

Endocrine system Lec. 1:

Exocrine glands → connection to the surface - duct

Endocrine → lose it - ductless

Hypothalamus → secretion of 2 hormones + controlling the secretion of pituitary hormones (inhibiting & releasing hormones)

Endocrine Glands → Pure: Pituitary - Pineal - thyroid
Parathyroid - adrenal

→ with other func.: Hypothalamus - Thymus
Gonads - Pancreas

Hormones → chemical messengers secreted into bloodstream or ECF by one cell to affect the activities of cells in another part of the body or another nearby cell

Pituitary gland (Master gland) found in hypophysial fossa in sella turcica in sphenoid bone
↓
"hypophysis" → connects the hypothalamus by the infundibulum

Paranasal sinuses → Maxillary - frontal - Ethmoid - sphenoid sinuses

Transsphenoidal surgery (Removal of the pituitary gland)

Pituitary gland → Ant. (sphenoid sinus) - Pos. (dorsum sella, pars, basilar artery)
Inf. (body of the sphenoid) - sup. (Diaphragma sellae, optic chiasm)
lat. (cavernous sinus) - no medial

↙
[internal carotid artery & cranial nerves]

3 layers protective for the brain & spinal cord → Pia - arachnoid - dura
between them - network of sinuses ← 2 layers of dura → 1 layer

Enlargement of the pituitary (adenoma) → excess of hormone production
& medial fibers of the optic nerve will be affected

Craniotomy → if the tumor is large & invades surrounding tissue

- not written in slides / modified

Post. Pituitary appears lighter (more white) cause it contains ADH & vasopressin [in MRI]