

ENDOCRINOLOGY - General Considerations

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SYMPATHETIC - Catabolic

THYROID (Metabolism)

1. Increase tonus of striped and smooth muscles, affecting convergence, focus and binocularity.
2. Increases tonic tension of sympathetic.

PITUITARY

1. Anterior - affects gonads and thyroid
 - a. Decreases striped and smooth muscle contraction and ability to hold.
2. Posterior - vasoconstriction.
 - a. Decreases oxytocin which increases ability to contract plain muscles.

ADRENALS

1. Energy to contract skeletal and ocular muscles.
2. Synergistic with thyroid.

GONADS

1. Increases metabolism.

Syntonic Prescribing:

1. $\alpha\omega$, $\alpha\delta$ to stimulate accommodation and ocular motor output.

PARASYMPATHETIC - Anabolic

PARATHYROID (Insulin increases)

1. Calcium metabolism.
 - a. If underactive, develop senile cataracts.

ADRENAL CORTEX

1. Activates parasympathetic.
2. Increase oxidation.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS

1. Pancreas.
2. Stomach.
3. Liver.
4. Spleen.
5. Intestines.

THYMUS (Immune Function)

1. Compensation to adrenals: more adrenal/less thymus and vice versa.

PINEAL

1. Biological clock.

Syntonic Prescribing:

1. $\mu\nu$, $\nu\omega$, ω to relax ocular motor output.
2. $\mu\nu$ to increase parathyroid in treatment of senile cataracts.