Histology liver

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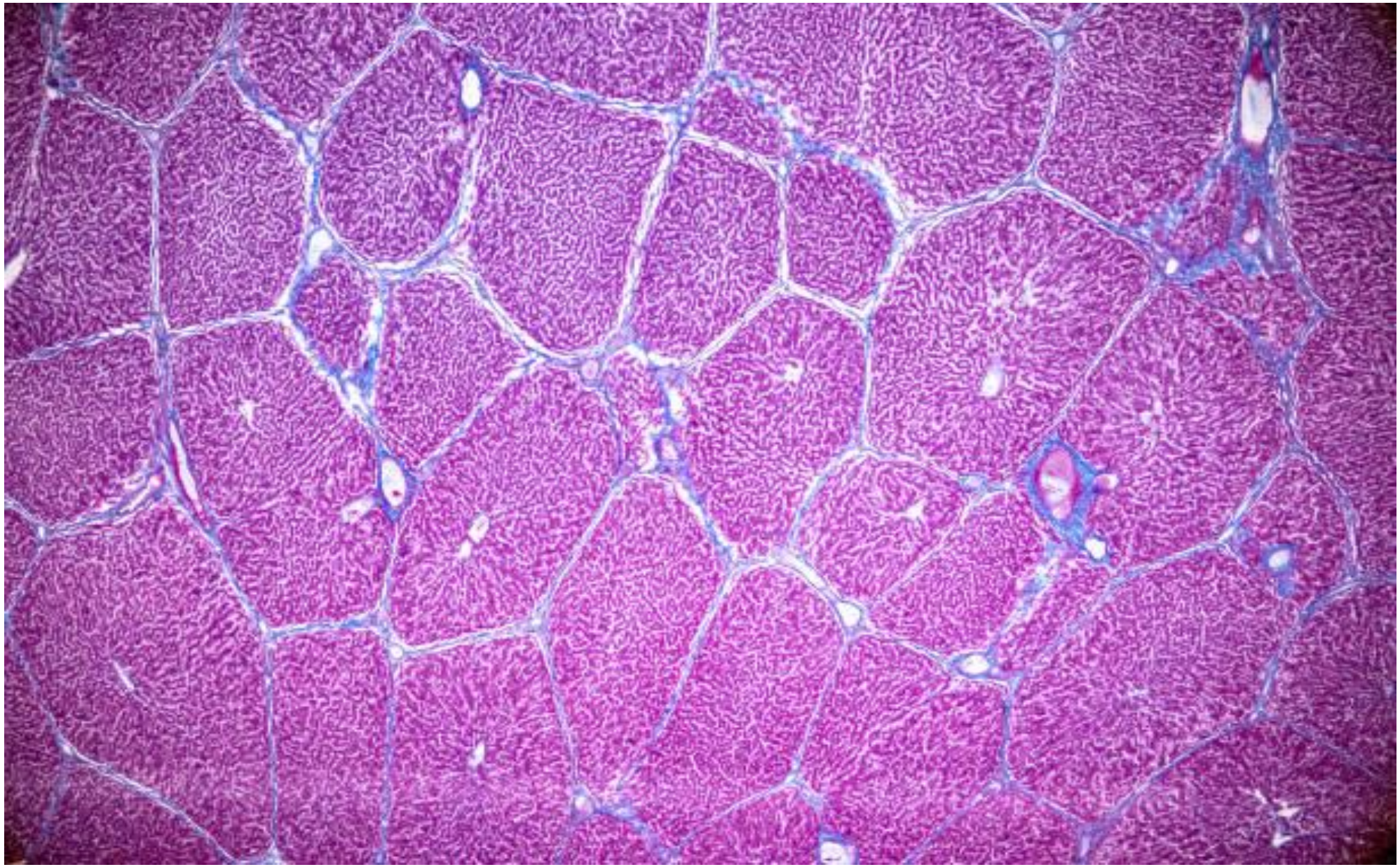
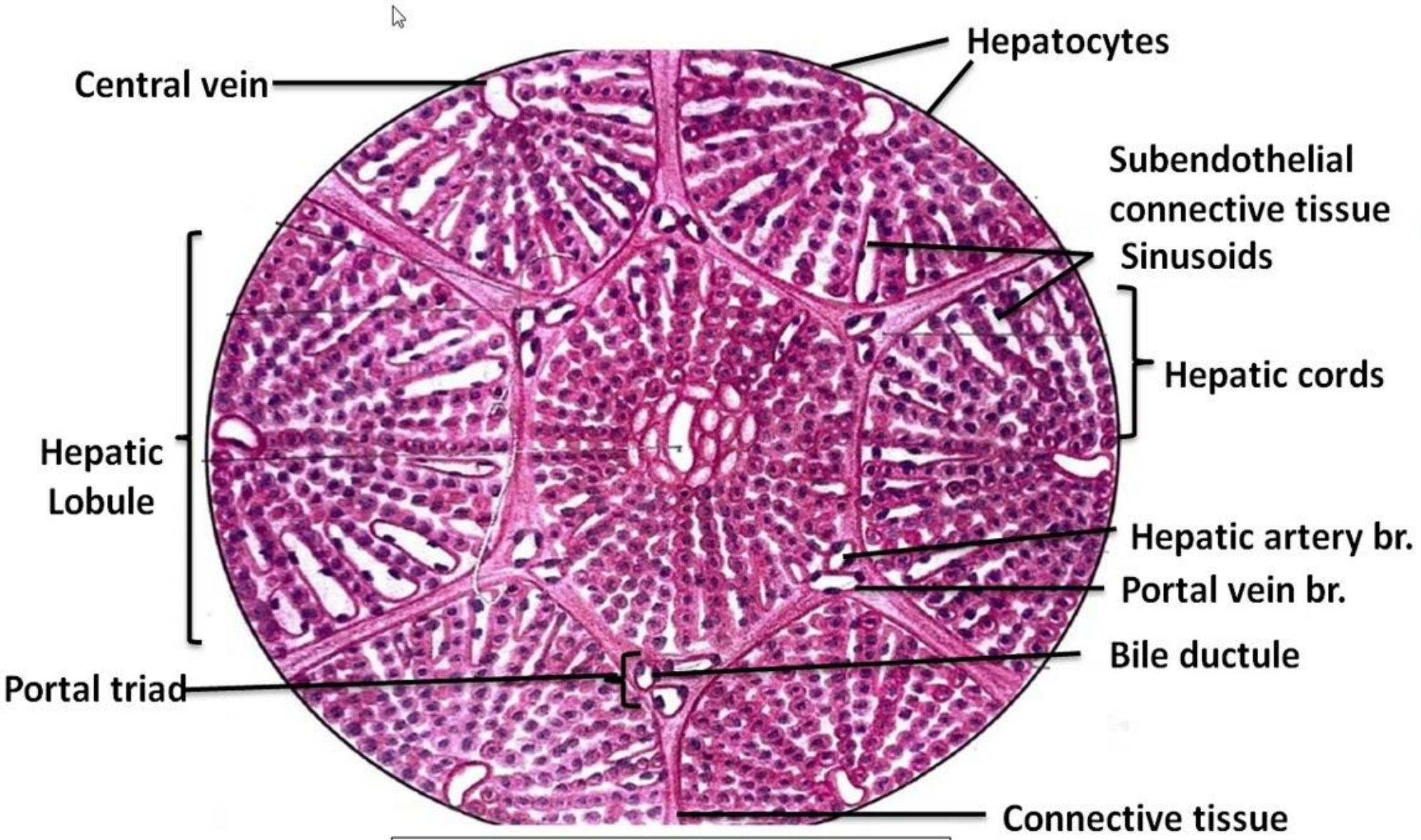
Liver

