



PANCREAS

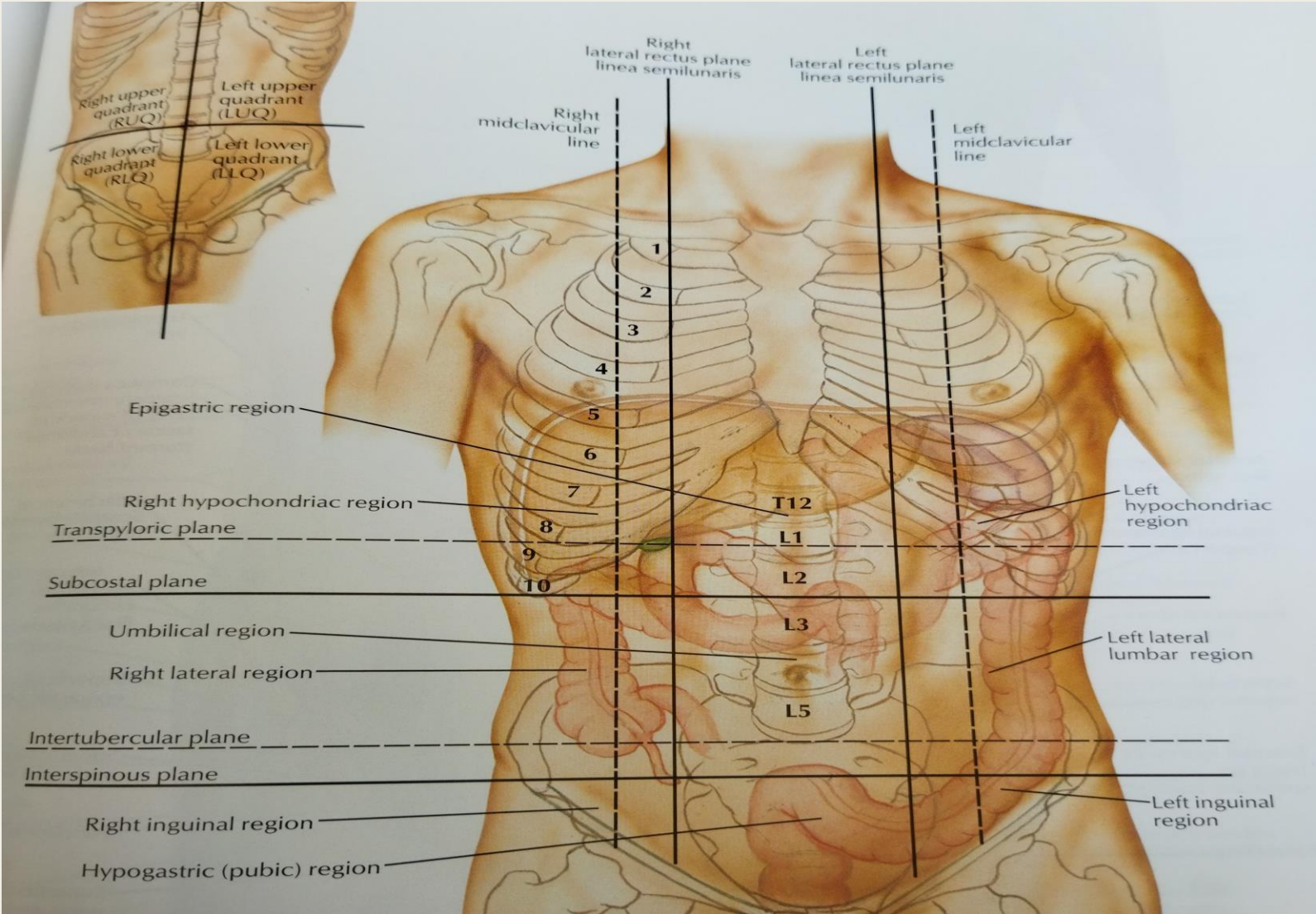
By Saba Gul



Learning objectives:

- Anatomical position
- Gross features
- Relations
- Ductal system
- Blood supply
- Lymphatics
- Nerve supply
- Clinical Correlates

