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The pancreas is an iron, composed of lobules that are grouped together, leading to small ducts. It is fundamentally involved in the digestive processes of the body, as it is responsible for the development and secretion of the digestive tract a large number of enzymes and substances necessary for the process of digestion and absorption of food. This function of synthesis of various substances that form digestive secretions is carried out by most pancreatic cells. Subsequently, these juices of the pancreas are driven through the duct of the secretor, into the general duct, which also flows the release of the gallbladder, finally reaching the intestines. Among these lobular structures there are special groups of cells called Langerhan Islands. They make up about 5 percent of the total number of pancreatic cells, and their function is the synthesis of hormones such as insulin, glucagon and somatostatin. These substances pass directly into the bloodstream and are essential for the metabolism of nutrients, and above all, to maintain adequate glucose levels, which is our body's main energy source. Volume 37, Issue 9, November 2014, Pages 527-534 Watch the full text 1. PONKARIS ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY DRA. M.L.R.C Surgical Clinic 2. The pancreas is an elongated gland formed by the head, body and tail. The head is attached to the duodenum through the connective tissue and the tail to the spleen spinning. Drake, R.Wolg, W. Mitchell, A. (2005) Grey Anatomy for Students. Service. 3. Adult pancreas is a cross-oriented retroperitonean organ that extends from the C-knob of the duodenum to the spinning spleen. On average, this organ measures 20 cm in length and weighs 90 grams in men and 85 grams in women. The adjacent vascularity can be used to divide it into four parts: head, neck, body and tail. Robins and Cotran (2010) structural and functional pathology. 8th ed. Sevier. 4. The pancreas - the main duct of the pancreas or Wirsung runs along the entire length of the pancreas and flows into the hematopancreatic or DeVater ampoule, where the pads also flow. Hematopancreatic or Oddi sphincter regulates: 1. Passage of bile and pancreatic fluid into the duodenum. 2. Prevents intestinal contents reflux in duct Some people have a pancreatic canal accessory or Santorini. The accessory or Santorini duct is a relic of the origin of the pancreas from two separate endothelial firstborns who are invaginated in the small intestine 5. The embryology of the pancreas comes from the fusion of the dorsal and abdominal evagination of the anterior intestine, which are collected to form a single organ. Most of the gland, including the body, tail, upper and anterior sides of Santorini's head and accessory duct, comes from the dorsal primitive. Ventral sketches lead to the back and lower of the head of the pancreas and pours its contents into the pook water. Robins and Cotran (2010) structural and functional pathology. 8th ed. Sevier. 6. Robins and Cotran (2010) structural and functional pathology. 8th ed. Sevier. 7. Pancreas - a thin layer of weak connective tissue forms a capsule around the gland. Incomplete septums, which divide the glandular-parenchyma into poorly defined lobules, begin with this capsule. Ross, Peacock. HistologyText and Atlas of Color with Cell and Molecular Biology. Digestive Device III: Liver, Gallic And Pancreatic (641-653) Cellular and Molecular. Digestive Device III: liver, gallbladder and pancreas (641-653) 8. Pancreas - Inside the lobula, a weak connective stroma tissue surrounds the parenchymatose units. More connective tissue surrounds blood vessels, nerves and large ducts among the lobules. Ross, Peacock. HistologyText and atlas of color with cellular and molecular biology. Digestive Device III: liver, gallstone and pancreas (641-653) 9. The pancreas is an exocrine gland (synthesizes enzymes) and endocrine (produces hormones). Exocrine endocrine pancreas synthesizes hormones. Insulin and Glucagon and secrete them into the bloodstream. Synthesizes and secretes enzymes in the duodenum, which are necessary for digestion in the intestines. Endocrine consists of about 1 million cell units, Langerhanov Islets. Its cells secrete insulin, glucagon and somatostatin and make up only 1-2% of the organ. The exocrine part, which produces digestive enzymes, is between 80 and 85% of the total. Barrett, C. Barman, S. Boitano, S. Heddven, B. (2010). Ganong Medical Physiology, 23rd Ed. McGraw Hill. Lange. 