* Adrenal glands - influence the way your body uses energy, they also release a hormone called adrenaline when you are under stress
* Hypothalamus - part of your brain that controls hormone production by releasing different chemicals to the pituitary gland
* Ovaries - produce estrogen and progesterone in women, and also release egg cells
* Pancreas - releases the insulin your body needs to metabolize sugar; problems with the pancreas can lead to diabetes
* Parathyroid - located behind the thyroid gland, they are essential for proper bone development
* Pineal gland - connects the endocrine system with the nervous system; produces several important hormones, including melatonin, important to sleep/wake cycles and sexual development
* Pituitary gland – likely the most important gland in your body, it is crucial to growth, mental development and reproduction; influences or controls the rest of your endocrine system
* Testes - produce the hormone testosterone; in men, testosterone maintains sperm production and bone mass
* Thymus - crucial to normal immune function in childhood; once a child reaches puberty, its tissue is replaced by fat
* Thyroid gland – located in the front of your neck, it releases hormones that control your metabolism and govern the way your body uses energy
* The uterus is approximately the shape and size of a pear and sits in an inverted position within the pelvic cavity of the torso. It is located along the body’s midline posterior to the urinary bladder and anterior to the rectum. The narrow inferior region of the uterus, known as the cervix, connects the uterus to the vagina below it and acts as a sphincter muscle to control the flow of material into and out of the uterus.
* The kidneys are a pair of organs found along the posterior muscular wall of the abdominal cavity. The left kidney is located slightly more superior than the right kidney due to the larger size of the liver on the right side of the body. Unlike the other abdominal organs, the kidneys lie behind the peritoneum that lines the abdominal cavity and are thus considered to be retroperitoneal organs. The ribs and muscles of the back protect the kidneys from external damage. Adipose tissue known as perirenal fat surrounds the kidneys and acts as protective padding.