

Female Genital Anatomy



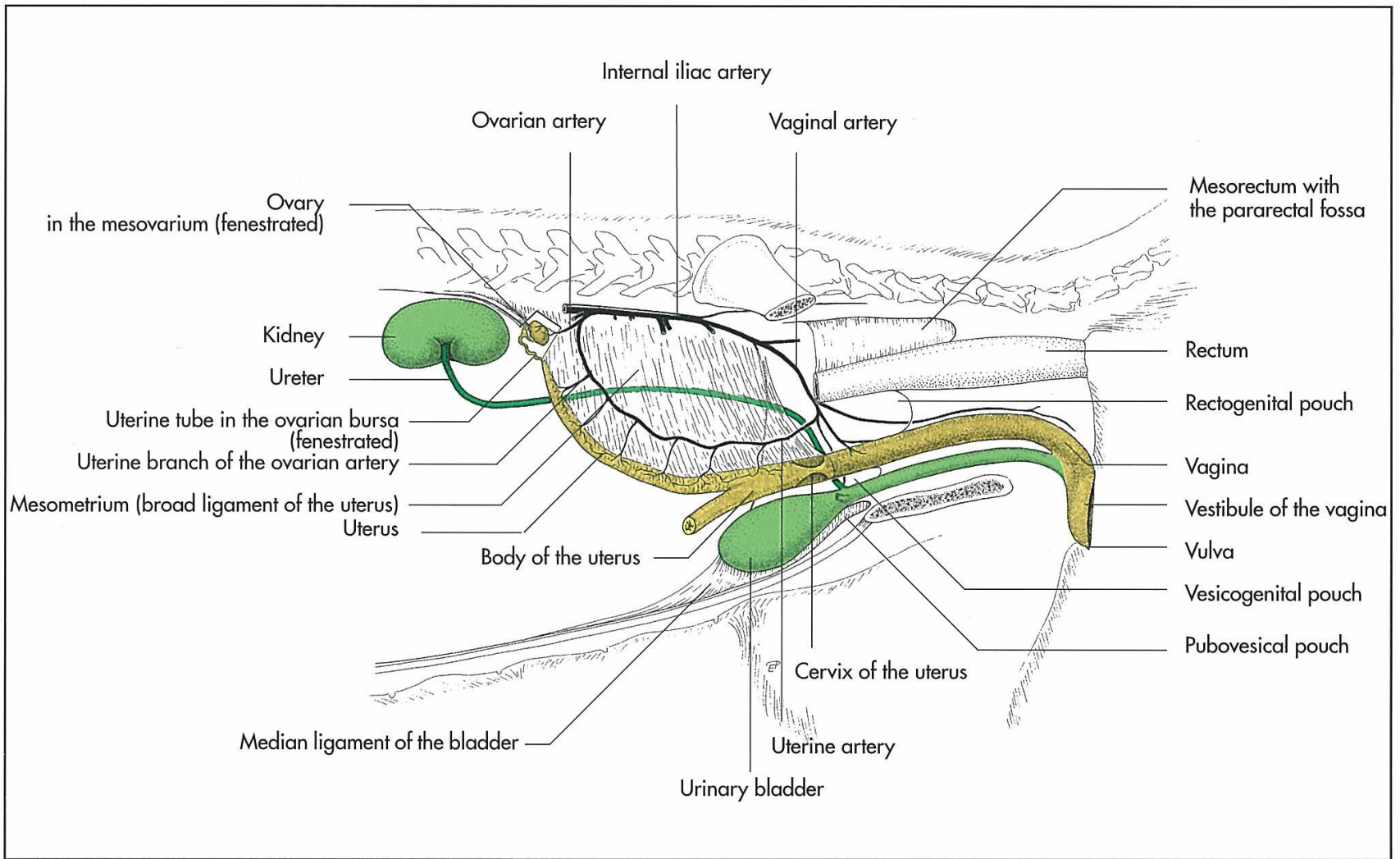
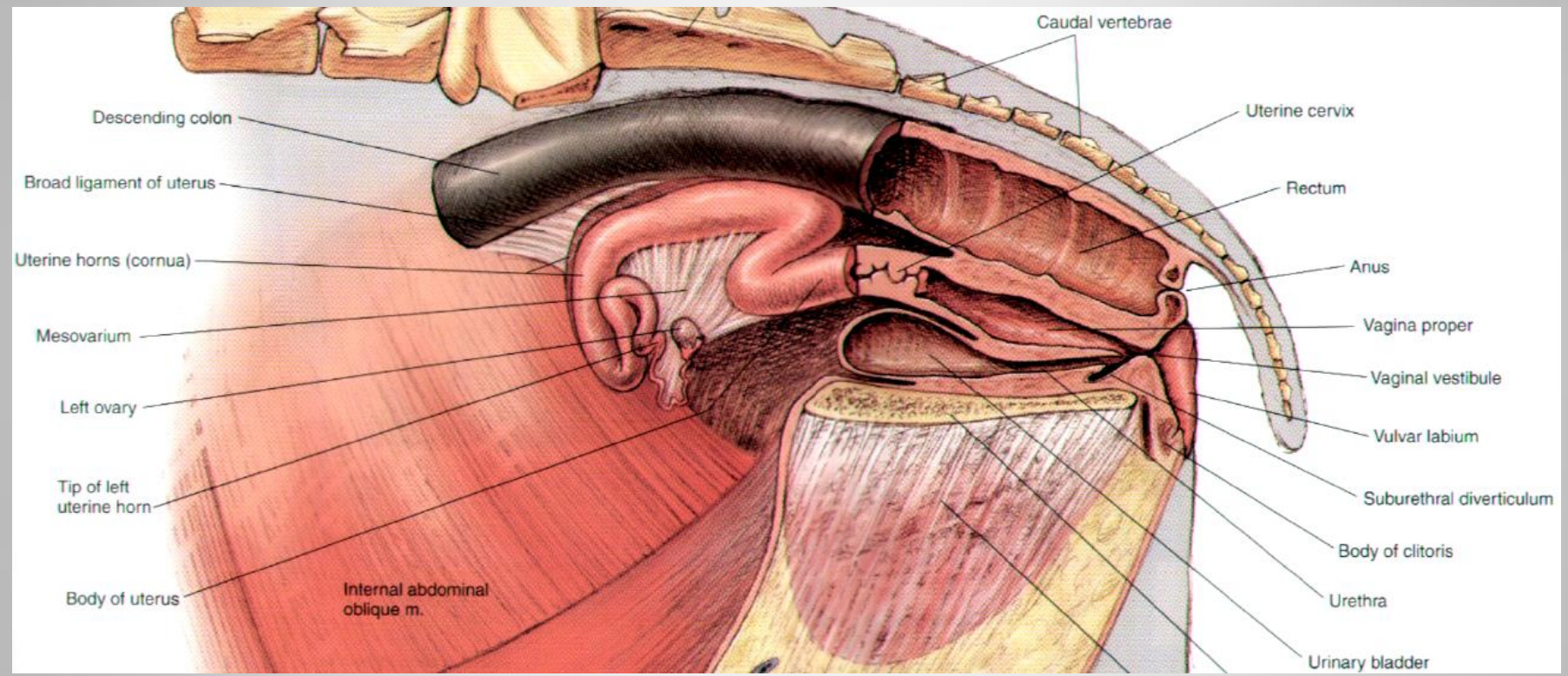
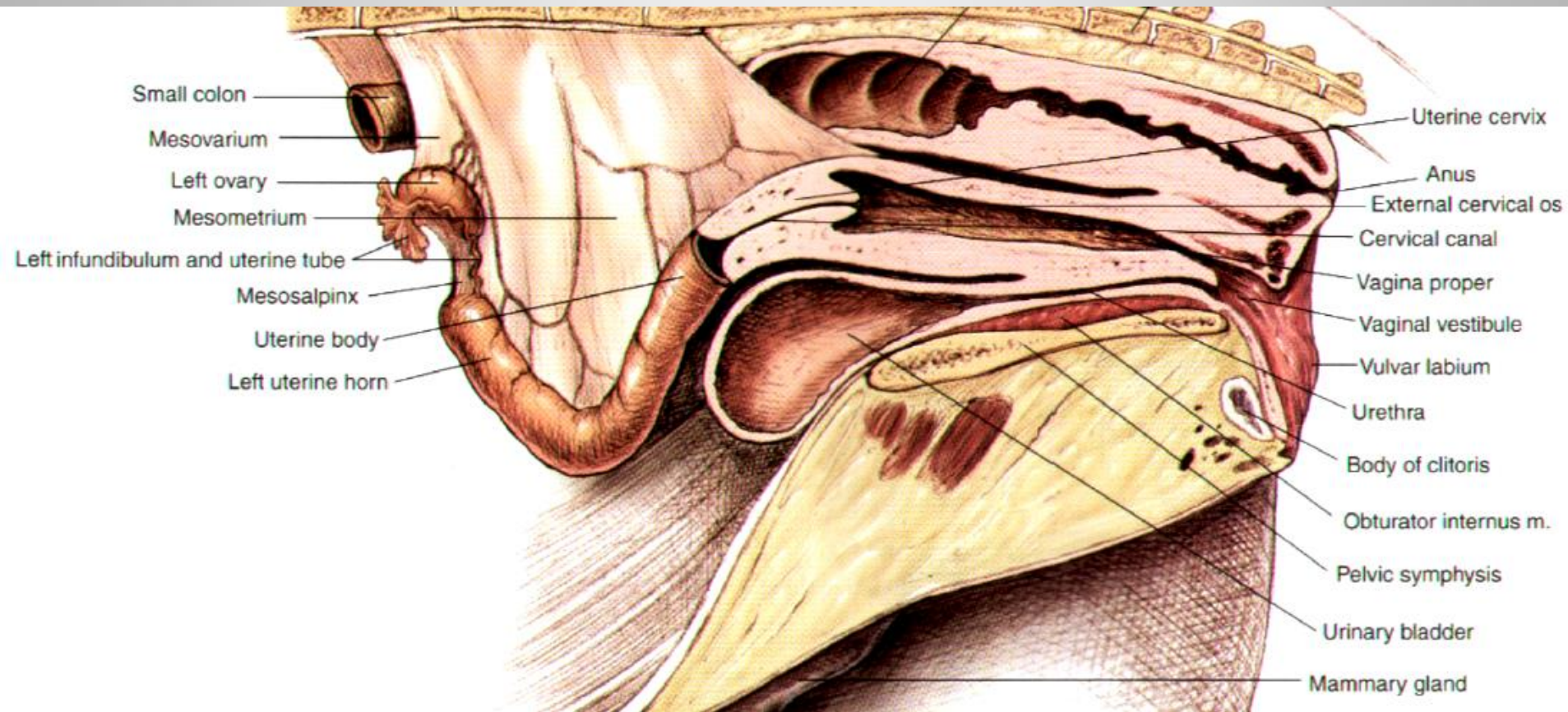


Fig. 11-1. Female genital organs of the dog, schematic.





