

# Splanchnic Blood Flow

**The circulation of blood through the splanchnik** is the circulation of blood GIT, liver, spleen and pancreas. It is characterized by two large capillary networks arranged in series, the first capillary network collects blood from the GIT, spleen and pancreas, blood from these capillary networks is collected in v. portae, which branches into the capillary network in the liver. The blood that comes via v. portae to liver is rich in substances absorbed into the blood in the digestive tract. In the liver, functional circulation is associated with nutritional (a. hepatica). The liver stores, metabolizes and detoxifies substances before they reach other parts of the bloodstream.

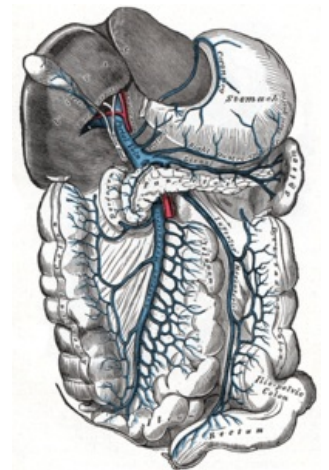
## Control of GIT blood flow

The control is predominantly neural via sympathetic, which induces vasoconstriction. Of the local control mechanisms, only metabolic self-regulation is practically applied. The increase in GIT blood flow after food intake is mainly mediated by gastrin and cholecystokinin.

## Control of liver blood flow

The procedure is almost completely devoid of local regulatory mechanisms, especially the vasoconstrictor effect of the sympathetic, which is important mainly for the mobilization of blood from the capacity vessels of the liver.

Due to the dependence of the flow rate on the central mechanisms and its possible variability, the splanchnik flow can adapt to the increased demands of other tissues.



Portal hepatic circulation

## Links

### Related Articles

- Portal circulation
- Large intestine • Small intestine
- Liver • Pancreas • Spleen

### Bibliography

- TROJAN, Stanislav – TROJAN, Stanislav. *Lékařská fyziologie*. 4. edition. Grada, 2003. 772 pp. ISBN 80-247-0512-5.