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1. ANALYSIS OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF DRA. M.L.R.C. Surgical Clinic 2. Pancreas • The pancreas is an elongated gland formed by the head, body and tail. • The head is attached to the two-nauction through the connective tissue and the tail to the spinning spleen. Drake, R.Volg,W. Mitchel, A. (2005) Gray anatomy for students. Service. 3. • The adult pancreas is a transversely oriented retroperitoneal organ that extends from the C-handle of the duodenum to the spin of the spleen. On average, this organ measures 20 cm in length and weighs 90 g in men and 85 g in women. • Adjacent vascularity can be used for division into four parts: head, neck, body and tail. Robins and Cotran (2010) structural and functional pathology. 8th ed. Mr. Sevier. 4. Pancreas • The main channel of the pancreas or Wirsunga extends the entire length of the pancreas and flows into the hematopic creatotic or DeVater ampoule, where the colossus also flows. • Hematopickreatik or Oddi sphincter regulates: 1. Passage of the bile and fluid of the pancreas into the two-limb. 2. Prevents the reflux of the contents of the intestine into the pancreas canal. • In some people, pancreatic accessories or Santorini are in place. The supplement or Santorini channel is a trace of the origin of the pancreas from two separate endothermic firstborns that are invaginated in the small intestine 5. The embryology of the Pancreas stems from the fusion of dorsal and ventral evaginations of the anterior intestine, which are collected to form a single organ. Most glands, including the body, tail, upper and front face of Santorini's head and the accessory canal, come from the spinal cord. Ventral sketching rises to the back and lower head of the pancreas and pours its contents into Water's papilloma. Robins and Cotran (2010) structural and functional pathology. 8th ed. Mr. Sevier. 6. Robins and Cotran (2010) structural and functional pathology. 8th ed. Mr. Sevier. 7. Pancreas • A thin layer of weak connective tissue forms a capsule around the gland. • From this capsule, incomplete partitions that divide glandular steam into poorly defined lobule begin. Ross, Pawlina. HistologyText and Atlas of Colors with Cellular and Molecular Biology. Digestive apparatus III: liver, biliary vesixel and pancreas (641-653) Cellular and molecular. Digestive device III: liver, gallbladder and pancreas (641-653) 8. Pancreas • Inside the lobules, weak connective tissue of the stroma surrounds the parenchymatous units. • Larger amounts of connective tissue surround blood vessels, nerves and larger channels among the lobulas. Ross, Pawlina. HistologyText and Atlas of Color with Cellular and Molecular Biology. Digestive device vescrele and pancreas (641-653) 9. Pancreas • Pancreas is an exocrine gland (synthesizes enzymes) and endocrine (produces hormones). Exocrine endocrine pancreas synthesizes hormones. Insulin and Glucagon and excrete them in the blood. Synthesizes and secretes enzymes into the duodenum that are essential for digestion in the gut. Endocrine is located from about one million cell aggregates, the islet of Langerhans. Its cells secrete insulin, glucagon and somatostatin and make up only 1-2% of the organ. The exocrine part, which produces digestive enzymes, accounts for 80 to 85% of the total number. Barret, K. Barman, S. Boitano, S. Heddwen, B. (2010). Medical Physiology Ganong, 23. Lange. 10. Pancreas Exocrine component is located throughout the gland. The endocrine component is found in well-defined cell clusters called pancreatic islets or Langerhans. Ross, Pawlina. HistologyText and Atlas of Colors with Cellular and Molecular Biology. Digestive device III: liver, gallstone and pancreas(641-653) 11. FortoulTeres. Histology and cell biology. Digestive System (281-286) 12. Exocrine pancreas • Pancreatic exocrine is a seminal gland very similar to a paroside with which it can be confused. • Adenomers have a similar shape and consist of a simple epithelium of pyramidal serous cells. • The acoustic cells have a narrow (luminous) free surface and a wide basal surface. 13. Exocrine of the pancreas • The serous cells that secrete produce pancreatic enzyme precursors. • These enzymes leave the pancreas through the intertwined channel of each sympathetic cell. • The cells in the canal inside the acin are called centralacinocie cells. Ross, Pawlina. HistologyText and Atlas of Color with Cellular and Molecular Biology. Digestive device III: liver, biliary vesix and pancreas(641-653) 14. Ross, Pawlina. HistologiaText and Atlas of Color with Cellular and Molecular Biology. Digestive apparatus III: liver, biliary vesuction and pancreas (641-653) 15. Exocrine pancreas • Acinos cells are characterized by well-defined basophilia in basal cytoplasm and cyclogenic granules, acidophiles in apical cytoplasm. Contain: • Large number of free ribosos that synthesize so much protein • Golgi device: Prominent in the concentration and packaging of excretion products • Cimogen granules (containing digestive enzymes inactive). • Mitochondria: small and present throughout the cytoplasm, especially between RER water districts • The centroaction cells are flattened and do not have cymogenic granules. Serous cells acino precursors of digestive enzymes of the pancreas. Douglas F. Paulsen. Basic. Digestive glands (322-329) 16. Exocrine pancreas: Acoustic cells • They are connected by binding complexes located at the peak of their apical poles. These complexes isolate the intercellular space of oak light to which small microveloses extend from the apical surface, and cymogenic granules release exocytosis. 