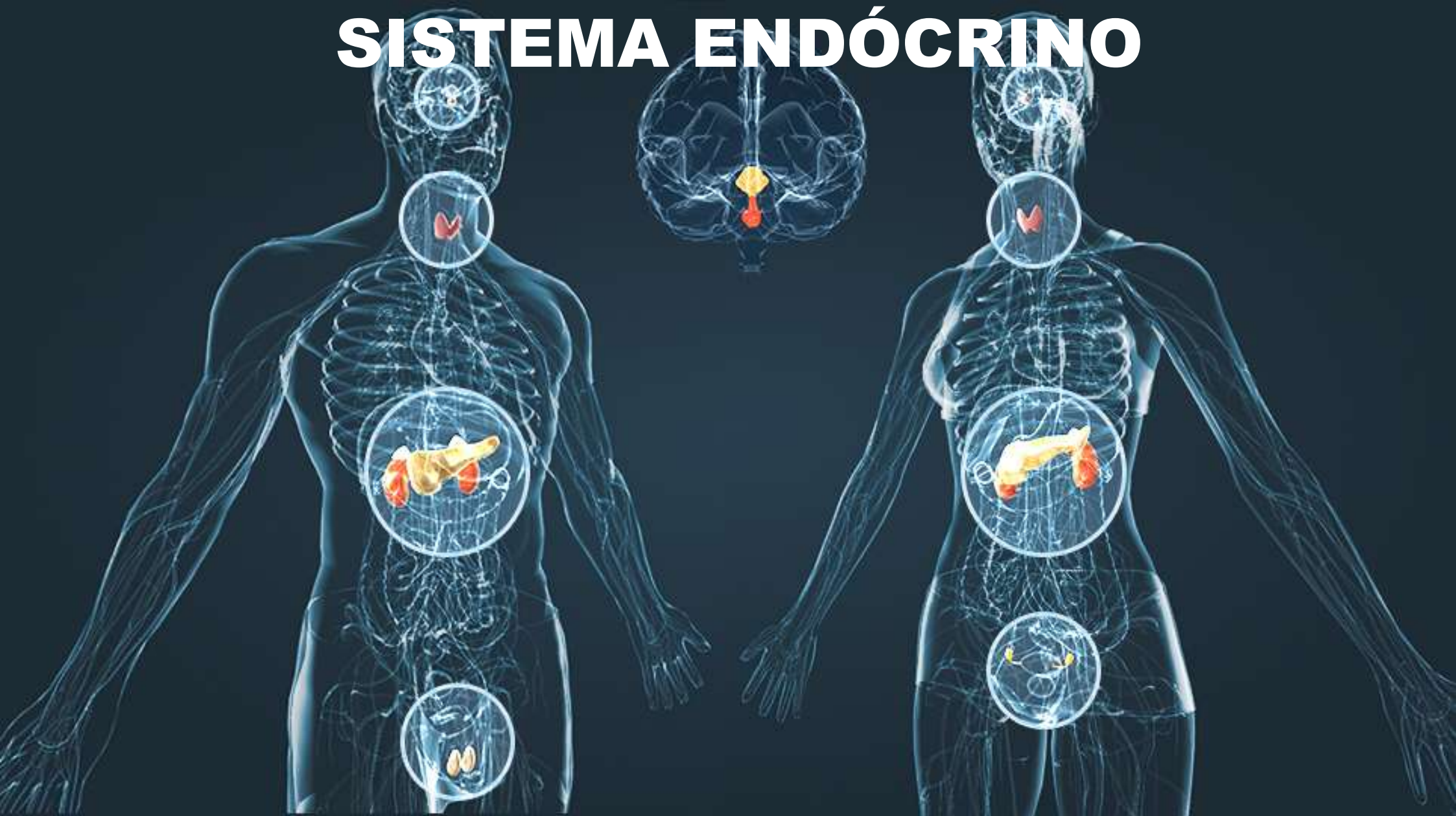
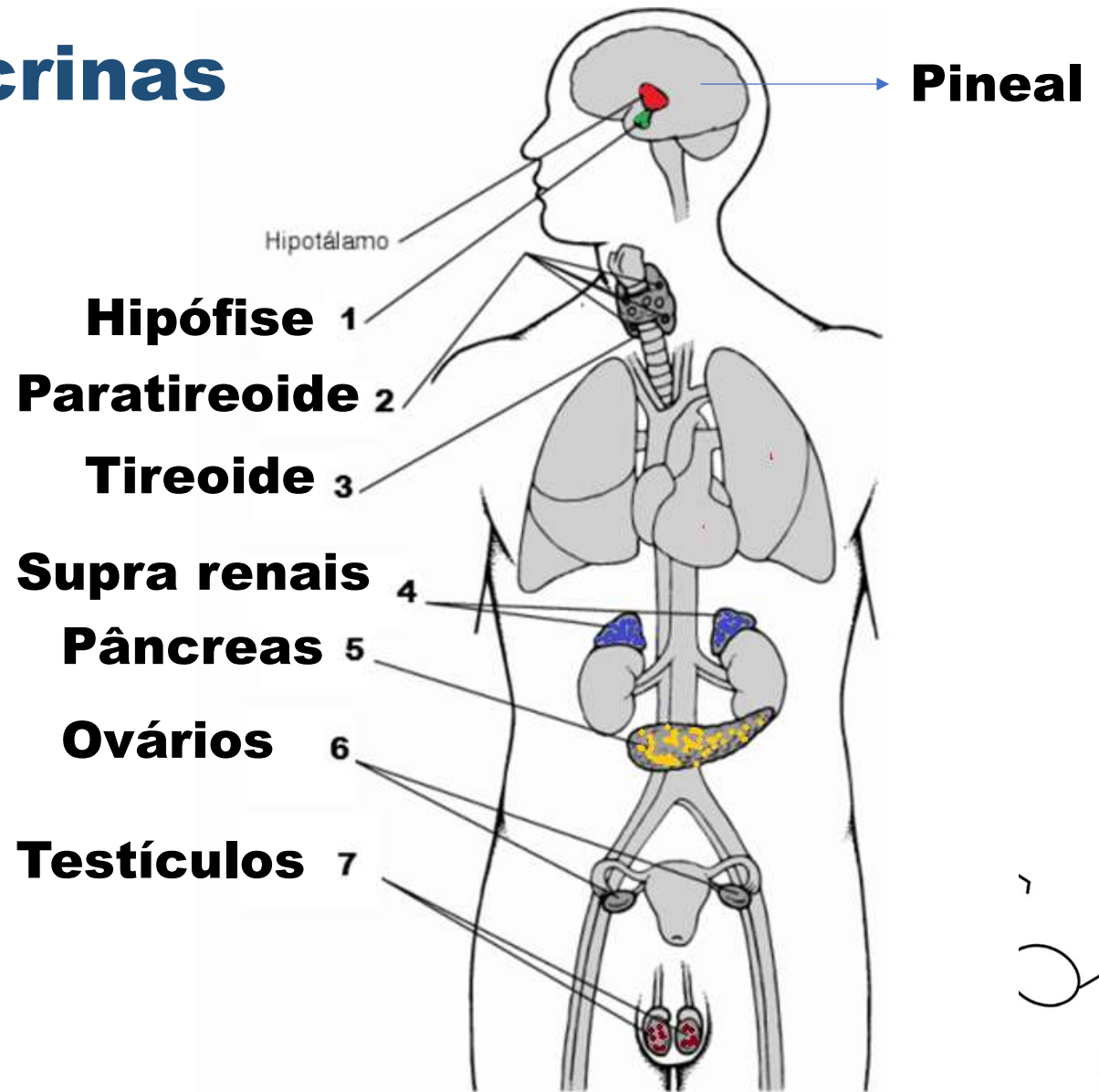


