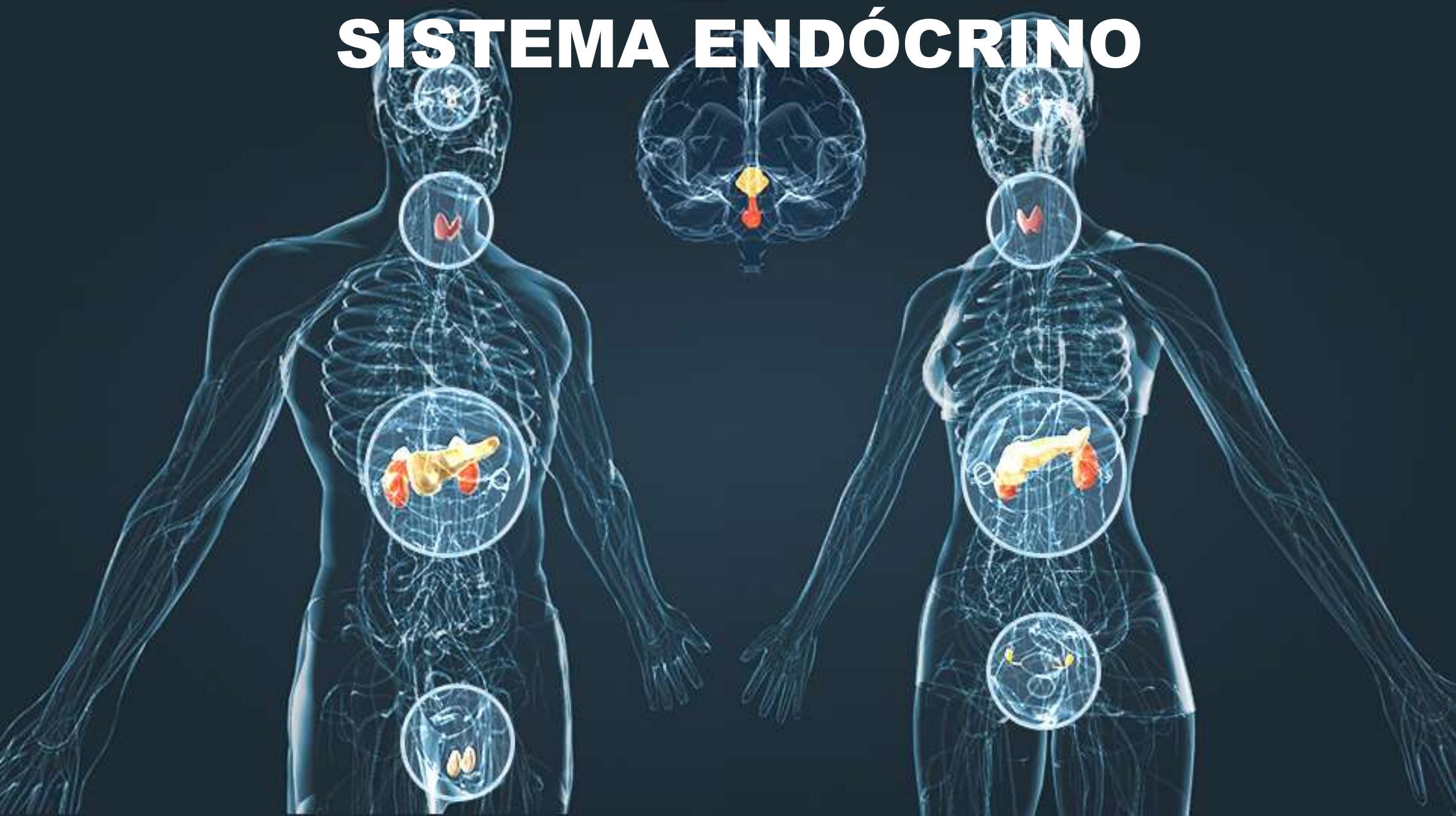
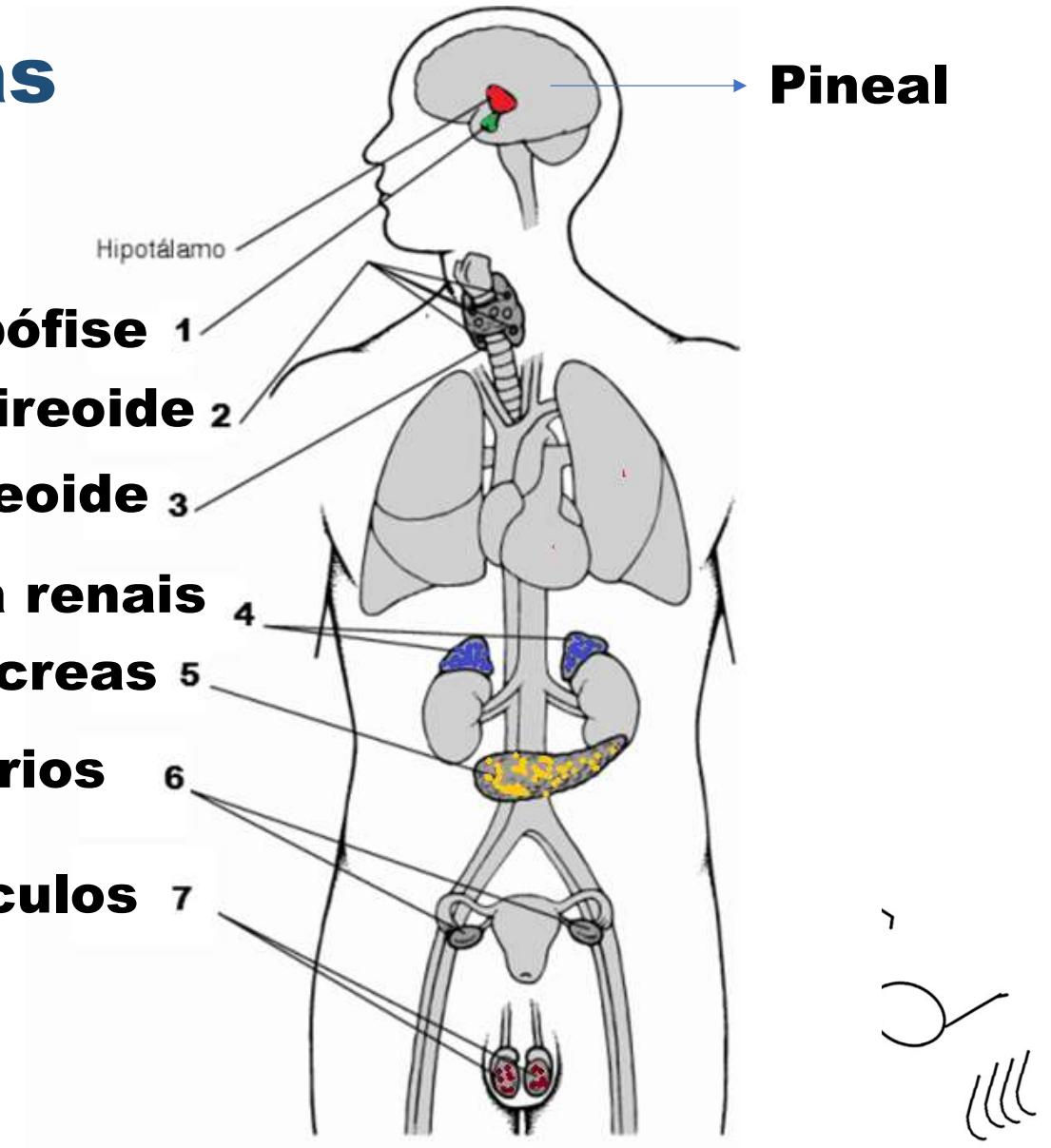


