

Back Of The Neck Glands

The thyroid gland secretes three hormones: the two thyroid hormones – triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxine (T4) – and a peptide hormone, calcitonin. The thyroid hormones influence the metabolic rate and protein synthesis and growth and development in children. Calcitonin plays a role in calcium homeostasis.

Head and neck anatomy article describes the anatomy of the head and neck of the human body, including the brain, bones, muscles, blood vessels, nerves, glands, nose, mouth, teeth This article describes the anatomy of the head and neck of the human body, including the brain, bones, muscles, blood vessels, nerves, glands, nose, mouth, teeth, tongue, and throat

List of glands of the human body There are no specialized variants of eccrine glands. derived from apocrine or sebaceous gland precursors. See List of human endocrine organs and actions This article contains a list of glands of the human body

Parathyroid glands share a similar blood supply, venous drainage, and lymphatic drainage to the thyroid glands. Parathyroid glands are derived from the epithelial lining of the third and fourth pharyngeal pouches, with the superior glands arising from the fourth pouch and the inferior glands arising from the higher third pouch. The relative position of the inferior and superior glands, which are named according to their final location, changes because of the migration of embryological tissues.

Thyroid The thyroid, or thyroid gland, is an endocrine gland in vertebrates. In humans, it is a butterfly-shaped or H-shaped gland located in the neck below the Adam's apple. Microscopically, the functional unit of the thyroid gland is the spherical thyroid follicle, lined with follicular cells (thyrocytes), and occasional parafollicular cells that surround a lumen containing colloid. It consists of two connected lobes. In humans, it is a butterfly-shaped or H-shaped gland located in the neck below the The thyroid, or thyroid gland, is an endocrine gland in vertebrates. The lower two thirds of the lobes are connected by a thin band of tissue called the isthmus (pl. : isthmi)

== Structure == Thyroid disorders include hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism, thyroid inflammation (thyroiditis), thyroid enlargement (goitre), thyroid... In anatomy, the neck is also referred to as the cervix or collum. However, when the term cervix is used alone, it often refers to the uterine cervix, the neck of the uterus. Therefore, the adjective cervical can refer either to the neck (as in cervical vertebrae or cervical lymph nodes) or to the uterine cervix (as in cervical cap or cervical cancer).

Parotoid gland These glands are called parotoid as they are somewhat similarly positioned to the mammalian parotid glands, although the latter have a different function of excreting serous, enzymic saliva to aid mastication and digestion, rather than to excrete external defensive chemicals. The parotoid gland (alternatively, paratoid gland) is a type of external skin gland on the back, neck and shoulder of some frogs (especially toads) and The parotoid gland (alternatively, paratoid gland) is a type of external skin gland on the back, neck and shoulder of some frogs (especially toads) and salamanders, which can secrete a number of milky alkaloid substances (depending on the species) known collectively as bufotoxins, which act as neurotoxins to deter predation

Hyperparathyroidism and hypoparathyroidism, characterized by alterations in the blood calcium levels and bone metabolism, are states of either surplus or deficient parathyroid function. The ring-necked snake is perhaps best known for its unique defensive posture: when threatened, it curls its tail into a tight coil, partially rolls onto its back, and shows its bright red-orange underside and ventral surface. In nature, vivid coloration on an animal generally serves as a warning to others that it is not afraid of delivering a dose of venom... == Structure == Territory == A study of the parotoid glands of the Colorado River toad in 1976 found that the parotoid glands were "composed of numerous lobules", each of which is a separate unit with a lumen surrounded by a double cell layer. The cell layers have interlocking microvilli. The study found that the outer cell layer resembled smooth muscle cells, with some organelles hypothesised to "function in some aspects of venom synthesis, active cellular transport and contraction in the discharge of the secretory product". The inner layer was hypothesised to be "involved in venom formation and release". The study noted... Pituitary gland Apocrine sweat glands are mostly limited to the axillae (armpits) and perineal area in humans. They are not significant for cooling in humans, but are the sole effective sweat glands in hoofed animals, such as the camels, donkeys, horses, and cattle. The parathyroid glands are two pairs of glands usually positioned behind the left and right lobes of the thyroid...

