



STAFF NURSE

NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL, HEALTH & FAMILY
WELFARE RAJASTHAN

VOLUME – 7

PART – I

**MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING
(HUMAN BODY SYSTEM & DISORDERS)**



CONTENT

NEUROENDOCRINOLOGY

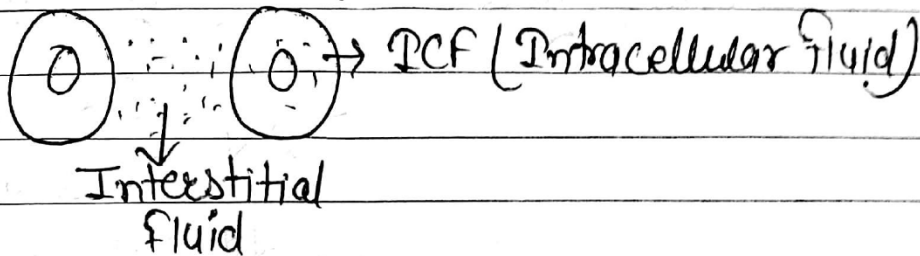
1. Homeostasis	1
2. Endocrine system	3-4
1. Hormones	10-18
2. Pituitary Gland	19-42
3. Pineal Gland	43-46
4. Thyroid Gland	46-56
❖ Disorder of thyroid Glad	56
a. Hypothyroidism	56-62
b. Hyperthyroidism	62-67
❖ Thyroid Strom	67
❖ Goitre	68-70
5. Para – Thyroid Gland	70-82
6. Adrenal Gland	83-88
❖ Disorder of adrenal Gland	88
a. Coon’s Syndrome	88-89
b. Barre Syndrome	89
c. Cushing Disease	89-90
❖ Hypersecretion of Adrenal Gland Medulla	92-93
7. Addisonian Crisis	95-96
8. Pancreas	97-102
9. Diabetes Mellitus	103-118
10. Thymus Gland	119-122
3. Nervous System	123
1. Introduction	123-125

2. Neurons	131
3. Neuro transmission	132-138
4. Neuroglia	139-151
5. Brain	152-163
➤ Cerebrum	164-166
➤ Diencephalon	167-171
➤ Brain system	171-172
➤ Cerebellum (Mini Brain)	173-177
6. Cranial Nerves	178-184
7. Erb's Palsy/Paralysis	184
8. Klumpke's palsy	185
4. Autonomic Nerves System	185-191
5. Horner's Syndrome	192
6. Raynaud's Phenomenon	193
7. Neurological Examination	194-201
➤ Glasgo Coma Scale	202-203
8. Disorders	
1. Trigeminal Neuralgia	204-207
2. Bells/Facial palsy	207-209
3. Carpal tunnel Syndrome	209-210
4. Cubital tunnel Syndrome	211
5. Parkinson's Disease	211-216
6. Meningitis	216-218
7. Encephalitis	218-220
8. Myasthenia Gravis	220-226
9. Multiple Sclerosis	226-230
10. Guillain Barre Syndrome	230-233
11. West Nile Virus Infection (fever)	234-235

NEURO-ENDOCRINOLOGY

Homeostasis ⇒ Homeo + stasis

⇒ It is the condition of balance or equilibrium of the cells internal environment.



ECF Control ⇒ internal environment

⇒ Homeostasis is regulated by / maintain by interstitial fluid or extracellular fluid although (अर्थात्) it is located outside the cell

This function is given by Clude Bernard

Regarded ⇒ "father of physiology"
as

* Comparison of endocrine and nervous systems ⇒

Endocrine System

Nervous System

① Hormones are through
Control

① Neuro-transmitters
through Control

② wider Coverage

② narrow Coverage

③ Target organ \Rightarrow far (दूर)

③ Target Organ \Rightarrow Near (दूरी)

Glands
 \Downarrow
eg \rightarrow adrenal
gland
 \Downarrow

(Medulla)