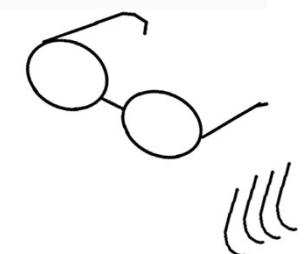
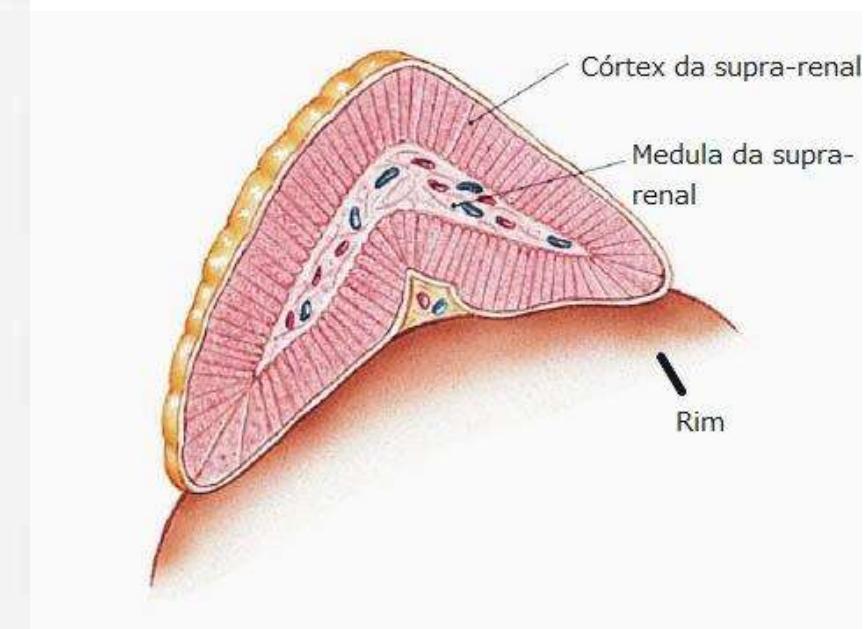
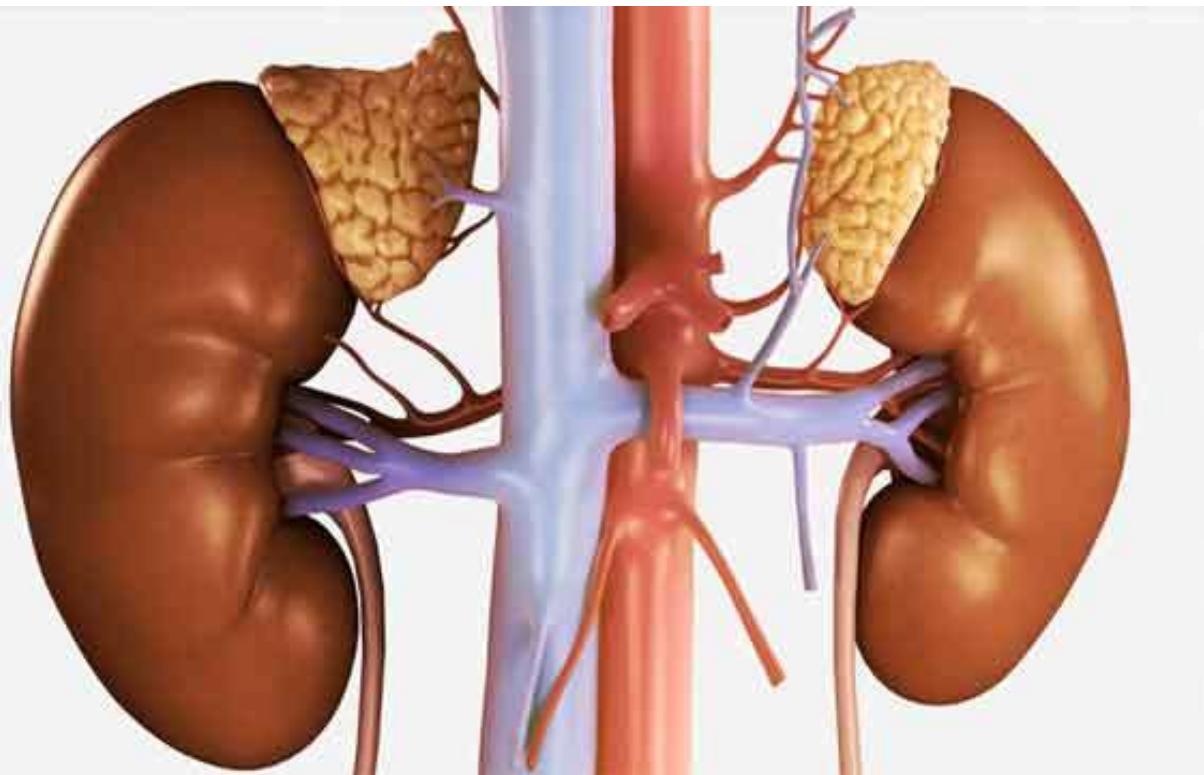
SISTEMA ENDÓCRINO



