26.1 Chemical signals coordinate body functions
1. What are two regulatory chemicals the body uses? Compare and contrast the two chemicals.
2. What are the three types of “communicating” cells? What regulatory chemicals are used?
3. What are the two different types of hormones?

26.2 Hormones affect target cells
1. What are the two main hormone signaling mechanisms? Describe each mechanism.

26.3 Overview of Endocrine System
1. Be familiar with the following hormones:
   Oxytocin, PRL, FSH, LH, Epinephrine, Norepinephrine, Insulin, Glucagon, Estrogens, Progesterone

26.4 Hypothalamus
1. Why is the hypothalamus considered to be the control center? What kinds of hormones does it secrete?
2. What is the target cell for the hypothalamus? What are the roles of these target cells in return?

26.7 and 26.8 Thyroid / Parathyroid and Insulin / Glucagon
1. Why are calcitonin and PTH said to be antagonistic hormones? Explain the feedback mechanisms involved in maintaining the appropriate level of calcium in the blood and interstitial fluid. Please be sure to include what hormones are involved, where they are produced, what stimulates the production and release of these hormones, what the target cells are and what happens as a result of the hormone being secreted.
2. Explain the negative feedback mechanisms involved in maintaining glucose homeostasis. Please be sure to include what hormones are involved, where they are produced, what stimulates the production and release of these hormones, what the target cells are and what happens as a result of the hormone being secreted.

26.9 Diabetes
1. What is Type I diabetes? What are the causes, symptoms and treatments?
2. What is Type II diabetes? What are the causes, symptoms and treatments?
3. What is hypoglycemia?

26.10 Adrenal Glands
1. What hormones are secreted from the adrenal cortex and adrenal medulla?
2. Which hormones are involved in short term stress response and which are involved in long term stress response? What types of responses are triggered?