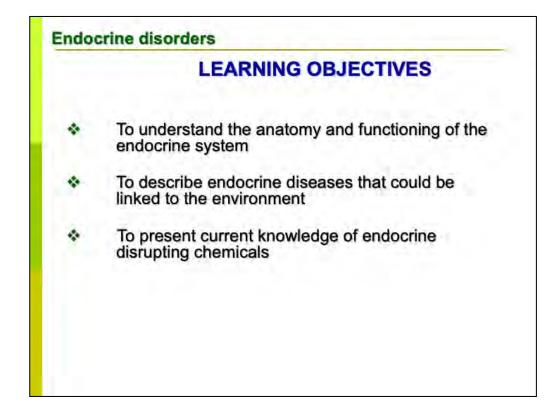


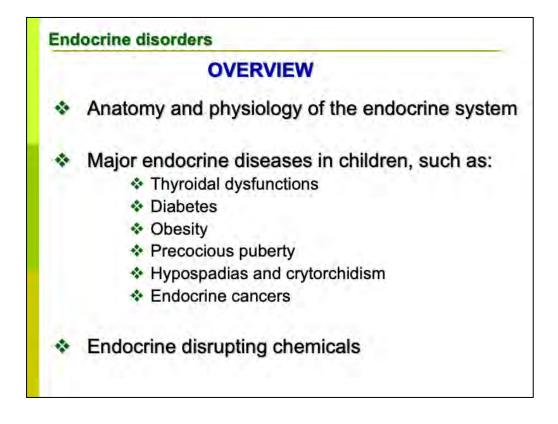
<<NOTE TO USER: Please add details of the date, time, place and sponsorship of the meeting for which you are using this presentation in the space indicated.>>

<<NOTE TO USER: This is a large set of slides from which the presenter should select the most relevant ones to use in a specific presentation. These slides cover many facets of the problem. Present only those slides that apply most directly to the local situation in the region.>>

<<NOTE TO USER: This module presents several examples of risk factors that affect development, you can find more detailed information in other modules of the training package that deal with specific risk factors, such as lead, mercury, pesticides, persistent organic pollutants; or disease outcomes, such as developmental origins of disease, reproductive effects, neurodevelopmental effects, immune effects, respiratory effects, and others.>>

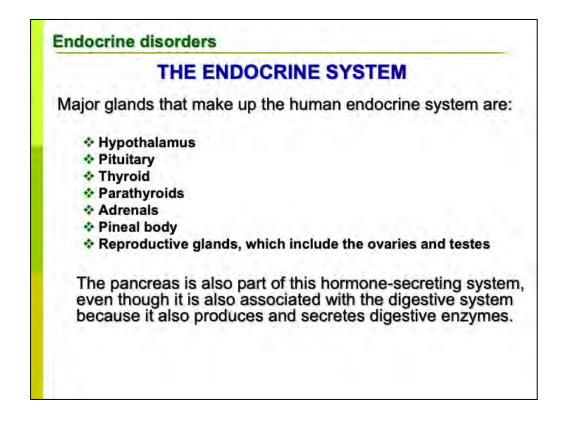


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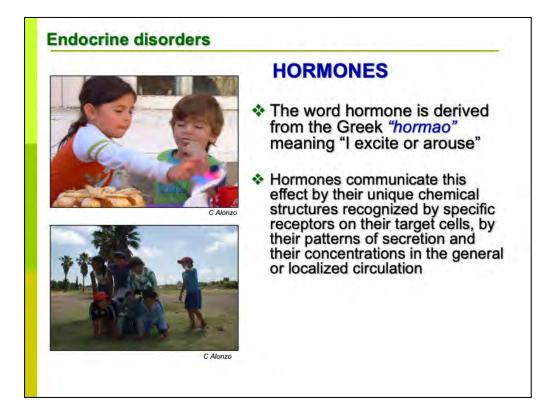


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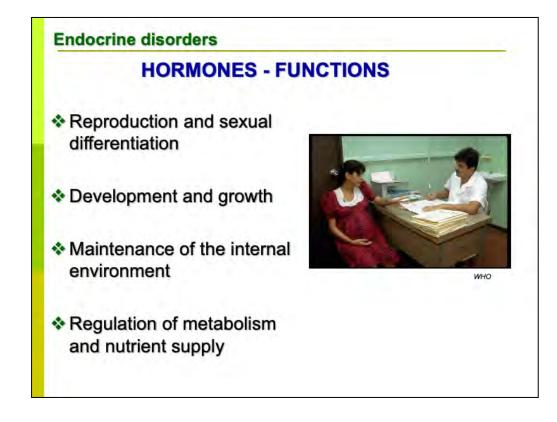
<<NOTE TO USER: If your audience is already familiar with the endocrine system, you may skip the introductory slides.>>



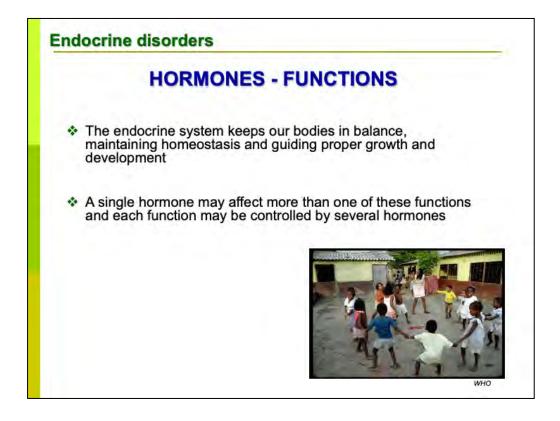
Although the endocrine glands are the body's main hormone producers, some non-endocrine organs — such as the brain, heart, lungs, kidneys, liver, thymus, pancreas, skin, and placenta — also produce and release hormones.



<<READ SLIDE>> Images: C Alonzo. Used with permission.

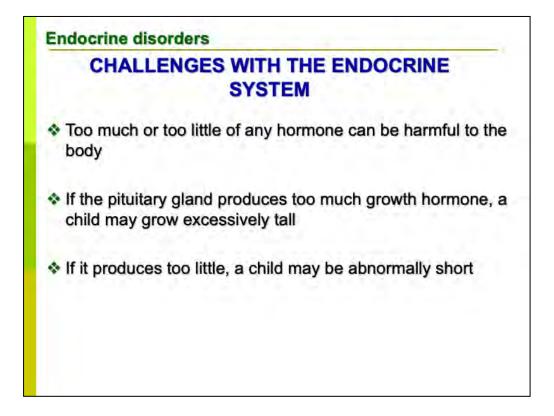


<<READ SLIDE>> Image: WHO



Hormone functions can be broadly grouped into several categories. For example, thyroid hormone is essential in development as well as many aspects of homeostasis and metabolism, while glucocorticoids, such as cortisol, are important both in growth and nutrient supply and are also modulators of immune function. The roles several hormones play in one function is exemplified by the control of blood glucose that involves the pancreatic peptide insulin and its counter regulatory hormone, glucagon, as well as cortisol, growth hormone and epinephrine. Hormones act in concert and thus, an abnormality in a controlled variable, such as blood glucose concentration may result from defects in the control of any one of several hormones.

Image: WHO



Controlling the production of or replacing specific hormones can prevent many endocrine disorders in children and adolescents.

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