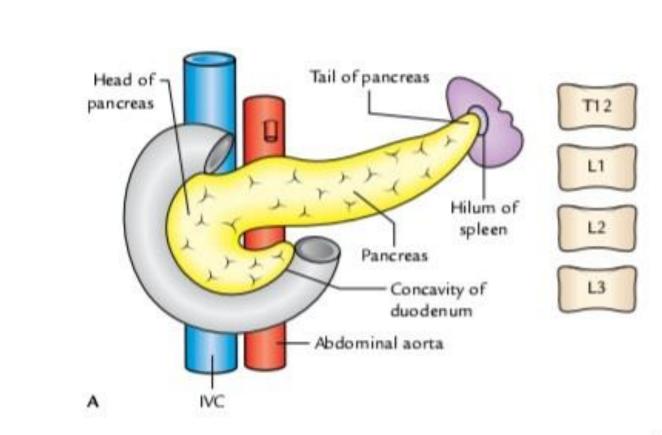




LOCATION

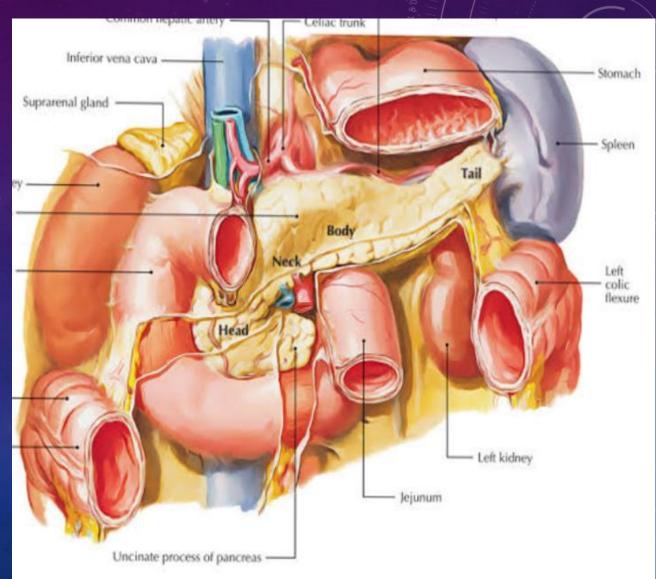
It lies more or less horizontally on the posterior abdominal wall in the epigastric and left hypochondriac regions

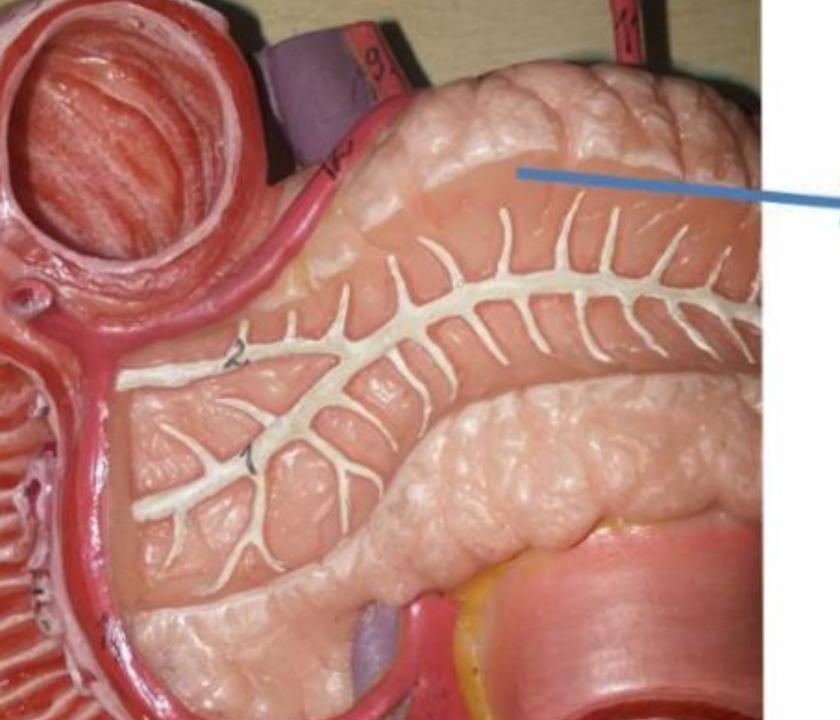
It extends from the concavity of the duodenum to the hilum of the spleen opposite to the level of T12 to L3



