BIOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE HUMAN PANCREAS

[Anatomical Illustration Placement]

Anatomical Region	Primary Function & Characteristics
Head	The widest part, nestled in the curve of the duodenum. Facilitates the passage of digestive enzymes into the small intestine.
Neck & Body	The central sections located behind the stomach. Contains a dense network of acinar cells and Islets of Langerhans.
Tail	The narrow end extending toward the spleen. High concentration of endocrine tissue.
Pancreatic Duct	The main canal that joins the common bile duct to supply pancreatic juice (bicarbonate and enzymes) to the duodenum.

Cellular Component	Secretions / Role
Acinar Cells	Exocrine function: Secretes digestive enzymes (Amylase, Lipase, Protease).

Cellular Component	Secretions / Role
Alpha Cells	Endocrine function: Secretes Glucagon to increase blood glucose levels.
Beta Cells	Endocrine function: Secretes Insulin to lower blood glucose levels.
Delta Cells	Endocrine function: Secretes Somatostatin to regulate Alpha and Beta cell activity.