Smooth &
Skeletal
Muscle

④ onset of action

④ Onset of action

\Downarrow
slow

\Downarrow
fast

⑤ Duration \Rightarrow Longer

⑤ Duration \Rightarrow shorter

\Downarrow
Because Hormone
circulation में रहेगा
और Target cell तक
पहुंचना

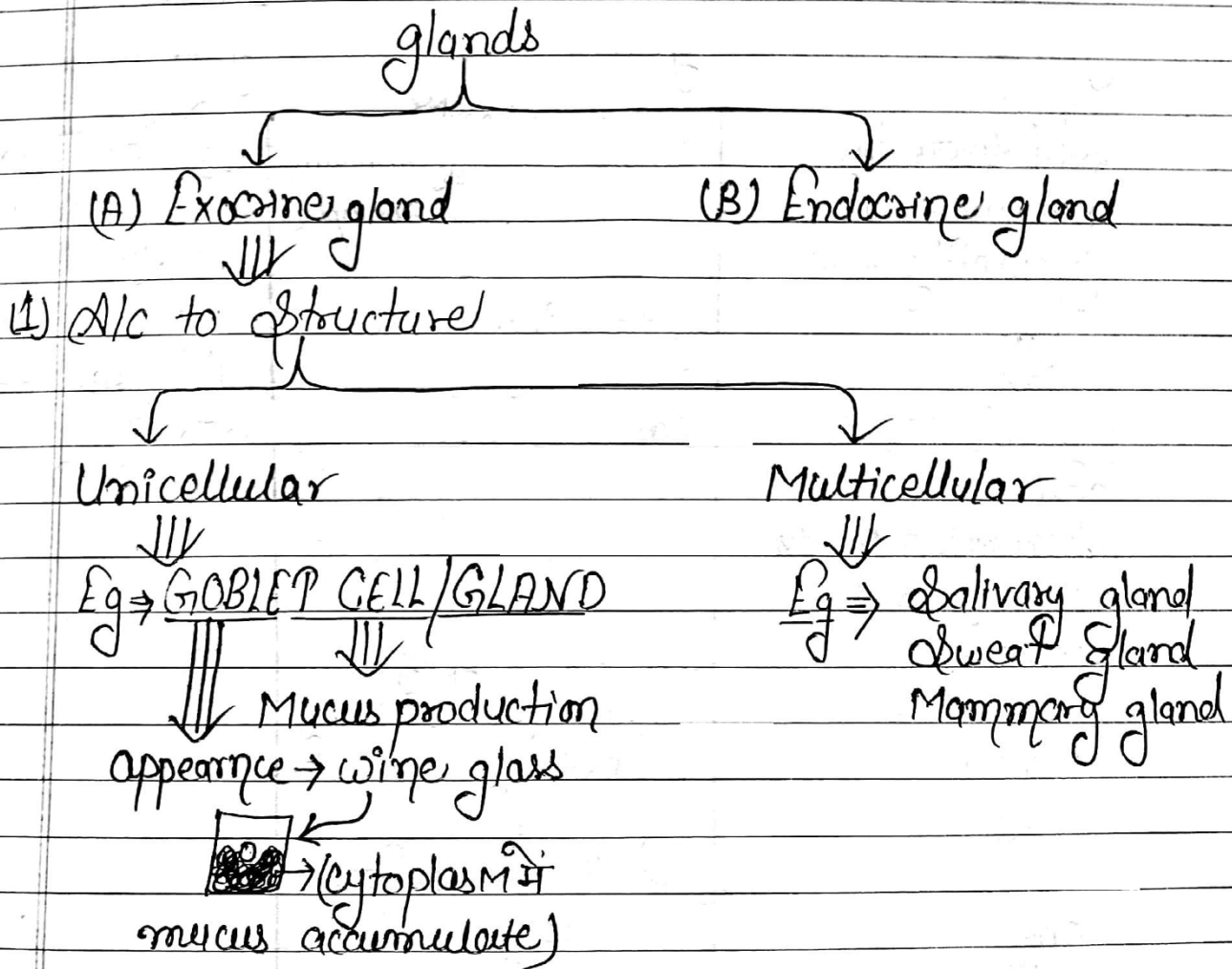
\Downarrow
Because neurotransmitter
rapid function करे
है

