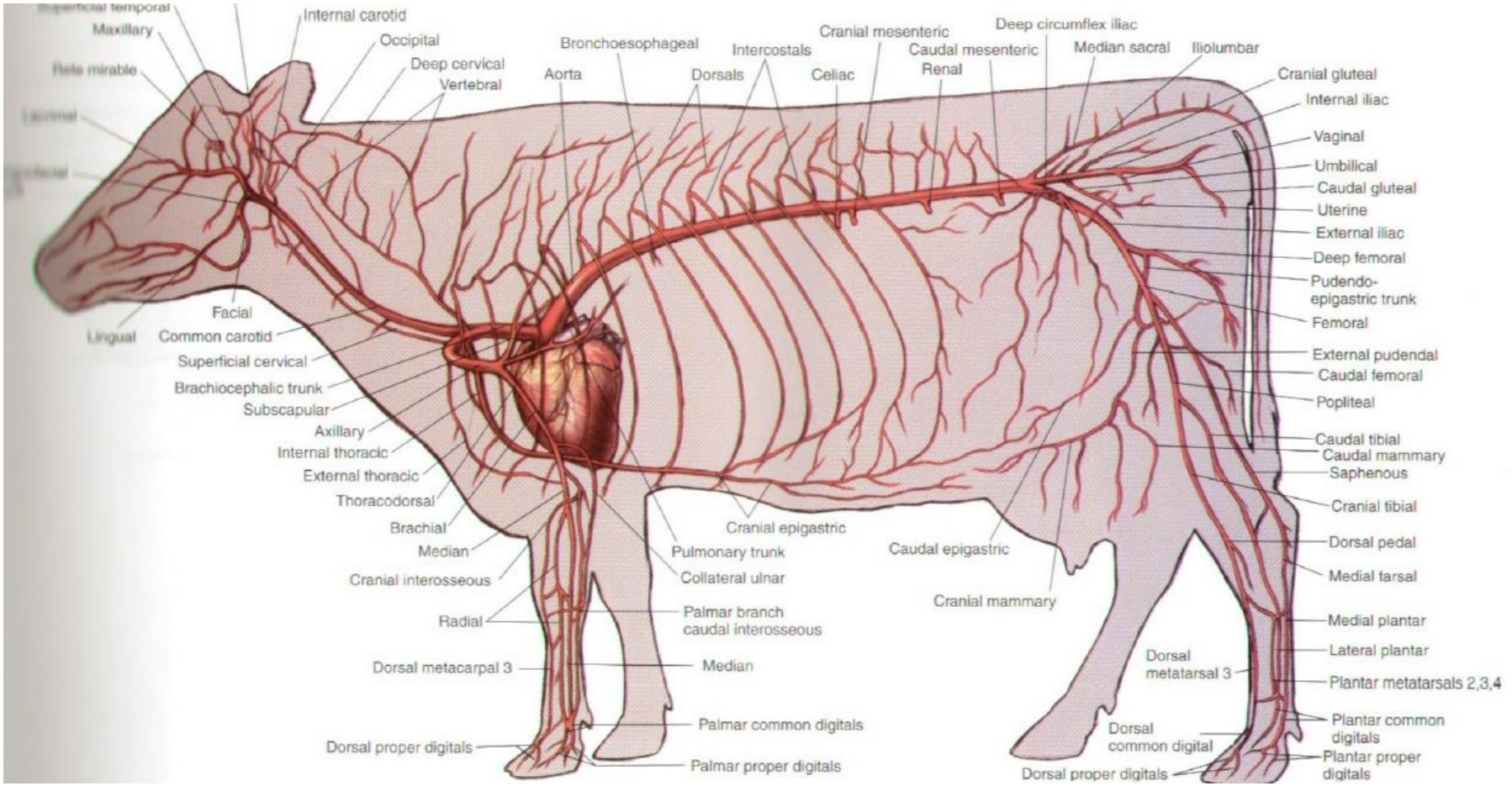
Circulatory system

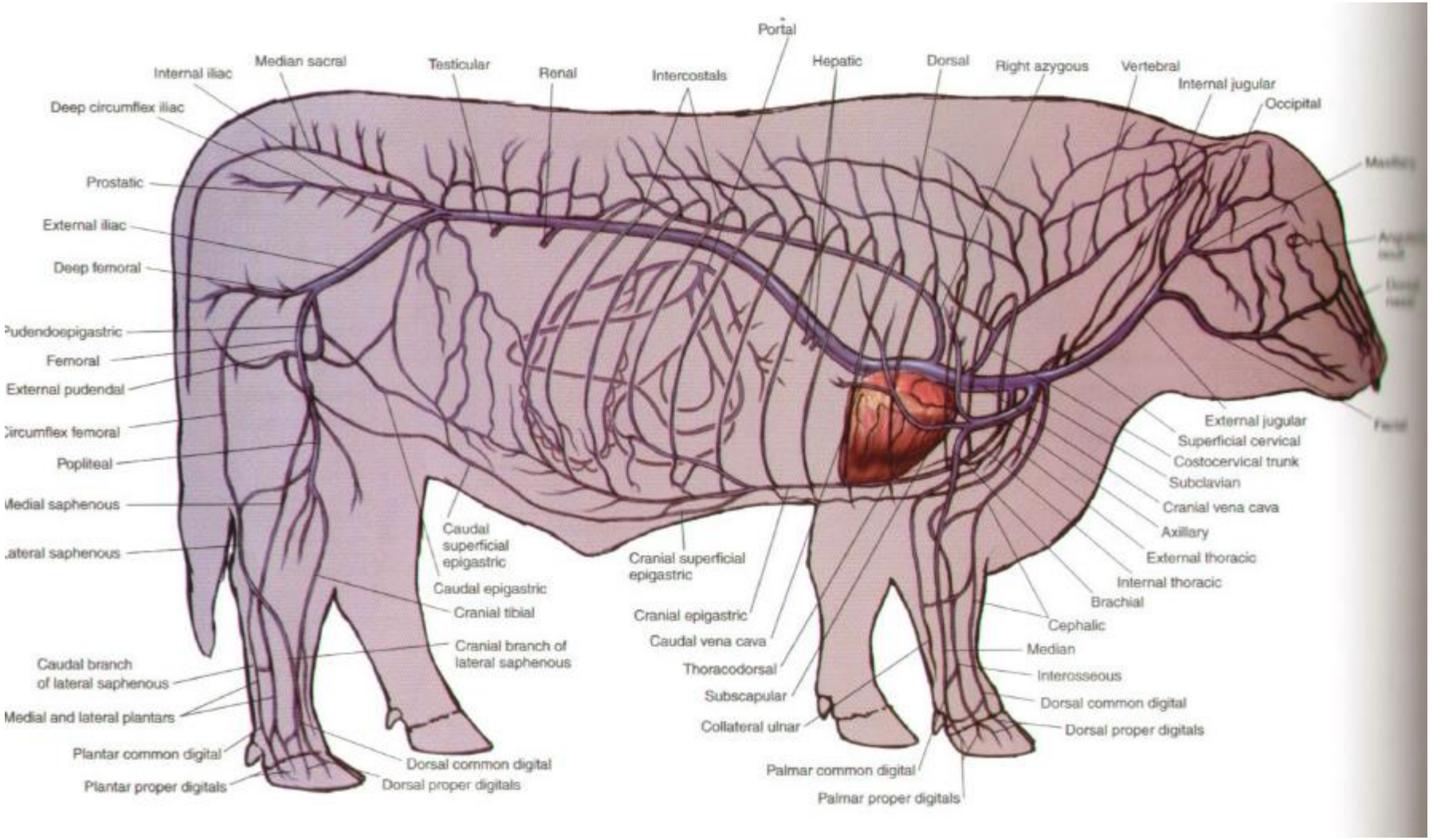
Cardiovascular system

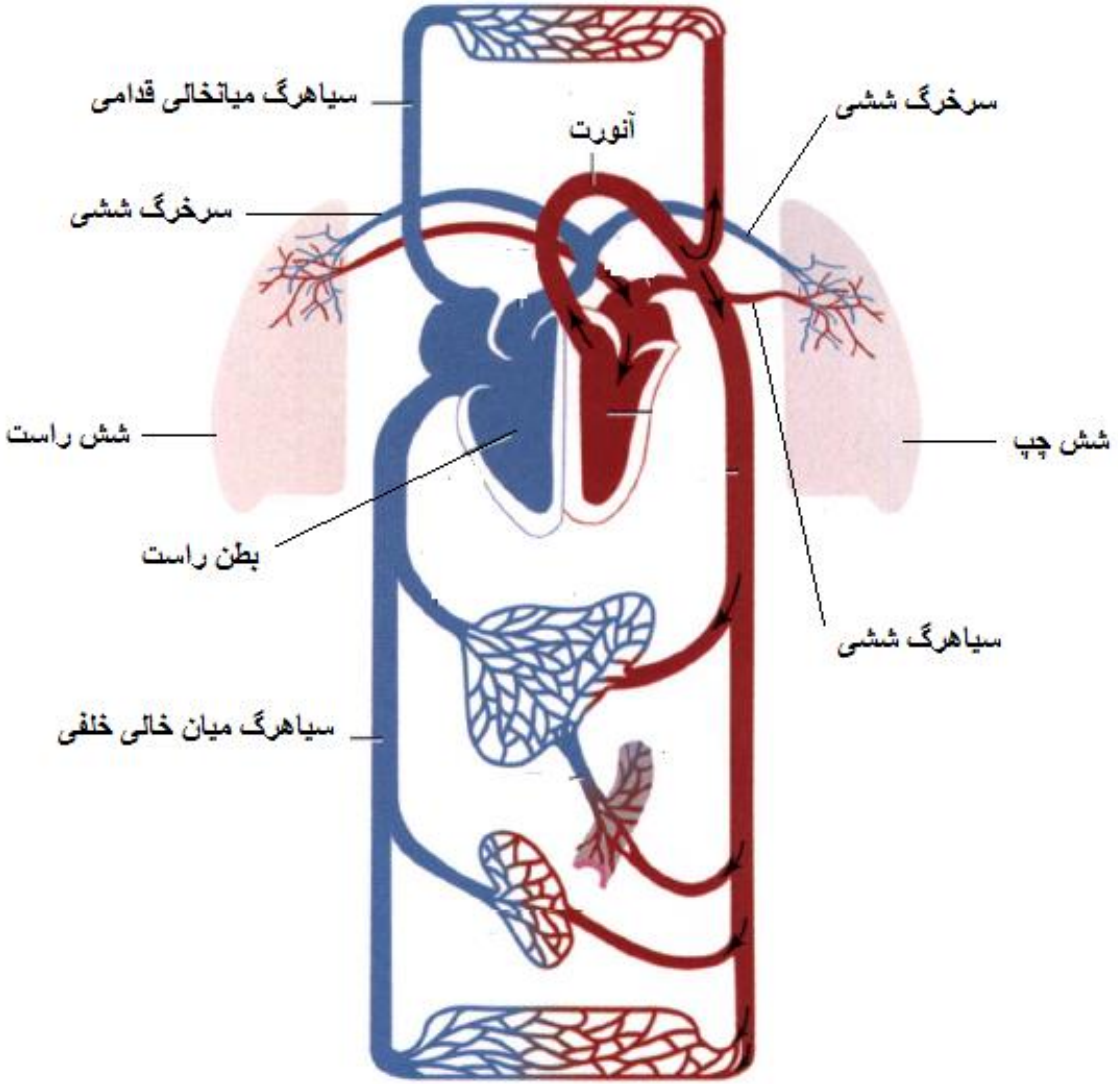
A-Heart

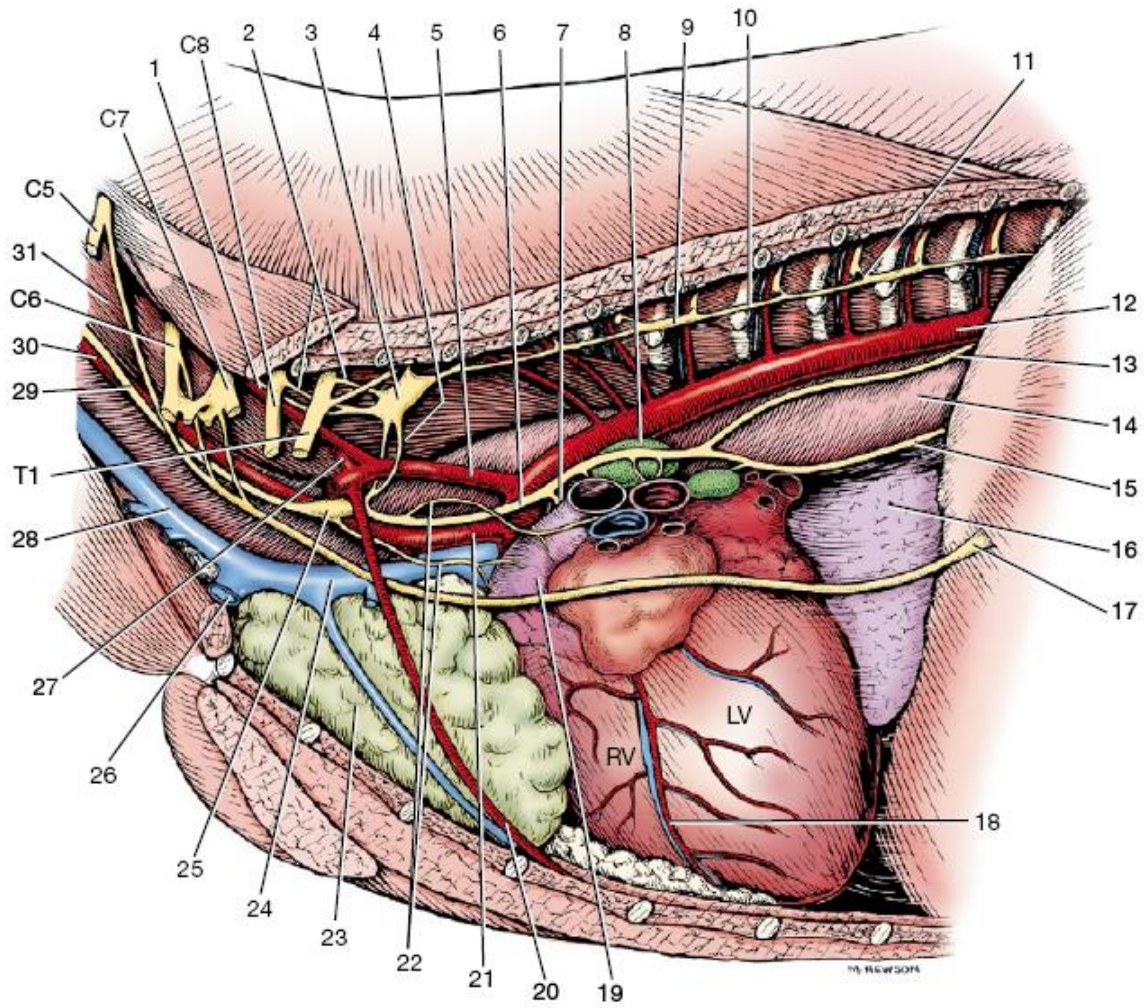
B-Blood vessels(Artery-Vein-Capillary)

Lymphatic system


Maxillary
Internal carotid
Occipital
Deep cervical
Vertebral
Bronchoesophageal
Aorta
Intercostals
Dorsals
Cranial mesenteric
Celiac
Caudal mesenteric
Renal
Deep circumflex iliac
Median sacral
Iliolumbar
Cranial gluteal
Internal iliac
Vaginal
Umbilical
Caudal gluteal
Uterine
External iliac
Deep femoral
Pudendo-epigastric trunk
Femoral
External pudendal
Caudal femoral
Popliteal
Caudal tibial
Caudal mammary
Saphenous
Cranial tibial
Dorsal pedal
Medial tarsal
Medial plantar
Lateral plantar
Plantar metatarsals 2,3,4
Plantar common digitals
Plantar proper digitals
Dorsal metatarsal 3
Dorsal common digital
Dorsal proper digitals
Facial
Lingual
Common carotid
Superficial cervical
Brachiocephalic trunk
Subscapular
Axillary
Internal thoracic
External thoracic
Thoracodorsal
Brachial
Median
Cranial interosseous
Radial
Dorsal metacarpal 3
Dorsal proper digitals
Cranial epigastric
Pulmonary trunk
Collateral ulnar
Palmar branch caudal interosseous
Median
Palmar common digitals
Palmar proper digitals
Caudal epigastric
Cranial mammary


Portal
Internal iliac
Median sacral
Testicular
Renal
Intercostals
Hepatic
Dorsal
Right azygous
Vertebral
Internal jugular
Occipital
Deep circumflex iliac
Prostatic
External iliac
Deep femoral
Pudendoepigastric
Femoral
External pudendal
Circumflex femoral
Popliteal
Medial saphenous
Lateral saphenous
Caudal superficial epigastric
Caudal epigastric
Cranial tibial
Cranial branch of lateral saphenous
Caudal branch of lateral saphenous
Medial and lateral plantars
Plantar common digital
Plantar proper digitals
Dorsal common digital
Dorsal proper digitals
Cranial superficial epigastric
Cranial epigastric
Caudal vena cava
Thoracodorsal
Subscapular
Collateral ulnar
Palmar common digital
Palmar proper digitals
External jugular
Superficial cervical
Costocervical trunk
Subclavian
Cranial vena cava
Axillary
External thoracic
Internal thoracic
Brachial
Cephalic
Median
Interosseous
Dorsal common digital
Dorsal proper digitals


سیاهرگ میانخالی قدامی
آنورت
سرخرگ ششی
سرخرگ ششی
شش راست
شش چپ
بطن راست
سیاهرگ ششی
سیاهرگ میان خالی خلفی



1. Vertebral artery and nerve
2. Communicating rami from cervicothoracic ganglion to ventral branches of cervical and thoracic nerves
3. Left cervicothoracic ganglion
4. Ansa subclavia
5. Left subclavian artery
6. Left vagus nerve
7. Left recurrent laryngeal nerve
8. Left tracheobronchial lymph node
9. Sympathetic trunk ganglion
10. Sympathetic trunk
11. Ramus communicans
12. Aorta
13. Dorsal branch of vagus nerve
14. Esophagus
15. Ventral trunk of vagus nerve
16. Accessory lobe of lung (through caudal mediastinum)
17. Phrenic nerve to diaphragm
18. Paraconal interventricular a., v., and groove
19. Pulmonary trunk
20. Internal thoracic artery and vein
21. Brachiocephalic trunk
22. Cardiac autonomic nerves
23. Thymus
24. Cranial vena cava
25. Middle cervical ganglion
26. Left subclavian vein
27. Costocervical trunk
28. External jugular vein
29. Vagosympathetic trunk
30. Common carotid artery
31. Longus colli muscle

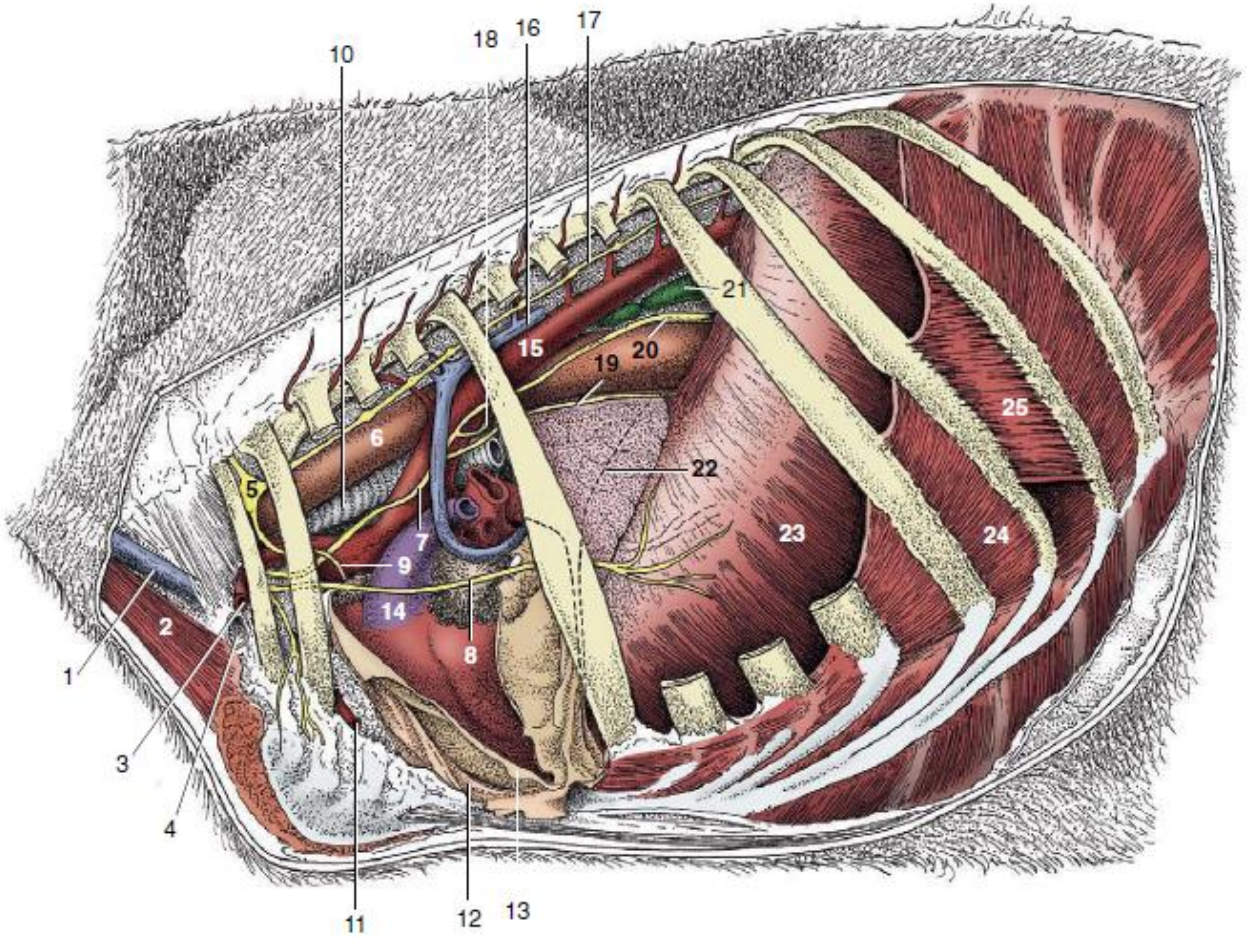
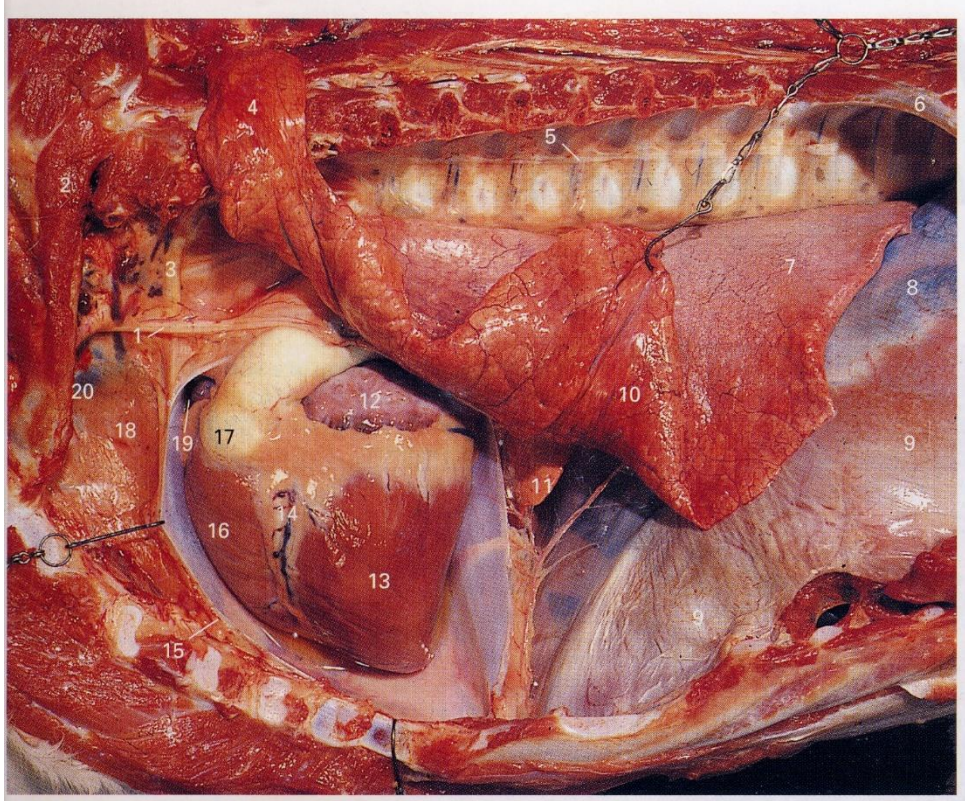


Figure 27–3 Left lateral view of the bovine thoracic cavity. The left lung and part of the mediastinal pleura have been removed. *1,* External jugular vein; *2,* sternocephalicus; *3,* axillary artery; *4,* axillary vein; *5,* cervicothoracic ganglion; *6,* esophagus; *7,* vagus; *8,* phrenic nerve; *9,* one of the cardiac nerves; *10,* trachea; *11,* internal thoracic artery; *12,* mediastinal pleura; *13,* pericardium, reflected; *14,* pulmonary trunk; *15,* aorta; *16,* left azygous vein; *17,* sympathetic chain; *18,* recurrent laryngeal nerve; *19,* ventral vagal trunk; *20,* dorsal vagal trunk; *21,* caudal mediastinal lymph nodes; *22,* cranial extent of diaphragm; *23,* diaphragm; *24,* internal intercostal muscle; *25,* external intercostal muscle.



237. Left view of the thorax of a horse. Ribs 2–12 and the associated soft tissues have been removed to expose the thoracic viscera. The left side of the pericardial sac has been removed and the lung has be reflected dorsally.

1 Vagosympathetic trunk
2 Rib 1
3 Costocervical trunk
4 Reflected cranial lobe of the left lung
5 Sympathetic trunk
6 Rib 13
7 Caudal lobe of the left lung
8 Tendinous centre of the diaphragm
9 Costal part of the diaphragm
10 Mediastinal surface of the reflected caudal lobe of the left lung
11 Accessory lobe of the right lung seen through the caudal mediastinum
12 Left auricle
13 Left ventricle
14 Paraconal interventricular groove
15 Cut edge of the pericardial sac
16 Right ventricle
17 Beginning of the pulmonary trunk
18 Thymus
19 Left extremity of the right auricle
20 Cranial vena cava

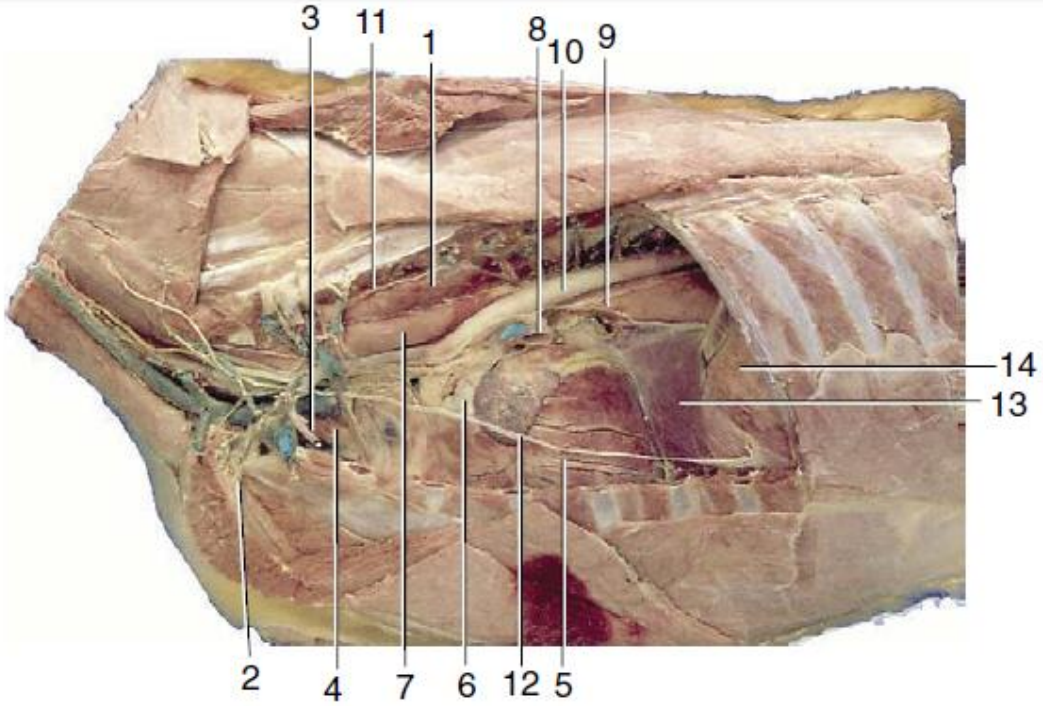
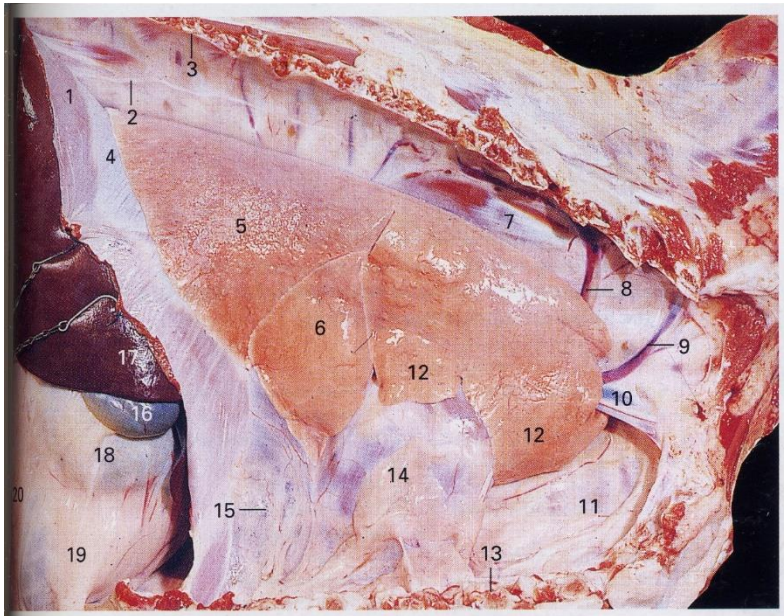
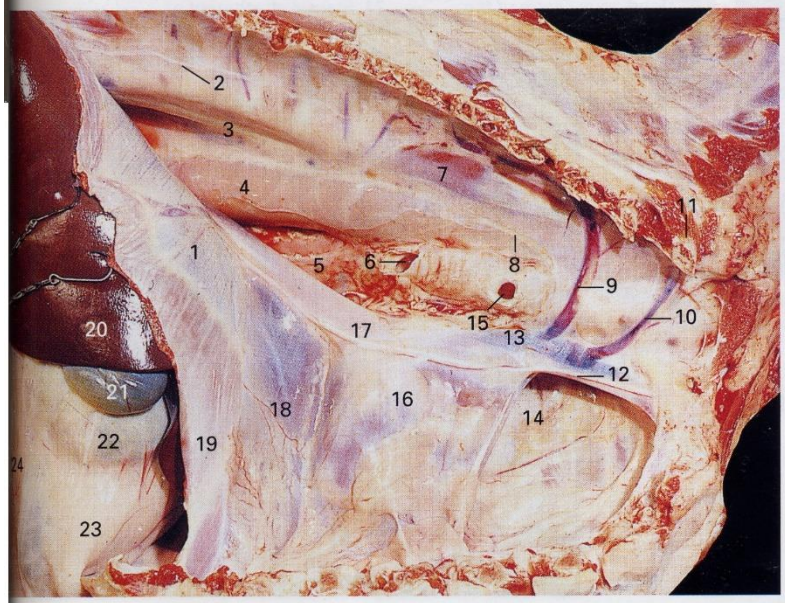


Figure 13–14 Left lateral view of the canine thoracic cavity; the lung and much of the pericardium have been removed. *1,* Longus colli; *2,* left subclavian artery; *3,* internal thoracic vessels; *4,* thymus; *5,* vessels in paraconal interventricular groove; *6,* pulmonary trunk; *7,* esophagus; *8,* pulmonary veins entering left atrium; *9,* left principal bronchus and dorsal and ventral vagal trunks; *10,* aorta; *11,* sympathetic trunk; *12,* phrenic nerve; *13,* caudal mediastinum; *14,* diaphragm.



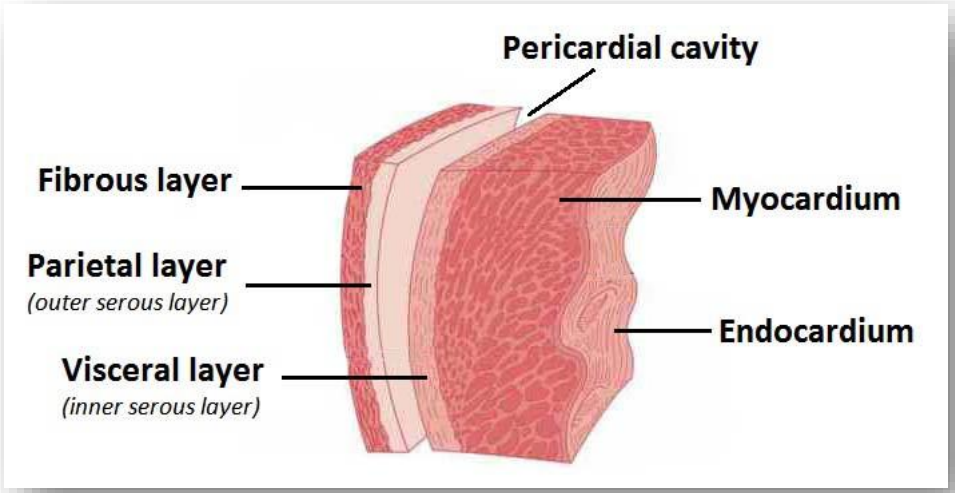
240. Right view of the thorax of the sheep. The thoracic wall has been completely removed.

