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Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #24: Endocrine System – Part 2 – Hormone Cascades

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The _____ gland is a butterfly-shaped structure located anterior to the trachea and inferior to the larynx.
2. The thyroid produces powerful _____ that influence many physiological processes.
3. Maintaining stable internal conditions in the body is called _____.
4. If the thyroid produces too much or too little of a hormone, it can cause _____ disorders.
5. Marie's condition was caused by _____ disease, an immune disorder.
6. The overproduction of thyroid hormones is also called _____.
7. The hypothalamus releases _____, which starts the hormone cascade that activates the thyroid.
8. TRH stimulates the anterior pituitary to release _____, which then stimulates the thyroid.
9. The thyroid hormone crosses into the _____ of target cells to affect gene expression.
10. The breaking down of glucose to produce ATP, regulated by thyroid hormones, is called _____.
11. The thyroid has a _____ effect, meaning it helps produce body heat.
12. The hormone cascade involving the hypothalamus, pituitary, and thyroid is called the _____ axis.
13. To prevent overstimulation, glands rely on _____ feedback to regulate hormone levels.
14. In Graves' disease, abnormal _____ mimic pituitary hormones and overstimulate the thyroid.
15. Inflammation from Graves' disease can cause the eyes to _____ outward.

Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #24: Endocrine System – Part 2 – Hormone Cascades KEY

1. The **thyroid** gland is a butterfly-shaped structure located anterior to the trachea and inferior to the larynx.
2. The thyroid produces powerful **hormones** that influence many physiological processes.
3. Maintaining stable internal conditions in the body is called **homeostasis**.
4. If the thyroid produces too much or too little of a hormone, it can cause **thyroid** disorders.
5. Marie's condition was caused by **Graves'** disease, an immune disorder.
6. The overproduction of thyroid hormones is also called **hyperthyroidism**.
7. The hypothalamus releases **TRH (thyrotropin-releasing hormone)**, which starts the hormone cascade that activates the thyroid.
8. TRH stimulates the anterior pituitary to release **TSH (thyroid-stimulating hormone)**, which then stimulates the thyroid.
9. The thyroid hormone crosses into the **nucleus** of target cells to affect gene expression.
10. The breaking down of glucose to produce ATP, regulated by thyroid hormones, is called **metabolism**.
11. The thyroid has a **calorigenic** effect, meaning it helps produce body heat.
12. The hormone cascade involving the hypothalamus, pituitary, and thyroid is called the **HPT** axis.
13. To prevent overstimulation, glands rely on **negative** feedback to regulate hormone levels.
14. In Graves' disease, abnormal **antibodies** mimic pituitary hormones and overstimulate the thyroid.
15. Inflammation from Graves' disease can cause the eyes to **bulge** outward.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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