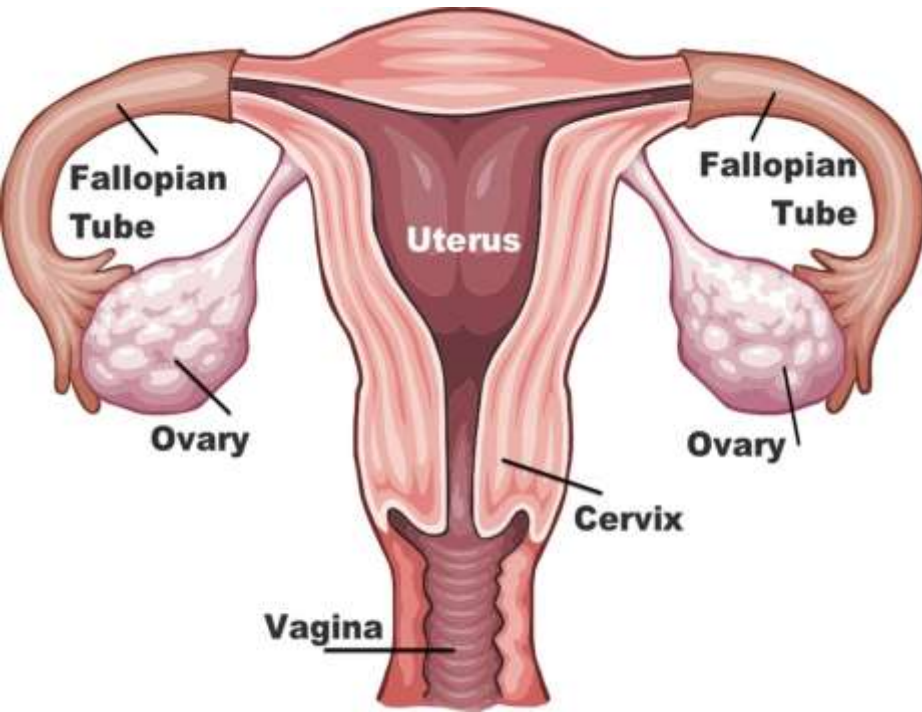




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OVARY



Presented by-
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Fallopian
tube

Uterus

Ovary

Internal os

Cervix

External os

Vagina

Labium
minus

ADAM.