Endocrine System

Gland

glands are specialized single or group of cell.

produce hormone and juice



goblet cell found in ⇒

- (1) GIT → Stomach में Mucus layer etc etc
- (2) Respiration (prevent → HCl में)
- (3) Reproductive/fallopian tube

Mucus prevent → Moist stop dust particle

(2) A/c to function Exocrine gland

(A) Holocrine Exocrine gland

इसमें secretory product whole/ completely रहा है।

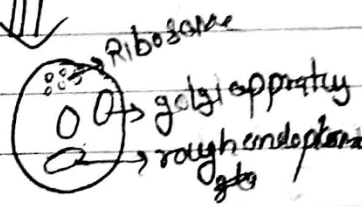
cytoplasm में cell death होने पर secretion product/ release कम हो जाता है।

Eg → sebaceous gland

sebum secretion करती है।

dies cells होने पर यह बाहर निकलती है।

(B) Merocrine Exocrine gland



Eg → salivary gland

saliva का production rough endoplasmic करती है।

saliva का golgi apparatus packing करती है।

छोटे-2 vesicles के रूप में आयेगा

जो secretion exocytosis के द्वारा बाहर निकलेगी।

जो plasma membrane को Break करके बाहर निकलती है।

(C) Apocrine Exocrine gland

cell की apex secretes part है।

apex part departs बाहर निकलती है।

Endocrine System

Endocrine system is consist of :-

- (1) Endocrine gland
- (2) Endocrine organs and tissue

(1) Endocrine gland →
Pure endocrine | Hormonal function

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Pituitary gland | (B) Pineal gland | (C) Thyroid
Lower part
of neck | (d) Para
thyroid
(4) | (E) Adrenal
gland
(2) |
| 3rd ph - Ectoderm | | | | |

(2) Endocrine Organs and tissue →

Endocrine function \bar{c} Non-e endocrine function (Both performed).

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Hypothalamus | (10) Placenta |
| (2) Thyroid gland | (11) corpus Luteum |
| (3) Heart | (12) skin |
| (4) stomach | (13) Adipose tissues |
| (5) Pancreas | |
| (6) Liver | |
| (7) kidney | |
| (8) ovaries | |
| (9) Testes | |

(1) Hypothalamus

⇓⇓⇓
(A) Anti-Diuretic Hormone [ADH] / vasopressine/
Arginine vasopressine [AVP]

(B) Oxytocine Hormone

(C) Releasing Hormone (6)



(i) Growth Hormone Releasing Hormone [GHRH]

(ii) prolactin Releasing Hormone [PRH]

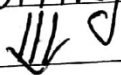
(iii) Corticotropine releasing Hormone [CRH]

(iv) Thyrotropine releasing Hormone [TRH]

(v) Gonadotropine releasing Hormone [GnRH]

(vi) Melanocyte Stimulating Releasing Hormone [MRH]

(D) Inhibiting Hormone



(i) Growth Hormone inhibiting Hormone [GHIH]

(ii) prolactin inhibiting Hormone [PIH]



Bromocriptine drug



Hypothalamus में absorb होकर



PIH Level ↑se



stop decretion milk

⇒ Hypothalamus is not endocrine gland but Hypothalamus
is endocrine organ and tissues

(2) Thymus Gland ⇒ (i) Thyrosine Hormone
 (ii) Thymic Humoral Factor
 (T-Lymphocyte formation)

(3) Heart ⇒ (i) Atrial Natriuretic peptide [ANP]
 (Peptide Hormone) * → Atrial myocyte (Myometrium cell) से Secrete करती है
 (Circulatory & endocrine organ)

Function ANP ⇒ Natriuresis
 Sodium (Na) Urine

Condition ⇒ (i) Hypovolemia } Both condition develop } B.P. ↓ se.
 (ii) Hyponatremia }

ANP ⇒ B.P. को ↓ se करती है। जबकि Renine and angiotensine B.P. को ↑ se करती है।

(4) Stomach ⇒ (i) Gastric Hormone
 (Formation by G-cell)

