



“बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ”

JAYOTI VIDYAPEETH WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR
Faculty of Ayurvedic Science

FacultyName	- JV'n Dr. Jitendra Kumawat Teaching Methodology of Rachana Sharir
Program	- BAMS 1 st Year
Course	- Rachana Sharir
Session	- Anatomy of pancreas

Academic Day starts with–

Greeting with saying 'Namaste' by joining Hands together following by 2-3 Minutes Happy session, Celebrating birthday of any student of respective class and National Anthem.

Lecture Starts with-

- **Review of previous Session - Anatomy of Stomach**
- **Topic to be discussed today-Anatomy of Pancreas**

Introduction:

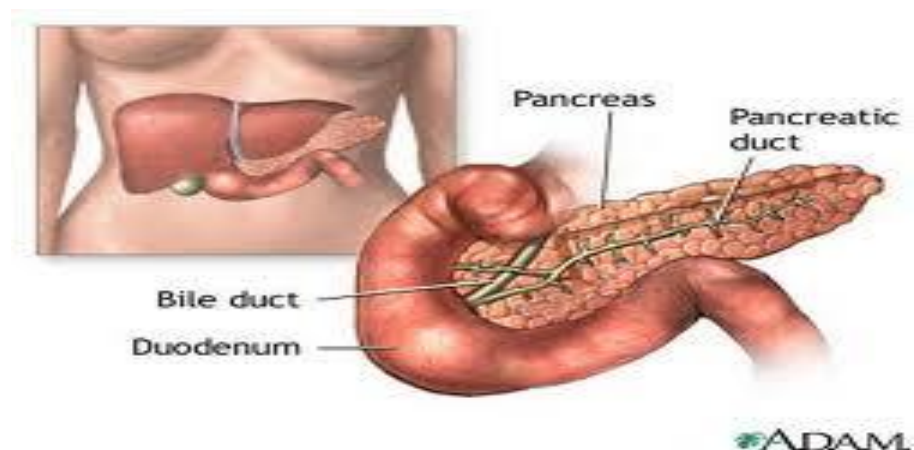
- The pancreas is an abdominal glandular organ with both digestive (exocrine) and hormonal (endocrine) functions.

Anatomical Position:

- The pancreas is an oblong-shaped organ positioned at the level of the transpyloric plane (L1). With the exception of the tail of the pancreas, it is a retroperitoneal organ, located deep within the upper abdomen in the epigastrium and left hypochondrium regions.

Structure

- The pancreas is typically divided into five parts:
- **Head** – the widest part of the pancreas. It lies within the C-shaped curve created by the duodenum and is connected to it by connective tissue.
- **Uncinate process** – a projection arising from the lower part of the head and extending medially to lie beneath the body of the pancreas.
- It lies posterior to the superior mesenteric vessels.
- **Neck** – located between the head and the body of the pancreas. It overlies the superior mesenteric vessels which form a groove in its posterior aspect.
- **Body** – centrally located, crossing the midline of the human body to lie behind the stomach and to the left of the superior mesenteric vessels.
- **Tail** – the left end of the pancreas that lies within close proximity to the spleen. The spleen has a slightly oval shape. It is covered by a weak capsule that protects the organ whilst allowing it to expand in size.



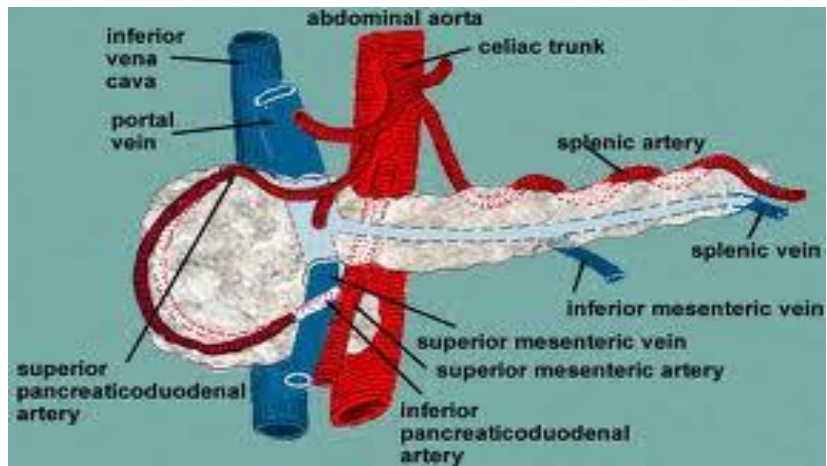
Anatomical Relations:

Within the abdomen, the pancreas has direct anatomical relations to several structures-

- **Stomach** – Separated from the pancreas by the lesser sac, the stomach and pylorus lie anterior and to the pancreas.
- **Duodenum** – The “C” shaped duodenum curves around and outlines the head of the pancreas. The first part of the duodenum lies anteriorly whereas the second part of the duodenum including the ampulla of Vater lies laterally to the right of the pancreatic head
- **Transverse mesocolon** – Attaches to the anterior surface of the pancreas
- **Common bile duct** – Descends behind the head of the pancreas before opening into the second part of the duodenum alongside the major pancreatic duct through the major duodenal papilla
- **Spleen** – located posteriorly and laterally. The lienorenal ligament is formed from peritoneum and connects the spleen to the tail of the pancreas.

Vasculature

- The pancreas is supplied by the pancreatic branches of the splenic artery. The head is additionally supplied by the superior and inferior pancreaticoduodenal arteries which are branches of the gastroduodenal (from coeliac trunk) and superior mesenteric arteries, respectively.
- Venous drainage of the head of the pancreas is into the superior mesenteric branches of the hepatic portal vein. The pancreatic veins draining the rest of the pancreas do so via the splenic vein.



Lesson deliverance (ICT)-

- PPT (28 Slides)

Questions to check understanding level of students-

- Describe the anatomical structure of pancreas in detail.

Next topic: Cervical plexus.

Academic Day ends with - National song 'Vande Mataram'