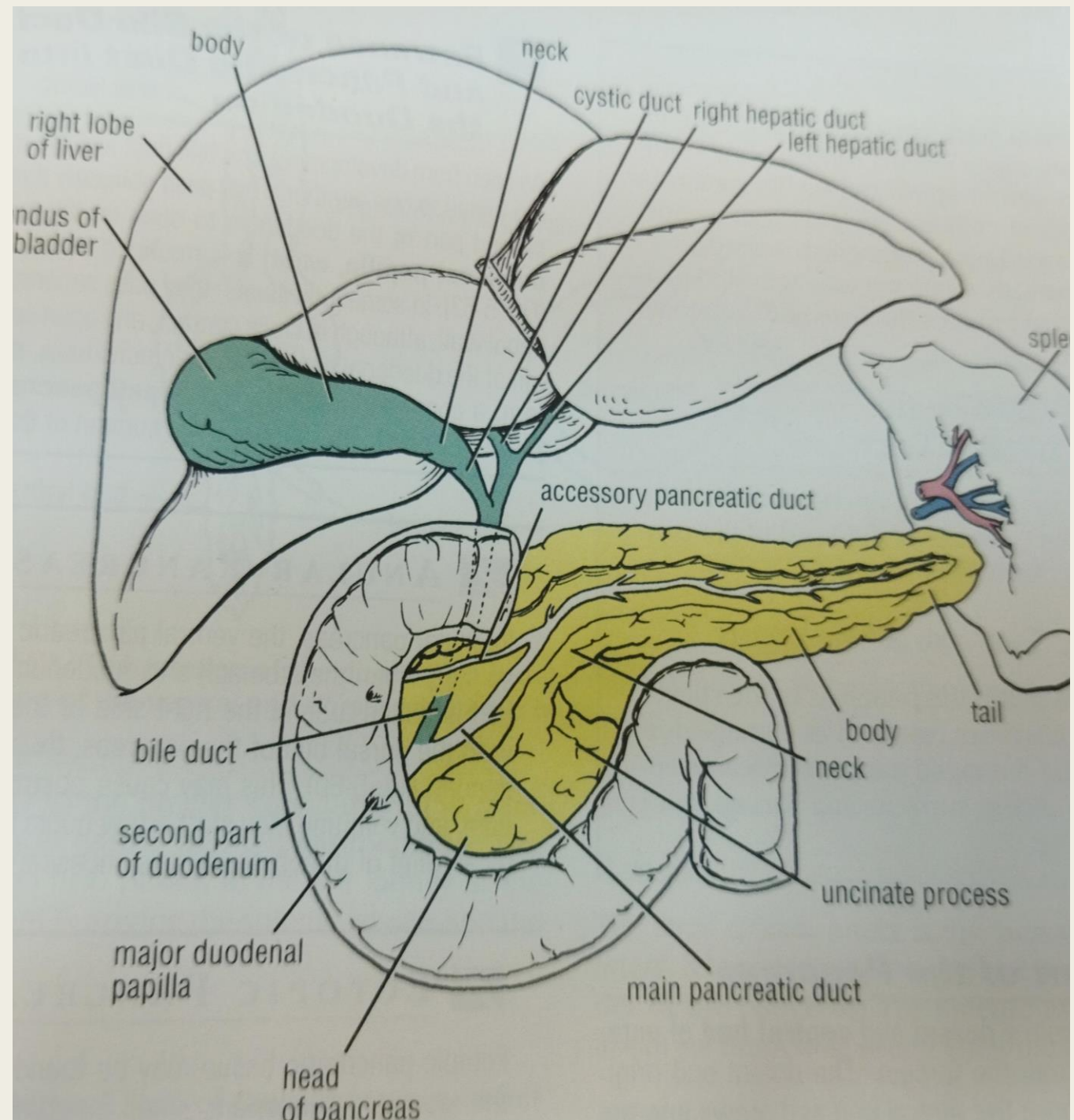
Anatomical position



