremities  
B. Defective cartilage formation that affects bone growth  
C. Tumor of the sella turcica  
D. Abnormal formation of cartilage in an adult  
E. Hyperfunctioning of pituitary gland

25. Which is a description of a thyroid scan? 
A. CT image of thyroid gland  
B. Radioimmunoassay of thyroxine in the bloodstream  
C. Ultrasound image of the neck  
D. Skull x-ray of the brain  
E. Administration of radioactive compound and visualization with a scanner to detect tumors or nodules
Chapter Eighteen  
VOCABULARY QUIZ

Name: ______________________________

A. Match the following glands with their descriptions below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gland</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adrenal cortex</td>
<td>located in the neck on either side of the trachea; secretes thyroxine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adrenal medulla</td>
<td>located at the base of the brain in the sella turcica; hypophysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ovaries</td>
<td>located in the lower abdomen of a female; responsible for egg cell production and estrogen secretion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pituitary gland</td>
<td>located in the scrotal sac of a male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pancreas</td>
<td>located behind the stomach; alpha and beta islet cells secrete hormones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parathyroid glands</td>
<td>inner section of a gland above each kidney; secretes epinephrine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thyroid gland</td>
<td>outer section of a gland above each kidney: secretes cortisol, aldosterone, and sex hormones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>testes</td>
<td>located in the lower abdomen of a female; responsible for egg cell production and estrogen secretion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Match the following hormones with their descriptions below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hormone</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adrenaline (epinephrine)</td>
<td>secreted by the adrenal medulla; increases heart rate and blood pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH)</td>
<td>secreted by the adrenal cortex; increases salt reabsorption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aldosterone</td>
<td>secreted by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland; stimulates hormone secretion and egg production by the ovaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>androgen</td>
<td>secreted by the testes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antidiuretic hormone (ADH)</td>
<td>secreted by the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland; vasopressin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calcitonin</td>
<td>secreted by the thyroid gland; decreases blood calcium levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cortisol</td>
<td>secreted by the thyroid gland; decreases blood calcium levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estradiol</td>
<td>secreted by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland; stimulates hormone secretion and egg production by the ovaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glucagon</td>
<td>secreted by the pancreas; increases blood sugar by conversion of glycogen to glucose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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9. Secreted by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland; stimulates secretions of the adrenal cortex

10. Secreted by the adrenal cortex; increases blood sugar

C. Match the following hormones with their descriptions below:

- Growth hormone (somatotropin)
- Oxytocin
- Insulin
- Luteinizing hormone
- Testosterone
- Parathyromone
- Thyroid-stimulating hormone
- Prolactin
- Progesterone
- Thyroxine

1. Secreted by the ovaries; prepares the uterus for pregnancy

2. Secreted by beta islet cells of the pancreas; lowers blood sugar

3. Secreted by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland; promotes milk secretion

4. Secreted by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland; stimulates secretion by the thyroid gland

5. Male hormone secreted by the testes

6. Secreted by the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland; stimulates contraction of the uterus during childbirth

7. Secreted by the thyroid gland; increases metabolism in cells; T4

8. Secreted by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland; stimulates ovulation

9. Secreted by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland; stimulates growth of bones and soft tissues

10. Secreted by the parathyroid glands; increases blood calcium
D. Match the following terms with their descriptions below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>catecholamines</td>
<td>Hypothalamus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corticosteroids</td>
<td>Sella turcica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electrolyte</td>
<td>Hypothalamus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>homeostasis</td>
<td>Sella turcica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glucocorticoid</td>
<td>Hypothalamus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mineralocorticoid</td>
<td>Sella turcica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sympathomimetic</td>
<td>Hypothalamus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>target tissue</td>
<td>Sella turcica</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Region of the brain lying below the thalamus; secretes factors and hormones that affect the pituitary gland

