

الآيات الكريمة تبين سنه الله في خلقه وعلى ضوئها نفهم عمل الغدد الصماء وإفراز الهرمونات بطريقة منضبته للغاية وحسب ميزان شديد الدقه وماذا يحدث لو اختل هذا الميزان

Regulation of Endocrine functions

(orchestrated inter play between)

(Hormones and Metablic Balance)

I Neuro - Endorine Control

1) Hypothalamic Hormones



Long feed Back loops

$$\uparrow T_3 \rightarrow TRH, TSH \downarrow$$

$$\downarrow T_3 \rightarrow TRH, TSH \uparrow$$

Short feed Back loops (tight control)

 $TRH \uparrow \rightarrow TSH \uparrow$

 $TSH \uparrow \rightarrow TRH \downarrow$

* Failure of feed Back Mechanism → escape from hypothalmic pituitary control

non suppressible thyroid gland \rightarrow graves disease or autonomus thyroid nodules

autonomous target organ function

(2)Pulsatile Nature of Hormone Secretion (Hormonal Rhythm)

(output of feedback → 2 variables (amplitude & frequency of pulse

Somatotropin Releasing _____GH

Hormone (SRH)

Pulsatile secretion

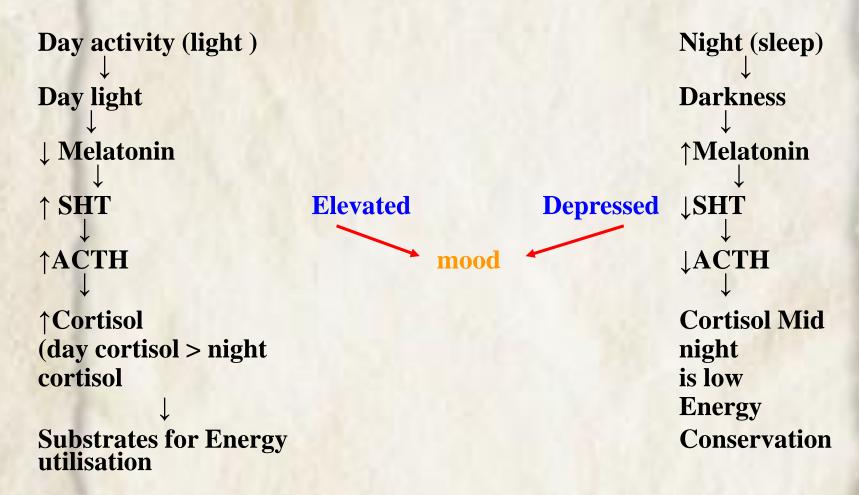
*Neuroendocrine dysfunction

Dysrythmia of pulsatile Nature

Of GH → Dwarfism

Pica gm $- \frac{1}{1000-000,000,000} = 1$ part /trillion of gm

(3) Circadian Rythm Day – night activity cycle



(4)Day and night Activity cycles are controlled by day light and darkness

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قُلْ أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ جَعَلَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكُمُ اللَّيْلَ سَرْمَدًا إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ مَنْ إِلَهٌ غَيْرُ اللَّهِ يَأْتِيكُمْ فُلْ أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ جَعَلَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكُمُ اللَّيْلَ سَرْمَدًا إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ مَنْ إِلَهٌ غَيْرُ اللَّهِ يَأْتِيكُمْ فُلْ أَنْ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَى اللهُ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَ

Sleep deprivation: extreme fatigue

→ +++ catechol amines (orbelli phenomenon) → Revearsable

Hypertension and insulin resistance

Extreme fatigue → Nervous break down

5) Input of peripheral Neurogenic impulses

Distension of stomach $\xrightarrow{\text{Vagus}}$ ghrelin Empty stomach $\xrightarrow{\text{Vagus}}$ or exin

Dorsal vagal neuclus and tractus solitaris, Arcuate Nucleus

*Maintain energy balance prevents morbid obesity and cachexia

6) Autonomic Influences

Vagus $\rightarrow \uparrow$ insulin

control insulin secretion in Non fed state

Sympathetic $\rightarrow \downarrow$ insulin

autonomic neuropathy \rightarrow Masked life threatening fasting \rightarrow Hypoglycaemia