SISTEMA ENDÓCRINO

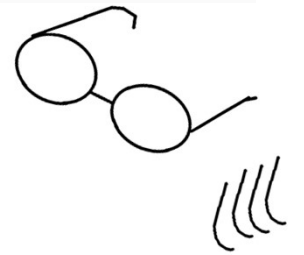
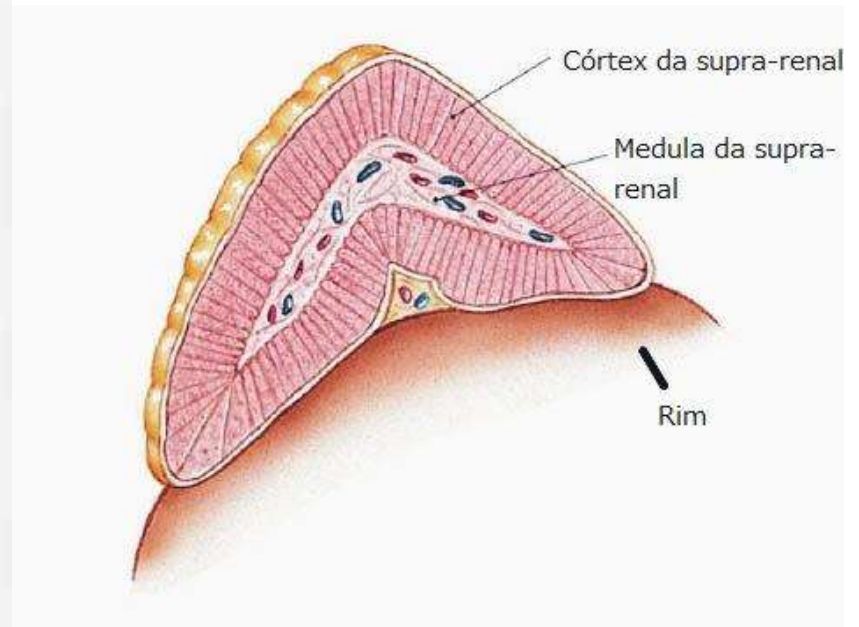
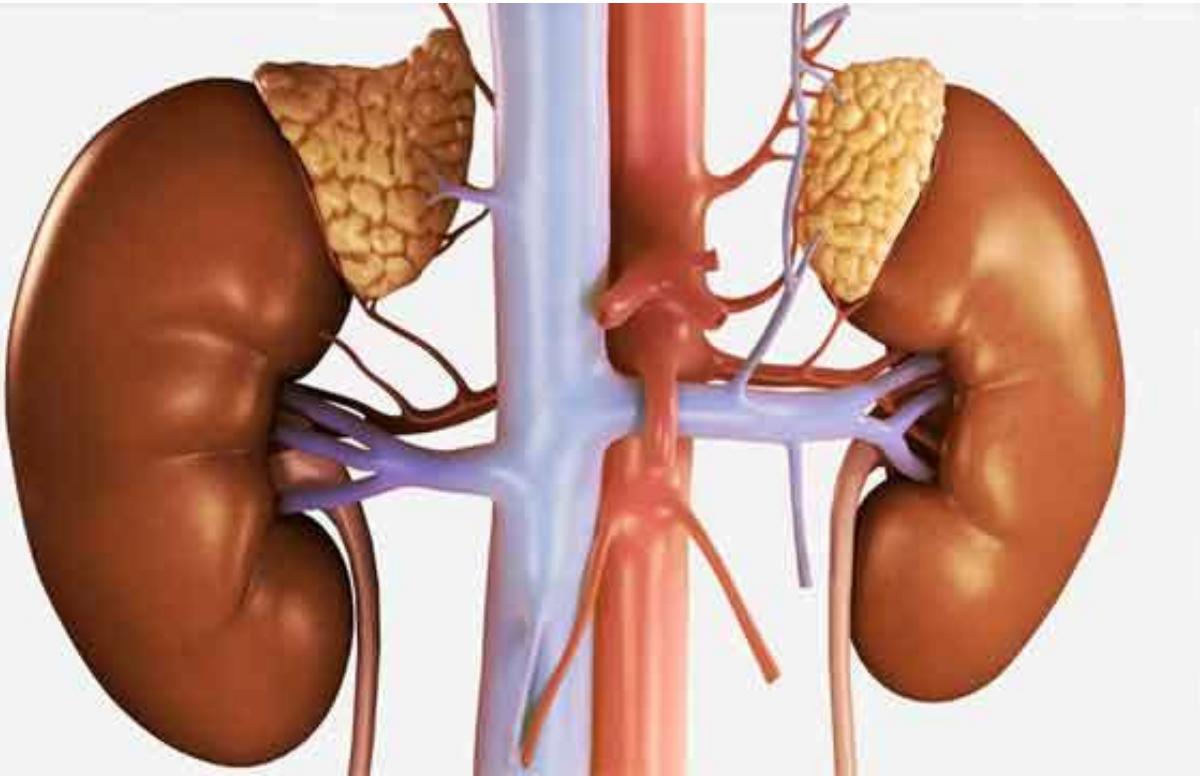


