

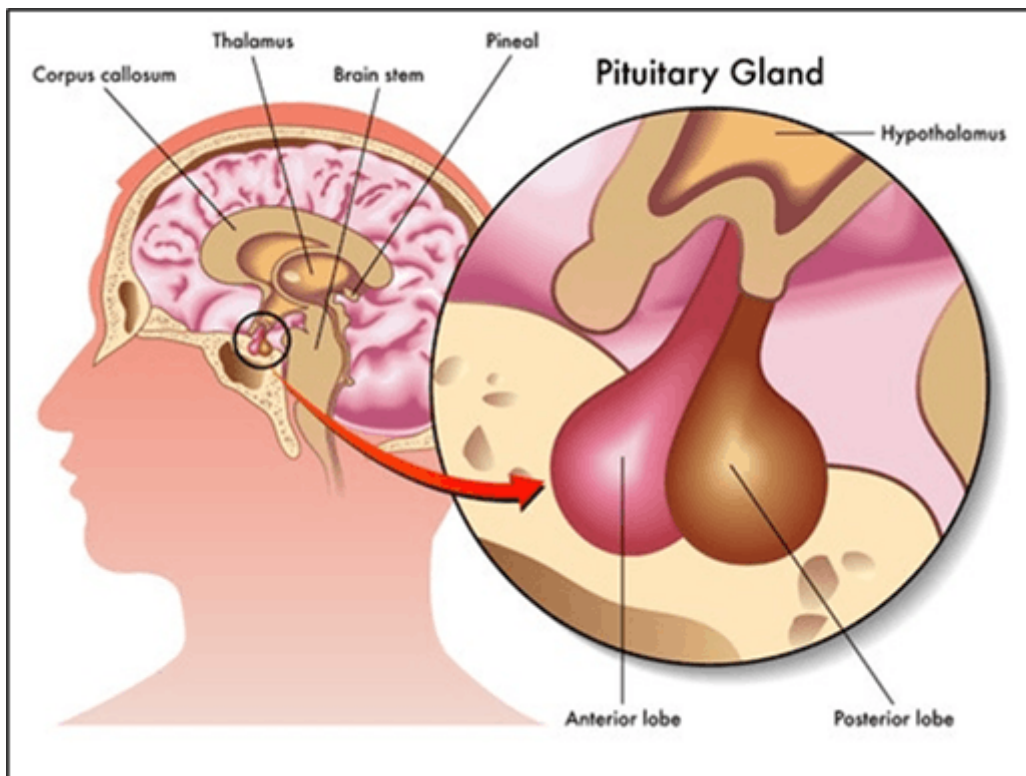
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Psychology Study Material: Growth Hormonal Problems and Hormones of the Posterior Lobe

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Growth Hormonal Problems



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Dwarfism

If there is very little or no secretion of this hormone in a child, then the child may become a pituitary dwarf small in stature.

Gigantism

- If there is too much secretion of this hormone in the body, then there is exaggerated bone growth in a person and the person become exceptionally tall or a giant.

- This rare condition is usually caused by a pituitary tumour and can be treated by removing the tumour.
- When the pituitary gland fails to produce adequate amounts of growth hormone, a child's growth in height is impaired/disturbed.
- Hypoglycaemia (low blood sugar) may also occur in children who have deficiency of this growth hormone affects particularly infants and young children with this condition.
- Thyroid-stimulating hormone: Affects the glandular cells of the thyroid so that it secretes thyroid hormone. The thyroid gland become enlarged and secretes too much thyroid hormone if there is hyper secretion of thyroid- stimulating hormone.
- Adrenocorticotrophic hormone: Cortical hormones especially cortisol is secreted when it reacts with the receptor cells in the cortex of the adrenal gland.
- Gonadotropic hormones: Regulate the development, growth, and function of gonads and ovaries by reacting along with receptor cells present in these organs.
- Prolactin Hormone: Helps in promoting the development of glandular tissues in the female breasts during pregnancy and as a result stimulates milk production after the birth of the infant.

Hormones of the Posterior Lobe

These hormones are:

Antidiuretic Hormone

- Helps in the reabsorption of water by the kidney tubules as a result of which less amount of water is lost from the body as urine.
- This system/mechanism conserve water for the body.

Oxytocin

- Helps in the contraction of smooth muscles in the walls of the uterus.
- It also stimulates the ejection of milk from the lactating breast.

Hypothalamus

- Part of the central nervous system that is involved in controlling and activating involuntary functions of the body such as,
- Hormonal system
- Other body functions as well regulating sleep and stimulating appetite.