

Anatomically Oriented Questions for the Bovine Palpation Team
(All questions refer to the domestic bovine, unless otherwise specified)
January 12, 2005

1. The major artery to the uterus is the uterine (middle uterine) artery which has a common trunk with the _____ artery that in turn is a branch of the _____ artery that is derived from the aorta.
2. The ventral commissure of the vulva should be located _____ the floor of the bony pelvis (ischial arch).
 - a. Dorsal to
 - b. At the level of
 - c. Ventral to
3. Comparing the reproductive tract of the cow and bitch, the _____ has/have a suspensory ligament of the ovary, the _____ has/have a proper ligament of the ovary, the _____ has/have a round ligament of the uterus and the _____ has/have a round ligament of the uterus that extends through the inguinal canal.
4. The intercornual ligament that is the stronger ligament and the one to use to pull the uterus back into the pelvic cavity at certain stages of pregnancy is the dorsal/ventral intercornual ligament.
5. If visible the opening of the longitudinal ducts of epoophoron (Canals of Gartner) should be _____, and if cystic will usually extend well into the ventral wall of the _____.
 - a. Obviously cranial to the external urethral orifice, vagina
 - b. At about the level of the external urethral orifice, vagina
 - c. Obviously caudal to the external urethral orifice, vagina
 - d. Obviously cranial to the external urethral orifice, vestibule
 - e. At about the level of the external urethral orifice, vestibule
 - f. Obviously caudal to the external urethral orifice, vestibule
6. The ducts (or canals) of Gartner mentioned above are remnants that are sometimes present in the cow and represent the _____ ducts of the male.
7. The major vestibular glands are located in the lateral/dorsal/ventral walls of the vestibule and their openings are into a left and right little mucous membrane cul-de-sac located about 3-4 cm lateral and cranial/caudal to the external urethral orifice.
8. The minor vestibular glands occurs along the median dorsal/ventral groove of the vestibule.
9. The suburethral diverticulum is located caudoventral/cranioventral to the external urethral orifice.
10. There may be numerous _____ nodules in the wall of the vestibule, especially along the dorsal/ventral portion, and these may be large enough to cause visible prominences.

Questions for Palpation Team con't

11. On palpation the older ovary has a tougher feel, probably mainly because of the remnants of many corpus _____ that may persist permanently and be 2-5 mm/cm in diameter.
12. The corpus luteum of pregnancy and the corpus luteum of ovulation are both about the same size and weigh on the average 5-6.5 gms. True/False
13. Regression of the corpus luteum of the non-pregnant animal is dependant on the transfer of prostaglandins being produced by the uterus/ovary and diffusing to the uterus/ovary via diffusion between the intimately associated _____ veins and arteries.
14. Comparing the Graafian follicle and the mature corpus luteum the _____ is the one that tends to be more fluctuant on palpation, and even though their sizes can conceivably be about the same, usually the _____ is significantly larger and can sometimes comprise up to ¾'s of the size of the ovary.
15. Although the location of the ovaries in the non-pregnant animal can vary depending on the number of previous pregnancies and anatomical variations between animals we can say that in general the ovaries will be located relatively ventrally near or slightly cranial to the _____ inlet and lateral to the level of the internal os of the _____.
16. Abnormal flaccidity of the uterine wall on palpation can indicate disease of the uterus and/or ovaries. The most common neoplasm of the ovary in large animals and a disease in which the uterus is usually abnormally flaccid is the _____ cell neoplasm which is generally relatively benign/malignant in large animals.
17. The uterine tube also called by a number of other names such as the _____ tube or the _____ and begins at the infundibulum, this is followed by the relatively long portion called the _____, and this is followed by the relatively short portion (1-3 cm) called the _____ and the uterine tube then joins the uterine horn at a relatively obvious flexure. Fertilization usually takes place in this portion of the uterine tube. _____.
18. The combining form used for the uterine tube for associated normal structures or for pathological conditions is _____.
19. The uterine ostium of the uterine tube normally has a papilla in the cow/mare/bitch. Pick all appropriate answers.
20. The intraluminal length of the uterine body in the cow compared to the horse or dog is relatively long/short.
21. The portio vaginalis cervix is the _____ part of the cervix.
22. The number of muscular and fibrous folds in the cervix is typically about ____ to ____.
23. Normally as the pregnancy continues the cervix comes to be totally located within the abdominal cavity. True/False
24. The amount of vaginal which is covered by peritoneum varies depending on the physiological (or pathological) state of the animal, but in general we can say that usually the dorsal/ventral surface is covered by about a 2-2½ times longer area of peritoneum than is the dorsal/ventral surface.