

- ← Know differences between the different parts of the small intestine
 - Duodenum
 - Jejunum
 - Ilium
- ←
- ← Liver has first shot at anything in our diet.
 - Good and toxic things
 - First organ exposed to anything digested in our system
- ← Accessory Digestive organs
 - Liver
 - Endocrine and exocrine functions
 - Metabolic and hematologic regulation
 - Removes waste products and toxins
 - Monitors circulating levels of glucose
 - Also make coagulation factors
 - Blood reservoir
 - Produces bile pigments
 - Makes plasma proteins (alpha and beta globulins)
 - Dual blood supply and portal vein
 - 4 lobes- left, right, quadrate lobes, and caudate lobe
 - gallbladder just underneath right lobe
 - falciform ligament and continues with coronary liver
- ← gallbladder
 - stores bile
 - small gallstones are bad

- o get stuck in hepatic portion so bile is being made but can be released
 - o block common bile duct or pancreatic duct
- bile dissolves lipids
 - o only way to break it down
- ← pancreas
 - in curve shape of duodenum and then goes back towards the spleen
 - has two separate arteries off the aorta
 - endocrine and exocrine
 - o there for good blood supply and a duct system
 - acinar cells- exocrine
 - islets of langerhan- endocrine → has capillaries
 - o occur in the tail
 - malignant in head and can remove without making the patient diabetic (since endocrine is in the tail)
 - cell types
 - o alpha cells- glucagon
 - o beta cells- insulin
 - o d cells- somatostatin
 - o can't tell difference between cells histomatically
 - functions of insulin
 - o stimulate uptake of glucose from circulation
 - o 2 receptors (for insulin and glucose) and both must be present
- ← Age
 - Slowing of perstalsis
 - Clinical terms at the end of this chapter!!!

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