Glândulas endócrinas

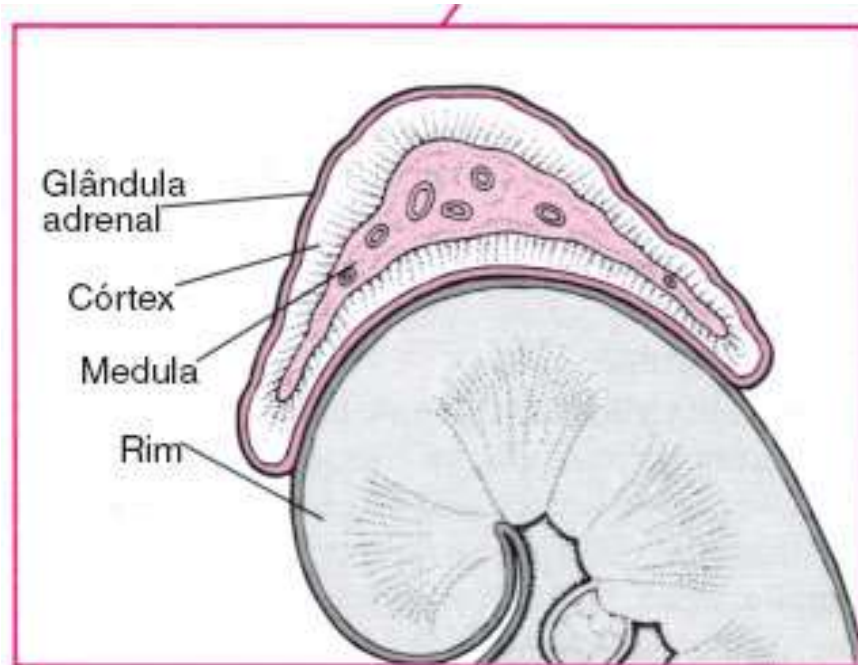


7
D
llll

SUPRA RENAIIS ADRENAIS



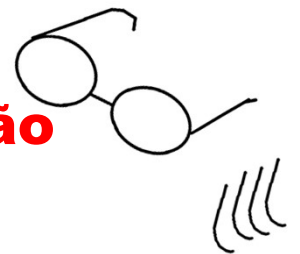
Medula da adrenal



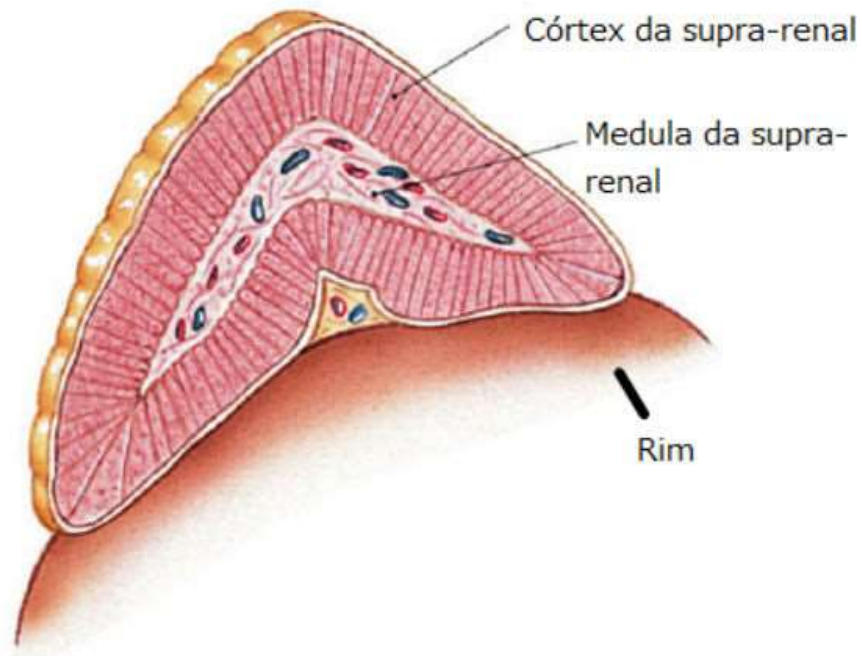
1. Hormônio

**Adrenalina
Epinefrina**

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



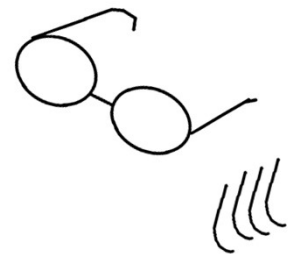
Medula da adrenal



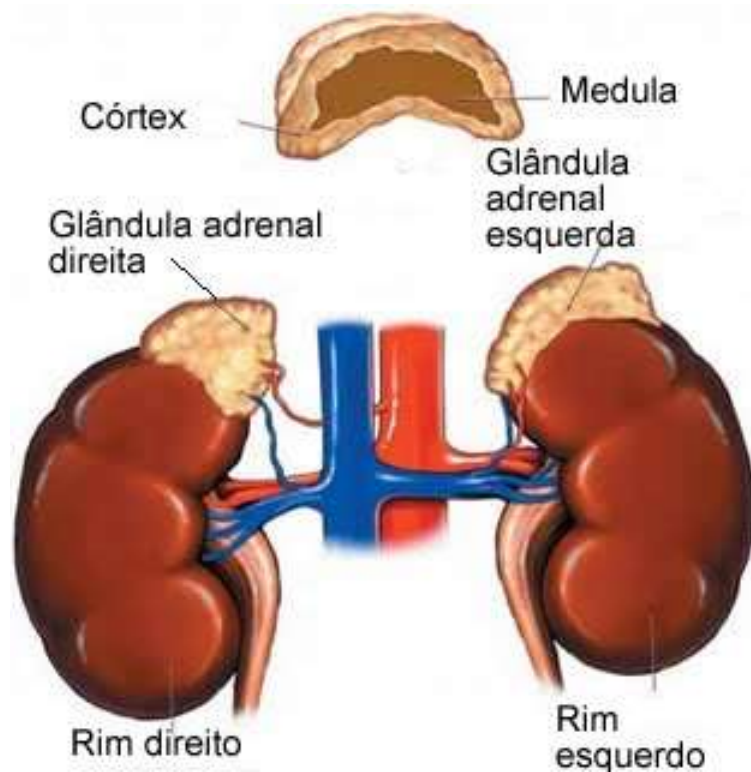
2. Hormônio

Noradrenalina

- ✓ **Manter a pressão sanguínea em níveis normais**



