

[REDACTED]

Chamberlain University College of Nursing

BIOS 252: Anatomy and Physiology II

Professor Horn

[REDACTED]

Scenario/Summary

A patient has checked into the ER complaining of having blurry and sometimes double vision. She's also worried about a lump starting to develop in her throat. When you bring her into triage, you quickly note exophthalmos and the lump. When taking her history, she notes that she has always been remarkably healthy and full of energy. She even brags that she doesn't need as much sleep. She also complains that it's warm in your usually cold triage room.

Deliverables

1. What does the thyroid and its associated hormones do?

The thyroid gland produces hormones that regulate metabolism, energy production, and overall growth and development. The primary hormones are thyroxine (T4) and triiodothyronine (T3), which increase metabolic rate, influence protein synthesis, and affect many physiological processes.

The hormones associated with the thyroid are:

Thyroxine (T4): The main hormone produced by the thyroid gland; it is converted into T3 in the tissues.

Triiodothyronine (T3): The active form of the hormone, it regulates metabolism at the cellular level.

Calcitonin: Produced by the thyroid's parafollicular cells, it helps regulate calcium levels in the