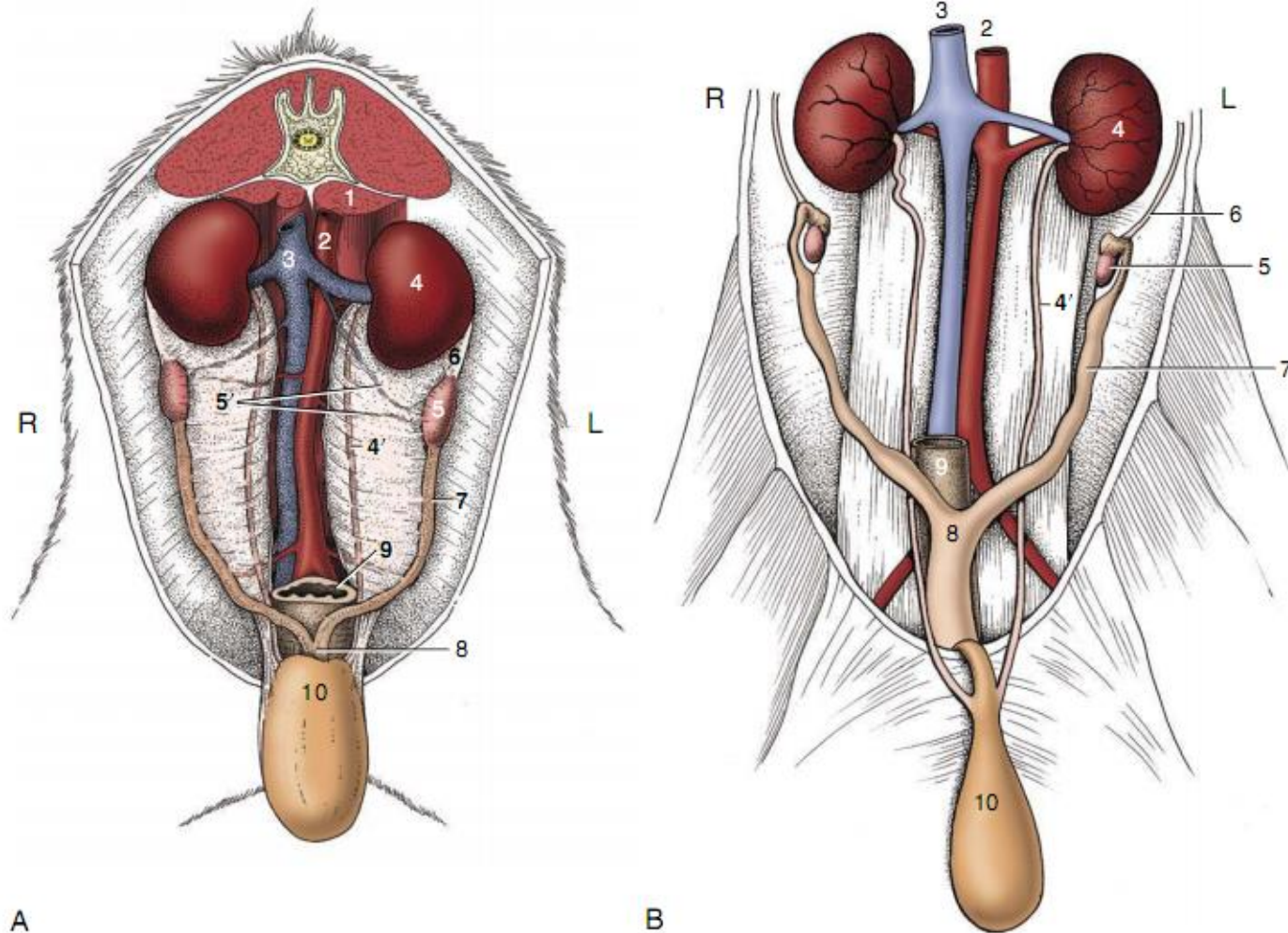


Figure 15–10 Canine (A) and feline (B) ovaries and uterus in situ, ventral view. 1, Psoas muscles; 2, aorta; 3, caudal vena cava; 4, 4', left kidney and ureter; 5, ovary; 5', ovarian vessels; 6, suspensory ligament of ovary; 7, uterine horn; 8, body of uterus; 9, rectum; 10, bladder, reflected caudally.

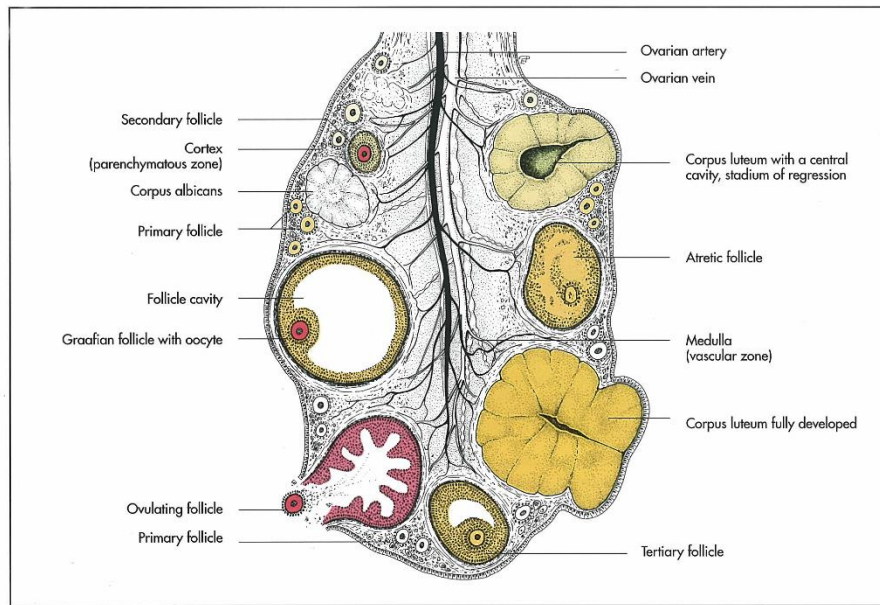


Fig. 11-2. Functional stages of the ovary of the cow, schematic.

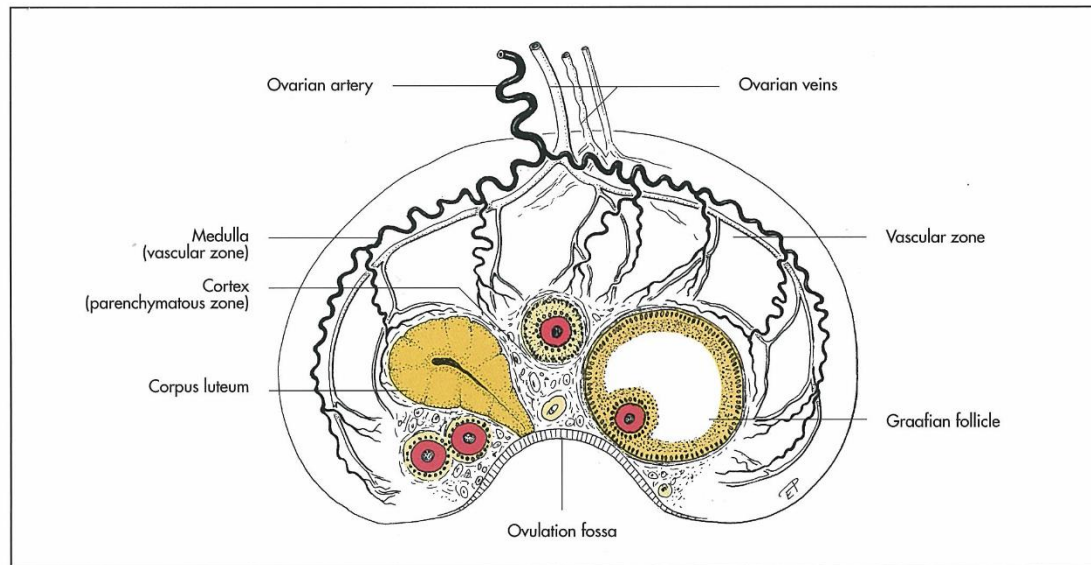
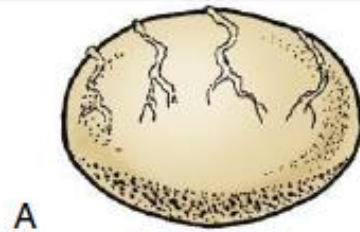
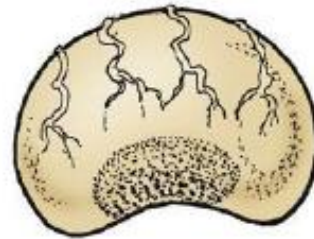


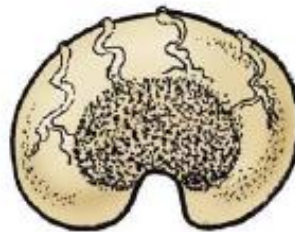
Fig. 11-5. Section of the ovary of the mare, schematic.