(5) Pancreas ⇒ (i) Insuline
 (ii) Glucagone
 (iii) Somatostatin
 (iv) pancreatic polypeptide

- (6) Liver →
(i) Thrombopoietin, Hormone (TPO) (Thrombocyte production)
(ii) Insulin like, growth factor - I
- (7) Kidney - (i) Erythropoietin Hormone (EPO)
formation of RBC ↑ Se
- (8) Ovaries → PER I Hormone
P →
E →
R →
I →
- (9) Testes - (i) Testosterone Hormone
(ii) Inhibin Hormone
- (10) Placenta - Temporary Endocrine gland
Hormone PERI
HCG
Human Placental Lactogen (HPL)
- (11) Corpus Luteum → Progesterone & Estrogen
- (12) Skin → (i) Vitamin D Hormone
due to sunlight apply → dermis
Substance → Folic acid byrulle.

vitamine के precursors में changes

vitamine D - inactive form

Outside the cell

circulation से all organ से लेकर Heart में जाने के बाद वहां से बाहर निकल कर

Hydroxylation होता है

Ist → Liver में

IInd → Kidney में

vitamine D - active form

⇒ If person suffer Hepatic or renal problem
person in deficiency vitamin D

(13) Adipose tissue ⇒ Adipose tissue endocrine organ में आता है

Because it secrete leptin (Lipid) Hormone.

Inhibite appetite.

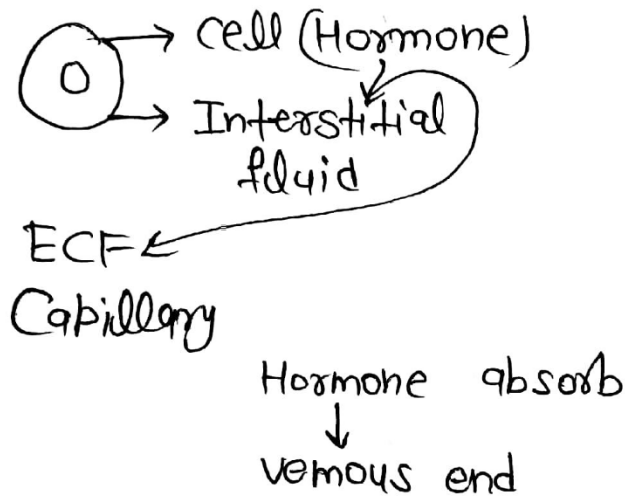
Hormones

Hormones means → to Excite

→ It is a substance of intense biological activity

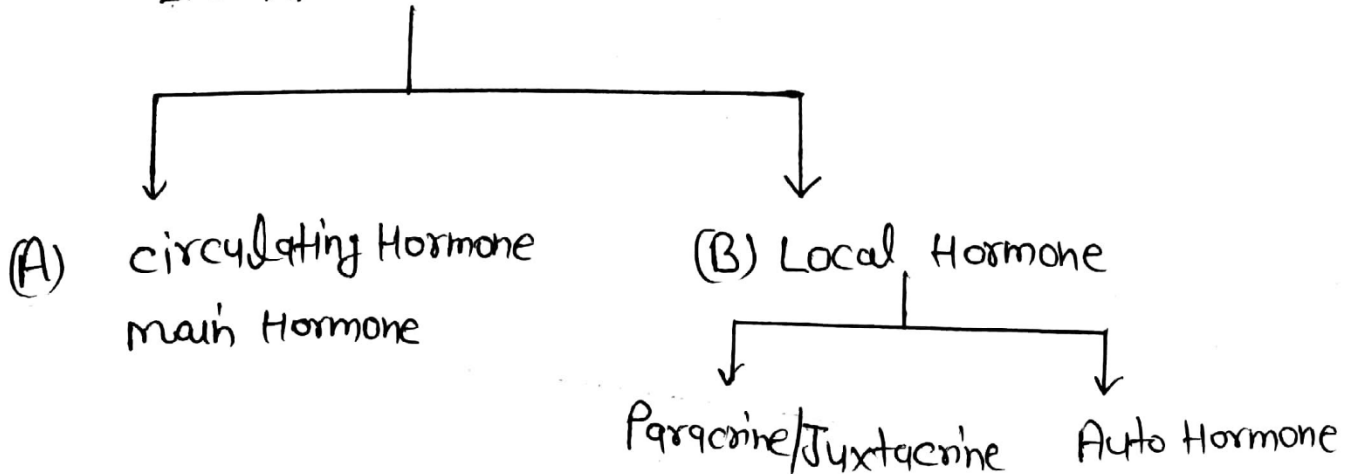
which secreted by endocrinal glandular tissue or organ into the interstitial fluid than into the venous Blood