Córtex da adrenal

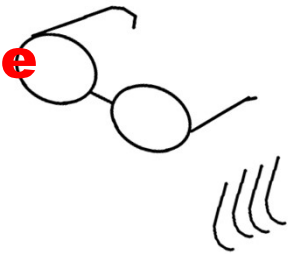


- ✓ **Anti-inflamatório**
- ✓ **Antialérgico**

1. Hormônio

Glicocorticoides
Cortisol

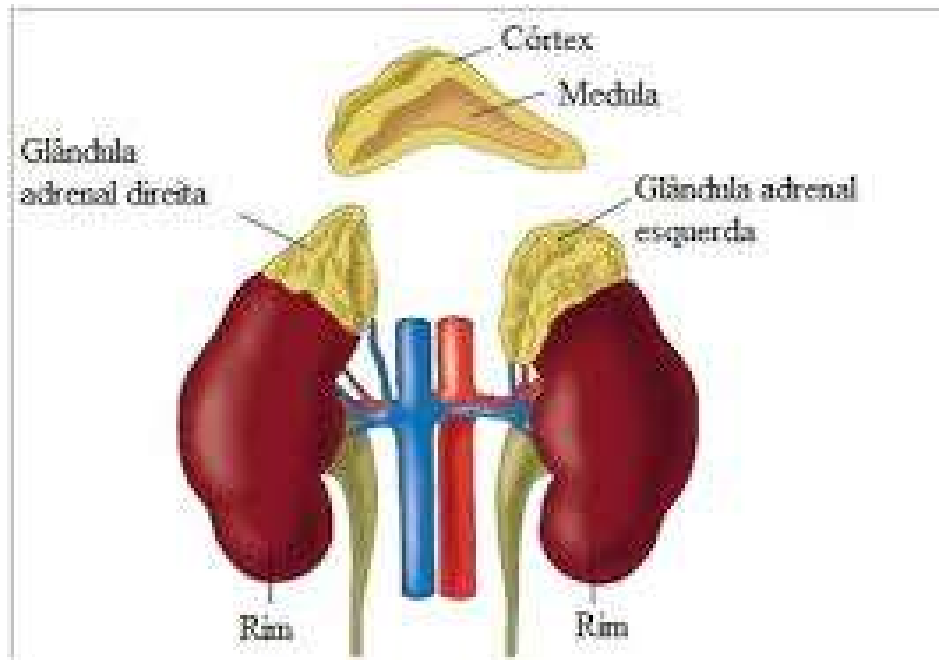
- ✓ **Estimular a gliconeogênese**
- ✓ **Diminuir a permeabilidade dos capilares**



Córtex da adrenal

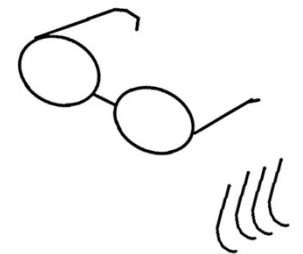
2. Hormônio

Mineralcorticoides Aldosterona

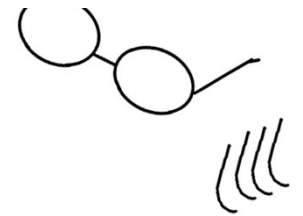
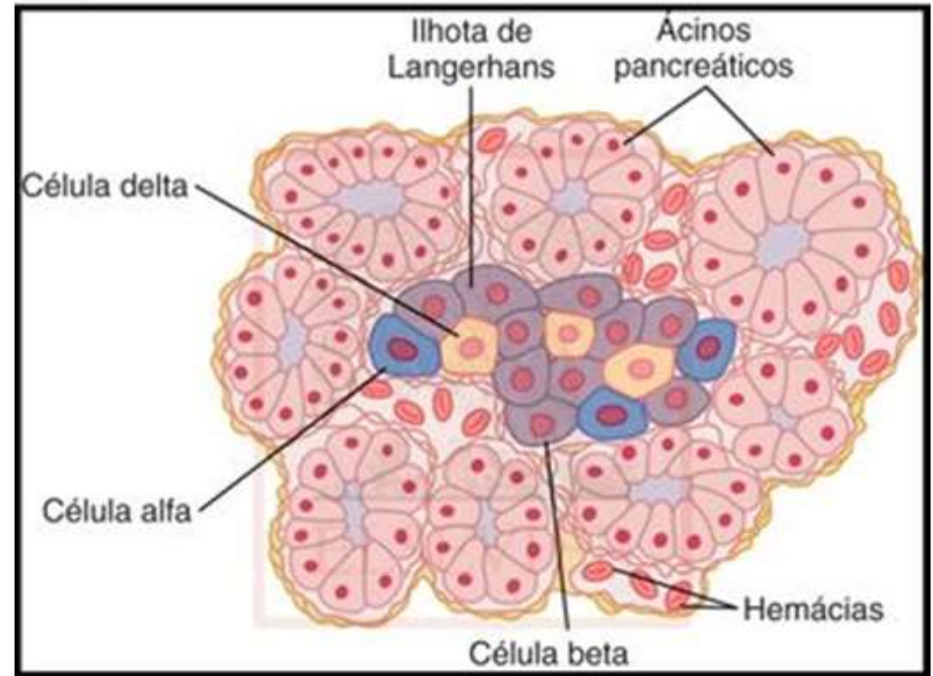