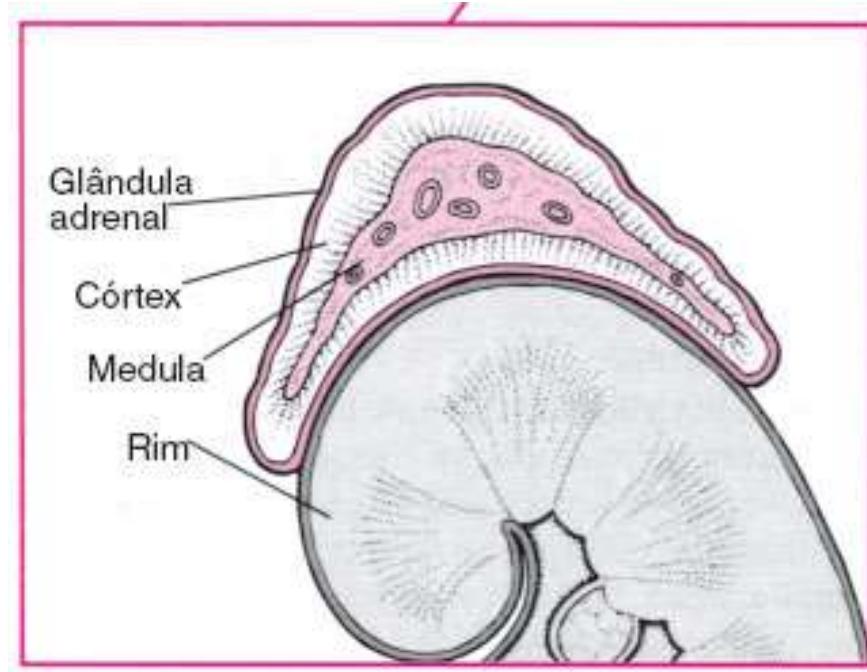
Glândulas endócrinas



SUPRA RENAIOS ADRENAIS



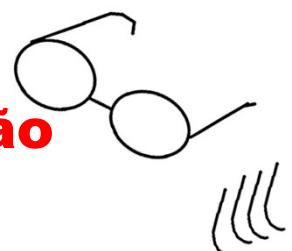
Medula da adrenal



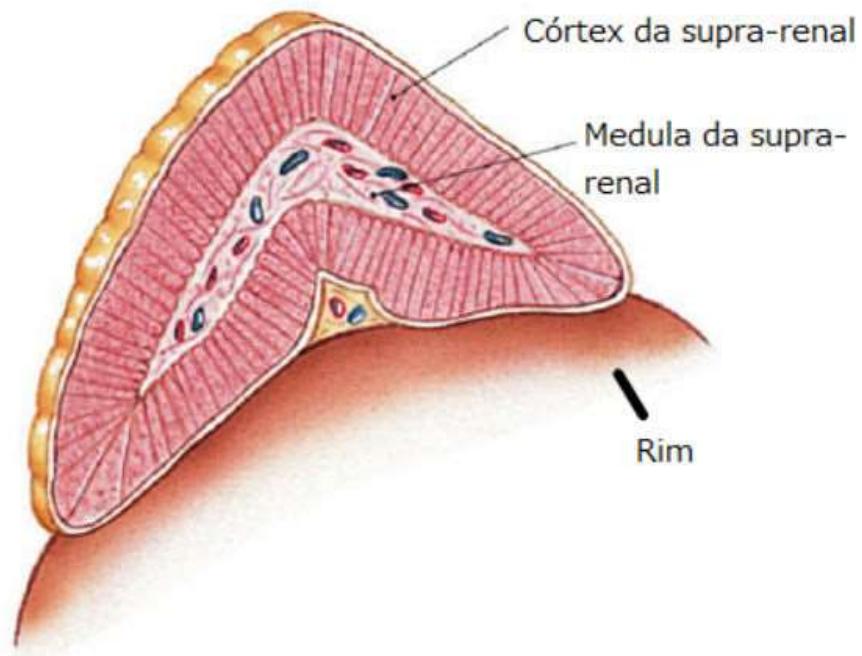
1. Hormônio

Adrenalina Epinefrina

- ✓ Preparar para uma situação de estresse
- ✓ Taquicardia
- ✓ Aumento da pressão arterial



