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Hypothalamus and its functions

Parts of hypothalamus and its functions. What are the main functions of the hypothalamus. What are the 7 functions of the hypothalamus. Review of the hypothalamus and its functions.

In a continuation of the journey through the human cone, we arrived at the hypothalamus. The hypothalamus is an organizing center for many autonomous functions of the human body, the most notable of which is the regulation of homeostasis. It is not only an integral part of the central nervous system, but also regulates processes of the endocrine system and also is considered as a berry of the lamina system. This small structure (it represents only less than 1% of the weight of the brain) is located under the thalamus, above the pituitary gland. The role of the hypothalamus extends by many levels, regulating motor skills, emotional responses, arterial pressure and more. Anatomy of the hypothalamus

The hypothalamus is found under the thalamus and comprises the ground of the third ventricle (one of the four open spaces in the brain through which the cerebrospinal fluid flows). The hypothalamus stretches down from the concrete in a stalk known as pituitary stalk (or infundibular stem), which binds it to the pituitary gland. It can be divided into three main regions, each containing distinct nuclei and neuronal agglomerates receiving various functions: the anterior hypothalamus region is known as the supraoptic region. Superior and anterior nuclei can be found here along with many more, minor challenges. The supraoptic nuclei function as the main source of vasopressin, also known as antidiuretic hormone (ADH), which plays a key role in the absorption of salts and glucose and maintaining the concentration of water in extracellular fluid. The intermediate region of the hypothalamus is known as the tubercular region and its primary nuclei are the ventromedial and arched nuclei. The ventromedial nucleus controls the appetite and the arched nucleus releases the release hormone of growth hormone (GHRH), which stimulates the pituitary gland to produce growth hormone (as their name so completely explains). Finally, the subsequent regions of the hypothalamus, called the midline region, contained the following main nuclei: the posterior hypothalamic nucleus and the mammillary bodies. The subsequent hypothalamus nucleus regulates the body temperature, initiating the trembling process and inhibiting sweat production. The mammillary bodies compared part of the mammillary bodies that form a fraction of the lamina system. The posterior region of the hypothalamus is also the home of a structure called median eminence. This structure contains many neurosecretory cell bodies (these neurons run along the pituitary stalk in the pituitary gland). Adjacent structures to the median eminence (in addition to the third ventricle) are the mammillary and the mammillary bodies. Hypothalamus functions