A

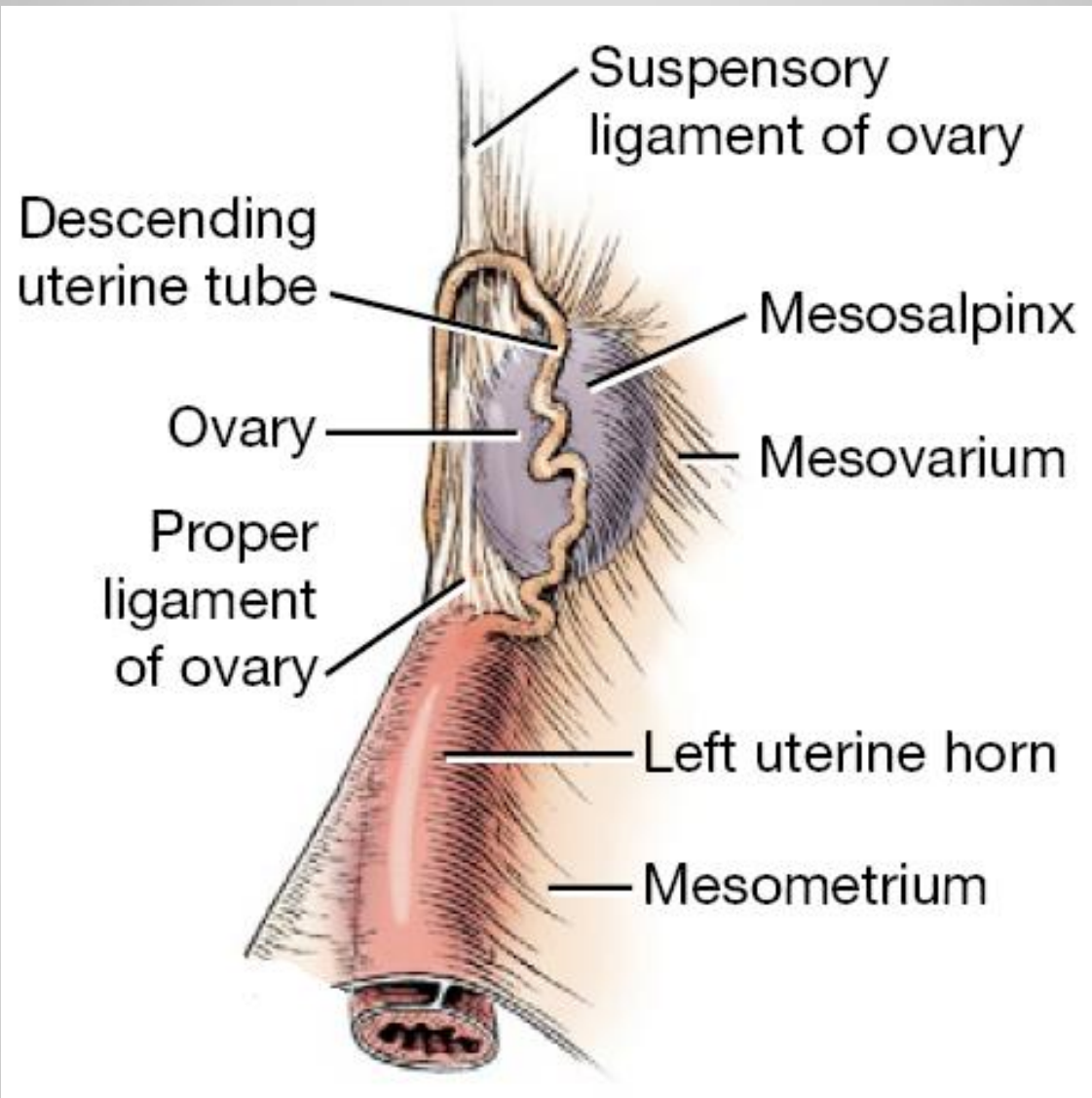


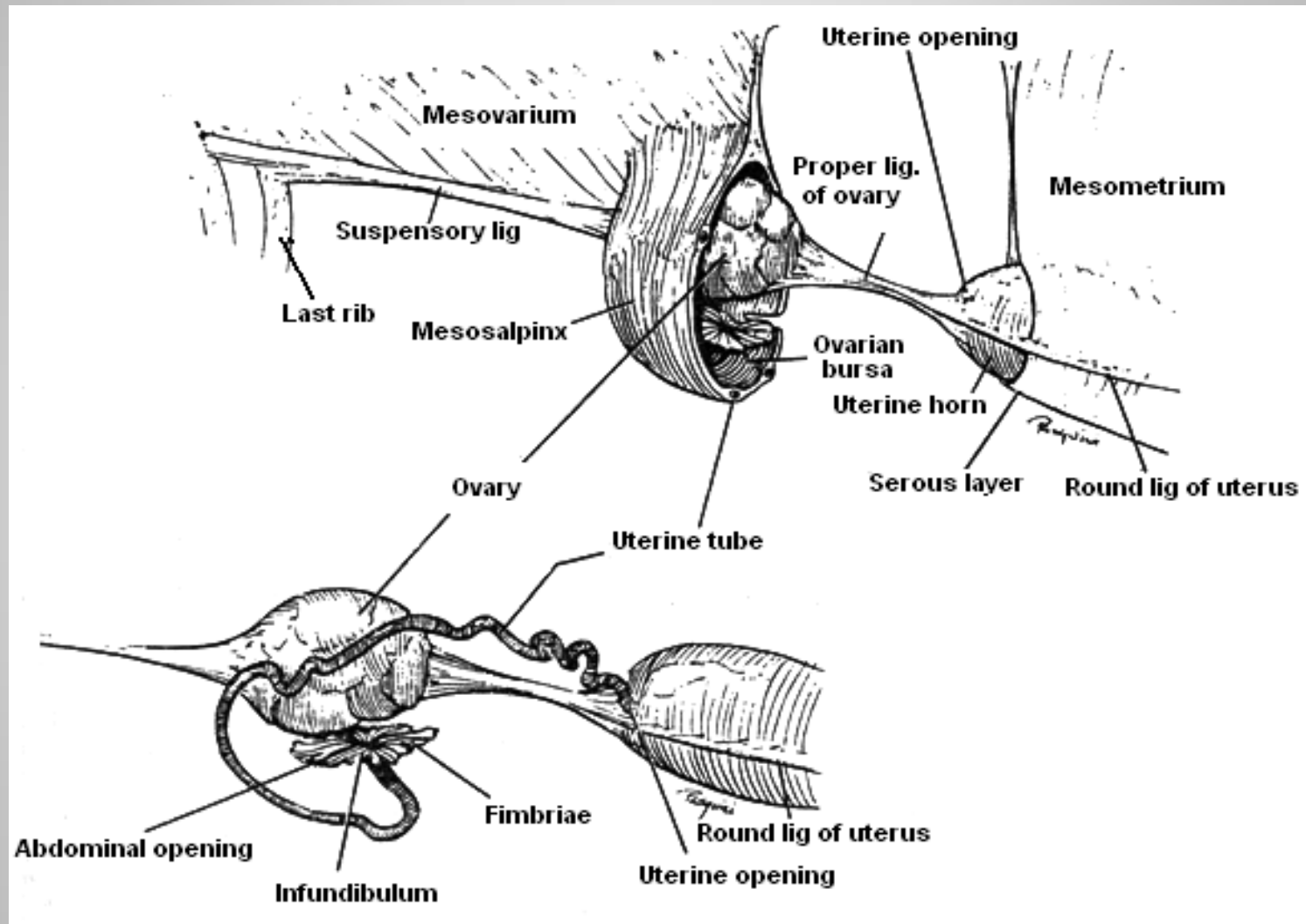
B



C

Figure 22–15 The postnatal development of the ovary. The more rapid growth at the poles confines the germinal epithelium (stippled) to a small central area. **A**, At birth; the germinal epithelium is widespread over the surface. **B**, At 6 months of age. **C**, Adult; the germinal epithelium surrounds an indentation known as the ovulation fossa.





Horse

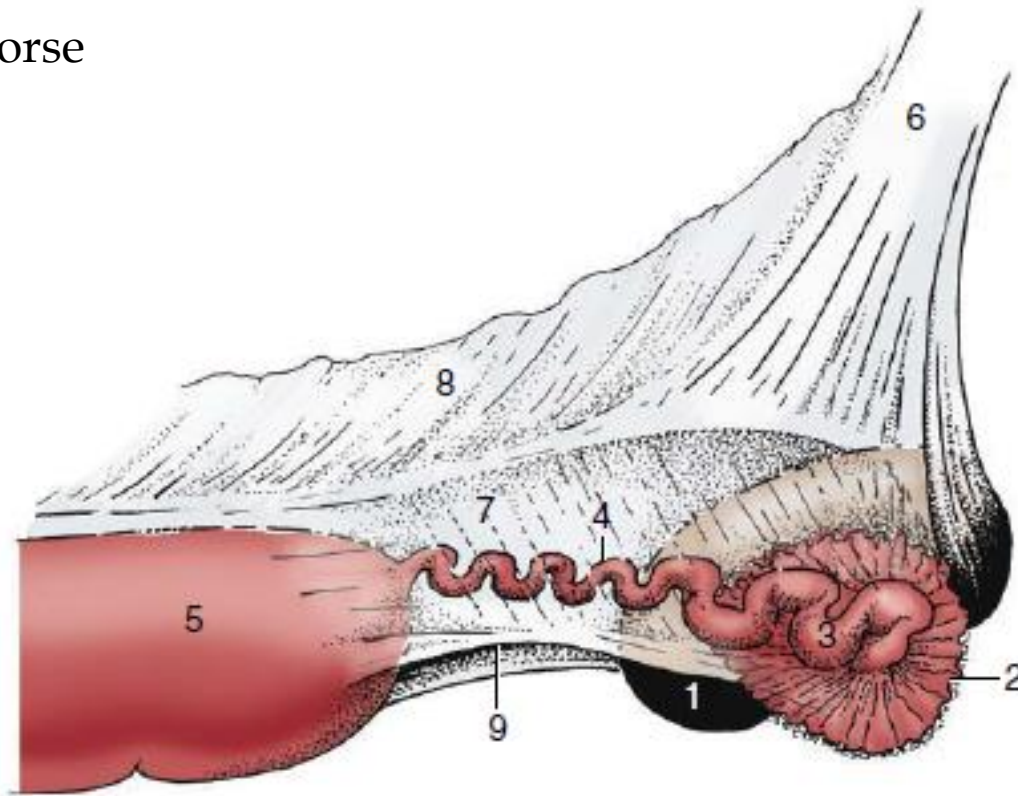


Figure 22-11 The right ovary, uterine tube, and uterine horn; lateral view. 1, Ovary; 2, infundibulum with fimbriae; 3, ampulla of uterine tube; 4, isthmus of uterine tube; 5, uterine horn; 6, mesovarium; 7, mesosalpinx; 8, mesometrium; 9, entrance to the ovarian bursa.