Sweat gland There are two main types of sweat glands that differ in their structure, function, secretory product, mechanism of excretion, anatomic distribution, and distribution across species:. Sweat glands are a type of exocrine gland, which are glands that produce and secrete substances onto an epithelial surface by way of a duct. Sweat glands are a type of exocrine gland, which are glands that produce and secrete substances onto an epithelial surface by way of a duct. There Sweat glands, also known as sudoriferous or sudoriparous glands, from Latin sudor 'sweat', are small tubular structures of the skin that produce sweat.

== List of endocrine and exocrine glands == They are situated at the margin of the trapezius and resting on the insertion of the semispinalis capitis.

Neck It supports the weight of the head and protects the nerves that The neck is the part of the body in many vertebrates that connects the head to the torso. Anatomically, the human neck is divided into four compartments: vertebral, visceral, and two vascular compartments. The muscles of the neck, which are separate from the compartments, form the boundaries of the neck triangles. Within these compartments, the neck houses the cervical vertebrae, the cervical portion of the spinal cord, upper parts of the respiratory and digestive tracts, endocrine glands, nerves, arteries and veins. It supports the weight of the head and protects the nerves that transmit sensory and motor information between the brain and the rest of the body. The neck is the part of the body in many vertebrates that connects the head to the torso. Additionally, the neck is highly flexible, allowing the head to turn and move in all directions 50b8481dd9

Secretion of the two thyroid hormones is regulated by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), which is secreted from the anterior pituitary gland. TSH is regulated by thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH), which is produced by the hypothalamus. 50b8481dd9 Eccrine sweat glands are distributed almost all over the human body, in varying densities, with the highest density in palms and soles, then on the head, but much less on the trunk and the extremities. Their water-based secretion represents a primary form of cooling in humans. 50b8481dd9

Occipital lymph nodes Illustrated Anatomy of the Head and Neck (5th ed. Fehrenbach, Margaret J. Louis: The occipital lymph nodes are a group of 1-3 superficial lymph nodes of the head situated in the occipital region that drain part of the scalp of the occiput. ; Herring, Susan W. (2017). Latin: occiput ("the back of the head").). St 50b8481dd9

Ring-necked snake These snakes are believed to be fairly abundant throughout most of their range, though no scientific evaluation supports this hypothesis. commonly known as the ring-necked snake or ringneck snake, is a small, harmless species of colubrid snake found throughout much of the United States, as *Diadophis punctatus*, commonly known as the ring-necked snake or ringneck snake, is a small, harmless species of colubrid snake found throughout much of the United States, as well as south in Central Mexico and as far north as Nova Scotia, Canada. Scientific research is lacking for the species, despite their apparently common status, and more in-depth investigations are greatly needed. It is the only species within the genus *Diadophis* and, currently, 14 subspecies are identified, though many herpetologists question the morphologically based classifications. Ring-necked snakes are generally fossorial and somewhat secretive, by nature, and, as a nocturnal species, are rarely seen during the daytime 50b8481dd9

Parathyroid gland Humans usually have four parathyroid glands, located on the back of the thyroid gland in variable locations. The parathyroid gland produces and secretes parathyroid hormone in response to low blood calcium, which plays a key role in regulating the amount of calcium in the blood and within the bones. Humans usually have four parathyroid glands, located on the back of the thyroid Parathyroid glands are small endocrine glands in the neck of humans and other tetrapods. glands are small endocrine glands in the neck of humans and other tetrapods 50b8481dd9

Ceruminous glands (which produce ear wax), mammary glands (which produce milk), and ciliary glands in the eyelids are modified apocrine sweat glands. 50b8481dd9

Endocrine gland Endocrine glands are ductless glands of the endocrine system that secrete their products, hormones, directly into the blood. The hypothalamus and pituitary glands are neuroendocrine organs. The major glands of the endocrine system include the pineal gland, pituitary gland, pancreas, ovaries, testicles, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, hypothalamus and adrenal glands. many of the body's functions. Endocrine glands are ductless glands of the endocrine system that secrete their products, hormones, directly into the blood The endocrine system is a network of glands and organs located throughout the body. Along with the nervous system, it makes the neuroendocrine system, which controls and regulates many of the body's functions 50b8481dd9

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