− Metabolic & Endocrine Health

The endocrine system is the collection of glands, each of which secretes different types of hormones that regulate metabolism, growth and development, tissue function, sexual function, reproduction, sleep and mood, among other things.

The endocrine system is made of eight major glands, which are groups of cells that produce and secrete chemicals. A gland selects and removes materials from the blood, processes them, and secretes the finished chemical product for use somewhere in the body. Almost every organ and cell in the body is affected by the endocrine system.

A group of glands that signal each other in sequence are usually referred to as an axis. One example is the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, which coordinates interactions among the hypothalamus, the pituitary gland and the adrenal, also called "suprarenal" glands, which are small, conical organs on top of the kidneys.

The endocrine system sends signals throughout the body, much like the nervous system, but unlike the immediate responses triggered by the nervous system, the effects can take a few hours or weeks. Hormones released from endocrine tissue into the bloodstream where they travel to target tissue to elicit a response.

Endocrine glands are vascular and generally do not have ducts, using intracellular vacuoles, or granules, to store hormones. They differ from, exocrine glands — salivary glands, sweat glands and glands within the gastrointestinal tract — which have ducts or a hollow lumen.

The endocrine system gets some help from organs such as the kidney, liver, heart and gonads, which have secondary endocrine functions. The kidney, for example, secretes hormones such as erythropoietin and renin.

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Thyroid

The thyroid is one of the endocrine glands, which make hormones. Thyroid hormones control the rate of many activities in your body. These include how fast you burn calories and how fast your heart beats. All of these activities are your body's metabolism. Thyroid problems include; goiter - enlargement of the thyroid gland, hyperthyroidism - when your thyroid gland makes more thyroid hormones than your body needs, hypothyroidism - when your thyroid gland does not make enough thyroid hormones, thyroid cancer, thyroid nodules - lumps in the thyroid gland, thyroiditis - swelling of the thyroid.

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− THYROGLOBULIN (ng/mL) **11.9** Range: See Comments

THYROGLOBULIN

(ng/mL)

The thyroglobulin test is primarily used as a tumor marker to evaluate the effectiveness of treatment for thyroid cancer and to monitor for recurrence. Not every thyroid cancer will produce thyroglobulin, ... **See more**

Result Comments

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Reference Range:
Intact Thyroid   2.8-40.9
Athyrotic        <0.1

Note: Abnormal flagging is based
on the reference interval for
patients with intact thyroid.
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This test was performed using the Beckman Coulter chemiluminescent method. Values obtained from different assay methods cannot be used interchangeably. Thyroglobulin levels, regardless of value, should not be interpreted as absolute evidence of the presence or absence of disease.

COMMENT See Below

Range: See Comments

COMMENT

Result Comments

Thyroglobulin antibodies (TGAB) interfere with thyroglobulin (TG) assays; therefore, TGAB assay should always be performed in conjunction with a TG assay.

For additional information, please refer to http://education.questdiagnostics.com/faq/FAQ202 (This link is being provided for informational/ educational purposes only.)