✓ **Reabsorção de sódio nos Rins**

✓ **Aumento do pressão sanguínea**

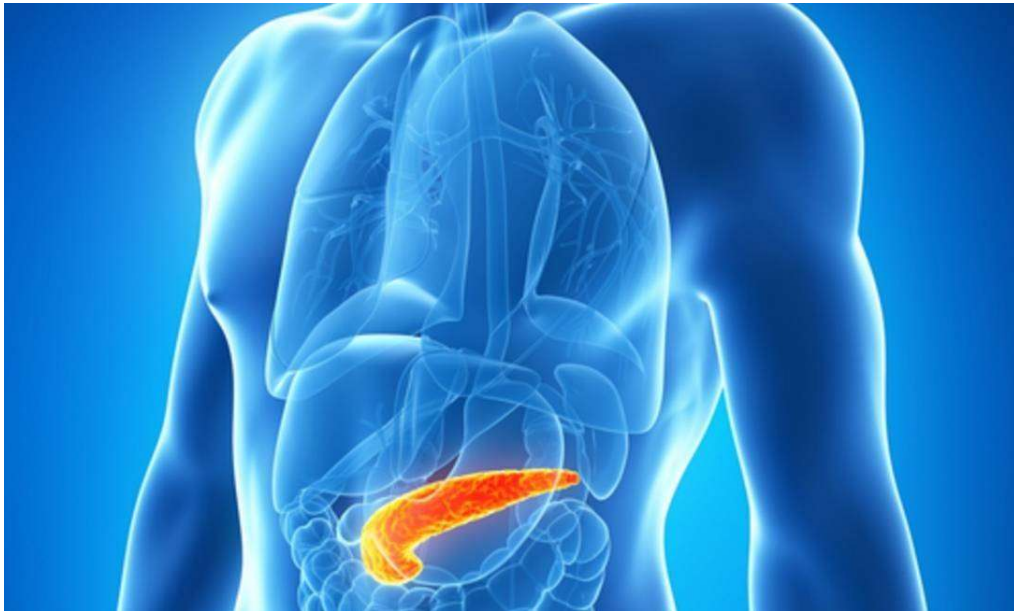


Pâncreas



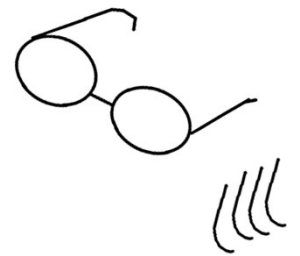
Pâncreas

1. Hormônio



Insulina

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



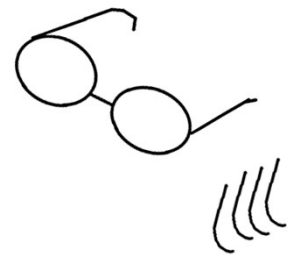
Pâncreas



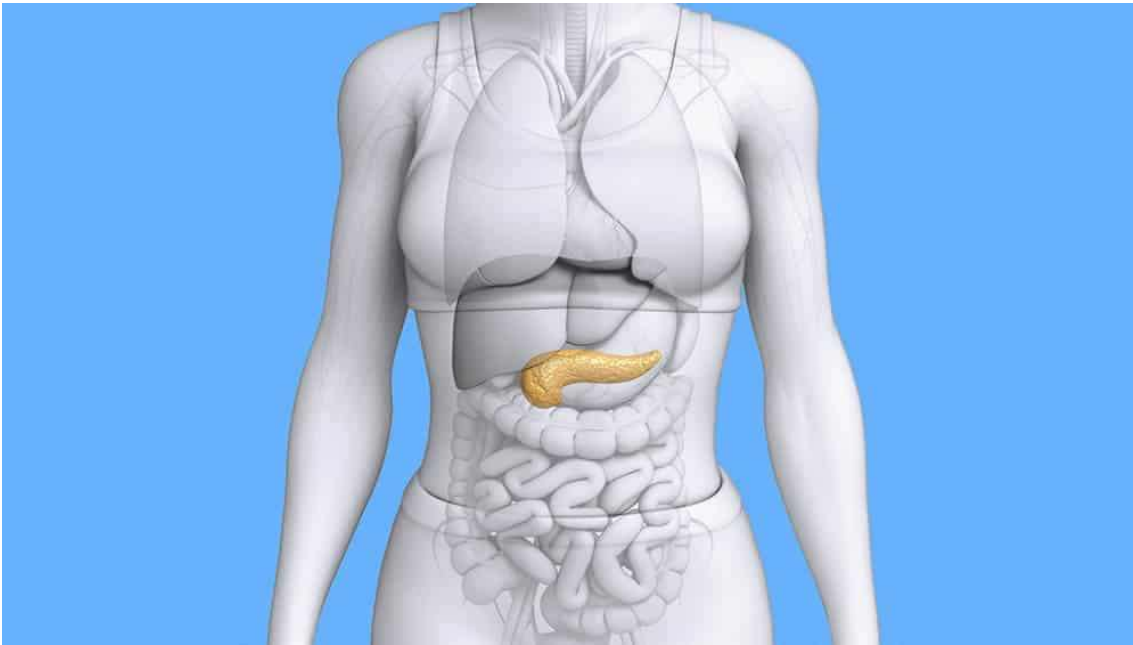
2. Hormônio

Glucagon

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



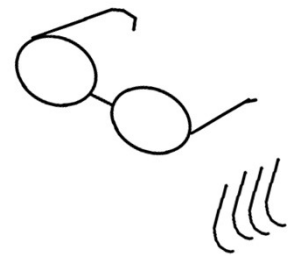
Pâncreas



3. Hormônio

Somatostatina

✓ **Modular a secreção de insulina e glucagon**



Disfunções

Diabetes Mellitus



Insulina



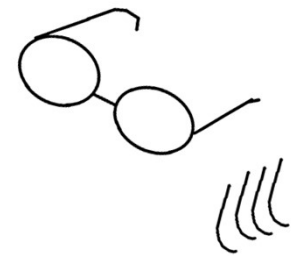
Glicose

a. Tipo I :

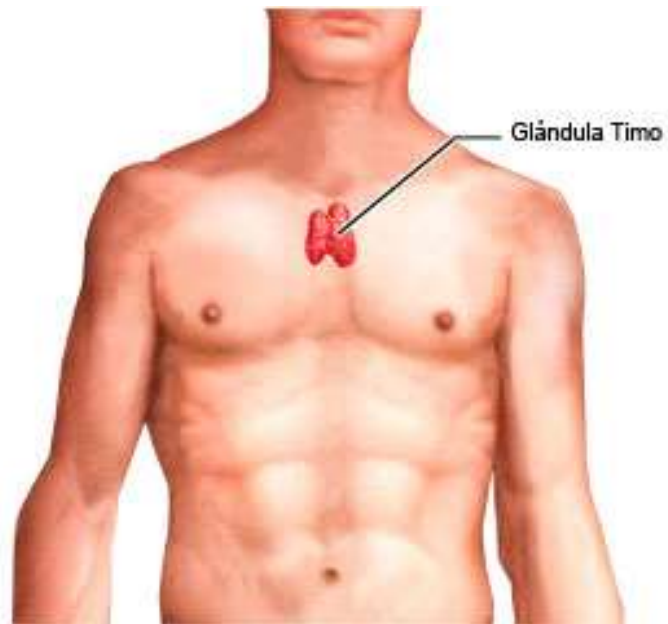
- ✓ **Deficiência na produção de insulina**
- ✓ **Insulino dependente**

b. Tipo II :