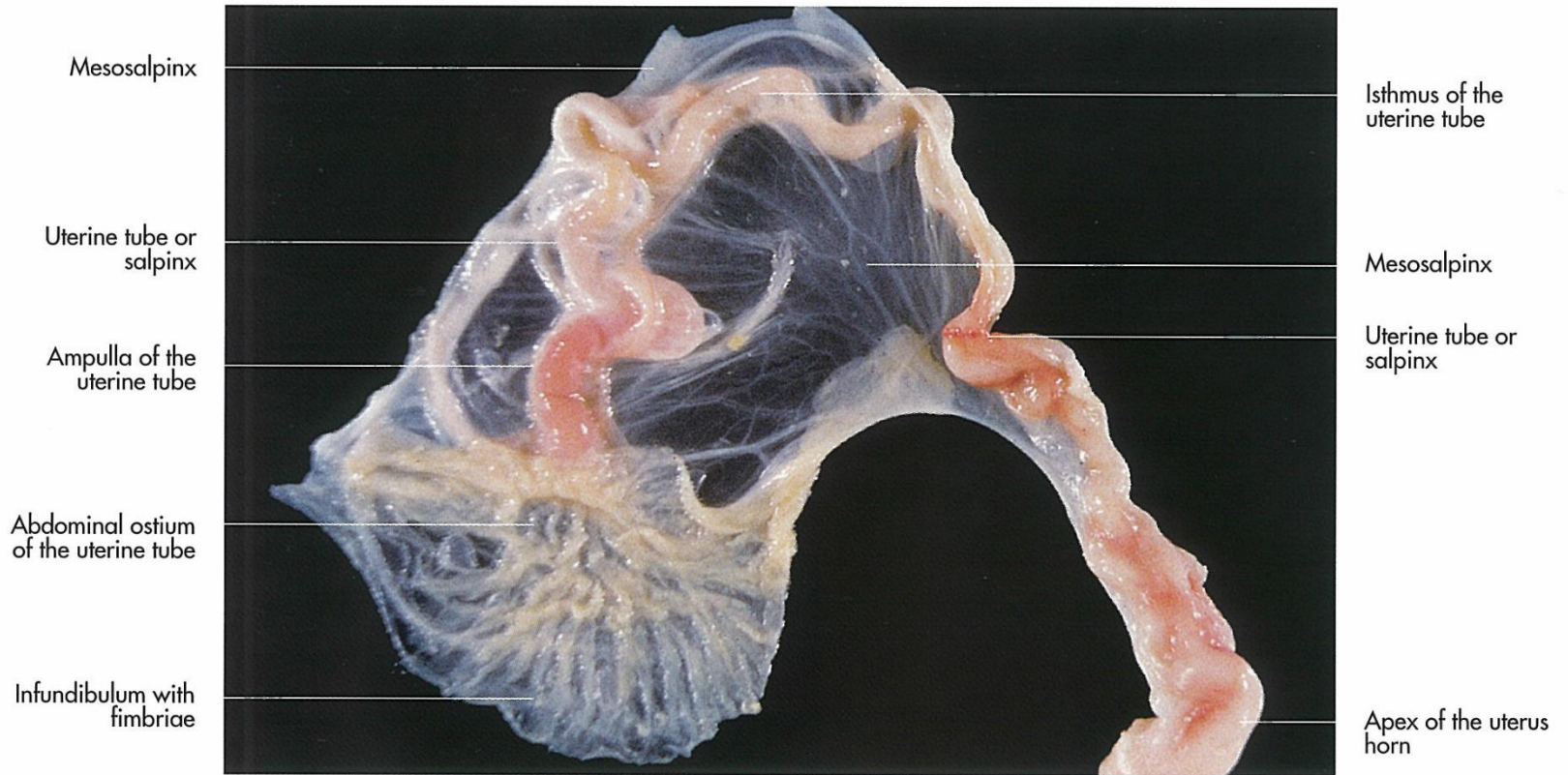
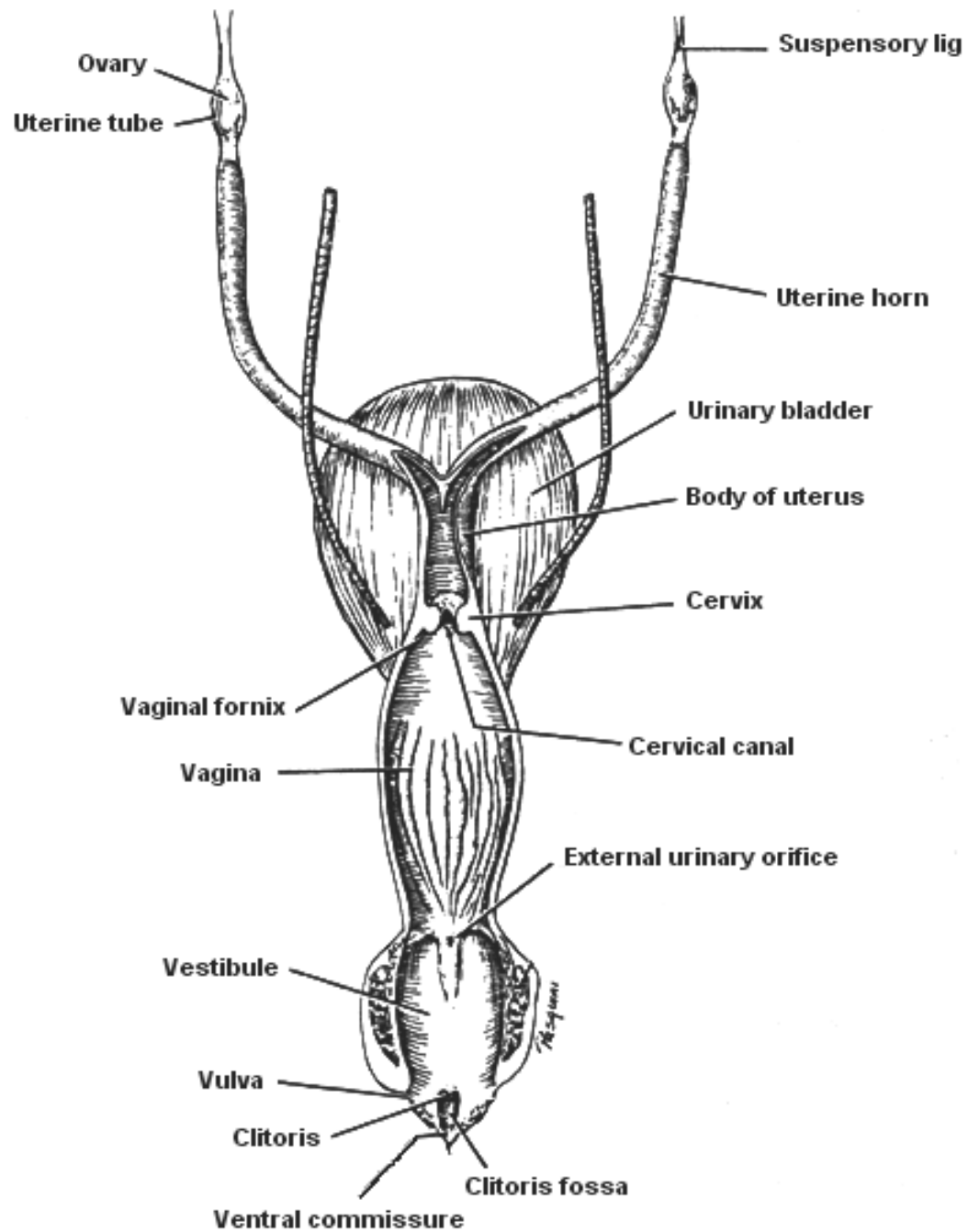
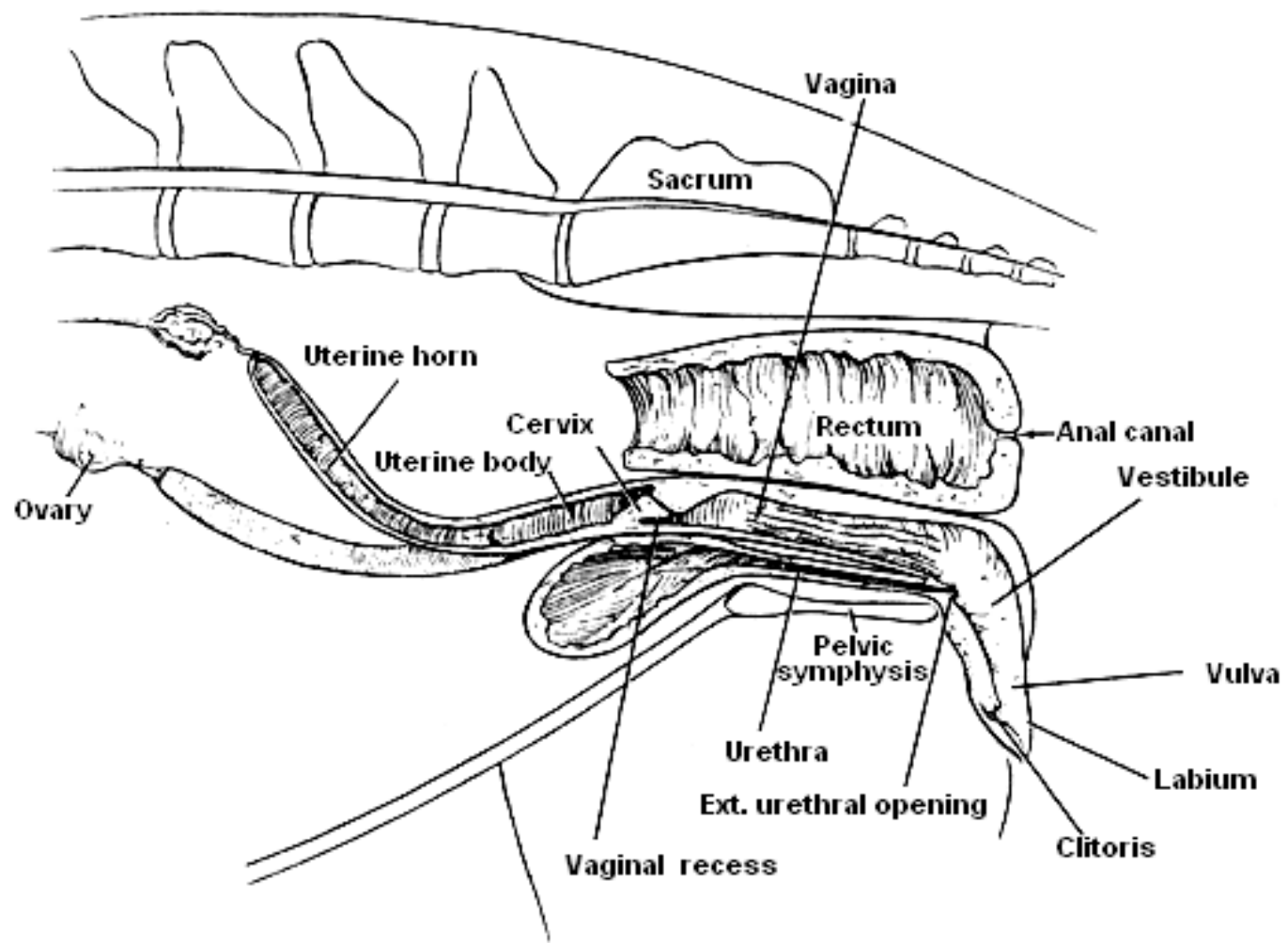
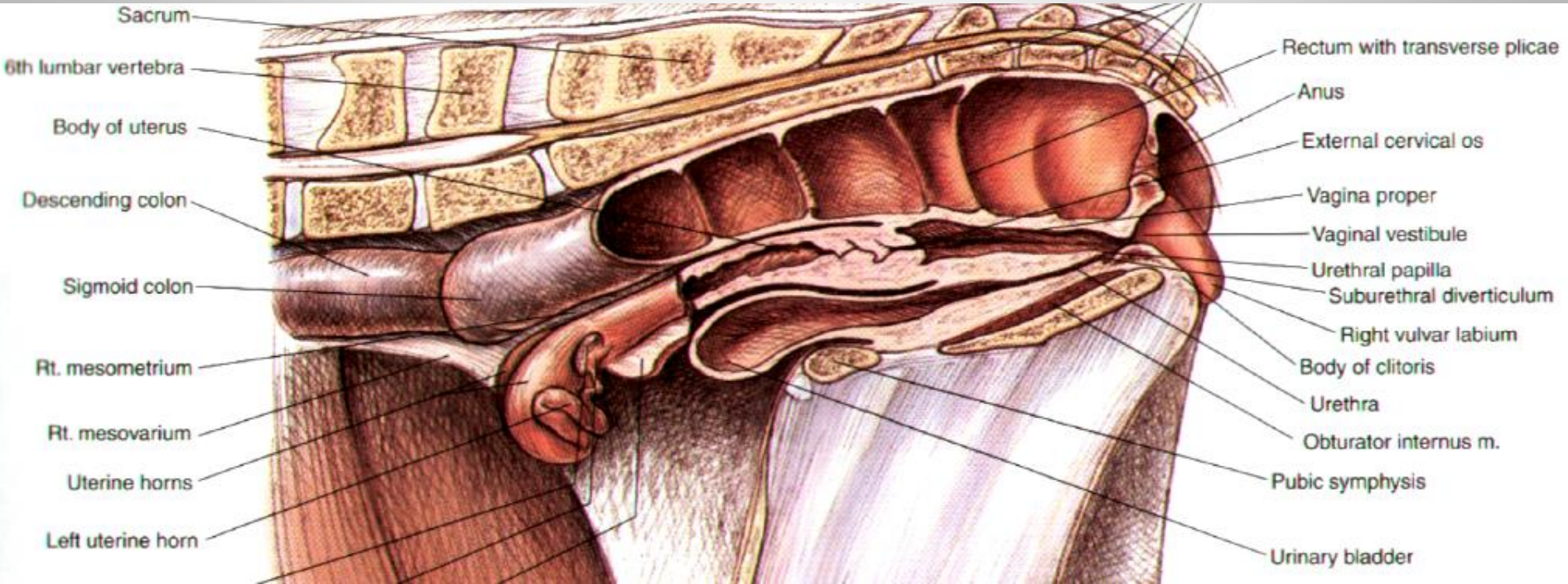
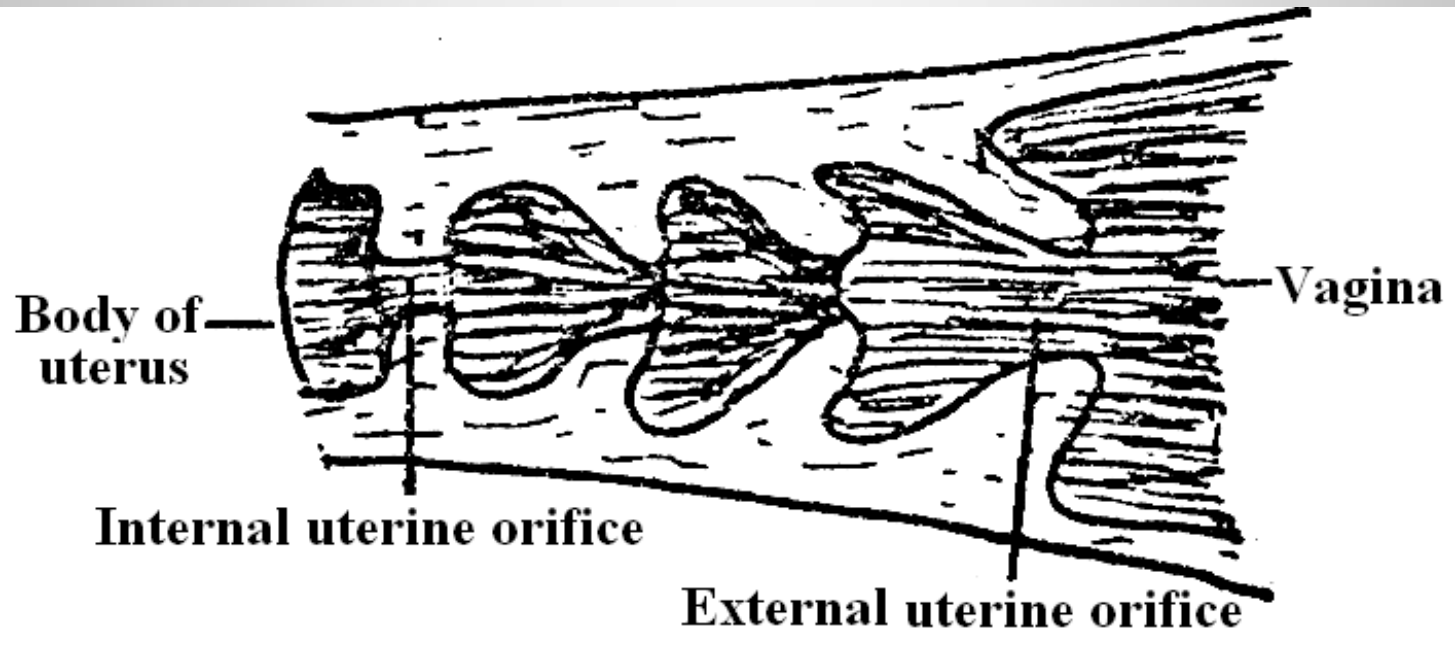


