

Chapter Eighteen

Answers to Terminology Section

(textbook pages 760–763)

Terminology	Meaning
adenectomy	Removal of a gland.
adrenopathy	Disease of adrenal glands.
adrenalectomy	Removal of an adrenal gland.
gonadotropin	Hormone that is secreted from the pituitary gland and acts on the gonads (ovaries and testes).
hypogonadism	Condition of decreased function of the gonads, with decreased growth and sexual development.
pancreatectomy	Removal of the pancreas.
parathyroidectomy	Removal of the parathyroid glands.
hypopituitarism	Condition resulting from decreased secretion by the pituitary gland.
thyrotropic hormone	Hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary gland that acts on the thyroid gland (TSH or thyroid-stimulating hormone).
thyroiditis	Inflammation of the thyroid gland.
androgen	Hormone producing or stimulating male characteristics (e.g., testosterone).
hypercalcemia	Increased calcium in the blood.
hypercalciuria	High levels of calcium in urine.
hypocalcemia	Decreased calcium in the blood.
corticosteroid	Any of the hormones produced by the adrenal cortex.
endocrinologist	Specialist in diagnosis and treatment of endocrine gland disorders.
polydipsia	Condition of excessive thirst.
estrogenic	Pertaining to having properties similar to estrogen (producing estrogen-like effects).
glucagon	Hormone from the pancreas that causes sugar to be released into the bloodstream when blood sugar levels are low.
hyperglycemia	Blood condition of increased sugar.
glycemic	Pertains to sugar in the blood.
glycogen	An animal starch; produced from sugar by the liver.
homeostasis	State of equilibrium (constancy) of the body's internal environment.
hormonal	Pertaining to hormones.
hypokalemia	Low levels of potassium in the blood.
prolactin	Hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary that promotes the growth of breast tissue and stimulates milk production.
myxedema	Condition of mucous-like swelling of the face and soft tissues; due to hyposecretion of the thyroid gland in adults.
hyponatremia	Blood condition of deficiency of sodium.
hypophysectomy	Removal of the pituitary gland.
somatotropin	Hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary gland; stimulates growth of bones and tissues (growth hormone).
steroid	An organic (containing carbon) compound with a ring structure; bile acids, vitamin D, certain hormones.
oxytocin	Hormone secreted by the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland; stimulates childbirth.
thyrotoxicosis	Condition of increased secretion from the thyroid gland with symptoms such as sweating, rapid pulse, tremors, and exophthalmos.
antidiuretic hormone	Secreted by the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland; causes water to be retained in the body.

Suffixes

glucagon	Hormone from the pancreas that “assembles” sugar from starch and increases blood sugar when it is low.
hypoglycemia	Low levels of sugar in blood.
epinephrine	Hormone secreted by the adrenal medulla; raises blood pressure.
adrenocorticotropin	Hormone secreted by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland; stimulates the adrenal cortex to release its hormones.
glycosuria	Condition of sugar in the urine.

Prefixes

euthyroid	Normal thyroid function.
hyperkalemia	High levels of potassium in blood.
hypoinsulinism	Low levels of insulin.
oxytocin	Hormone from the neurohypophysis that stimulates childbirth.
panhypopituitarism	Condition of deficient secretion of all hormones from the pituitary gland.
tetraiodothyronine (T <sub>4</sub> )	Thyroid gland hormone containing 4 atoms of iodine; thyroxine.
triiodothyronine (T <sub>3</sub> )	Thyroid gland hormone containing 3 atoms of iodine.