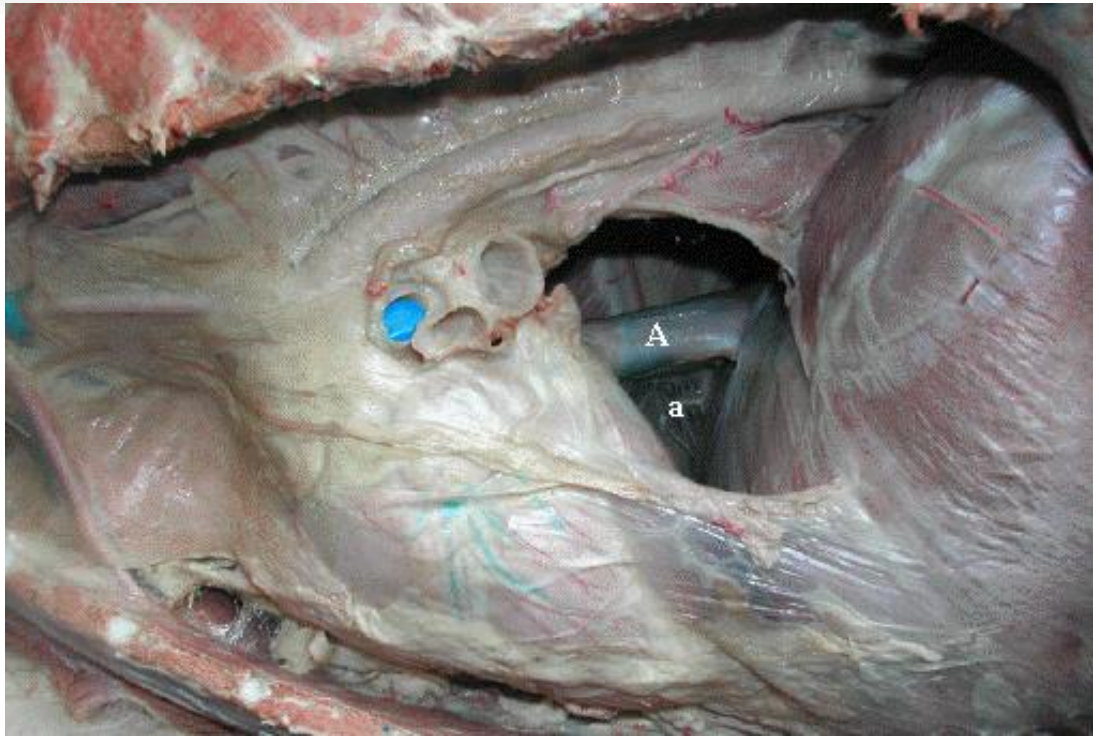
1 Peripheral muscle of the diaphragm
2 Sympathetic trunk
3 Cut proximal end of rib 10
4 Tendinous centre of the diaphragm
5 Caudal lobe of the right lung
6 Middle lobe of the right lung
7 M. longus colli
8 Right azygos vein
9 Costocervical trunk
10 Cranial vena cava
11 Cranial mediastinum lying against the medial aspect of the left thoracic wall
12 Cranial and caudal divisions of the cranial lobe of the right lung
13 Cut distal end of the cartilage of rib 4
14 Pericardium
15 Caval fold of the pleura
16 Gall bladder
17 Right lobe of the liver
18 Omasum covered by the lesser omentum
19 Reticulum covered by the lesser omentum
20 Duodenum



241. Right view of the thorax of the sheep. The thoracic wall and the right lung have been completely removed.

1 Tendinous centre of the diaphragm
2 Sympathetic trunk
3 Thoracic duct
4 Oesophagus
5 Left lung visible through the caudal mediastinum
6 Cut right principal bronchus
7 M. longus colli
8 Dorsal trunk of vagus nerve
9 Right azygos vein
10 Costocervical trunk
11 Cut proximal end of rib 1
12 Right phrenic nerve
13 Cranial vena cava
14 Cranial mediastinum lying against the medial aspect of the left thoracic wall
15 Cut tracheal bronchus supplying the cranial lobe of the right lung
16 Pericardium
17 Caudal vena cava accompanied by the right phrenic nerve
18 Caval fold of the pleura
19 Costal part of the diaphragm
20 Right lobe of the liver
21 Gall bladder
22 Omasum covered by the lesser omentum
23 Reticulum covered by the lesser omentum
24 Duodenum


Pericardial cavity
Fibrous layer
Myocardium
Parietal layer
(outer serous layer)
Endocardium
Visceral layer
(inner serous layer)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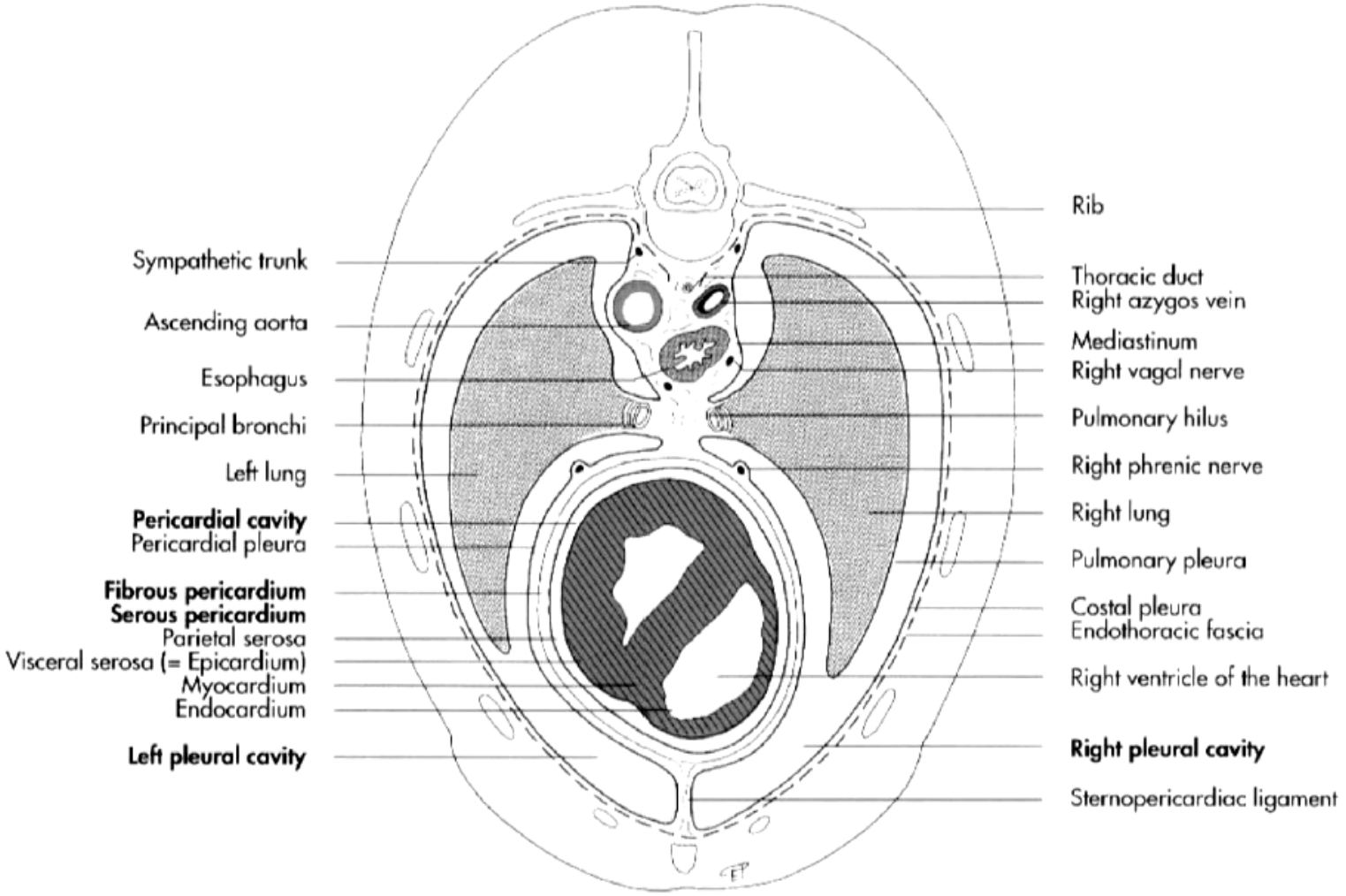

Rib
Sympathetic trunk
Thoracic duct
Right azygos vein
Ascending aorta
Mediastinum
Esophagus
Right vagal nerve
Principal bronchi
Pulmonary hilus
Left lung
Right phrenic nerve
Pericardial cavity
Right lung
Pericardial pleura
Pulmonary pleura
Fibrous pericardium
Costal pleura
Serous pericardium
Endothoracic fascia
Parietal serosa
Visceral serosa (= Epicardium)
Right ventricle of the heart
Myocardium
Endocardium
Left pleural cavity
Right pleural cavity
Sternopericardiac ligament

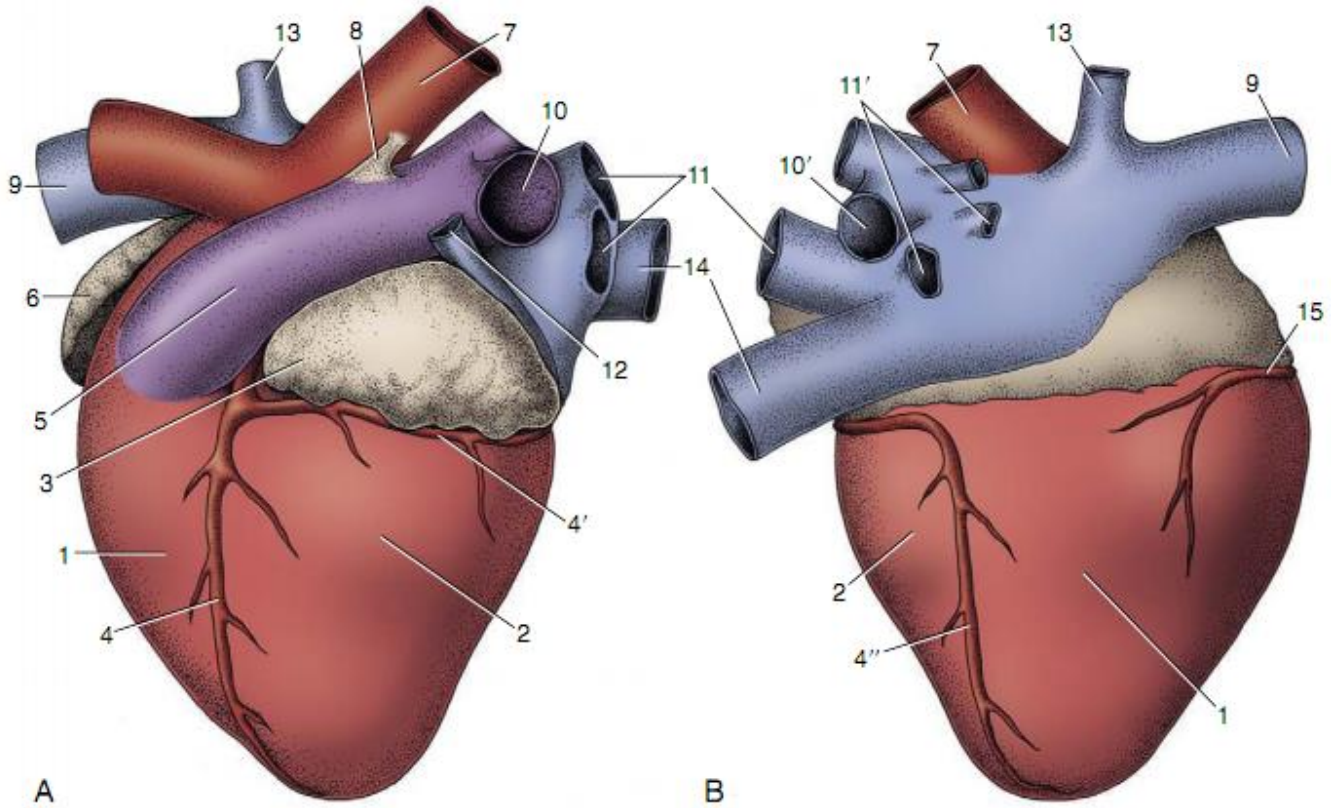
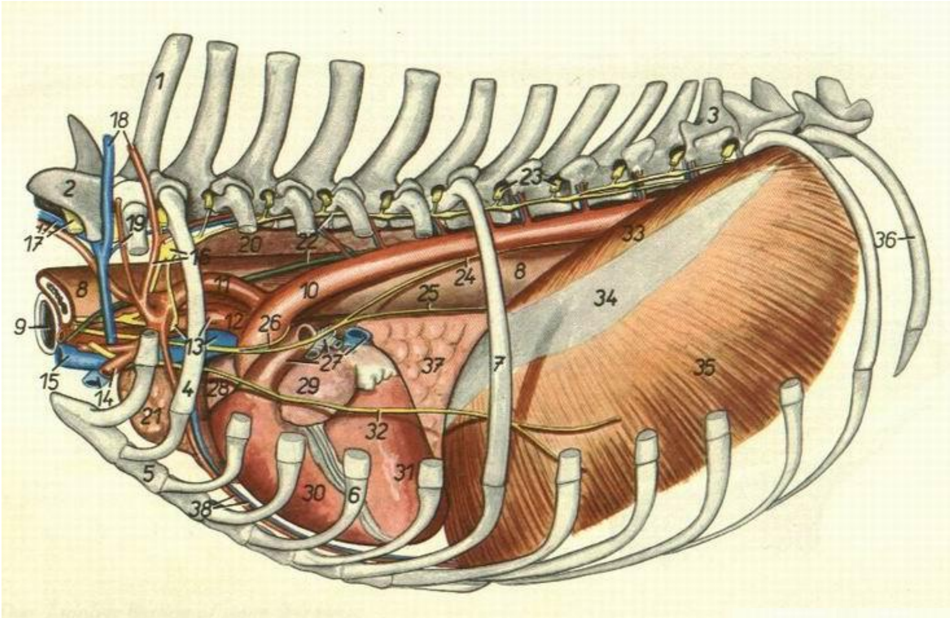


Figure 7–9 Left **(A)** and right **(B)** views of the bovine heart. *1,* Right ventricle; *2,* left ventricle; *3,* left auricle; *4,* paraconal interventricular branch of left coronary artery; *4′*, circumflex branch of left coronary artery; *4″*, subsinuosal interventricular branch of left coronary artery; *5,* pulmonary trunk; *6,* right auricle; *7,* aorta; *8,* ligamentum arteriosum; *9,* cranial vena cava; *10, 10′*, left and right pulmonary arteries; *11, 11′*, left and right pulmonary veins; *12,* left azygous vein; *13,* right azygous vein; *14,* caudal vena cava; *15,* right coronary artery.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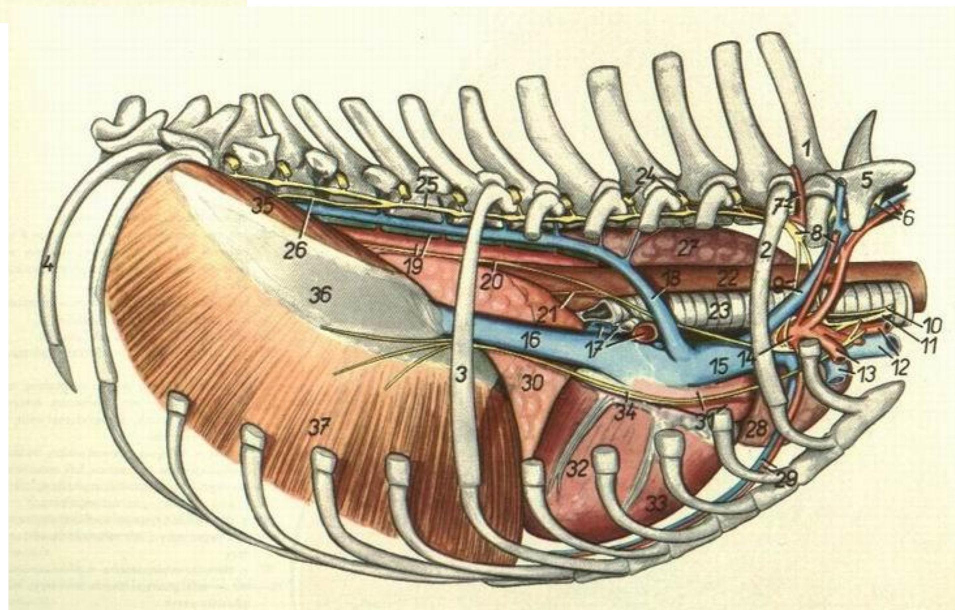
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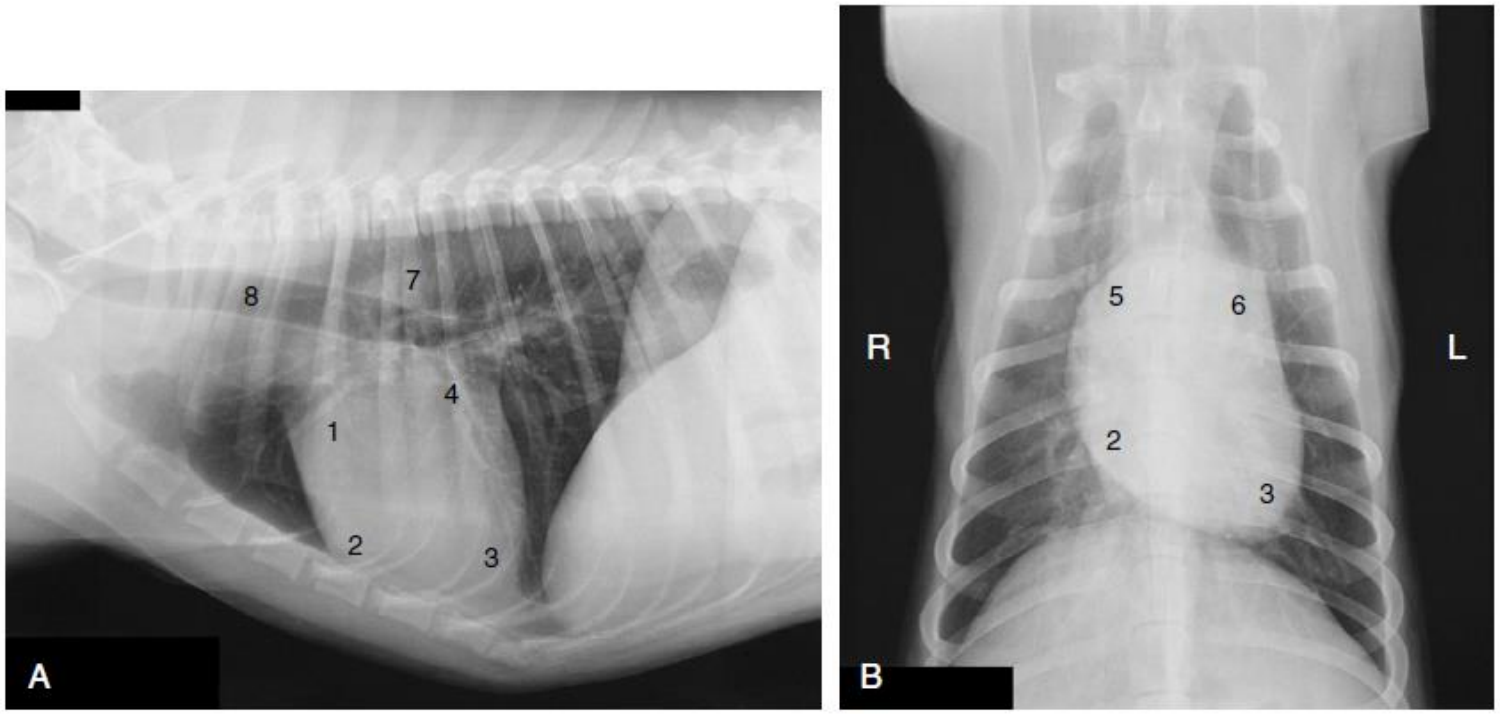
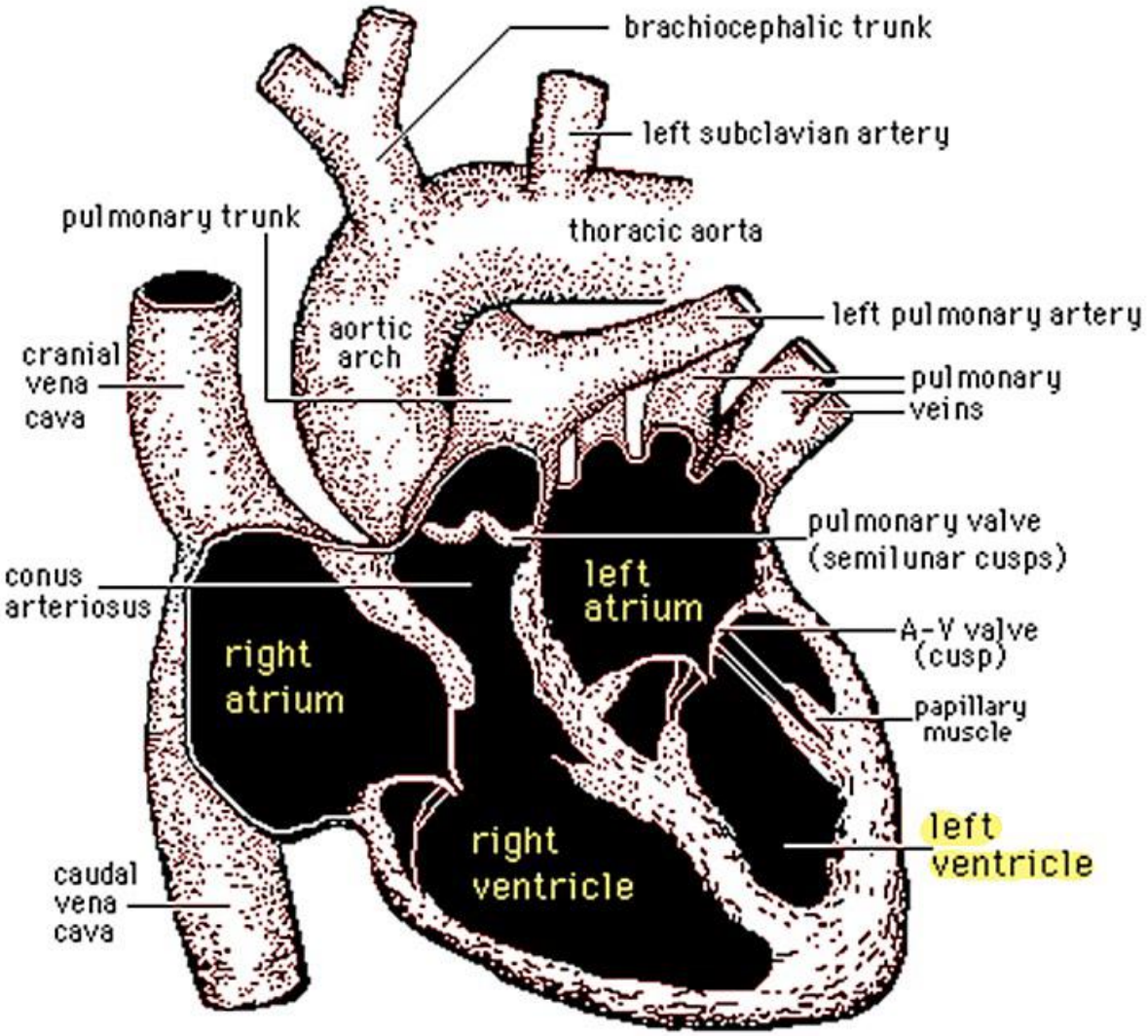
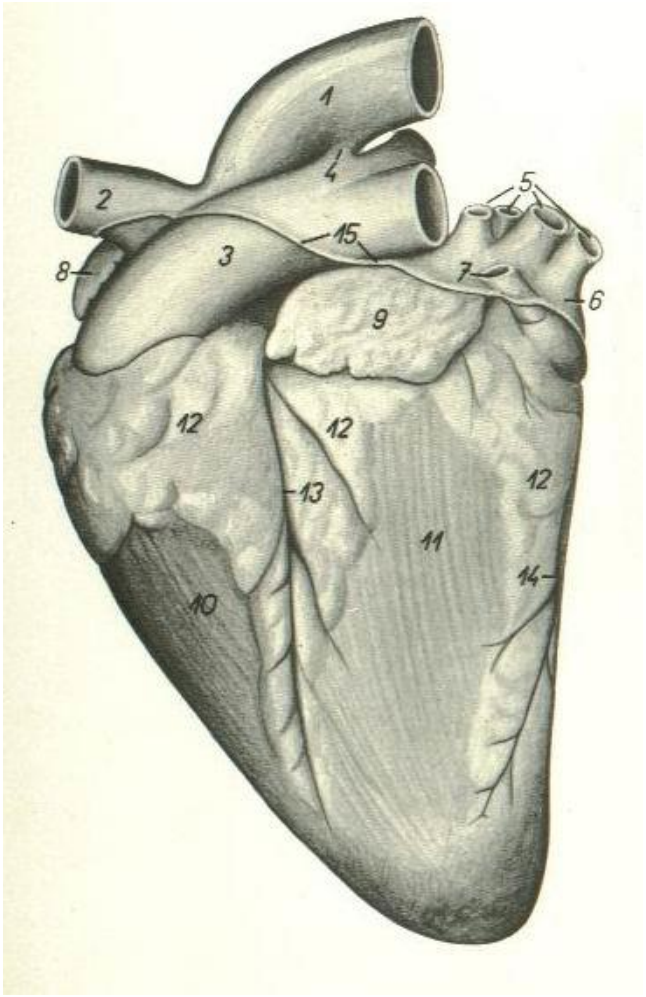


Figure 13–17 Lateral (A) and ventrodorsal (B) views of the position of the canine heart. *1,* Right auricle; *2,* right ventricle; *3,* left ventricle; *4,* left atrium; *5,* right atrium; *6,* pulmonary trunk; *7,* aorta; *8,* trachea.


brachiocephalic trunk
left subclavian artery
pulmonary trunk
thoracic aorta
left pulmonary artery
aortic arch
cranial vena cava
pulmonary veins
pulmonary valve (semilunar cusps)
conus arteriosus
left atrium
A-V valve (cusp)
right atrium
papillary muscle
left ventricle
right ventricle
caudal vena cava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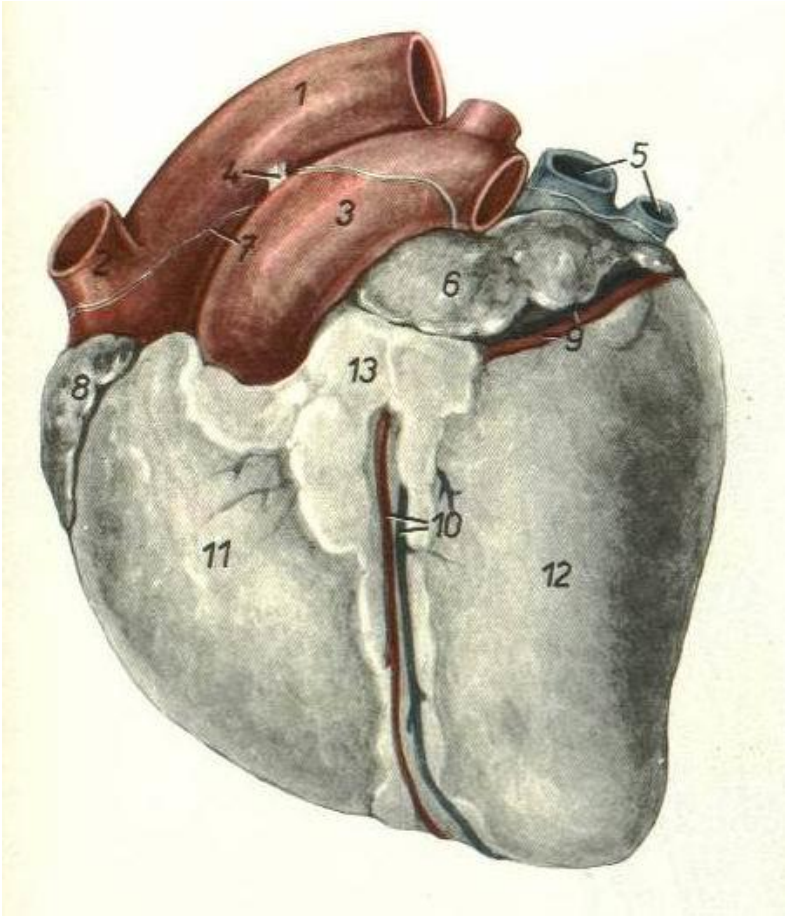
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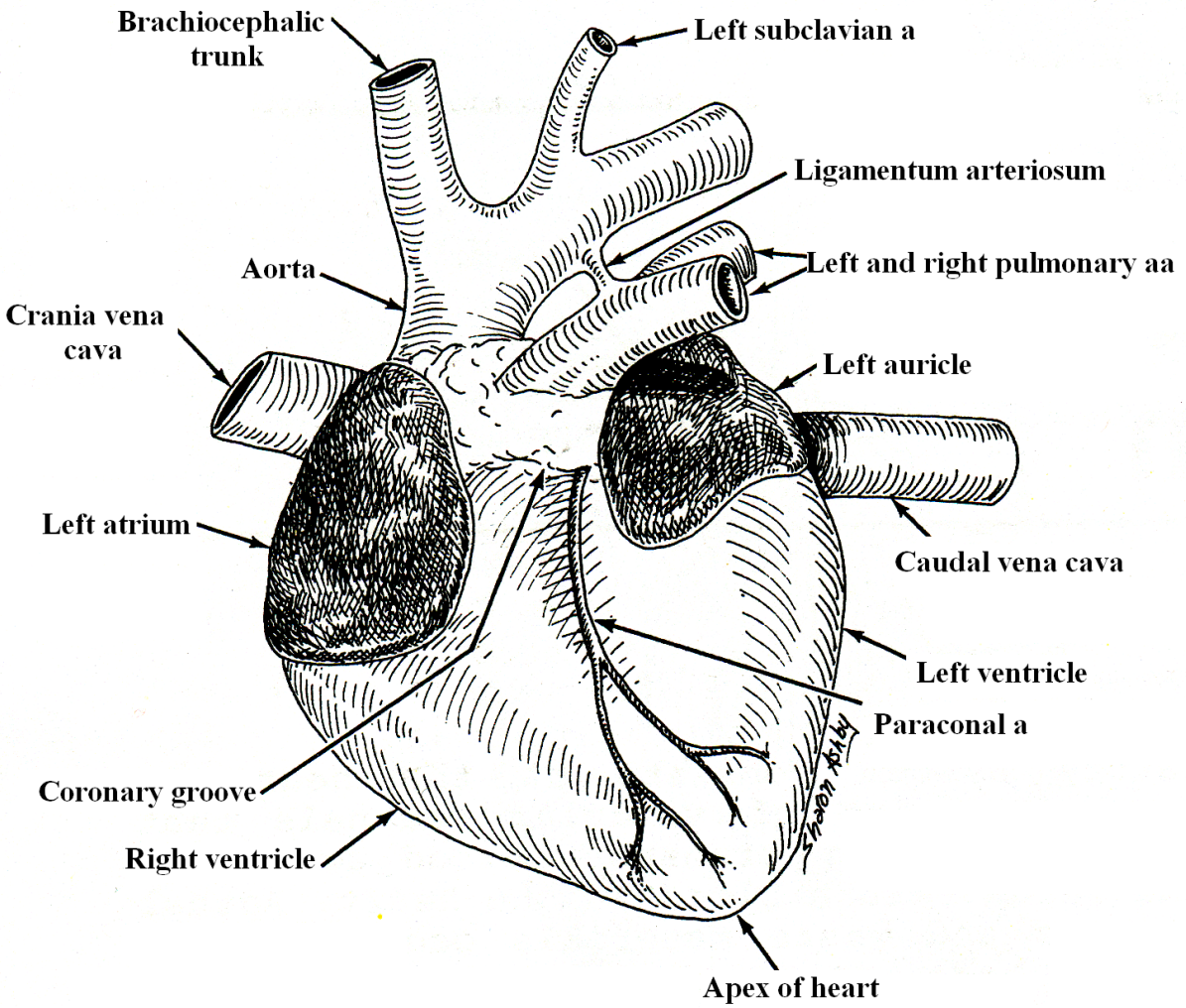

Brachiocephalic trunk
Left subclavian a
Ligamentum arteriosum
Left and right pulmonary aa
Aorta
Crania vena cava
Left auricle
Left atrium
Caudal vena cava
Left ventricle
Paraconal a
Coronary groove
Right ventricle
Apex of heart

