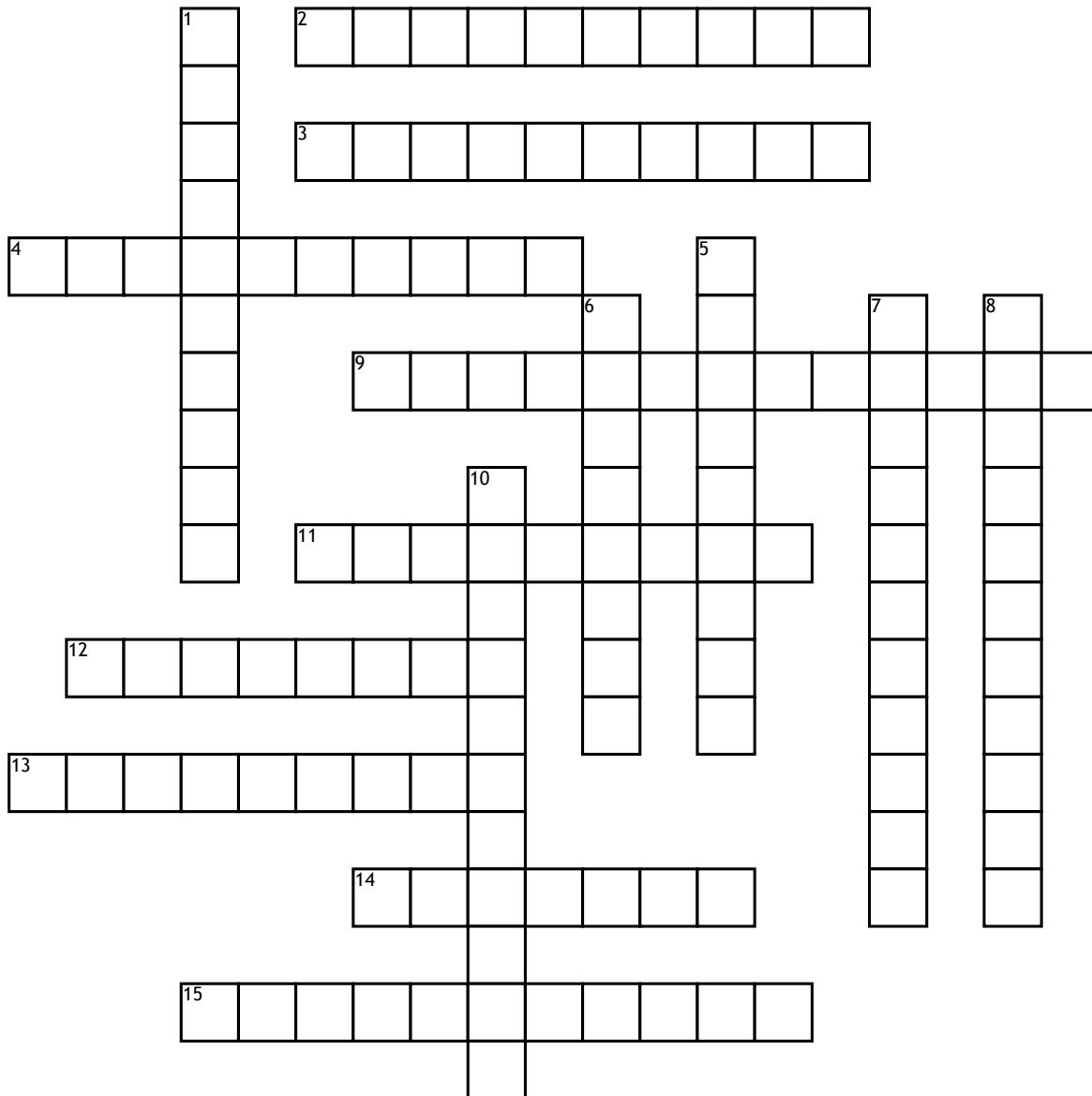


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Endocrine System



## Across

2. excessive appetite or eating

3. abnormal growth of the hands, feet, and face, caused by overproduction of growth hormone by the pituitary gland.

4. the accumulation of fluid or blood in the lower parts of the body or organs under the influence of gravity, as occurs in cases of poor circulation or after death

9. The outer portion of the adrenal gland located on top of each kidney. The adrenal cortex produces steroid hormones which regulate carbohydrate and fat metabolism and mineralocorticoid hormones which regulate salt and water balance in the body.

11. Pertaining to hormones and the glands that make and secrete them into the bloodstream through which they travel to affect distant organs. ... Endocrine is as opposed to exocrine. (The exocrine glands include the salivary glands, sweat glands and glands within the gastrointestinal tract.)

12. Pertaining to the secretion of a substance out through a duct. The exocrine glands include the salivary glands, sweat glands and glands within the gastrointestinal tract. Exocrine is as opposed to endocrine which refers to the secretion of a substance (a hormone) into the bloodstream.

13. A medical prediction of the future course of a disease and the chance for recovery. Note: Prognosis is often used as a general term for predicting the unfolding of events: "The governor said that the prognosis for the state's financial future is bleak."

14. The female gonad, one of a pair of reproductive glands in women. The ovaries are located in the pelvis, one on each side of the uterus. Each ovary is about the size and shape of an almond. The ovaries produce eggs (ova) and female hormones. During each monthly menstrual cycle, an egg is released from one ovary.

15. excessive or abnormal thirst.

## Down

1. a condition where glucose is excreted in urine in higher amounts than normal. Watch this lesson to find out why this happens and to learn about the different types of glycosuria. Human Anatomy & Physiology: Help and Review / Science Courses.

5. 1. Tending to be severe and become progressively worse, as in malignant hypertension. 2. In regard to a tumor, having the properties of a malignancy that can invade and destroy nearby tissue and that may spread (metastasize) to other parts of the body.

6. refers to the front of the human body when used to describe anatomy. The opposite of anterior is posterior, meaning the back of the human body. The term anterior is typically used in combination with other words that describe the location of a body part

7. surgical excision of a testis or of both testes – called also orchidectomy.

8. the supposed ability to move objects at a distance by mental power or other nonphysical means

10. a characteristic of a system that regulates its internal environment and tends to maintain a stable, relatively constant condition of properties. The normal value of a physiological variable is called its set point.