2. Cavity in the skull that contains the pituitary gland

3. Tendency of an organism to maintain a constant internal environment

4. Mimicking or copying the effect of the sympathetic nervous system; adrenaline is an example

5. Mineral salt found in the blood and tissues and necessary for proper functioning of cells; potassium is an example

6. Hormones derived from an amino acid and secreted by the adrenal medulla

7. Cells of an organ that are affected or stimulated by specific hormones

8. Steroid hormone secreted by the adrenal cortex; regulates mineral salts and water balance

9. Steroid hormones secreted by the adrenal cortex; cortisol, aldosterone, and sex hormones are examples

10. Steroid hormone secreted by the adrenal cortex; regulates glucose, fat, and protein metabolism
Chapter Eighteen

TERMINOLOGY QUIZ

Name: ________________________________

A. Using the following word parts, create or complete terms based on the following definitions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Part</th>
<th>Word Part</th>
<th>Word Part</th>
<th>Word Part</th>
<th>Word Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aden/o</td>
<td>pituitar/o</td>
<td>-pathy</td>
<td>hypo-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adrenal/o</td>
<td>thyr/o</td>
<td>-tropic</td>
<td>poly-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gonad/o</td>
<td>thyroid/o</td>
<td>-tropin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pancreat/o</td>
<td>-ectomy</td>
<td>-uria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parathyroid/o</td>
<td>-itis</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Removal of a gland behind the thyroid gland: ________________________________
2. A hormone that stimulates the thyroid gland: ________________________________ hormone
3. Removal of one of the glands above the kidney: ______________________________
4. Condition of decreased secretion of the master gland: ________________________ ism
5. Inflammation of the thyroid gland: ________________________________
6. Resection of an endocrine gland below the stomach: _________________________
7. Removal of a gland: _______________________________________________________
8. Condition of excessive urination: __________________________________________
9. Deficiency (in growth and secretions) of the sex glands: ____________________ ism
10. Any hormone that stimulates the sex glands: ________________________________

B. Using the following word parts, create or complete terms based on the following definitions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Part</th>
<th>Word Part</th>
<th>Word Part</th>
<th>Word Part</th>
<th>Word Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>andr/o</td>
<td>dips/o</td>
<td>-emia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calc/o, calci/o</td>
<td>estr/o</td>
<td>hyper-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cortic/o   | gluc/o    | hypo-     |           |
crin/o     | glyc/o    |           |           |

1. High levels of sugar in the blood: __________________________________________
2. Excessive thirst: ___________________________________________________________ ia
3. Low levels of calcium in the blood: _________________________________________
4. A hormone secreted by the adrenal cortex: _________________________________ steroid
5. Pertaining to sugar in the blood: ___________________________________________ emic
6. High levels of calcium in the urine: _________________________________________
7. Male hormone (producing male characteristics): ______________________________ gen
8. Pertaining to producing female characteristics: ______________________________ genic
9. High levels of calcium in the blood: _________________________________________
10. Animal starch: ____________________________________________________________ gen
C. Using the following word parts, create or complete terms based on the following definitions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Parts</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>home/o</td>
<td>removal of the pituitary gland: hypo- ________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>natr/o</td>
<td>a hormone that promotes rapid labor and delivery: oxy- ____________________in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toxic/o</td>
<td>low levels of sodium in the blood: ________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-osis</td>
<td>hormone that stimulates milk secretion: pro- ______________________________in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anti-</td>
<td>chemical that promotes water loss in urine: ________________________________ diuretic hormone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somat/o</td>
<td>abnormal condition of mucus-like material under the skin: __________________ edema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ectomy</td>
<td>abnormal condition of oversecretion from the thyroid gland: thyro- ____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hy-</td>
<td>low levels of potassium in the blood: ______________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myx/o</td>
<td>growth hormone: ________________________________________________ tropin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toc/o</td>
<td>many hormones are examples of this solid, ring-shaped molecule: ______________ oid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Using the following word parts, create or complete terms based on the following definitions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Parts</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>glycos/o</td>
<td>decrease of all hormones secreted by the pituitary gland: __________________ ism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glyc/o</td>
<td>condition of sugar in urine: ______________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kal/i</td>
<td>low levels of sugar in the blood: _________________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pituitar/o</td>
<td>high levels of potassium in the blood: _____________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-agon</td>
<td>thyroid gland hormone (T4): __________________ iodothyron ______________________ ine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu-</td>
<td>hormone secreted by the pituitary gland to stimulate the adrenal cortex: ___________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tri-</td>
<td>normal thyroid function: _________________________________________________ thyroid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyper-</td>
<td>deficient secretion of insulin by the pancreas: ____________________________ insulinism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypo-</td>
<td>hormone secreted by the adrenal medulla: epinephr __________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tetra-</td>
<td>hormone secreted by the pancreas to increase blood sugar levels: gluc ________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter Eighteen
PATHOLOGY QUIZ

Name: ______________________________

A. Match the following abnormal conditions with their descriptions below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addison disease</td>
<td>Hyperparathyroidism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adrenal virilism</td>
<td>Thyroid carcinoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cretinism</td>
<td>Hypoparathyroidism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cushing syndrome</td>
<td>Myxedema</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Cancer of the thyroid gland (papillary and follicular are types) __________________________
2. Advanced hypothyroidism in adulthood _______________________________________________
3. Deficient production of parathyroid hormone (tetany results) __________________________
4. Excessive secretion of adrenal gland androgens _______________________________________
5. Hypofunctioning of the adrenal cortex _______________________________________________
6. Excessive production of parathormone _________________________________________________
7. Extreme hypothyroidism during infancy and childhood _________________________________
8. Overactivity of the thyroid gland (thyrotoxicosis) ___________________________________
9. Group of signs and symptoms produced by excess cortisol from the adrenal cortex ________
10. Benign tumor of the adrenal medulla ________________________________________________

