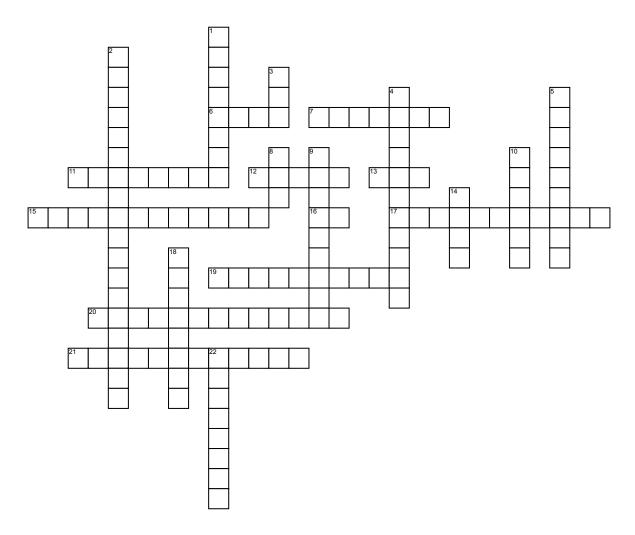
Endocrine Hormones



<u>Across</u>

- **6.** Targets the adrenal cortex to release stress hormones
- **7.** Released after a meal to lower glucose levels in the blood
- **11.** Made in the hypothalamus.
- Initiates contractions

 12 From the hypothalamus
- **12.** From the hypothalamus. Stimulates the release of TSH
- **13.** Targets the ovaries/testes to produce eggs and estrogen/ sperm
- **15.** Promotes development of primary and secondary sex characteristics. Increases sperm production
- **16.** Targets the ovaries/testes to produce progesterone, estrogen and ovulation/ testosterone
- **17.** Increases heart rate and breathing rate. Increases blood glucose

- **19.** Targets bones, kidneys, and small intestines. Deposits calcium in bones
- **20.** From the pituitary. Targets most cells to promote growth
- **21.** Promotes growth and maintenance of the endometrium. Prevents contractions

Down

- **1.** Released after long periods of fasting to raise glucose levels in the blood
- 2. Targets bones, kidneys and small intestines. Removes calcium from
- **3.** Causes the reabsorption of water from the kidneys
- **4.** Targets the kidneys to retain sodium and water

- **5.** Increases the metabolic rate in our cells. Requires iodine
- **8.** Targets the thyroid to produce thyroxine
- **9.** Stimulates the production of milk in females
- **10.** From the hypothalamus. Stimulates the release of ACTH
- **14.** From the hypothalamus.
- Stimulates the release of LH or FSH
- **18.** Targets liver and muscles. Increases amino acids levels in the blood
- **22.** Promotes secondary sex characteristics. Initiates thickening of uterine lining