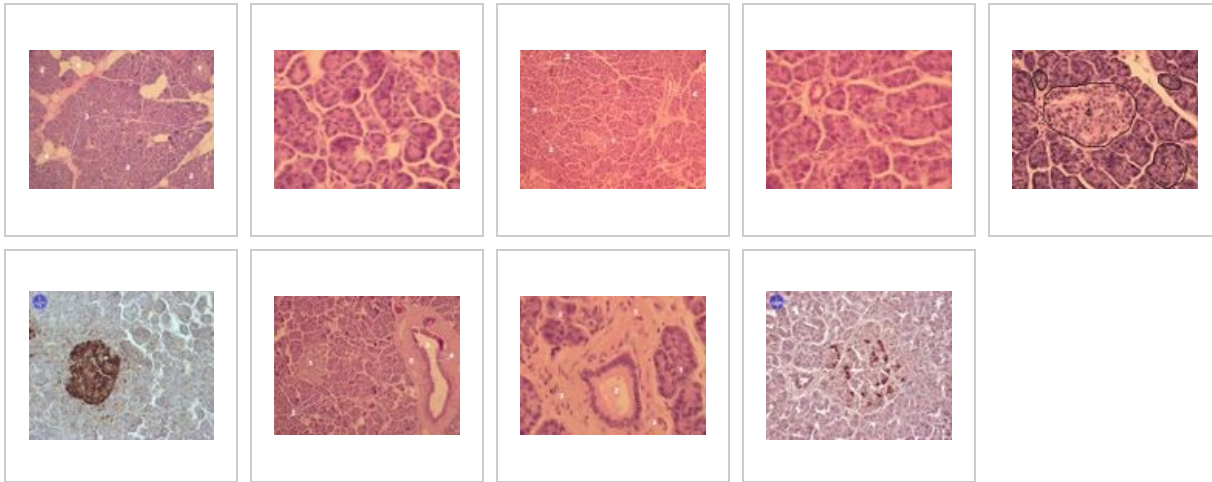
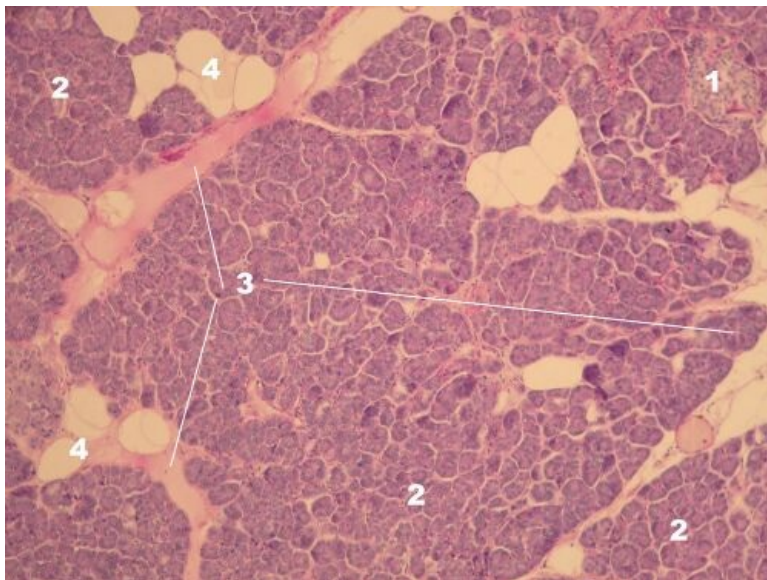