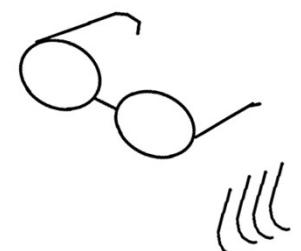
Medula da adrenal



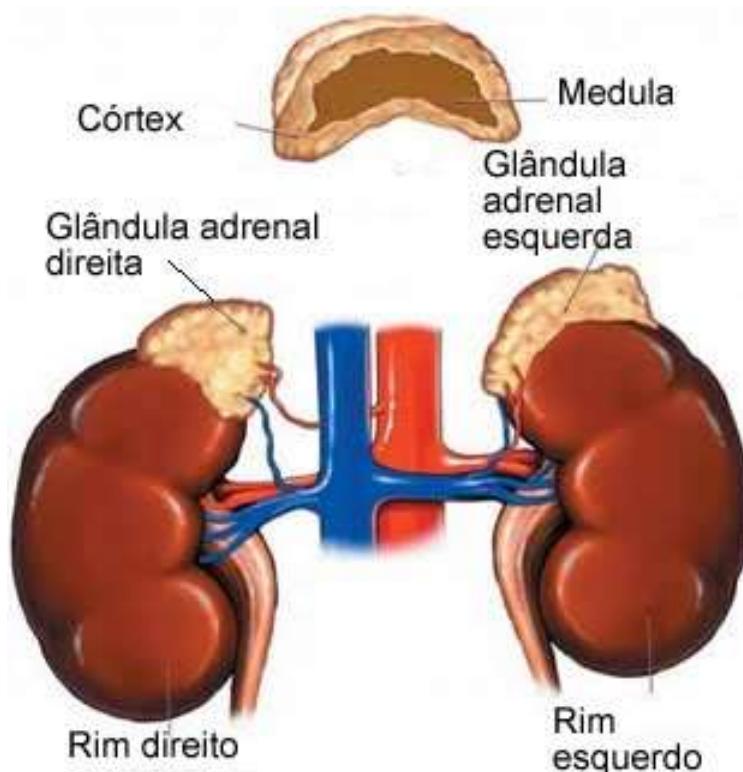
2. Hormônio

Noradrenalin

- ✓ Manter a pressão sanguínea em níveis normais



Córtex da adrenal

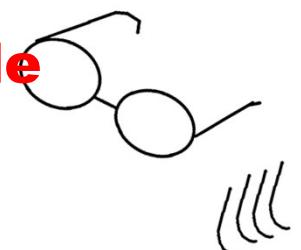


- ✓ **Anti-inflamatório**
- ✓ **Antialérgico**

1. Hormônio

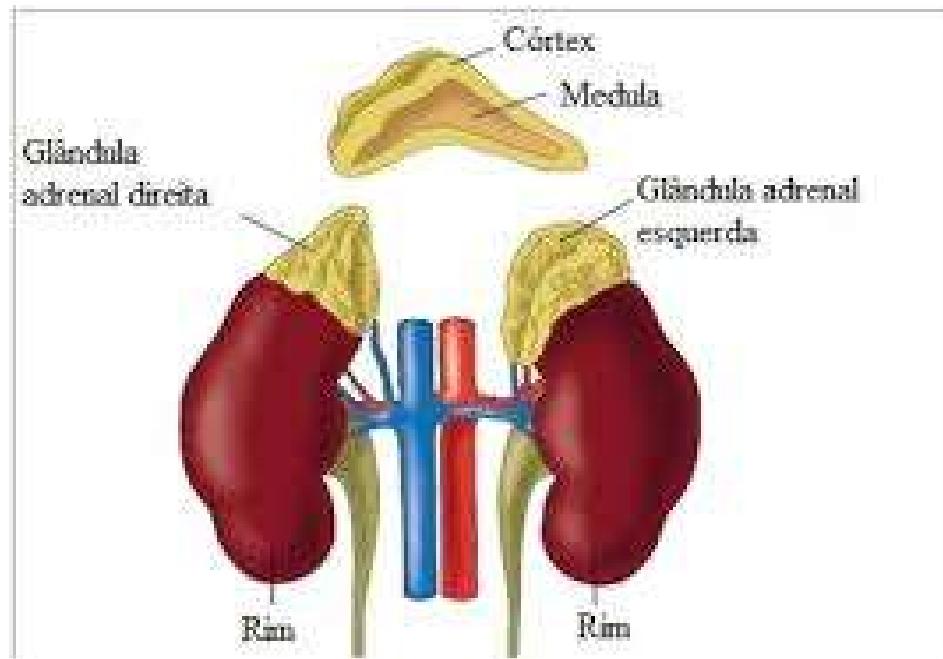
Glicocorticoides Cortisol

- ✓ **Estimular a gliconeogênese**
- ✓ **Diminuir a permeabilidade dos capilares**



Córtex da adrenal

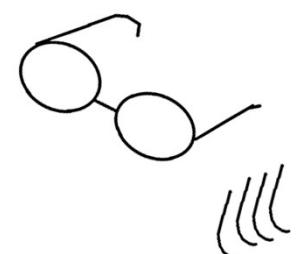
2. Hormônio



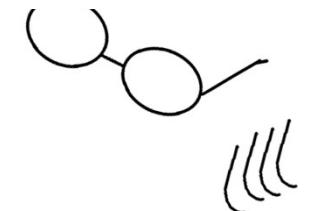
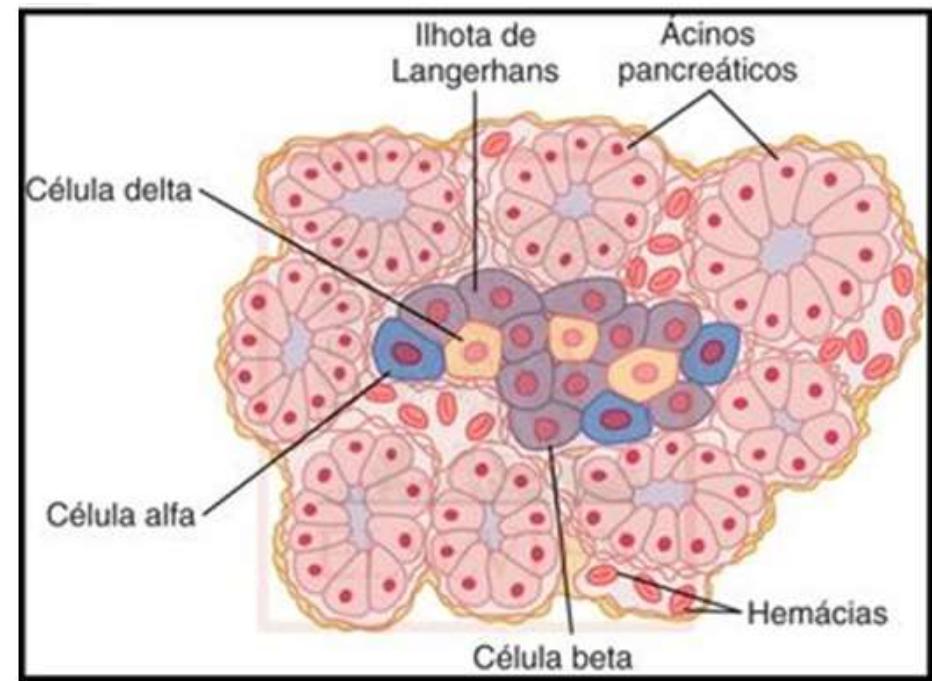
Mineralcorticoides Aldosterona