B. Match the following abnormal conditions with their descriptions below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acromegaly</td>
<td>Dwarfism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diabetes insipidus</td>
<td>Gigantism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>Hyperinsulinism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panhypopituitarism</td>
<td>Syndrome of inappropriate ADH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Insufficient secretion of antidiuretic hormone (vasopressin) __________________________
2. Congenital hyposecretion of growth hormone ___________________________________________
3. Hypersecretion of the anterior pituitary gland beginning after puberty _______________
4. Hypersecretion of growth hormone from the anterior pituitary beginning before puberty ____________
5. Deficiency of all pituitary hormones _______________________________________________
6. Lack of insulin secretion or resistance of insulin to promote sugar, starch and fat (carbohydrate) metabolism in cells ____________________________________________
7. Excess secretion of insulin leads to hypoglycemia ____________________________________
8. Excess secretion of antidiuretic hormone ____________________________________________
Match the following tests and procedures with their descriptions below:

- exophthalmometry
- fasting plasma glucose
- radioactive iodine uptake scan
- serum and urine tests
- thyroid function tests
- thyroid scan

1. Measurement of eyeball protrusion (sign of Graves disease): ________________________________
2. Device detects radioactivity and visualizes the thyroid gland after IV administration of radioactive technetium compound: ___________________________________________________
3. Measurement of T₃, T₄, and TSH in the bloodstream:  _____________________________________
4. Measures circulating glucose level in a patient who has fasted at least 8 hours: __________________________________________________________________________
5. Radioactive iodine is given orally and its uptake by the thyroid gland is imaged:  ______________________________________________________________________
6. Hormones, electrolytes, glucose and other substances are measured in blood and urine:  ________________________________________________________________
ABBREVIATIONS QUIZ

Name: ______________________________

On the line provided, give meanings for the following abbreviations, then write each abbreviation next to its explanation below:

1. TSH __________________________________________________________
2. RAI __________________________________________________________
3. Na+ __________________________________________________________
4. GH __________________________________________________________
5. T4 __________________________________________________________
6. GTT __________________________________________________________
7. ACTH _________________________________________________________
8. TFT __________________________________________________________
9. DM __________________________________________________________
10. DI __________________________________________________________

a. ________ Type 1 and type 2 are forms of this condition
b. ________ This is an electrolyte
c. ________ This test assesses the function of an endocrine gland in the neck
d. ________ Secretion of this hormone stimulates an endocrine gland above the kidney
e. ________ Secretion of this hormone from the anterior pituitary gland stimulates an endocrine gland in the neck
f. ________ Hormone secreted from the thyroid gland
g. ________ Treatment for Graves disease to destroy an overactive thyroid gland
h. ________ Posterior pituitary gland fails to release vasopressin
i. ________ Somatotropin
j. ________ Test to assess the sugar levels in the blood
Chapter Eighteen
EXERCISE QUIZ

Name: ______________________________

A. Name the endocrine organs that produce the following hormones:

1. insulin  _____________________________  6. aldosterone  ____________________________
2. cortisol  _____________________________  7. vasopressin  ____________________________
3. epinephrine  _________________________  8. estradiol  ______________________________
4. follicle-stimulating hormone ___________  9. growth hormone  _______________________
5. thyroxine  ___________________________ 10. progesterone  ___________________________

B. Give the meaning of the following abbreviations for hormones:

11. ACTH  ______________________________  15. T
      4  __________________________________
12. ADH  _______________________________  16. T
      3  __________________________________
13. TSH  _______________________________  17. LH  ___________________________________
14. PTH  _______________________________  18. GH  ___________________________________

C. Match the following hormones with their actions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTH</th>
<th>epinephrine</th>
<th>testosterone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADH</td>
<td>estradiol</td>
<td>thyroxine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aldosterone</td>
<td>insulin</td>
<td>parathyroid hormone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19. sympathomimetic; elevates heart rate, blood pressure  _____________________________
20. promotes growth and maintenance of male sex characteristics  __________________________
21. stimulates water reabsorption by kidney tubules; decreases urine  ___________________________
22. increases metabolism in body cells  __________________________________________________
23. raises blood calcium  ______________________________________________________________
24. increases reabsorption of sodium by kidney tubules  _____________________________________
25. stimulates secretion of hormones from adrenal cortex  ___________________________________
26. increases blood sugar  ______________________________________________________________
27. helps transport glucose to cells and decreases blood sugar  _______________________________
28. develops and maintains female sex characteristics  ________________________________________

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D. Build medical terms from their definitions and word parts given:

29. abnormal condition (hypersecretion) of the thyroid gland: thyro ___________________________

30. removal of the pancreas: ____________________________________________________________ectomy

31. condition of deficiency or underdevelopment of sex organs: hypo _________________________

32. pertaining to producing female characteristics: _______________________________ genic

33. removal of the pituitary gland: _______________________________________________________ectomy

34. deficiency of calcium in the blood: hypo _______________________________________________

35. excessive sugar in the blood: _______________________________ emia

E. Indicate whether the following are related to hypo- or hypersecretion, and name the endocrine gland involved:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hypo- or hyper-</th>
<th>gland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36. acromegaly</td>
<td>____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. tetany</td>
<td>____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Graves disease</td>
<td>____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. myxedema</td>
<td>____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Cushing syndrome</td>
<td>____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. cretinism</td>
<td>____________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F. Give the meanings for the following conditions:

43. hyponatremia ________________________________________________________________

44. polydipsia ________________________________________________________________

45. glycosuria ________________________________________________________________

46. euthyroid ________________________________________________________________

G. Give the meanings for the following terms or abbreviations related to diabetes mellitus:

47. type 1 ________________________________________________________________

48. diabetic neuropathy ________________________________________________________

49. ketoacidosis ________________________________________________________________

50. type 2 ________________________________________________________________
**Chapter Eighteen**

**DICTATION AND COMPREHENSION QUIZ: VOCABULARY AND TERMINOLOGY**

Name: ______________________

**A. Dictation of Terms**

1. ____________________________ 11. ____________________________  
2. ____________________________ 12. ____________________________  
3. ____________________________ 13. ____________________________  
4. ____________________________ 14. ____________________________  
5. ____________________________ 15. ____________________________  
6. ____________________________ 16. ____________________________  
7. ____________________________ 17. ____________________________  
8. ____________________________ 18. ____________________________  
9. ____________________________ 19. ____________________________  
10. ____________________________ 20. ____________________________

**B. Comprehension of Terms: Match number of the above term with its meaning below.**

- Hormone secreted by the posterior part of the pituitary gland; increases reabsorption of water
- Hormone secreted by the adrenal cortex; increases salt (sodium) reabsorption by the kidney
- A mineral salt found in the blood and tissues; potassium is an example
- Excessive thirst
- Hormone secreted by the thyroid gland; lowers blood calcium
- Resection of a gland near and behind the stomach
- Hormone secreted by the posterior pituitary gland; stimulates contraction of the uterus during labor
- Sugar present in the urine
- Hormone secreted by the thyroid gland; thyroxine
- Tendency of an organism to maintain a constant internal environment
- Blood condition of deficient sodium
- Type of hormone secreted by the adrenal cortex; necessary for the use of sugars, fats, and proteins
- Anterior lobe of the pituitary gland
- Resection of four small glands in the neck region
- Hormone secreted by the ovaries
- Blood condition of deficient potassium
- Region of the brain that produces factors to stimulate the pituitary gland
- Hormone secreted by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland; stimulates the adrenal cortex
- Condition of sugar in the blood
- Hormone derived from an amino acid and secreted by the adrenal medulla; epinephrine is an example
A. Dictation of Terms

1. ________________________________  11. ________________________________
2. ________________________________  12. ________________________________
3. ________________________________  13. ________________________________
4. ________________________________  14. ________________________________
5. ________________________________  15. ________________________________
6. ________________________________  16. ________________________________
7. ________________________________  17. ________________________________
8. ________________________________  18. ________________________________
9. ________________________________  19. ________________________________
10. ________________________________ 20. ________________________________

B. Comprehension of Terms: Match number of the above term with its meaning below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Test that measures hormone levels in plasma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Test that measures levels of sugar in the blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Radioactive compound is given and localizes in the thyroid gland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Enlargement of extremities caused by excessive growth hormone after puberty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Insufficient secretion of antidiuretic hormone produces this condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Malignant tumor of an endocrine gland in the neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Extreme hypothyroidism during infancy and childhood produces this condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Advanced hypothyroidism in adulthood produces this condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Enlargement and bulging of the eyeballs caused by hyperthyroidism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Excessive hair on the face and body of adult women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Group of symptoms produced by excess of cortisol from the adrenal cortex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Enlargement of the thyroid gland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Overactivity of the thyroid gland (Graves disease)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Benign tumor of the adrenal medulla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Lack of insulin secretion or resistance of insulin to promoting sugar, starch, and fat metabolism in cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Constant muscle contraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Fats are improperly burned, leading to accumulation of ketones in the body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Hypofunctioning of the adrenal cortex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter Eighteen

SPELLING QUIZ

Name: ______________________________

A. Circle the term that is spelled correctly and write its meaning in the space provided.

1. courtisol cortisol ___________________________________________________
2. goiter goyter ____________________________________________________
3. estrogen estrogin ___________________________________________________
4. pitiutary gland pituitary gland _________________________________________
5. gonadotrophan gonadotropin ___________________________________________
6. uthyroid euthyroid _________________________________________________
7. hypocalemia hypokalemia _______________________________________________
8. hypophysectomy hypophisectomy ____________________________________________
9. pancrease pancreas __________________________________________________
10. corticosteroid cortikosteroid ______________________________________________

B. Circle the term that is spelled correctly. The meaning of each term is given.

11. Hormone secreted by the thyroid gland ...thyroixine thiroxine thyroxine
12. Condition of eyeballs that protrude outward....................................... exopthalmos exophthalmos exophthalmos
13. Hormone secreted by the ovary ................ progesterone projesterone progesteron
14. Constant muscle contraction .................... tetany teteny tettany
15. Hormone secreted by the islet cells of Langerhans .......................... insalin insulin insulen
16. State of equilibrium or constancy ........... homeiostasis homostasis homeostasis
17. Part of the brain that controls the secretions of the pituitary gland........ hypothalmus hypothalmis hypothalamus
18. Excessive thirst........................................ polydipsea pollydipsia polydipsia
19. Enlargement of extremities due to hypersecretion of growth hormone .......... acromegaly accromegaly acromeagaly
20. Hypossecretion of the thyroid gland in adulthood........................ mixadema myxedema myxademae
Chapter Eighteen