17. Exocrine pancreas Inactive proteins contained in cimogen granules: • Proteolytic endopeptidase and proteolytic exopt – break peptide bonds. • Amyloid enzymes (amylase) – stretched glucozied bonds. • Lipases – break the ester connections of triglycerides. • Nucleolytic enzymes – digest nucleic acids and leave their mononucleotides free. They are activated by reaching light in the small intestine. Barret, K. Barman, S. Boitano, S. Heddwen, B. (2010). Medical Physiology Ganong, 23. Lange. 18. Pancreas: excretion system. Centralacinal Cells (Squamous Cell) Short intertwined duct cells (outside acin) Intralobullillary Collector Channels (Cylindrical Epithelium) Intralobular channels. (Simple cylindrical epithelium) Sometimes you can find the cells Enteroendocrinnas Caliciform Cells Main Pancreatic Canal (deWirsung) Barret, K. Barman, S. Boitano, S. Heddwen, B. (2010). Medical Physiology Ganong, 23. Lange. 19. Exocrine of the pancreas • The intertwined (initial) channel that starts from the anemometer itself begins in the anemometer itself. • Cells inside the acin are called central cinacos cells. 20. Exocrine pancreas: Secretion system • Secret pancreas about 1L of fluid per day that goes straight into the duodenum. • The entry of the acid pigeon into the two-course causes the release of two hormones: • secretions and cholecystosin (CCK), which cause the pancreas to release pancreatic juice. Secretaral CCK stimulates cells in secretive channels to secrete a large amount of fluid causing acugual cells to secrete their alkaline liquid proteins with abundant FortoulTeresa enzymes. Histology and cell biology. Digestive System (281-286) 21. Exocrine pancreas: Parasympathetic friendly inertia of nerve fibers Regulation of pancreatic blood flow stimulates the activity of the actuarial and central cynic cells of FortoulTeres. Histology and cell biology. Digestive System (281-286) 22. Pancreatic endocrine • Pancreatic endocrine is a diffusion organ that secretes hormones that regulate blood glucose concentrations. • The endocrine component of the pancreas are Langerhans islets, which are cell clusters distributed across the pancreas (more abundant in the tail), accounting for 1 to 2% of the volume Pancreatic. • May contain several or hundreds of cells. 23. The main cell types of langerhans of the islet of the pancreas. CELLULAR type Porcentaj and cytoplasm staining with Mallory-Sazan product granules A 15-20 Red glucagon About 250 nm; dense eccentric nucleus surrounded by clear matter. B 60-70 Orange brown insulin about 300 nm; many with a dense crystalline (angular) core surrounded by a clear substance D 5-10 Blue Somatostatin About 325 nm; homogeneous matrix. 24. Pancreatic endocrine 25. Endocrine pancreas: cells. Cells A – which are located on the periphery, excrete glucagon, increases the concentration of glucose in the blood. • Promotes the release of glucose into the blood, stimulates gluconeogenesis (glucose synthesis) and glycogenolysis (glucagon breakdown). B cells – are located in the center, excrete insulin, reduce the concentration of glucose in the blood. • It exerts its main effects on the liver, skeletal muscle and adipose tissue. • Promotes glucose uptake from circulation and glucose storage by activating glycogen synthesis, as well as phosphorylation and glucose use by promoting glycolysis within cells. D cells – are located on the periphery, excrete somatostatin. • Inhibits glucagon and insulin secretion. FortoulTeres. Histology and cell biology. Digestive System (281-286) 26. FortoulTeresa silver dyeing. Histology and cell biology. Digestive System (281-286) 27. Endocrine pancreas All hormones secreted by the endocrine pancreas systematically regulate functions. Insulin: It is the most prevalent product for secretion generally stimulated: • Glucose uptake from the circulation. • Storage of glucose in circulation • Glucose storage. • Phosphorylation and glucose use glucagon: stimulates blood glucose release and stimulates glucose. 28. Endocrine pancreas irrigation arteriolas islets branches in frantic capillaries. Branched forests surrounding the exocrine exocrine of the pancreas. Peripheral center AY D B Larger caliber containers in partitions. FortoulTeres. Histology and cell biology. Digestive System (281-286) 29. Endocrine Pancreas Inervation Inervation Parasympathetic Henpathic Slits or Links Increases glucagon secretion, but inhibits insulin release increases insulin secretion such as Glucagon Barret, K. Barman, S. Boitano, S. Heddwen, B. (2010). Medical Physiology Ganong, 23. Lange. 30. Pancreatic endocrine • Insulin deficiency leads to hyperglycaemia and glucosuria, symptoms of diabetes mellitus. • Stimulates glycerol synthesis. • Increases the amount of amino acids that cells pick up. • Insulin is essential for cell growth and function. 31. Pancreatic pancreatic cells Pancreatic endocrine cells Cells: Serous centralcinal cells: B D 32. Insulin Barret, K. Barman, S. Boitano, S. Heddwen, B. (2010). Medical Physiology Ganong, 23. Lange. 33. Bibliography • Robins and Cotran (2010) structural and functional pathology. 8th ed. Mr. Sevier. • Drake, R.Volg,W. Mitchel,A. (2005) Grey anatomy for students. Service. • Barret, K. Barman, S. Boitano, S. Heddwen, B. (2010). Medical Physiology Ganong, 23. Lange. Ross, Pawlina. HistologyText and Atlas of Colors with Cellular and Molecular Biology. Digestive device III: liver, biliary ice cream and pancreas(641-653) • FortoulTeresa. Histology and cell biology. Digestive System (281-286) • Douglas F. Paulsen. Basic histology. 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