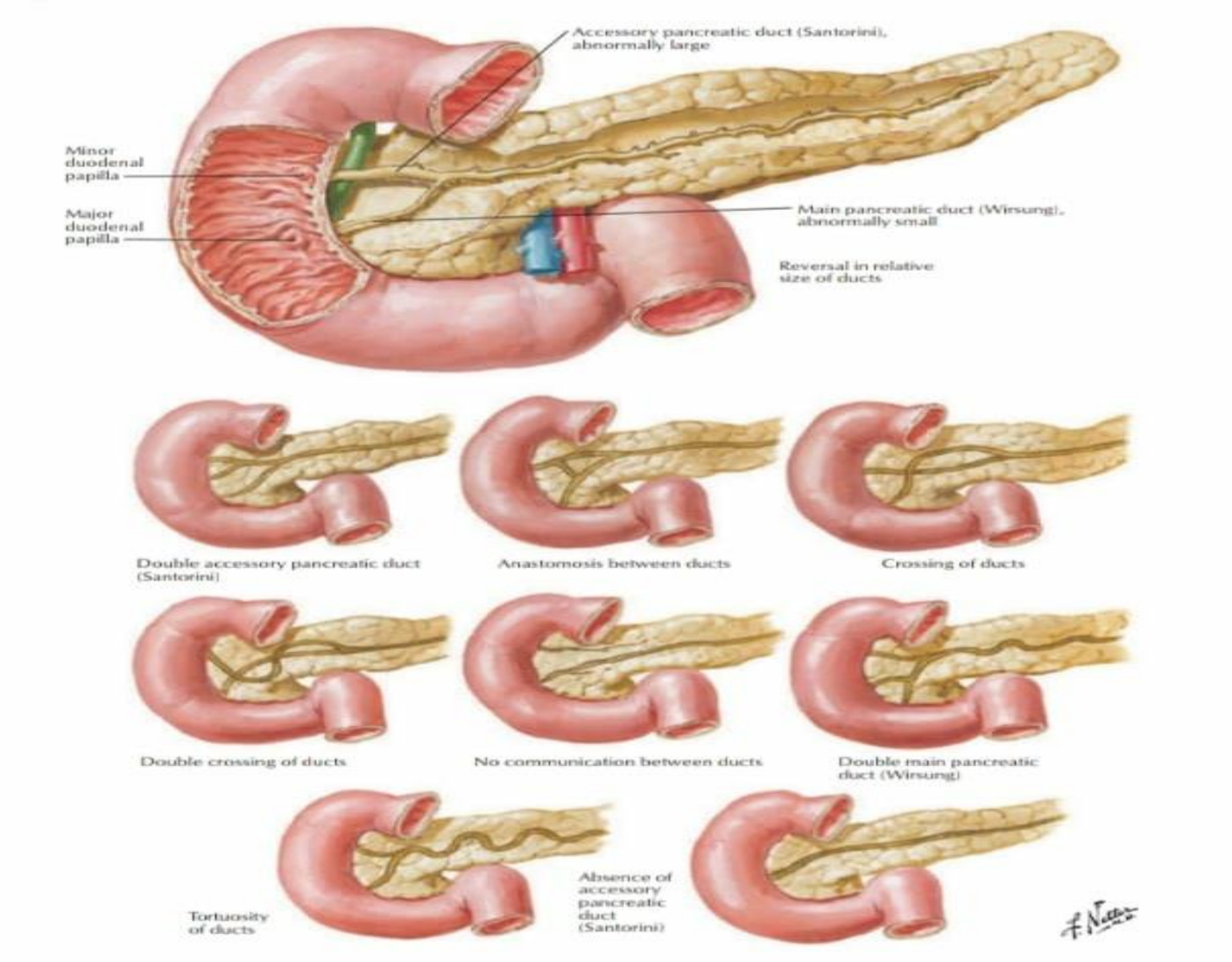
Ductal system

Main pancreatic duct

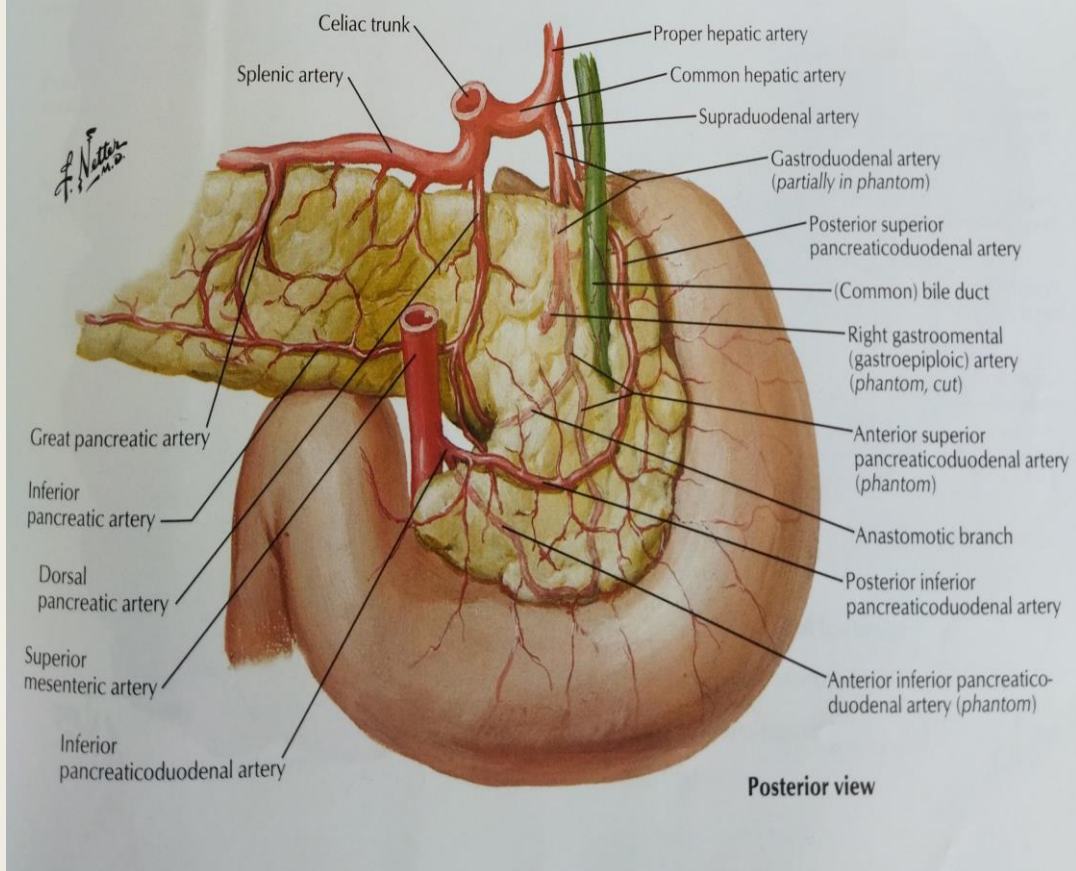
