

THE LIVER

↳ Introduction:

Human's body has five vital organs that are essential for survival. These are brain, heart, kidneys, liver and lungs. The liver is a glandular ^{abdominal} organ in the digestive system. It has ~~four~~ ^{two} lobes and it is the vital organ that supports other organs to specific. It is very soft and pinkish brown organ in human body.

↳ Definition:

|| The liver is a reddish brown, wedge shaped organ having two lobes of unequal size and shape ||

↳ Location:

The liver is located in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen under the diaphragm.

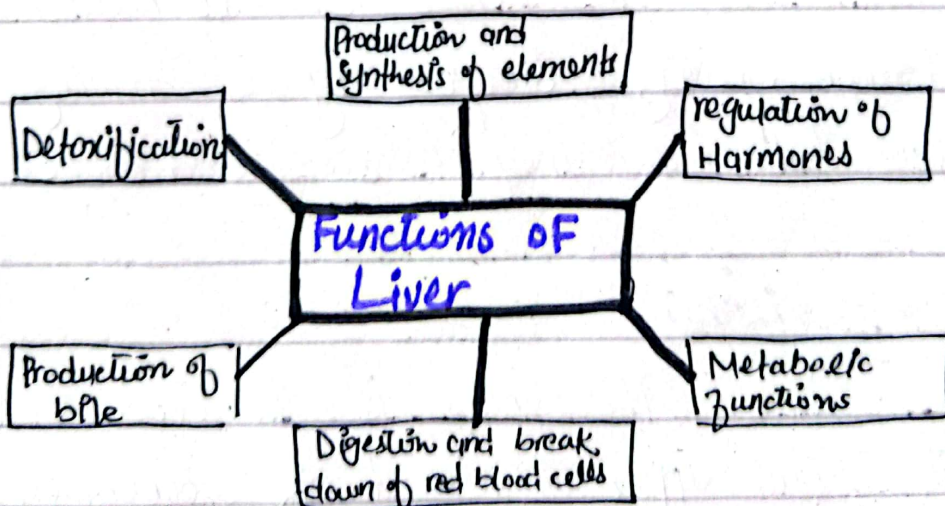
↳ Lobules: (Functional units)

It has functional units called lobules. Every lobule consists of millions of hepatic cells called hepatocytes that perform basic metabolic functions.

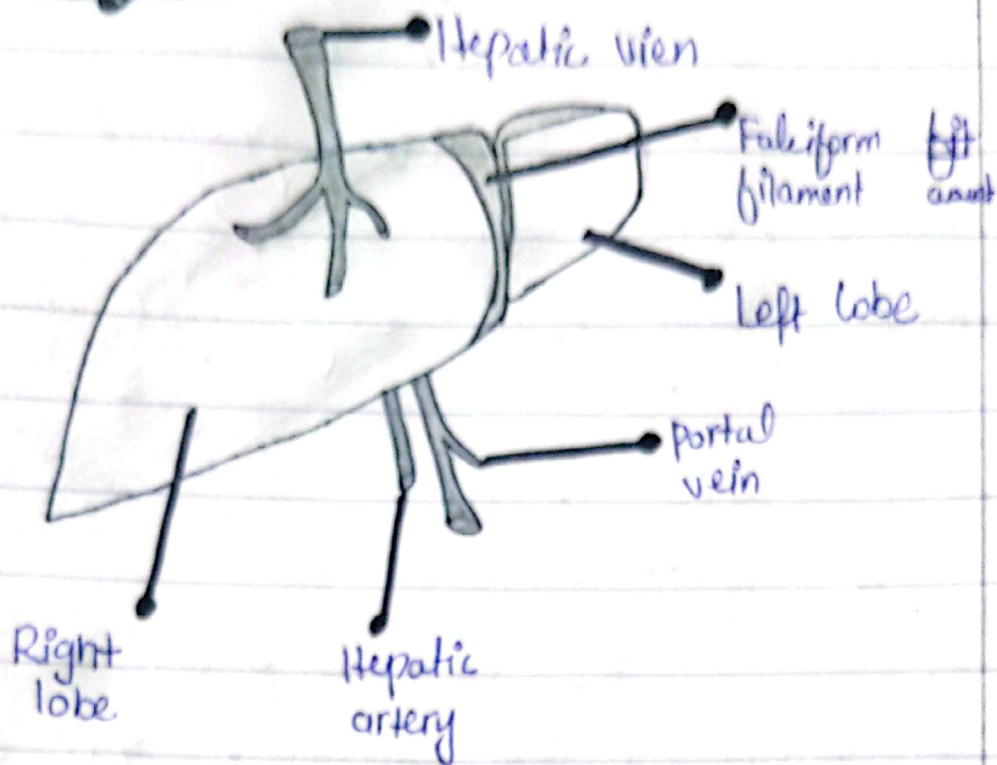
Weight :

The liver is the second largest organ in the human body (first largest organ is skin). According to American Liver organization, it weighs about 43.5 pounds (1.4 kg).

Functions of Liver :



↳ Diagram :



• The Liver

Liver plays vital role in functioning of body and have complex functions. Detoxification, Metabolism (including regulation of glycogen storage), Synthesis of elements, digestion of red blood cells and Hormone regulation etc.

Explanation

↳ Bile Production:

Liver produces bile, which breaks down the fats and make them more easy for digestion.

↳ Synthesis and production of elements:

The liver produces and synthesis multiple elements and stores elements such as vitamins A, E, D and K, B₁₂ and Iron. It also stores simple sugar glucose and convert it into useable glucose which a person use when his blood level falls.

↳ Detoxification:

one of the most important functions of the liver is detoxification. It detoxifies alcohol and drugs from the blood.

↳ Regulation of Hormones:

The liver breaks down haemoglobin, insulin and excessive hormones to keep hormone level in balance.

↳ Metabolic Process:

The liver is vital for metabolic process to make a human body healthy. It metabolizes carbohydrates, lipids and proteins and into useful substances such as glucose, lipoproteins, phospholipids and cholesterol. It also destroys red blood cells that are not functioning well. The liver breaks down the waste unusable parts of proteins and convert them into ammonia and urea as well.