II Paracrine Action

Hormones released from one cell act on Adjacent cell

βcells
α cells

(islet cells of pancreas)
glucagon ↓

Insulin ↓
glucagon ↑

Maintains Normal blood glucose

- *Pibrocystic disease of pancreas chronic pancreatitis
- → brittle diabetes and serious hypoglycaemic reactions

III autocrine Action

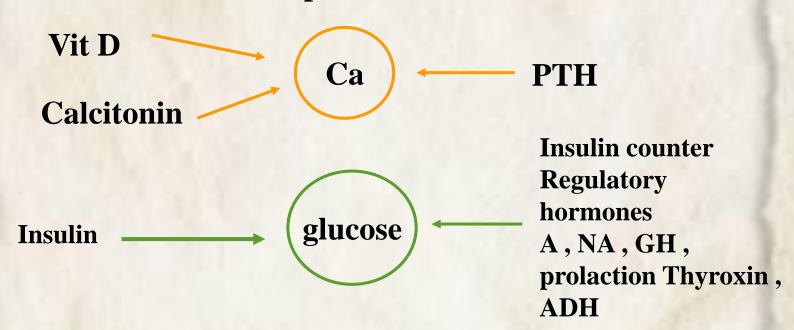
autoregulation away from hypothalamic and pituitary remote control

escape from acute Wolf chaikoff effect

in absence of this autoregulation Micronutrient substance (I_2) becomes $Toxic \rightarrow Iodine Induced$ Hypothyroidism

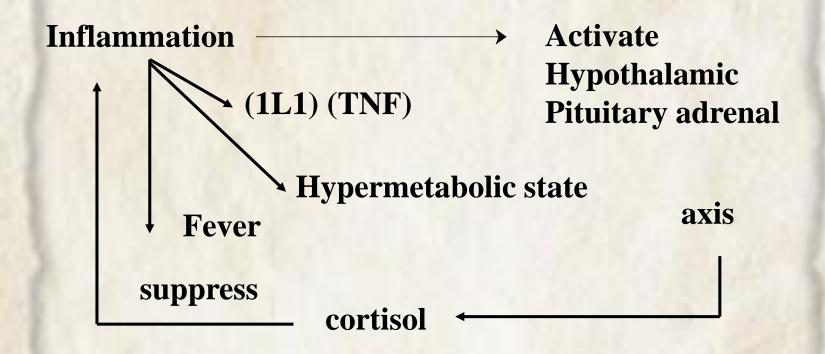
IV-Orchestrated Inter play (Inter action) Between Hormones

Calcitropic Hormones



integrated action of these hormones prevents serious life threatening Metabolic consequences

V- Immune Modulation



integrated action of Hormones prevents hyperpyrexia and cachexia

VI- Interaction between stress Hormones

GH, ADH, Thyroxine A, NA, Prolaction

- 1) Provide substrate for energy utelisation thermogenesis and calorigenesis (energy loss)
- 2) water retension

cortisol

- 1) Blunt GH release
 TSH, TSH response
 To TRH
- 2) water excretion
- conserve Energy and prevent waterIntoxication

Role of estrogen in δ

Counter balance testosterone Maintains Normal Physical and psychological status

- 1) protect from prostatic cancer (in elderly 3 oestrogen †
 both the plasma level & bio-availability
- 2) Protection from Acne, seborrhea, greezy skin and alopecia
- 3) Modify behaviour, less aggressive behaviour

Role of Andnogen In 🗣

- 1) Protection from Breast cancer (Androgen therapy for metastatic Breast cancer)
- 2) Protection from anemia (erythropoietin production)
- 3) Protection from post Menopausal osteoporosis (patients with addisons disease are at high risk)
- 4) ↑ apocrine and sebaceous gland secretion prevents dry skin and loss of hair luster
- 5) ↑ Physical stamina, Endurance and physical fitness