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



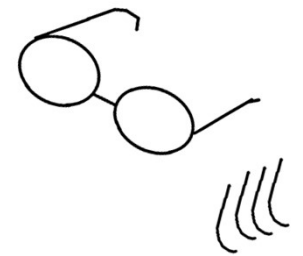
Timo



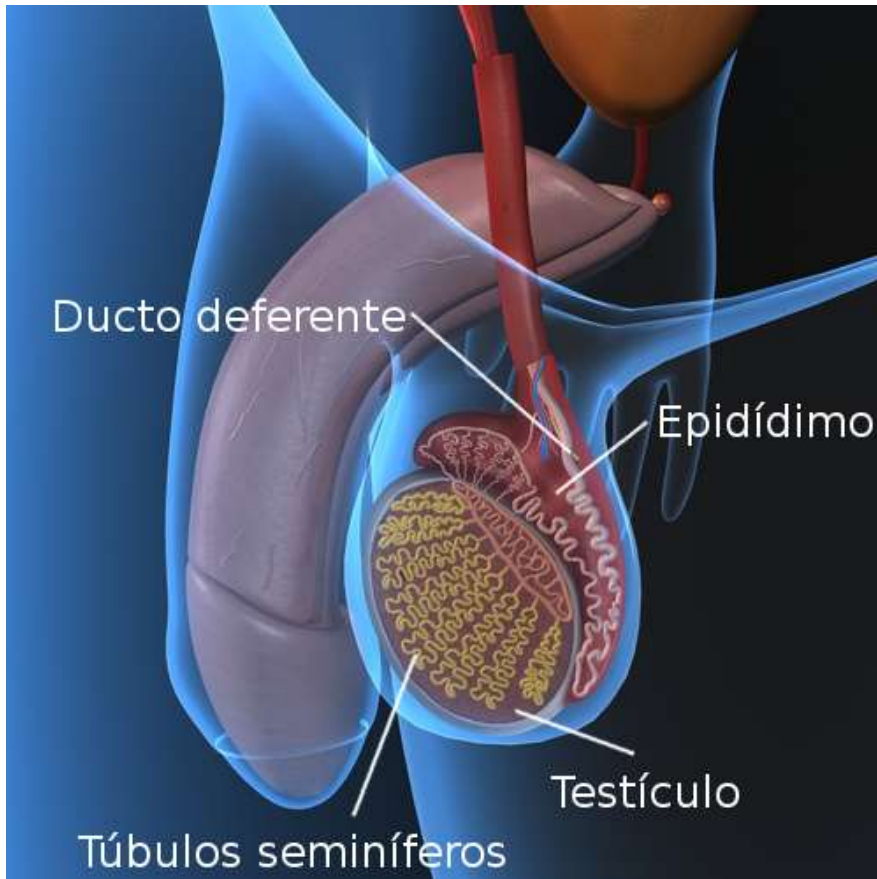
Hormônio

Timosina

✓ **Estimular a maturação dos linfócitos T**



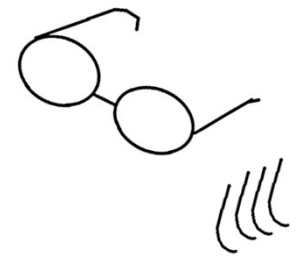
Testículos



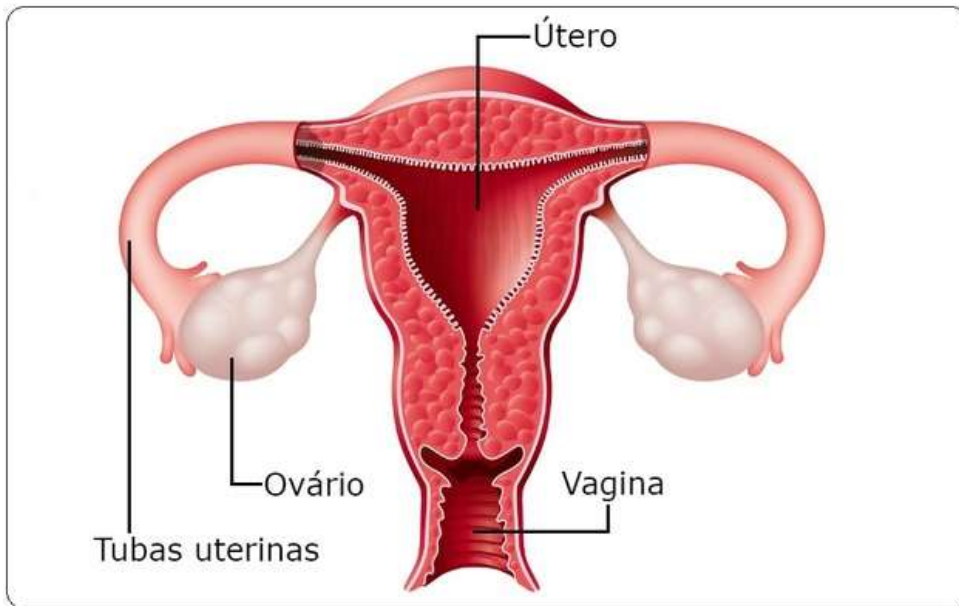
Hormônio

Testosterona

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



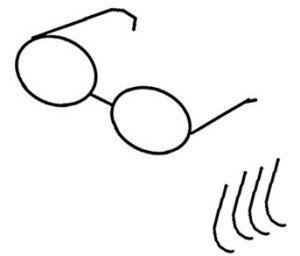