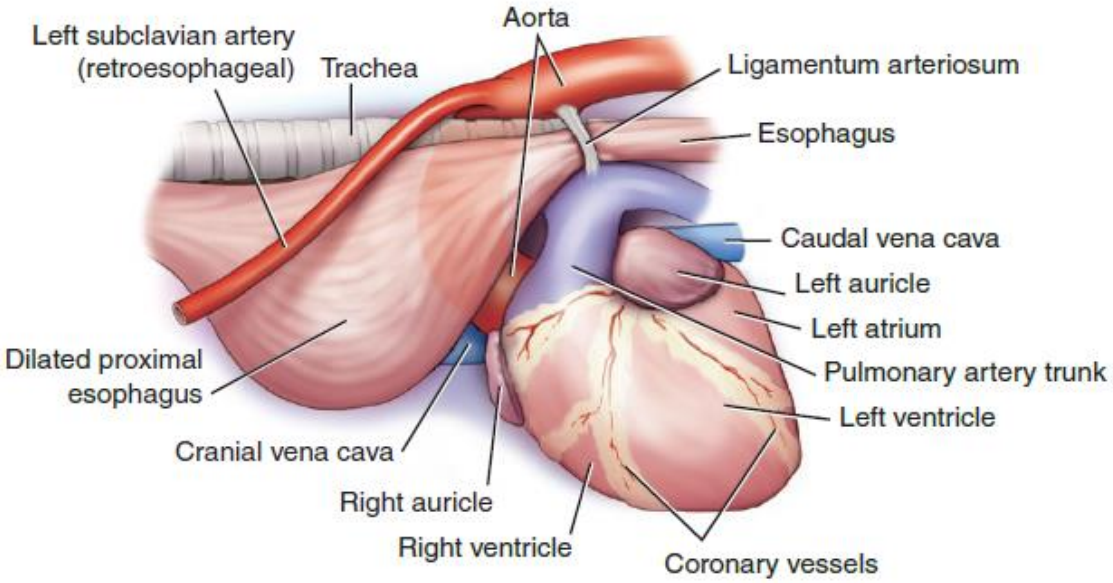
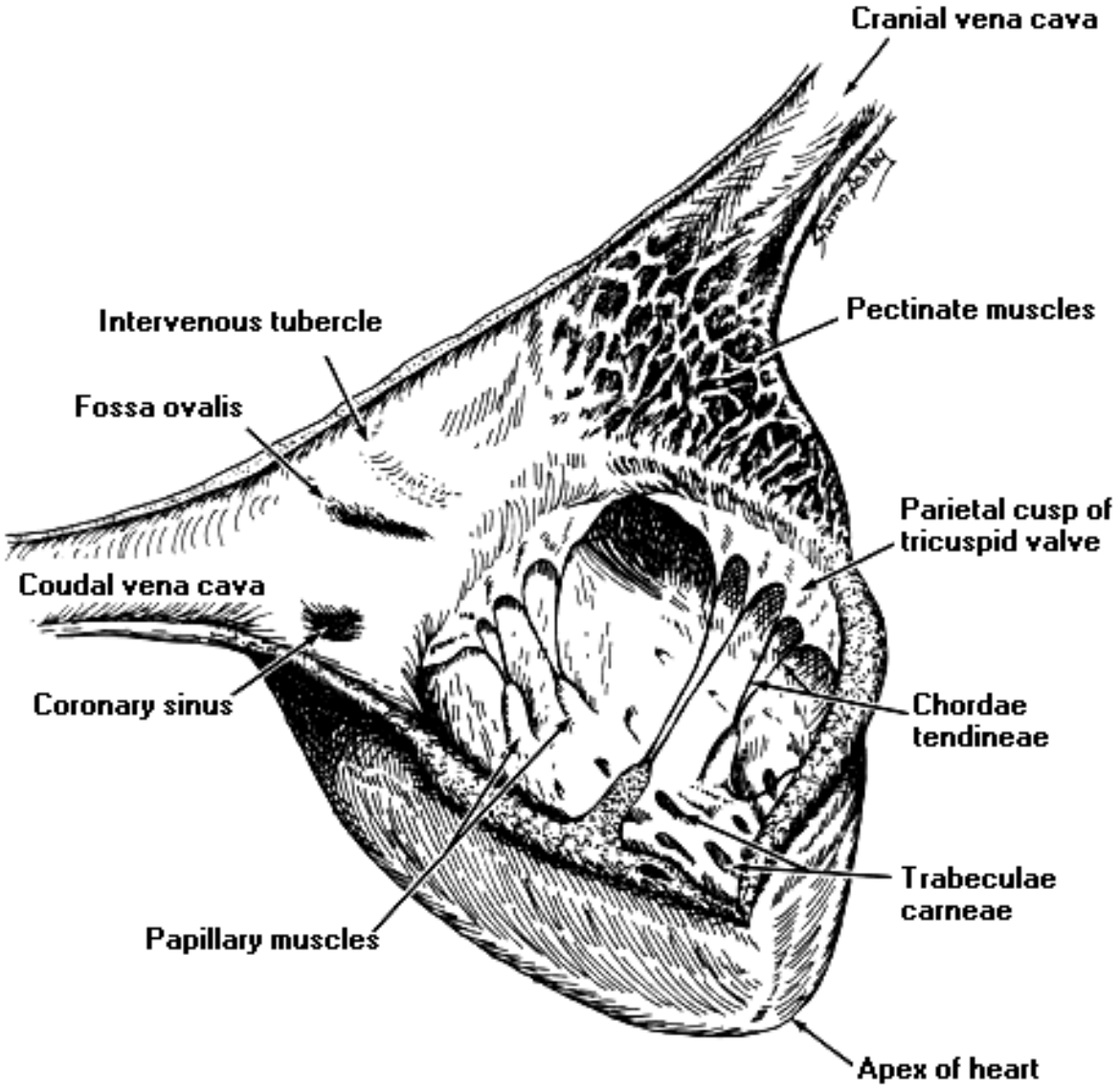
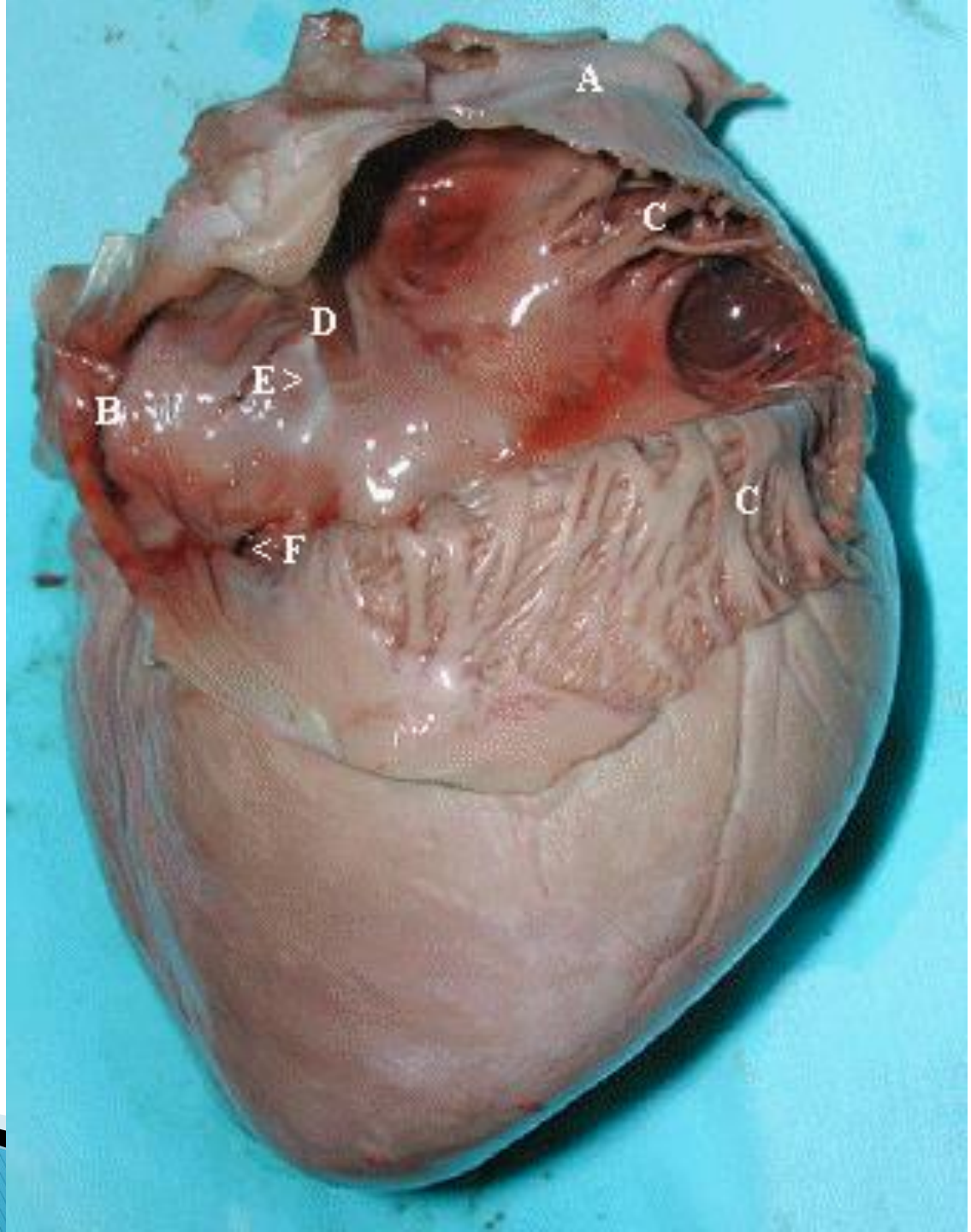


FIGURE 4.5-3 Persistent right aortic arch. The esophagus is trapped between the right aortic arch on the right, the ligamentum arteriosum on the left, and the heart base and pulmonary arteries ventrally.


Cranial vena cava
Intervenous tubercle
Pectinate muscles
Fossa ovalis
Parietal cusp of tricuspid valve
Coudal vena cava
Coronary sinus
Chordae tendineae
Trabeculae carneae
Papillary muscles
Apex of heart


A
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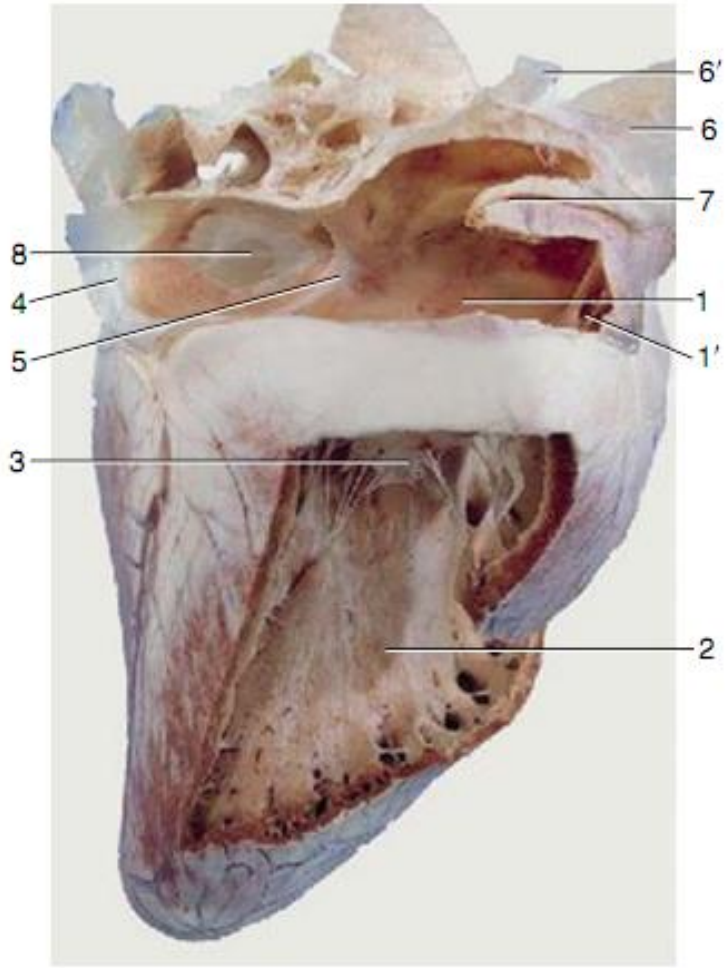
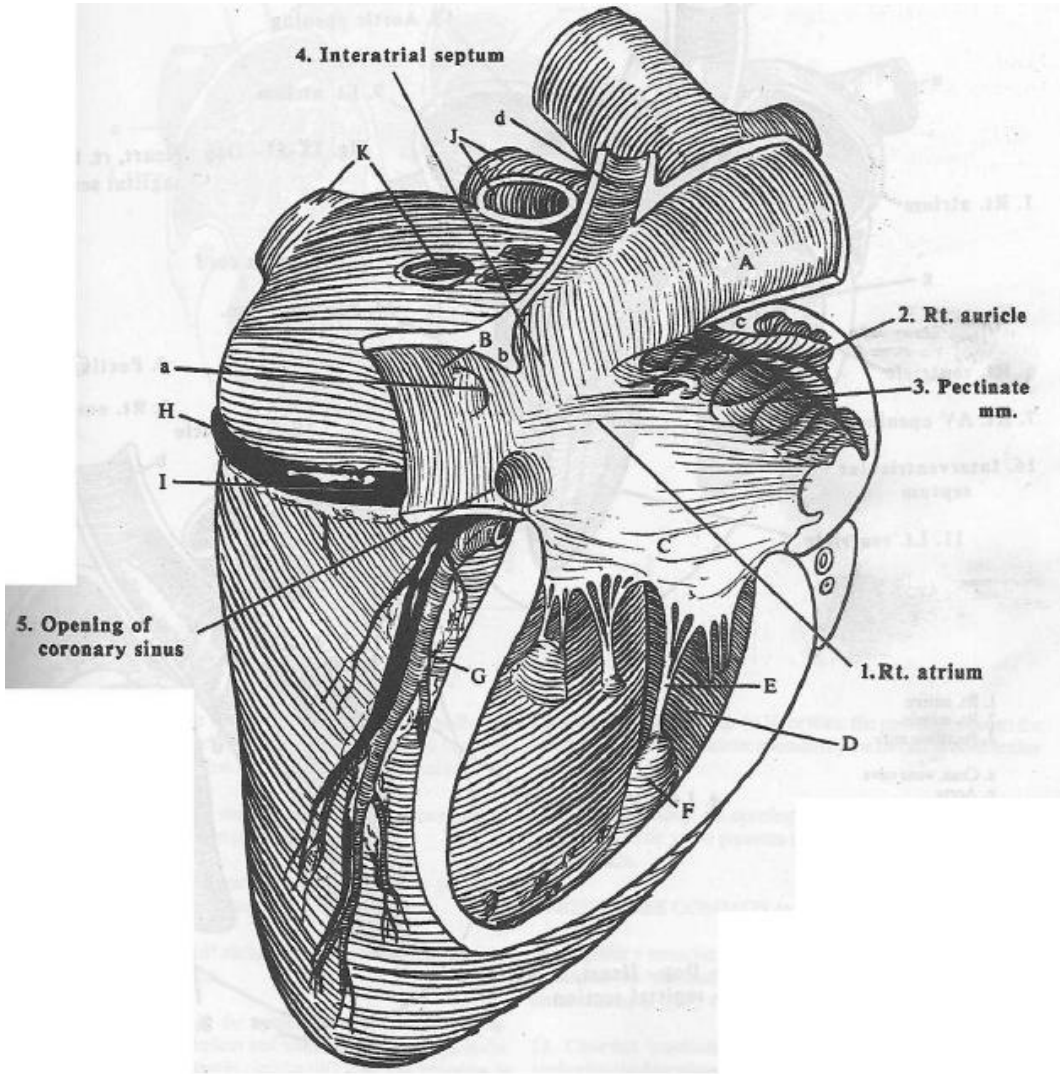


Figure 7–8 Overview of the interior of the right atrium and right ventricle of the equine heart. *1,* Right atrium; *1′*, right auricle; *2,* right ventricle; *3,* right atrioventricular valve; *4,* caudal vena cava; *5,* intervenous tubercle; *6,* cranial vena cava; *6′*, right azygous vein; *7,* terminal crest; *8,* fossa ovalis.



A. Cran. vena cava
B. Caud. vena cava
C. Rt. AV valve
D. Rt. ventricle
E. Chordae tendinae
F. Papillary mm.
G. Subsinuosal interventricular br.
H. Great cardiac v.
I. Coronary sinus
J. Pulmonary aa.
K. Pulmonary vv.

a. Oval fossa
b. Intervenous tubercle
c. Terminal crest
d. Rt. azygos v.

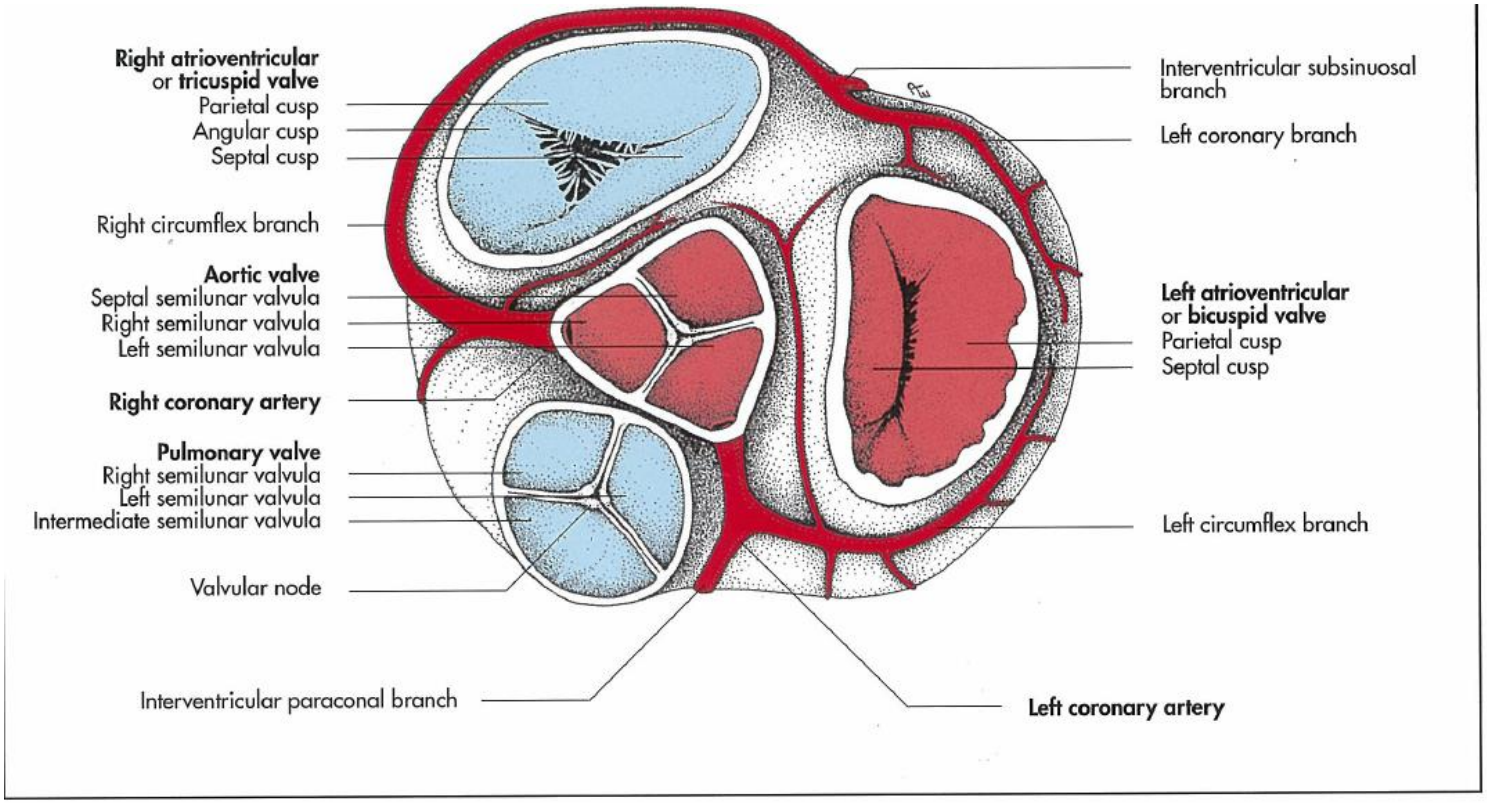
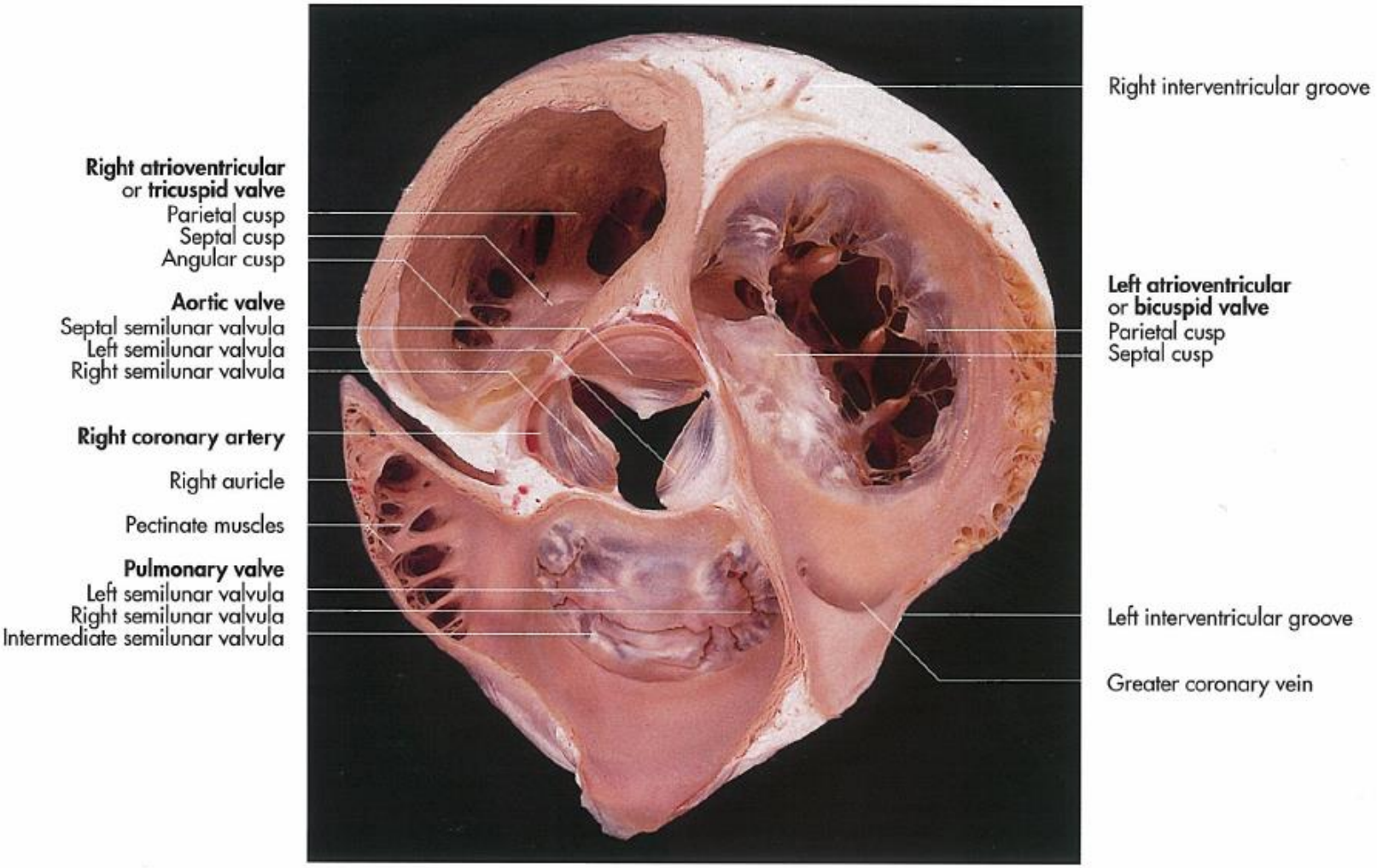


Fig. 12-9. Interior of the heart of a horse, transverse section through the atria, schematic.



ig. 12-8. Interior of the heart of a horse, transverse section through the atria (courtesy of PD Dr. J. Maierl, Munich).

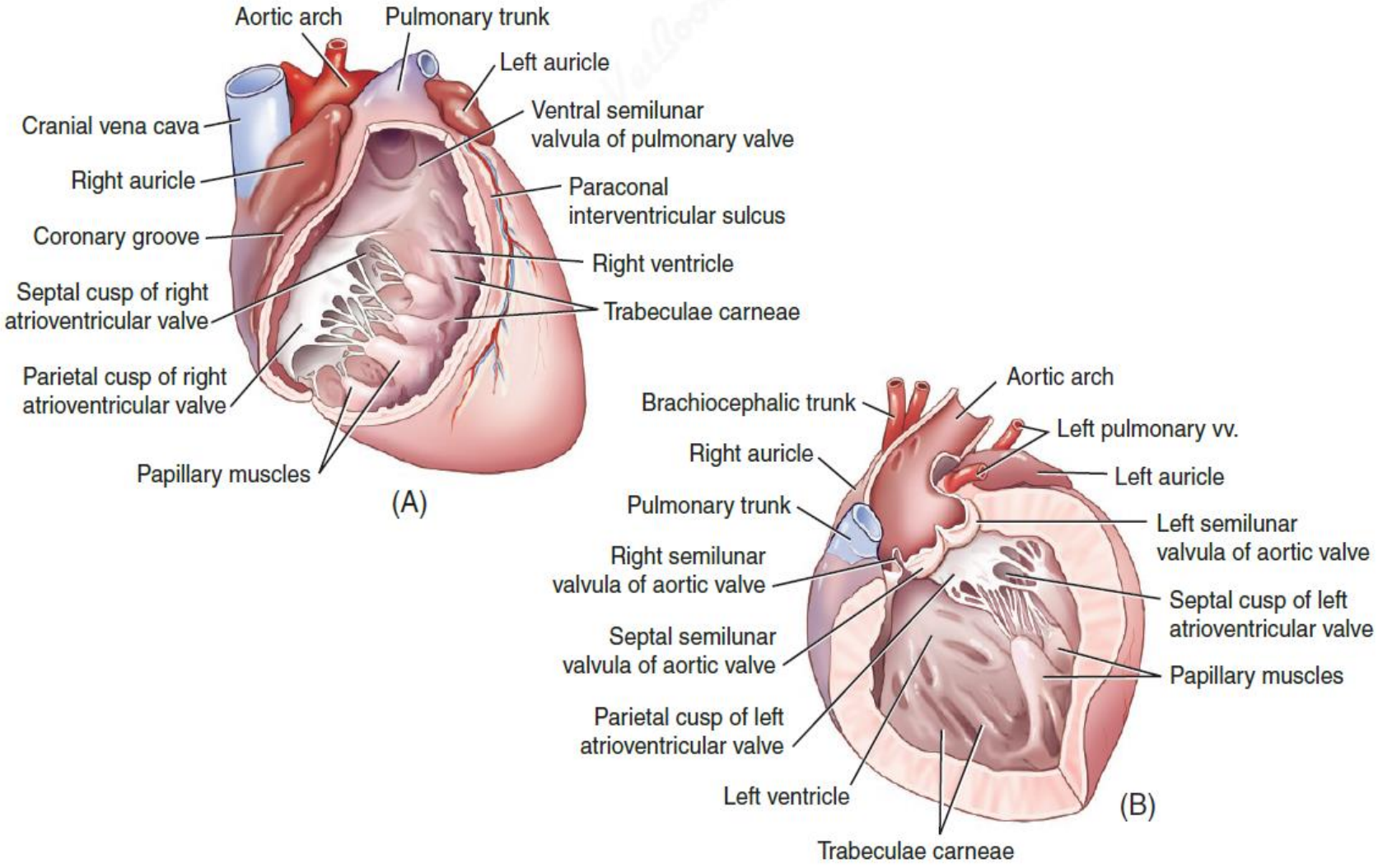
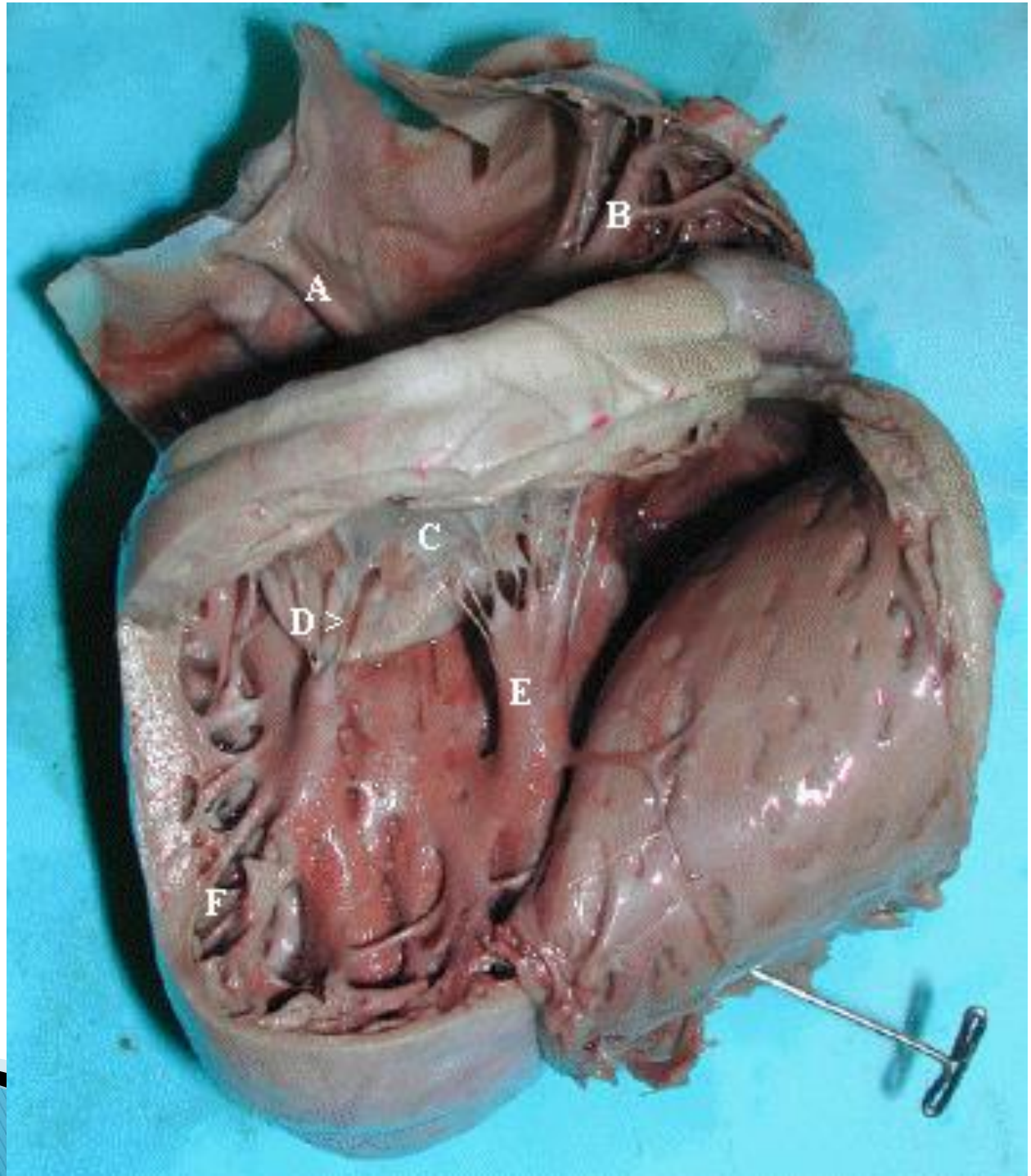


FIGURE 4.7-5 (A) Right side of the canine heart, highlighting the right ventricular outflow tract. (B) Left side of the canine heart, highlighting the left ventricular outflow tract.


A
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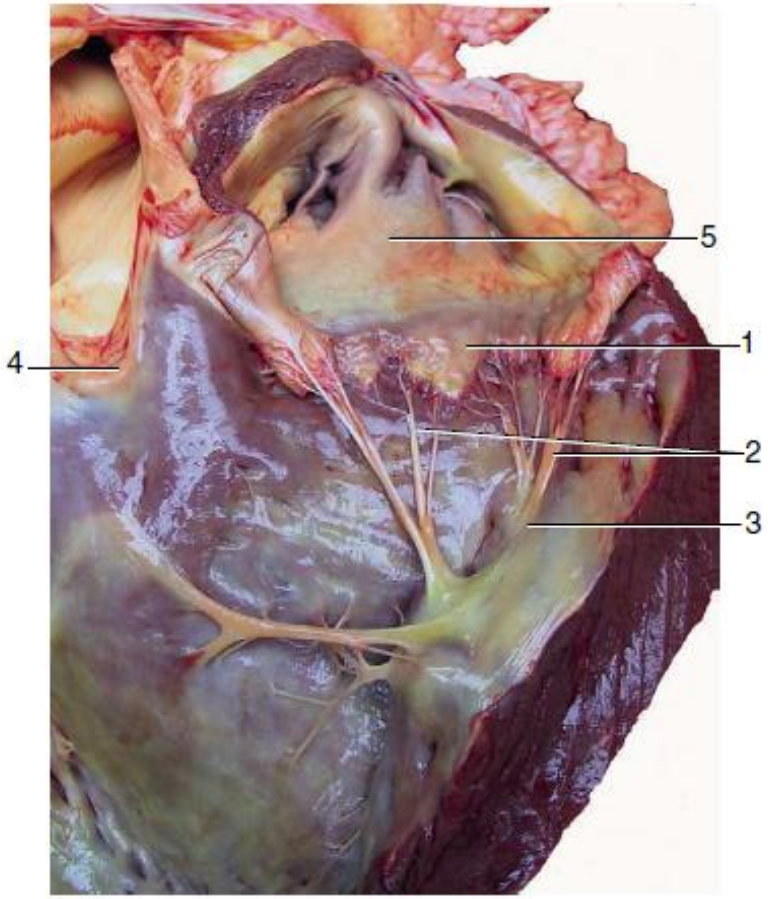


Figure 7–12 Cranioventral view of the interior of the right ventricle. *1,* Cusp of right atrioventricular valve; *2,* chordae tendineae; *3,* papillary muscles; *4,* pulmonary valve; *5,* right auricle.

