



like structure following by becoming fragmentation. The dilatation of golgi bodies with marked degranulation are also evident. Noteworthy, the large continuous capillary or collecting venule as well as a reduplication of basement membrane of the dilated vessels in ischemic area of the islet are observed. However, A and D cells are apparently unharmed. In the pancreatic acini of diabetic rats, the varying sizes of dilated blood vessels are observed with light microscopy. The autophagic vacuoles, lipid droplets, fragmentations of rough endoplasmic reticulum together with the decrease of zymogen granules are much frequently found in diabetic rats when compared to those of controls. With SEM of vascular corrosion cast technique, the islet blood vessels are notably dilated. In addition, the blood vessels in the acini of the diabetic pancreas are also with tortuosity, dilatation and sinus-like structures. It should be noted that, the histopathology of the pancreas of the alloxan induced diabetic rat treated with insulin is practically the same as the alloxan induced diabetic rat without insulin treatment. The angioarchitectural changes in the pancreas may be a distinctive characteristic of diabetic rat.