PARTS OF PANCREAS

- HEAD (With a process Uncinate Process
- Neck
- Body (with a process tuber Omentale
- Tail

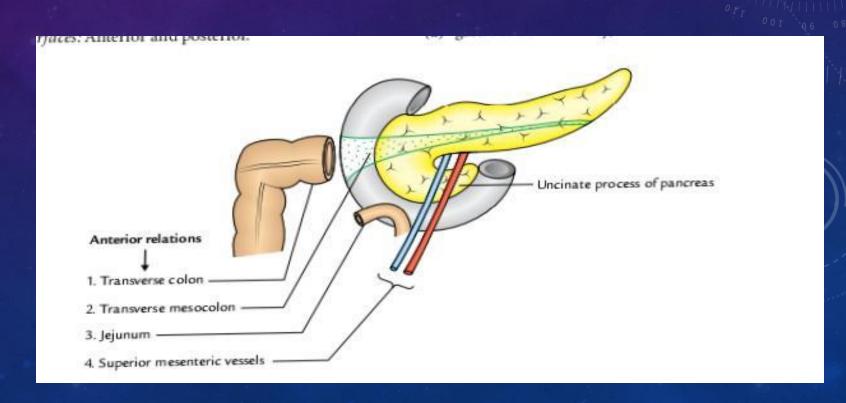




Tuber omentale of panceeas

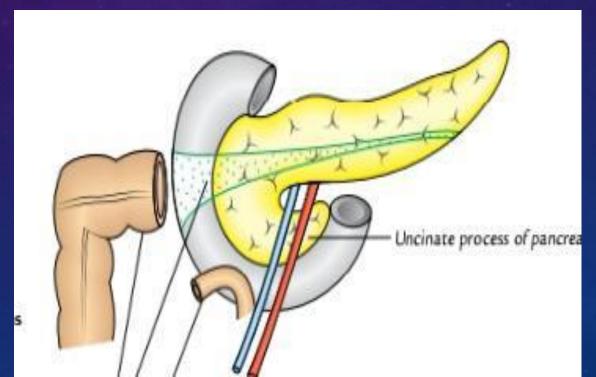
HEAD OF PENCREASE

- It Consists of
- Three borders Superior inferior and right lateral
- Two surfaces anterior and posterior
- Uncinate process