## Pancreas (SFLT)

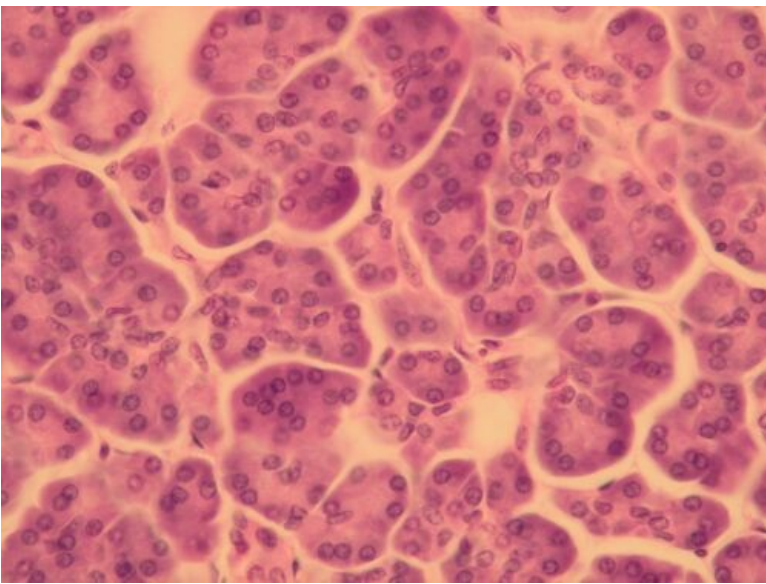


### Pancreas HE - clear magnification



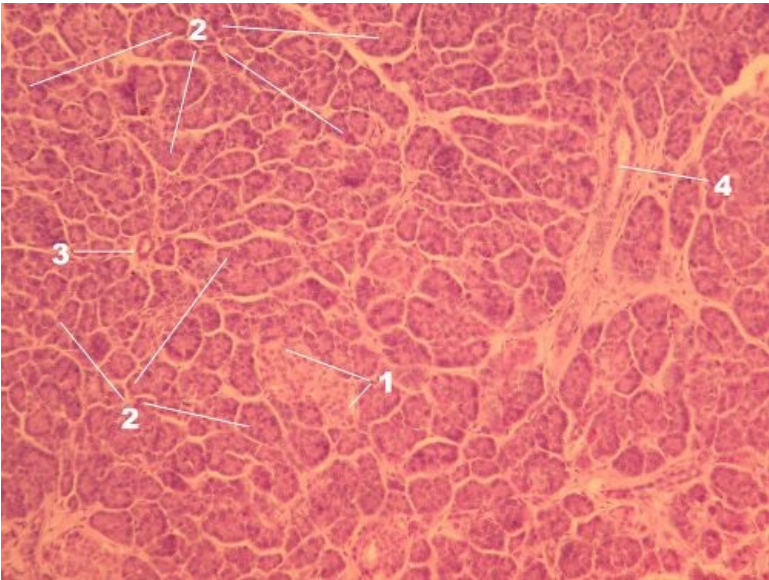
**Description:** The pancreas is a gland composed of an exocrine, acinous serous gland (2) and endocrine islets of Langerhans (1). Duct system of exocrine gland begins inside acinus as centroacinous cells, continues as inserted ducts. Intralobular, interlobular (in ligament sept - 3), lobar and main exits continue. Except for the inserted ducts, which are lined by a single-layered squamous epithelium, all other ducts are made up of columnar epithelium, the cells of which can produce mucus; 4 - fat cells.

### Pancreas HE - detail of serous acini



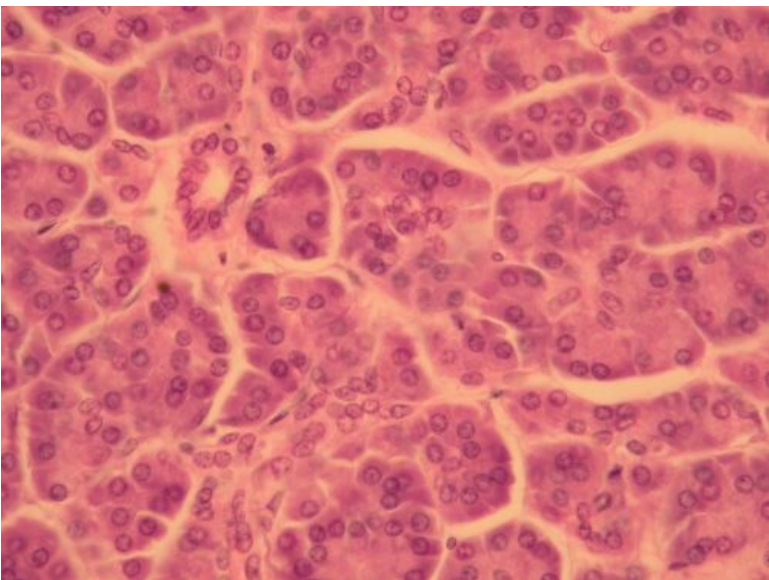
**Description:** In contrast to the parotid gland, we do not find annealed ducts in the pancreas. Exocrine tissue is made up of serous acini. Serous cells produce digestive enzymes (proteins) and their nuclei are round. Rough endoplasmic reticulum is very abundant in the basal part of the cell.

