

HORMONE TEST KIT (30 vials)
Product Code 8032

There are other hormones are in the Body Biochemical Test Kits.

Code	Name	Secreting Gland	Comment
H1	Adrenocorticotrophic (ACTH)	Pituitary	Stimulates adrenal cortex to secrete other hormones.
H2	Aldosterone	Adrenal Cortex	Increases re-absorption of sodium from urine and stimulates excretion of potassium.
H3	Androgen		A group of hormones that contribute to development of male reproductive system, e.g. testosterone.
H4	Antidiuretic Hormone (ADH)/ Vasopressin	Hypothalamus	Affects urine volume, stored in posterior pituitary.
H5	Calcitonin (CT)	Thyroid	Homeostasis of blood calcium and phosphate levels.
H6	Cholecystokinin (CCK)	Duodenum	Inhibits secretion of gastric juice, decreases movement of GI tract, stimulates secretion of pancreatic juice rich in digestive enzymes, causes ejection of bile from gall bladder and opening of sphincters at common duct, and induces a feeling of satiety; may regulate feeding as a "stop eating" signal.
H7	Corticosterone	Adrenal Cortex	Converted to aldosterone by aldosterone synthase
H8	Corticotropin Releasing Hormone (CRH)	Hypothalamus	Stimulates release of ACTH involved in the regulation of food intake, energy homeostasis and stress response.
H9	Cortisone/Cortisol	Adrenal Cortex	Breaks down muscle. See also glucocorticoids.
H10	Epinephrine/Adrenaline	Adrenal Medulla	Helps body resist stress by increasing heart rate, constricting blood vessels, accelerating respiration, decreasing digestion, increasing efficiency of muscular contractions, increasing blood sugar, stimulating cellular metabolism.
H11	Follicle-Stimulating Hormone (FSH)	Pituitary	Stimulates production of eggs and sperm.
H12	Glucocorticoids	Adrenal Cortex	Resistance to stress. 3 of them: cortisol, corticosterone, and cortisone. Makes sure enough energy is available; conversion of non-carbohydrates into energy; makes blood vessels more sensitive to vessel-constricting chemicals, anti-inflammatory.
H13	Growth Hormone Inhibiting Hormone (GHIH) / Somatostatin	Hypothalamus, Pancreas, Intestinal Tract And Regions Of The Central Nervous System Outside The Hypothalamus	Inhibits secretion of acid and pepsin and release of gastrin, insulin and glucagons; inhibits motility of the gall bladder and intestine; suppresses secretion of lipase by the pancreas; slows absorption of nutrients from the gastro-intestinal tract.
H14	Insulin	Pancreas	Decreases blood sugar levels; prevents muscle from being broken down.
H15	Luteinizing Hormone	Pituitary	Stimulates sexual reproduction activities.
H16	Melanocyte-stimulating Hormone (MSH)	Pituitary	Increases skin pigmentation. Inhibits fever and peripheral inflammation. Suppresses appetite.
H17	Norepinephrine/Noradrenaline (NE)	Adrenal Medulla	As epinephrine.
H18	Oestrogen	Ovaries	Develops and maintains female reproductive structures, especially endometrial lining of uterus, and secondary sex characteristics, including the breasts. Contributes to fluid and electrolyte balance. Important for bone density in both women and men. (See also Body Bio 2 test kit.)

Code	Name	Secreting Gland	Comment
H19	Oxytocin (OT)	Hypothalamus	Contraction of uterus and mammary glands, breast feeding, orgasm, autonomic control of emotions. Stored in posterior pituitary. Lowers steroid synthesis in testes.
H20	Parathyroid Hormone (PTH)	Parathyroid	Helps to control homeostasis of calcium and phosphates in the blood.
H21	Progesterone (PROG)	Ovaries	Helps prepare endometrium for implantation of fertilised ovum and mammary glands for milk secretion. Can inhibit GnRH & PRL.
H22	Prolactin (PRL)	Pituitary	Initiates milk production by mammary glands. Excess prolactin can lead to absence of ovulation, lack of periods, excessive or spontaneous secretion of milk in women, and decreased sex drive, decreased sperm production and impotence in men. Women who cannot conceive often have high levels of prolactin. Enhances dopamine secretion. May be involved in the immune system.
H23	Relaxin (RLX)	Ovaries And Placenta	Relaxes symphysis pubis & dilates cervix towards end of pregnancy.
H24	Secretin	Intestinal Mucosa	Inhibits secretion of gastric juices, decreases movement of GI tract, stimulates secretion of pancreatic juice rich in sodium bicarbonate ions, stimulates secretion of bile by hepatic cells of liver.
H25	Testosterone	Testes	Produces male characteristics. Builds up muscles in males and females.
H26	Thymosin	Thymus	Maturation of T lymphocytes.
H27	Thyroid-stimulating Hormone (TSH)	Pituitary	Stimulates thyroid gland to produce its hormones.
H28	Thyrotropin Releasing Hormone (TRH)	Hypothalamus	Stimulates anterior pituitary to secrete TSH.
H29	Triiodothyronine/ T3	Thyroid	Regulates metabolism by stimulating carbohydrate and fat breakdown, growth and development, and regulate activity of nervous system resulting in increased and more forceful heart beat, increased motility of GI tract, increased nervousness.
H30	Human Growth Hormone/Somatotropin	Anterior Pituitary	Increases the growth rate of the skeleton and skeletal muscles in children and teenagers. In adults helps to maintain muscle and bone mass and promote healing of injuries and tissue repair; speeds up the breakdown of liver glycogen into glucose; excess production may cause diabetes mellitus.

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