✓ **Reabsorção de sódio nos Rins**

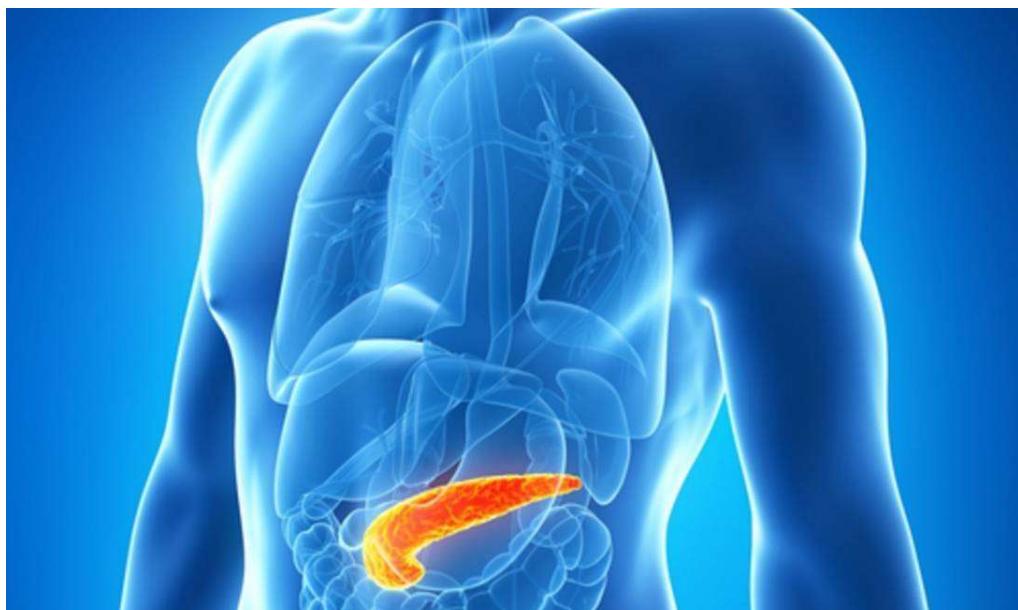
✓ **Aumento do pressão sanguínea**



Pâncreas



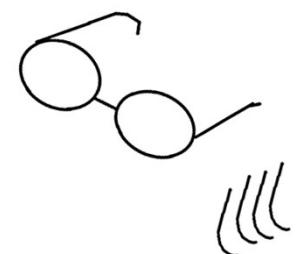
Pâncreas



1. Hormônio

Insulina

✓ Diminuir a concentração de glicose no sangue



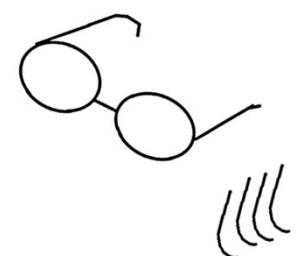
Pâncreas



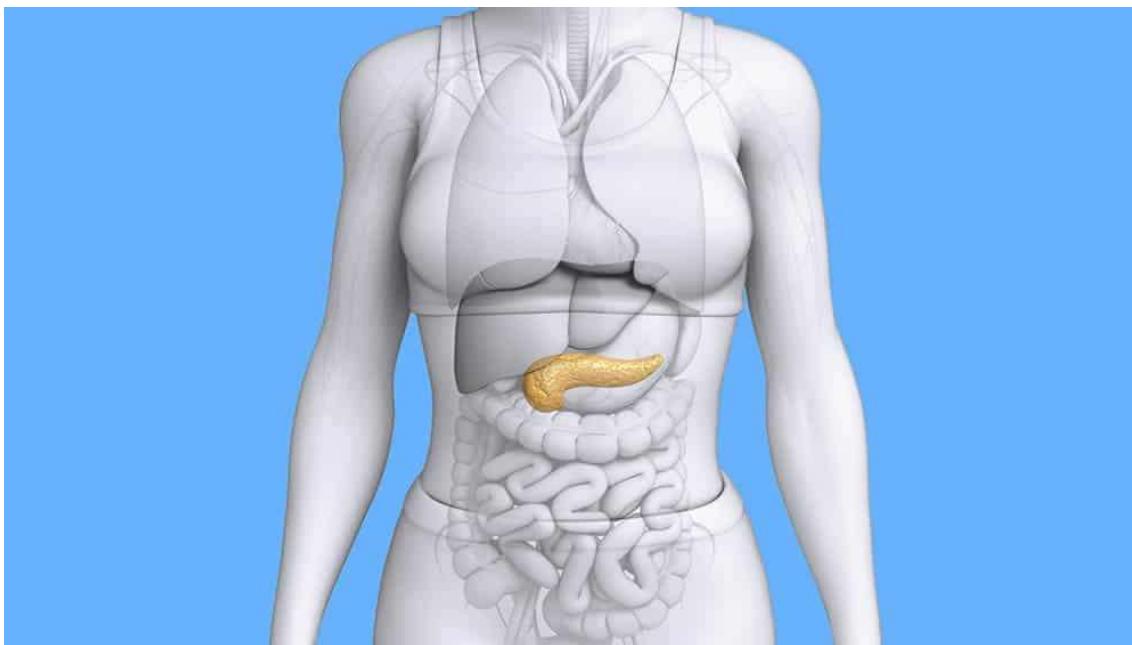
2. Hormônio

Glucagon

✓ **Aumentar a concentração de glicose no sangue**



Pâncreas



3. Hormônio

Somatostatina

✓ Modular a secreção de insulina e glucagon



Disfunções

Diabetes Mellitus

↓

Insulina

↑

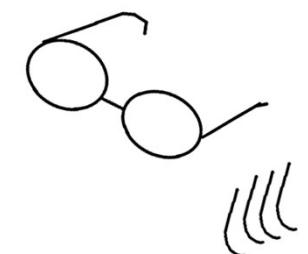
Glicose

a. Tipo I :

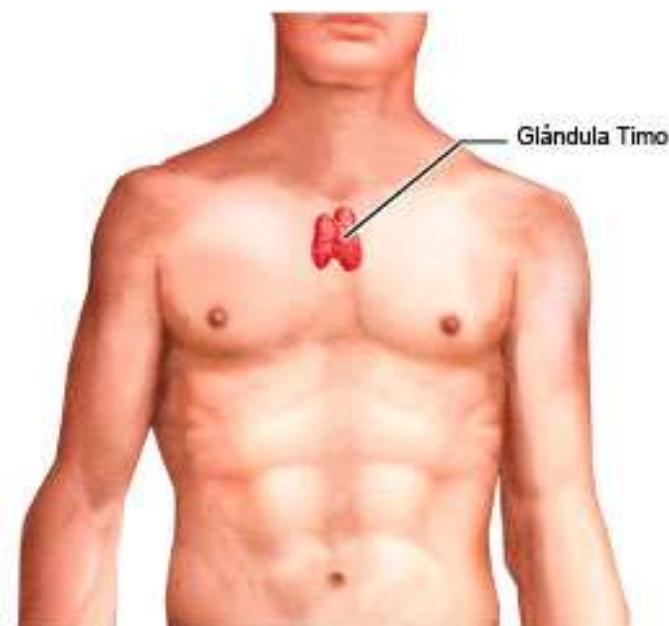
- ✓ Deficiência na produção de insulina
- ✓ Insulino dependente

b. Tipo II :

