

Endocrine system: chart: 1

12.011

Gland	Blood supply	Hormone(s) secreted	Chief action(s) of hormone(s)
Pituitary gland	Superior and inferior hypophyseal arteries; branches of internal carotid artery; venous drainage into intercavernous sinuses	By the anterior pituitary: Growth hormone Prolactin Thyroid-stimulating hormone Adrenocorticotrophic hormone Follicle-stimulating hormone Luteinizing hormone By the posterior pituitary: Oxytocin Antidiuretic hormone	Promotes growth of skeletal muscles and long bones Stimulates milk production Stimulates thyroid gland Stimulates adrenal cortex Stimulates ovarian follicles Triggers progesterone production and ovulation in females; stimulates testosterone production in males Stimulates uterine contractions in labor; produces "let-down" reflex to cause milk ejection Causes decrease in urine output and increase in blood pressure
Pineal gland	Posterolateral ganglionic artery	Melatonin	May play a role in body's diurnal cycle; may regulate onset of sexual maturation (especially in females)
Thyroid gland	Superior thyroid artery from external carotid artery; inferior thyroid artery from thyrocervical trunk; superior and middle thyroid veins into internal jugular vein; inferior thyroid vein into left brachiocephalic vein	Thyroid hormone, which is made up of tri-iodothyronine (T ₃) and thyroxine (T ₄)	Controls rate of metabolism; needed for normal tissue growth and development (especially of nervous and reproductive systems)
Parathyroid glands	Superior and inferior thyroid arteries; superior, middle, and inferior thyroid veins	Parathyroid hormone	Regulates calcium levels in blood