ARTERIAL SUPPLY OF THE PERINEUM OF BLACK BENGAL DOE

Z. Haque, M. A. Quazem, M. R. Karim and M. Z. I. Khan
Department of Anatomy and Histology, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh-2202, Bangladesh

ABSTRACT
The present study was conducted to make topographic descriptions and illustrations of the arterial supply of the perineum of 12 Black Bengal does during the period from July to December 2004 in the Department of Anatomy and Histology, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh. The animals were anaesthetized with prototetobarbitural sodium at 20 mg / kg body weight IM and bled to death by giving incision on the right common carotid artery. Whole vascular system was flushed with 0.15% physiological saline solution and then 10% formalin was injected through the same route for well preservation. After preservation, the animals were injected with luns coloured with red carmine again through the right common carotid artery. Then the animals were dissected to study the arterial supply of the perineum of Black Bengal Doe. The study revealed that the perineum was supplied by the urerogenital and internal pudendal arteries. The urerogenital artery was originated from the internal iliac artery near the ischiatic spine and after a short course to the lateral surface of the vagina it was divided into crural and caudal branches. The crural branch after supplying branch of the urethra, urinary bladder and urolithium unaccompanied with the ureteric artery. The caudal branch coursed along the distalateral surface of the vagina and gave branches of the rectum, anus, vagina, vestibule, vesical gland, vulva and a branch to the mammary gland. The internal pudendal artery was the termination of the internal iliac artery which after giving muscular branches to the levator ani, ani muscles muscles covered lateral to these muscles and gave vestibular branches and finally continued on the ventral aspect of clitoris.

Key words: Black Bengal doe, perineum, arteries

INTRODUCTION
Black Bengal goat is the only recognized breed among the domestic species available throughout Bangladesh. The goats are known to be famous for their adaptability, prolificacy, deglacy of meat and superior skin quality. They have tremendous demand all over the world due to production of extra ordinary quality meat and skin (Islam et al., 1991; Singh et al., 1991 a; Singh et al., 1991 b).

There are different body regions in Black Bengal Doe. Perineum is such a clinically important region as it provides base of the tail, anus, external genitalia and caudal attachment of udder. Several common surgical and obstetrical problems such as vaginal and uterine prolapse, atresia ani et recti, perineal laceration, rupture of vulva, sinus and fistula affect this region. Though there have some research reports on perineum in cow (Habel, 1966), ewe (Bassoet, 1965), mare (Habel, 1953) and bull and ram (Larson and Kitchell, 1958), no comprehensive study has yet been undertaken in Black Bengal doe of Bangladesh. Therefore, the present study has been carried out to study the topographic descriptions and illustrations of the arteries of the perineum of Black Bengal Doe.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
The study was conducted on 12 Black Bengal does (Capra hircus) at the Department of Anatomy and Histology, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh during the period from July to December 2004. The does were purchased from a local market near Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh. All the does were adult and apparently healthy and devoid of any external abnormalities. The does were anaesthetized with nembutal (sodium) at 20 mg / kg body weight IM. All the does were bled to death by giving incision on the right common carotid artery. Whole the vascular system was flushed with 0.15% physiological saline solution and injected with 10% formalin for well preservation following the same route. After fixation, luns coloured with red carmine was injected again through the same route to study the arterial supply of the perineum of Black Bengal doe. Careful dissection was made with the help of scalpels, scissors and forceps. Magnifying glass was used for tracing the finer branches of the artery. Photographs and drawings were made during the course of dissection.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present study revealed that the penisum was supplied by the internal iliac arteries (right and left). The first branch of the internal iliac artery was the common trunk of the uterine and umbilical arteries (Fig. 1a). This observation was similar with the report of Hubel (1966) in cow. After giving off the ilioumbilical and cranial gluteal arteries, it coursed along the medial side of the sacrotuberous ligament. Near the ischiatic spine, the urerogenital artery was obliterated and after a short course to the lateral surface of the vagina the urerogenital artery divided into cranial and caudal branches. The cranial branch after supplying branches to the urethra, urinary bladder and rectum, rejoined with the uterine artery (Fig. 2b). This observation is in agreement with the report of Maghazah and Gentry (1965). The caudal branch coursed along the dorsolateral surface of the vagina, giving branches to the vagina and rectum. It passed medially to the dorsal side of the major vestibular gland and gave off a branch to the gland (Fig. 2a). A small branch ran dorsally on the deep surface of the retractor bulbosus and the caudal branch crossed the ventral surface of the muscle. After giving branches to the vestibule, it ended by dividing into the caudal rectal and abdominal perineal arteries (Fig. 2a). This observation is identical to the report of Hubel (1966). The caudal rectal artery supplied the dorsal part of the tuber ischi is externum, ligba, valva, the skin in the perineal region and the branch to the urogenital gland. This observation corresponds to the report of Hubel (1966) in cow.

Fig. 1 (a-b). Diagram showing the arterial supply of the penisum of Black Bengal cow.

(a) A: Internal iliac artery, B: Umbilical artery, C: Ureter artery, D: Ilioumbilical artery and E: Cranial gluteal artery.

(b) A: Urogenital artery, B: Internal pudendal artery, C: Cranial gluteal artery, D: Cranial branch of urerogenital artery, E: Caudal branch of urogenital artery and F: Internal iliac artery.


The internal pudendal artery was the termination of internal iliac artery after giving the caudal gluteal artery (Fig. 1h). The internal pudendal artery gave muscular branches to the levator ani and coccygeus muscles and then coursed caudally on the lateral surface of these muscles. After a short course, it gave vestibular branches and continued on the ventral aspect of the crura clitoridis giving the deep artery of the clitoris in the crura and ended as the dorsal artery of the clitoris (Fig. 2h). This observation is similar with the report of Hafez (1966) in cow but differed from Magilton and Getty (1969) who reported as it ended as the ventral perineal artery in cow.
REFERENCES


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