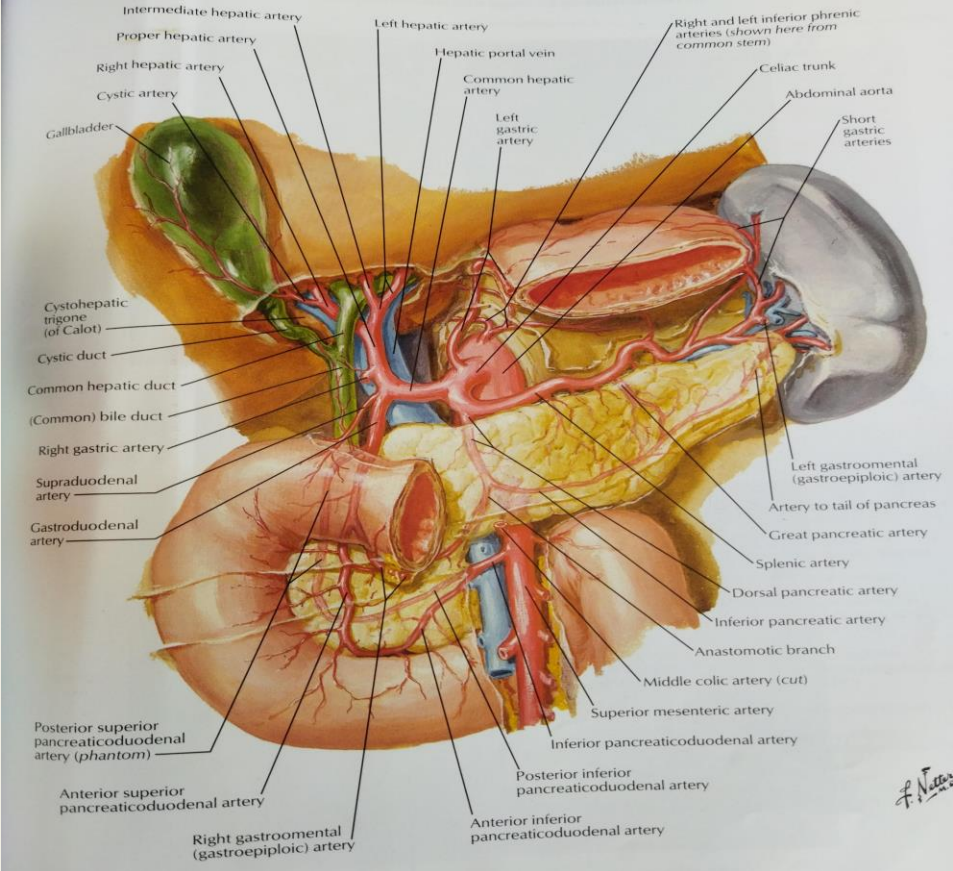
Accessory pancreatic duct