Ovários



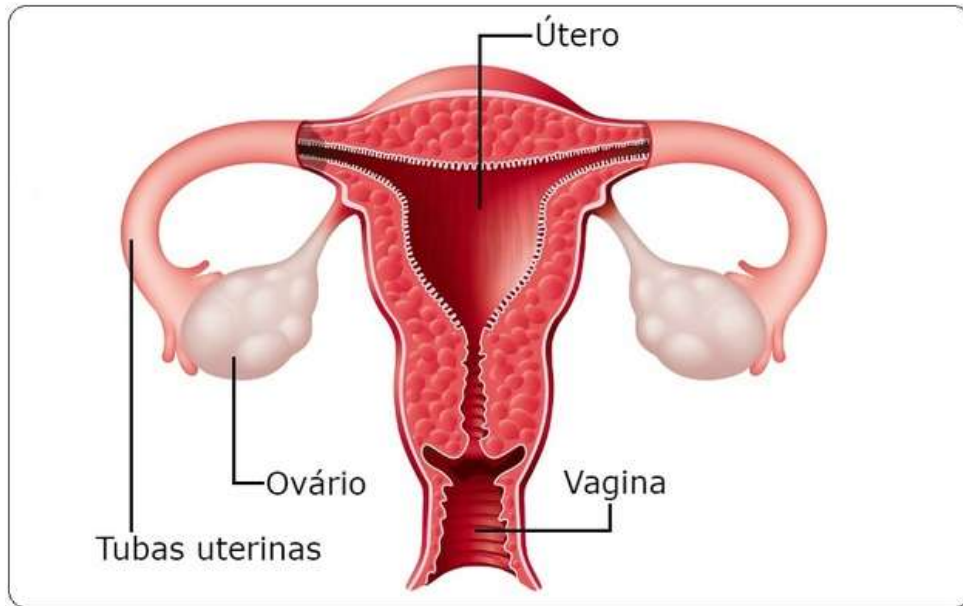
1. Hormônio

Estrogênio

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



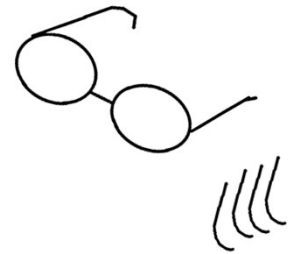
Ovários



2. Hormônio

Progesterona

- ✓ Preparar o útero para a gravidez



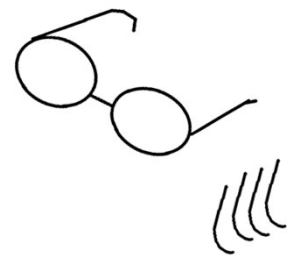
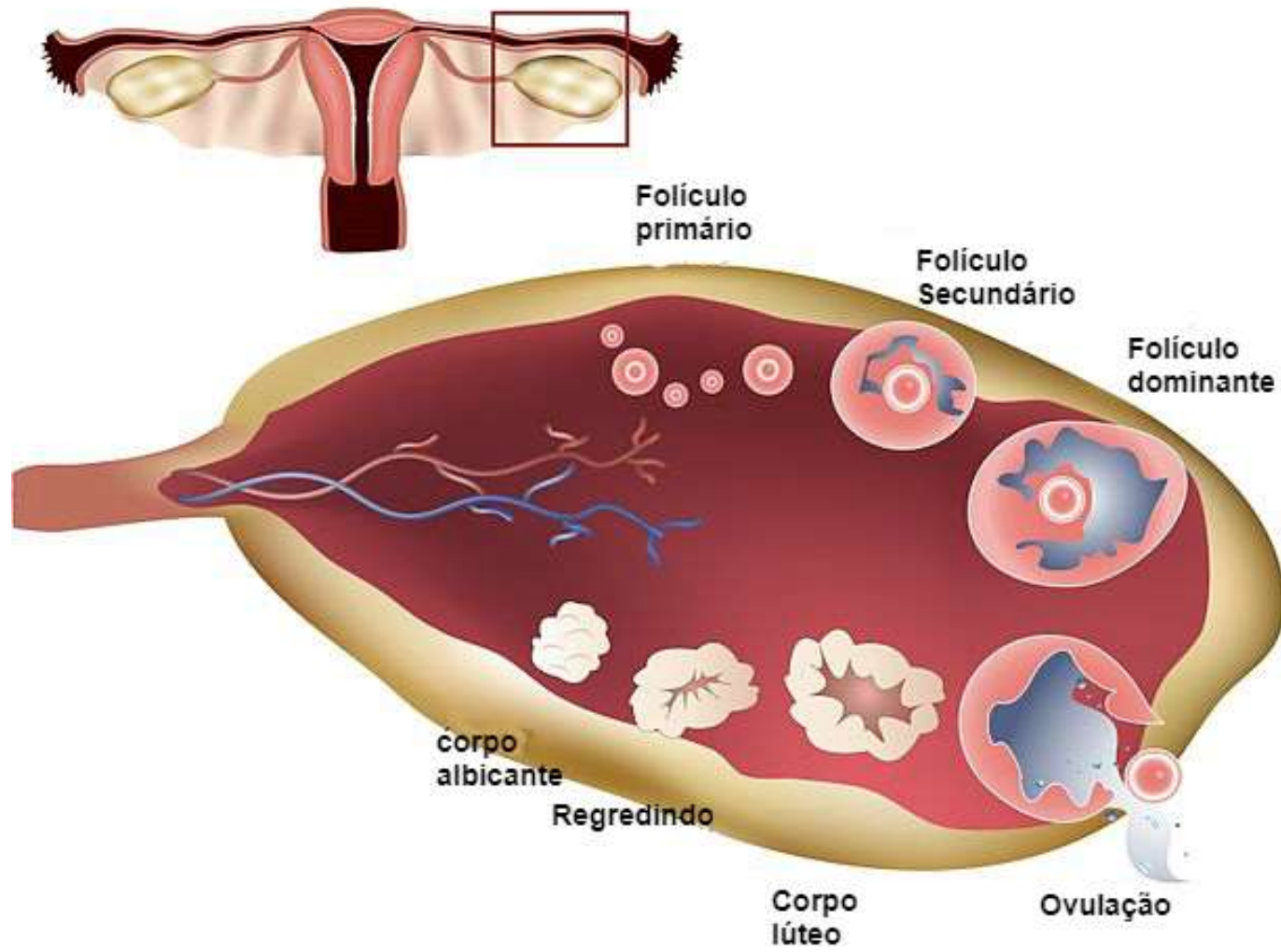
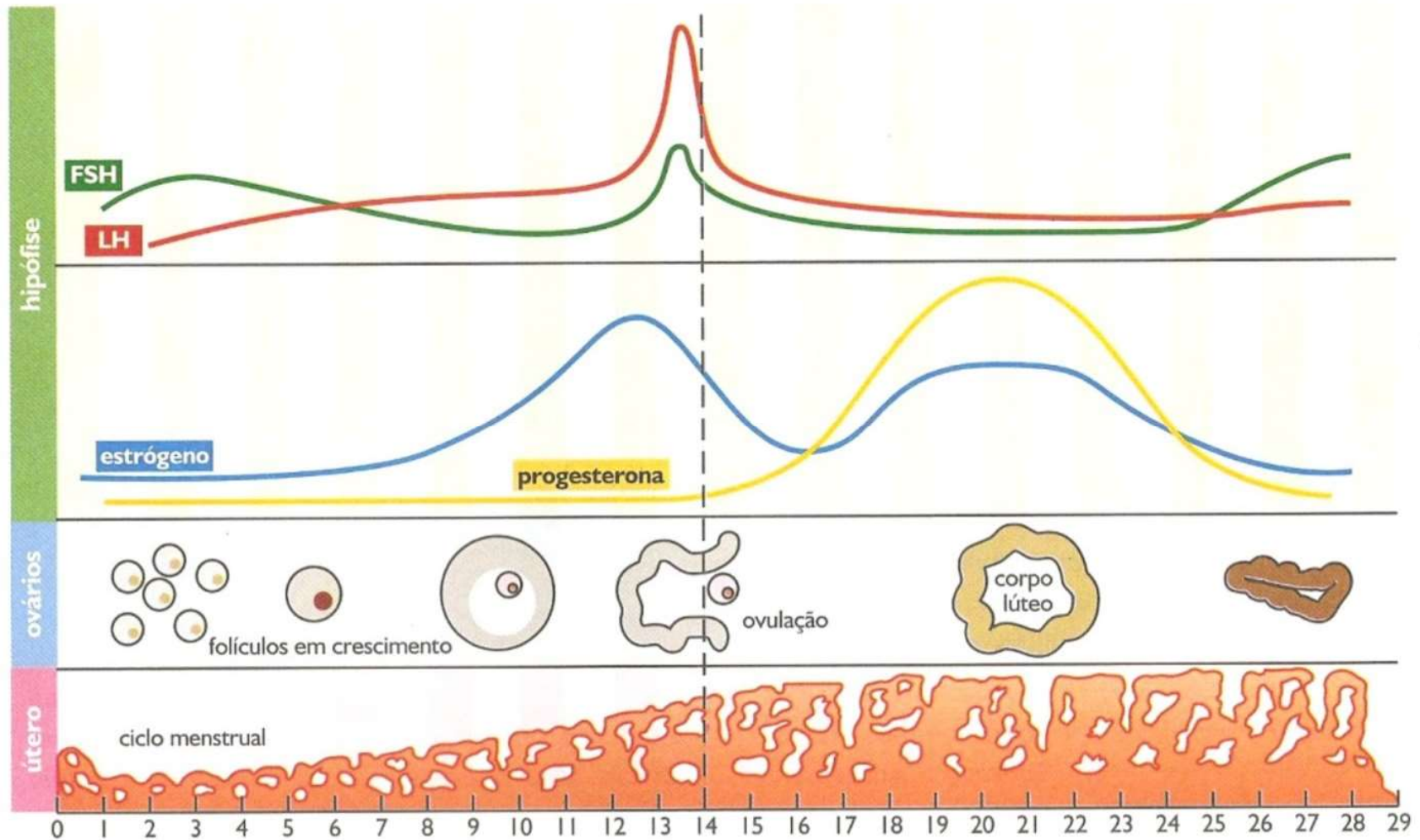
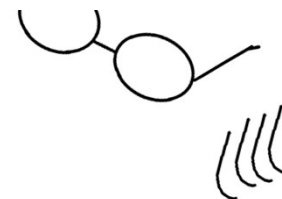