OVARIES

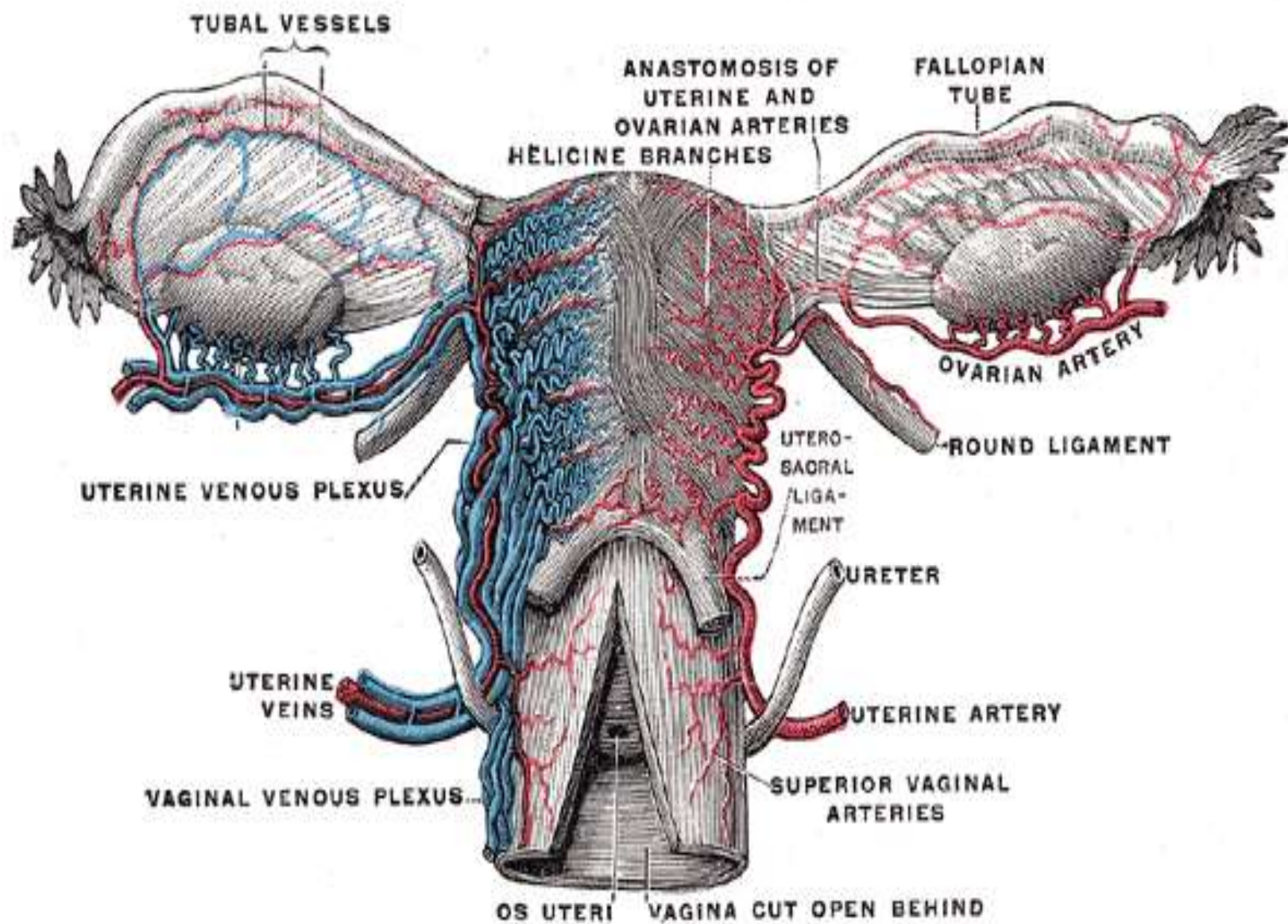
- **Other name-** ovarium, ootheca, oophoron
- **The ovaries are a pair of female reproductive organs and are the female gonads.**
- **The female gametes called the ova (singular-ovum, latin. ovum-egg), are produced in them.**
- **Shape-** oval
- **Diameter-** $4 \times 3 \times 2$ cm.

- **Situation-** each ovary lies in the ovarian fossa on the lateral pelvic wall. **The ovarian fossa is bounded:**
- **Anteriorly** by the obliterated umbilical artery.
- **Posteriorly** by the ureter and the internal iliac artery.
- **Position-** variable
- **In nulliparous women-** its long axis is nearly vertical, so that the ovary is usually described as having an upper pole and a lower pole.

- **In multiparous women-** the long axis becomes horizontal, so that the upper pole points laterally and the lower pole medially.