The liver is an accessory digestive gland that produces bile (an alkaline compound that helps break down fats). Bile aids digestion by emulsifying fats. The bile produced by the liver is stored in the gallbladder - a small sac located under the liver - and then the bile moves to the small intestine to complete the digestion process. The highly specialized liver tissue consists of hepatocytes, which regulate a wide range of biochemical reactions of large scale, including the synthesis and breakdown of small and complex molecules, many of which are essential for normal biological functions.]

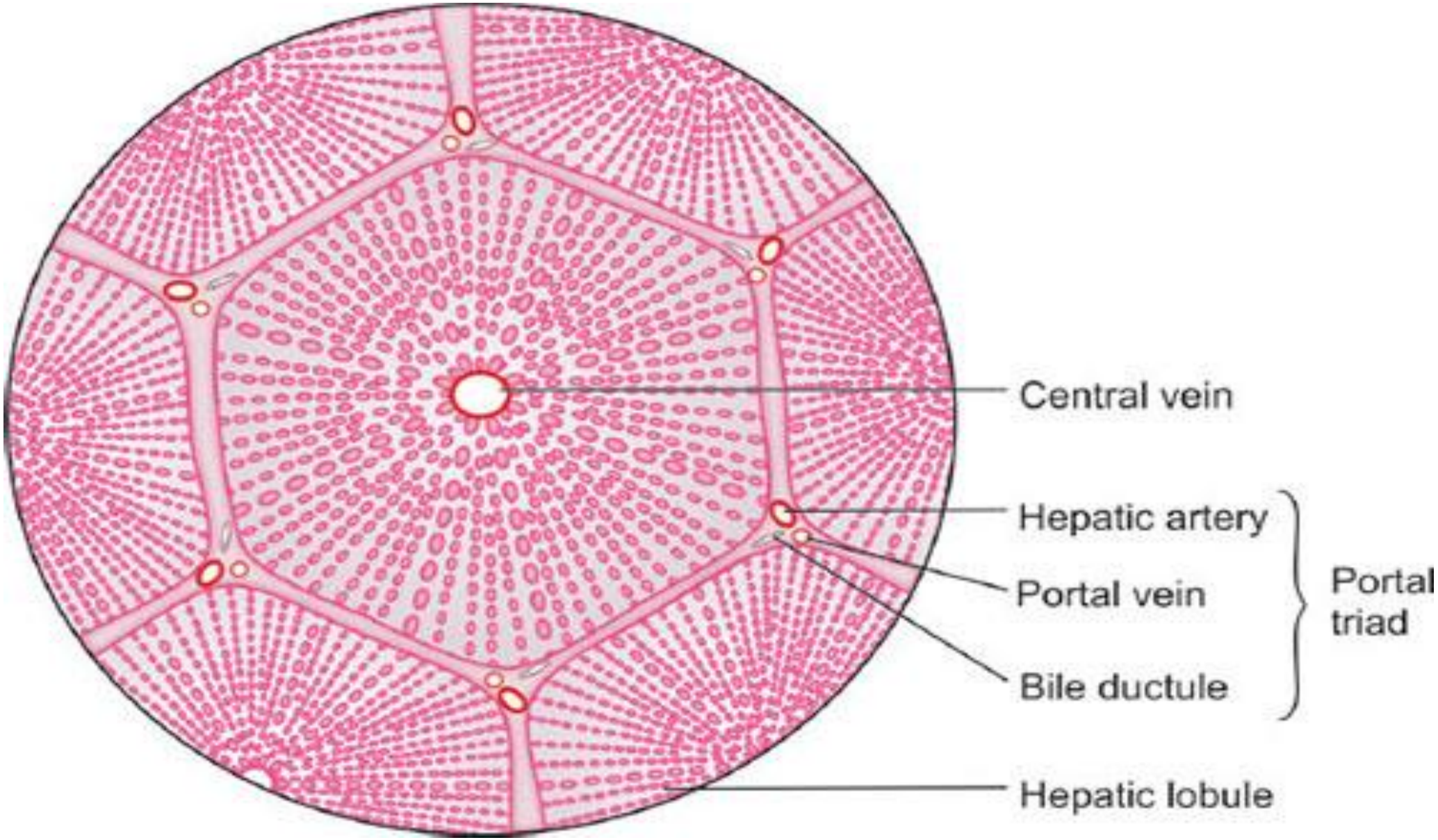
How do you identify the liver microscopically?

The liver lobes are made up of microscopic units called lobules which are roughly hexagonal in shape. These lobules comprise of rows of liver cells (hepatocytes) which radiate out from a central point





Histology of Liver


Central vein
Hepatic artery
Portal vein
Bile ductule
Portal triad
Hepatic lobule