Endocrine System and Adolescence

• Endocrine glands

- Hormones are secreted by endocrine glands such as the pituitary gland, thyroid gland, adrenal gland, pancreas etc.
- Major endocrine glands in humans are
 - Pituitary
 - Hypothalamus
 - Pineal
 - Thyroid
 - Parathyroid
 - Thymus
 - Pancreas
 - Adrenal
 - Testis in men /ovary in women
- A feedback mechanism (positive and negative) regulates the action of the hormones

Hormones

- Hormones are chemical secretions that bring about various changes in the body
- They are produced by **endocrine glands.**
- These glands release hormones into blood to reach specific **target site**.
- Production of hormones is under the control of hormones produced from **pituitary gland.**

• Characteristics of hormones:

- Hormones act as chemical messengers.
- They are secreted by living cells/tissues or organs called glands.
- They are secreted in very small quantities by glands.
- They act upon specific cells, tissues, or organs called the target sites.
- They are generally slow in action, but have long lasting effects.

• They either accelerate or inhibit a reaction.

• Various Glands

•

• Pituitary gland

- It is a pea sized gland situated at the base of the brain. It secretes a growth hormone (GH).
- It is required for proper body growth.
- The hyposecretion of growth hormone causes a condition called **dwarfism.**
- The hypersecretion causes **gigantism** in children and **acromegaly** in adults.

Thyroid gland

- It is located close to trachea in the neck. It produces a hormone called **thyroxine.**
- It is required for regulating metabolism in the body.
- The hyposecretion of thyroxine causes **hypothyroidism**. This condition causes abnormalities like **simple goitre**, **myxoedema** and **cretinism**. Lack of iodine leads to deficiency of thyroxine, which results in a disease called goitre.
- The excess secretion of thyroxine causes **hyperthyroidism**. It results in high metabolism, protrusion of the eye balls, high BP, nervous tension, etc.

• Parathyroid Gland

- There are four parathyroid glands present on back side of thyroid glands that secrete parathyroid hormone or parathormone (PTH).
- This hormone regulates the level of calcium ions in the bloodstream.
- Excess of parathyroid hormone removes calcium from bones and makes them soft.

Pancreas

- It produces two hormones- Insulin and Glucagon.
- These hormones maintain blood sugar level.
- Deficiency of insulin results in diabetes.

Adrenal Gland

- There are two adrenal glands located one on upper part of each kidney.
- It has two parts- cortex and medulla.

- Cortex secretes the hormones like **cortisol** that regulates the rate of metabolism.
- The medulla secretes a hormone like **adrenaline** that prepares the body to face various stressful situations.

Gonads

- It includes testes in males and ovaries in females.
- Male sex hormone is **testosterone.** It is produced by the testes on the onset of puberty.
- Female sex hormones produced by ovaries are **estrogen** and **progesterone**.
- Deficiency of estrogen causes **infertility**.

Adolescence

- The time period when the body undergoes changes to reach reproductive maturity is known as **adolescence**.
- It begins around the age of 11 and lasts till about 18 or 19 years of age.
- Adolescence in girls can begin one or two years earlier than boys.

• Puberty

- The various changes that occur in the body during adolescence marks the onset of puberty.
- Puberty ends when teenagers attain sexual maturity.

Changes that take place during puberty

- Increase in height
 - It is caused by the growth in long bones of the arms and legs.
 - Girls grow faster than boys initially but both reach their maximum height by the age of 18 years.

• Change in body shape

- Boys develop broader shoulders, wider chests, and prominent muscles.
- In girls the region below the waist becomes wider.

• Change in the voice pattern

- Voice box or larynx starts growing during puberty.
- It protrudes in males in the neck region and is called Adam's apple.
- Boys develop deep low-pitched voice.
- Girls develop high-pitched voice.

• Change in activity of sweat and sebaceous glands

• The activity of sweat glands increases during puberty, resulting in production of more sweat.

■ The oily secretions from sebaceous glands increase. The accumulation of oil and bacterial action leads to acne problems in teenagers.

• Changes in sex organs

- Testes and penis develop completely in boys.
- Testes start producing sperms.
- Ovaries develop completely and start producing eggs in girls.

• Change in intellectual level

- The learning capacity of brain increases.
- Intellectual development takes place during adolescence.

• Development of secondary sexual characteristics

- Secondary sexual characteristics in boys
 - Appearance of moustaches and beard
 - Appearance of hair on chest
 - Growth of hair in genital area and other parts
- Secondary sexual characteristics in girls
 - Increase in breast size
 - Growth of hair in the pubic region

Reproductive phase in humans

- In males, the production of sperm continues throughout the life.
- In females, the reproductive phase starts from 10-12 years and continues till 45-50 years.
- The female reproductive tract undergoes series of cyclic changes, called menstrual cycle, which is of 28 to 30 days.
- One ovum is produced during one cycle.
- The wall of uterus becomes thick to receive fertilized egg.
- If pregnancy does not occur, the unfertilized egg and uterus lining are shed off, which results in bleeding, called **menstruation**.
- First menstrual flow in a female is called **menarche**.
- Stoppage of menstruation in females is called **menopause**.

• Personal health and hygiene in adolescents

- Adolescents should have a balanced diet with right proportions of various nutrients.
- Adolescents should maintain cleanliness to prevent bacterial infections.
- They should indulge in some physical exercises to keep their bodies fit.
- They should avoid the consumption of drugs and alcohol.