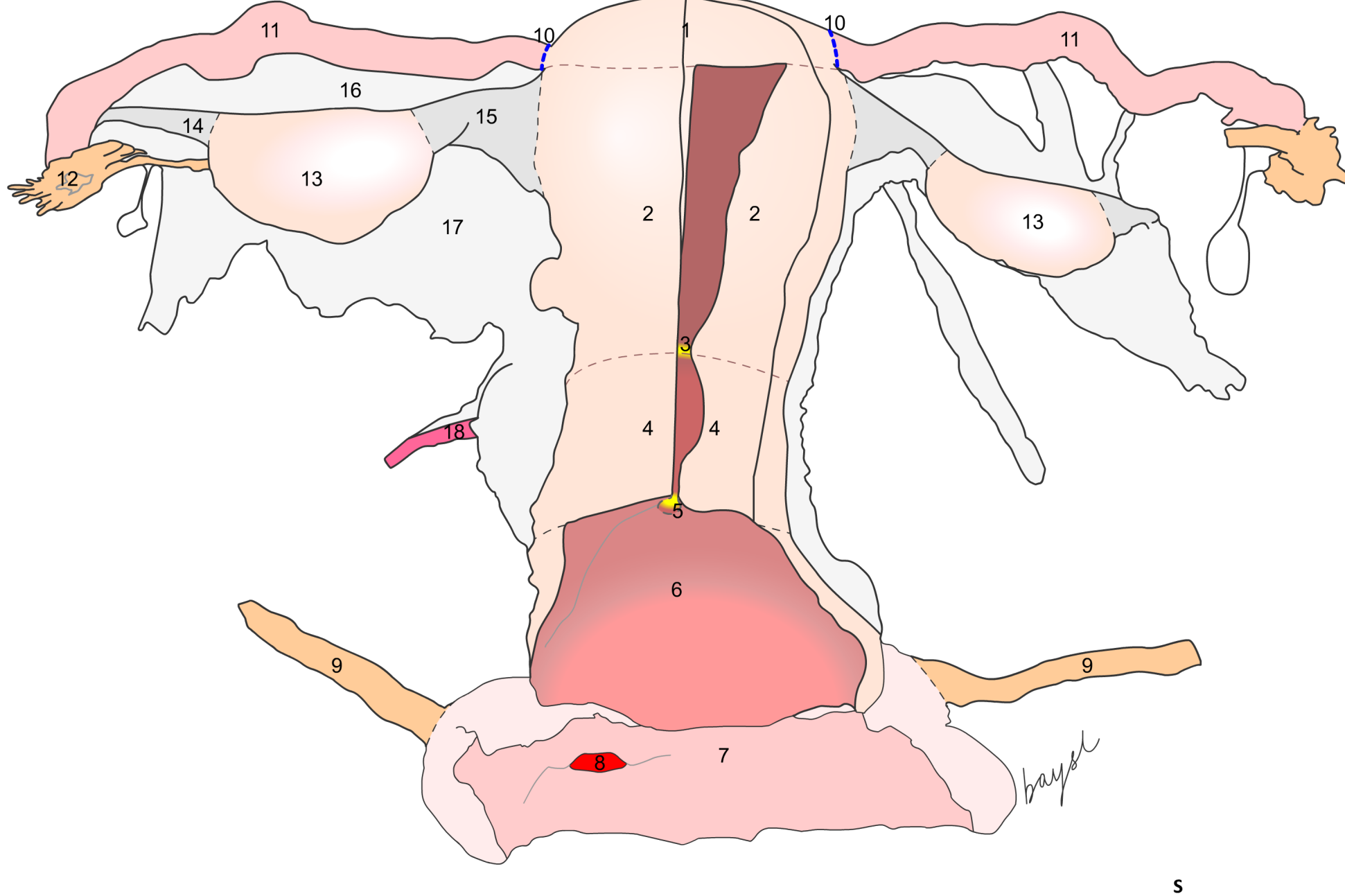


UTERUS & ADNEXAE



Anterior view of the uterus and its adnexa.

- | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Uterus | } | 1. Fundus |
| | | 2. Body |
| | | 3. Internal os |
| | | 4. Cervix |
| | | 5. External os |
| | | 6. Vagina |
| Broad ligament | } | 7. Urinary bladder |
| | | 8. Orifice of ureter |
| | | 9. Ureter |
| | | 10. Uterine cornua |
| | | 11. Uterine tube |
| | | 12. Fimbria of uterine tube |
| | | 13. Ovary |
| | | 14. Suspensory ligament |
| | | 15. Ligament of ovary |
| | | 16. Mesosalpinx |
| | | 17. Mesometrium |
| | | 18. Uterine artery |

Uterus is a thick walled muscular organ situated in the pelvic cavity posterior to the urinary bladder and anterior to the rectum.

It is divided structurally and functionally into a muscular body (upper two-third) and a fibrous cervix (lower one-third).

The uterine tubes enter the body of the uterus at the cornua. The portion of the uterus above these cornua is called the fundus

The upper end of the cervix communicates with the body of the uterus via the internal os and its lower end with the vagina via the external os.

The cavity of the uterus is pear shaped and measures 6cm from the fundus to the external os.

Round ligament is a smooth muscle band (10-12cm long) that extends from the lateral cornu of the uterus until it enters the deep inguinal ring lateral to the inferior epigastric artery

The peritoneum covers the fundus and extends from the lateral wall of the uterus as the broad ligaments that gets attached to the lateral pelvic wall

Broad ligament is divided into an upper mesosalpinx, a posterior mesovarium and an inferior mesometrium It contains the uterine arteries and the anastomoses between uterine artery and ovarian artery, round ligament of the uterus

The uterine tube lies on its upper free border. The double folded lateral sheet of the broad ligament contains the uterine arteries and the anastomoses between uterine artery and ovarian artery, round ligament of the uterus.

The uterine artery runs 1.5cm lateral to the body of the uterus and crosses the ureter here.

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CLINICAL CORRELATION

Cancer of the cervix is very common and occurs commonly at the junction of the supravaginal (endocervix) and vaginal (ectocervix) portion of the cervix. The lining epithelium changes from columnar to squamous at this junction and hence called transformation zone.

Question(s)

- Where does ovarian artery arise from?
- What are the parts of the uterine tube?
- Where does fertilization occur?
- Where does the embryo gets implanted?
- What is menstrual bleeding?
- What are Bartholin's glands?