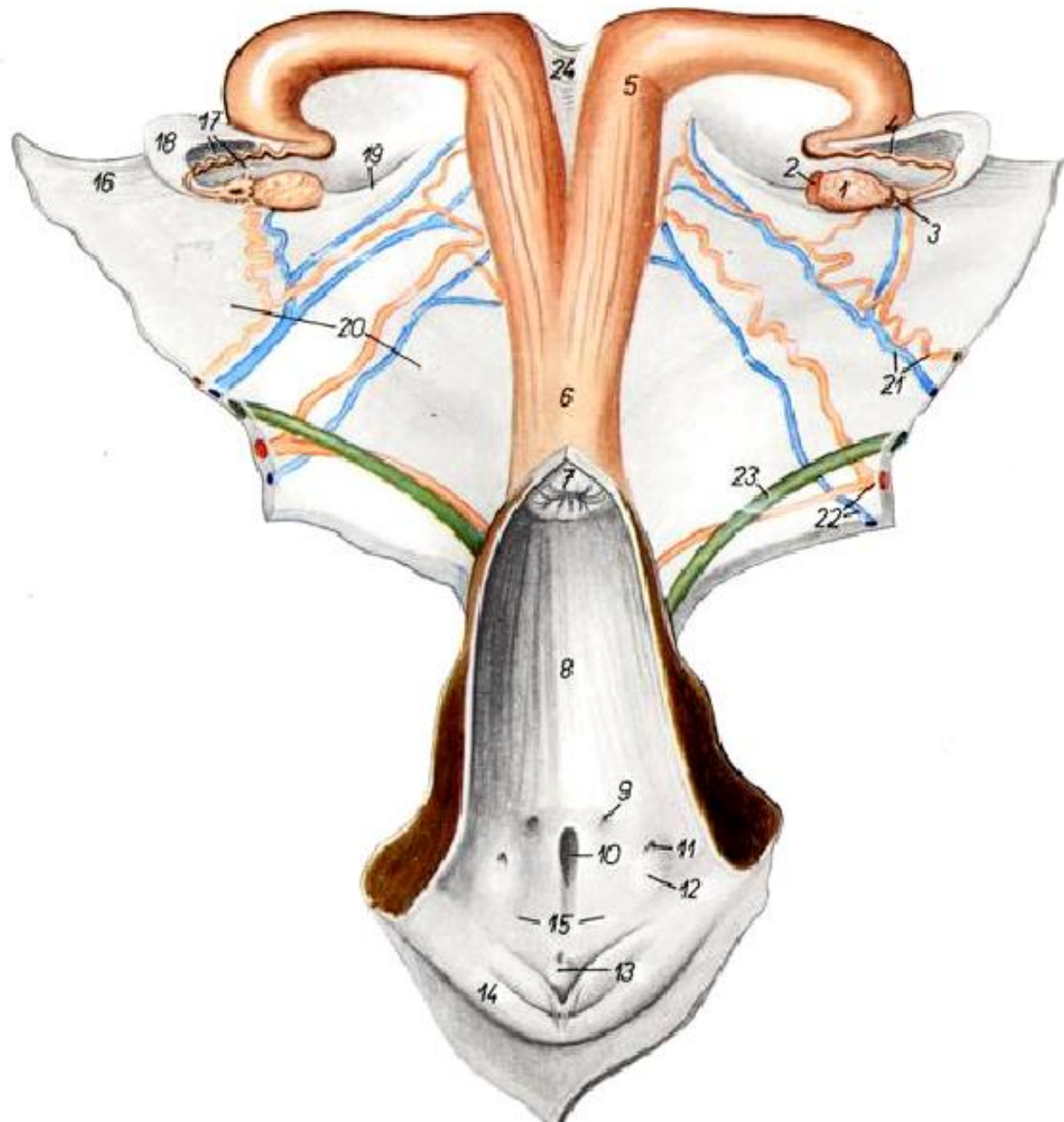
Fig. 11-23. Uterine tube of a cow.