Variations in pancreatic duct

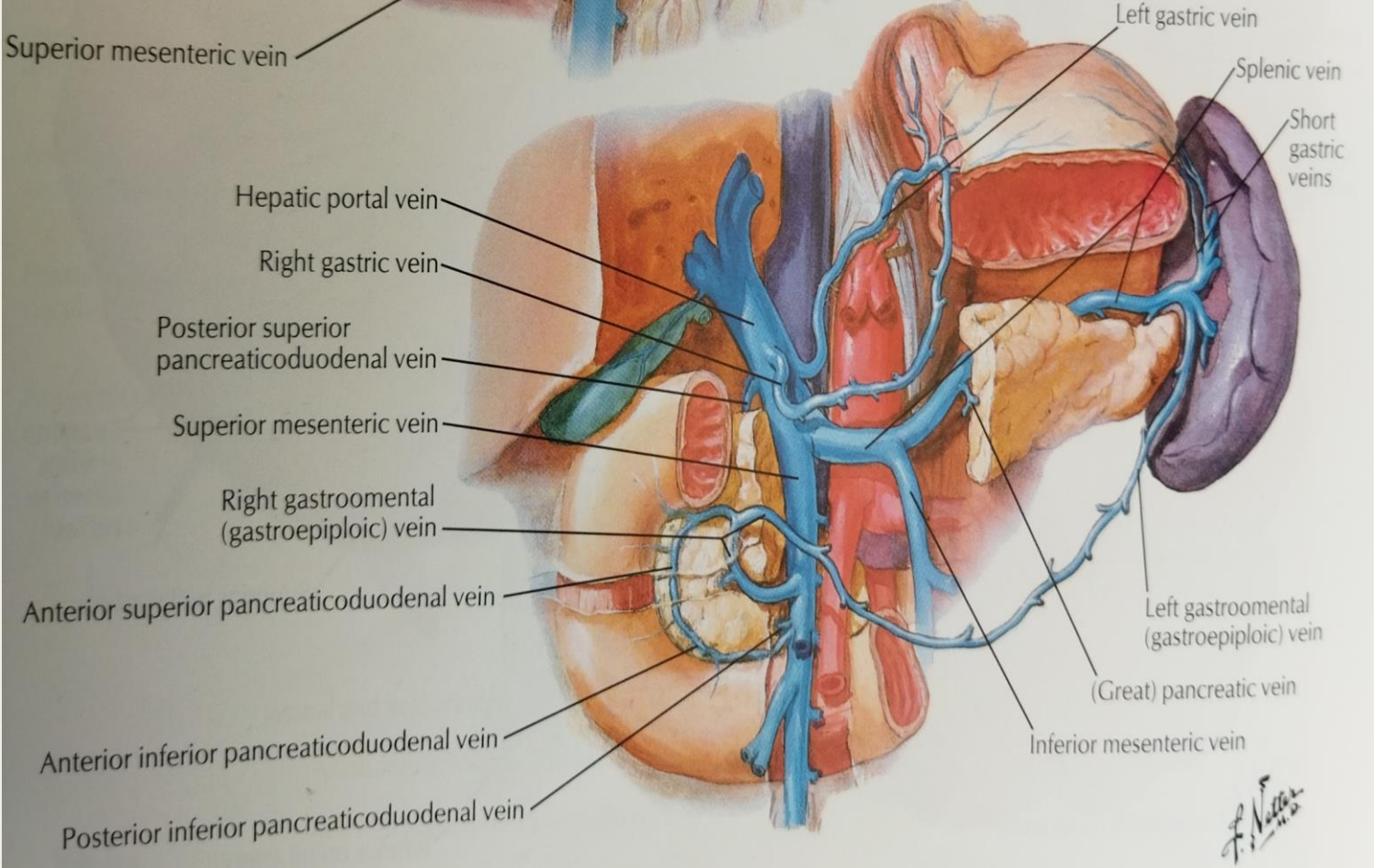


Arterial supply

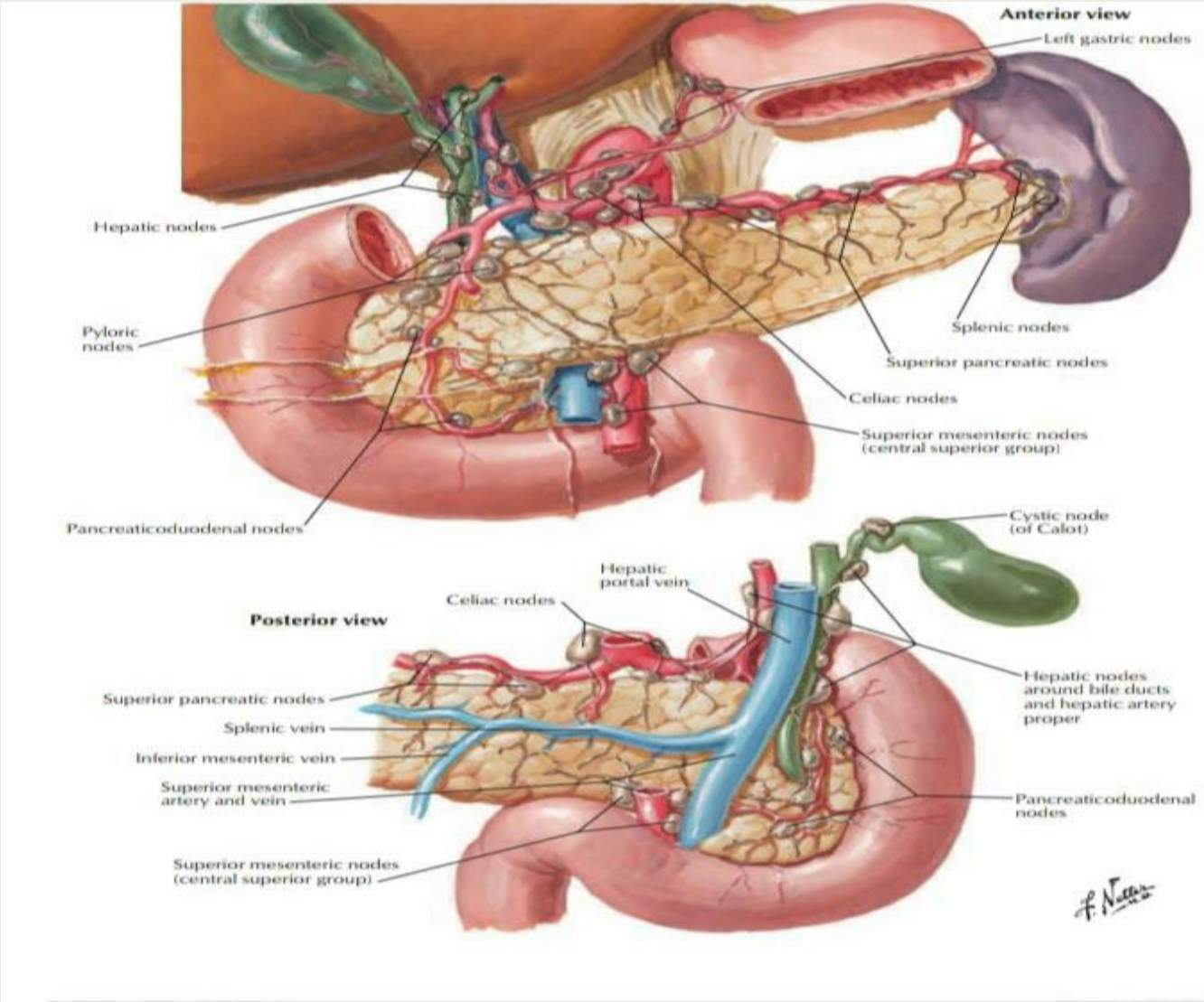


Posterior view

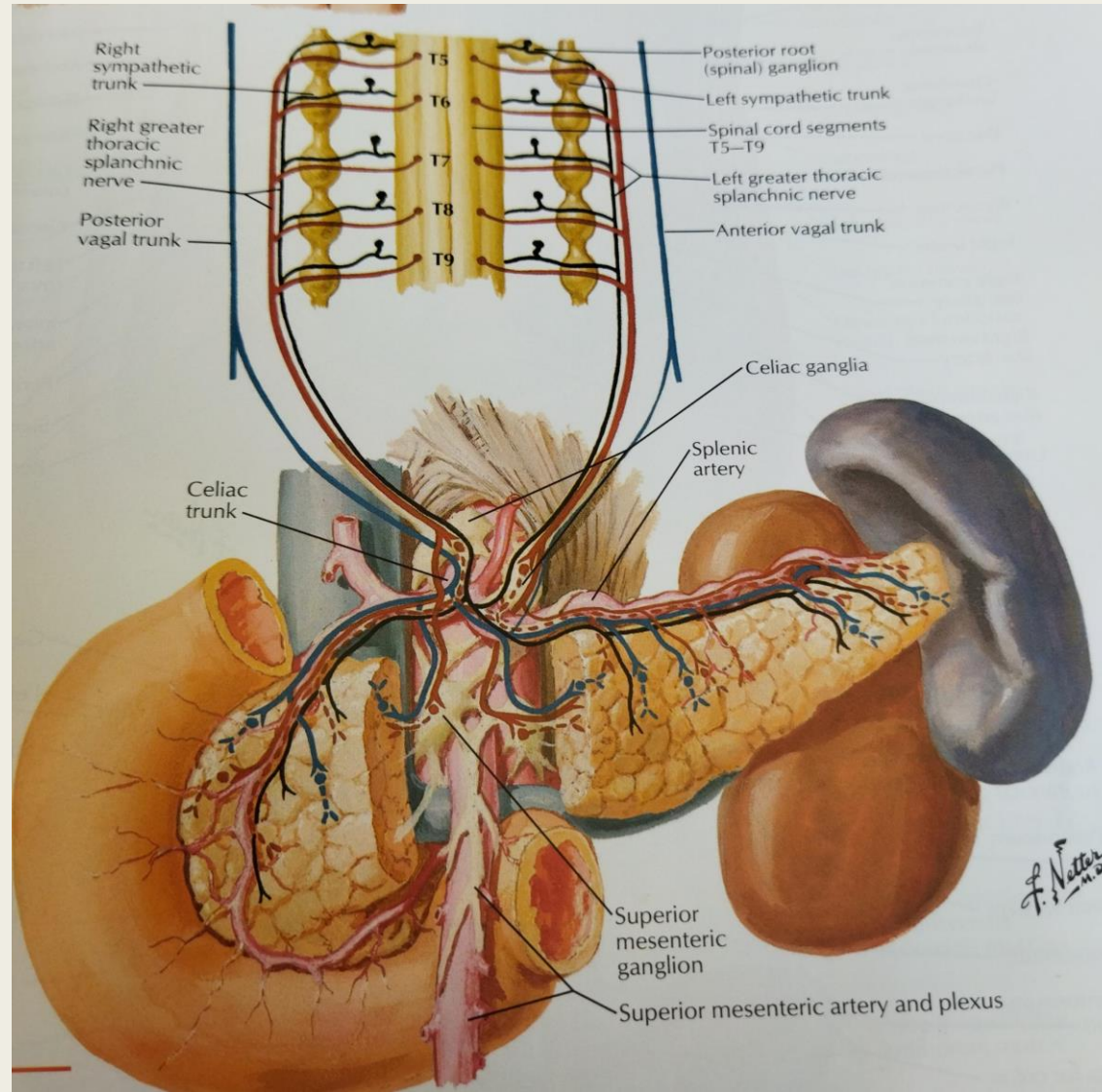
Venous blood vessels



Lymphatics



Nerve supply



Clinical Correlates

- Pancreatitis is an inflammation of pancreas which can be acute or chronic. The most important causes of pancreatitis are gallstones, alcohol abuse and any trauma to the pancreas.
- Pain of the pancreas can be observed in the epigastrium which often radiates to the back and is often confused with the pain of stomach and transverse colon.
- Pancreas can be damaged by blunt trauma and the damaged pancreatic tissue release activated pancreatic enzymes that produces the sign and symptoms of acute peritonitis.
- Cancer of head of pancreas can compress the bile duct and may be the cause of obstructive jaundice.
- Damage of pancreatic tail can occur during splenectomy as it lies in splenicorenal ligament.