



## Gynaecological Disorders in Animals: Exploring Anatomical Structural Perspectives

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**Received:** March 20, 2024

**Published:** April 11, 2024

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### Abstract

Anatomical malformation affecting the reproductive organs in animals can have significant implications for their fertility and overall reproductive health. Gynaecological disorders in animals can often be attributed to various anatomical structural aspects of their reproductive systems and discusses their clinical manifestations, diagnosis, and management strategies. Understanding these structural nuances is crucial for diagnosing and treating such disorders effectively. This article explores common gynaecological disorders in animals and their relationship to anatomical structures.

**Keywords:** Animals; Diagnosis; Health

### Introduction

Animals are susceptible to a variety of gynaecological disorders that can affect their reproductive health and overall well-being. Many of these disorders can be linked to specific anatomical structural aspects of their reproductive systems. Understanding the anatomical basis of these disorders is essential for accurate diagnosis and effective management i.e. treatment and prevention, so that veterinarians can provide more targeted care and supervision for these conditions. In this article, we delve into common gynaecological disorders in animals, exploring their anatomical underpinnings and providing valuable insights for veterinary practitioners and animal caregivers.

### Anatomy of reproductive tract

#### Vulva

The vulva constitutes the external component of the reproductive tract and is responsive to estrogen fluctuations, which dictate the onset of estrus. Detecting estrus is facilitated by the vulva's swelling and reddening, indicative of heightened blood flow, when observed alongside other indicators.

#### Vestibule

Serving as a shared section between the reproductive and urinary systems, the vestibule spans around 4 inches. It features openings leading to the urinary bladder and a pouch called the suburethral diverticulum below the urethral opening. Knowledge of these structures aids dairy producers and AI technicians in preventing inadvertent injury or insemination complications.

#### Vagina

Positioned between the bladder opening and the cervix, the vagina spans roughly 8 inches. It serves as the site for semen deposition during natural mating and facilitates calf birth. Additionally, the vagina acts as a protective barrier against bacterial invasion, secreting fluids that, in conjunction with cervical secretions, inhibit harmful bacterial growth.

#### Cervix

The cervix, situated between the vagina and uterus, measures 4 to 5 inches in length and 1 to 2 inches in diameter. Its primary role is to regulate access to the uterus, featuring protrusions into the vagina that deflect foreign objects, such as insemination rods. The cervix's dense walls and annular folds aid in its functions, includ-