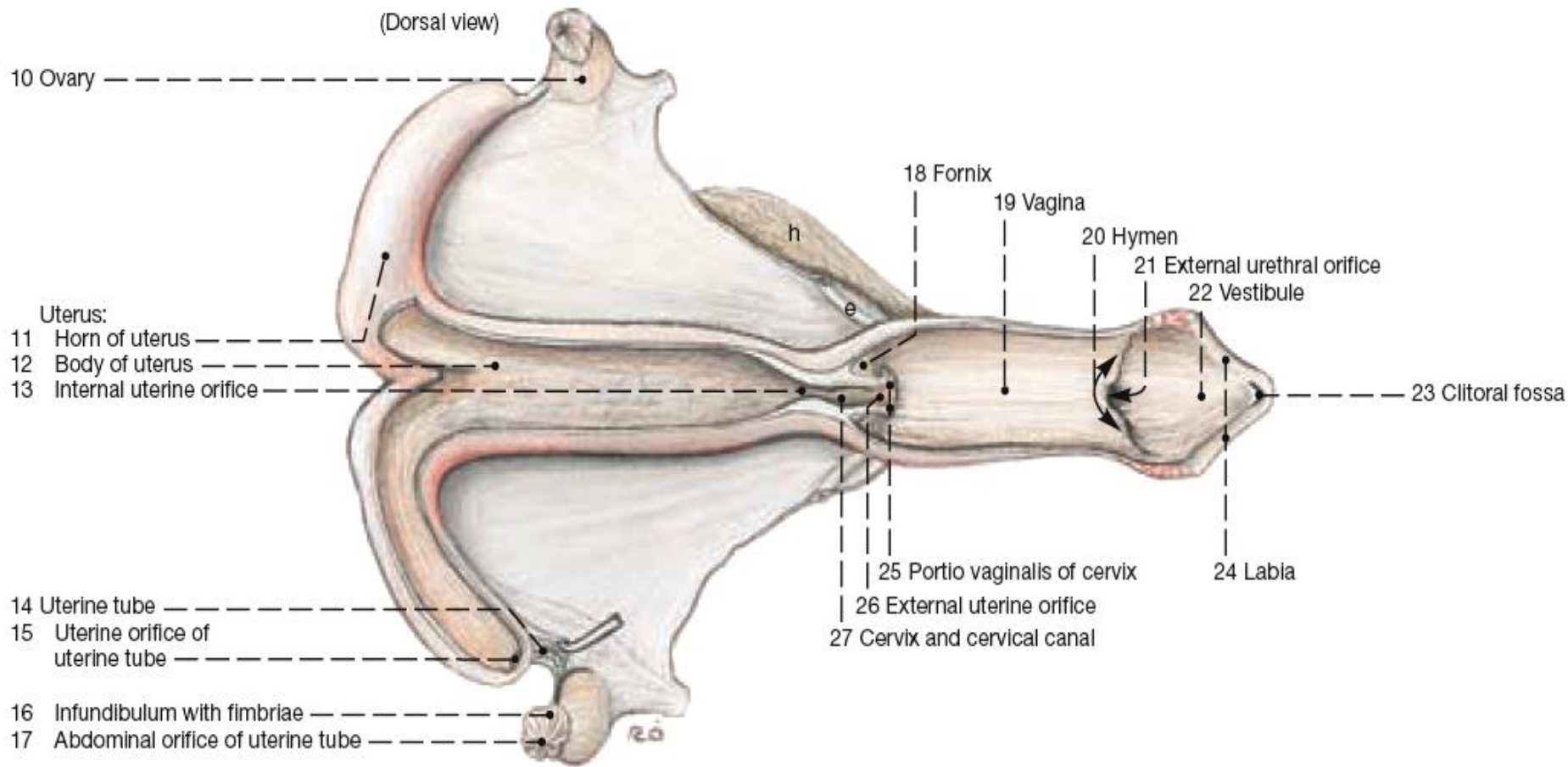


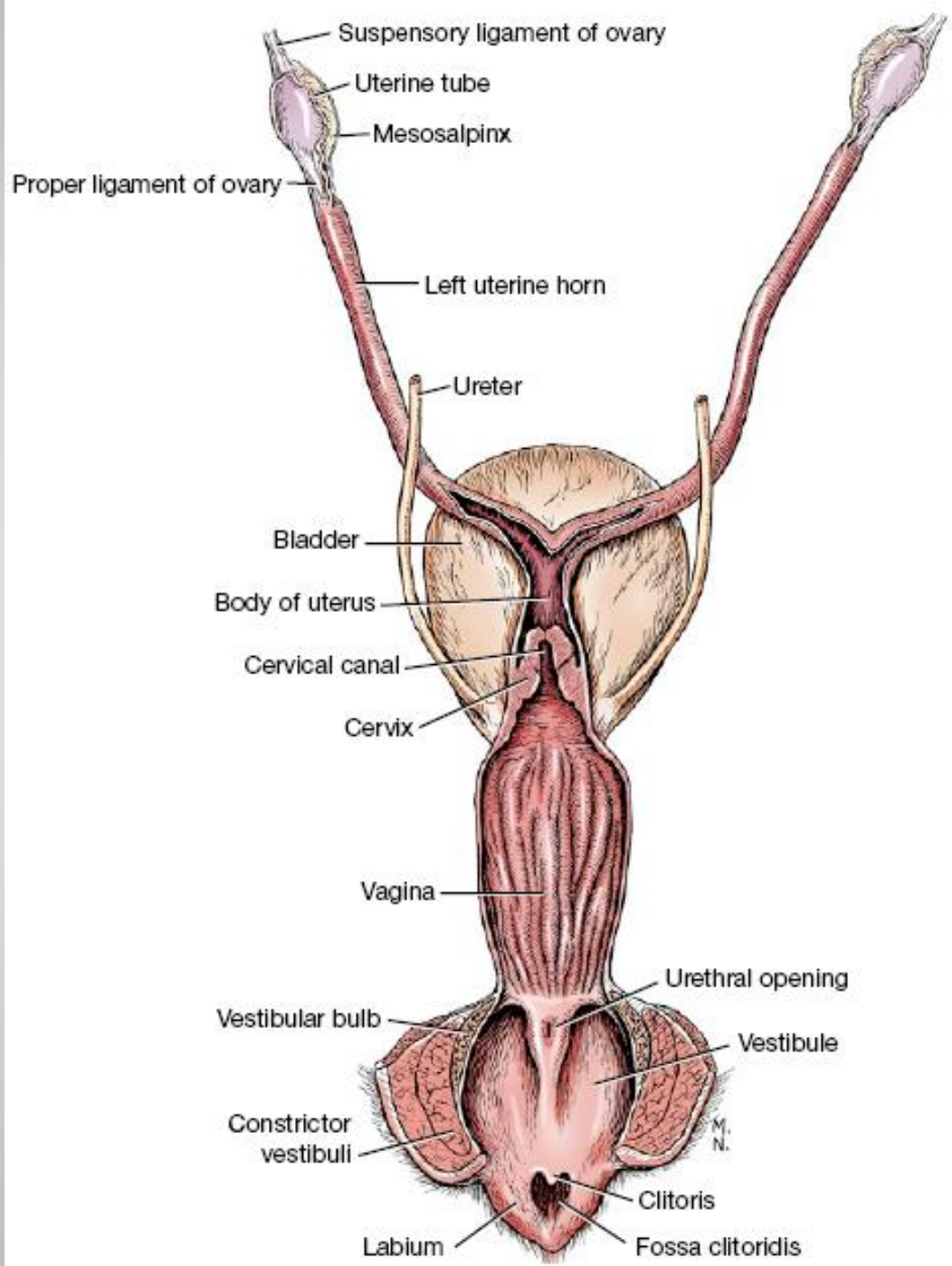


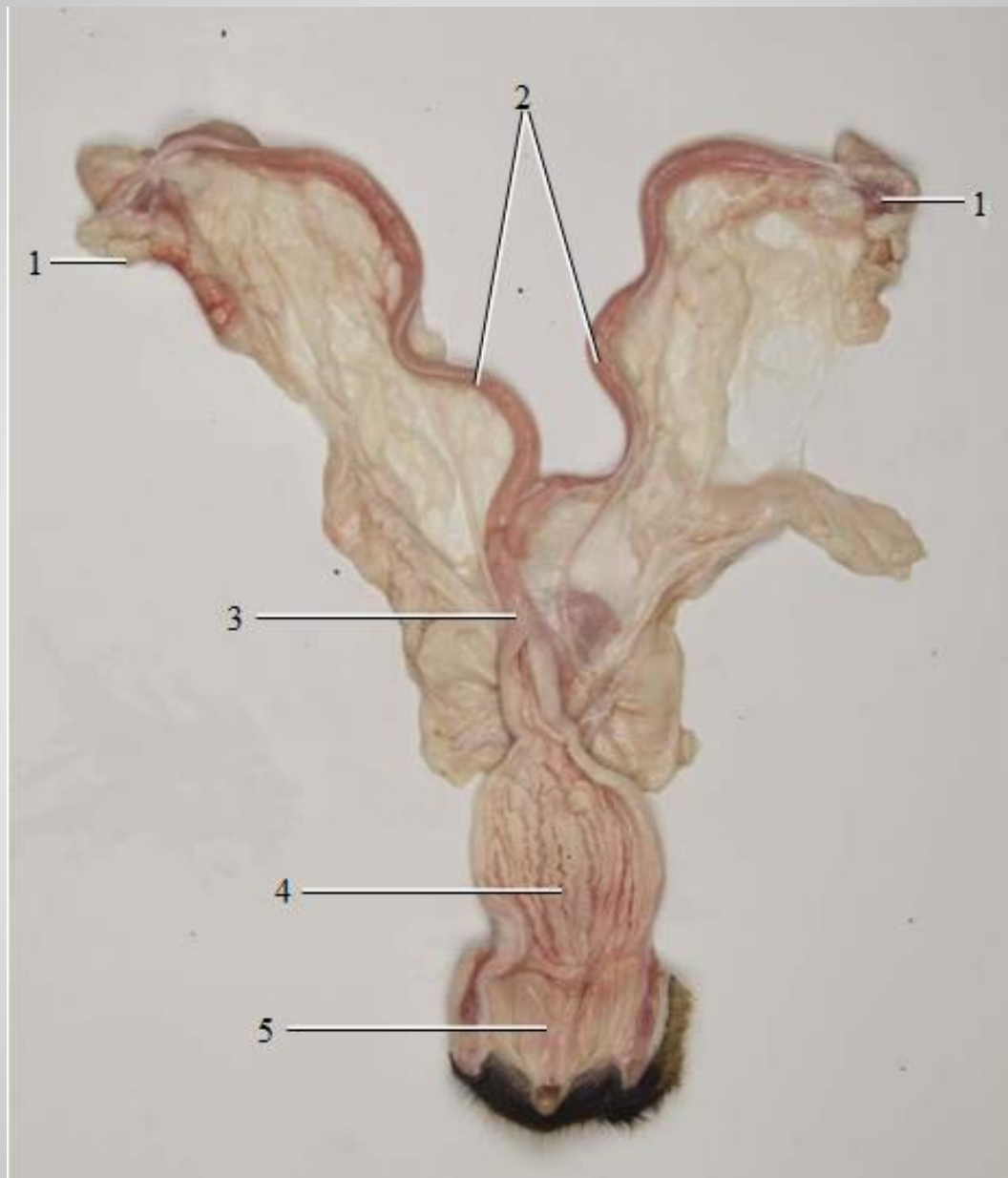


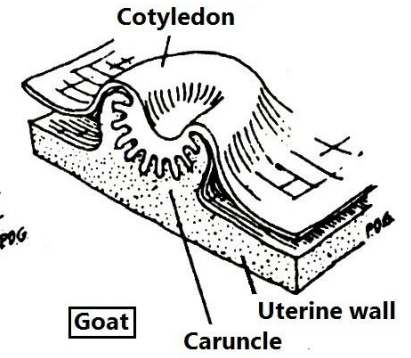
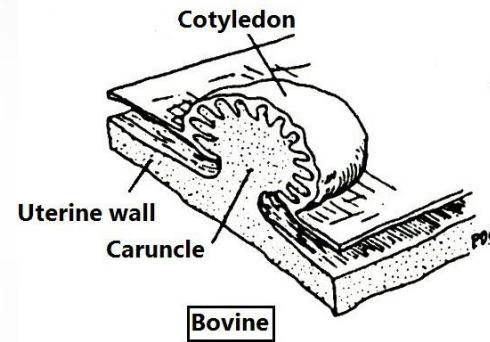
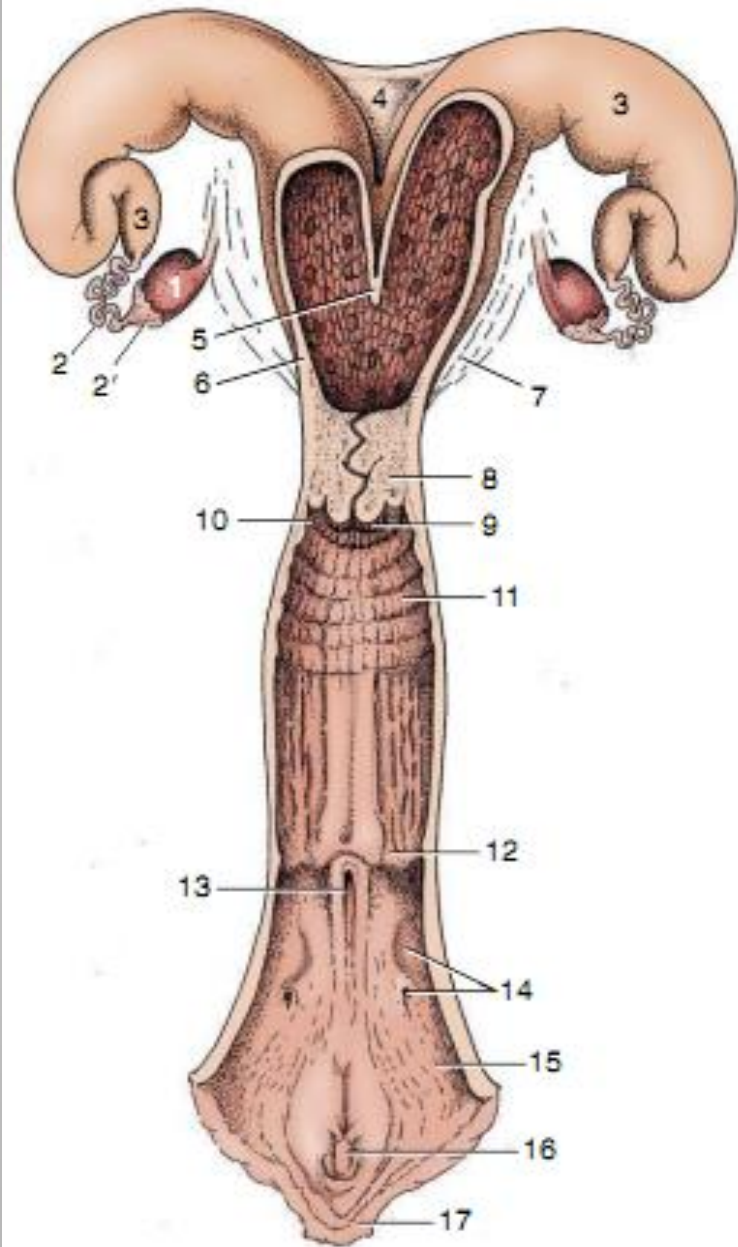