- ✓ Redução do número de receptores de insulina na membrana das células



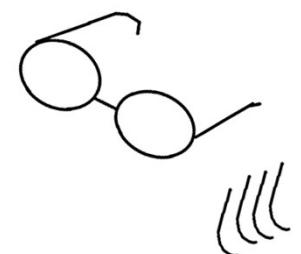
Timo



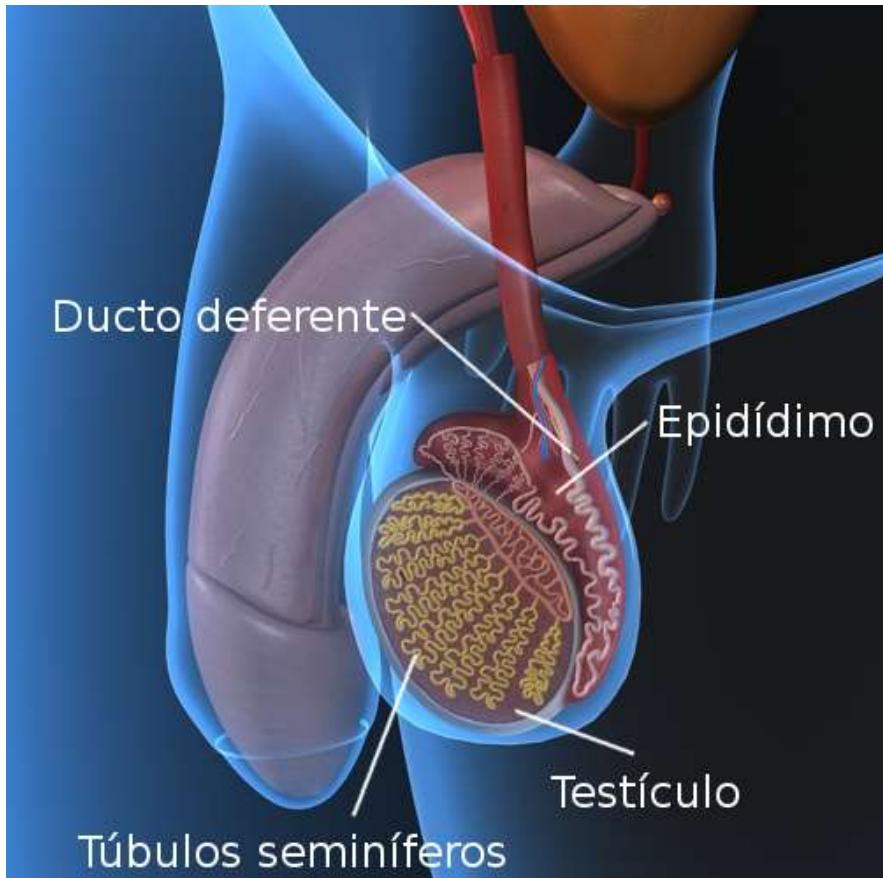
Hormônio

Timosina

✓ **Estimular a maturação dos linfócitos T**



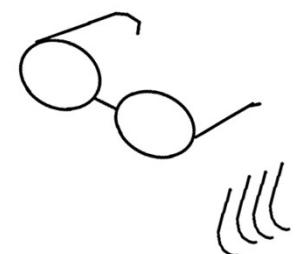
Testículos



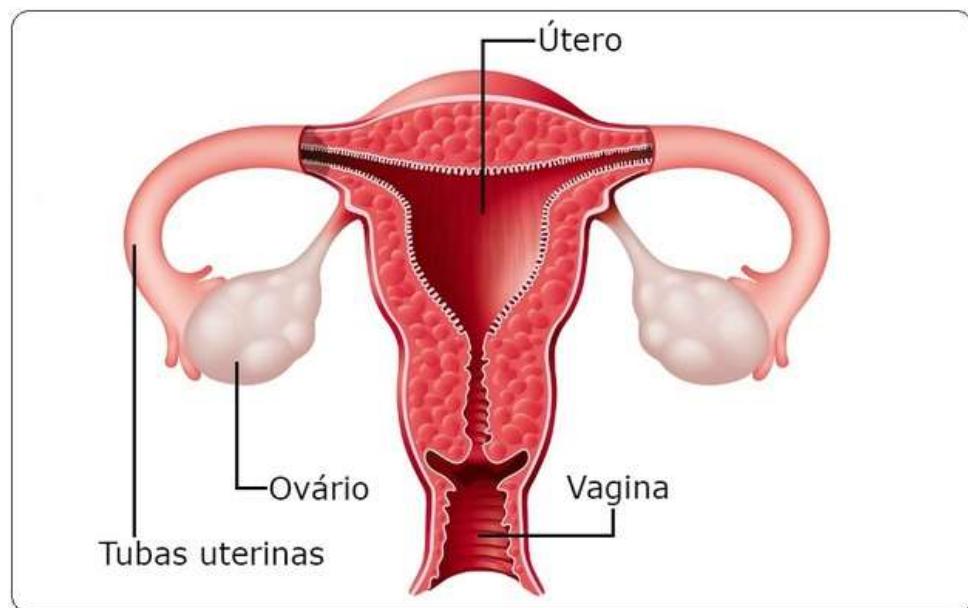
Hormônio

Testosterona

- ✓ **Descida dos testículos p/ bolsa escrotal**
- ✓ **Desenv. Dos órgãos sexuais**
- ✓ **Desenv. das características sexuais secundárias**



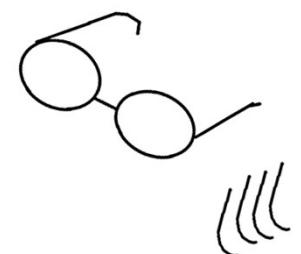
Ovários



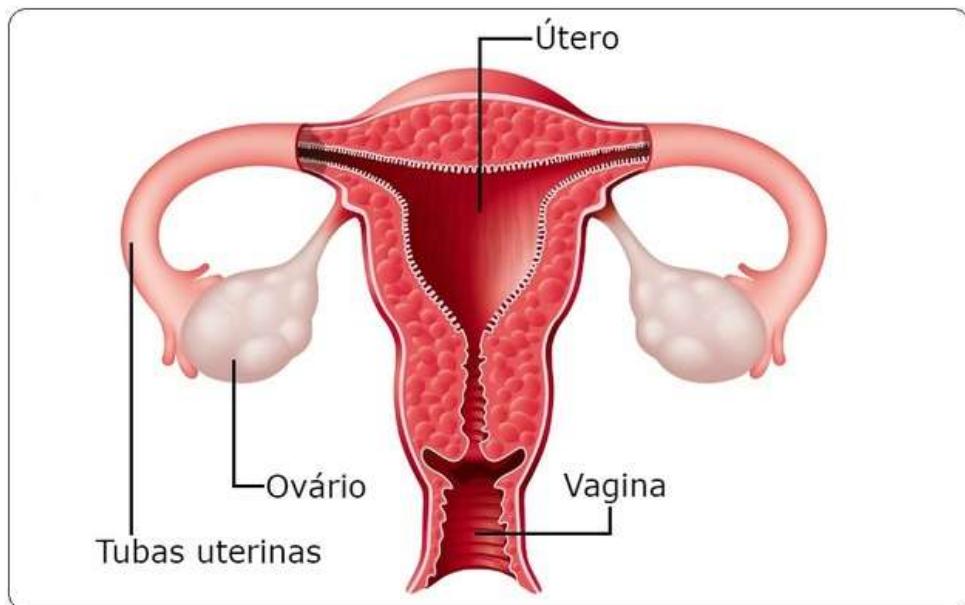
1. Hormônio

Estrogênio

- ✓ Desenvolv. das características sexuais secundárias
- ✓ Preparar o útero para a gravidez