→ Hormone diffuse in venous blood.

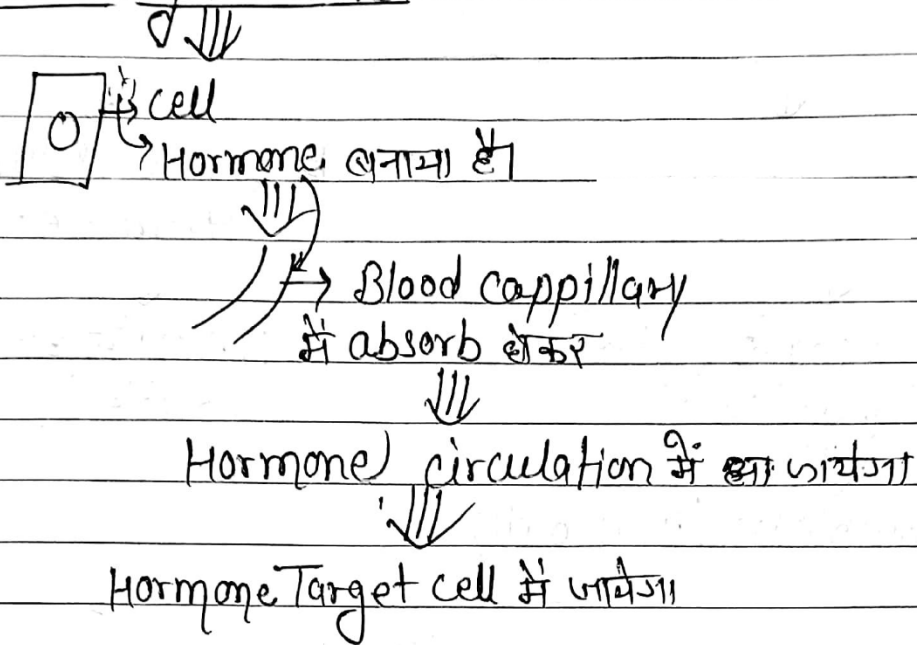


Classification of Hormone

IU A/c to circulation



(A) Circulating Hormone



(B) Local Hormone

(i) paracrine

or
Juxtacrine

ये Hormone पास वाली cell पर action करती है।

(ii) Autocrine Hormone

जो cell ~~secrete~~ Hormone secrete करती है। उसी cell पर action करती है।

Eg of Local Hormone

(1) Interleukin-II ⇒ which released by the Helper T-cell

(2) Prostaglandine

(3) Serotonine → secrete → platelet

(4) Histamine

(2) A/c to chemical Classification of Hormone

(A) Lipid Soluble Hormone



Plasma के water में insoluble है।



Soluble in Lipoprotein

(i) Steroid Hormone ⇒ Sterone की ring होती है।

(ii) Thyroid Hormone

⇓
T₃ T₄

⇓
(Thyroxine)

(B) water Soluble Hormone



Plasma के अन्दर पानी में Soluble है।

(1) Aldosterone

(2) Testosterone

(3) Estrogen

(4) progesterone

(5) Corticosterone

(6) Cortisole

(7) vitamin D (Cholecalciferol)