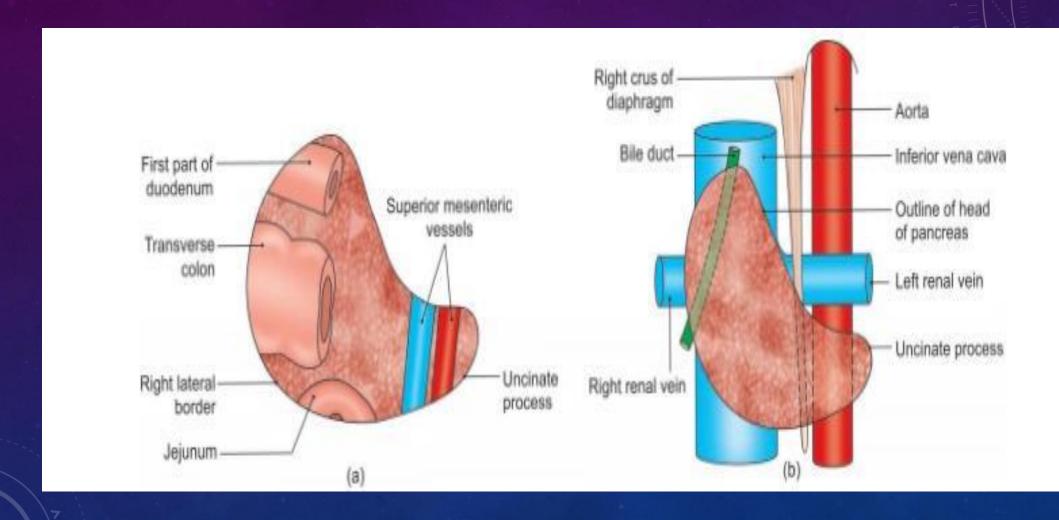


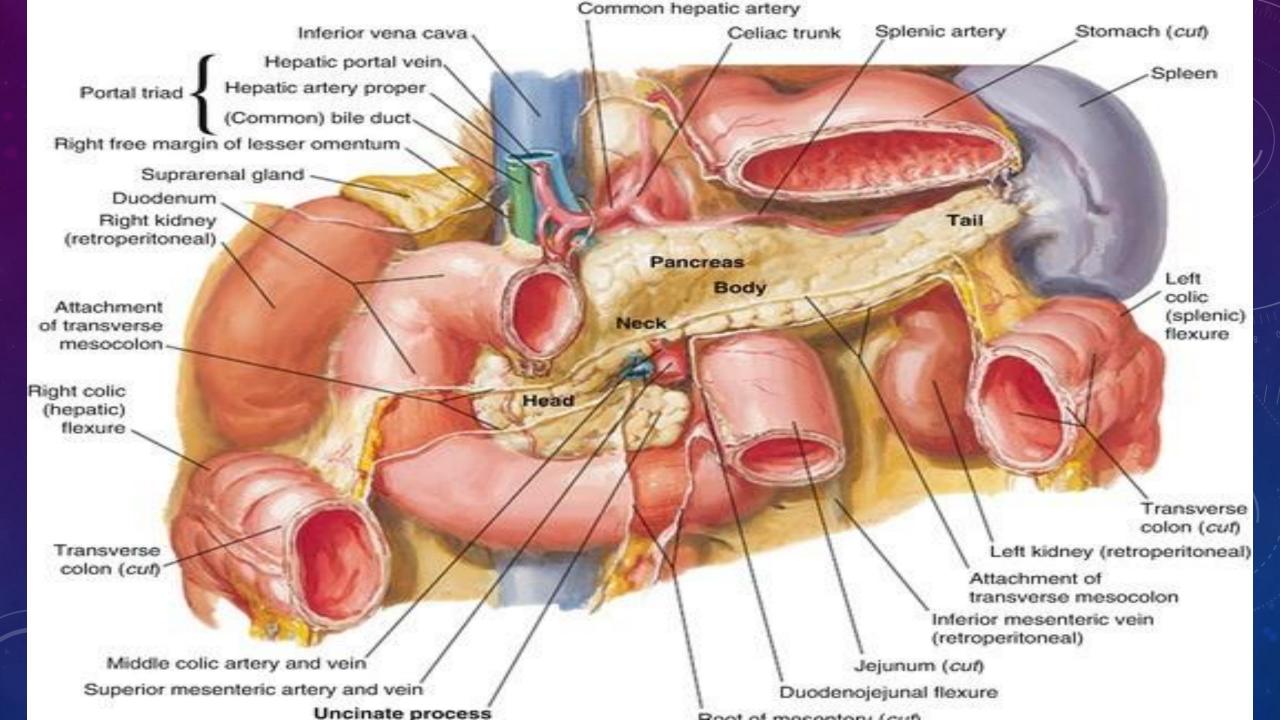
RELATIONS Superior border

- Superior border related to 1st part of duodenum and SPDA
- Inferior border is related to 3rd part of duodenum and IPDA
- Right border is related to 2nd part of duodenum and anastomosis of SPDA and IPDA