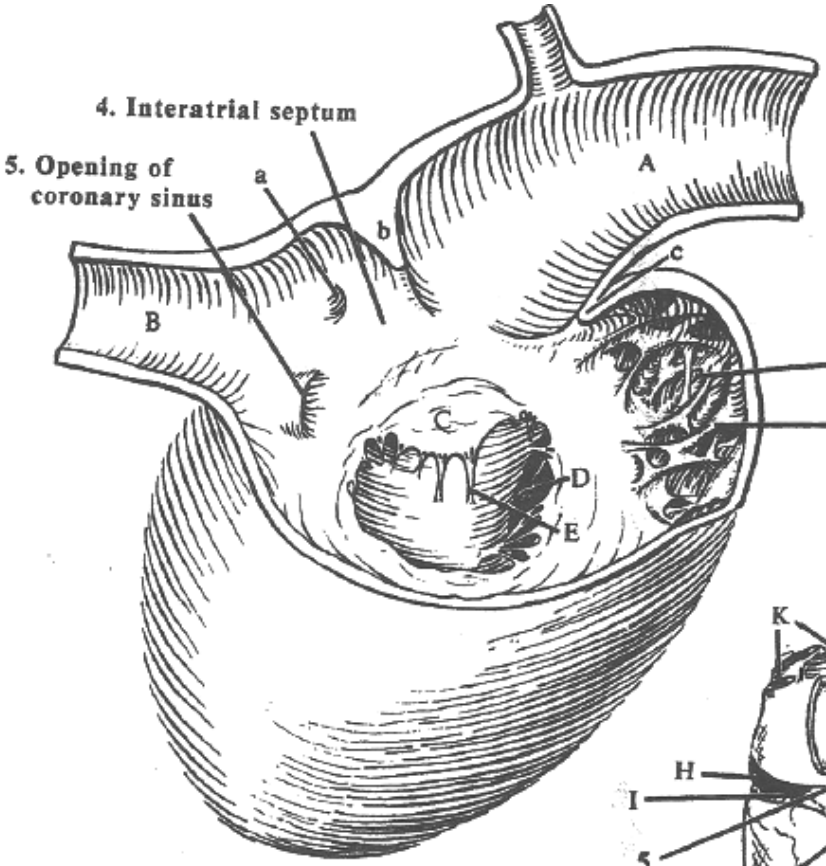


Fig. IX-30 - Dog - Heart, rt. atrium opened

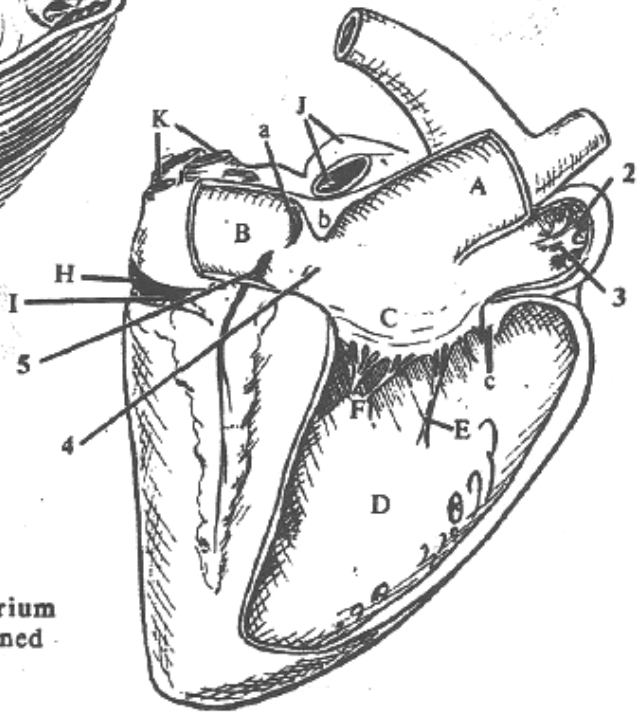
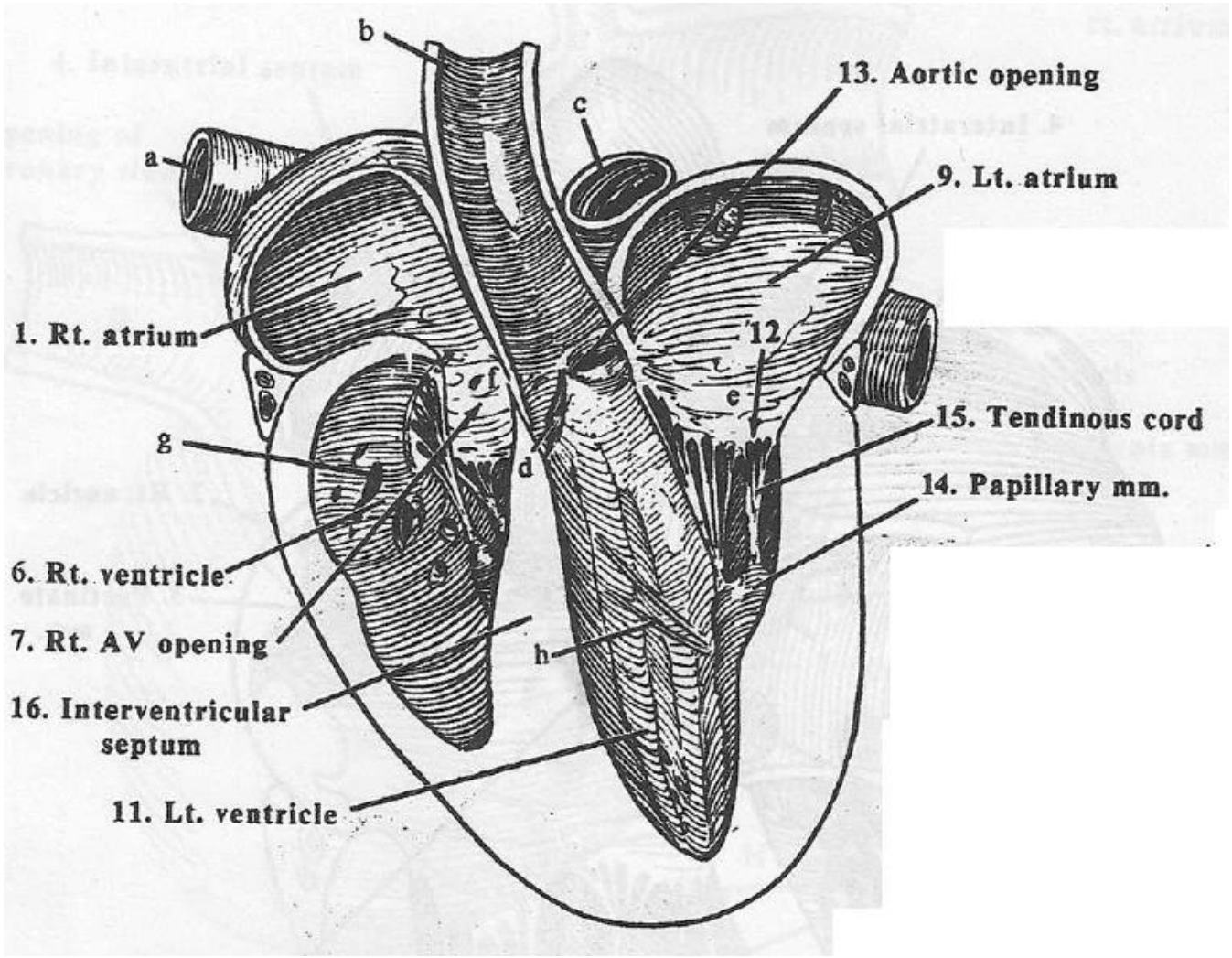


Fig. IX-31 - Ox - Heart, rt. atrium & rt. ventricle opened


b
13. Aortic opening
c
a
9. Lt. atrium
1. Rt. atrium
12
f
e
15. Tendinous cord
g
d
14. Papillary mm.
6. Rt. ventricle
7. Rt. AV opening
h
16. Interventricular septum
11. Lt. ventricle

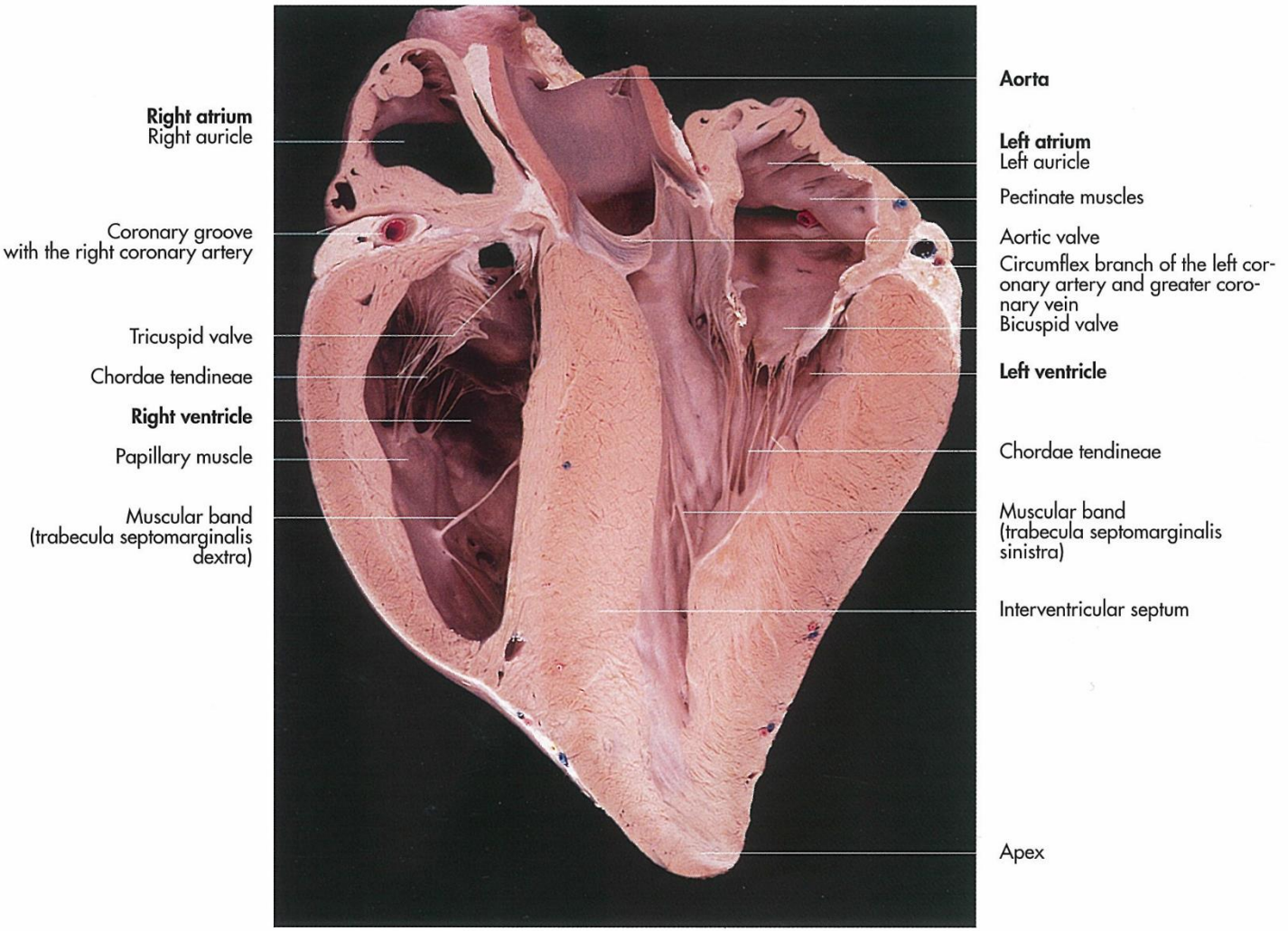
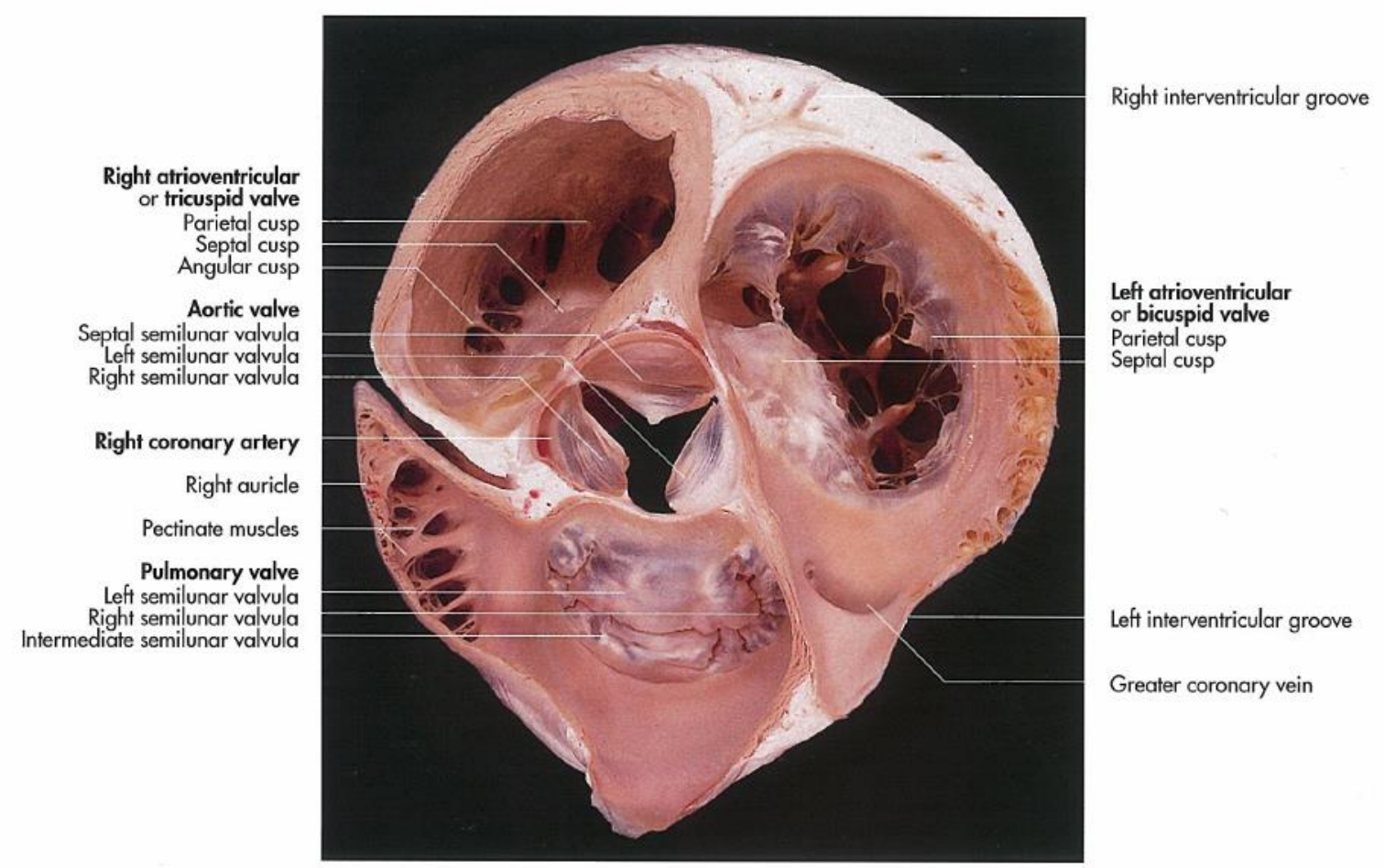
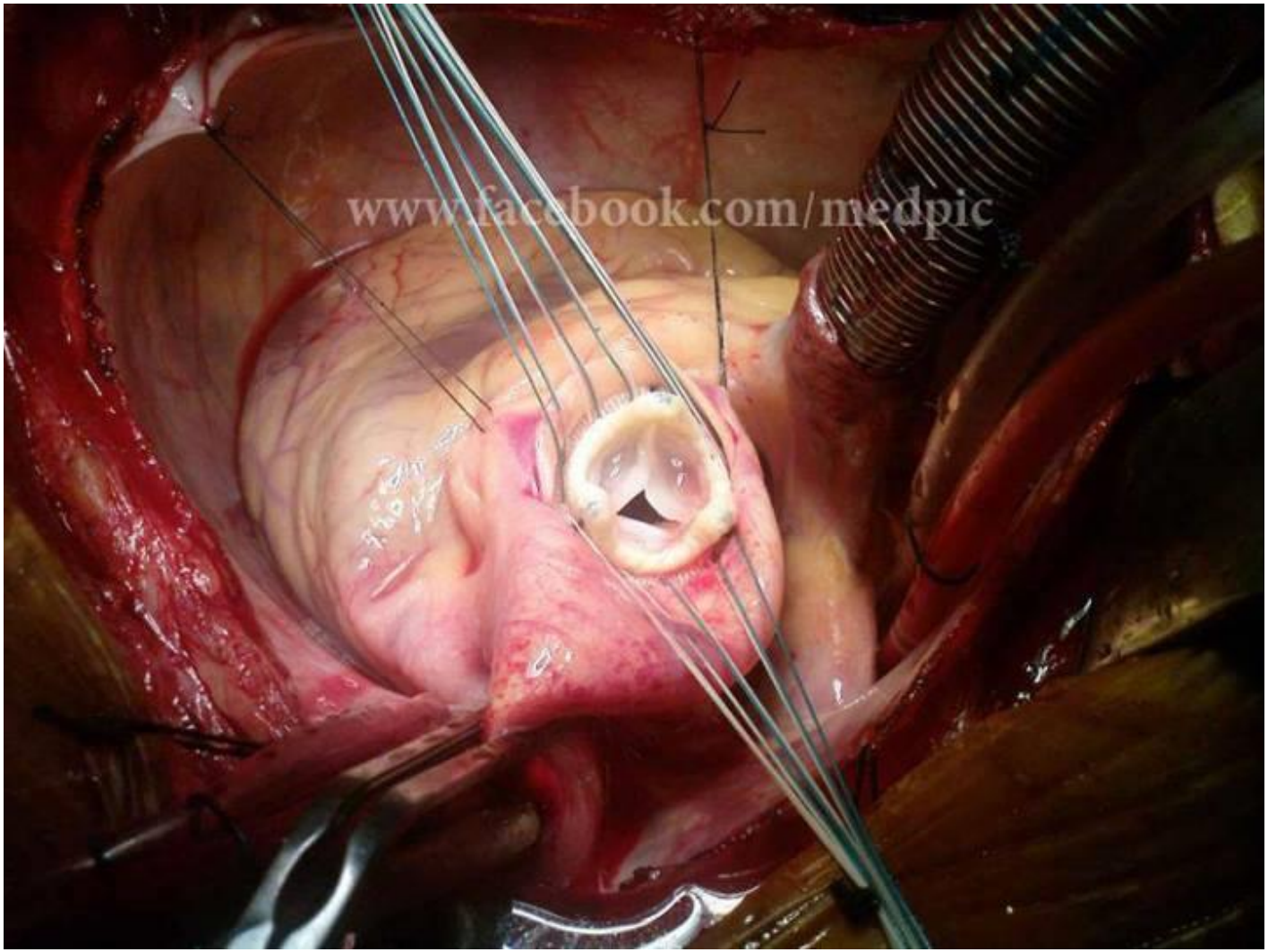


Fig. 12-6. Interior of a heart of a horse, longitudinal section (courtesy of PD Dr. J. Maierl, Munich).



ig. 12-8. Interior of the heart of a horse, transverse section through the atria (courtesy of PD Dr. J. Maierl, Munich).


www.facebook.com/medpic

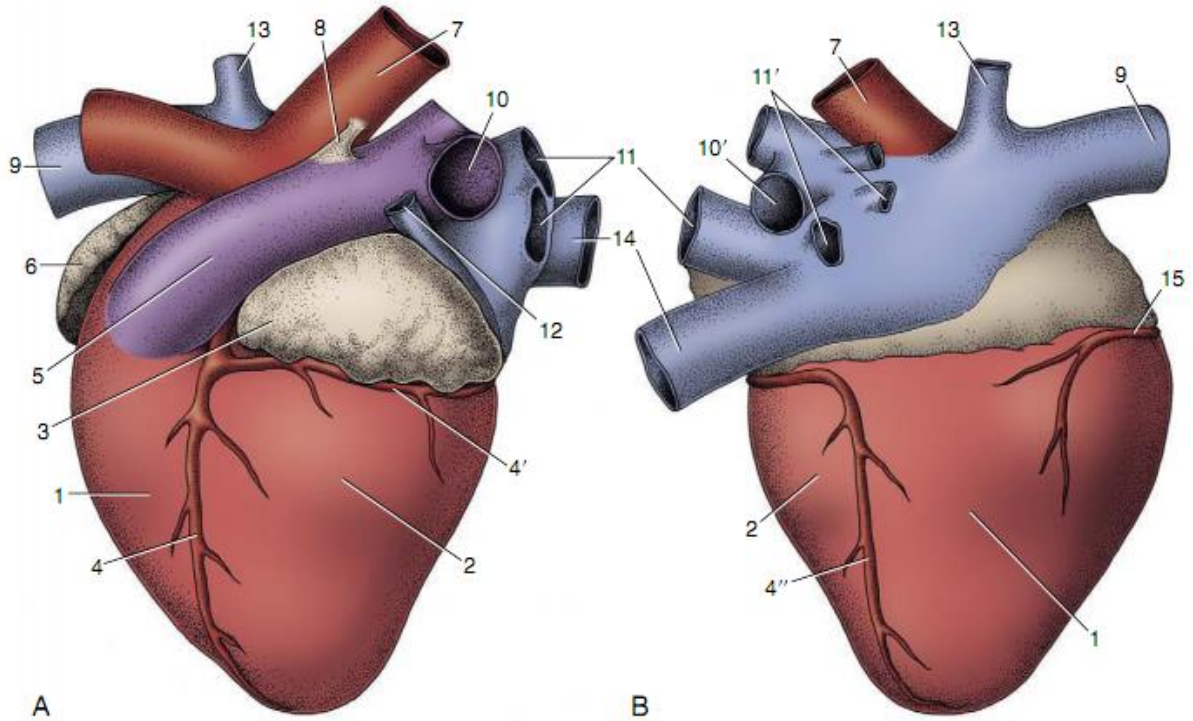
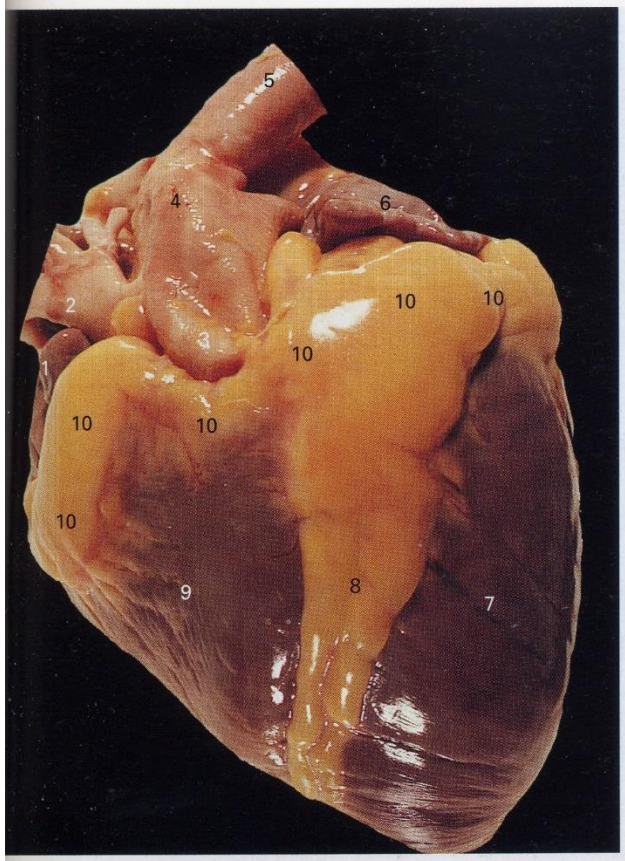
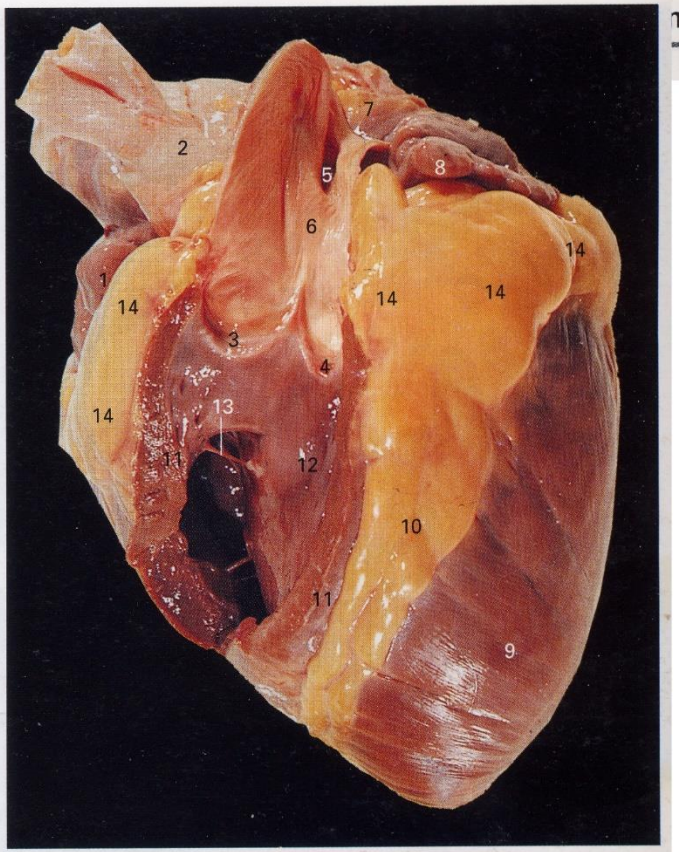


Figure 7–9 Left **(A)** and right **(B)** views of the bovine heart. *1,* Right ventricle; *2,* left ventricle; *3,* left auricle; *4,* paraconal interventricular branch of left coronary artery; *4′*, circumflex branch of left coronary artery; *4″*, subsinuosal interventricular branch of left coronary artery; *5,* pulmonary trunk; *6,* right auricle; *7,* aorta; *8,* ligamentum arteriosum; *9,* cranial vena cava; *10, 10′*, left and right pulmonary arteries; *11, 11′*, left and right pulmonary veins; *12,* left azygous vein; *13,* right azygous vein; *14,* caudal vena cava; *15,* right coronary artery.



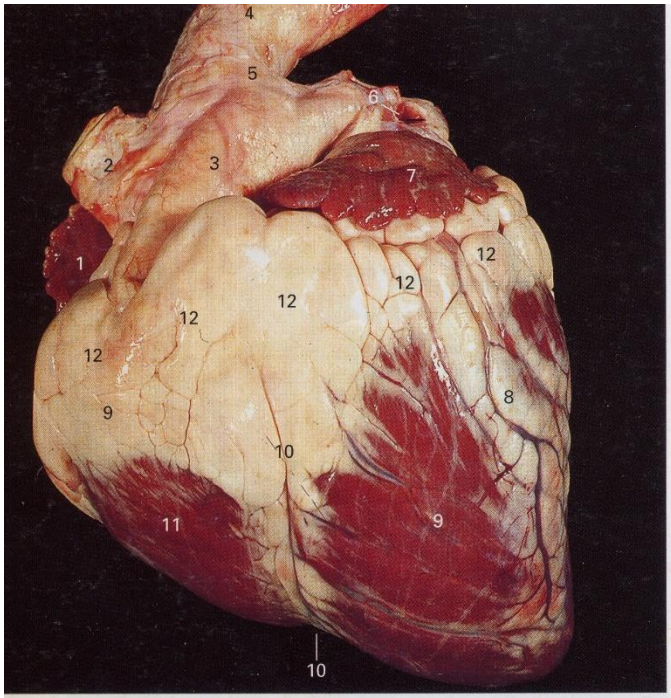
244. Left view of the equine heart.

1 Right auricle
2 Brachiocephalic trunk
3 Pulmonary trunk
4 Arterial ligament
5 Aorta
6 Left auricle
7 Left ventricle
8 Paraconal interventricular groove
9 Right ventricle
10 Coronary groove



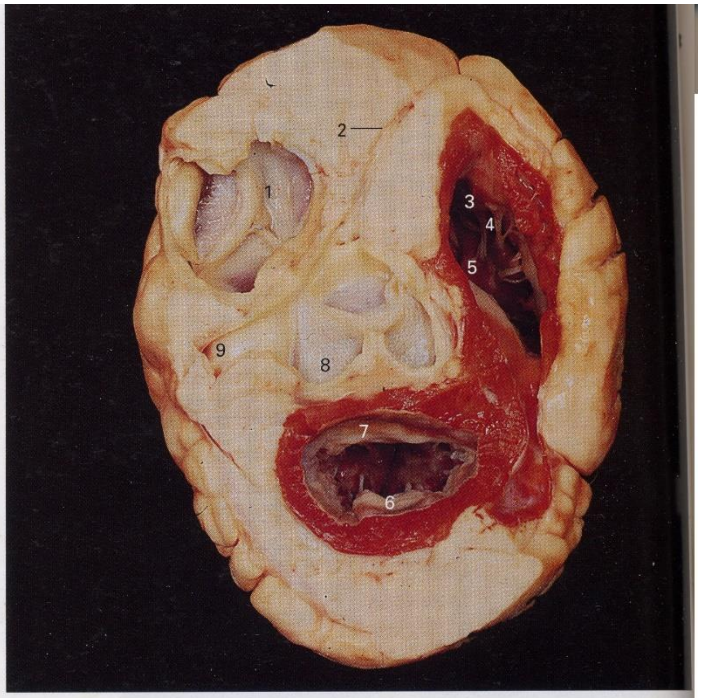
245. Left view of the equine heart with part of the wall of the right ventricle removed.

1 Right auricle
2 Brachiocephalic trunk
3 Intermediate cusp of the pulmonary valve
4 Right cusp of the pulmonary valve
5 Depression marking the attachment of the arterial ligament to the outside of the vessel
6 Pulmonary trunk
7 Part of the left atrium
8 Left auricle
9 Left ventricle
10 Paraconal interventricular groove
11 Wall of the right ventricle
12 Interventricular septum
13 Septomarginal band
14 Coronary groove



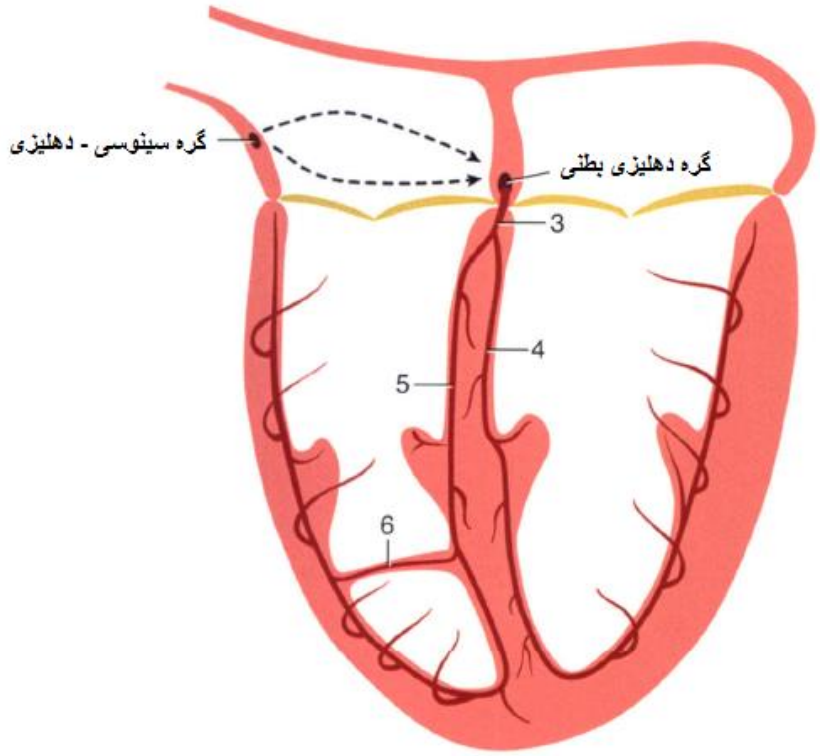
247. Left view of the bovine heart.