### Pancreas HE - clear magnification



**Description:** 1 - Islet of Langerhans (endocrine pancreas), 2 - serous acini (exocrine pancreas), 3 - intralobular outlet, 4 - interlobular outlet in the fibrous septum.

### Pancreas HE



**Description:**Exocrine acini with intralobular outlet.

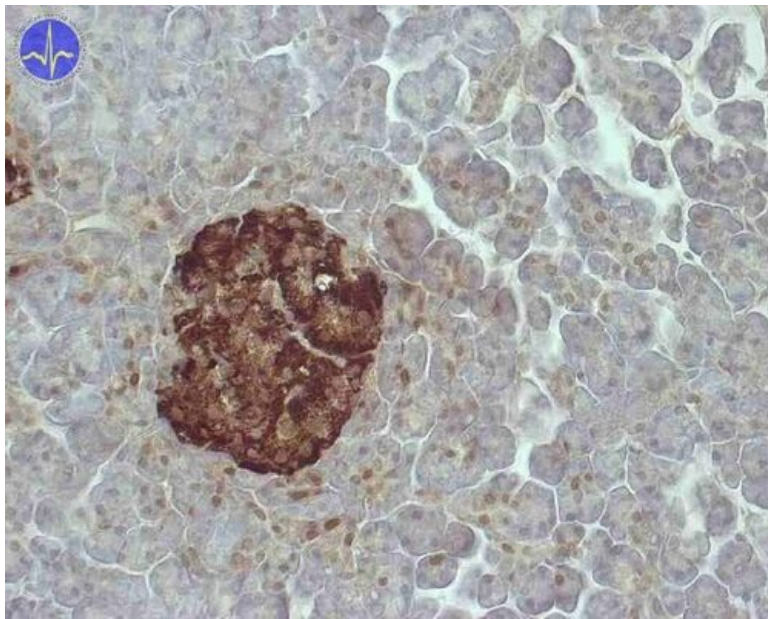


## Pancreas HE - detail of the islet of Langerhans



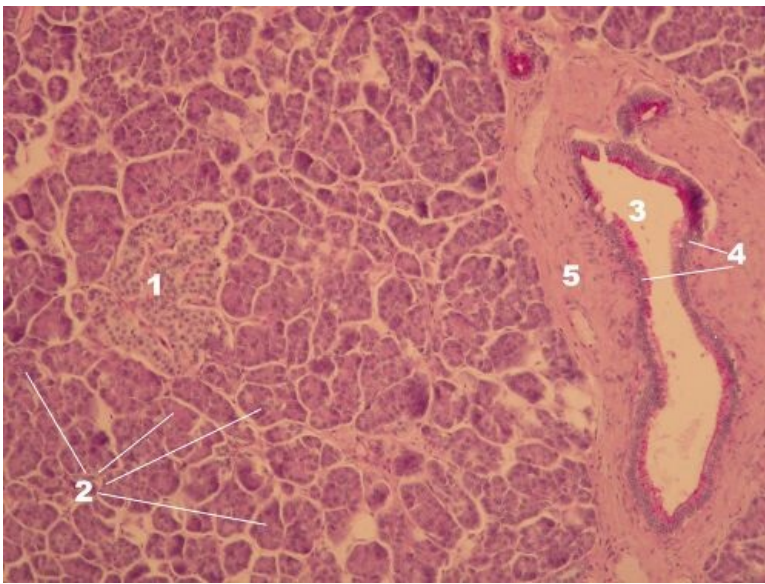
**Description:** The endocrine cells of the islet of Langerhans are brighter than the exocrine cells. They are arranged in beams. The beam-like structure allows the cells to come into contact with the blood vessels, into which they deliver their secretion (hormone). Individual types of endocrine cells can only be recognized by immunohistochemical detection of the hormone or in an electron microscope.