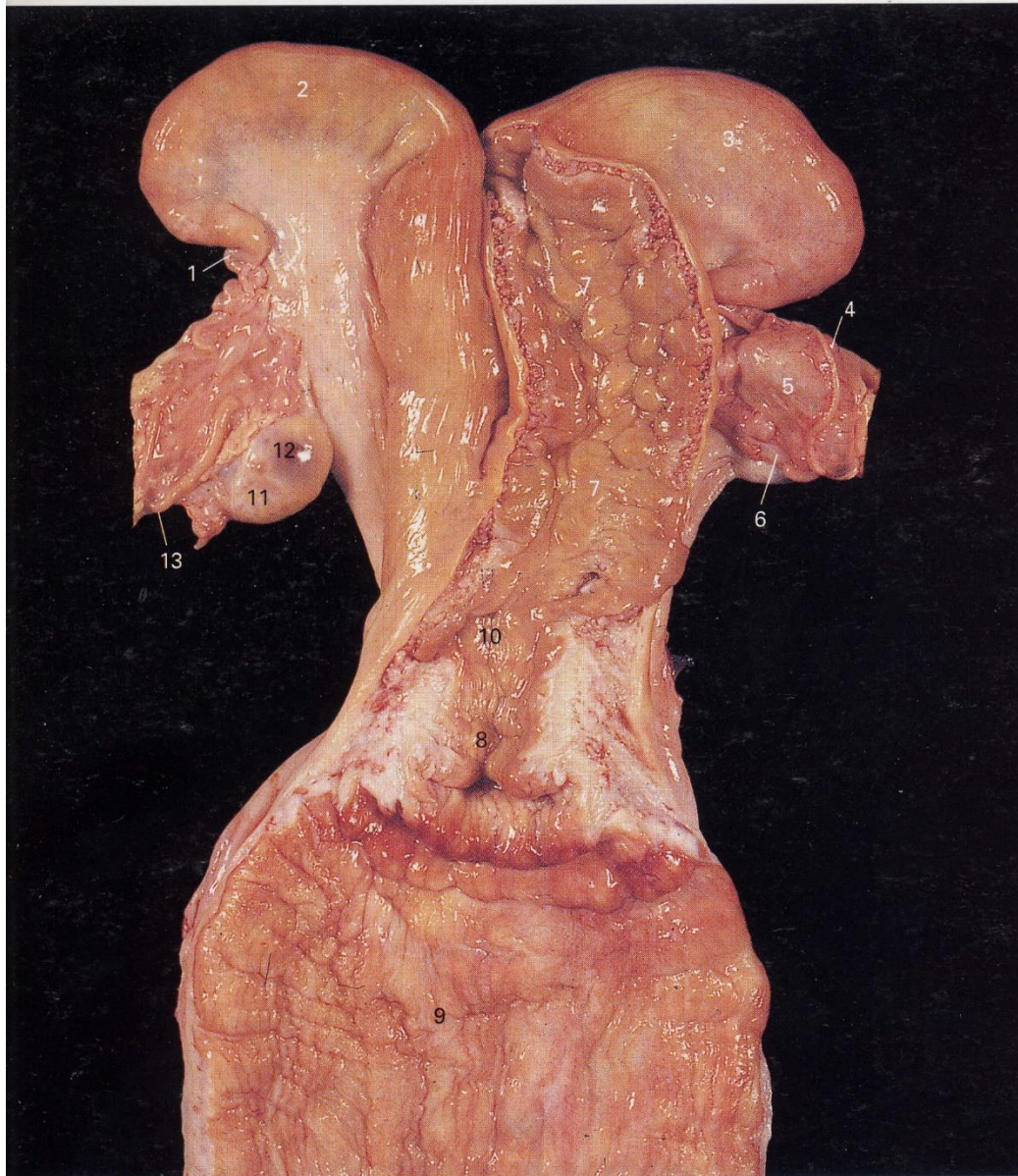






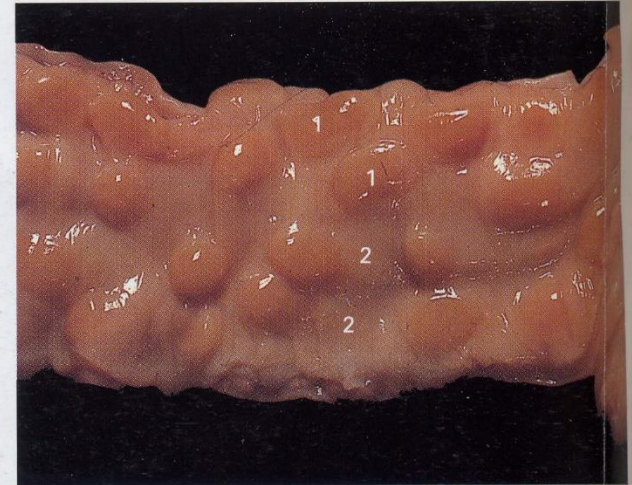






381. Dorsal view of the reproductive tract of a parous cow.
The cranial part of the vagina, the cervix, the body of the uterus and part of the right horn have been opened from the dorsal side.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Uterotubal junction | 7 Opened part of the right uterine horn; the mucosal projections are caruncles |
| 2 Left horn of the uterus | 8 Cervix |
| 3 Right horn of the uterus | 9 Cranial part of the vagina |
| 4 Isthmus of the uterine tube (oviduct) | 10 Body of the uterus |
| 5 Right ovary enveloped in the ovarian bursa; the uterine tube runs in the wall of the bursa | 11 Left ovary |
| 6 Ampulla of the uterine tube (oviduct) | 12 Large ovarian follicle |
| | 13 Left uterine tube (oviduct) |



382. The middle part of the uterine horn of a non-pregnant cow opened to show the mucosa.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Caruncles | 2 Intercaruncular areas |
|-------------|-------------------------|

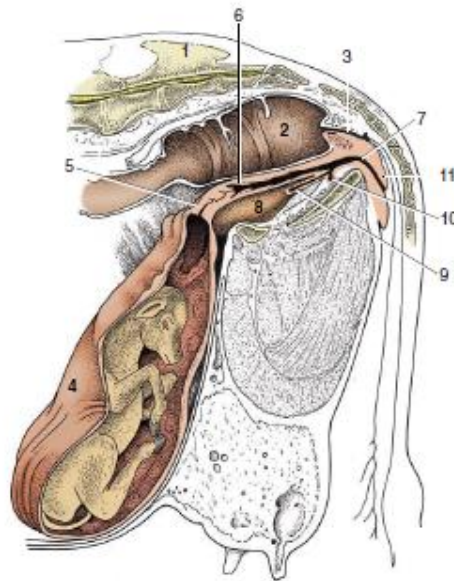


389. The tubular genitalia of a ewe opened from the dorsal side. The ovaries have been removed.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 Left uterine horn | 4 Cervix |
| 2 Typical caruncles, in this case forming part of the endometrium of the right horn | 5 Vagina |
| 3 Body of the uterus | 6 External urethral opening |
| | 7 Vestibule |
| | 8 Vulva |



Figure 29-23 A, A gravid uterus, partly opened. B, A bovine fetus within its membranes. The villi are mainly restricted to the cotyledons. 1, Caruncle; 2, cotyledon.



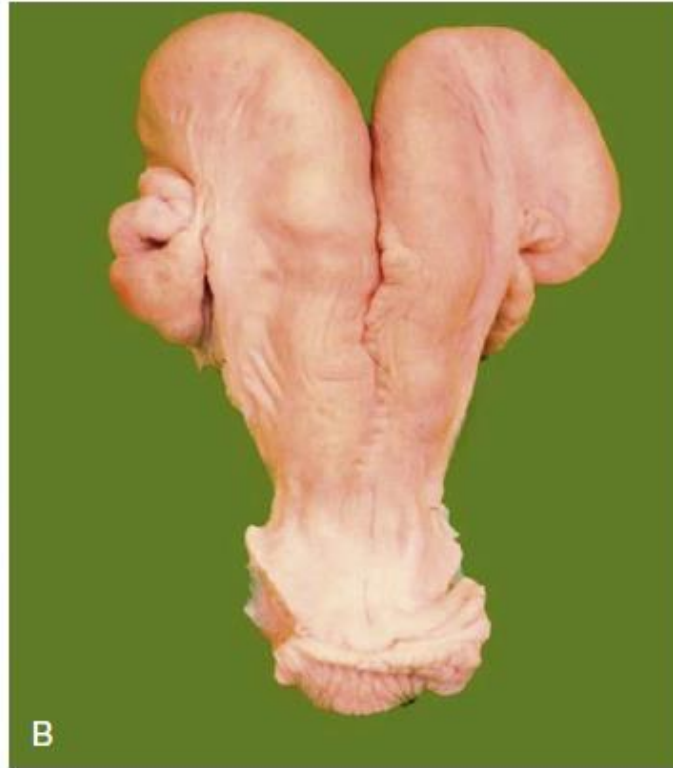
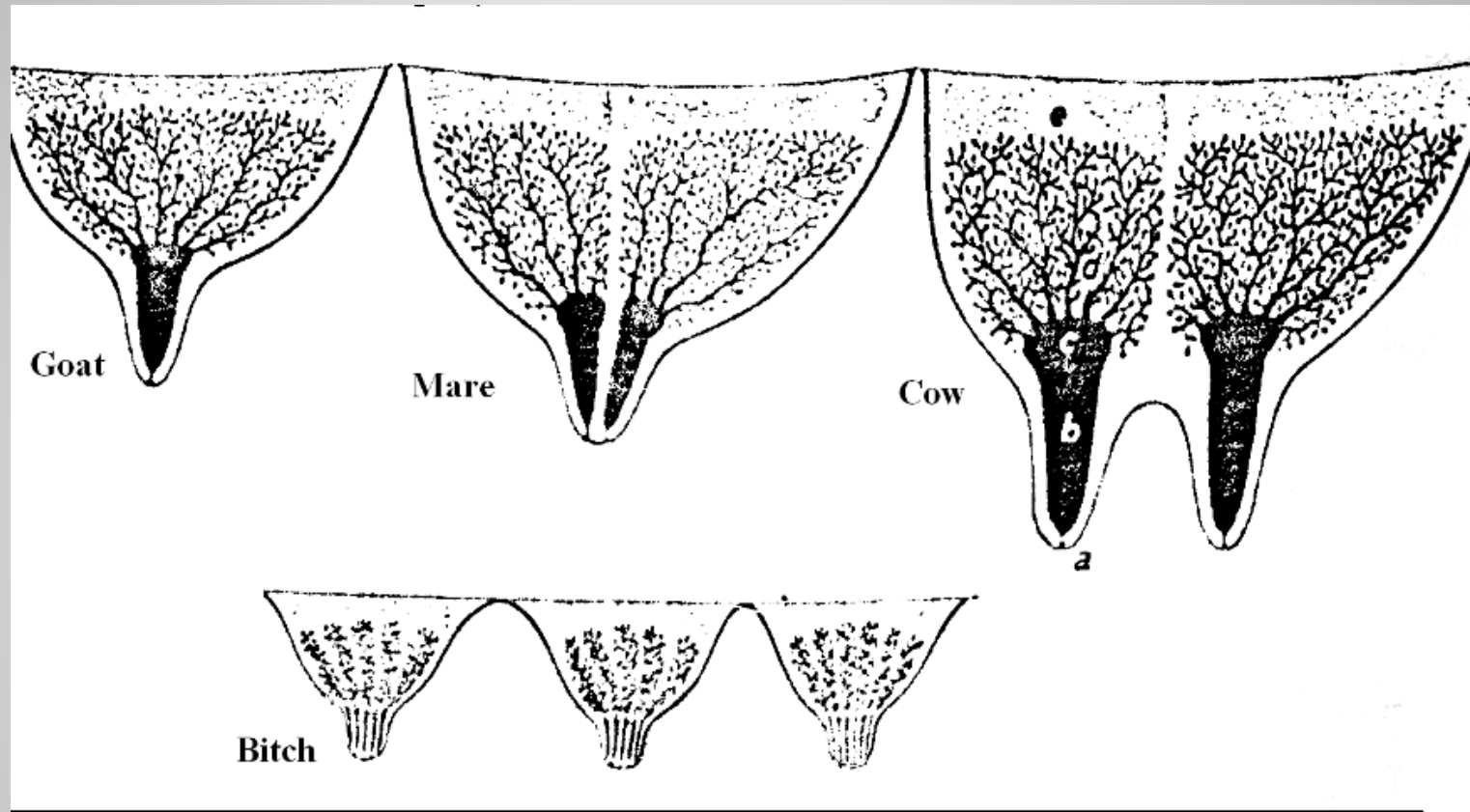


