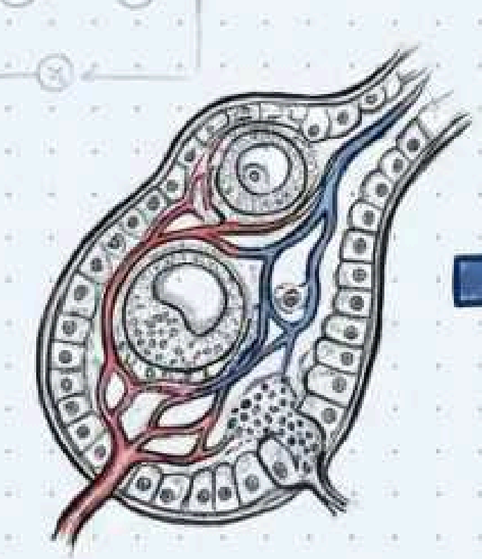
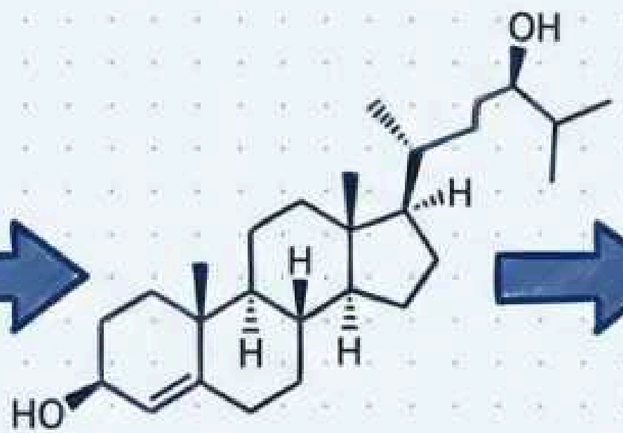
Welcome to Anderson Academy | MED 531 B: Endocrinology

¶ 0.1

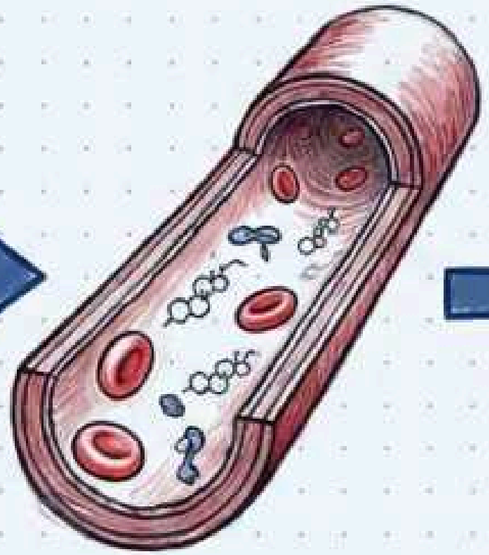
HST-Modeled Spring Course (Year 2)



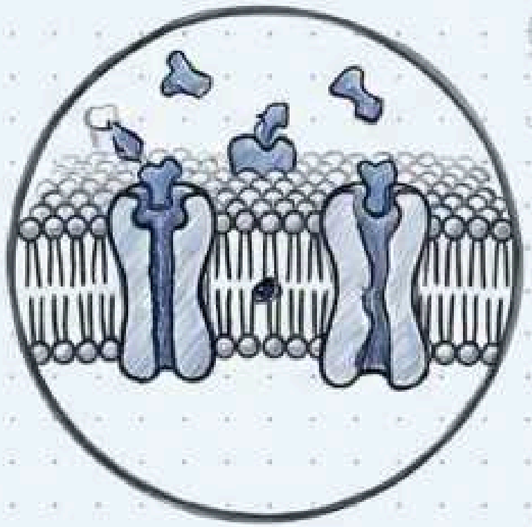
Gland



Chemical Messengers (Hormones)



Bloodstream

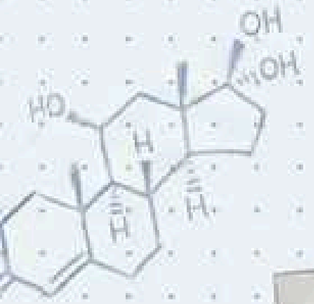


Distant Organs

Focus: The system, and the diseases when it fails.

