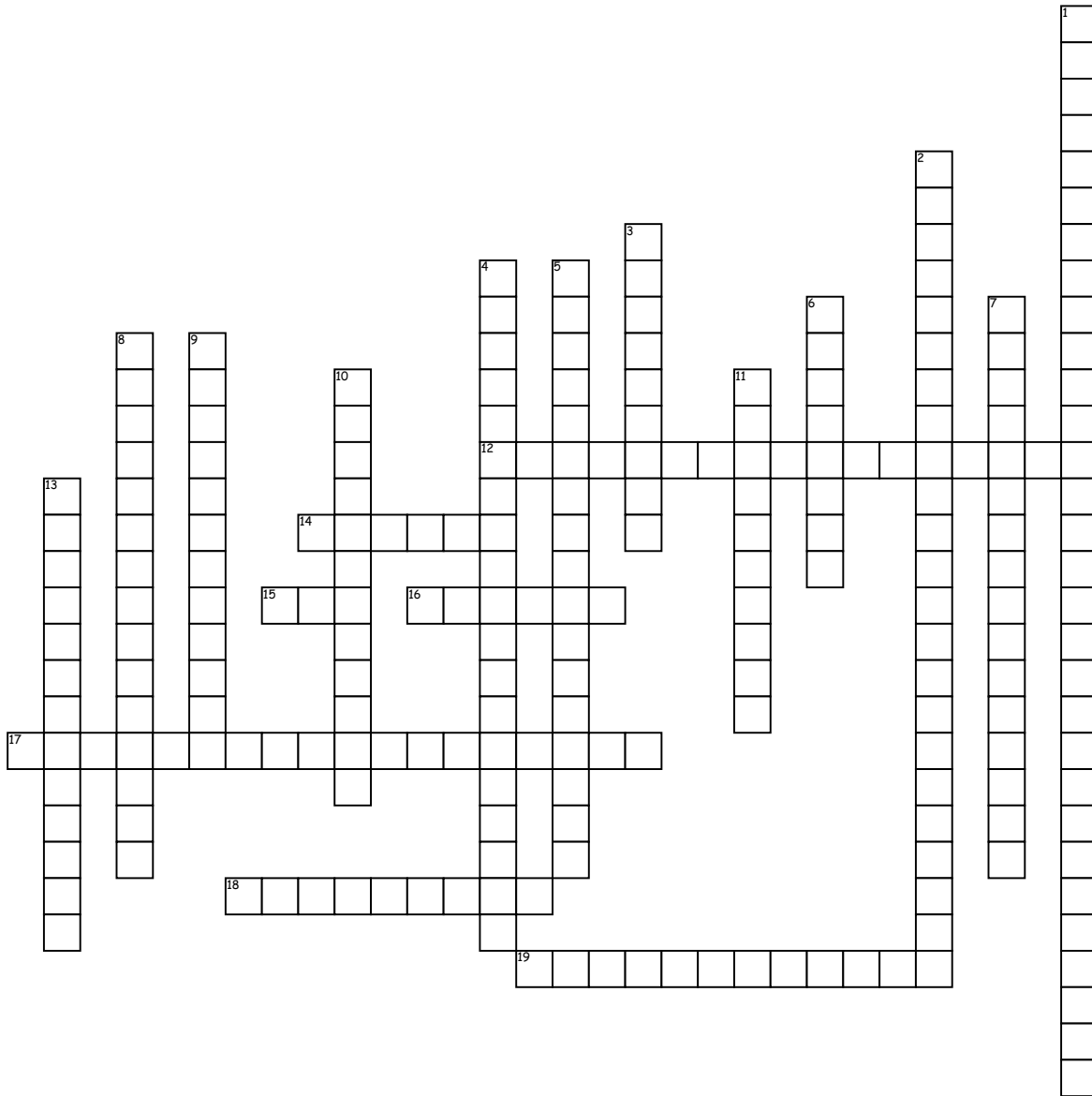


Endocrine System Diseases and Disorders



Across

12. A growth hormone deficiency, is a condition in which the pituitary gland does not make enough growth hormone. This results in a child's slow growth pattern and an unusually small stature (below average height). Causes include brain tumors or diseases that affect the pituitary or hypothalamus, head trauma, radiation therapy for certain cancers, and an autoimmune condition called lymphocytic hypophysitis. The main symptoms are is below-average growth, although body proportions will be normal.
14. The swelling of the thyroid gland. Symptoms include swelling of the neck, coughing, tightness of throat, and hoarseness. You may develop this disorder if your iodine deficient.
15. A type of depression that's related to changes in seasons. Your symptoms start in the fall and continue into the winter months, sapping your energy and making you feel moody. Treatment includes light therapy (phototherapy), medications and psychotherapy.
16. Overly stimulated neuromuscular activity. It causes involuntary muscle cramps and contractions, most often in the hands and feet. Results from an electrolyte imbalance. Most often, it's a dramatically low calcium level, also known as hypocalcemia.
17. A medical condition in which the body makes too much aldosterone in the adrenal glands. This can lead to lower levels of potassium in the blood (hypokalemia.) Symptoms include high blood pressure, headache, fatigue, and numbness.
18. A condition of severely stunted physical and mental growth owing to untreated congenital deficiency of thyroid hormone (congenital hypothyroidism) usually owing to maternal hypothyroidism. The face of the newborn looks puffy, dull, and tends to have slow reaction. The tongue appears large, thick and protruded. here is low hair line and possibly dry brittle hair. Cause can be genetic.
19. Swelling of tissue behind and around the eye, pushing the eyeball forward. In children, the most common cause is infection. Symptoms include loss of vision, redness, double vision and headaches.

Down

1. A genetic disorder that makes XY fetuses insensitive (unresponsive) to androgens (male hormones). Instead, they are born looking externally like normal girls. This can prevent or impair the masculinization of male genitalia in the developing genetic male (chromosomal XY) fetus, as well as the development of male secondary sexual characteristics at puberty.[1][4] Clinical phenotypes range from a normal male habitus with mild spermatogenic defect or reduced secondary terminal hair; to a full female habitus despite the presence of a Y-chromosome.
2. A medical condition characterized by excessive levels of androgens (male sex hormones such as testosterone) in the female body and the associated effects of the elevated androgen levels. In females, the condition usually present are some combination of acne, seborrhea (inflamed skin), hair loss on the scalp, increased body and/or facial hair (hirsutism), and an elevated sex drive or libido.
3. A serious condition that is nearly always caused by an adenoma, a tumor of the pituitary gland, occurs in patients who had excessive growth hormone in childhood. The pituitary tumor cells secrete too much growth hormone (GH), leading to many changes in the body.
