Epithelial tissue, osteoporosis and growth hormone

Science, Biology

The paper " Epithelial Tissue, Osteoporosis and Growth Hormone" is a worthy example of an assignment on biology. Epithelial tissue is most likely to cause over 90% of all cancers. Two reasons why epithelial tissues cause most cancers are one, epithelial cells covers and lines the outside of the body and two, epithelial cells cover the inside too. They cover all the body organs – for example, the organs of the digestive system and they line the body cavities, such as the inside of the chest cavity and the abdominal cavity. (cancerhelp. org) Exclusively breastfed babies are at the greatest risk of rickets because although breastfeeding is considered the ideal form of nourishment for infants — breast milk doesn't have high enough concentrations of vitamin D. (kidshealth. org)The body makes Vitamin D when exposed to sunlight. Wearing sunscreen while outside is a situation in which Vitamin D supplements are required, although exposed to enough sunlight. (familydoctor. org) The pituitary gland, for instance, secretes growth hormone (GH), also called somatotropin, which stimulates activity in the epiphyseal plates. This hormone is the main regulator of height. Since the epiphyseal plates are completely ossified, growth hormone therapy won’t help. (nsbri. org) Daughter Homozygous recessive Emma Heterozygous Gus Heterozygous (astro. sunysb. edu) Astronauts face long periods of immobility, which can cause loss of bone mass and hence osteoporosis. (eurekalert. org) Osteoporosis is characterized by a reduction in bone mineral density (BMD). BMD in the total body, hip, lumbar spine, and radius is weakly to moderately correlated to body weight, fat mass, and lean body mass in adolescent, perimenopausal, and elderly women, possibly as the result of stress on the skeleton from the mechanical loading of body weight

alone. Other explanations include increased hormonal circulation in obese women and greater conversion of adrenal androgens to estrogens linked to the greater mass of adipose tissue. (ajcn. org)