Open Channels

¶ 0.2

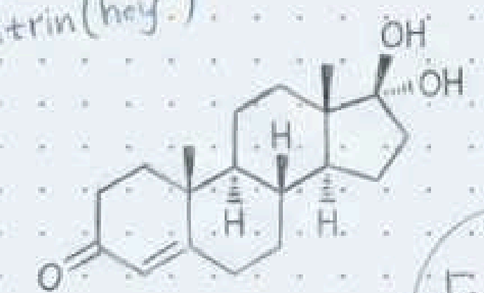


Questions & Feedback Welcome

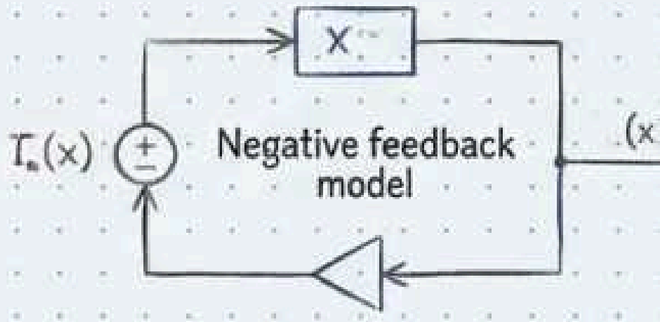
Email: garyanderson at mail dot grokbot dot com

X: @garyanderson

$$I(X;Y) = \sum\sum p(x,y) \log\left[\frac{p(x,y)}{p(x)p(y)}\right]$$



$$I(Y) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{p(x,y)}{p(x)p(y)} e^{-\lambda_i(x)}$$



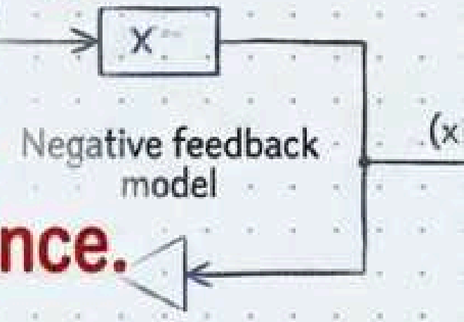
A Plain Reminder: Knowledge vs. Licensure

¶ 0.3

- Teaches medical knowledge, not medical training.
- Confers NO clinical skills or medical licence.
- This is NOT medical advice.

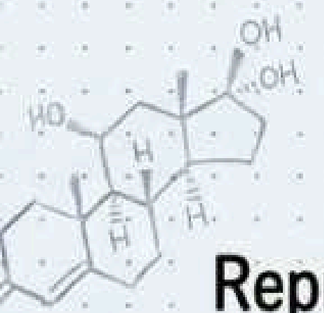


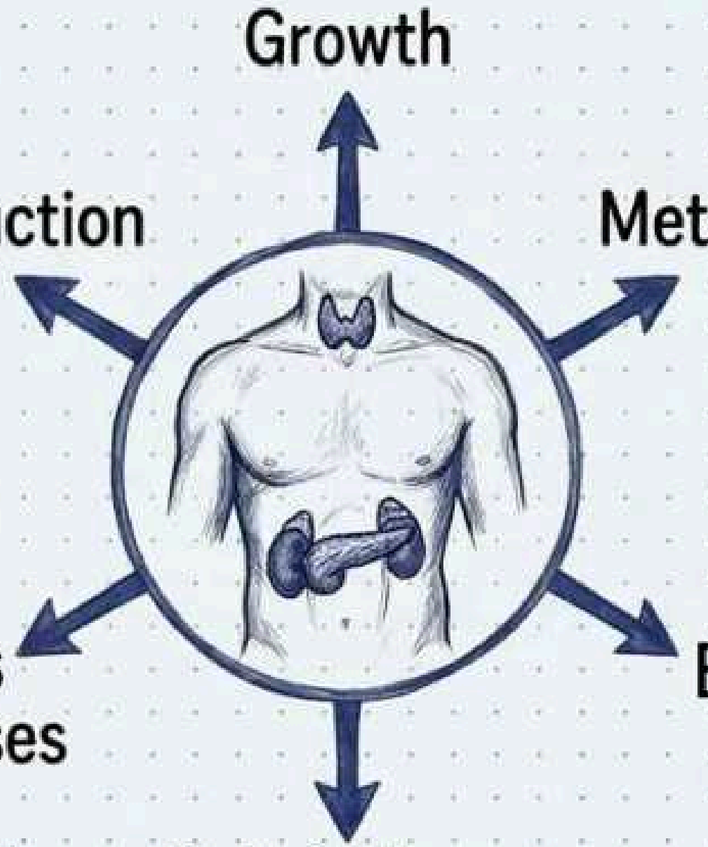
NEVER start, stop, or change hormone treatments (e.g., Insulin, Steroids) without your own doctor's guidance.