1 Right auricle
2 Brachiocephalic trunk
3 Pulmonary trunk
4 Aorta
5 Arterial ligament
6 One of many pulmonary veins entering the left atrium
7 Left auricle
8 Intermediate groove
9 Left ventricle
10 Paraconal interventricular groove
11 Right ventricle
12 Coronary groove

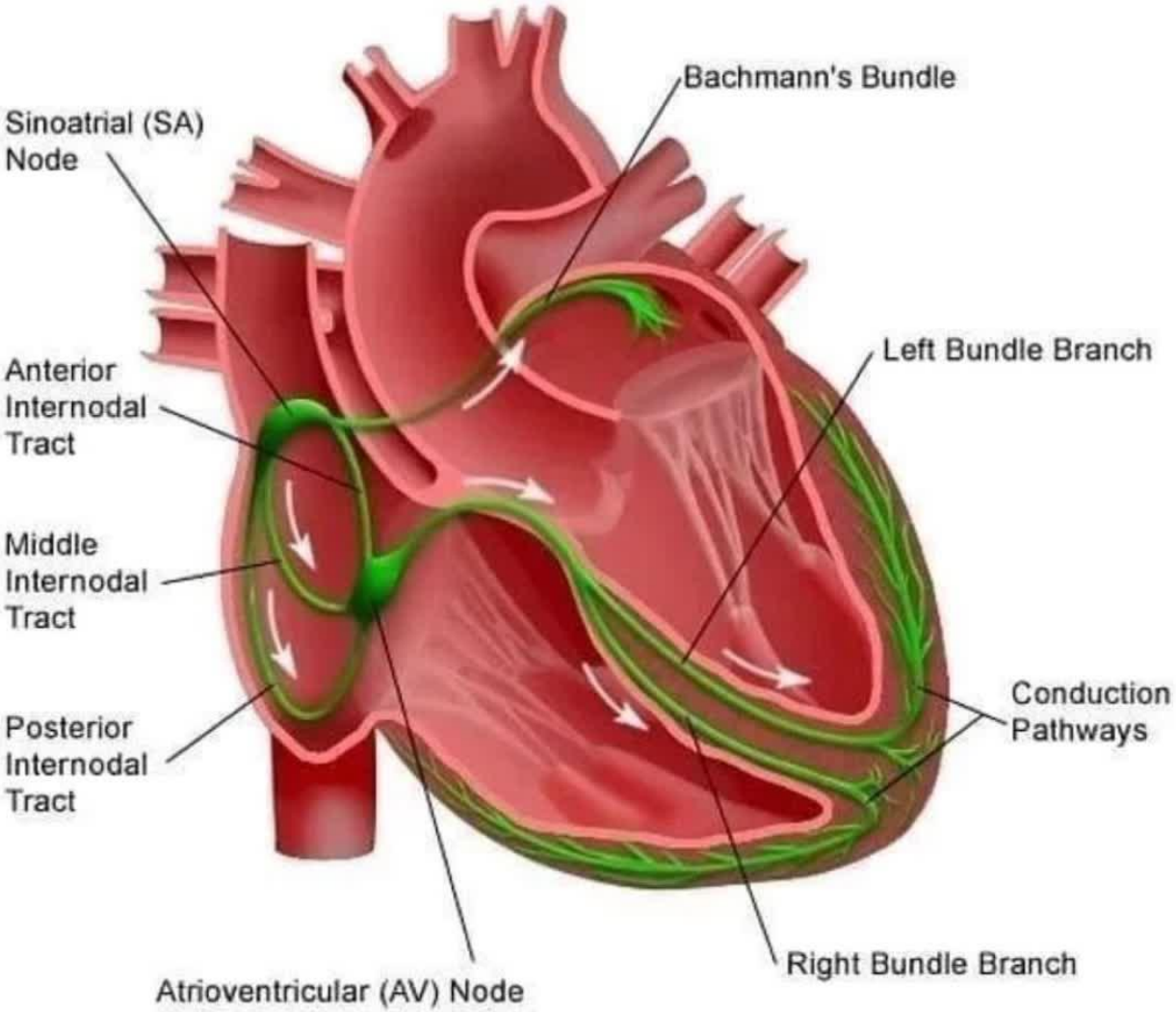


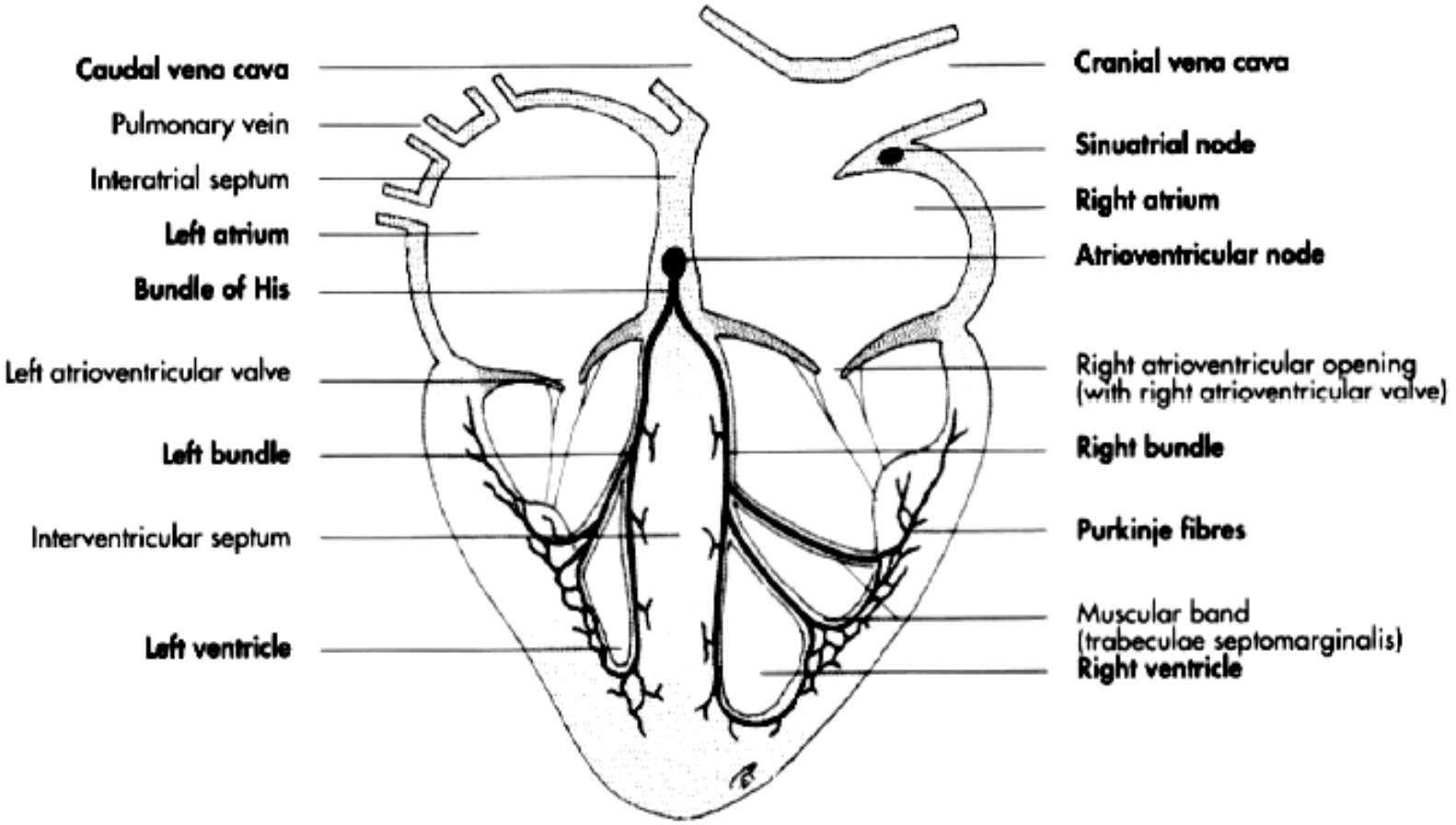
248. Dorsal view of the base of the bovine heart. The atria and great vessels have been removed. The cranial aspect is towards the top of the page.

1 Pulmonary valve
2 Right coronary artery
3 Right atrioventricular valve
4 Tendinous cords
5 Papillary muscle
6 Left atrioventricular valve, parietal cusp
7 Left atrioventricular valve, septal cusp
8 Aortic valve
9 Left coronary artery


گره سینوسی - دهلیزی
گره دهلیزی بطنی
3
4
5
6

Electrical System of the Heart




Caudal vena cava
Pulmonary vein
Interatrial septum
Left atrium
Bundle of His
Left atrioventricular valve
Left bundle
Interventricular septum
Left ventricle
Cranial vena cava
Sinuatrial node
Right atrium
Atrioventricular node
Right atrioventricular opening
(with right atrioventricular valve)
Right bundle
Purkinje fibres
Muscular band
(trabeculae septomarginalis)
Right ventricle

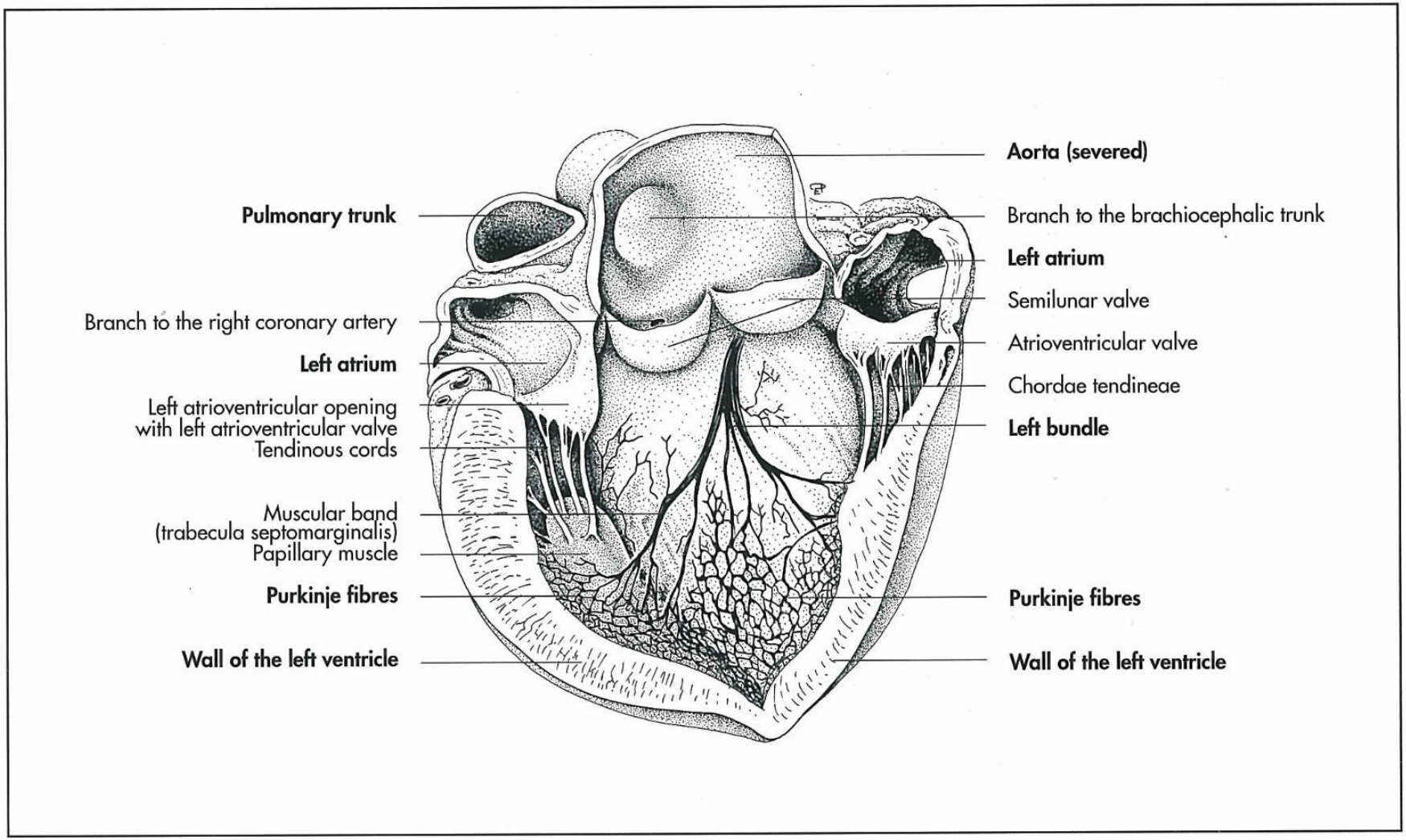
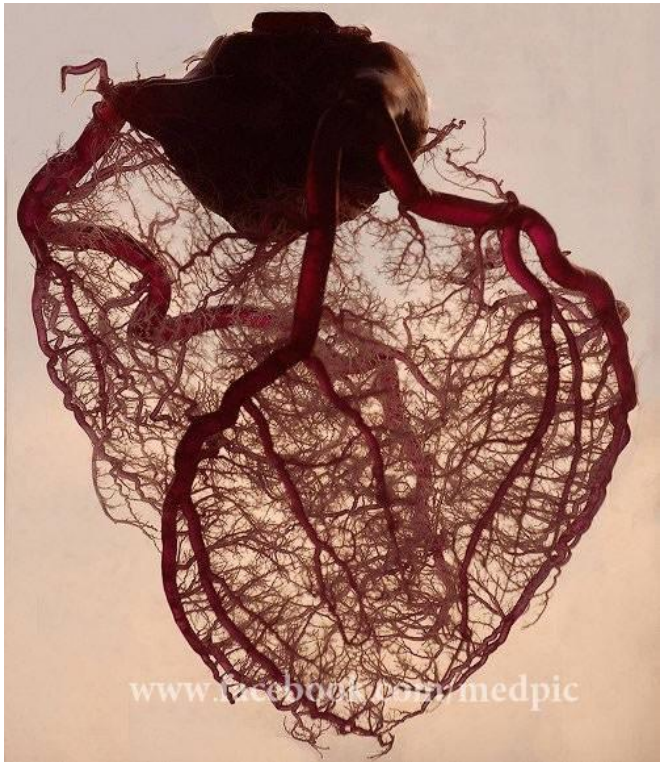


Fig. 12-12. Conducting system of the left atrium and ventricle, schematic.



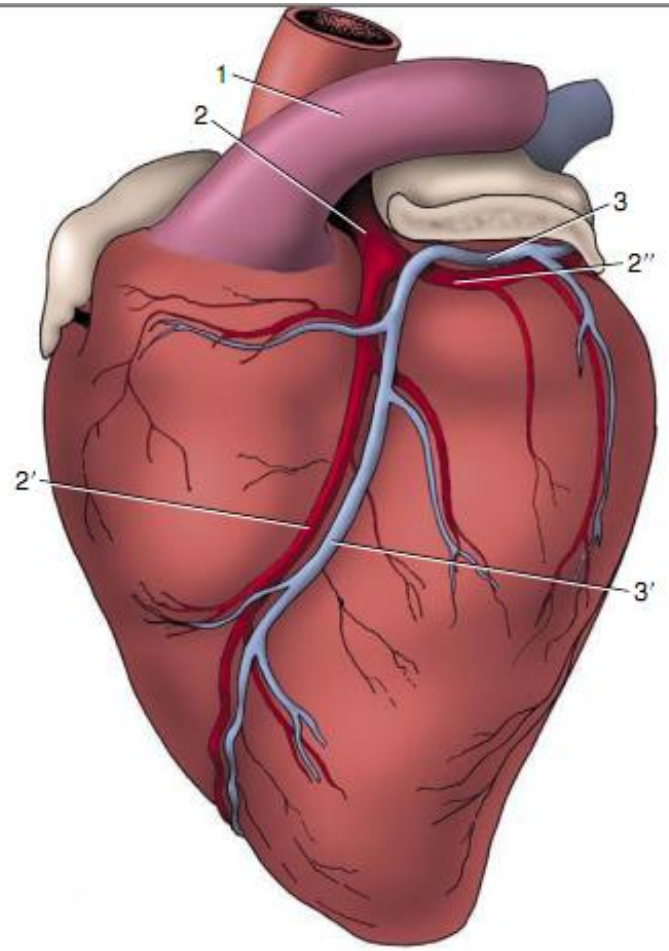
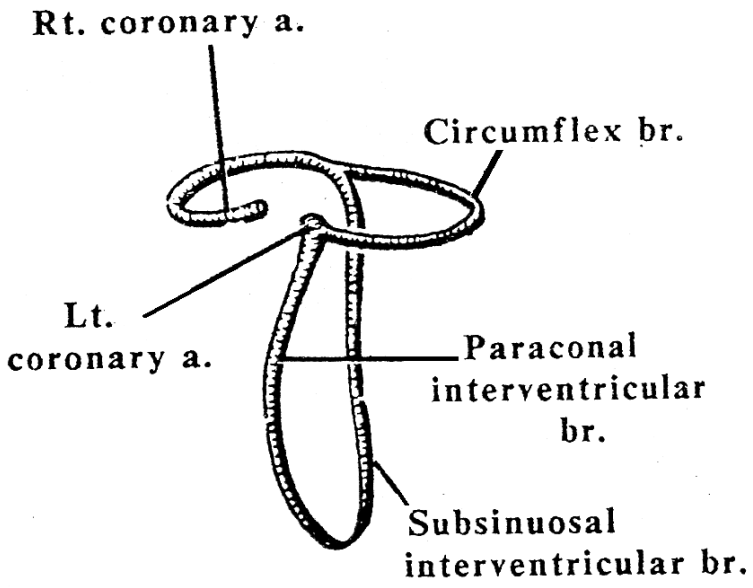
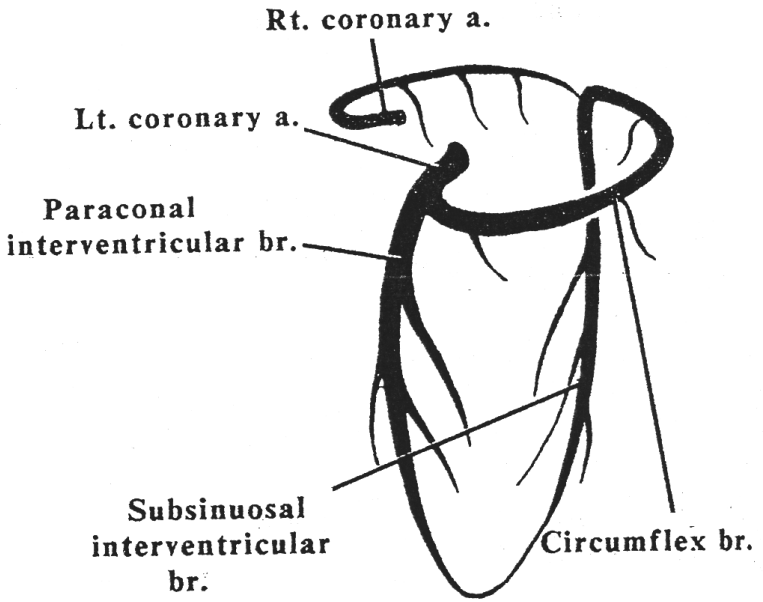


Figure 7–18 Branching of the left coronary artery of the heart, viewed from the left. The left auricle has been shortened. *1,* Pulmonary trunk; *2,* left coronary artery; *2′*, paraconal interventricular branch; *2″*, circumflex branch; *3,* great cardiac vein (continued by the coronary sinus on the right side of the heart); *3′*, paraconal interventricular tributary of *3*.


Rt. coronary a.
Circumflex br.
Lt.
coronary a.
Paraconal
interventricular
br.
Subsinuosal
interventricular br.


Rt. coronary a.
Lt. coronary a.
Paraconal
interventricular br.
Subsinuosal
interventricular
br.
Circumflex br.

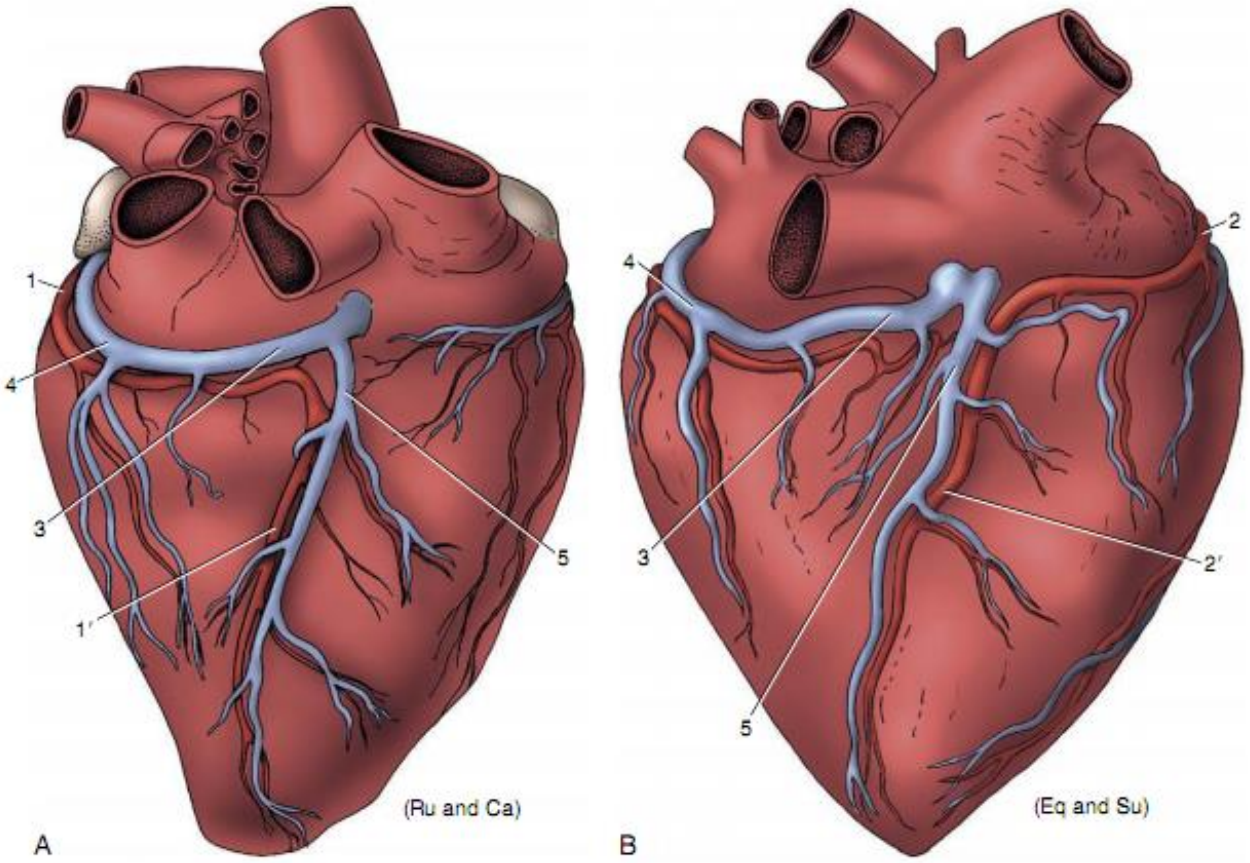


Figure 7–19 Patterns of coronary circulation of the heart viewed from the right. **A,** Situation in ruminants and carnivores; the right (subsinuosal) interventricular branch (*1′*) is a continuation of the left coronary artery. **B,** Situation in the horse and pig; the right (subsinuosal) interventricular branch (*2′*) is a continuation of the right coronary artery. *Ru* (ruminants), *Ca* (cat), *Su* (pig), *Eq* (horse). *1,* Circumflex branch of left coronary artery; *1′,* right (subsinuosal) interventricular branch; *2,* right coronary artery; *2′,* right (subsinuosal) interventricular branch; *3,* coronary sinus; *4,* great cardiac vein; *5,* middle cardiac vein.

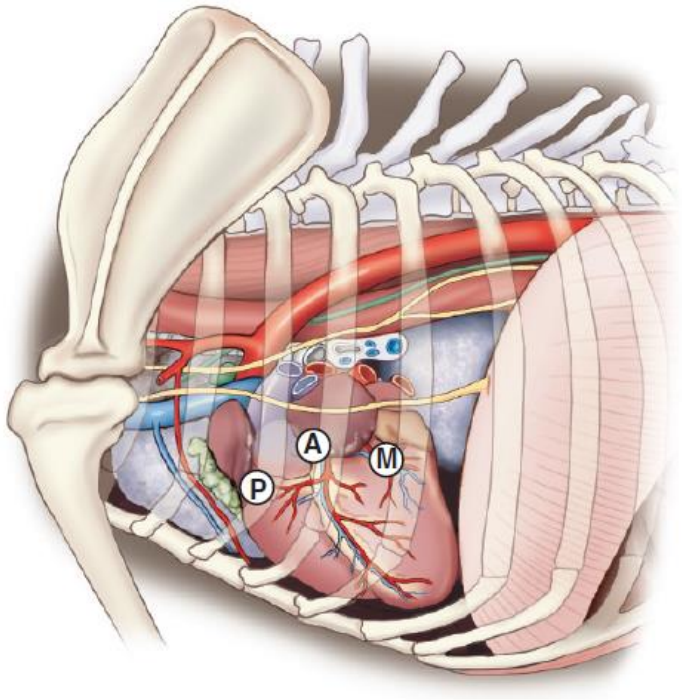
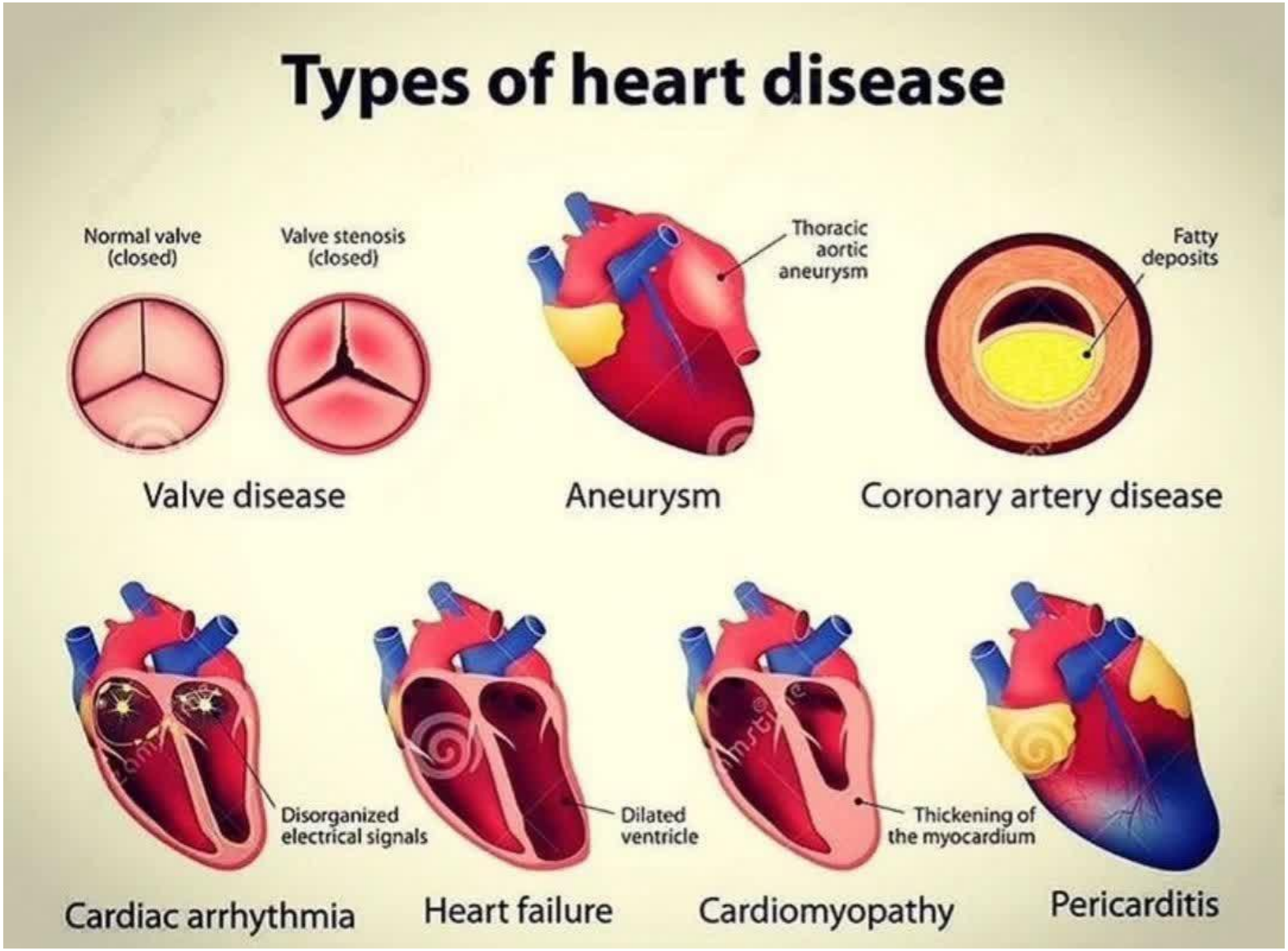
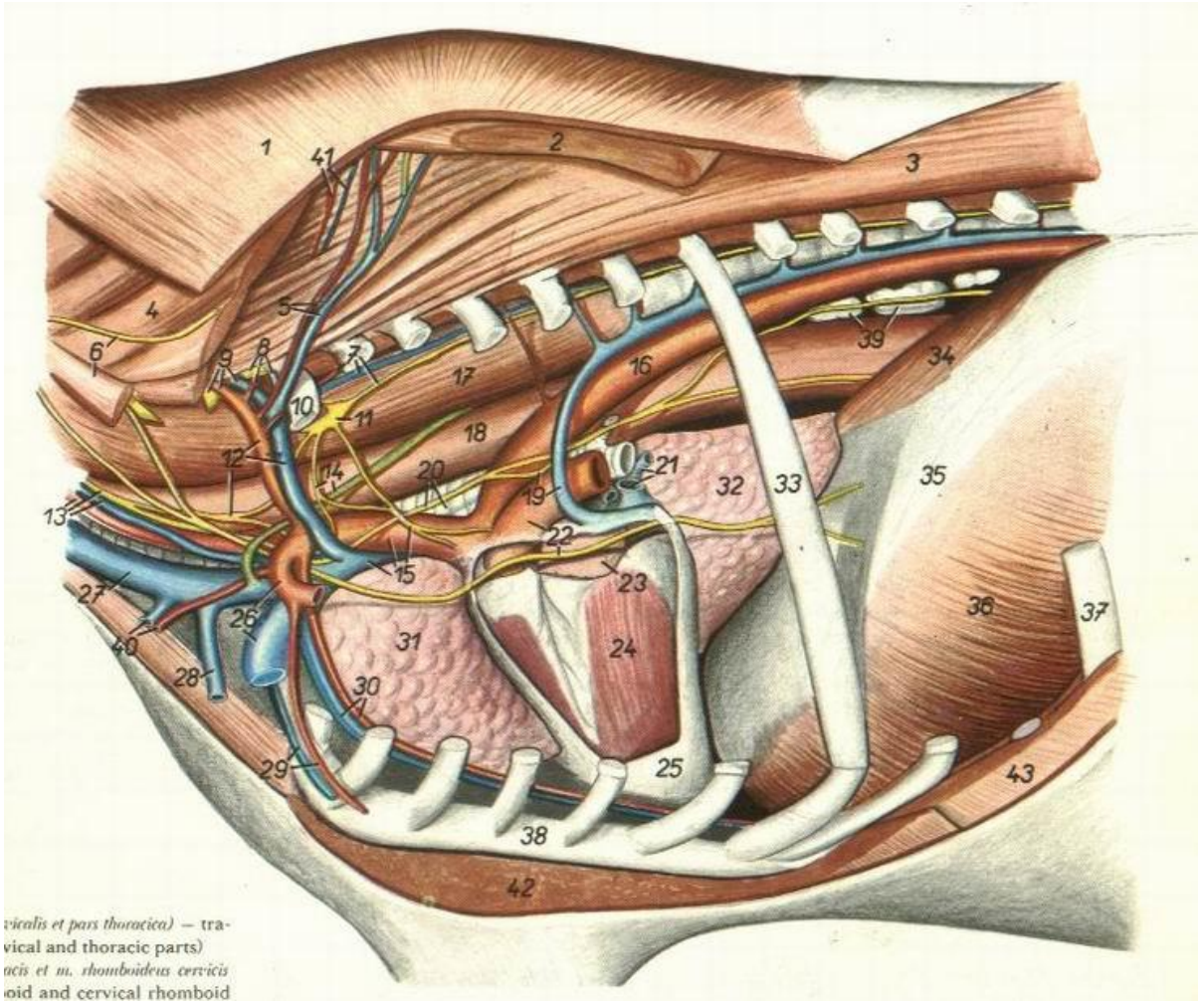


FIGURE 4.7-1 Location of heart valves on auscultation of the left side of the thorax in a dog or cat. A, aortic valve; M, mitral valve; P, pulmonary valve.

