

Female genital system

	Blood supply	Venous drainage	Nerve supply	Lymphatic drainage
Uterus	<p>By <u>uterine artery</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It ends by anastomosing with ovarian A. - It gives branches to the pelvic part of ureter, vagina (azygos arteries), cervix and of uterus, and medial part of the uterine tube. - 2 cm from the supravaginal cervix the uterine arteries cross the ureter 	<p>Begins by the <u>uterine venous plexuses</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The lower part of the plexus is drained by uterine veins which open into the internal iliac vein. - The plexus communicates with the ovarian and vaginal venous plexuses. 	<p>By the <u>uterovaginal nerve plexus</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Derived from the inferior hypogastric plexus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fundus: Lateral aortic LN. - Uterotubal junction along the round ligament of the uterus: Superficial inguinal LN. - Body, lymphatics pass through the broad ligament: External iliac LN. - Cervix: External, internal and sacral LN.
Uterine Tubes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medial 2/3 by <u>uterine vessels</u>. - Lateral 1/3 by <u>ovarian vessels</u>. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medial 2/3 by <u>uterine nerve plexus</u>. - Lateral 1/3 by <u>ovarian nerve plexus</u>. * Sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves from the inferior hypogastric plexuses 	
Ovaries	<p>By the <u>ovarian artery</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - arises from the abdominal part of the aorta at the level L2. - it supplies the ovary and lateral part of uterine tube. - anastomoses with the uterine artery within the broad ligament. 	<p>The veins emerge at the hilum of the ovary as a <u>pampiniform plexus</u> which gives rise to the <u>ovarian vein</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The right ovarian vein → IVC. - The left ovarian vein → left renal vein. 	<p>By autonomic nerves along the ovarian artery. They are derived from <u>coeliac and aortic nerve plexuses</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They are sensory and vasomotor. 	<p>Lateral aortic lymph nodes</p>
Vagina	<p>By <u>uterine and vaginal arteries</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The vaginal A. supplies the base of the bladder and gives vaginal branches which anastomose with vaginal branches from uterine A. - These anastomoses form 2 median longitudinal vessels called azygos arteries which descend anterior and posterior to the vagina supplying it. 	<p>By <u>vaginal venous plexus</u> on the side of vagina:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is drained by the vaginal vein into internal iliac vein. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Autonomic fibres from the uterovaginal plexus derived from the inferior hypogastric plexus. - The lower inch of vagina is supplied by the pudendal nerve. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Above the hymen → external, internal iliac LN. - Below the hymen → superficial inguinal LN.

Perineum

Muscles of Superficial Perineal Pouch

	Site	Action	Nerve supply
Ischiocavernosus	Each covers the crus penis	It compresses crus penis to maintain erection of penis.	Perineal branch of pudendal nerve
Bulbospongiosus	- Covers bulb of penis in males - Cover bulbs of vestibule in females.	- In Male, assist in erection of penis and eject last drops of urine during micturition - In Female: act as sphincter vagina and help in erection of clitoris.	Perineal branch of pudendal nerve
Superficial transverse perineal	on posterior edge of perineal membrane in front of anus	fixation the perineal body	Perineal branch of pudendal nerve

Muscles of the Deep perineal Pouch

	Site	Action	Nerve supply
Sphincter urethrae	it surrounds membranous urethra	It represents the voluntary control of urethra	Perineal branch of pudendal nerve
Deep transverse perineal	on deep surface of posterior border of the perineal membrane	Fixation of perineal body	Perineal branch of pudendal nerve

Breast

	Blood supply	Venous drainage	Nerve supply	Lymphatic drainage
Breast	<p>1) The medial part:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perforating branches of the internal mammary artery - Anterior intercostal arteries from 2-6 <p>2) The upper lateral part:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pectoral branch of the thoraco acromial artery <p>3) The lower lateral part:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lateral thoracic artery 	<p>1) The subcutaneous tissues → venous circle at the base.</p> <p>2) The gland and stroma → small veins that accompany the arteries → internal mammary and axillary veins.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central and lateral parts: Pectoral (anterior) group of axillary lymph nodes. - Upper part: Apical group of axillary lymph nodes. - Medial part: Internal mammary (parasternal) lymph nodes. Cross to opposite breast - Inferomedial part: Lymphatics of the rectus sheath, linea alba and subdiaphragmatic lymphatics

Good luck