Gráfico do que ocorre na hipófise, ovário e útero ao longo do ciclo menstrual.



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

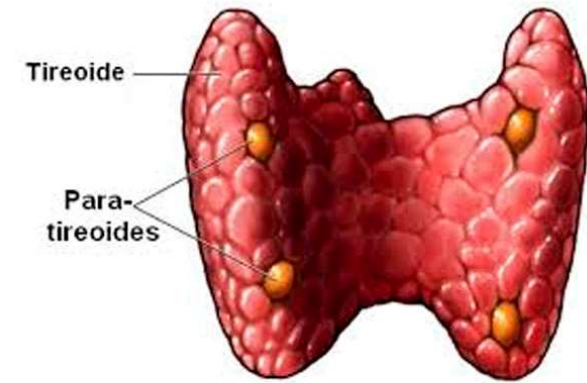
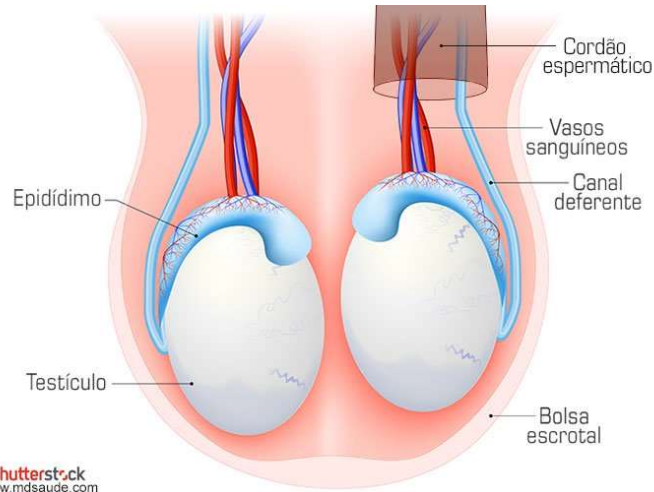
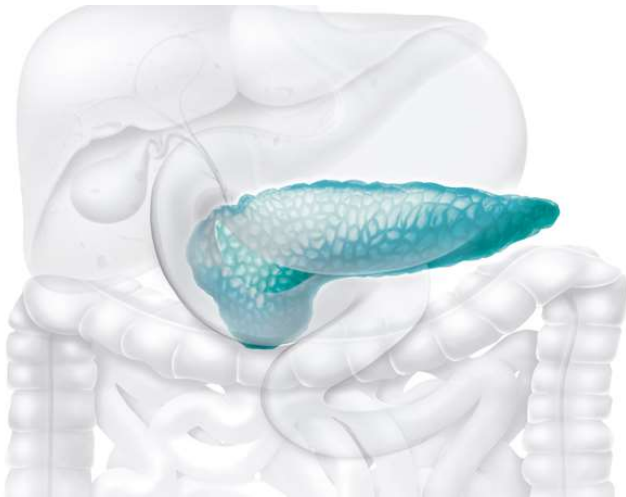
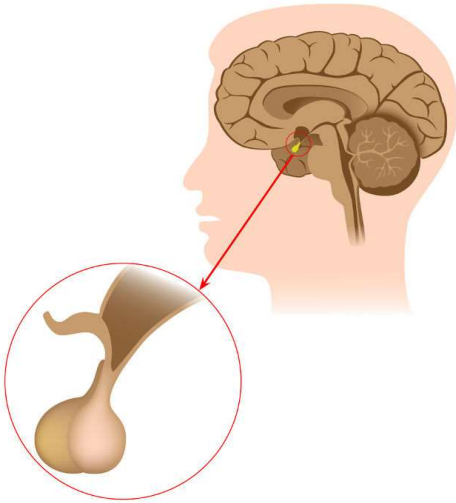
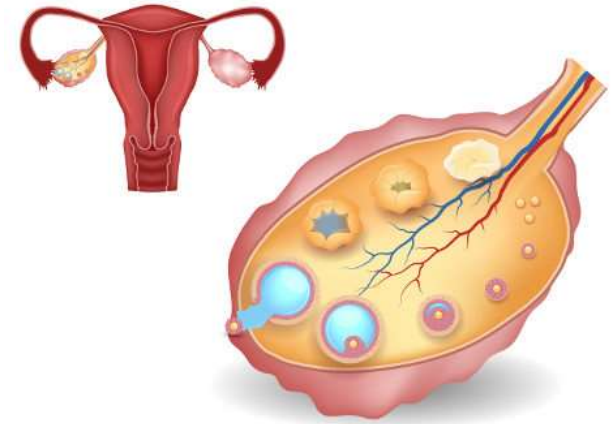
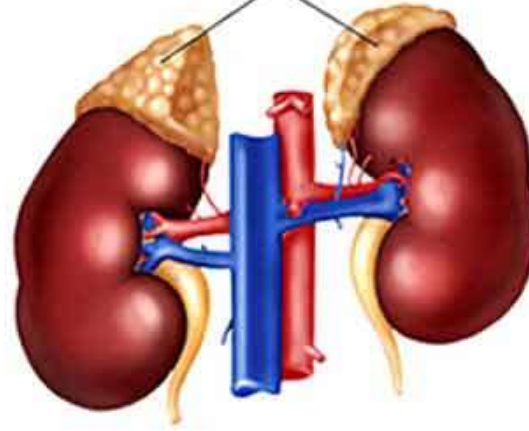
Hormônio	Local de produção	Órgão-alvo	Função
Gastrina	Estômago	Estômago	Estimula a produção de suco gástrico
Secretina	Intestino	Pâncreas	Estimula a liberação de bicarbonato
Colecistoquinina	Intestino	Pâncreas e vesícula biliar	Estimula a liberação de bile pela vesícula e a liberação de enzimas pelo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



Prof. Edraci R



Adrenal Glands





Prof. UdraciR