4. An excess of parathyroid hormone in the bloodstream due to overactivity of one or more of the body's four parathyroid glands. Symptoms include fragile bones, kidney stones, abdominal pain, and nausea. When symptoms do occur, they're the result of damage or dysfunction in other organs or tissues due to high calcium levels circulating in the blood and urine or too little calcium in bones.
5. An uncommon disorder that causes an imbalance of water in the body. This imbalance leads to intense thirst even after drinking fluids (polydipsia), and excretion of large amounts of urine (polyuria). Symptoms include extreme thirst and dehydration.
6. A rare life-threatening clinical condition that represents severe hypothyroidism with physiological decompensation. The condition usually occurs in patients with long-standing, undiagnosed hypothyroidism and is usually precipitated by infection, cerebrovascular disease, heart failure, trauma, or drug therapy.

7. Occurs when your body is exposed to high levels of the hormone cortisol for a long time. Caused by the use of oral corticosteroid medication. The condition can also occur when your body makes too much cortisol on its own. Symptoms include Weight gain and fatty tissue deposits, particularly around the midsection and upper back, in the face (moon face), and between the shoulders (buffalo hump). Pink or purple stretch marks (striae) on the skin of the abdomen, thighs, breasts and arms. Thinning, fragile skin that bruises easily. Slow healing of cuts, insect bites and infections, and Acne .
8. A disorder that occurs when your body produces insufficient amounts of certain hormones produced by your adrenal glands. Your adrenal glands produce too little cortisol and often insufficient levels of aldosterone as well. Treatment involves taking hormones to replace the insufficient amounts being made by your adrenal glands, in order to mimic the beneficial effects produced by your naturally made hormones. Symptoms include extreme fatigue, depression, irritability and muscle pain.
9. A condition caused by a very low level of blood sugar (glucose), your body's main energy source. Treatment involves quick steps to get your blood sugar level back into a normal range either with high-sugar foods or drinks or with medications. Symptoms include fatigue, pale skin, anxiety, irregular heartbeat, etc.
10. Can be incredibly damaging to one's health. Involves rapid lean muscle gain within a 10-week period. Acne as well as holes in the skin is a major sign. Side effects include the shrinking of the testicles and the growth of breast tissue in men thanks to the conversion of the steroid into estradiol. Can increase the likelihood of diabetes.
11. A hormonal disorder that develops when your pituitary gland produces too much growth hormone during adulthood. One of the most common signs is enlarged hands and feet. People with this disorder often notice that they can no longer put on rings that used to fit and that their shoe size has progressively increased.
13. Abnormally high blood glucose levels. It is a hallmark sign for diabetes and diabetes is the most common cause of this. The main symptoms include thirst and the frequent need to urinate.