alpha estradiol has only 1/200 the potency of estradiol-17β in the vaginal cornification bioassay. Furthermore, one cannot make general statements about potencies of estrogens, especially since each estrogen is potent for a specific metabolic end-point. Finally, it should be pointed out that modern endocrinology leans heavily upon biochemistry and mechanisms of actions. In both of these respects this book is lacking. One will find a more thorough account of many aspects of this book in recent freshman college textbooks of biology, zoology, and physiology.

JOSEPH THOMAS VELARDO


This new symposium, held under the impeccable auspices of the Ciba Foundation, represents another landmark in the scholarly aims of biochemically oriented endocrinologists. Three main themes are explored in extenso in this volume: (1) biological assays of hormones in blood, particularly from the pituitary, thyroid, adrenals, and pancreas; (2) ways in which hormones are transported in blood; and (3) methods employed for the measurement of hormones in blood.

Of particular interest to this reviewer were the chapters on neurohypophysial hormones (by H. Heller), assays of anterior pituitary and placental hormones (J. A. Lorraine), thyroid hormones (Rosalind Pitt-Rivers), factors influencing ACTH (G. Sayers), circulating steroid hormone levels in relation to steroid hormone production (W. H. Pearlman), steroid interaction in the in vitro biosynthesis of steroid-protein complexes (Clara M. Szego), progesterone and related steroids (R. V. Short), and iodine in blood (E. B. Astwood, C. E. Cassidy, M. S. Raben, and Sara M. Astwood). Each chapter reaches a high level in its stimulating and scholarly discussions.

This volume will be of great value to the endocrinologists concerned with the physiology and biochemistry of the hormones. Like most scientific investigations, it provides answers and asks numerous questions, and these are good questions.

JOSEPH THOMAS VELARDO


Frequent revisions of this standard reference work on medical virology have been necessary to keep pace with the development of the field. Whereas approximately 70 human viruses were covered by the first edition in 1948, over 160 are described in the present revision.

This third edition has continued the expansion, started in 1952, of the section on fundamental virology. The excellent chapter on "Virus-Host Cell Relation" by G. K. Hirst is particularly welcome in this respect. These chapters make the book much more useful as a text for the classroom as
Start studying Physiology Chapter 11. Learn vocabulary, terms and more with flashcards, games and other study tools.

T/F: pheromones act through the gustatory sense to modify the physiology or behavior of another member of the same species. True. T/F: higher brain centers can influence pituitary secretions and therefore the target organ through the pituitary-target organ axis. True. T/F: _ can form a goiter due to the presence of autoantibodies that exert TSH-like effects on the thyroid. - graves disease - myxedema - cretinism. Cretinism. A child with _ would be lethargic, shorter than average, have mental retardation, and a low body temperature. - graves disease - cretinism - dwarfism - Addison's disease. All apply. Biochemistry is the branch of science dedicated to the study of these chemical processes within a cell. Understanding these processes can also lend insight into disease states and the pharmacological effects of toxins, drugs, and other medicines within the body. This section will review key structural and functional properties of the cell. Metabolism â€“ Synthesis and Degradation. The building and breaking down of life-sustaining chemicals within an organism is known as Metabolism. Many of the chemical constituents of the cell arise not from direct synthesis but from import of both small and large molecules. PDF | Plant hormones are a group of naturally occurring, organic substances which influence physiological processes at low concentrations. The processes | Find, read and cite all the research you need on ResearchGate. Other lines of investigation led to the discovery of the other hormones: research in plant pathogenesis led to gibberellins (GA); efforts to culture tissues led to cytokinins (CK); the control of abscission and dormancy led to abscisic acid (ABA); and the effects of illuminating gas and smoke led to ethylene. Hormones do. In subsequent chapters some or most of these effects will be described in more detail, whereas others will not be referred to again. It is impossible to give detailed coverage of every hormonal effect, and the reader. Medical biochemistry is biochemistry related to human health and disease. Its applicative arm is clinical chemistry, a field that focuses on the methodology and interpretation of chemical tests performed to support diagnosis and treatment. This chapter first defines the scope of medical biochemistry, as currently described to undergraduate students. It then describes the constantly changing scope of clinical biochemistry. Historical development of chemistry and biochemistry is outlined. Particularly important was the contribution of clinical chemistry to the diagnosis and monitoring of diabetes (with the introduction of glycated hemoglobin as a measure of time-averaged glycemic control) and the progress in understanding and treatment of diabetic coma (ketoacidosis). Most endocrinologists will complete a residency that lasts anywhere from three to four years. After schooling has been completed, it is then mandated that a state license be obtained. Common courses that will have to be completed to become an endocrinologist include: Thyroid imaging and analysis. Clinical endocrinology. Endocrinology and genetics. Molecular endocrinology concepts. Endocrine tumors. Provider of the Hormone Health Network, the Endocrine Society is a global community of physicians and scientists dedicated to accelerating scientific breakthroughs and improving patient health and well-being. What is Endocrinology? The Endocrine System.