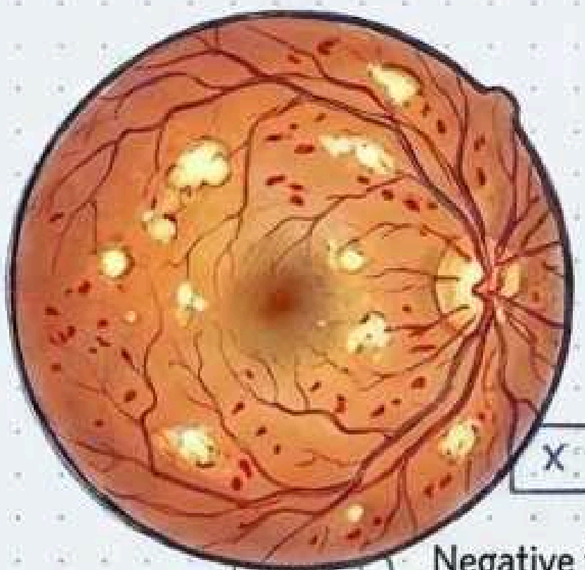
System Functions & Global Burden

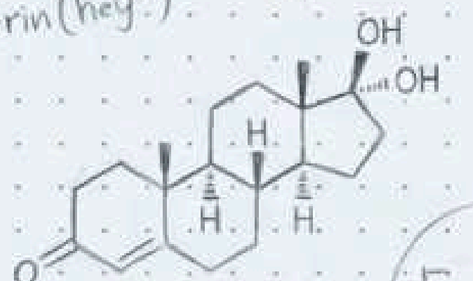
¶ 0.4

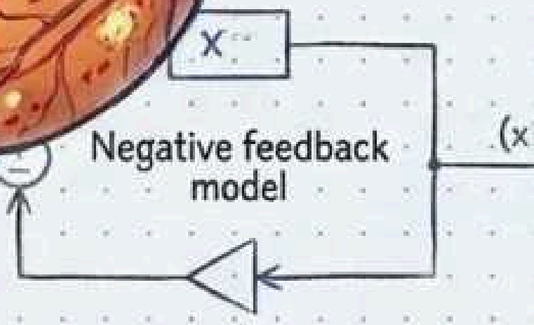




Commonest diseases in the world.
Diabetes: >500 Million Adults
Thyroid Disease: Millions More
Conclusion: Every doctor treats them.







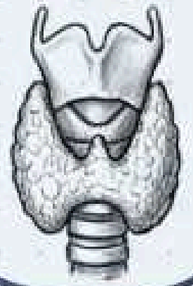
$$I(Y) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{p(x,y)}{p(x)p(y)} e^{-\lambda_i(x)}$$

The Path Ahead (Course Map)

