



Mixed Gland

- **Hormone & Enzyme Secretion**

- **Pancreas Gland**
- **Liver**



Glands



Exocrine Glands

- Enzyme Secretion
- Duct Gland

- Sweat Gland
- Salivary Gland
- Mammary Gland
- Lacrimal Gland
- Sebaceous Gland
- Gastric Gland
- Cerumen Gland
- Meibomian Gland
- Mucus gland

Endocrine Glands

- Hormone Secretion
- Ductless Gland

- Pineal Gland
- Pituitary Gland
- Thyroid Gland
- Parathyroid Gland
- Thymus Gland
- Adrenal Gland
- Gonads Glands

Mixed Glands

- Hormone & Enzyme Secretion

- Pancreas Gland
- Liver

☐ Pancreas Gland

2nd largest gland in body.



Pancreas is a mixed gland as it works as both an exocrine and endocrine gland.

Endocrine gland.

↓
Secretes hormones
↓
Somatostatin

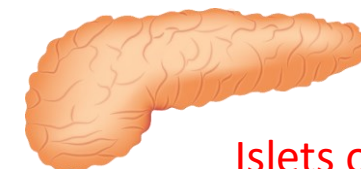
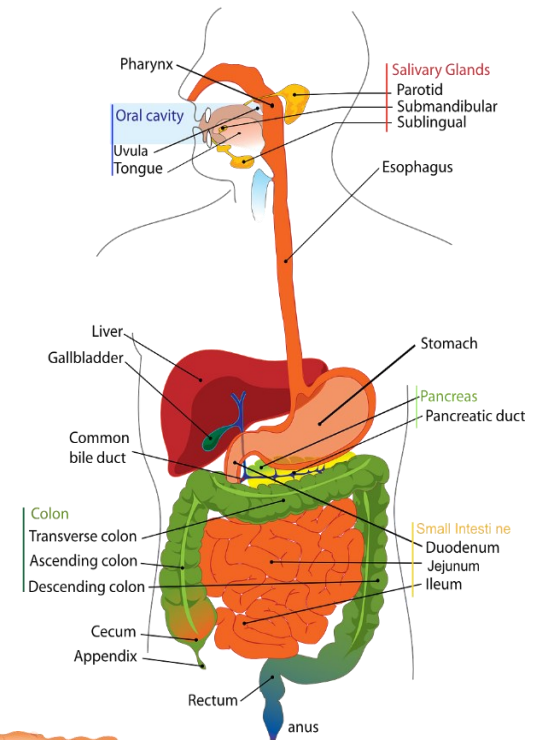
- Glucagon
- Insulin

Control the level of glucose in the blood.

Exocrine gland

↓
Secretes digestive enzymes
↓

- Trypsinogen → **Proteins**
- Amylase → **Carbohydrates**
- Lipase → **Fat**



Islets of Langerhans



The liver regulates most chemical levels in the blood

यकृत (Liver)

Hepatic- Medical Term

- रसायनिक कारखाना (Chemical Factory)

largest gland in body.

1.5kg -weight

Endocrine Function.

Insulin-like Growth Factor-1 (IGF-1)

Protein-

- Albumin
- Fibrinogen
- Prothrombin
- Heparin



Blood Clotting



Prevent Blood clotting in our body

Exocrine Function

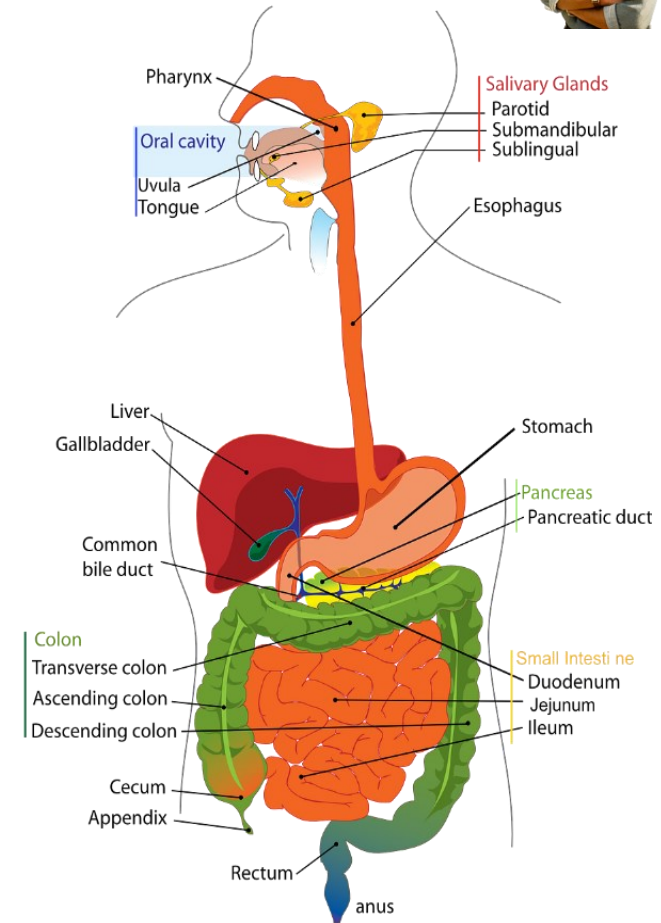
Liver - पित्त (Bile) का उत्पादन



वसा (Fats) को पचाने

❖ Ammonia → Urea & Uric Acid

❖ Glucose → Glycogen



During embryonic stages, RBC are produced in the liver and spleen.



Function of Liver

- **Production of Bile-**

(Bile, which helps in the digestion and absorption of fats, vitamins and cholesterol is produced in the liver.)

- **Absorption of Bilirubin**

(Bilirubin is formed by the breakdown of Haemoglobin. The iron released is stored in the liver to make next-generation blood cells.)

- **Carbohydrate Metabolization**

(The carbohydrates stored in the liver as glycogen are broken down into glucose and released into the blood to maintain glucose levels.)

- **Albumin Production**

(Albumin transports fatty acids and steroids to maintain correct pressure and prevent leakage of blood vessels.)



Function of Liver

- **Storage of Vitamins and Minerals-**

(Vitamins A, D, E, K, and B12 are stored in the liver. It also stores iron in the form of ferritin to form new red blood cells.)

- **Filtering Blood**

(The compounds such as hormones, alcohol, etc are filtered by the liver from the blood.)

- **Immunological Function**

- *(The liver contains Kuffer cells involved in immune activity. These destroy any disease-causing agents.)*

- **Supporting Blood Clots**

- **Metabolization of Fats**

- **Metabolization of Proteins**



Thank You for Watching



Sports and Physical Education



thakuranjna99



Sports and Physical Education

