

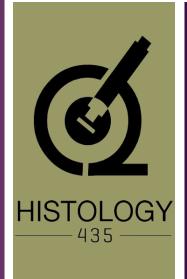
Motivational Corner:

"The only way to get what you want in this world is through hard work.."





Please check out the editing file before starting the lecture.





Objectives:

The student should be able to describe:

- 1.The <u>endocrine part</u> of the pancreas within the <u>exocrine part</u>.
- 2.The <u>histological features</u> of the cells of islet of Langerhans.
- 3.The <u>function</u> of different cells of islets of Langerhans.

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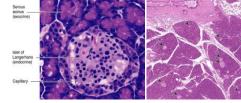
Pancreas.

Extra notes: Gray

Important notes: Red



		Zymogen	ogen granules Acinar cells			
	Stroma: Cancula Santa Daticular fibers					
	Capsule	Septa	Reticular fibers			
Pancreas	Parenchyma: Pancreas is a mixed gland:					
	Exocrine pa	Endocrine part				
	(acini & ducts produces digestive pances)	(Islets of Langerhans): produces hormones.				
	Pancreatic Acini:	Duct System:	Islets of langerhans:			
	 They are serous acini: secreting a thin fluid rich in digestive pancreatic enzymes. Centroacinar cells: Their nuclei appear in the center of the acini. They represent the beginning of the ducts. No myoepithelial cells around the acini. Pancreatic Acinar Cells: Pyramidal in shape. Nuclei are basal. Cytoplasm: Basal part basophilic (due to abundant rER). Apical part acidophilic (due to secretory granules). 	 Centroacinar cells. Intercalated ducts (low cuboidal). Intralobular ducts (NOT prominent). Interlobular ducts. Main pancreatic duct. 	 Pale staining spherical collections of endocrine cells, scattered among the acini. Richly vascularized by fenestrated capillaries. Each islet is surrounded and supported by reticular fibers. 1 million islets in human pancreas. Most numerous in the tail of pancreas. There are 5 cells of the islets and they Can not be differentiated from one another by routine stains. 			



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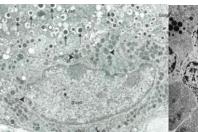
Endocrine pancreas

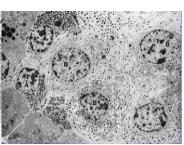


Cells of the Islets:						
β (B) cells:	α (A) cells:	δ (D) cells:	G cells:	PP cells:		
- Constitute 70% of islet cells Concentrated in islet center.	- Constitute 15-20%. - Concentrated in islet periphery. - Granules are much more numerous, more tightly packed, smaller, and denser than those of β cells.	- Constitute 5-10% of islet cells Scattered throughout the islet Granules are less dense than those of β and α cells.	- Constitute 1% of islet cells Scattered throughout the islet.	- Constitute 1% of islet cells Scattered throughout the islet.		
Function:	Function:	Function:	Function:	Function:		
Secrete insulin which ↓ blood sugar.	Secrete glucagon which ↑ blood sugar.	Secrete somatostatin which ↓ release of hormones from endocrine pancreas and enzymes from exocrine pancreas.	Secrete gastrin which ↑ production of HCI by parietal cells of the stomach.	Secrete pancreatic polypeptide which \(\precedet \) exocrine secretions of pancreas.		



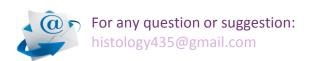






- 1) Where is insulin secreted from?
- a. Alpha cells
- b. Beta cells
- c. Gamma cells
- 2) Where in the pancreas are islets of langerhans most numerous?
- a. Head
- b. Tail
- c. Body
- 3) What is the classification of the pancreas?
- a. Exocrine
- b. Endocrine
- c. Both exocrine and endrocrine

- 4) Glucagon will be release to?
- a. Increase blood glucose level
- b. Decrease blood glucose level
- c. A & B
- 5) Somatostatin will be release to?
- a. Increase blood glucose level
- b. Decrease blood glucose level
- c. Decrease all enzymes secreted by pancreas





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