PRONUNCIATION QUIZ

Name: ______________________________

A. Underline the accented syllable in the following terms:

1. glucagon 4. testosterone 7. exophthalmos 10. gonadotropin
2. parathormone 5. sella turcica 8. homeostasis
3. adenohypophysis 6. goiter 9. mineralocorticoid

B. Match the term in Column I with its meaning in Column II:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. aldosterone</td>
<td>A. Starch; storage form of sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. diabetes insipidus</td>
<td>B. A mineral salt found in the blood and in tissues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>C. Hormone secreted by the adrenal cortex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. progesterone</td>
<td>D. Hormone secreted by the adrenal medulla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. glycogen</td>
<td>E. Hormone secreted by the ovary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. cretinism</td>
<td>F. Disease condition due to malfunction of the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. epinephrine</td>
<td>G. Extreme hypothyroidism in childhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. thyroxine</td>
<td>H. Disease condition due to malfunction of cells in the pancreas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. electrolyte</td>
<td>I. Hormone secreted by anterior lobe of pituitary gland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. prolactin</td>
<td>J. Hormone secreted by thyroid gland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Complete the following terms from their definitions below:

1. hyper __________________________  Excessive amount of calcium in the blood
2. hypo ___________________________  Deficient amount of potassium in the blood
3. hypo ___________________________  Deficient sodium in the blood
4. ___________________________ ectomy  Removal of the pancreas
5. glyc- ___________________________  Pertaining to sugar in the blood
6. poly ____________________________  Excessive thirst
7. ___________________________ thyroid  Normal thyroid function
8. tri ____________________________  Hormone secreted by the thyroid gland
Label the diagram below using the terms listed below:

- Adrenal glands
- Ovaries
- Pancreas
- Parathyroid glands
- Pineal gland
- Pituitary gland
- Testes
- Thyroid gland

(name)
A. Give meanings for the following combining forms:

1. aden/o _______________________
2. adrenal/o _____________________
3. andr/o _______________________
4. calc/o ________________________
5. cortic/o _______________________ 
6. dips/o _________________________
7. estr/o _________________________
8. gluc/o _________________________
9. glyc/o _________________________
10. gonad/o _______________________

B. Give meanings for the following combining forms:

1. kal/i _________________________
2. lact/o _________________________
3. myx/o _________________________
4. natr/o _________________________
5. pancreat/o _____________________
6. somat/o _______________________
7. thyr/o _________________________
8. toxic/o _________________________
9. ur/o __________________________
10. home/o _________________________

C. Give meanings for the following suffixes and prefixes:

1. -agon _________________________
2. -ectomy _______________________
3. -emia _________________________
4. -genic _________________________
5. -tropin _________________________ 
6. -uria __________________________
7. -megaly ________________________
8. hyper- _________________________
9. hypo- __________________________
10. pan- __________________________
11. tetra- _________________________
12. poly- __________________________
13. tri- __________________________
14. eu- ___________________________
Unscramble the letters to form endocrine system–related terms from the clues. Use the letters in the squares to complete the bonus term.

1. **Clue:** Condition caused by increased growth hormone after puberty
   
   _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ E C G Y A R L A O M

2. **Clue:** Hormone stimulating childbirth
   
   _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ I T C X O N Y O

3. **Clue:** The “flight or fight” hormone
   
   _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ E L E A N D I R N A

4. **Clue:** Inner portion of the gland above the kidney
   
   _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ U A M L E L D

**BONUS TERM: Clue:** A condition caused by deficiency of thyroid hormone in an adult

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Chapter Eighteen
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Name: ______________________________

Fill in the crossword puzzle below using the clues listed underneath it.

Across Clues

1. ACTH.
2. Produced by the islet cells of the pancreas.
3. Kal/i means ________________.
4. Tendency in an organism to return to an equilibrium or constant, stable state.
5. Pan- means ________________.
6. Tri- means ________________.
7. Two endocrine glands in the scrotal sac of a male.
8. A hormone produced by the ovaries.
9. Toxic/o means ________________.
10. Enlargement of the extremities; pituitary gland.
11. T3.
12. Pertaining to mimicking or copying the effect of the sympathetic nervous system.
13. Home/o means ________________.