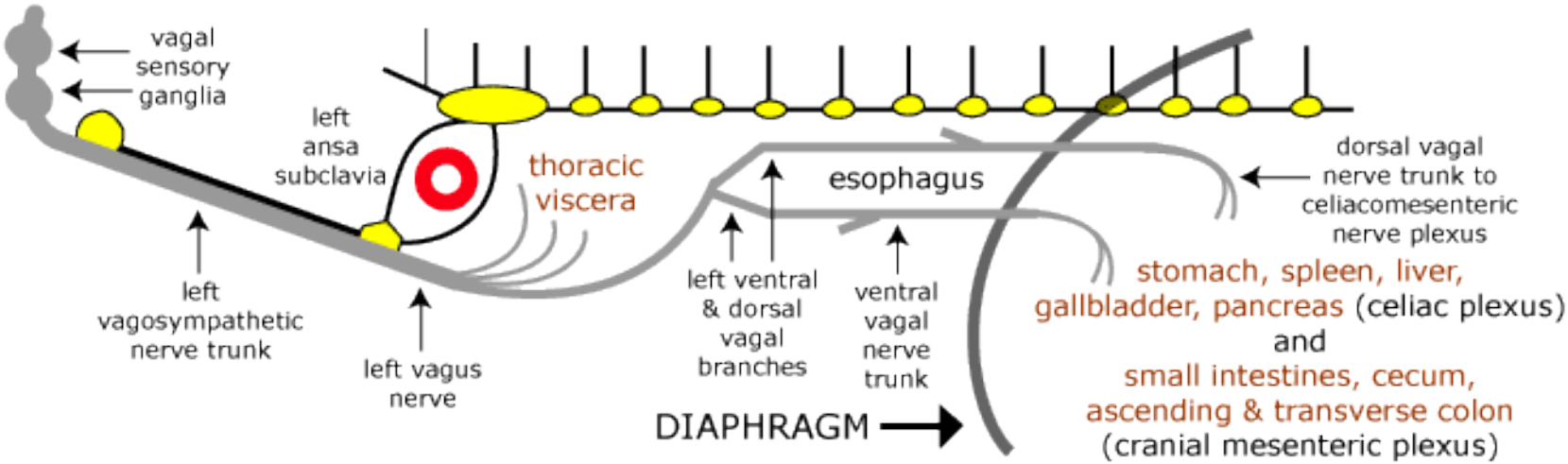

Types of heart disease
Normal valve (closed)
Valve stenosis (closed)
Valve disease
Thoracic aortic aneurysm
Aneurysm
Fatty deposits
Coronary artery disease
Disorganized electrical signals
Cardiac arrhythmia
Dilated ventricle
Heart failure
Thickening of the myocardium
Cardiomyopathy
Pericarditis

Cardiac Nerves



vicalis et pars thoracica) — tra-
vical and thoracic parts)
acis et m. rhomboideus cervicis
oid and cervical rhomboid

Schematic of Parasympathetic VE Innervation to Thoracic & Abdominal Viscera



NOTE: Postganglionic neurons are in terminal ganglia located within submucosal & myenteirc nerve plexuses

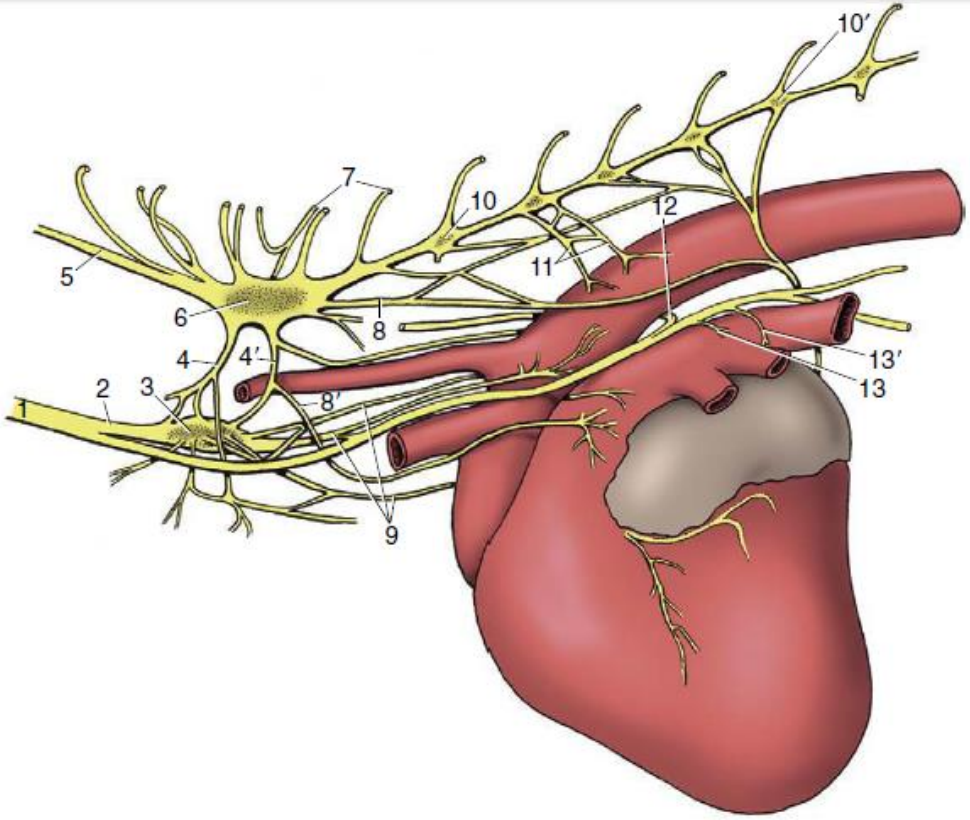
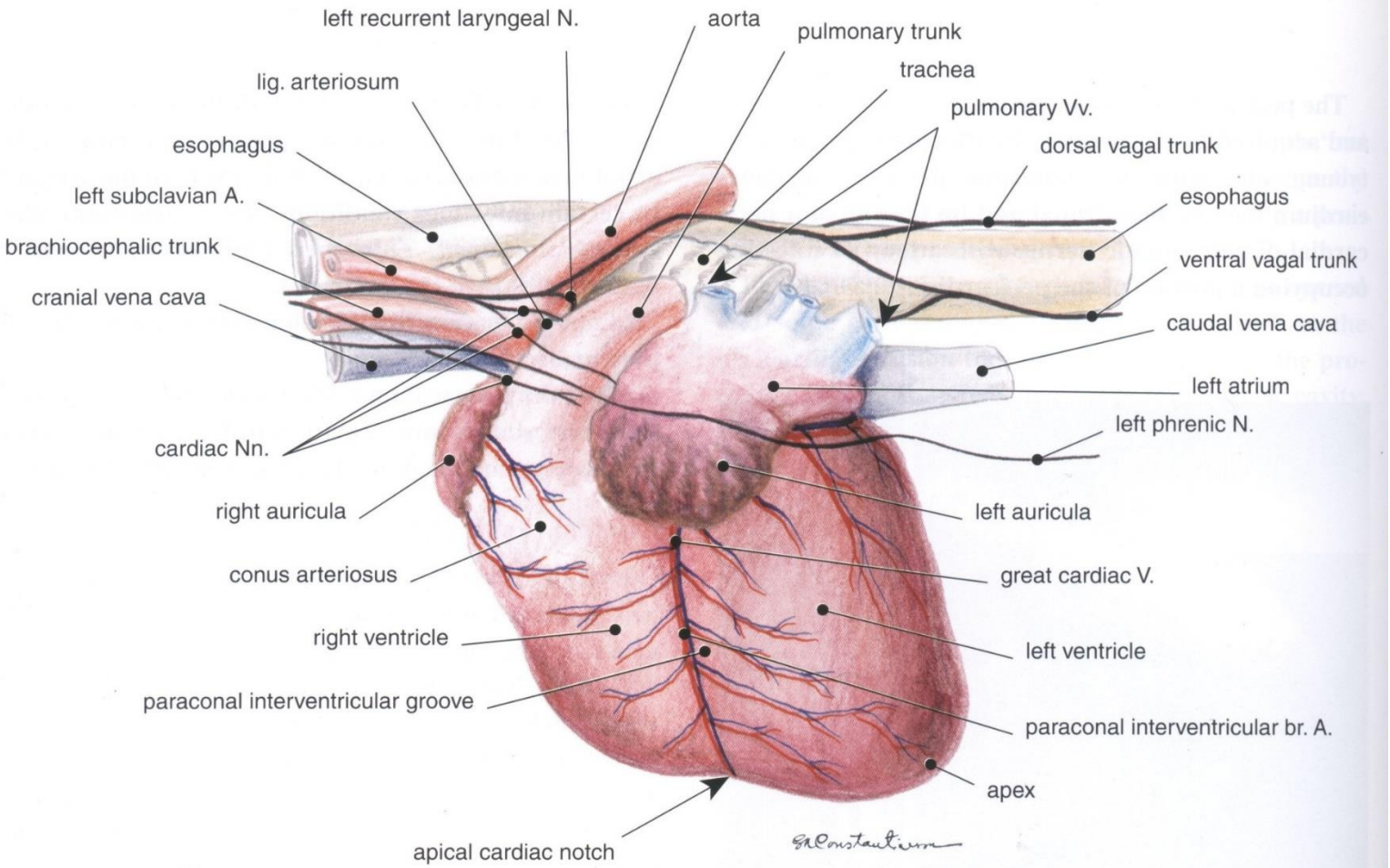
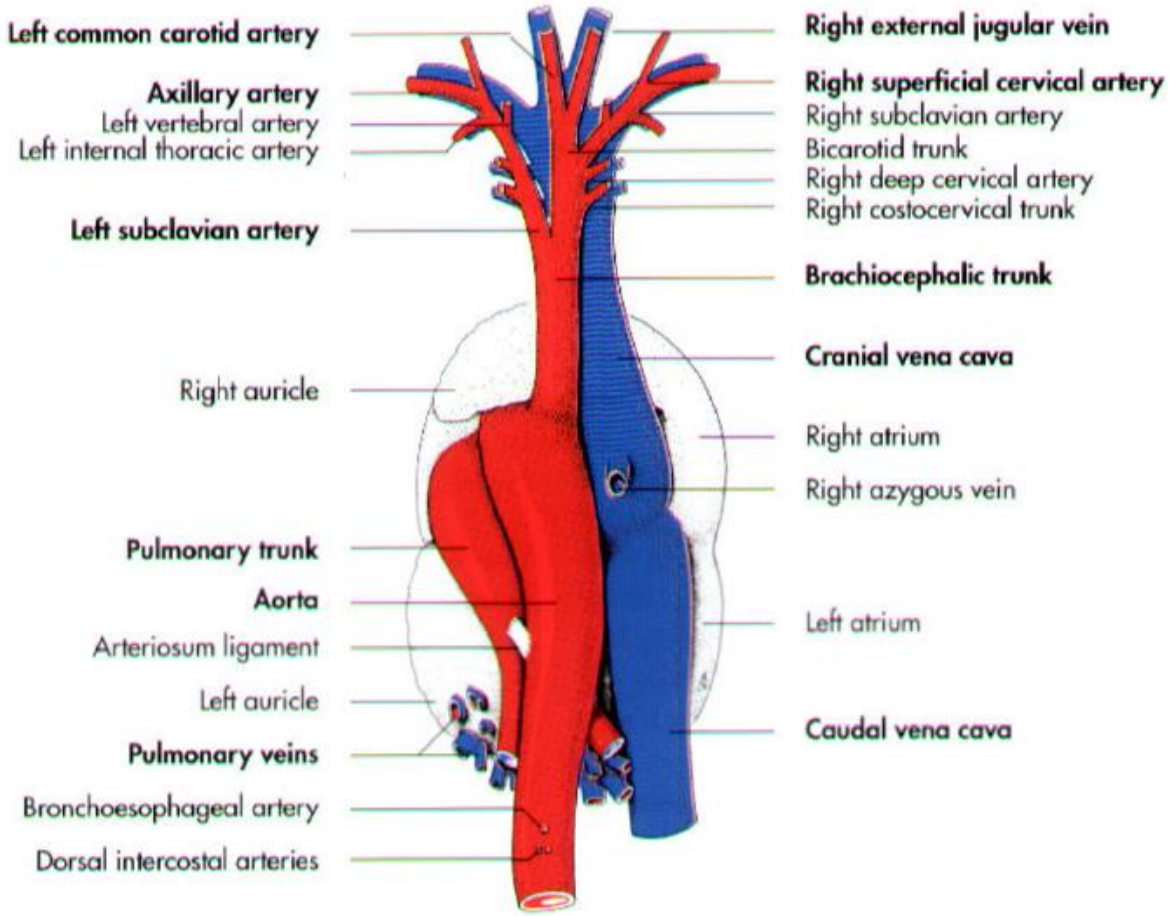
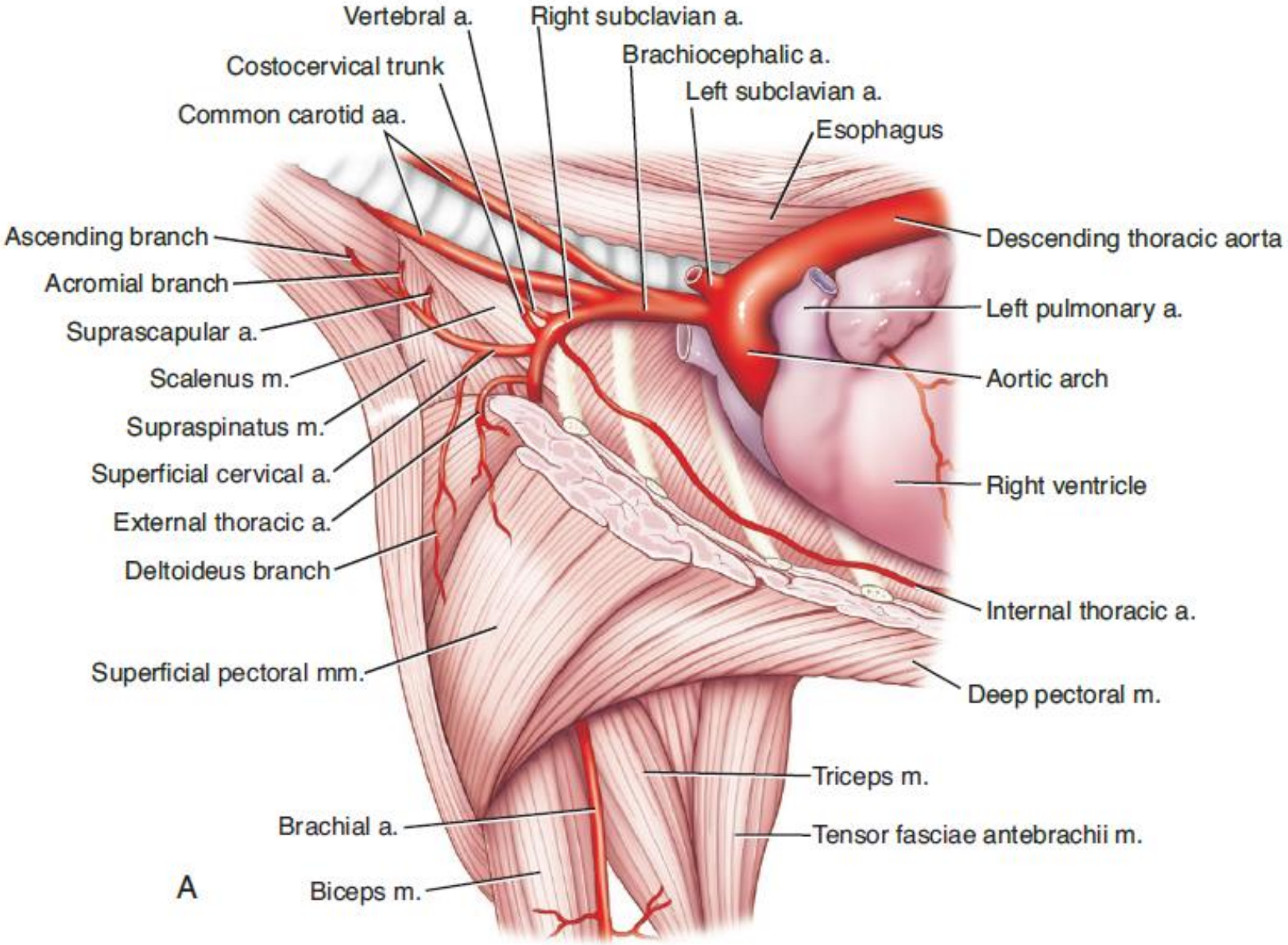


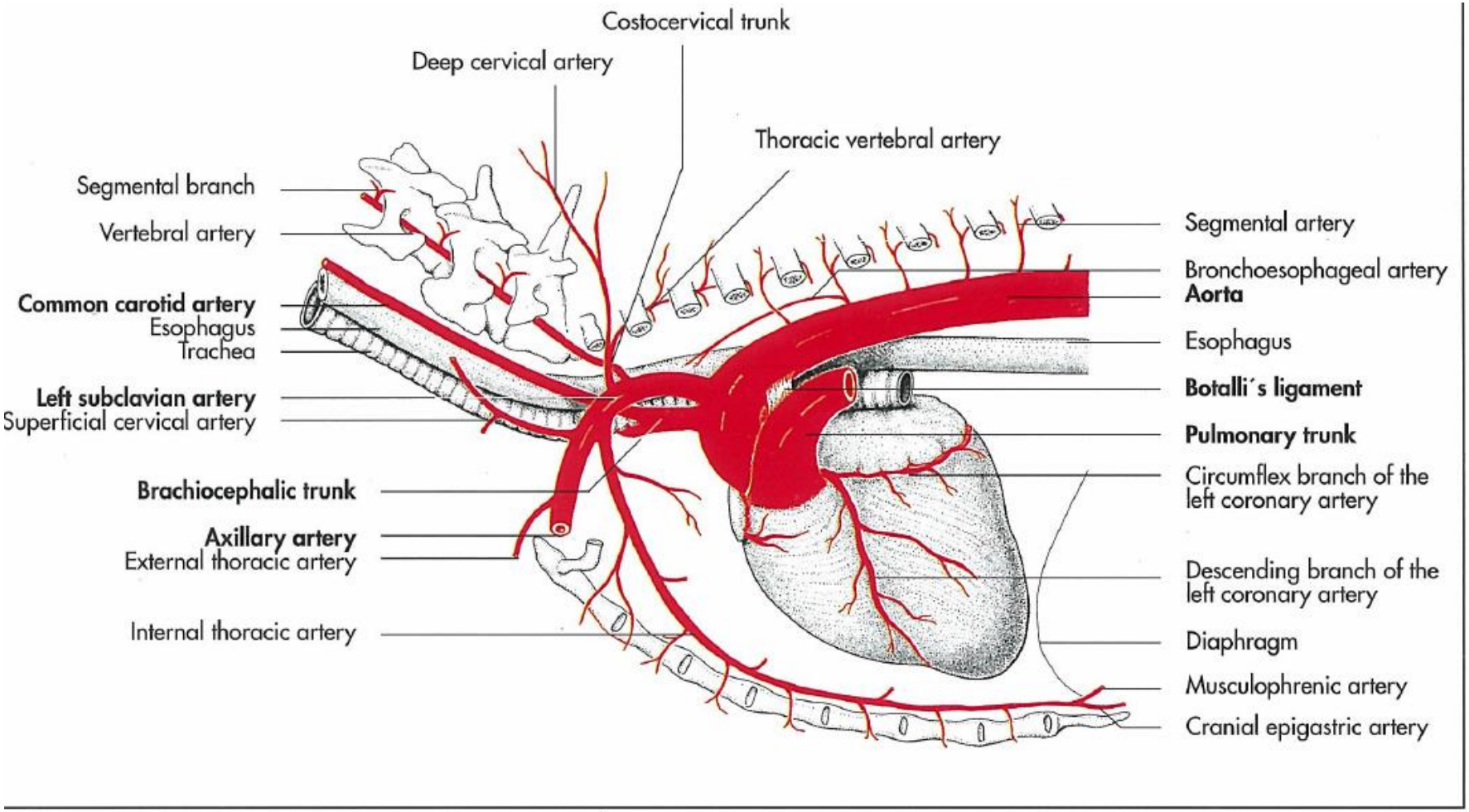
Figure 7–22 Cardiac nerves and related ganglia of the dog; left lateral view. *1,* Vagosympathetic trunk; *2,* sympathetic trunk; *3,* middle cervical ganglion; *4, 4′*, cranial and caudal limbs of ansa subclavia; *5,* vertebral node; *6,* cervicothoracic ganglion; *7,* communicating branches; *8, 8′*, caudodorsal and caudoventral cervicothoracic cardiac nodes; *9,* vertebral cardiac nodes; *10, 10′*, third and seventh thoracic ganglia; *11,* thoracic cardiac nodes; *12,* left recurrent laryngeal node; *13, 13′*, cranial and caudal vagal cardiac nodes.


left recurrent laryngeal N.
aorta
pulmonary trunk
trachea
lig. arteriosum
pulmonary Vv.
esophagus
dorsal vagal trunk
left subclavian A.
esophagus
brachiocephalic trunk
ventral vagal trunk
cranial vena cava
caudal vena cava
left atrium
left phrenic N.
cardiac Nn.
right auricula
left auricula
conus arteriosus
great cardiac V.
right ventricle
left ventricle
paraconal interventricular groove
paraconal interventricular br. A.
apex
apical cardiac notch

Vessels of thoracic cavity




Vertebral a.
Right subclavian a.
Costocervical trunk
Brachiocephalic a.
Left subclavian a.
Common carotid aa.
Esophagus
Ascending branch
Descending thoracic aorta
Acromial branch
Left pulmonary a.
Suprascapular a.
Scalenus m.
Aortic arch
Supraspinatus m.
Superficial cervical a.
Right ventricle
External thoracic a.
Deltoideus branch
Internal thoracic a.
Superficial pectoral mm.
Deep pectoral m.
Triceps m.
Brachial a.
Tensor fasciae antebrachii m.
A
Biceps m.



-21. Arteries of the base of the heart and the cranial mediastinum of the dog, schematic, left lateral aspect

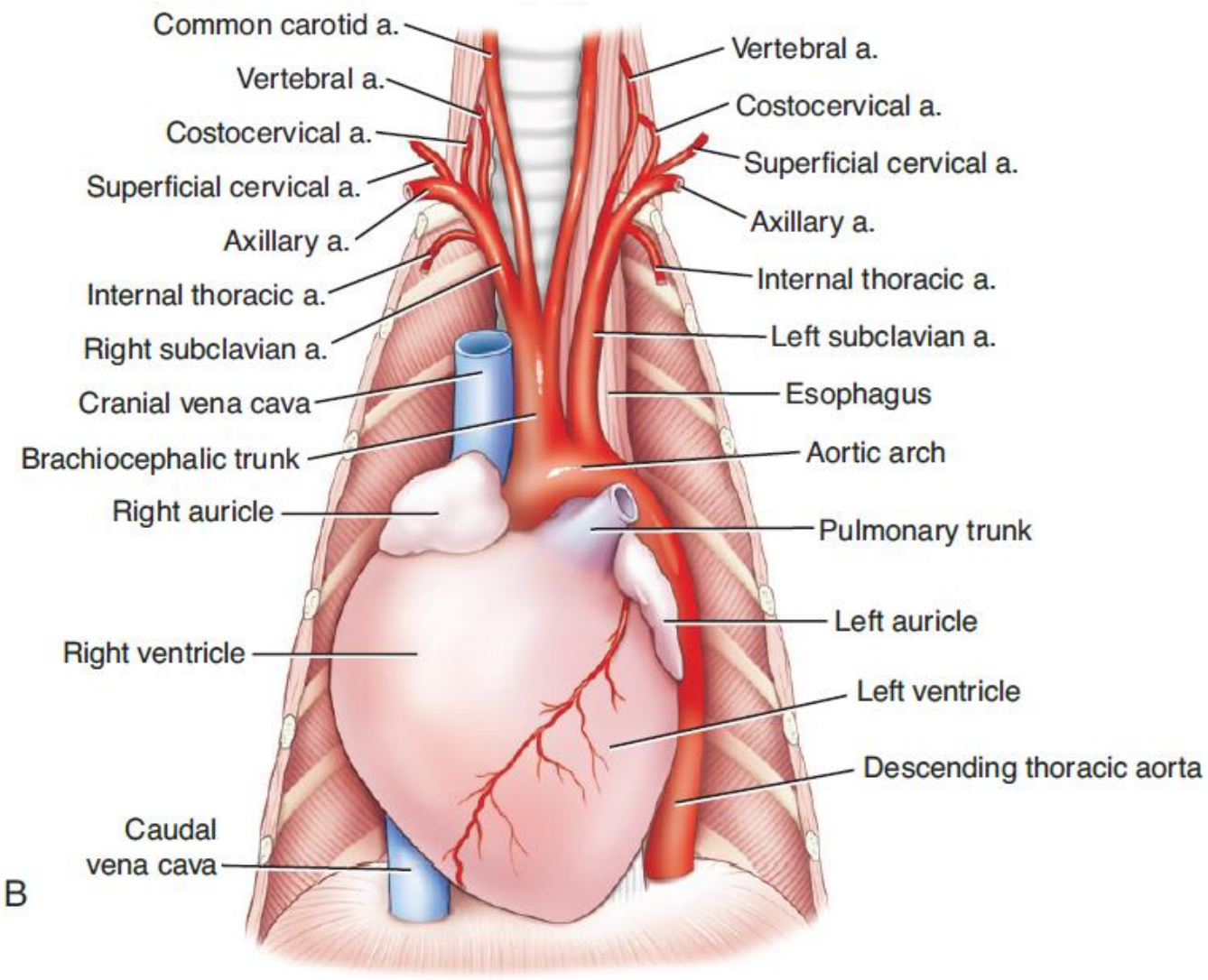
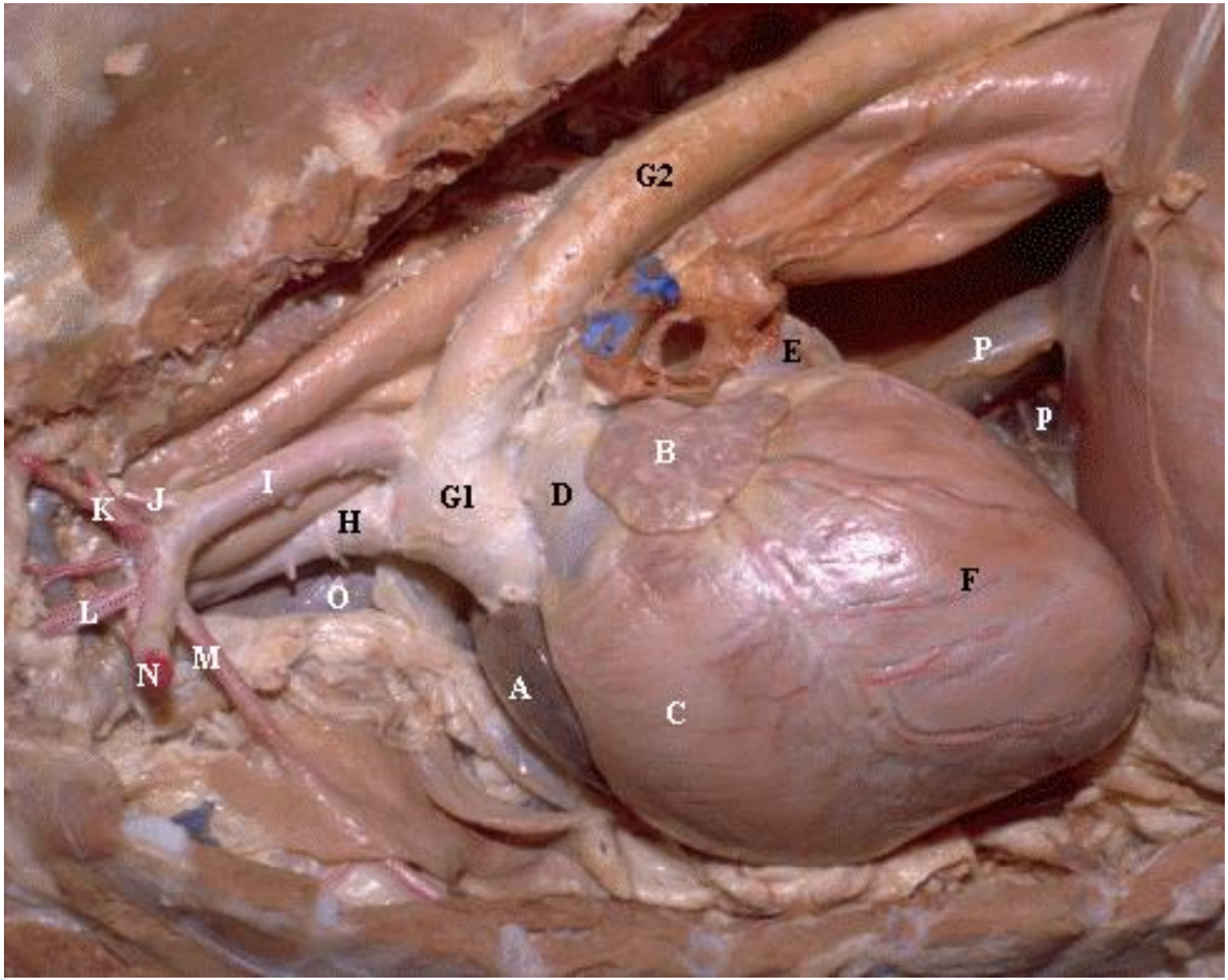
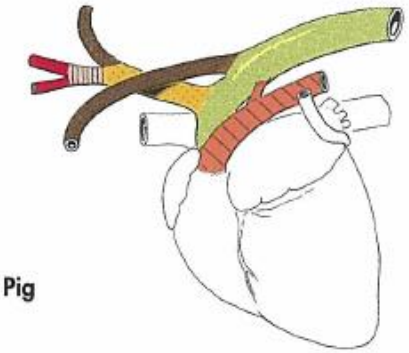


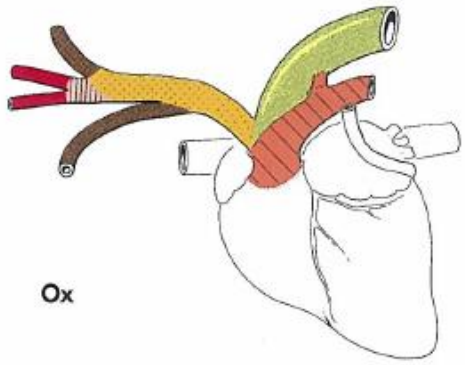
FIGURE 4.5-4 Normal anatomy and branches of the thoracic aorta.


G2
E
P
P
B
I
K
J
G1
D
H
F
O
L
N
M
A
C

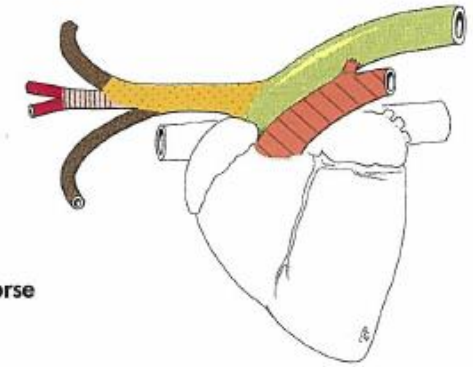
Dog



Pig

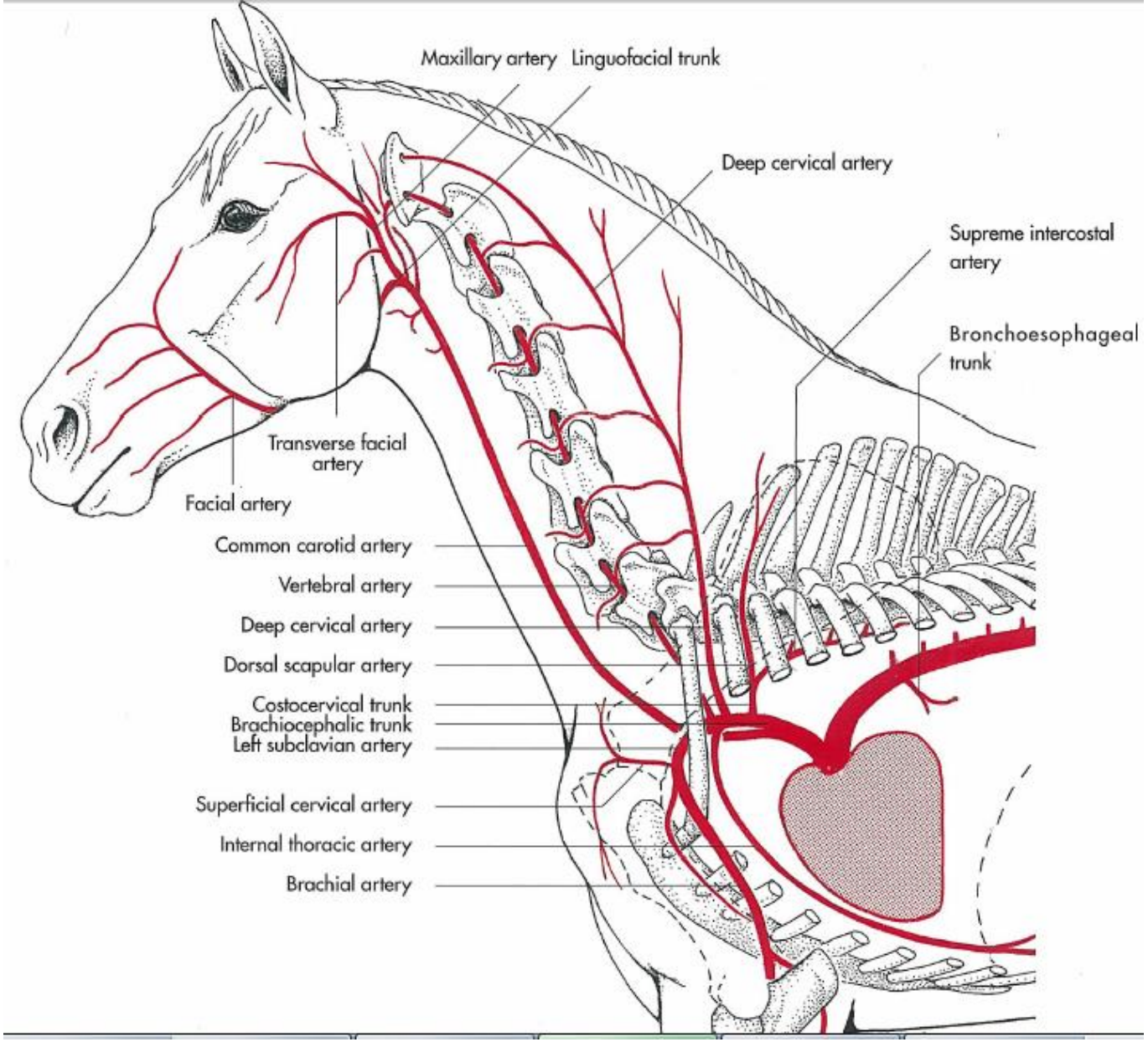


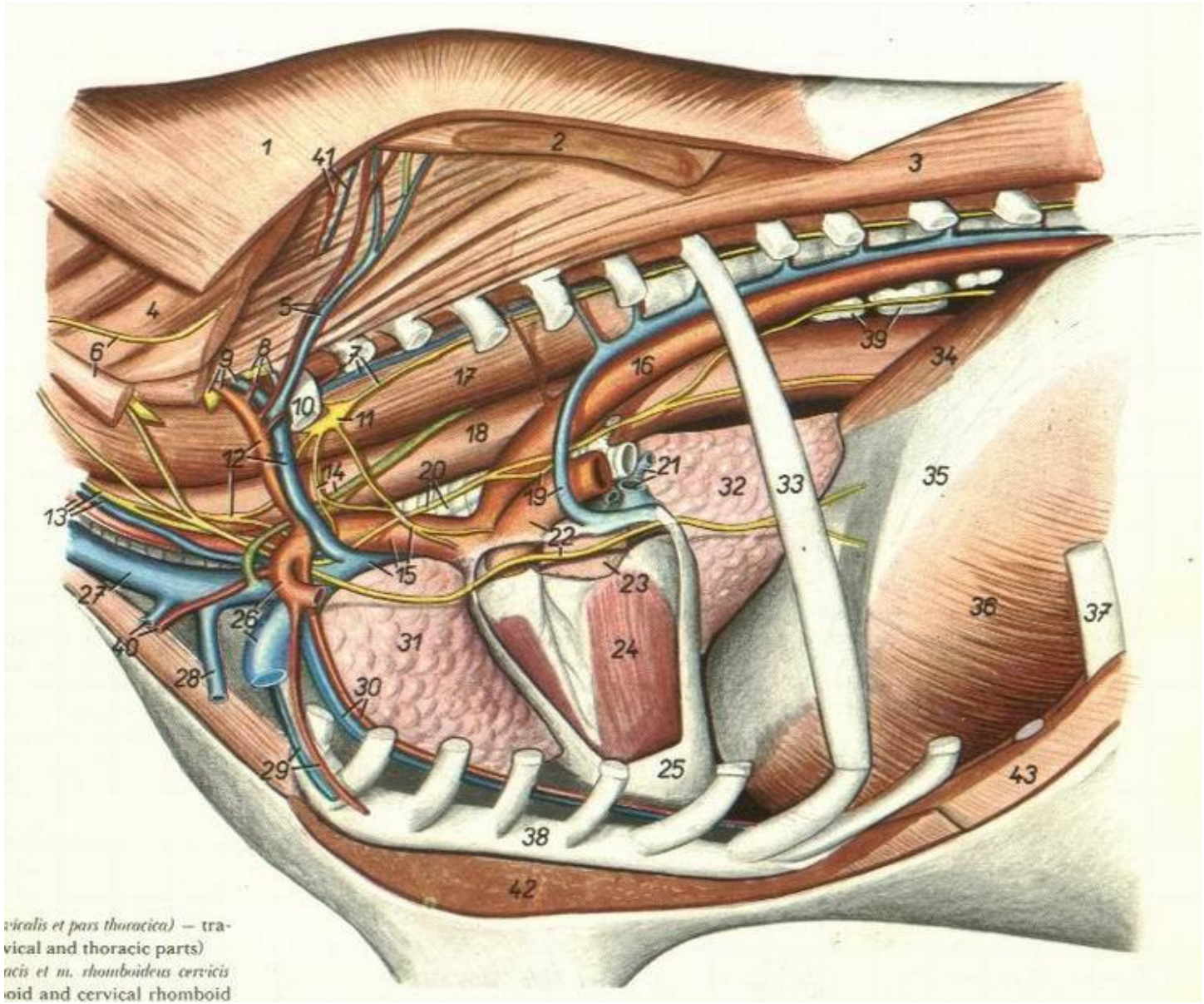
Ox



Horse

- Aorta
- Brachiocephalic trunk
- Subclavian artery
- Bicarotid trunk
- Common carotid artery
- Pulmonary trunk
- Cranial vena cava, caudal vena cava with the left azygous vein