## Pancreas HE



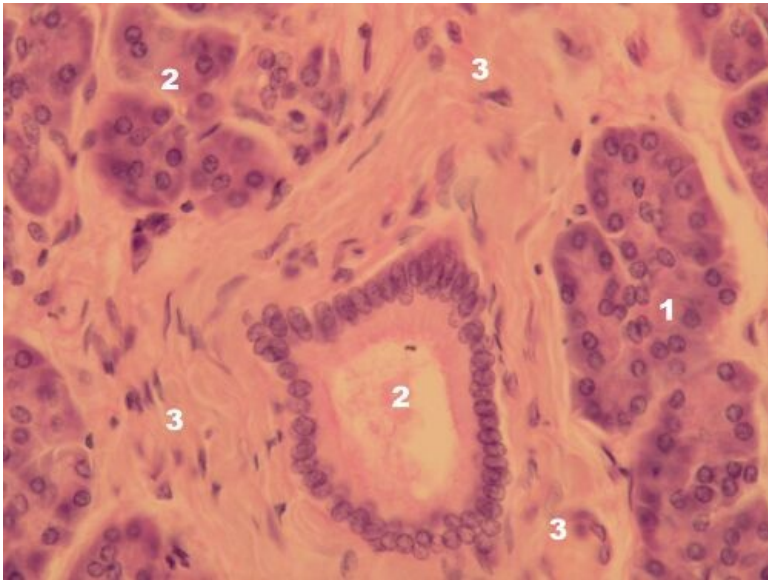
**Description:** Beta cells of the islet of Langerhans (immunohistochemical detection).

## Pankreas PAS + Hematoxylin - clear magnification



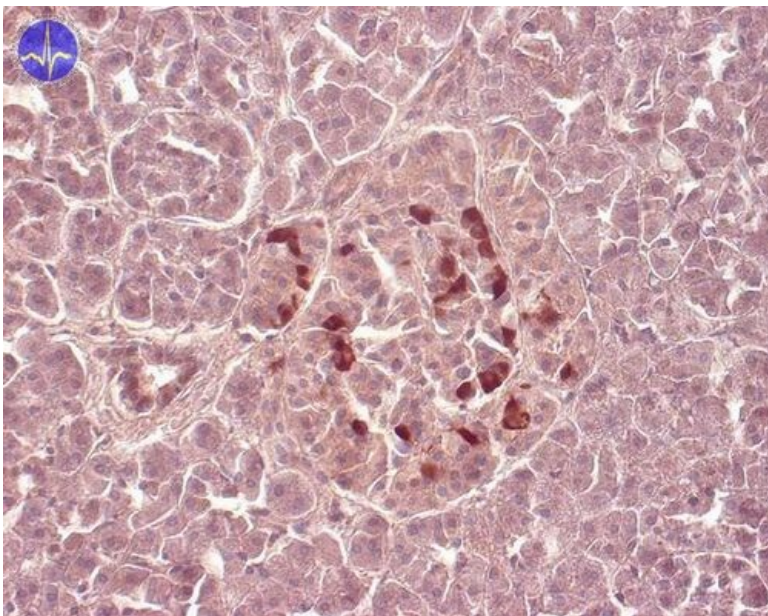
**Description:** 1 - Islet of Langerhans (endocrine pancreas), 2 - serous acini (exocrine pancreas), 3 - interlobular duct, 4 - multi-row cylindrical epithelium of the interlobular duct, the cells of which produce mucus (PAS+), 5 - fibrous septum.

### Pancreas HE - exocrine part



**Description:** 1 - serous acini, 2 - lumen of the interlobular duct, 3 - fibrous interlobular septum.

### Pancreas - Islet of Langerhans



**Description:** Immunohistochemical evidence of D cells.

## Gastrointestinal tract

- Lingua - back (SFLT)
- Lingua - radix (SFLT)
- Lingua - tonsilla lingualis (SFLT)
- Gl. submandibularis (SFLT)
- Gl. parotis (SFLT)
- Gl. sublingualis (SFLT)
- Oesophagus (SFLT)
- Gaster - cardia (SFLT)
- Gaster - fundus (SFLT)
- Pylorus - duodenum (SFLT)
- Duodenum (SFLT)
- Small intestine(SFLT)
- Colon (SFLT)
- Appendix (SFLT)
- Liver (SFLT)
- Gallbladder (SFLT)
- Pancreas (SFLT)

## References

- Histologický atlas (3. LF UK)