Down Clues

2. Produced by the islet cells of the pancreas.
3. Endocrine gland behind the stomach.
4. Tendency in an organism to return to an equilibrium or constant, stable state.
5. Tri- means ________________.
6. A male hormone produced by the testes.
7. Aden/o means ________________.
A. Cushing Syndrome

Hypertension, both systolic and diastolic, is a common feature of Cushing syndrome. Other clinical features are likely to attract more attention than the hypertension: obesity with “buffalo hump” and “moon face,” muscular weakness, scattered bruises, and osteoporosis. The excessive secretion of adrenocortical steroids that is responsible for the syndrome is frequently due to primary disease of the adrenals, either hyperplasia or discrete tumors. However, the hyperactivity of the adrenal cortex may be secondary to a tumor or malfunction of the pituitary or a neoplasm secreting an ACTH-like substance elsewhere in the body. Appropriate x-ray studies, including arteriograms or retrograde venograms of the adrenals, may disclose a tumor in the adrenals, hypophysis, or elsewhere.

1. Which is a common clinical feature of Cushing syndrome? ....................
   A. Decreased blood flow to the heart
   B. Abnormal sounds in the heart
   C. Peripheral edema
   D. High blood pressure when the heart is contracting and relaxing

2. Cushing syndrome is associated with which of the following? ....................
   A. Tendency to accumulate fat in tissues
   B. Tetany
   C. Bone tumors
   D. Low blood pressure

3. What is a probable etiology of Cushing syndrome? ............................
   A. Excessive porosity of bones
   B. Decreased secretion of adrenal hormones
   C. Decreased secretion of pituitary hormones
   D. Tumor or disease of the adrenal cortex

4. What is a likely secondary cause of Cushing syndrome? ............................
   A. Decreased secretion of ACTH
   B. Blocked artery in the kidney
   C. Tumor of the adenohypophysis
   D. Muscular weakness

B. Chart Note

A 26-year-old woman is referred for Graves disease. The patient was first found to be hyperthyroid shortly after she became pregnant. She has a tremor in her hands, a sensation of being hot, insomnia, weakness in her legs, and exophthalmos.

Physical examination reveals thyromegaly; the gland is rather mushy and soft. No nodules were noted. T₃ and T₄ levels were ordered and an appointment was made to have an uptake scan.

1. What is the cause of Graves disease? .............................................
   A. The thyroid gland is slow to function
   B. The pancreas is hyperfunctioning
   C. The thyroid gland is oversecreting
   D. Hyperactive ovarian function

2. Why were T₃ and T₄ levels ordered? .............................................
   A. To measure the extent of eyelid prolapse
   B. To assess the function of the thyroid gland
   C. To measure the size of the thyroid gland
   D. To assess heart function
Chapter Eighteen
ANSWERS TO THE QUIZZES

Multiple Choice Quiz


Vocabulary Quiz

A
1. testes
2. pancreas
3. thyroid gland
4. adrenal medulla
5. pituitary gland
6. adrenal cortex
7. ovaries
8. parathyroid glands

B
1. androgen
2. estradiol
3. antidiuretic hormone (ADH)
4. adrenaline (epinephrine)
5. calcitonin
6. aldosterone
7. follicle-stimulating hormone
8. glucagon
9. adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH)
10. cortisol

C
1. progesterone
2. insulin
3. prolactin
4. thyroid-stimulating hormone
5. testosterone
6. oxytocin
7. thyroxine
8. luteinizing hormone
9. growth hormone (somatotropin)
10. parathormone

Terminology Quiz

A
1. parathyroidectomy
2. thyrotropic hormone
3. adrenalectomy
4. hypopituitarism
5. thyroiditis
6. pancreatectomy
7. adenectomy
8. polyuria
9. hypogonadism
10. gonadotropin

B
1. hyperglycemia
2. polydipsia
3. hypocalcemia
4. corticosteroid
5. glycemic
6. hypercalciuria
7. androgen
8. estrogenic
9. hypercalcemia
10. glucagon

C
1. hypophysectomy
2. oxytocin
3. hyponatremia
4. prolactin
5. antidiuretic hormone
6. myxedema
7. thyrotoxicosis
8. hypokalemia
9. somatotrophin
10. steroid

D
1. hypothalamus
2. sella turcica
3. homeostasis
4. sympathomimetic
5. electrolyte
6. catecholamines
7. target tissue
8. mineralocorticoid
9. corticosteroids
10. glucocorticoid

Pathology Quiz

A
1. thyroid carcinoma
2. myxedema
3. hypoparathyroidism
4. adrenal virilism
5. Addison disease
6. hyperparathyroidism
7. cretinism
8. hyperthyroidism
9. Cushing syndrome
10. pheochromocytoma

B
1. diabetes insipidus
2. dwarfism
3. acromegaly
4. gigantism
5. panhypopituitarism
6. diabetes mellitus
7. hyperinsulinism
8. syndrome of inappropriate ADH

C
1. exophthalmometry
2. thyroid scan
3. thyroid function tests
4. fasting plasma glucose
5. radioactive iodine uptake scan
6. serum and urine tests

Laboratory Tests and Clinical Procedures Quiz

A
1. thyroid-stimulating hormone
2. radioactive iodine
3. sodium
4. growth hormone
5. thyroxine
6. glucose tolerance test
7. adrenocorticotropic hormone
8. thyroid function test
9. diabetes mellitus
10. diabetes insipidus