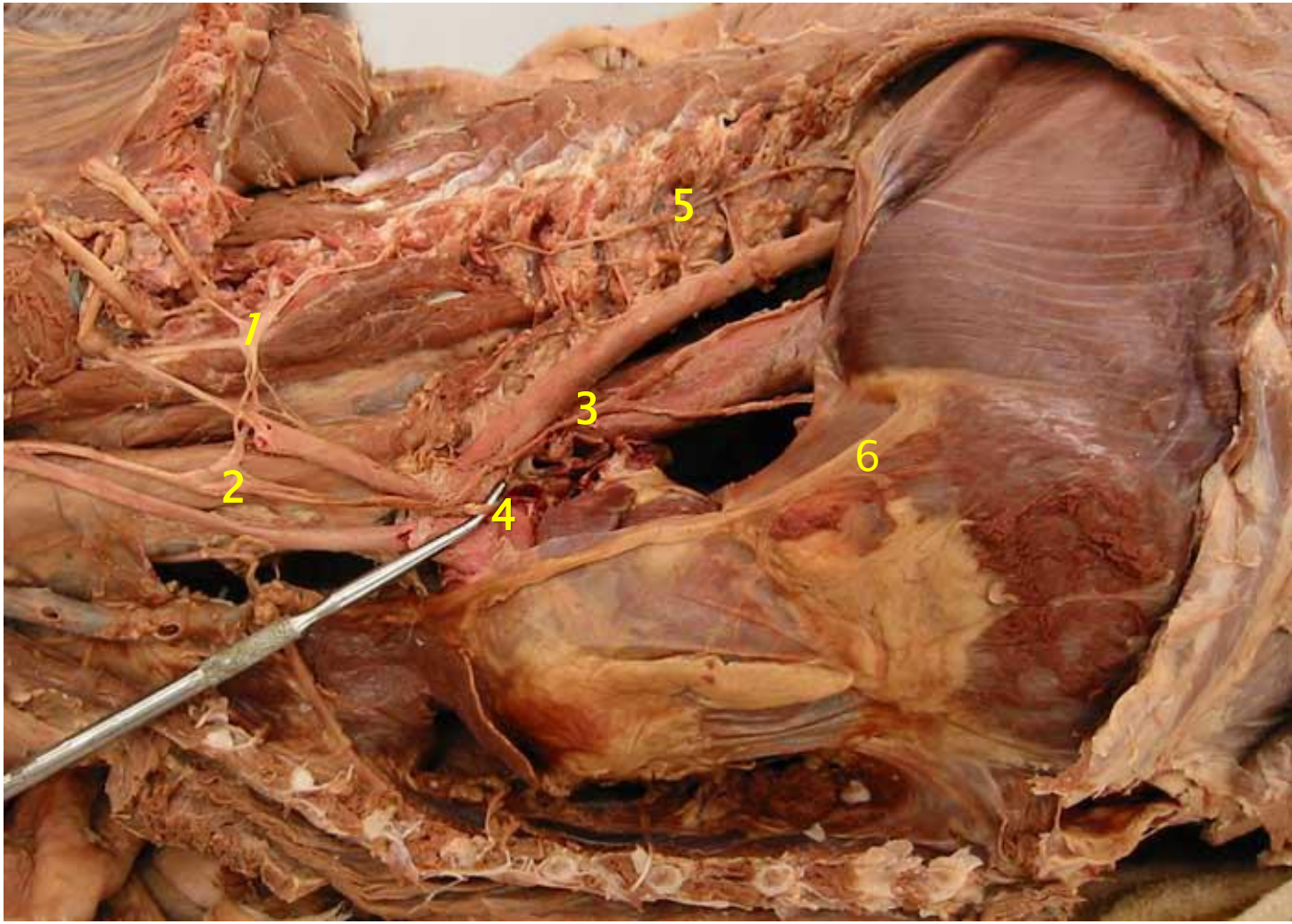

Maxillary artery
Linguofacial trunk
Deep cervical artery
Supreme intercostal artery
Bronchoesophageal trunk
Transverse facial artery
Facial artery
Common carotid artery
Vertebral artery
Deep cervical artery
Dorsal scapular artery
Costocervical trunk
Brachiocephalic trunk
Left subclavian artery
Superficial cervical artery
Internal thoracic artery
Brachial artery



vicalis et pars thoracica) — tra-
vical and thoracic parts)
acis et m. rhomboideus cervicis
oid and cervical rhomboid

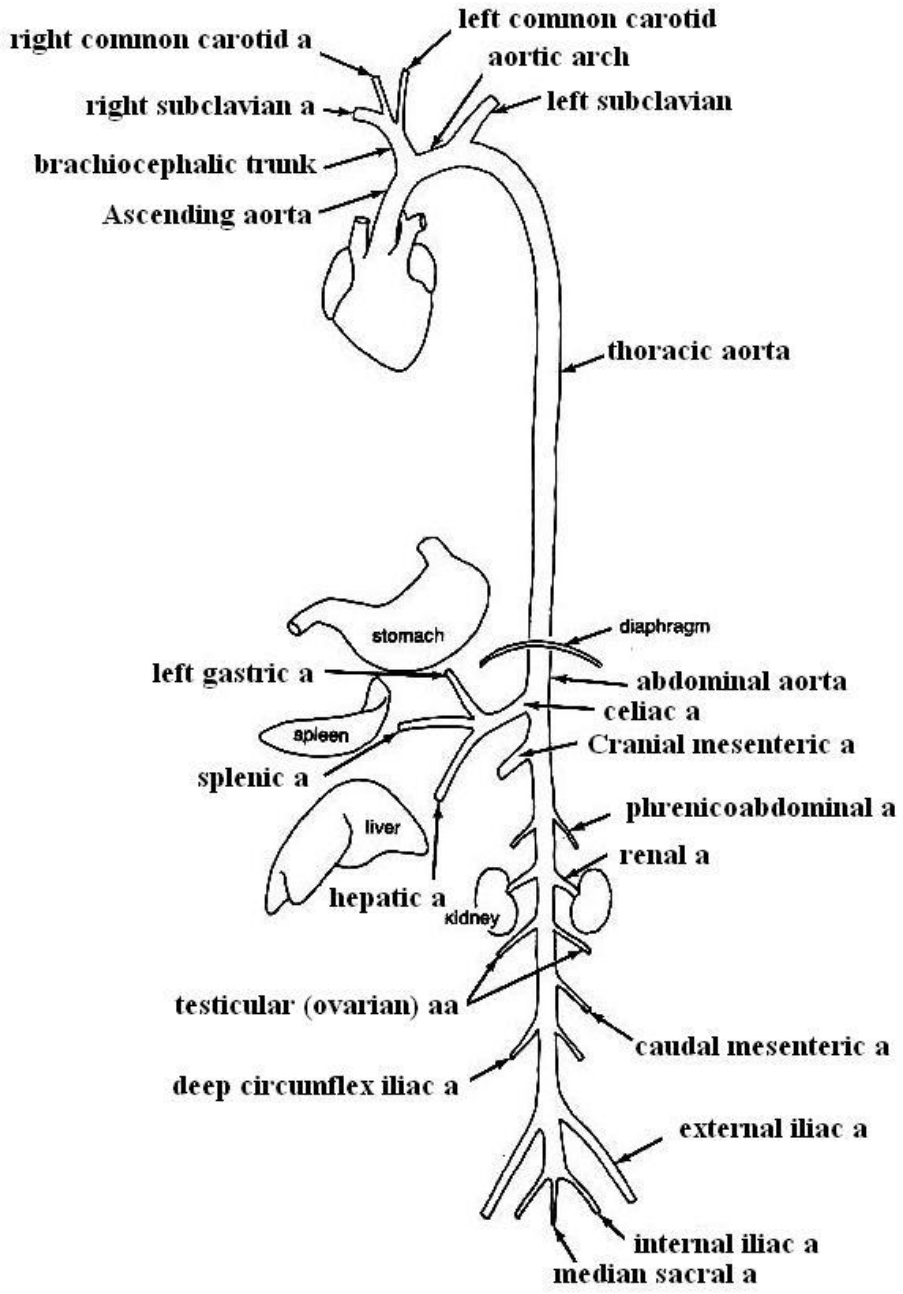
Vessels of thoracic cavity in Ox

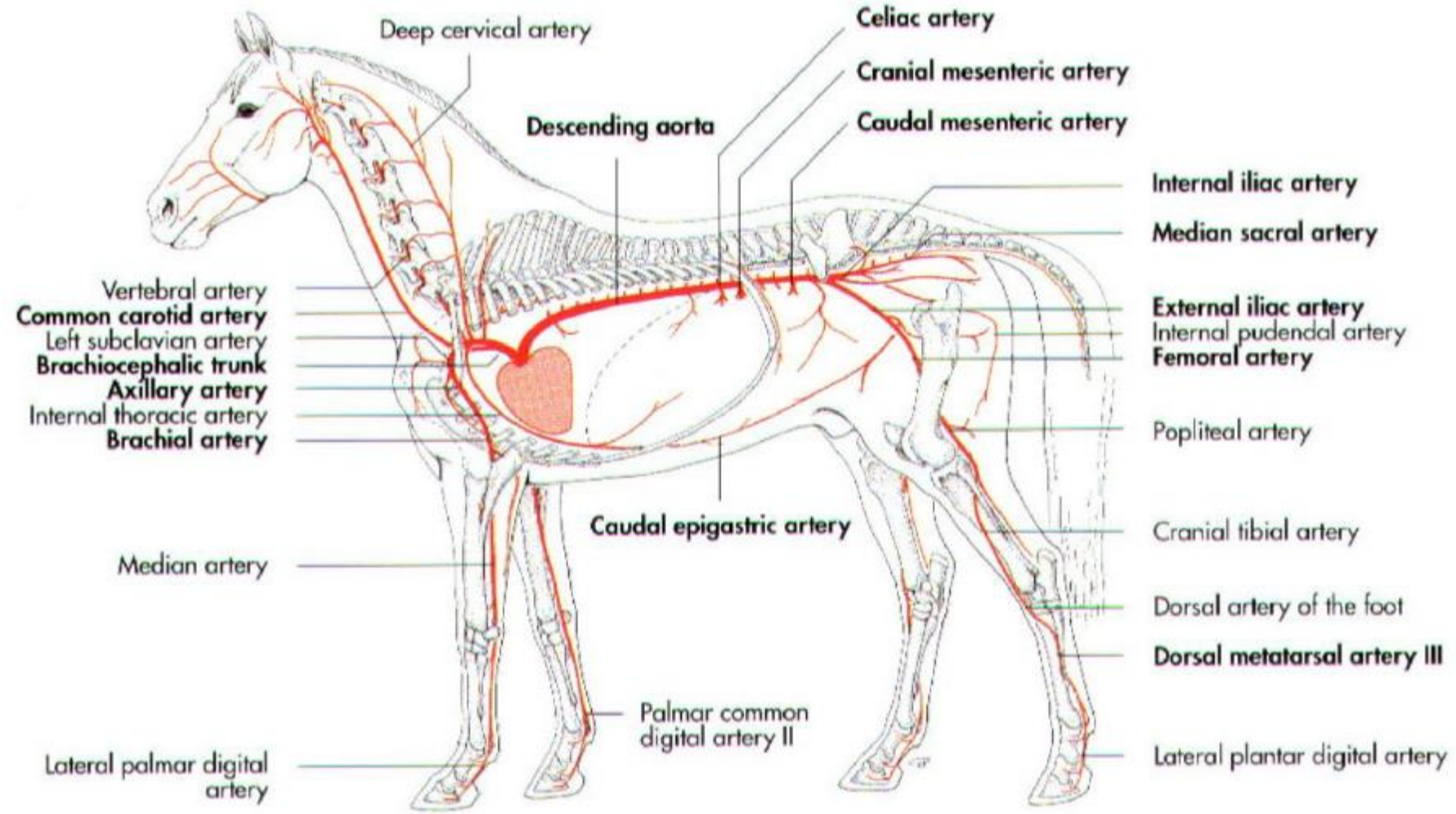
1.Stellate ganglion
2.Middle cervical ganglion
3.Vagus nerve
4.Recurrent laryngeal nerve
5.Sympathetic chain
6.Phrenic nerve

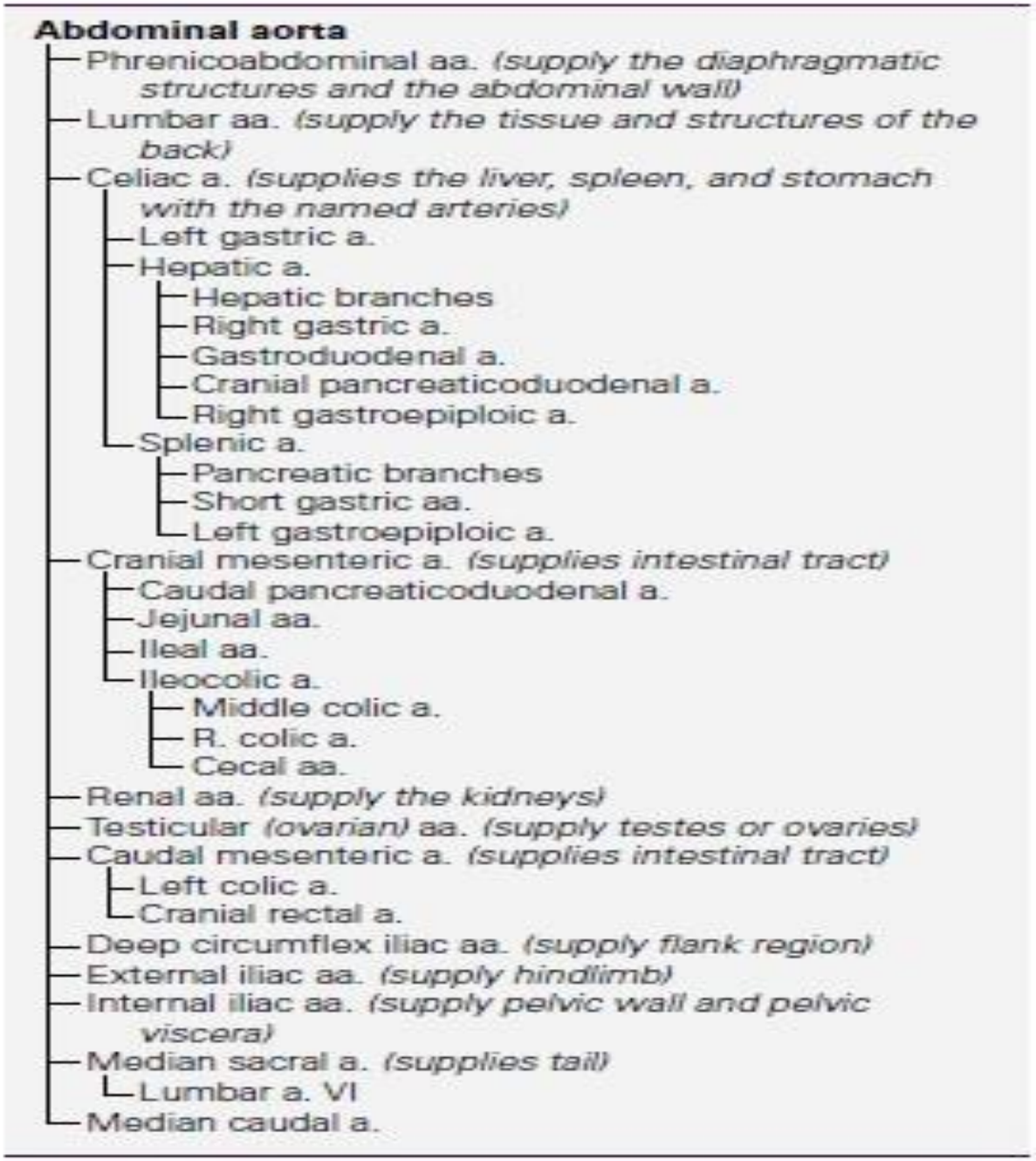


Nerves of thoracic cavity in dog

Vessels Of Abdominal Cavity




Deep cervical artery
Celiac artery
Cranial mesenteric artery
Caudal mesenteric artery
Descending aorta
Internal iliac artery
Median sacral artery
Vertebral artery
Common carotid artery
Left subclavian artery
Brachiocephalic trunk
Axillary artery
Internal thoracic artery
Brachial artery
External iliac artery
Internal pudendal artery
Femoral artery
Popliteal artery
Caudal epigastric artery
Cranial tibial artery
Median artery
Dorsal artery of the foot
Dorsal metatarsal artery III
Palmar common digital artery II
Lateral palmar digital artery
Lateral plantar digital artery


Abdominal aorta
Phrenicoabdominal aa. (supply the diaphragmatic structures and the abdominal wall)
Lumbar aa. (supply the tissue and structures of the back)
Celiac a. (supplies the liver, spleen, and stomach with the named arteries)
Left gastric a.
Hepatic a.
Hepatic branches
Right gastric a.
Gastroduodenal a.
Cranial pancreaticoduodenal a.
Right gastroepiploic a.
Splenic a.
Pancreatic branches
Short gastric aa.
Left gastroepiploic a.
Cranial mesenteric a. (supplies intestinal tract)
Caudal pancreaticoduodenal a.
Jejunal aa.
Ileal aa.
Ileocolic a.
Middle colic a.
R. colic a.
Cecal aa.
Renal aa. (supply the kidneys)
Testicular (ovarian) aa. (supply testes or ovaries)
Caudal mesenteric a. (supplies intestinal tract)
Left colic a.
Cranial rectal a.
Deep circumflex iliac aa. (supply flank region)
External iliac aa. (supply hindlimb)
Internal iliac aa. (supply pelvic wall and pelvic viscera)
Median sacral a. (supplies tail)
Lumbar a. VI
Median caudal a.

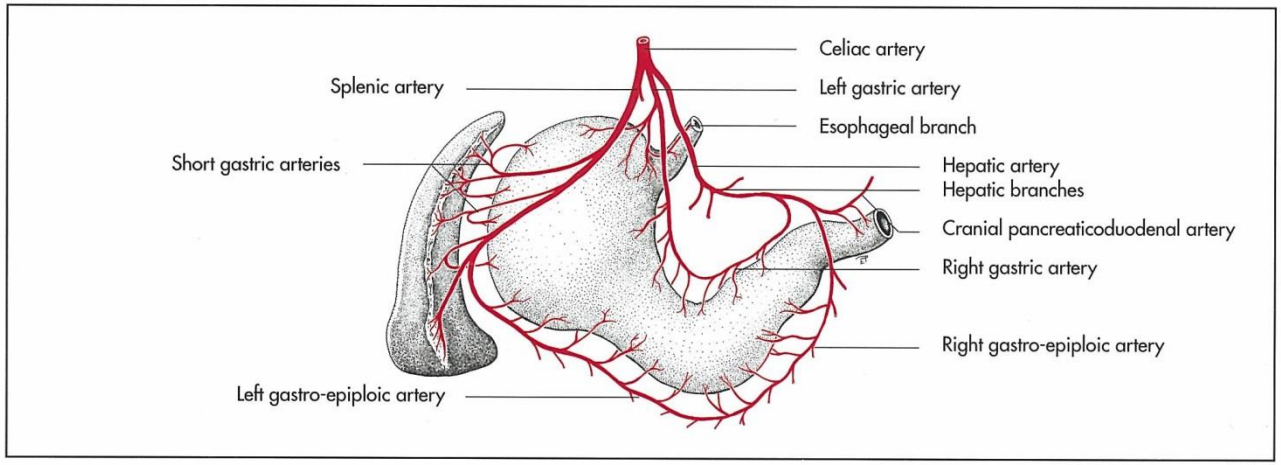


Fig. 12-33. Celiac artery of the dog, schematic.

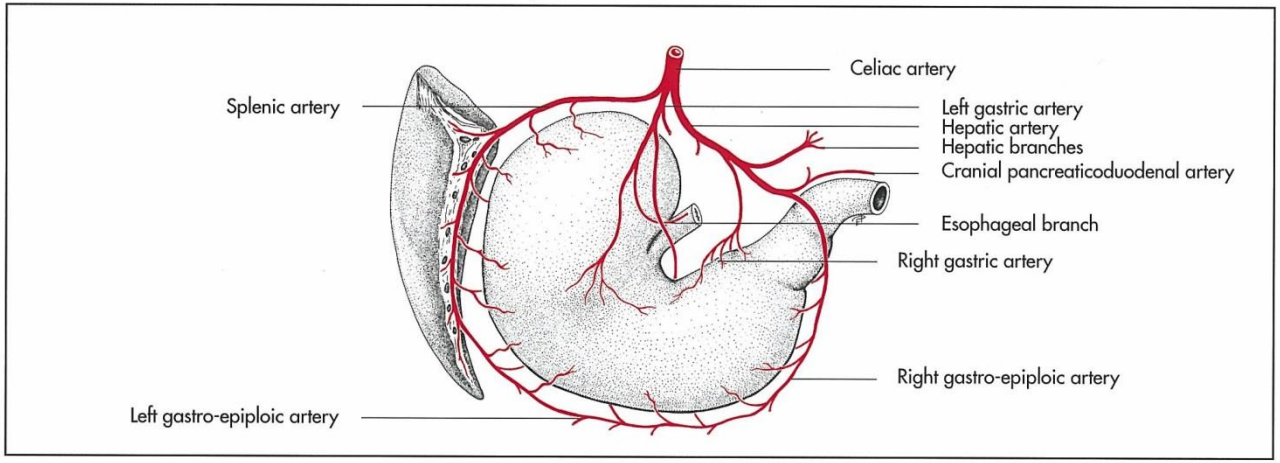
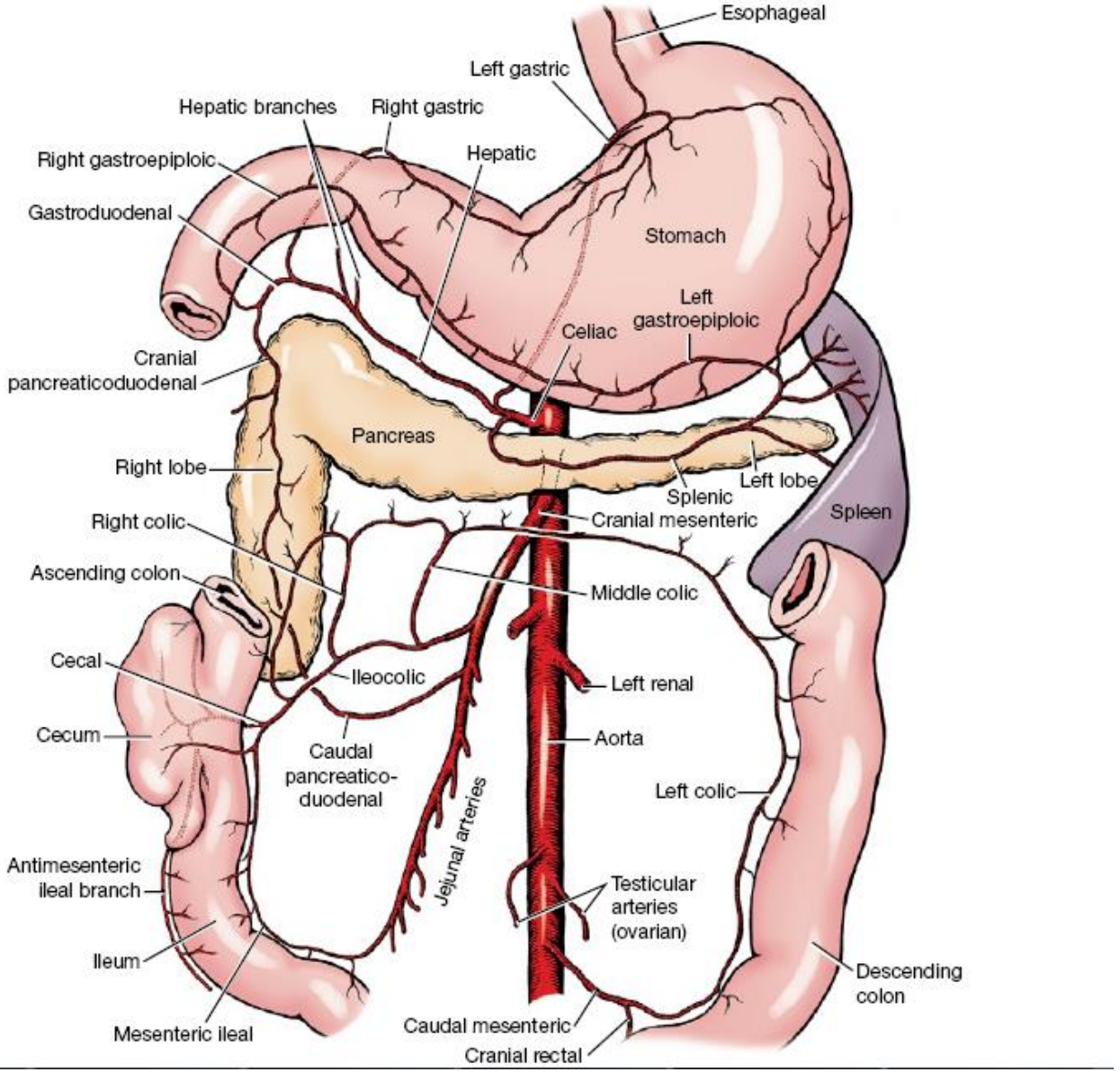


Fig. 12-34. Celiac artery of the horse, schematic.


Esophageal
Left gastric
Hepatic branches
Right gastric
Hepatic
Right gastroepiploic
Gastroduodenal
Stomach
Left gastroepiploic
Celiac
Cranial pancreaticoduodenal
Pancreas
Right lobe
Left lobe
Splenic
Spleen
Right colic
Cranial mesenteric
Ascending colon
Middle colic
Cecal
Ileocolic
Left renal
Cecum
Aorta
Caudal pancreatico-duodenal
Jejunal arteries
Left colic
Antimesenteric ileal branch
Testicular arteries (ovarian)
Ileum
Descending colon
Mesenteric ileal
Caudal mesenteric
Cranial rectal

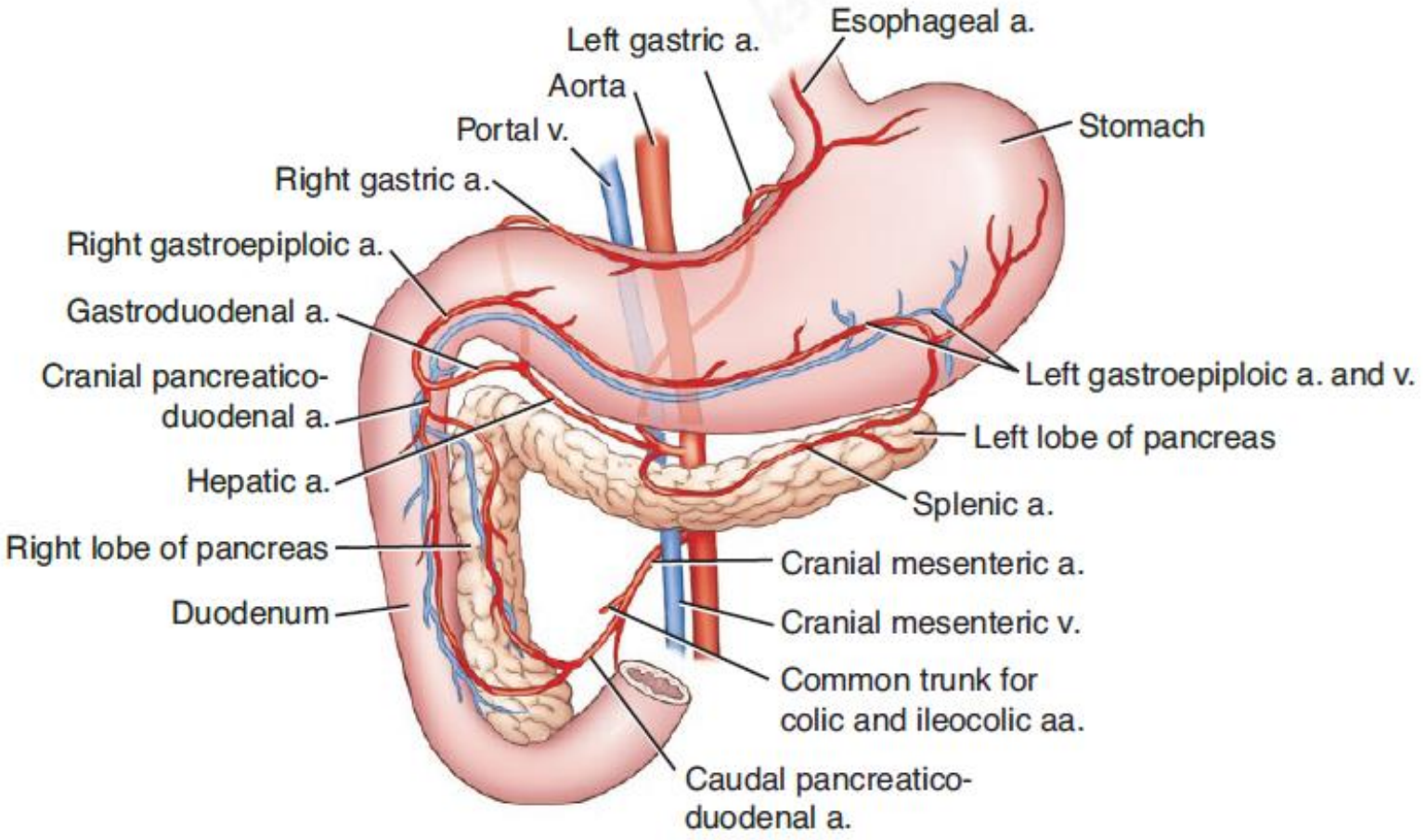


FIGURE 5.2-4 Blood supply of the pancreas.