Ovários



2. Hormônio

Progesterona

- ✓ **Preparar o útero para a gravidez**



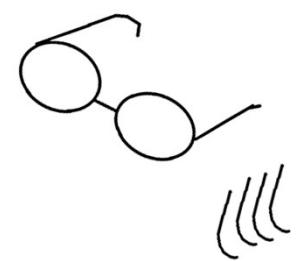
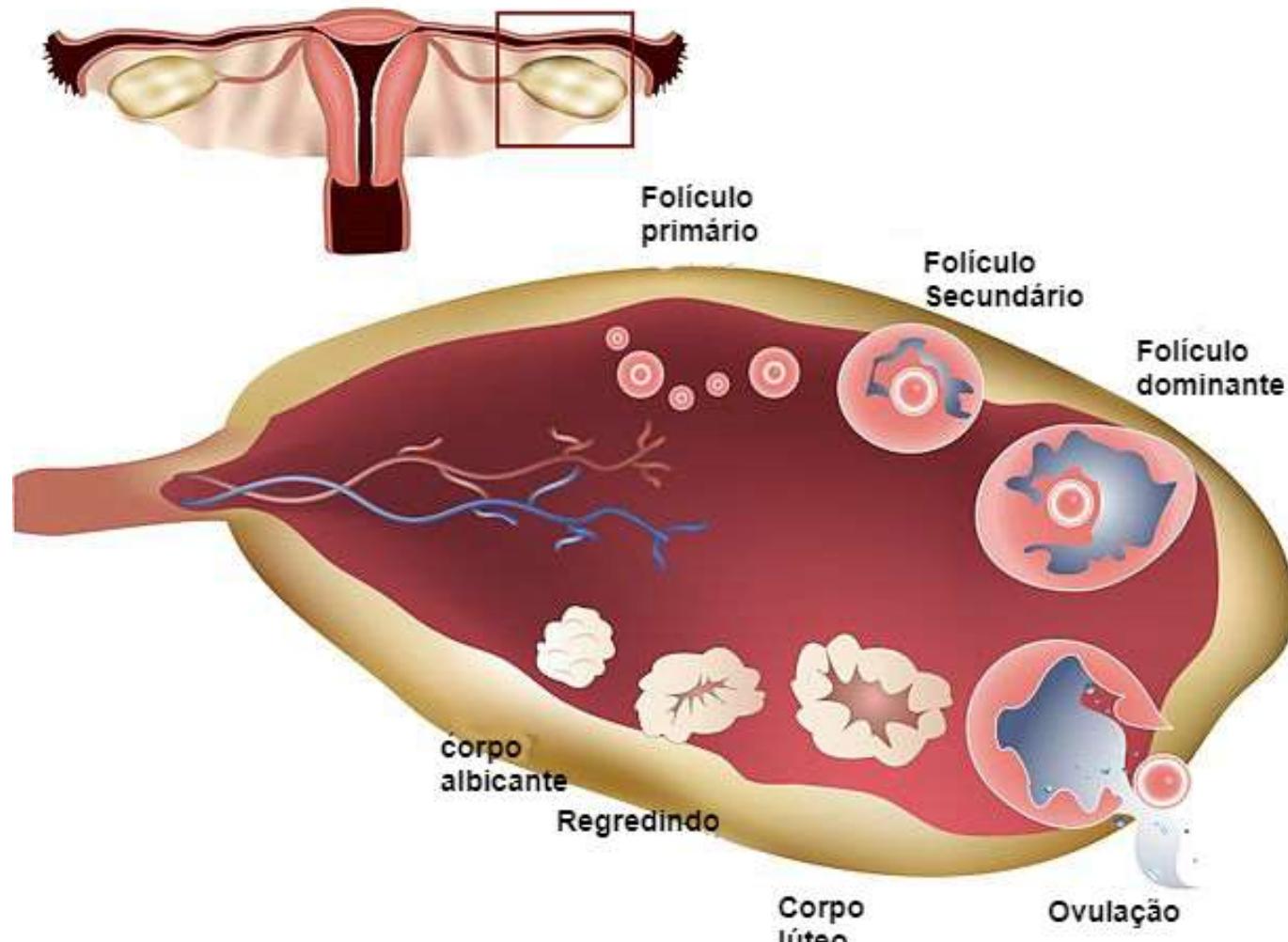
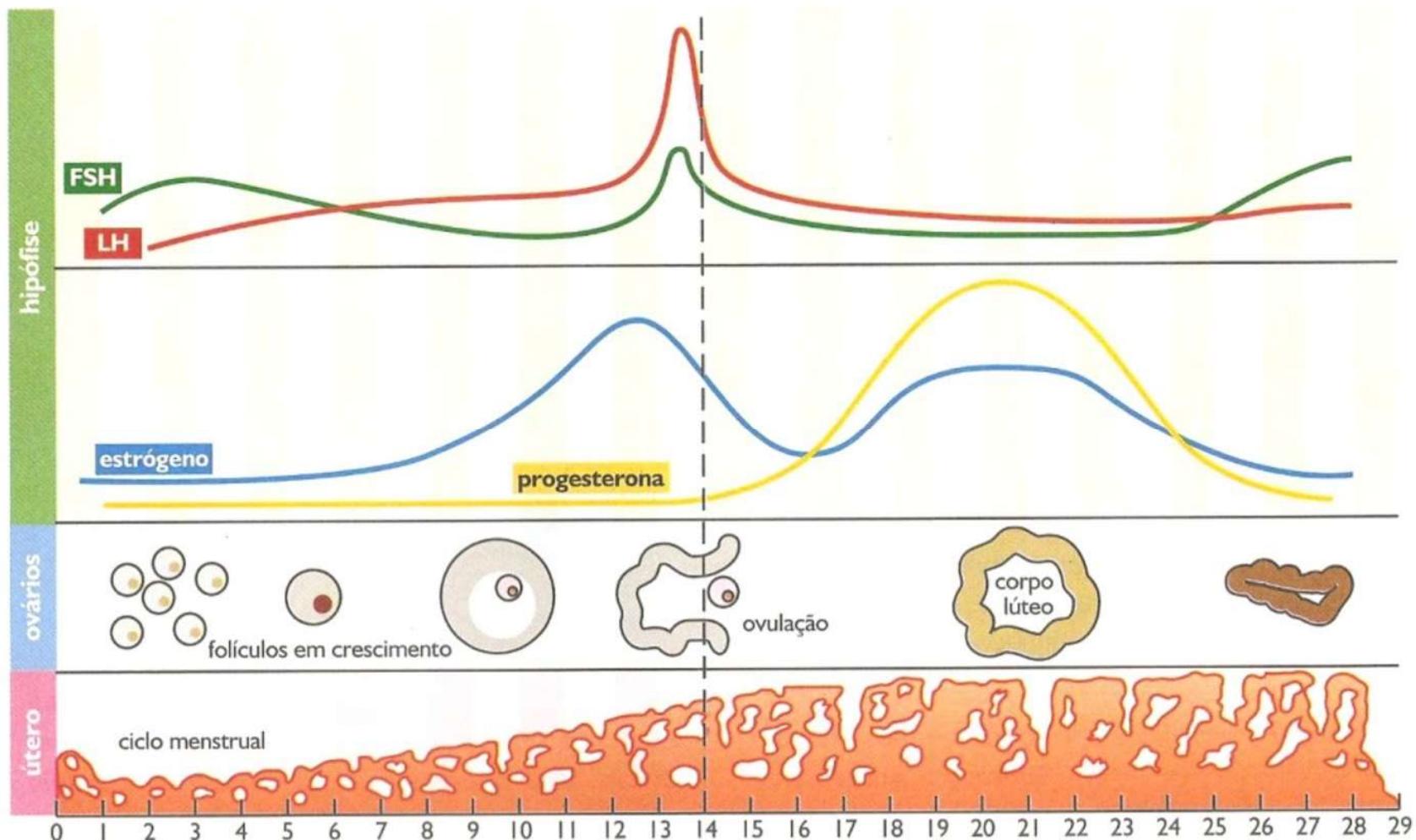
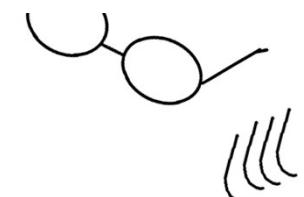


