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Study of Liver Anatomy and its Functions

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Description

In the upper right quadrant of the abdominal cavity, the liver can be discovered. It is the largest gland in the human body and is in charge of a variety of important functions. It is the only organ in the body that can regenerate itself. A bilobed, triangle organ with a larger right lobe and a smaller left lobe, the liver is a bilobed, triangular organ. Peritoneum protects this capsule. This aids in the protection of the liver.

It has two main blood sources, the hepatic portal vein transports nutrient-rich blood from the digestive system. From the heart to the liver, the Hepatic Artery delivers oxygenated blood.

Liver is the largest organ, is located in the right upper quadrant of the abdominal cavity, below the diaphragm. The falciform ligament divides it into two lobes, the left and right. Hepatocytes, or liver cells, have a unique ability to proliferate in response to any type of liver injury. This metabolically active liver performs a variety of essential functions, including the following; Performs protein, lipid and carbohydrate metabolism.

It is responsible for excreting cholesterol, bilirubin, drugs and hormones, as well as producing and excreting bile. Enzymes are activated by this enzyme. This organ stores vitamins, minerals and glycogen, among other things. It's in charge of making plasma proteins like albumin and clotting factors. It cleanses and detoxifies the blood.

Production of Bile, this duct transports bile from the liver to the gallbladder, where it is concentrated and stored. The gallbladder contracts when the hormone Cholecystokinin (CCK) is released and pushing bile through the cystic duct into the common bile duct. Only around 5% of these bile acids make it to the end of the digestive tract. Absorption of Bilirubin is the breakdown of haemoglobin produces bilirubin. The released iron is retained in the liver and used to produce new blood cells. Keeping Blood Clots Alive Vitamin K absorption is controlled by the bile. If bile does not develop, clotting factors will not be produced. Metabolization of Carbohydrates is to keep glucose levels stable, the carbohydrates stored as glycogen in the liver are broken down into glucose and released into the bloodstream. Vitamins and minerals are stored in the body. The liver stores vitamins A, D, E, K and B12. In order to make new red blood cells, it accumulates iron in the form of ferritin. Protein Metabolization is a process in which proteins are broken down into smaller pieces.

Filtration of Blood is the liver filters substances from the blood such as hormones, alcohol, and other chemicals. Immune System Function Kuffer cells in the liver play an important role in immunological function. Any disease-causing agents are destroyed by them. Production of Albumin transports fatty acids and steroids to maintain correct pressure and prevent leakage of blood vessels. Synthesis of Angiotensinogen this hormone causes blood vessels to constrict, resulting in an increase in blood pressure. Liver regeneration in all vertebrates, the liver has the ability to regenerate. The liver's functions are not lost as a result of growth. Regeneration takes 8-15 days in humans. The identical procedure takes about 5-7 days in mice.

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