Figure 29–26 Changes in the uterus. **A**, Pregnancy involves mainly one horn, resulting in enormous asymmetry of the uterus. **B**, After pregnancy, the uterus returns to its former state; some asymmetry usually remains.



**a) Teat orifice b) Teat cistern c) Gland cistern
e) Glandular tissue**

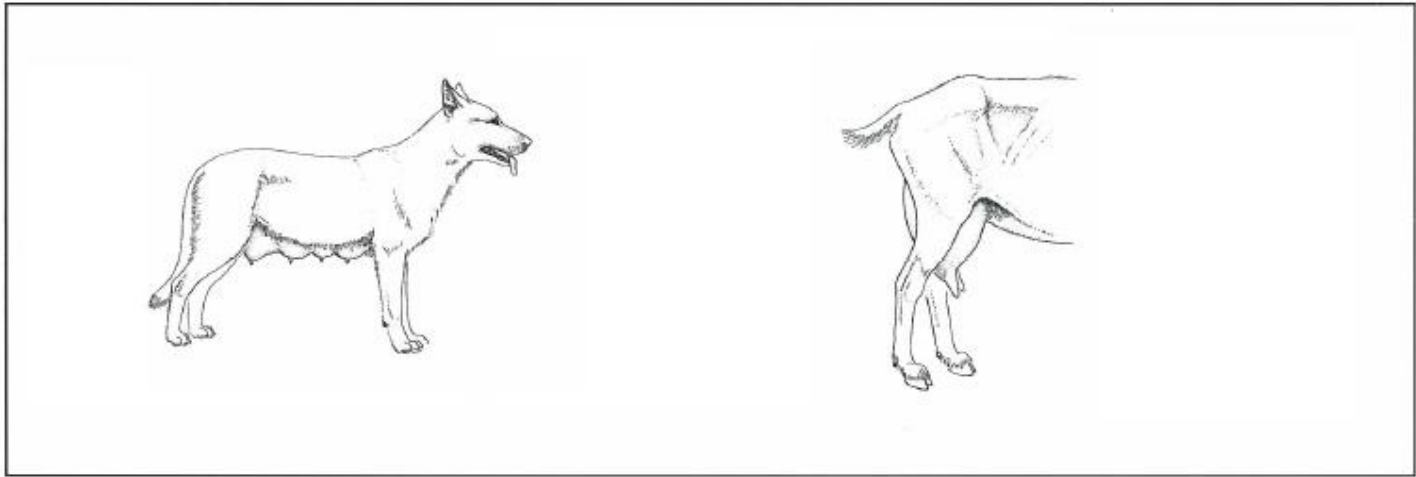


Fig. 18-20. Mamma of the bitch and udder of a she-goat, schematic.

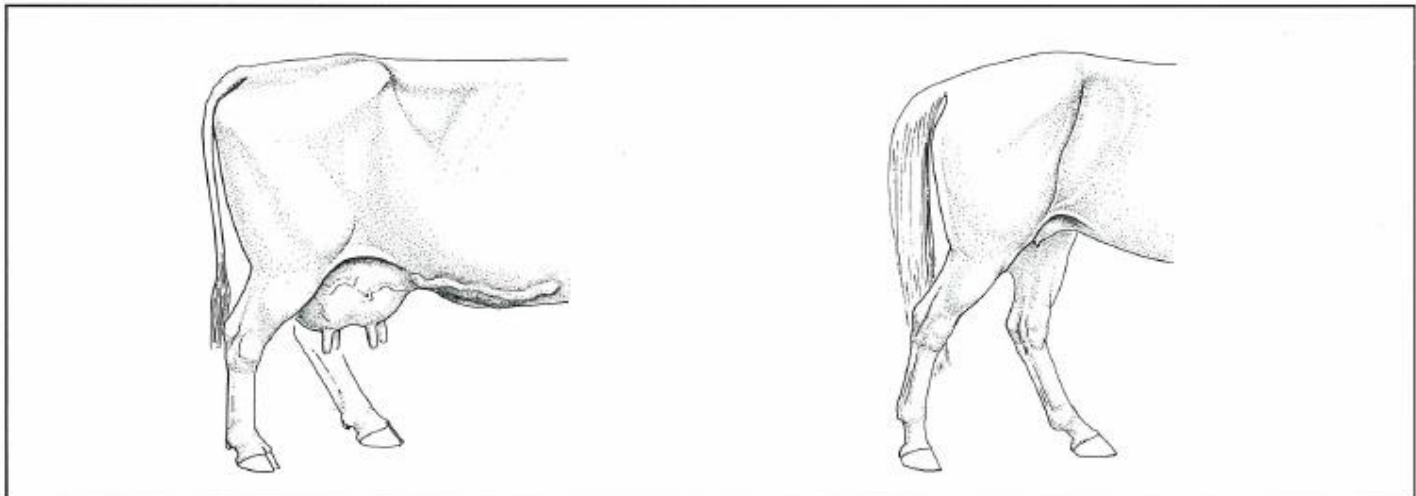
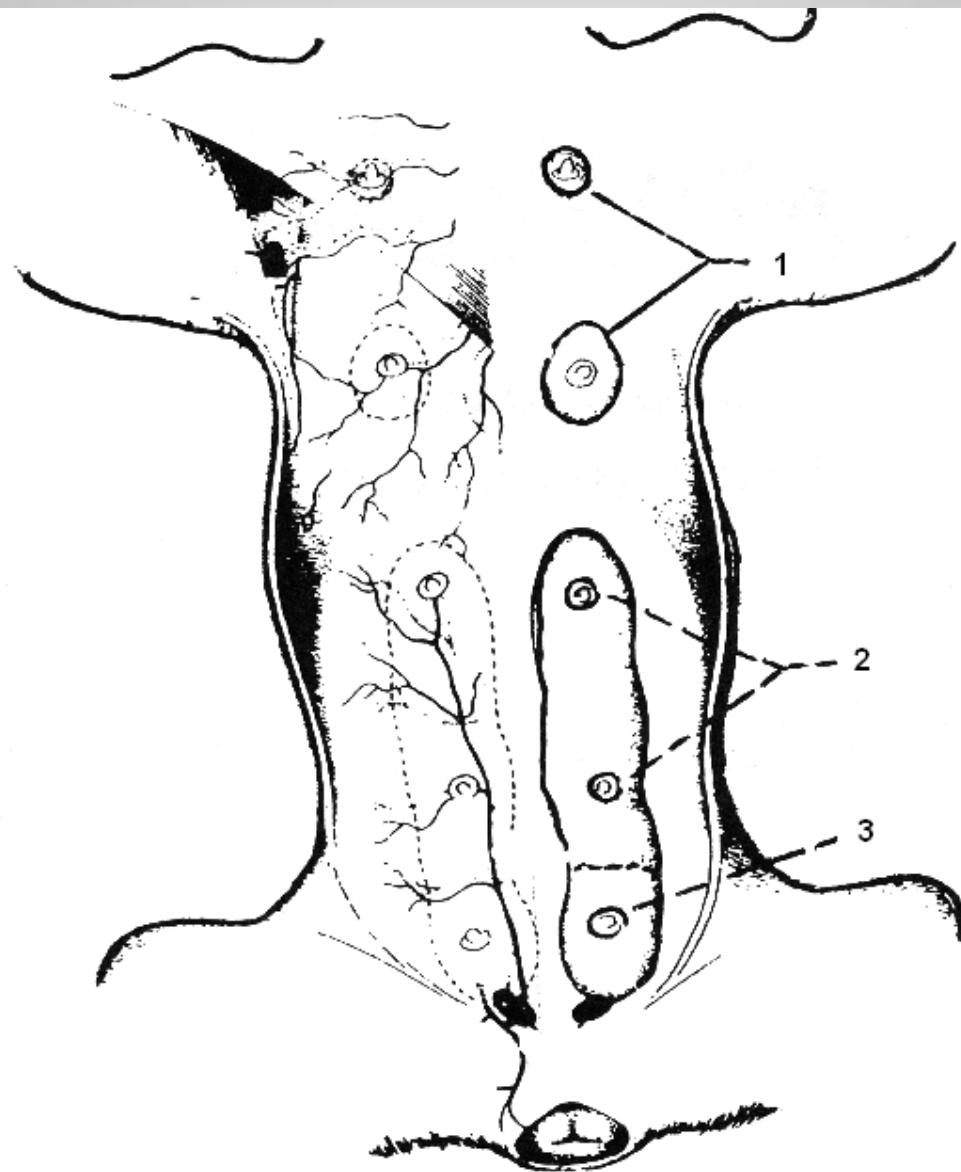


Fig. 18-21. Udder of a cow and mare, schematic.



1)Thoracic mamillary glands 2)Abdominal m.g. 3)Inguinal m.g

job!

Good