The hypothalamus is undeniably a potency, regulating sleep cycle processes for homeostasis, endocrine functions and more. Your involvement in several autonomic processes means that your connections and papers in the central nervous system are abundant. All this, and it's just about the size of a pea. Autonomous processes regulated by the hypothalamus the autonomous processes regulated by the hypothalamus are fundamental for their ability to control homeostasis. Each of these processes should be maintained on a specific level called Set-Point. This adjustment point can be observed to have minimal changes over time, but overall, it will remain largely the same. The main elements that contribute to the adjustment point are arterial pressure, body temperature, electrical equilibrium and fluids and body weight. Inputs for the hypothalamus, in order to properly manage this adjustment point, the hypothalamus should receive neurological entries of various sources of the nervous and endocrine system. These sources are: Solitary tract level: also known as the tractus solitarius of the brain, this pair of cells of cells is located in the brainstem and is central to the maintenance of the Homeostasis. This structure was as a "Sensory Sensory Sensory Station" Sensory Cane. Collecting Information on Respiratory, Cardiovascular and Gastrointestinal Systems. Retaining formation: This nerve network is located in the tegmentum of the brainstem and carries for spinal cord information and retransmit them for the hypothalamus. This network contributes to the regulation of consciousness, contained from one of the largest production sites of dopamine in the brain and more. This network contributes to the collection of sensory information, motor activity and behavioral responses to stimulants. Retina: Some fibers arising from the optic nerve channel directly to the suprachiasmatic nucleus, a structure that assumes visual sensory information of the eyes in order to maintain the circadian rhythm. Hormones and neuronal signals released from the suprachiasmatic nucleus influence both behavioral and physiologic changes. The "regulators": these are areas in the brain where the barrier of the blood-brain is particularly weak, allowing the fluids to cross the brain more easily than in other places. These areas include the body: associated with circadian-rhythmic: releases hormones, such as oxytocin and vasopressin for social behavior; controls the reflexive response to "fight": regulates bodily fluids and processes such as osmoregulation, cardiovascular regulation and energy maintenance. The "vascular region of terminalis": chemical information ingestion eminence: a neuro-hemal organ contained a "secondary bed" in which hypothalamic nerves send their neuronal transmissions limbic and olfactory systems: collection and distribution of olfactory sensory information and the regulation of emotions. Hormones released by the hypothalamus, the hypothalamus can essentially control all endocrine glands in the body and directly control the arterial pressure, body temperature, metabolism and adrenaline levels through liberation of endocrine hormones throughout the body. Endocrine signs are hormones distributed throughout the body through the bloodstream. There are two neurological components in the hypothalamus responsible for producing the hormones that drive the functions of the autonomous nervous system: the parasympathetic vagal nuclei and another cluster of nerve fibers extending all the path of the nervous system Sympathetic (the part of the autonomic nervous system that controls the fight or escape response), ending in the spinal cord. Hormones released by the hypothalamus include vasopressin, or antidiuretic hormone (ADH): causes reabsorption of water in the kidneys, it maintained pressure on blood pressure: "The hormone of the embrace / love" "The hormone of the embrace / love" regulates social interaction and sexual history of reproduction (GH): in children, acts in several parts of the body to promote growth; In adults, it maintained body structure, metabolism and maintenance of glucose levels in blood; prolactin: plays a role in the lactation, maintenance of the reproductive system, behavior and regulation of the Immunological Systems (CRH) Hormone: Controls the body's response to the effort hormone liberation hormone (GHRH): (no, no There was Typo Ink) "This is a real and redundant hormone - you can guess what this does? This is right! This hormone stimulates the release of hormones somatostatin growth: This hormone inhibits the secretion of the pancreatic and gastrointestinal hormone gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GHRH): this is released from the nerve cells in the brain, controlling the production of gonadotropins Stimulants of luteinizing hormone and follicle-releasing hormone: regulates the production series of thyroid stimulating hormone and potential problems of prolactin with the hypothalamus as Like another part of the body, there are possible diseases and injuries that could particularly affect the hypothalamus. The difficulty with hypothalamic injury and diseases is that, because the hypothalamus is so small, reaching in your papers in the central nervous system, a lamina system and endocrine system, you can represent a tremendous challenge to diagnose and treat questions that may arise in connection to this agriculture. One of the best known problems that affect the hypothalamus is the hypothalamus disease (even this disease is not highly specific as it can be applied to many different symptoms). The hypothalamic disease is most commonly caused by physical trauma, and can cover several distances or malfunctions related to the hypothalamus. Symptoms can manifest as sleep disturbances, problems with appetite, growth abnormalities and more. Other causes include surgery, radiation and tumors. There are even genetic links for hypothalamic diseases such as Kallman and Prader-Willi syndromes, for example. Diabetes insipidus and hypopituitarism are other known disturbances related to the malfunction of the hypothalamus. When the symptoms are very difficult to decipher or several symptoms occur from one time, the question can be referred to as a hypothalamic hypothesis distance. This is because the hypothalamic gland and pituitary is so close. But do not worry! It's not all a guessing game. There are tests to monitor hormonal levels that reduce possibilities as to what can be the source of the distance or disease. Other symptoms that could point to the hypothalamic dysfunction include: exceptionally high blood pressure in body temperature intentional weight gain / loss of changes in appetite, insomnia, infertility, delayed ovulation, excessive urine, dehydration almost all Structure throughout the brain (including prospect, Midbrain, Hindbrain) has several functions that performs simultaneously, 24/7. Each of these functions is essential for our survival as human beings. Even a small thing as the hypothalamus plays a huge role in the regulation of many different aspects of our nervous systems, both central and peripheral. As you read, the hypothalamus is involved in many autonomous functions, homeostasis maintenance, regulation of circadian rhythm and more. Its essentiality for the nervous system can never be exaggerated. References dictionary biology. (2019, October 4). 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