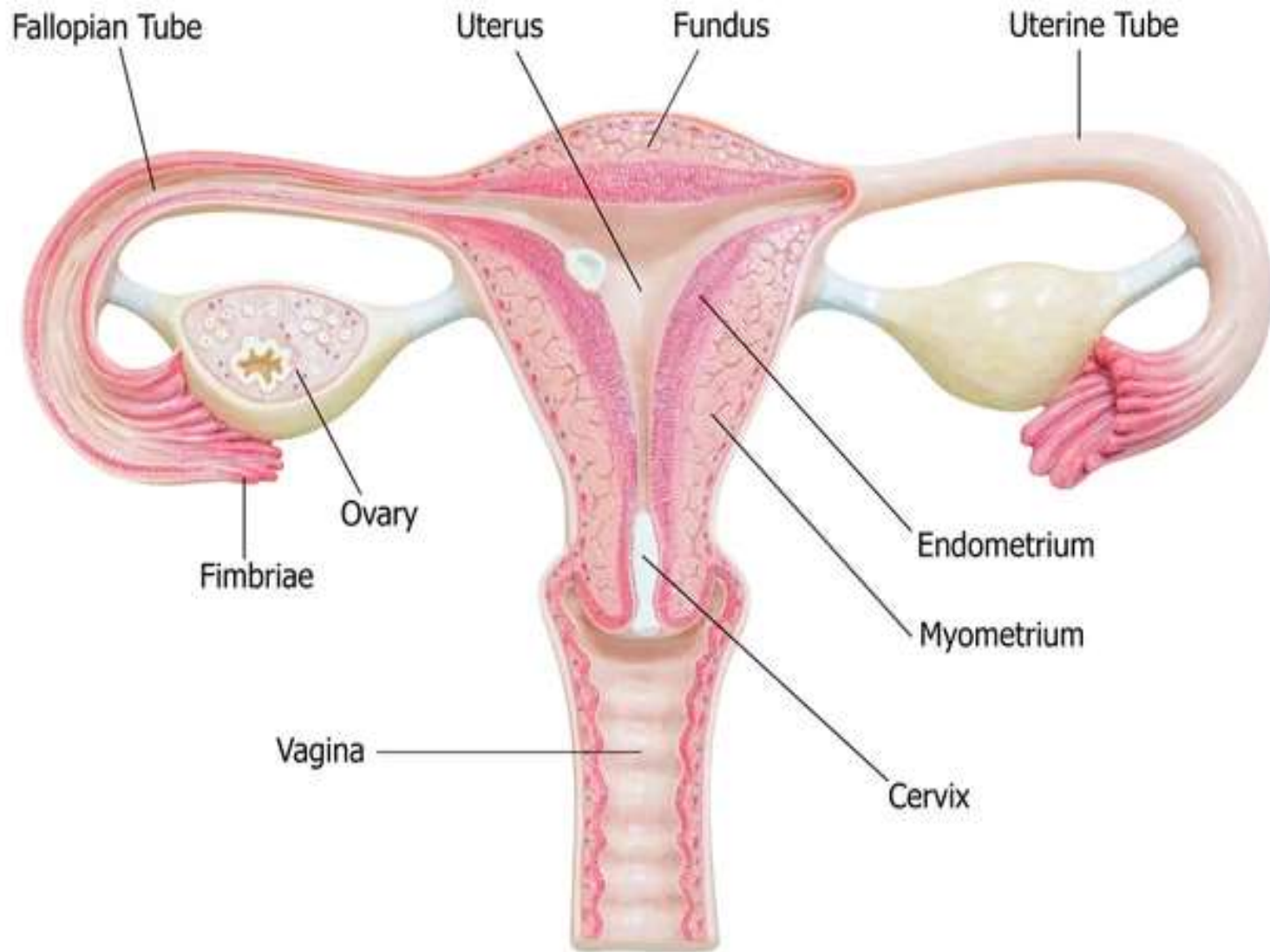
External features-

- **In young girls,** before the onset of ovulation- smooth surface, greyish pink in colour.
- **After puberty-** uneven surface, grey colour.
- Each ovary has 2 poles or extremities
- Upper or tubal pole
- Lower or uterine pole