Role of prolactin in \mathcal{E}

- 1) Complementary for GH function (synergism) provide substrates for action of GH, prevents GH resistance. Most important substrate is (ca) (constitute 70 % of bone) prolaction damp down action of sex hormones on bone makes ca more easily mobilized from bone
- 2) prolaction is a stress hormone \(\gamma\) in stress eg surgery , myocardial infarction infection, helps energy utelisation in stress
- 3) prolaction stimulate immune cell T, B lymphocytes proliferation and survival prolaction receptors are found in T, B lymphocylas (importance of Breast Milk)
- 4) prolactin, plays some Role in behaviour it is affected by anxiety and Emotion
- Folklos Med: lactating women should not be exposed to emotional distress
- Wolf Barking inhibit cow lactation

Role of oxytocin in δ Oxytocin overlap in function with ADH

ADH	Oxytocin
1. Nona peptide	1. Nona peptide
2. supra – optic nucleus	2. paraventriculas N
3. stress Hormone	3. stress Hormone ↑ Brain B - Endorphins and ADH used by Addicts
2. ↑renal Medullary hyper osmolality, water retension	4. ↓ Medullary Hyper osmolality ↑ Naturesis ↓ water load prevents water intoxication
5. ↑ CRH through circum – ventricular organs → Na ⁺ water retension + hypertension	5. ↓ CRH →↓ (Na+) load and water retension prevents severe Hypertension during stress

Interaction between Hormones during pregnancy

Pregnancy is (stressful situation)

Free cortisol (double Normal)

High plasma progesterone Blunt effect of cortisol on renal Tubules prevents ++ Na⁺ and water retension and development of Hypertension

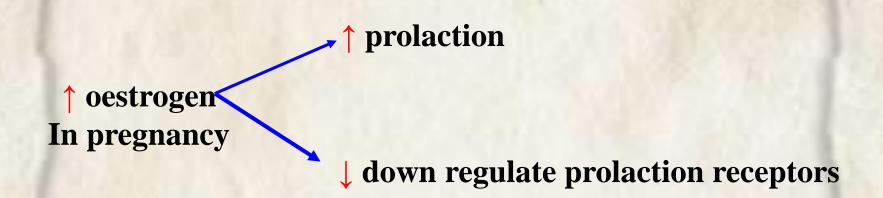
- ↑ oestradiol during pregnancy →
- † Hypertensinogen and aldosterone secretion
- → ++ Na + retension
- → mineralocorticoid Hypertension

 progesterone also ↑ during pregnancy it in

 hibits action of aldosterone on renal Tubules →

 prevents Mineralco − corticoid Hypertension

 and toxaemia of pregnancy



After labour oestrogen $\downarrow \rightarrow$ Lactation

Lactating Mother can nurse her baby

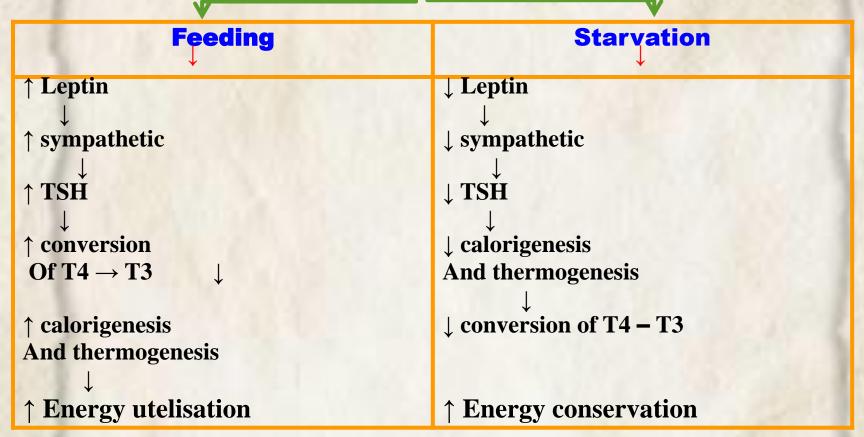
Facilitated Anabolism

Response of glucagons to fasting decrease in last trimester = Fasting hypoglycaemia may occur

Facilitated Anabolism

Conserve Energy for labour other wise uterine inetria and life threatening foetal distress will occur

Energy Balance



Disequilibrium of this energy balance