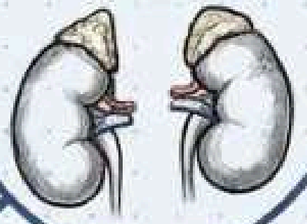
1. Principles & Pituitary



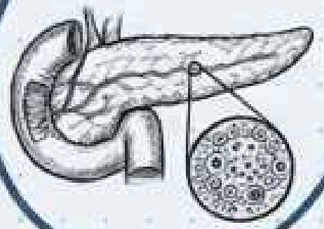
2. The Thyroid



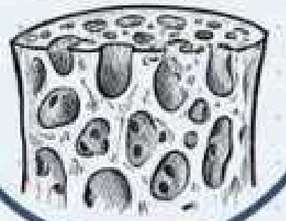
3. Adrenal Glands



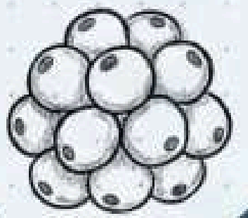
4. Diabetes



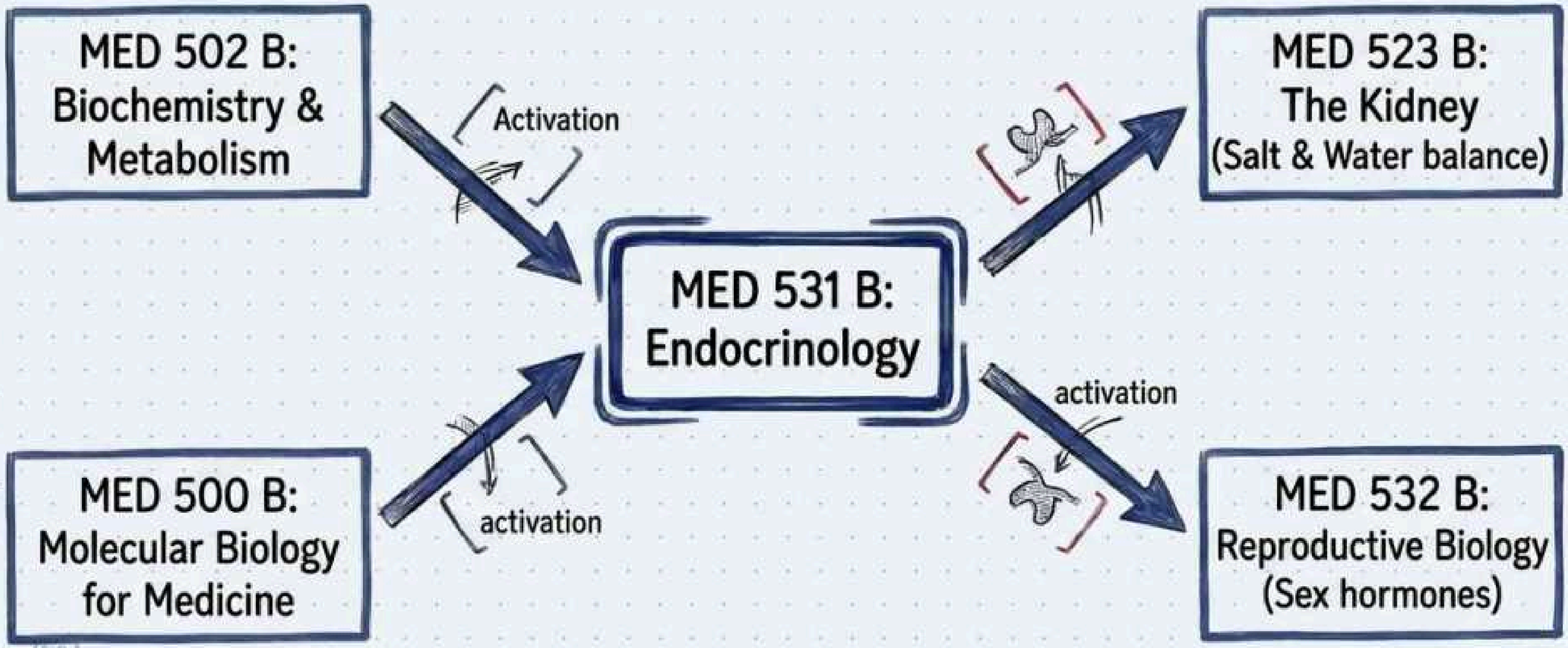
5. Calcium, Bone & Parathyroid



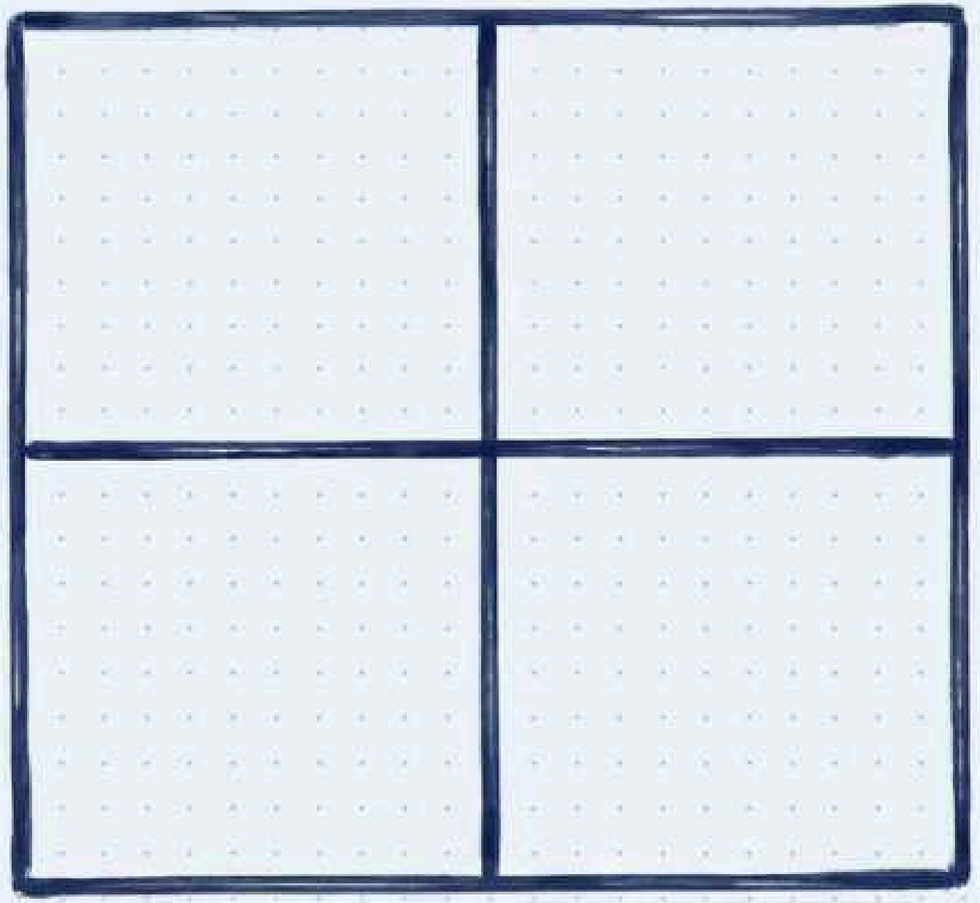
6. Obesity, Growth, Puberty & Tumours



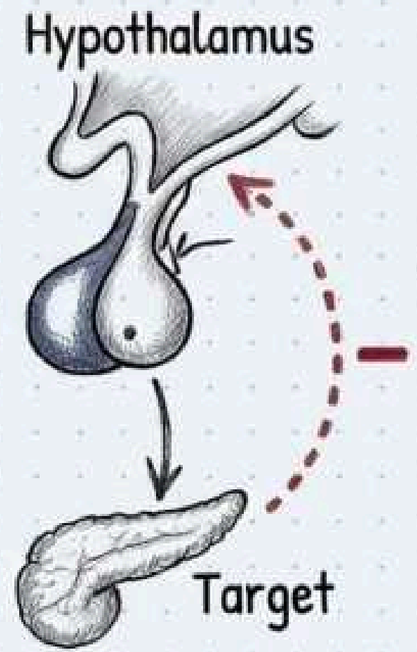
Curricular Dependencies



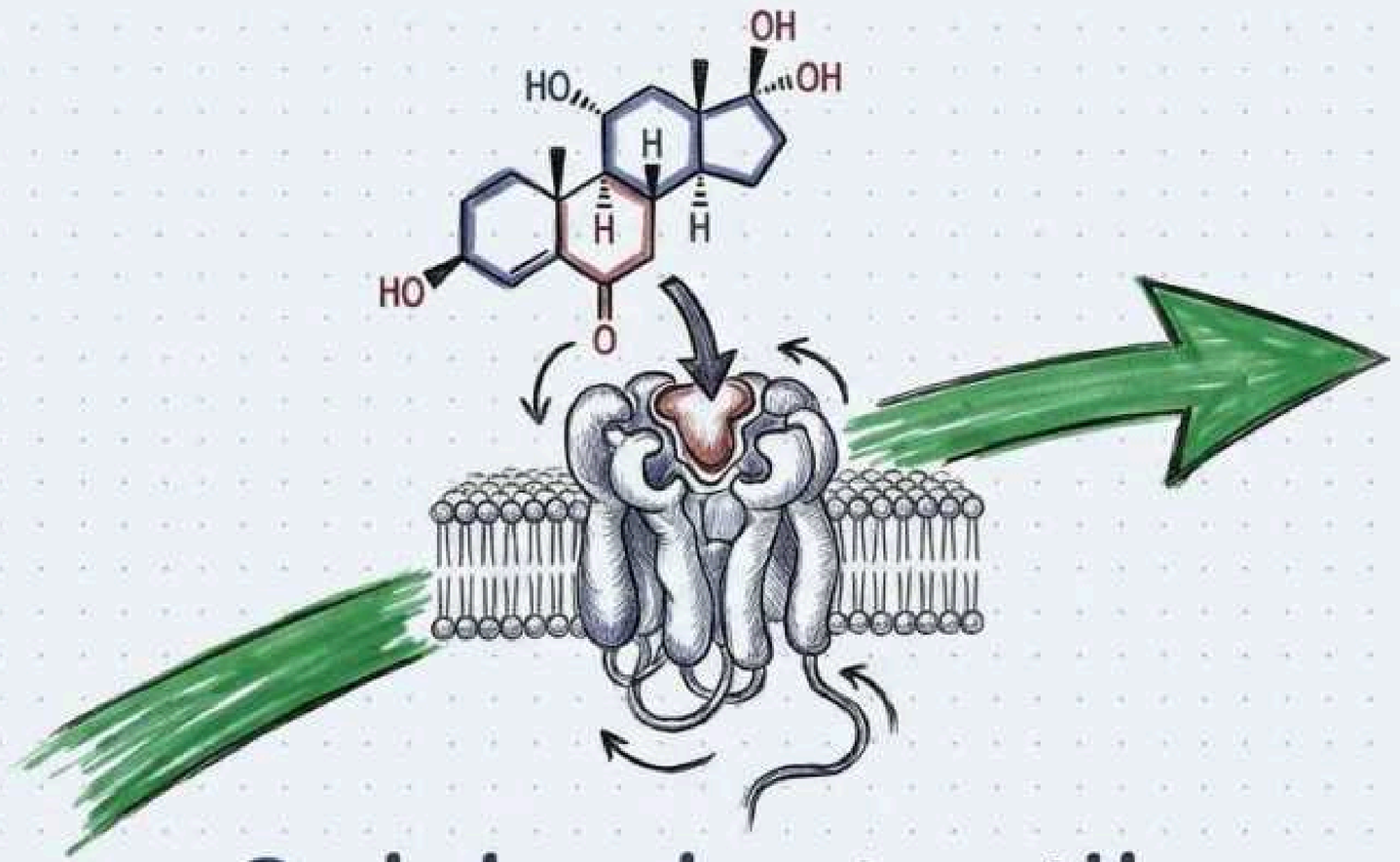
A Practical Tip: The Endocrine Skeleton Key



$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \text{production} - k_{elim}[H]$$



Ask: Which hormone? Which direction? Which gland? That one habit sorts most of endocrinology.



So let us begin with how hormones work.