(iii) Nitric-oxide gas (NO) ⇒ Secrete

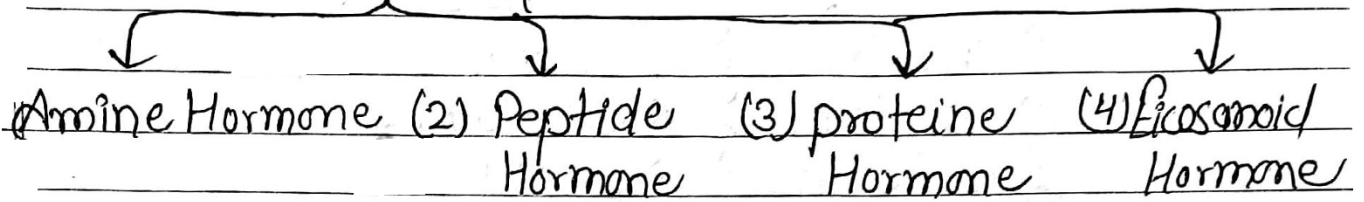


function → vasodilation



(1) Endothelial of Blood capillary vessels

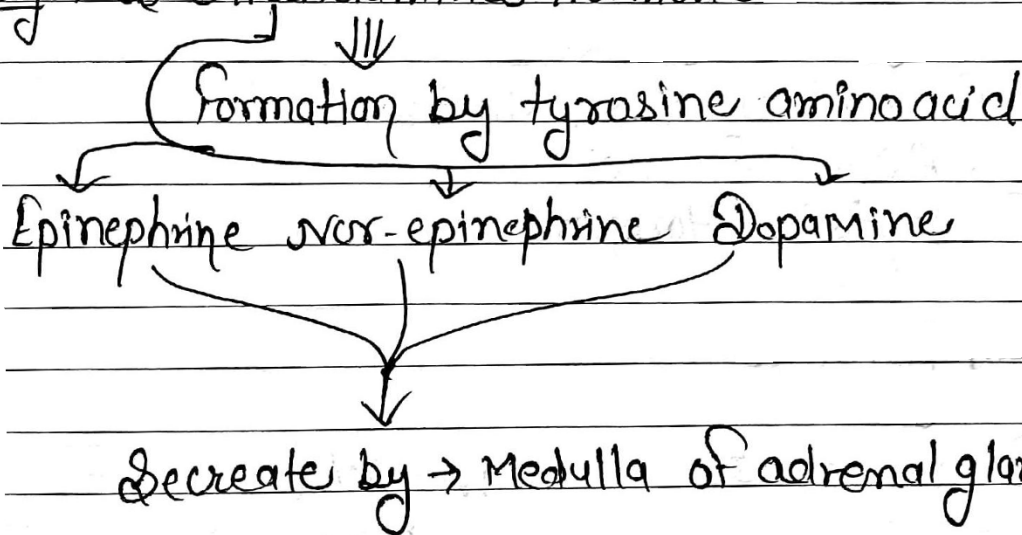
Water-Soluble Hormone



Amine Hormone ⇒

Due to NH_2 (Amino group)

Eg → (a) Catecholamines Hormone



(b) Histamine ⇒

formed by Histidine amino acid

from by Basophil and mast cell

(c) Serotonine and melatonin

formed by ~~try~~ tryptophen amino acid

⇒ Serotonin secrete by



Help

- ① Brain ⇒ Neurotransmitter
- ② platelet ⇒ Blood clotting
- ③ Intestine ⇒ Motility ↑

⇒ Melatonin secrete by



pineal gland

② peptide Hormone



formed by 3-49 amino acid

- Eg → ADH Hormone
Oxytocine Hormone

③ protein Hormone



formed by 50-200 amino acid

- Eg = "Lip" → P → Pituitary Hormone
P → parathyroid Hormone (PTH)
P → pancreas
P → placenta (except → estrogen + progesterone)

④ Eicosanoid Hormone

This is special class of the water soluble which are derived from arachidonic acid.

If insulin [↓] Tab. form में होता है, tab. stomach में
जाते हैं ही & stomach में pepsinogen destroy करता है

Note

ADH given usually \Rightarrow injectable

[↓]
avoid orally

[↓]
Sc Route
nasal spray