Female reproductive organs





2 borders-

- Anterior or mesovarian border
- Posterior or free border

2 surfaces

- Medial
- Lateral

Relations

➤ Peritoneal relations-

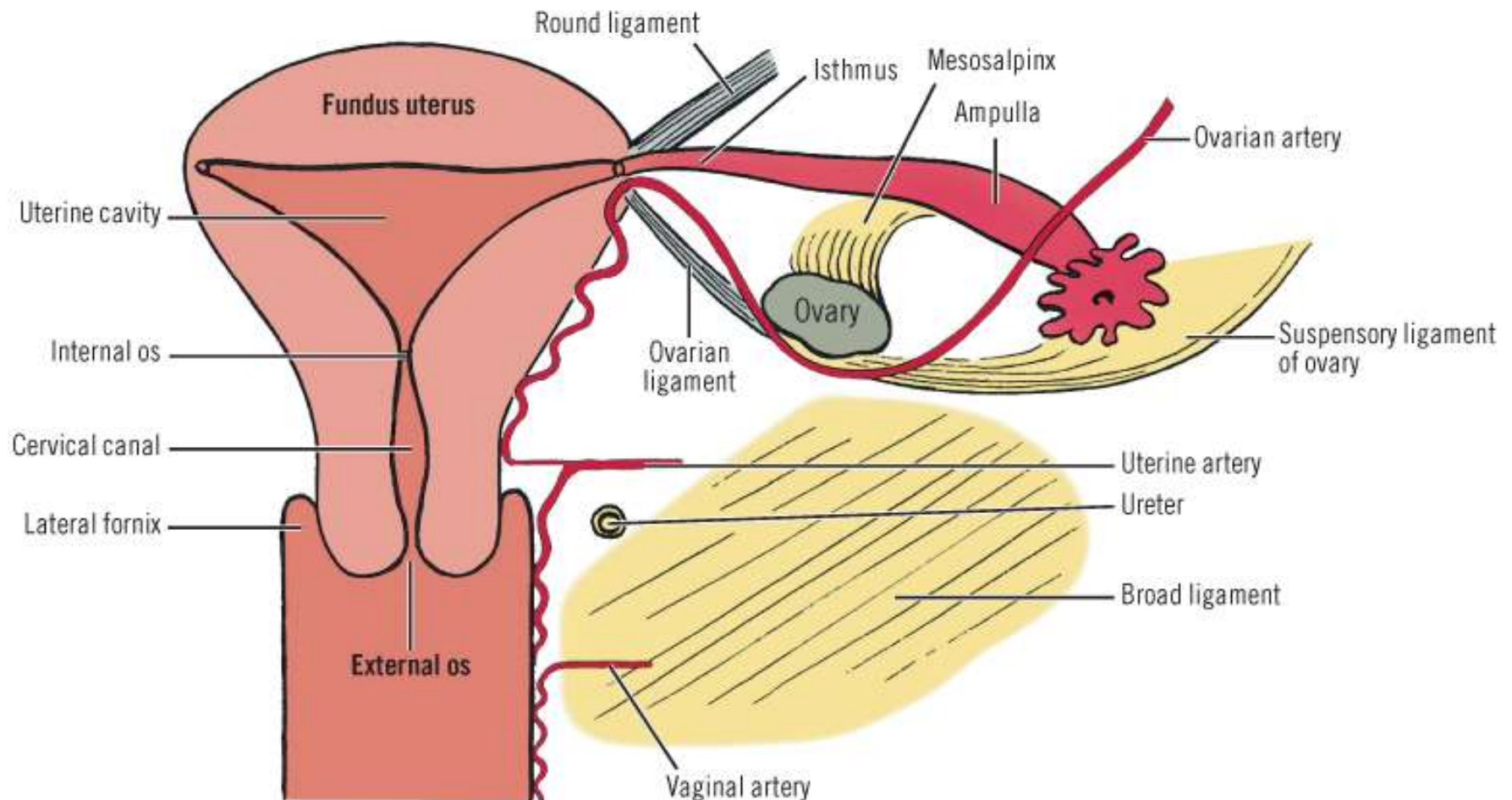
- The ovary is almost entirely covered with peritoneum, except along the mesovarian or anterior border where the 2 layers of the covering peritoneum are reflected on to the posterior layer of the broad ligament of the uterus.