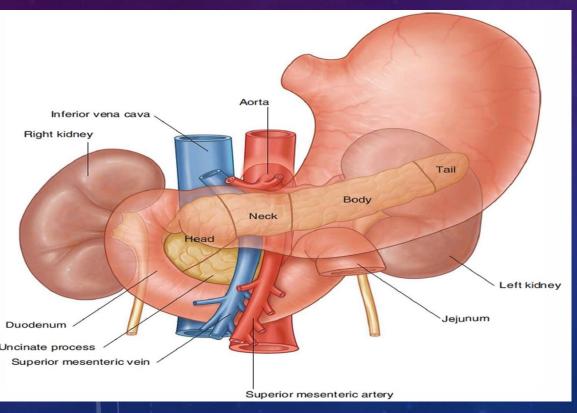
HEAD RELATIONS

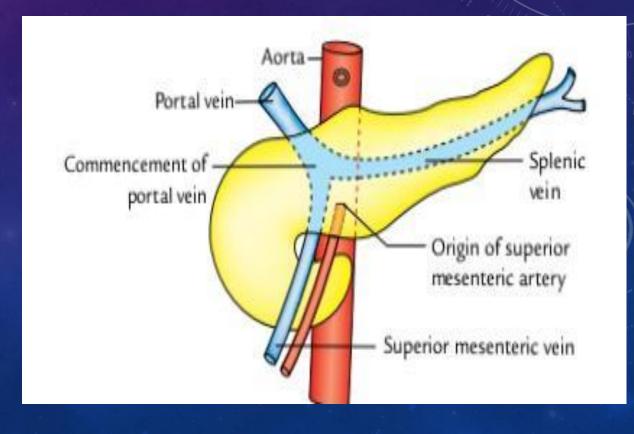




NECK OF PANCREAS

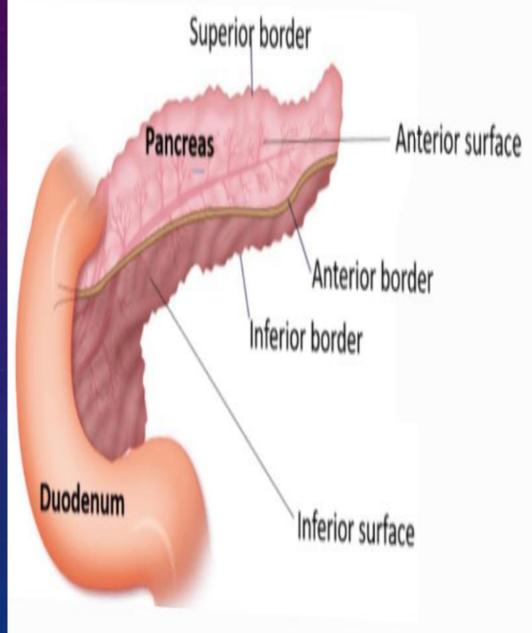
- Slightly constricted part of the gland between the head and body
- It has got two surfaces anterior and posterior
- Anteriorly # lesser sac and pylorus of the stomach is present
- Posteriorly # commencement of the portal vein





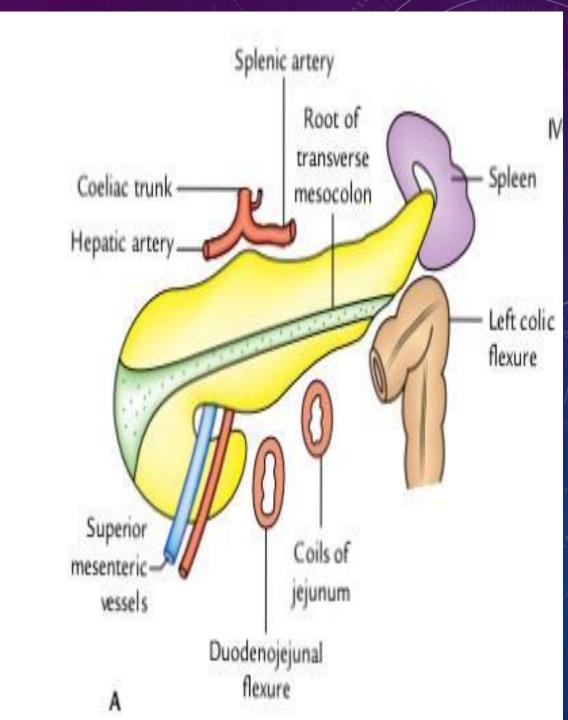
BODY OF PANCREAS

- Elongated part of the gland extending from its to tail
- Triangular shape
- Three borders anterior superior and inferior
- Three surfaces anterior posterior and inferior
- One process tuber omentale