10. The pancreas Exocrine component is found throughout the gland. The endocrine component is found in well-defined cellular clusters called the pancreas or Langerhans islets. Ross, Peacock. HistologyText and atlas of color with cellular and molecular biology. Digestive Device III: Liver, gallstone and pancreas (641-653) 11. FortuThereza. Histology and cell biology. Digestive System (281-286) 12. Pancreas The exocrine pancreas is a seeded gland, very similar to the parotid gland, with which it can be confused. Adenomers are akin in shape and consist of a simple epithelium of pyramidal serous cells. Axin cells have a narrow (luminescent) free surface and a wide basal surface. 13. Exocrine pancreas - Serous secret cells produce precursors of pancreatic enzymes. These enzymes leave the pancreas through the intertwined duct of each akin to the cell. Cells in the duct inside the acino are called central cells. Ross, Peacock. HistologiaText and atlas of color with cellular and molecular biology. Digestive Device III: liver, gallbladders and pancreas (641-653) 14. Ross, Peacock. HistologiaText and atlas of color with cellular and molecular biology. Digestive Device III: liver, gallbladders and pancreas (641-653) 15. Exocrine pancreas - Acino cells are characterized by clearly defined basophilia in basal cytoplasm and cicogenic pellets, acidophiles in the apaa cytoplasm. They contain: A large number of free ribosomes that synthesize so many proteins Golgi device: Outstanding, which is involved in the concentration and packaging of secretion products Cimogen pellets (contain digestive enzymes inactive). Mitochondria. Small and present throughout the cytoplasm, especially between RER tanks and centroaciac cells, flatten and lack cimogen pellets. Serous cells are acino precursors of digestive enzymes of the pancreas. Douglas F. Paulsen. Basic histology. Digestive glands (322-329) 16. Exocrine pancreas: Accinotic cells - they are connected by binding complexes located at the height of their apical poles. These complexes isolate the intercellular space of oak light, to which small microwellos extend from the apical surface, and cimogen pellets are released by exocytosis. 17. Exocrine of the pancreas Inactive proteins contained in chimogene pellets: - Proteoilitic endopptidase and proteolytic exopeptia - break peptide bonds. Amyloilitic enzymes (amylase) - destroy glucose bonds. Lipase - break the estrable bonds of triglycerides. Nucleolytic enzymes - digest nucleic acids and leave their mononucleotides free. They are activated by reaching light in the small intestine. Barrett, C. Barman, S. Boitano, S. Heddven, B. (2010). Ganong Medical Physiology, 23rd Ed. McGraw Hill. Lange. 18. Pancreas: excretion system. Cell centralin (squamous cell) Short intertwined duct cells (outside acino) Intralobulation collector ducts (cylindrical epithelium) Conduits (Simple cylindrical epithelium) Sometimes you can find cells Enteroendocrimas Kaliciform cells Main Canal of the pancreas (deWirsung) Barrett, K. Barman, S. Boitano, S. Heddven, B. (2010). Ganong Medical Physiology, 23rd Ed. McGraw Hill. Lange. 19. Exocrine pancreas - a twisted (initial) duct, which begins with the anemometer itself, begins in the anemometer itself. Cells inside the acino are called central cells. 