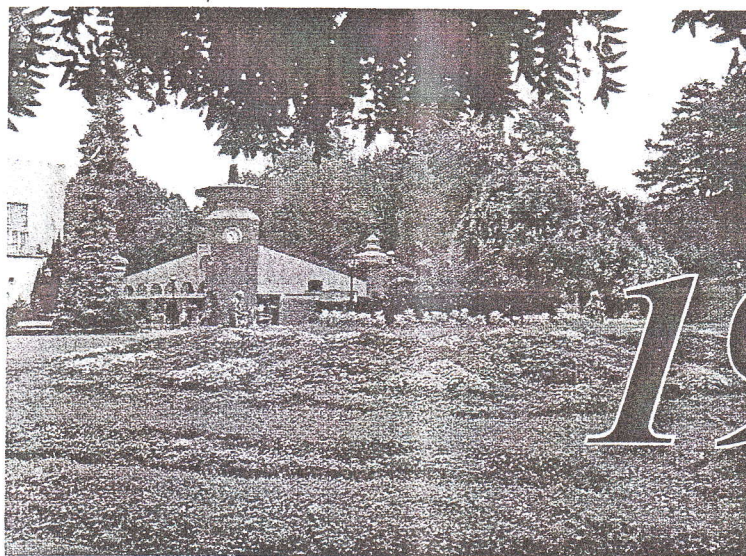


ЗБОРНИК

РАДОВА И КРАТКИХ САДРЖАЈА



САВЕТОВАЊЕ ВЕТЕРИНАРА СРБИЈЕ
(са међународним учешћем)

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MINK'S OVARIAL MORPHOLOGY AND ARTERIAL VASCULARISATION

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Mink (*Mustela vison*) is often used as very convenient model when there is a research to be conducted on different urogenital infections; Because of multipurpose usage of this animal, we wanted to investigate morphological characteristics and arterial vascularisation of ovaries.

During this experiment, we used 15 females average age between the first and the two year. After sacrificing animals, we caught sight of ovarian position *in situ*. That is when we injected colored gel into aorta abdominalis, which resulted in creating ovaries' arterial net.

Ovarium is an even organ located in abdominal cavity, in fossa ovaria. It's external side, facies lateralis, connects it to the lateral side of pelvis, while it's lower, wombal side lies on incisura ischiadica major. Average height of an ovarium is 7mm, width is 5mm and weight is about 0,5g. A. ovarica and Ramus ovaricum arteriae uterinae take major part in vascularisation. R. ovaricus a. uterinae is the strongest arterie in ovarium, and it provides ovarium with blood from wombal arterie, visceral branch of A. iliacaе internaе.

A. ovarica is divided into two branches: lower and stronger branch which anastomizes in mesoovarium with R. ovaricum a. uterinae; and upper and weaker branch of unknown caliber, which passes through the upper edge of mesosalpynx and anastomizes with R. tubarus a. uterinae.

A. ovarica is dominant blood vessel in irrigation of genital organs of mink, just as Ramus uterinus of the arterie with same name. It is quite variable, and it's importance is especially noticed during pregnancy.

Key words: ovarium, arterial vascularisation, mink