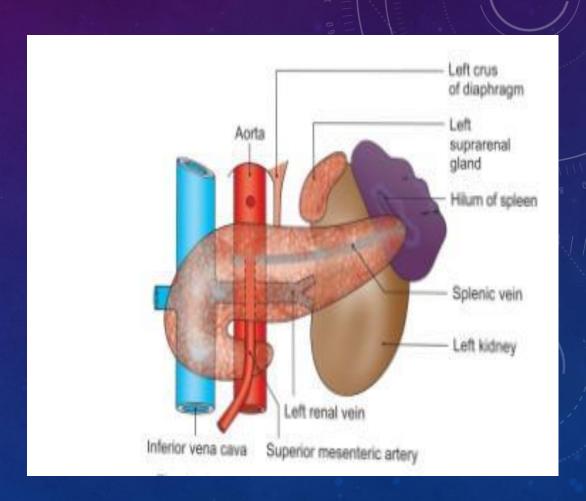
BODY OF PANCREAS RELATIONS

- Anterior border gives attachment to mesocolon
- Superior border is related to celiac artery above tuber omenatle
- Inferior border #Superior mesenteric vessels



BODY OF PANCREAS RELATIONS

- Anterior surface #Lesser sac and stomach
- Posterior surface #Aorta...
- Left crusof diaphragm
- Left kidney and left supra renal gland
- Left renal vessel
- Splenic vein
- Inferior Surface #DJ flexure and coils of jejunum



TAIL OF PANCREAS

The narrow and short Part of pancreas

Lies in lienorenal ligament along with Splenic vessels

The only part of pancreas which is intraperitonial

Contain largest number of items of langarhans per unit of tissue as compared to other parts of gland per

DUCTS OF PANCREAS

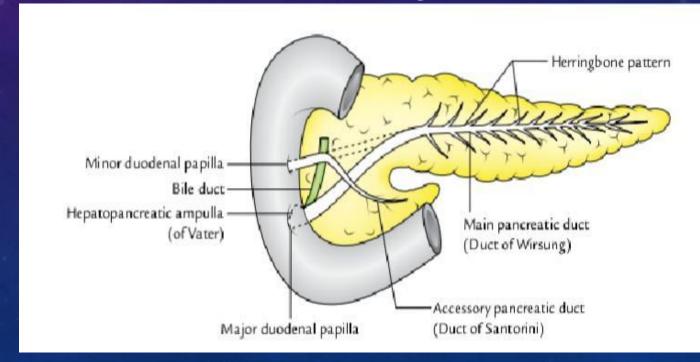
- Two ducts main pancreatic duct (Duct of Wirsung)
- Accessory pancreatic duct (duct of santorini)

Main pancreatic duct

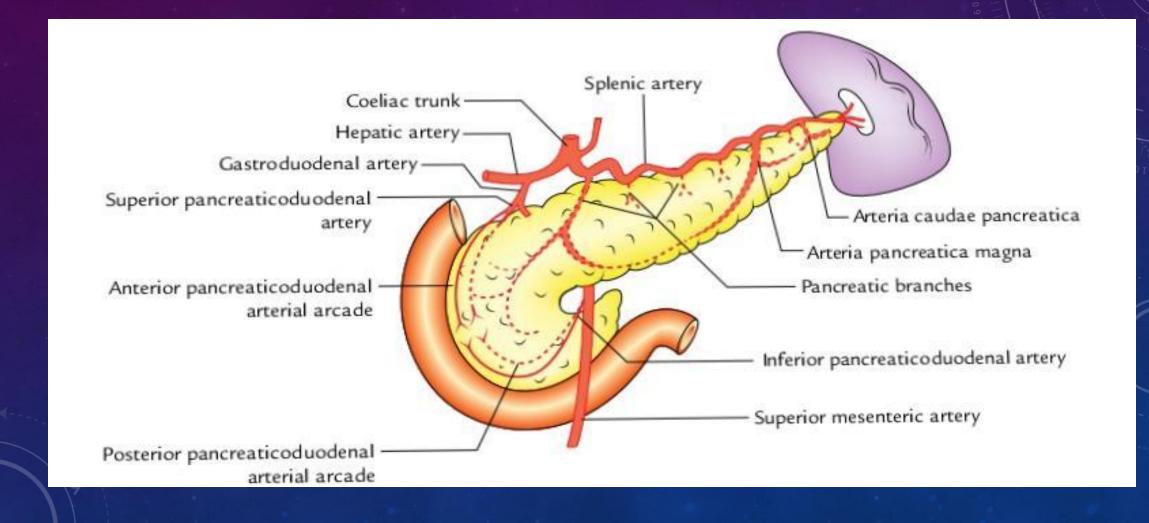
- Begins in the tail & runs along the whole length of the gland
- Enters into the 2nd part of the duodenum
- It joins the bile duct as soon as it pierces the dudenal wall to form hepatopencreatic ampullaa aka ambulance of vater
- Opens into the summit of major duodenal papilla