20. Exocrine pancreas: Excretion system - secrete pancreas about 1L fluid per day, which goes straight to the duodenum. The entry of an acidic pigeon into the duodenum causes two hormones to be released: secretine and cholecystosin (CCK), which cause the pancreas to release the juice of the pancreas. Secretin CCK stimulates cells in the excretory ducts to secrete large amounts of fluid Causes acinuous cells to secrete their alkaline liquid proteins with abundant FortouTeresa enzymes. Histology and cell biology. Digestive system (281-286) 21. Exocrine pancreas: Parasympathetic friendly nerve fibers Inervation Regulation of pancreatic blood flow stimulate the activity of acinuous and centration cells FortouTeresa. Histology and cell biology. Digestive system (281-286) 22. Endocrine pancreas - The endocrine pancreas is a diffuse organ that secretes hormones that regulate the concentration of glucose in the blood. The endocrine component of the pancreas is the langerhanov Islands, which are cell clusters distributed throughout the pancreas (they are more abundant in the tail), accounting for 1 to 2% of the volume of the pancreas. It may contain several or hundreds of cells. 23. The main types of langerhan cells are pancreatic islets. CELULAR Type Porcentaj and cytoplasm staining with Mallory-Sazan product pellets 15-20 Red Glucagon About 250 nm; dense eccentric core surrounded by clear matter. B 60-70 Orange brown insulin about 300 nm; many with a dense crystalline (corner) core, surrounded by clear substance D 5-10 Blue somatostatatin about 325 nm; homogeneous matrix. 24. Endocrine pancreas 25. Endocrine pancreas: cells. Cells A - found on the periphery, secretes glucagon, increase the concentration of glucose in the blood. It stimulates the release of glucose into the bloodstream, promotes gluconeogenesis (glucose synthesis) and glycogenolisis (glucagon degradation). In-cells - are in the center, secrete insulin, reduce the concentration of glucose in the blood. It has its main effect on the liver, skeletal muscles and fat tissue. Stimulates glucose absorption from circulation and glucose storage by activation synthesizes as well as phosphorylation and glucose use by promoting glycolysis in the cell. D cells - found on the periphery, the secret of somatostatin. Inhibits glucagon and insulin secretion. FortuThereza. Histology and cell biology. Digestive System (281-286) 26. Fortuultera staining silver. Histology and cell biology. Digestive system (281-286) 27. Endocrine pancreas All hormones are secreted by the endocrine pancreas to regulate function systematically. Insulin: This is the most common secretion product generally stimulates: Keeping glucose in circulation and storing glucose. Phosphorylation and the use of glucose Glucagon: Stimulates the release of glucose into the bloodstream and promotes gluconeogenesis. 28. Endocrine pancreas irrigation Arteriolas islets branches into insane capillaries. Branched efferent capillaries surrounding the exocrine pancreas acinos. The AY D B peripheral center is a large caliber vessel in the partitions. FortuThereza. Histology and cell biology. Digestive System (281-286) 29. The endocrine pancreas Inervation Inervation Of Parasympathetic genitals or references increases the secretion of glucagon, but inhibits the release of insulin increases insulin secretion, such as Glucagon Barrett. K. Barman, S. Boitano, S. Heddven, B. (2010). Ganong Medical Physiology, 23rd Ed. McGraw Hill. Lange. 30. Endocrine pancreas - Lack of insulin leads to hyperglycemia and glucosuria, symptoms of diabetes. It stimulates the synthesis of glycerol. Increases the amount of amino acids picked up by cells. Insulin is crucial for cell growth and function. 31. Pancreatic cells Exocrine pancreatic endocrine cells: Serous central cell: A B D 32. Insulin Barrett, C. Barman, S. Boitano, S. Heddven, B. (2010). Ganong Medical Physiology, 23rd Ed. McGraw Hill. Lange. 33. Bibliography and Cotran (2010) structural and functional pathology. 8th ed. Sevier. Drake, R.Wolg, W. Mitchell, A. (2005) Grey Anatomy for Students. Service. Barrett, C. Barman, S. Boitano, S. Heddven, B. (2010). Ganong Medical Physiology, 23rd Ed. McGraw Hill. Lange. Ross, Peacock. HistologyText and atlas of color with cellular and molecular biology. Digestive Device III: liver, gallbladders and pancreas (641-653) - FortouTeresa. Histology and cell biology. Digestive System (281-286) - Douglas F. Paulsen. Basic histology. Digestive-related glands (322-329) (322-329) el pancreas anatomia y fisiologia pdf

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