Abbreviations Quiz

A
1. TSH
2. T3
3. T4
4. TSH-R
5. TPO
6. Tg
7. TRH
8. TSH-Beta
9. TSH-A
10. TSH-Gamma

B
1. T3
2. T4
3. TSH
4. T3RU
5. T4RU
6. TSHRU
7. T3RU
8. T4RU
9. TSHRU
10. T3RU

C
1. TSH
2. T3
3. T4
4. TSH-R
5. TPO
6. Tg
7. TRH
8. TSH-Beta
9. TSH-A
10. TSH-Gamma

D
1. T3
2. T4
3. TSH
4. T3RU
5. T4RU
6. TSHRU
7. T3RU
8. T4RU
9. TSHRU
10. T3RU

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Exercise Quiz

A
1. pancreas
2. adrenal cortex
3. adrenal medulla
4. ovary
5. thyroid gland
6. adrenal cortex
7. posterior pituitary gland
8. ovary; adrenal cortex
9. anterior pituitary gland
10. ovary

B
11. adrenocorticotropic hormone
12. antidiuretic hormone
13. thyroid-stimulating hormone
14. parathyroid hormone; parathormone
15. tetraiodothyronine (thyroxine)
16. triiodothyronine
17. luteinizing hormone
18. growth hormone

C
19. epinephrine
20. testosterone
21. ADH
22. thyroxine
23. parathyroid hormone
24. aldosterone
25. ACTH
26. cortisol
27. insulin
28. estradiol

D
29. thyrotoxicosis
30. pancreatectomy
31. hypogonadism
32. estrogenic
33. hypophysectomy
34. hypocalcemia
35. hyperglycemia

E
36. hyper/adrenohypophysis
37. hypo/parathyroid

F
43. low levels of sodium in the blood
44. excessive thirst
45. sugar in the urine
46. normal thyroid function

G
47. insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
48. disease of nerves secondary to diabetes mellitus
49. abnormal condition of ketones in the blood (acid-forming); complication of diabetes mellitus
50. non–insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus

Dictation and Comprehension Quiz: Vocabulary and Terminology

A
1. adenohypophysis
2. adrenocorticotropic
3. aldosterone
4. calcitonin
5. catecholamine
6. electrolyte
7. glucocorticoid
8. glycemia
9. glycosuria
10. homeostasis
11. hypokalemia
12. hyponatremia
13. hypothalamus
14. oxytocin
15. pancreatectomy
16. parathyroidectomy
17. polydipsia
18. progesterone
19. tetraiodothyronine
20. vasopressin

B
20 Hormone secreted by the posterior part of the pituitary gland; increases reabsorption of water
3 Hormone secreted by the adrenal cortex; increases salt (sodium) reabsorption by the kidney

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10. hirsutism
11. ketoacidosis
12. myxedema
13. pheochromocytoma
14. radioimmunoassay
15. tetany
16. thyroid carcinoma
17. thyroid scan
18. thyrotoxicosis

**B**
14. Test that measures hormone levels in plasma
8. Test that measures levels of sugar in the blood
17. Radioactive compound is given and localizes in the thyroid gland
1. Enlargement of extremities caused by excessive growth hormone after puberty
5. Insufficient secretion of antidiuretic hormone produces this condition
16. Malignant tumor of an endocrine gland in the neck
3. Extreme hypothyroidism during infancy and childhood produces this condition
12. Advanced hypothyroidism in adulthood produces this condition
7. Enlargement and bulging of the eyeballs caused by hyperthyroidism
10. Excessive hair on the face and body of adult women
4. Group of symptoms produced by excess of cortisol from the adrenal cortex
9. Enlargement of the thyroid gland
18. Overactivity of the thyroid gland (Graves disease)
13. Benign tumor of the adrenal medulla
6. Lack of insulin secretion or resistance of insulin to promoting sugar, starch, and fat metabolism in cells
15. Constant muscle contraction
11. Fats are improperly burned, leading to accumulation of ketones in the body
2. Hypofunctioning of the adrenal cortex

**Spelling Quiz**

**A**
1. cortisol—hormone secreted by the adrenal cortex
2. goiter—enlargement of the thyroid gland
3. estrogen—hormone secreted by the ovaries
4. pituitary gland—located at the base of the brain
5. gonadotropin—hormone secreted by the pituitary gland
6. euthyroid—normal thyroid function
7. hypokalemia—low potassium in the blood
8. hypophysectomy—removal of the pituitary gland
9. pancreas—endocrine gland behind the stomach
10. corticosteroid—type of hormone secreted by the adrenal cortex

**B**
11. thyroxine
12. exophthalmos
13. progesterone
14. tetany
15. insulin
16. homeostasis
17. hypothalamus
18. polydipsia
19. acromegaly
20. myxedema

**Diagram Quiz**
1. Thyroid gland
2. Parathyroid glands
3. Adrenal glands
4. Pancreas
5. Pituitary gland
6. Ovaries
7. Testes
8. Pineal gland

