Summary

Exocrine Pancreas

Pancreatic Acini:(serous acini)	Pancreatic Acinar Cells:	Duct System:
Centroacinar cells	Pyramidal in shape Nuclei are basal.	Centroacinar cells . ↓ Intercalated ducts (low cuboidal) ↓ Intra lobular ducts (not prominent) ↓ Interlobular duct ↓ Main pancreatic duct
No myoepithelial cells around the acini.	Cytoplasm: • Basal part basophilic. Apical part acidophilic.	

Biliary Passages:	Intrahepatic Passages:			Extrehepatic Passages:		
	-1- Bile Canaliculi	-2- Bile Ductules (Canals of Hering)	-3- Interlobular Bile Ducts	-4- RT & LT Hepatic ducts	-5- common hepatic duct:	-6- Common bile duct
Located:	Narrow channels located between hepatocytes	Near the peripheral portal areas.	Portal area			
composed of:	Microvilli (increase surface area) Tight junctions between the cell membranes of the 2 hepatocytes prevent leakage of bile.	composed of cuboidal epithelial cells called cholangiocytes.	Lined by simple cuboidal epithelium (becomes simple columnar epithelium near the porta hepatis).		Mucosa: 1)Epithelium Simple Columnar 2)Lamina propria. Muscularis Adventitia.	

Summary

	GALL BLADDER	PANCREAS
	A saclike structure that stores, concentrates and releases bile.	• **Stroma:** capsule, septa & reticular fibers. • **Parenchyma:** Pancreas is a mixed gland
composed of:	• **Mucosa:** highly folded. 1)Simple columnar. 2)Lamina propria: mucous glands in the neck. • **Muscularis.** • **Serosa** or **adventitia**.	•**Exocrine part** (acini & ducts): produces digestive pancreatic enzymes. •**Endocrine part** (islets of Langerhans): produces hormones.

Thanks you for checking our work, Good luck.
-Team histology.

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