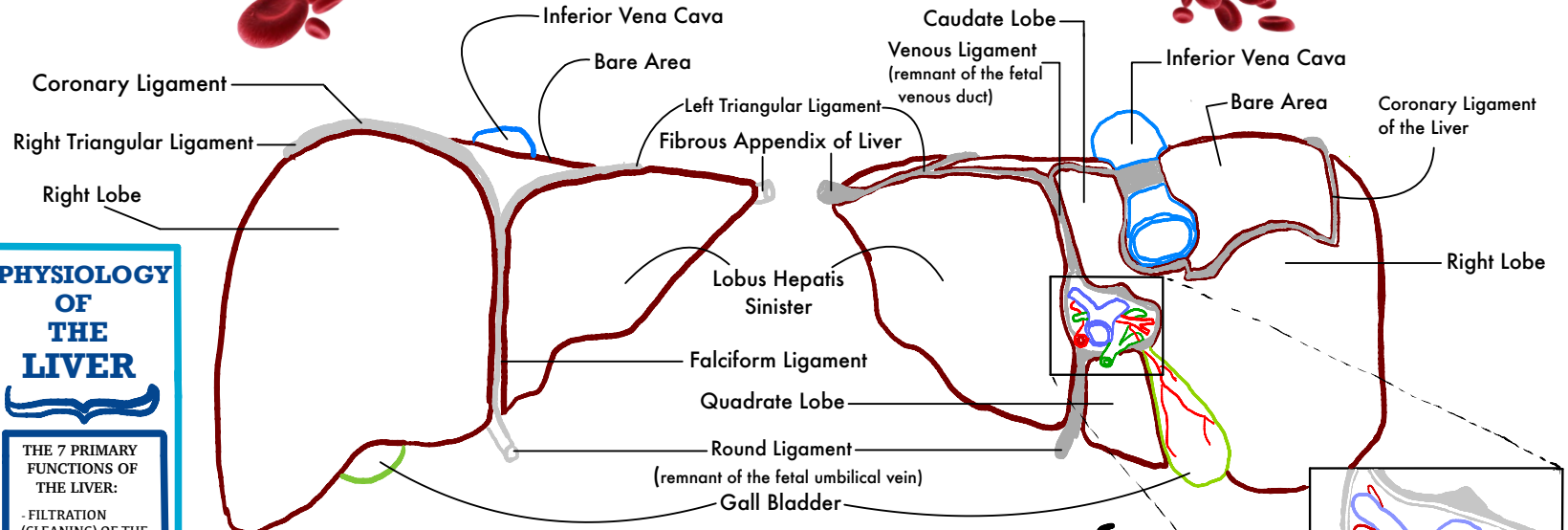
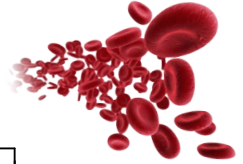
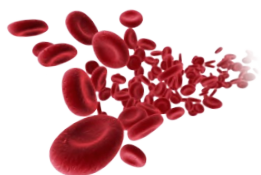


ANATOMY OF THE LIVER



PHYSIOLOGY OF THE LIVER

THE 7 PRIMARY FUNCTIONS OF THE LIVER:

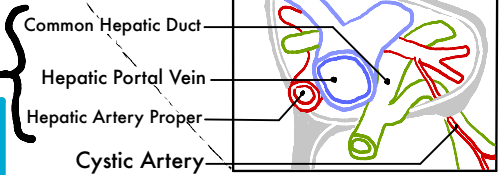
- FILTRATION (CLEANING) OF THE BLOOD
- DIGESTION
- METABOLISM & DETOXIFICATION OF TOXINS
- EXCRETION OF METABOLIC WASTES
- PROTEIN SYNTHESIS
- STORAGE OF VITAMINS & MINERALS
- PRODUCTION OF LYMPH FLUID

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT PHYSIOLOGICAL ROLES THAT THE LIVER PLAYS INSIDE THE BODY:

The Liver stores lipophilic vitamins and regulates the homeostasis of cholesterol in the body. Additionally, it plays significant hematological roles by synthesizing Albumin — the major protein in blood plasma which prevents fluid from leaking into surrounding tissue and controls blood volume — as well as clotting factors — which are involved in the coagulation of blood. Furthermore, the Liver plays a prominent role in the breakdown of heme — the molecule in erythrocytes (red blood cells) that carries oxygen — into unconjugated bilirubin, which, after conjugation by the Hepatocytes in the Liver, can be excreted as a metabolic waste. Hepatocytes also store Iron — primarily used for the synthesis of erythrocytes and to keep neurons and the immune system healthy — and Copper — which acts primarily as an antioxidant that neutralizes free radicals which can cause damage to cells and DNA.

ROLE OF THE GALL BLADDER:

The gall bladder stores and secretes bile into the duodenum of the small intestine, which aids your digestive system in breaking down fats (lipids).



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