**Review Sheet Quiz**

**A**
1. gland
2. adrenal gland
3. male
4. calcium
5. cortex; outer area
6. thirst
7. female
8. sugar
9. sugar
10. sex glands; gonads (organs that produce sex cells or gametes)

**B**
1. potassium
2. milk
3. mucus
4. sodium
5. pancreas
6. body
7. thyroid gland
8. poison
9. urine
10. sameness

**C**
1. assemble, gather together
2. removal, excision, resection
3. blood condition
4. pertaining to producing
5. stimulating the function of
6. urine condition
7. enlargement
8. excessive, above
9. deficient, below
10. all
11. four
12. many, much
13. three
14. good, normal

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Medical Scramble

1. ACROMEGALY 3. ADRENALINE
2. OXYTOCIN 4. MEDULLA
BONUS TERM: MYXEDEMA

Crossword Puzzle

Practical Applications

A
1. D
2. A
3. D
4. C

B
1. C
2. B
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terminology</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adenectomy</td>
<td>Removal of a gland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adrenalectomy</td>
<td>Removal of an adrenal gland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gonadotropin</td>
<td>Hormone that is secreted from the pituitary gland and acts on the gonads (ovaries and testes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypogonadism</td>
<td>Condition of decreased function of the gonads, with decreased growth and sexual development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pancreatectomy</td>
<td>Removal of the pancreas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parathyroidectomy</td>
<td>Removal of the parathyroid glands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypopituitarism</td>
<td>Condition resulting from decreased secretion by the pituitary gland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thyrotropic hormone</td>
<td>Hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary gland that acts on the thyroid gland (TSH or thyroid-stimulating hormone).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thyroiditis</td>
<td>Inflammation of the thyroid gland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>androgen</td>
<td>Hormone producing or stimulating male characteristics (e.g., testosterone).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypercalcemia</td>
<td>Increased calcium in the blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypercalciuria</td>
<td>High levels of calcium in urine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypocalcemia</td>
<td>Decreased calcium in the blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corticosteroid</td>
<td>Any of the hormones produced by the adrenal cortex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endocrinologist</td>
<td>Specialist in diagnosis and treatment of endocrine gland disorders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polydipsia</td>
<td>Condition of excessive thirst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estrogenic</td>
<td>Pertaining to having properties similar to estrogen (producing estrogen-like effects).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glucagon</td>
<td>Hormone from the pancreas that causes sugar to be released into the bloodstream when blood sugar levels are low.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperglycemia</td>
<td>Blood condition of increased sugar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glycemic</td>
<td>Pertains to sugar in the blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glycogen</td>
<td>An animal starch; produced from sugar by the liver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>homeostasis</td>
<td>State of equilibrium (constancy) of the body's internal environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hormonal</td>
<td>Pertaining to hormones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypokalemia</td>
<td>Low levels of potassium in the blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prolactin</td>
<td>Hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary gland that promotes the growth of breast tissue and stimulates milk production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myxedema</td>
<td>Condition of mucous-like swelling of the face and soft tissues; due to hyposecretion of the thyroid gland in adults.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyponatremia</td>
<td>Blood condition of deficiency of sodium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypophysectomy</td>
<td>Removal of the pituitary gland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>somatotropin</td>
<td>Hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary gland; stimulates growth of bones and tissues (growth hormone).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>steroid</td>
<td>An organic (containing carbon) compound with a ring structure; bile acids, vitamin D, certain hormones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oxytocin</td>
<td>Hormone secreted by the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland; stimulates childbirth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thyrotoxicosis</td>
<td>Condition of increased secretion from the thyroid gland with symptoms such as sweating, rapid pulse, tremors, and exophthalmos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antidiuretic hormone</td>
<td>Secreted by the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland; causes water to be retained in the body.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>glucagon</td>
<td>Hormone from the pancreas that “assembles” sugar from starch and increases blood sugar when it is low.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypoglycemia</td>
<td>Low levels of sugar in blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epinephrine</td>
<td>Hormone secreted by the adrenal medulla; raises blood pressure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adrenocorticotropicin</td>
<td>Hormone secreted by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland; stimulates the adrenal cortex to release its hormones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glycosuria</td>
<td>Condition of sugar in the urine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Prefixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>euthyroid</td>
<td>Normal thyroid function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperkalemia</td>
<td>High levels of potassium in blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypoinsulinism</td>
<td>Low levels of insulin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oxytocin</td>
<td>Hormone from the neurohypophysis that stimulates childbirth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panhypopituitarism</td>
<td>Condition of deficient secretion of all hormones from the pituitary gland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polyuria</td>
<td>Excessive urine production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tetraiodothyronine (T4)</td>
<td>Thyroid gland hormone containing 4 atoms of iodine; thyroxine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>triiodothyronine (T3)</td>
<td>Thyroid gland hormone containing 3 atoms of iodine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>