

- Prolactin(PRL) - stimulates milk production after childbirth; function in males is unknown.
- Adrenocorticotrophic hormone(ACTH) - controls the production of hormones in the adrenal cortex or kidney.
- Thyroid stimulating hormone(TSH) - influences the thyroid to release its hormones that is called thyroxine; influences growth and activity of thyroid gland
- Gonadotropic Hormones(FSH and LH) - Regulate activity of gonads or sex organs
 - > Follicle-stimulating Hormone(FSH)
 - stimulates follicle development in the ovaries.
 - Stimulates sperm development in testes.
 - > Luteinizing Hormones(LH)
 - Triggers ovulation
 - Causes follicle to rupture that makes the follicle become the "corpus
Luteum"
 - Stimulates testosterone production in males.

* Posterior pituitary → Releases oxytocin and Antidiuretic hormones.

- Oxytocin - causes milk ejection; stimulates contraction of the uterus during labor
- Antidiuretic(ADH) - Urine production; causes vasoconstriction leading to increased blood pressure
 - > Vasoconstriction → constricts blood vessels.

2). Thyroid gland

- Found at the base of the throat; Consists of two lobes and a connecting isthmus; produces thyroid hormone and calcitonin.
- Thyroid hormone - Major metabolic hormone; controls metabolism; contains iodine
 - > thyroxine (T4)
 - > triiodothyronine (T3)
- () Hypert thyroidism - Too much Thyroxine and Triiodothyronine.
- () Hypothyroidism - Too less Thyroxine and Triiodothyronine.

Diseases

- High blood pressure - Too much Thyroid hormone
- Goiter - Too less Thyroid hormone

- Calcitonin - Decreases blood calcium levels by causing its deposition on bone; Antagonistic to parathyroid hormone.

3). Parathyroid Gland

- Tiny masses on the posterior of the thyroid; secretes parathyroid hormone.
- Parathyroid hormone - stimulates osteoclasts to remove calcium from bone; stimulates kidney and intestine to absorb more calcium; raises calcium levels in the blood.
 - > Osteoclast → bone destroying cell.

4). Adrenal Gland

- Sits on top of the kidneys.
- Cortex - an outer glandular region in three layers; the outer layer of the kidney; for long-term stress
- Medulla - inner neural tissue region; the inner layer of kidney; for short-term stress
 - > Epinephrine → causes Increased heart rate
 - > Norepinephrine → causes relaxation

NOTE: Epinephrine and norepinephrine are both adrenaline and is a short-term stress Response.