DUCT OF SANTORINI

- Begins in the lower part of head of pancreas
- Opens into second part of duodenum on the summit of minor duodenal papilla
- In 40% cases it communicate with the main duct while crossing it



BLOOD SUPPLY OF PANCREAS



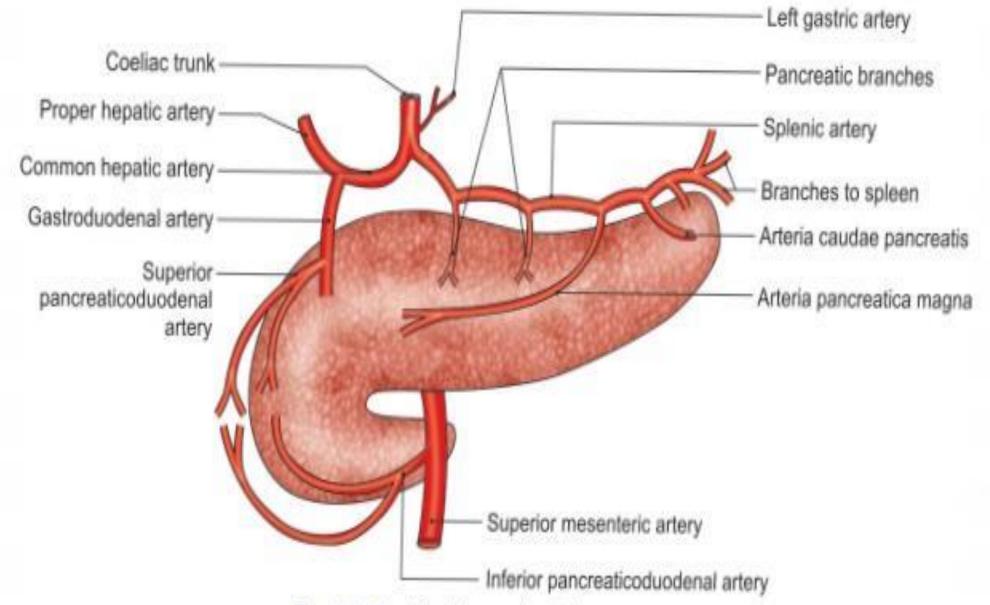


Fig. 23.17: Arterial supply of the pancreas

VENOUS DRAINAGE OF PANCRAES

- Veins of pancreas drain into Superior mesenteric vein
- Splenic vein
- And portal vein

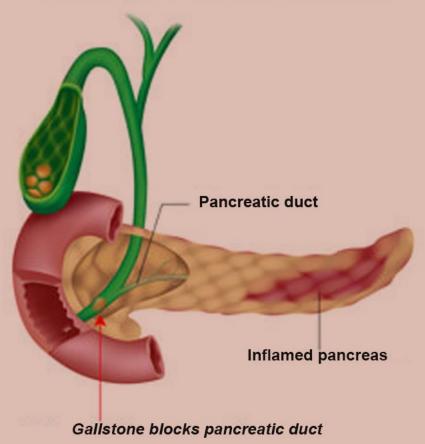
The lymphatic from pancreas mainly drain into follow the artries and drain mainly into the following
Lymphatic nodes

- Celiac nodes
- Pancreaticosplenic nodes
- Superior mesenteric and
- Pyloric lymph nodes

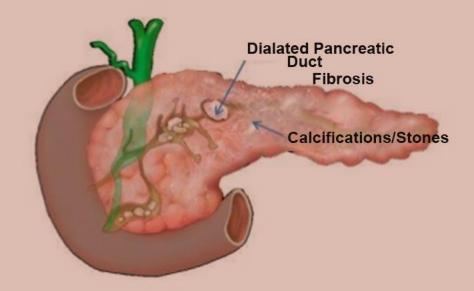
NERVE SUPPLY OF PANCREAS

- Parasympathetic and sympathetic splanchnic nerve supply the pancreas
- Sympathetic nerves are vasomotor
- Parasympathetic controls pancreas secretions

Acute Pancreatitis



Chronic pancreatitis





Thank you!