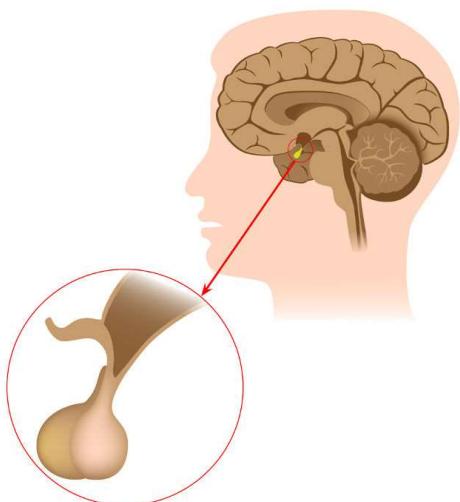
Gráfico do que ocorre na hipófise, ovário e útero ao longo do ciclo menstrual.



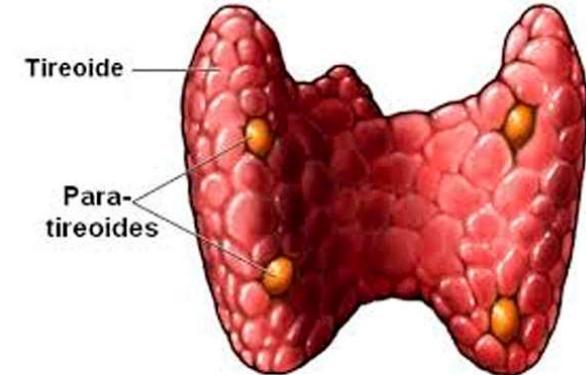
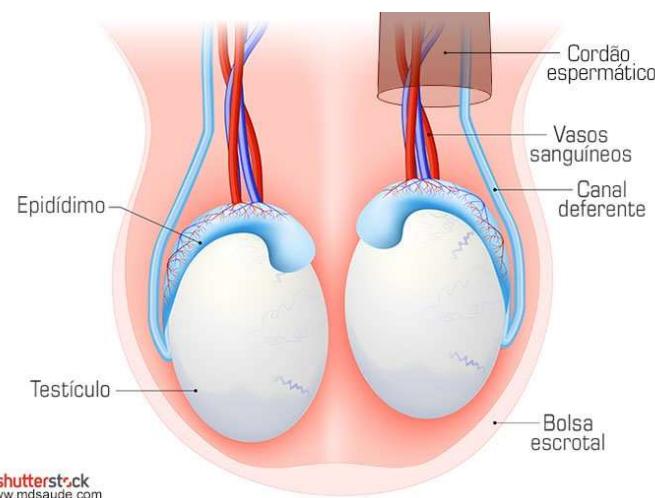
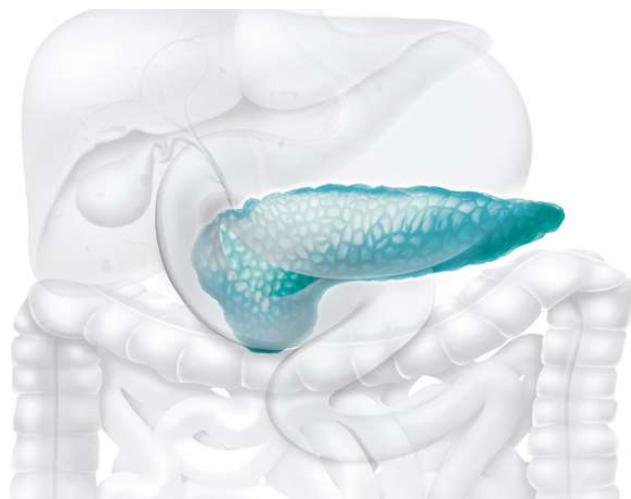
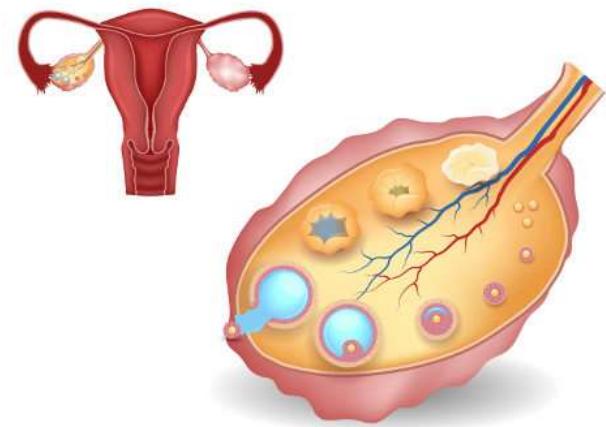
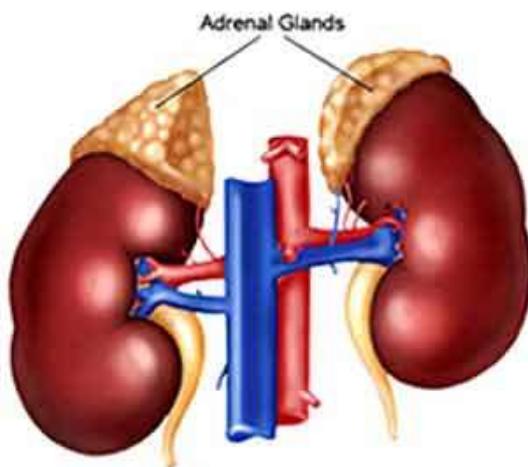
Fonte da Imagem: VISCONTI, Maria Aparecida. "Hormônios: os mensageiros do sexo" in *Sexualidade: corpo, desejo e cultura*. Ciência Hoje na Escola. Volume 2.

Hormônio	Local de produção	Órgão-alvo	Função
Gastrina	Estômago	Estômago	Estimula a produção de suco gástrico
Secretina	Intestino	Pâncreas	Estimula a liberação de bicarbonato
Colecistoquinina	Intestino	Pâncreas e vesícula biliar	Estimula a liberação de bile pela vesícula e a liberação de enzimas pelo pâncreas.
Enterogastrona	Intestino	Estômago	Inibe a motilidade gástrica





Prof. Odacir R





Prof. Odracić R

