

## THE MORPHOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VENOUS NETWORK OF REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS IN RABBITS

**Didoruc Sergiu**, university assistant, e-mail: sergiu.didoruc@sasp.utm.md  
*Technical University of Moldova, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova*

**Introduction.** The venous system, as a part of rabbit's reproductive system blood circulation, contributes to the blood flow back to the body, thus ensuring the blood flow in these organs. Venous circulation during postnatal development undergoes certain changes in the linear parameters of all the branches that are part of the venous network of rabbits' reproductive system.

**The goal of the work.** Highlighting the peculiarities of rabbits' reproductive organs venous vascularization during the animal body intensive development.

**Materials and methods.** Females were used in the research process - the HYPlus hybrid, taken from zootechnical farms for rabbits' intensive breeding. The topography and morphometric changes determination was performed by modern methods of examining the vascular bed.

**Results of research and discussion.** Based on the obtained data, it was found that during the period of rabbit's reproductive organs intensive development, which includes the age from the 2nd to the 4th month, the venous network undergoes changes of the origin and linear tributaries. After analyzing the obtained data, it was found that the greatest changes are supported by the uterine v., which consists of 2-5 tertiary branches in the second month and 5-8 branches in the 4th month of development. This branch showed linear changes with an increase of 59.8% in the anterior branch of the uterine vein and 63.0% in the posterior branch at the age of 4 months. A significant increase was also shown by the vaginal vein with a development of 58.0%; internal pudendal vein which increased by 49.0% by month 4; the lowest increase was observed in the ovarian vein which constituted 27.1%. But in the ovarian vein, in addition to linear changes, different termination points have been demonstrated, taking into account the part of bodily origin. Thus, in 100% of cases, the right ovarian vein has a direction similar to the homonymous artery and ends on the lateral edge of the caudal vena cava. The left ovarian vein in 71.4% goes to the region of the LIV vertebra where it merges with the left azygos vein, then through the common trunk with the left ilio-lumbar vein. In 28.6% of cases the left ovarian vein merges with the left ilio-lumbar vein. In all the cases mentioned above, the ilio-lumbar vein goes medially, where it merges with the caudal vena cava.

**Conclusions.** The main venous vessels of the rabbits' reproductive system during the period of intensive growth show a disproportionate but reciprocal ontogenetic development through the linear morphometric changes and the increase in the number of secondary and tertiary branches of these vessels.

In rabbits aged 4 months, the density of the venous vascular bed in the reproductive organs is higher than at the age of 2 months, this indicates a significant influence of the vascular bed in the trophic processes of animal ontogenetic development.