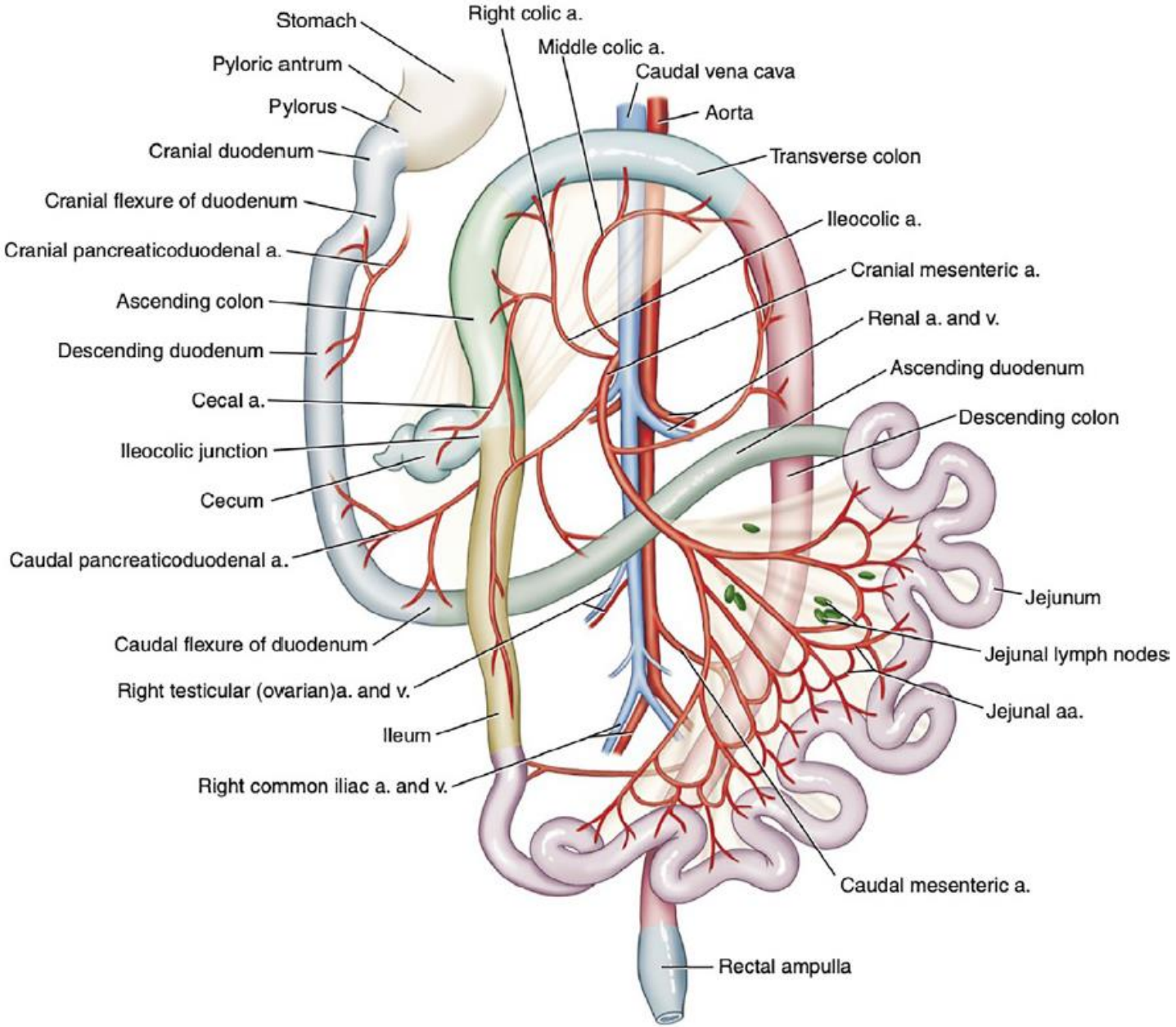
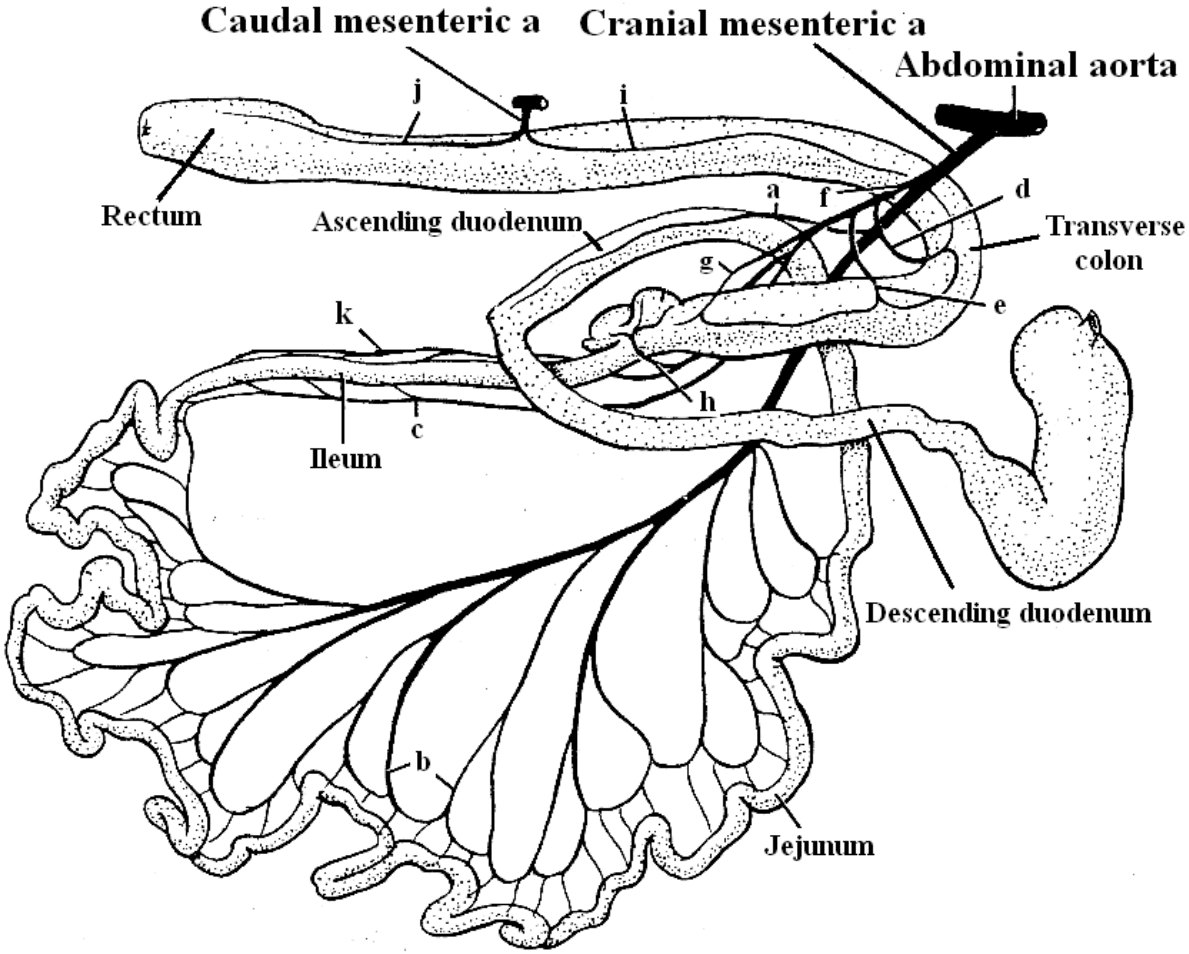
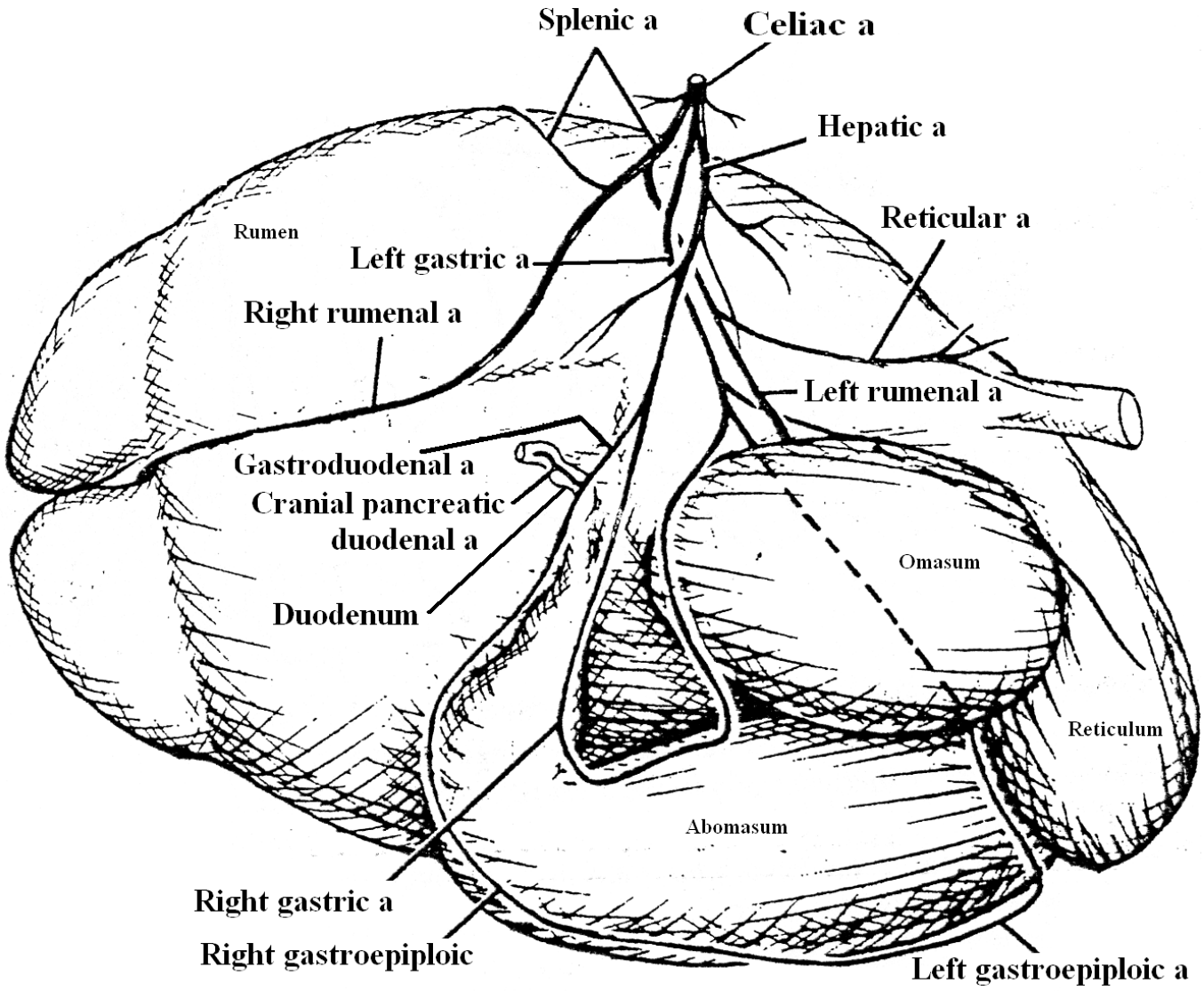
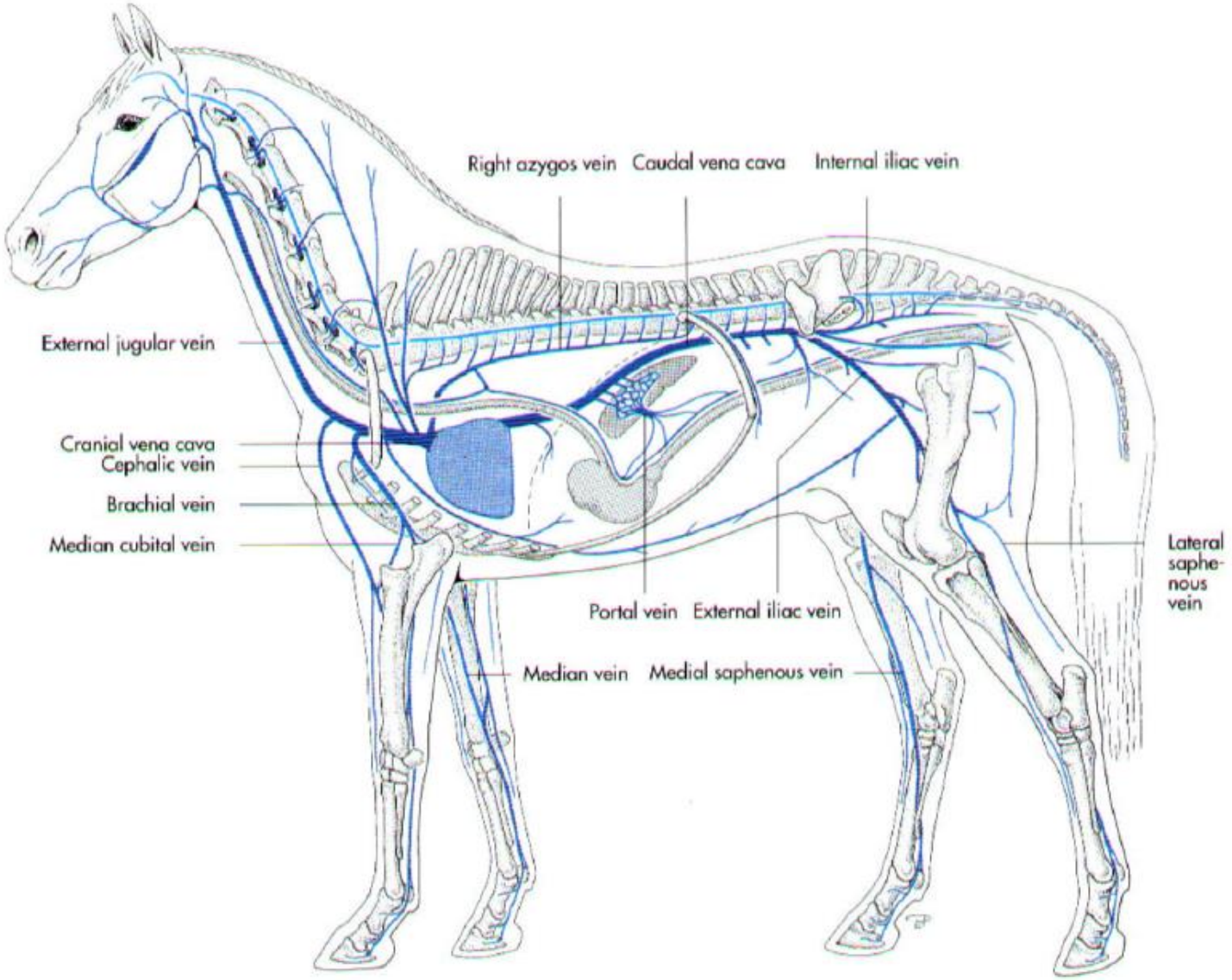


FIGURE 5.6-2 Dog intestinal tract demonstrating arterial supply, formation of the caudal vena cava, and the various segments comprising the gastrointestinal tract (each a different color to highlight the various sections).



a)Caud. panctatico duodenal a. b)Jejunal a. c)Ileal a. d)Middle colic e)Rt.colic a f)Ileocolic a g)colic branch h)cecal branch i)Lt. colic a. j)Cran. rectal a k)Antimesenteric a


Splenic a
Celiac a
Hepatic a
Reticular a
Rumen
Left gastric a
Right rumenal a
Left rumenal a
Gastroduodenal a
Cranial pancreatic
duodenal a
Duodenum
Omasum
Reticulum
Abomasum
Right gastric a
Right gastroepiploic
Left gastroepiploic a


Right azygos vein
Caudal vena cava
Internal iliac vein
External jugular vein
Cranial vena cava
Cephalic vein
Brachial vein
Median cubital vein
Lateral saphe-nous vein
Portal vein
External iliac vein
Median vein
Medial saphenous vein

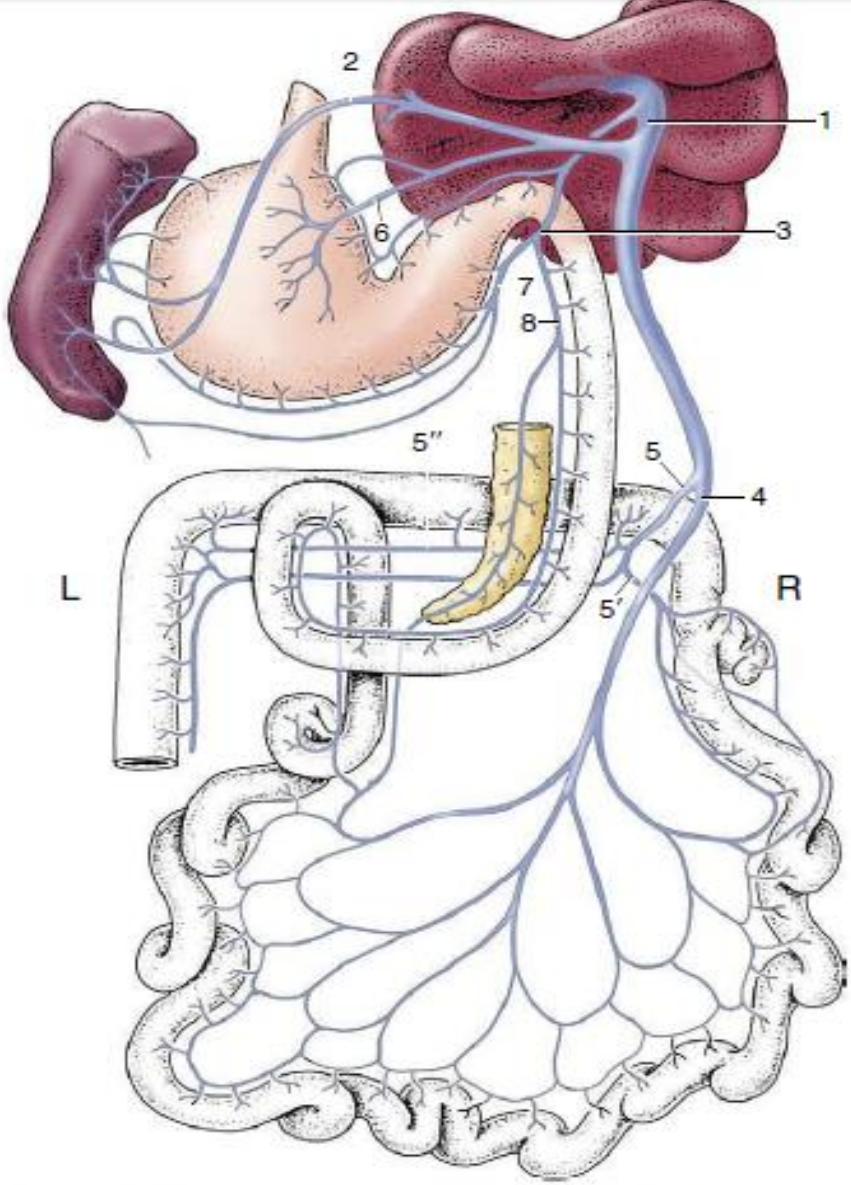


Figure 3–50 Semischematic dorsal view of the formation of the portal vein (dog). *1,* Portal vein; *2,* splenic vein; *3,* gastroduodenal vein; *4,* cranial mesenteric vein; *5,* caudal mesenteric vein; *5′*, ileocolic vein; *5″*, middle colic vein; *6,* left gastric vein; *7,* right gastroepiploic vein; *8,* cranial pancreaticoduodenal vein.

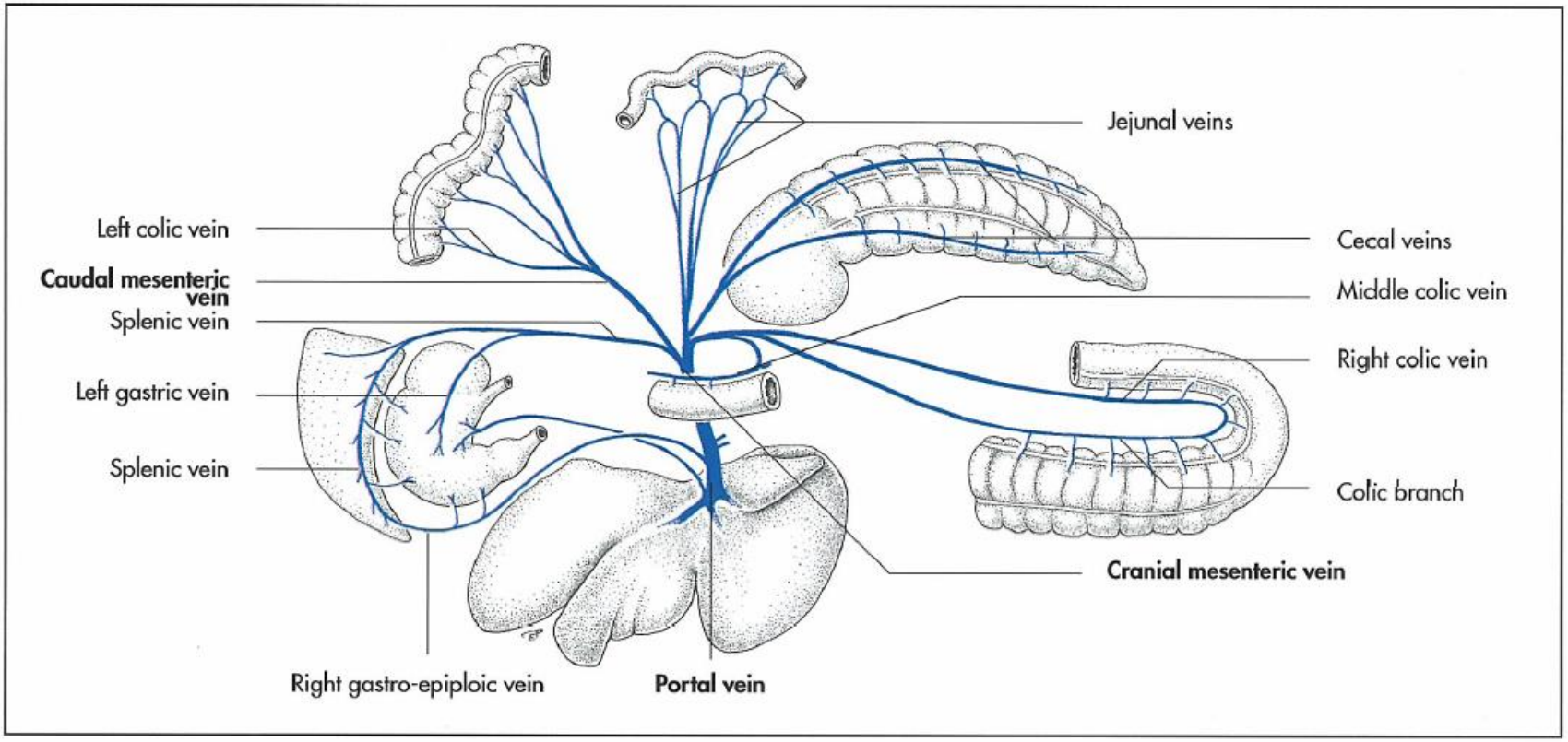


Fig. 12-46. Hepatic portal system of the horse (Ghetie, 1955).

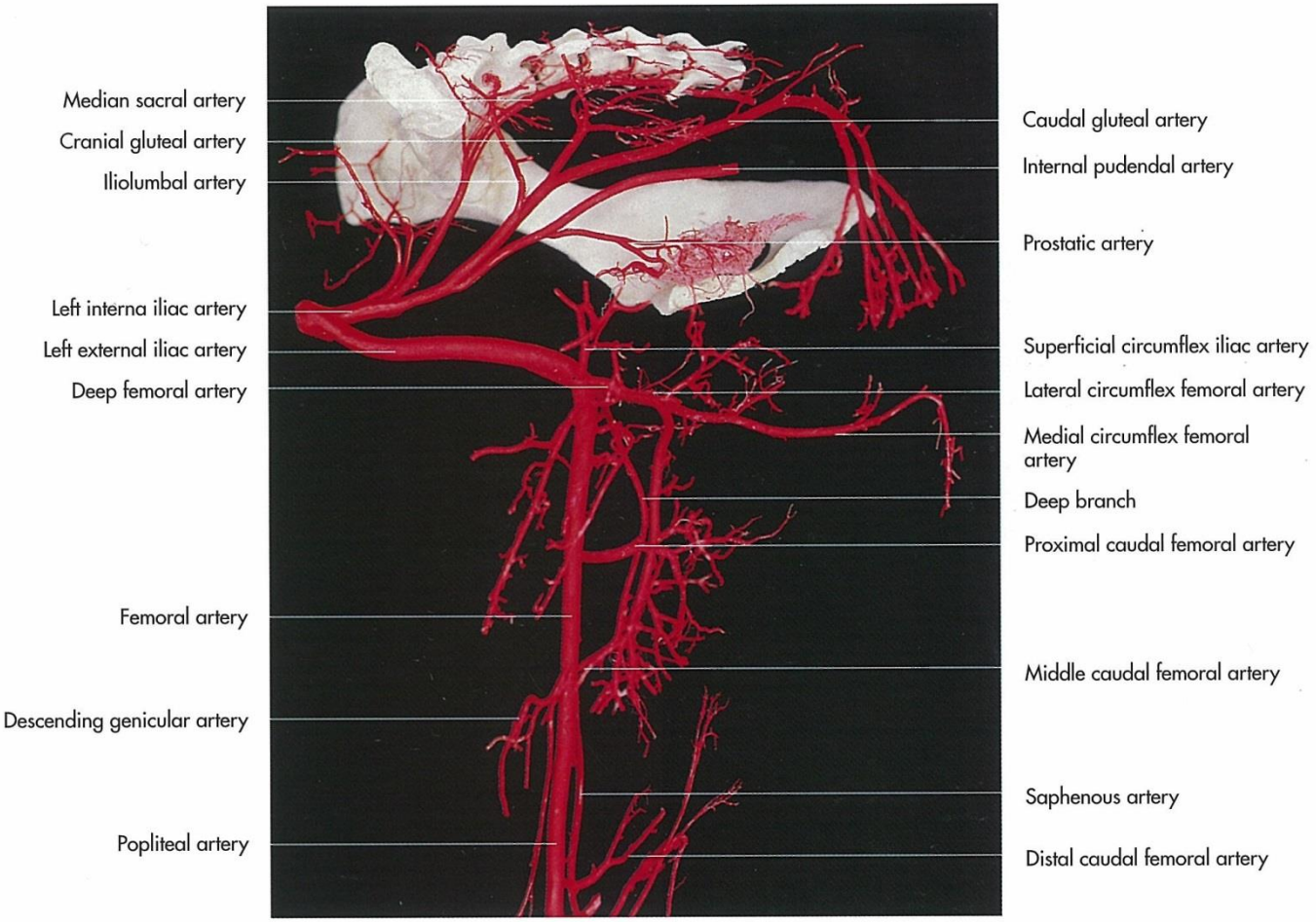
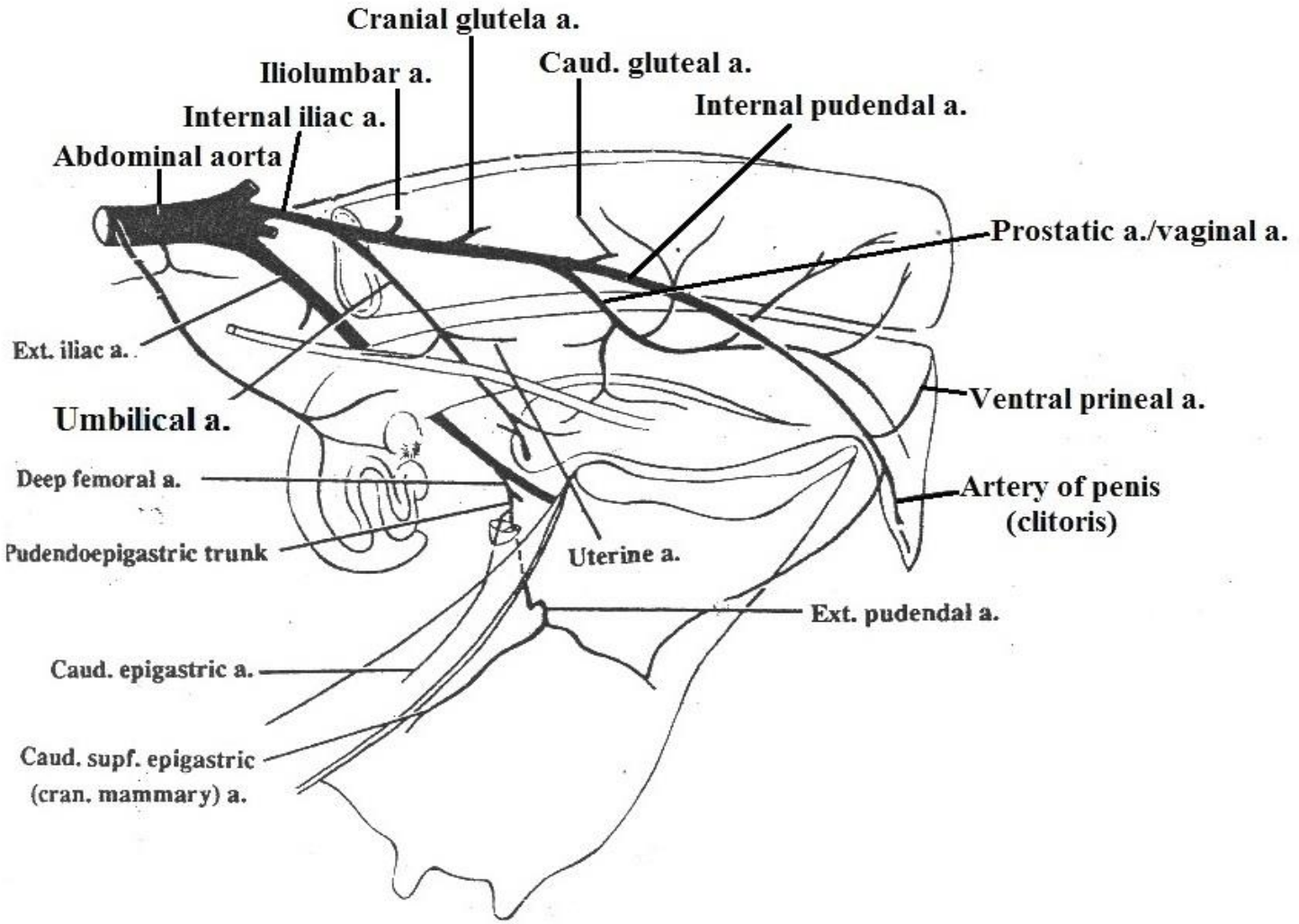
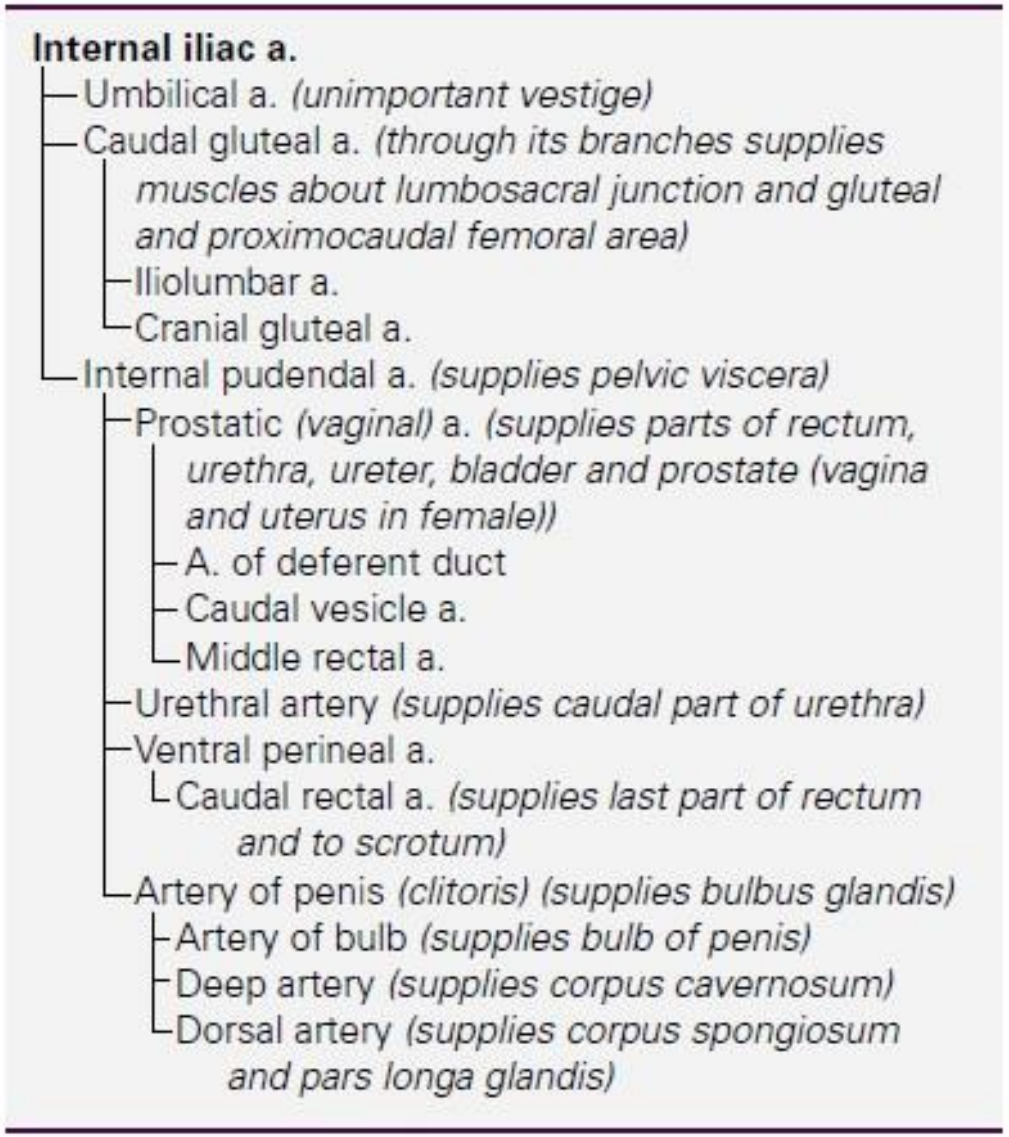


Fig. 12-38. Arteries of the pelvic cavity and the thigh of a dog, corrosion cast (courtesy of Prof. M. Navarro and A. Oliver, Barcelona).



انشعابات سرخرگ خاصره ای داخلی در گاو



Branches of iliac artery in dog