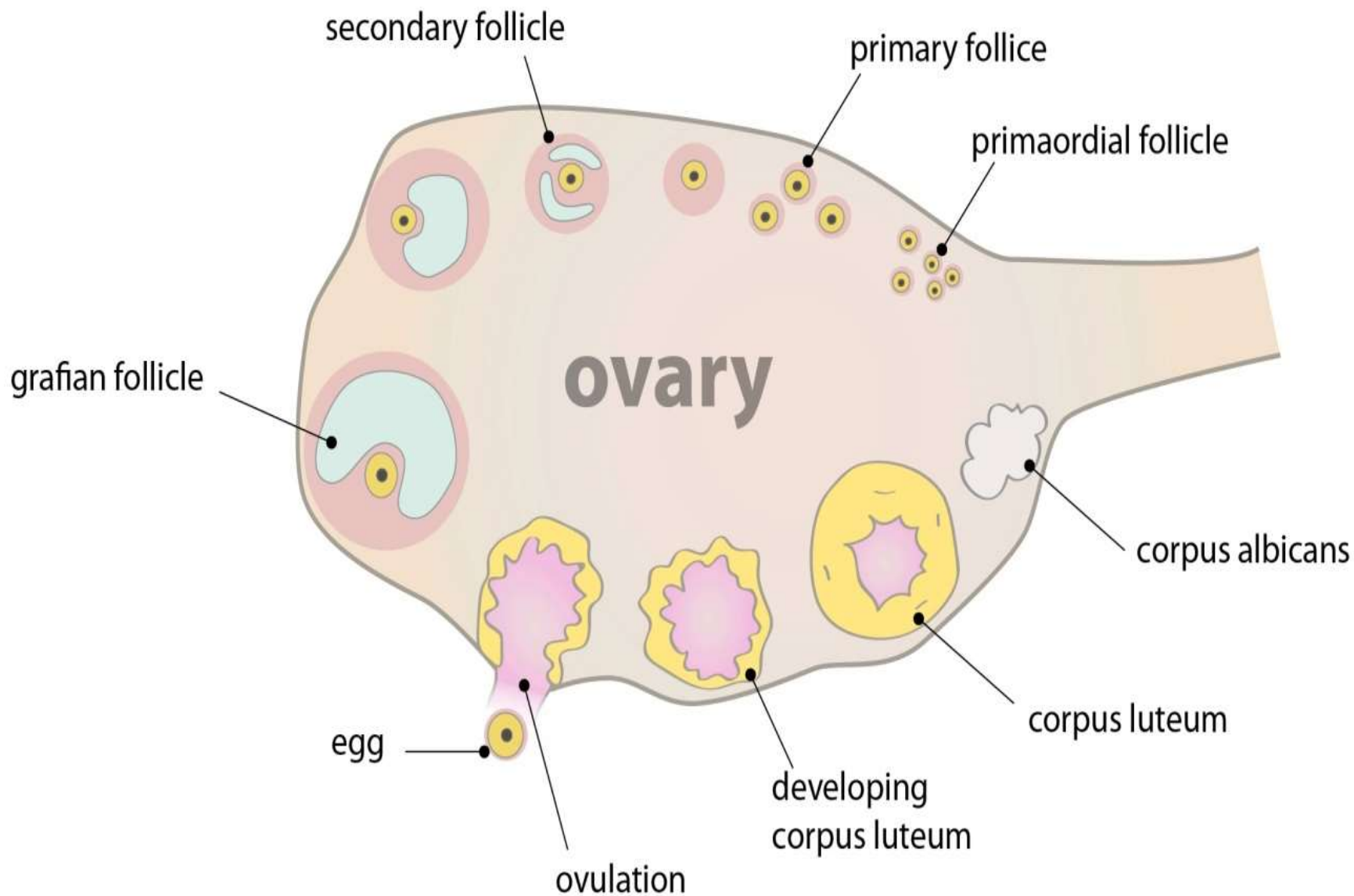
- The ovary is connected to the posterior layer of the broad ligament by a short fold of peritoneum, called the **mesovarium**.
- The mesovarium transmits the vessels and nerves to and from the ovary.
- The lateral part of the broad ligament of uterus, extending from the infundibulum of the uterine tube and the upper pole of the ovary, to the external iliac vessels, form a distinct fold known as suspensory ligament of the ovary or infundibulopelvic ligament. It contains the ovarian vessels and nerves.

- **Arterial supply**- ovarian artery, uterine artery
- **Venous drainage**-the veins emerge at the hilus and form a pampiniform plexus around the artery.
- Pampiniform plexus condenses → ovarian vein
- Right ovarian vein drain → inferior vena cava
- Left ovarian vein → left renal vein
- **Nerve supply**- ovarian plexus, derived from the renal, aortic and hypogastric plexuses,
- It contains both sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves.

Sympathetic nerves (T10,T11)

Parasympathetic nerves (S2,S3,S4)





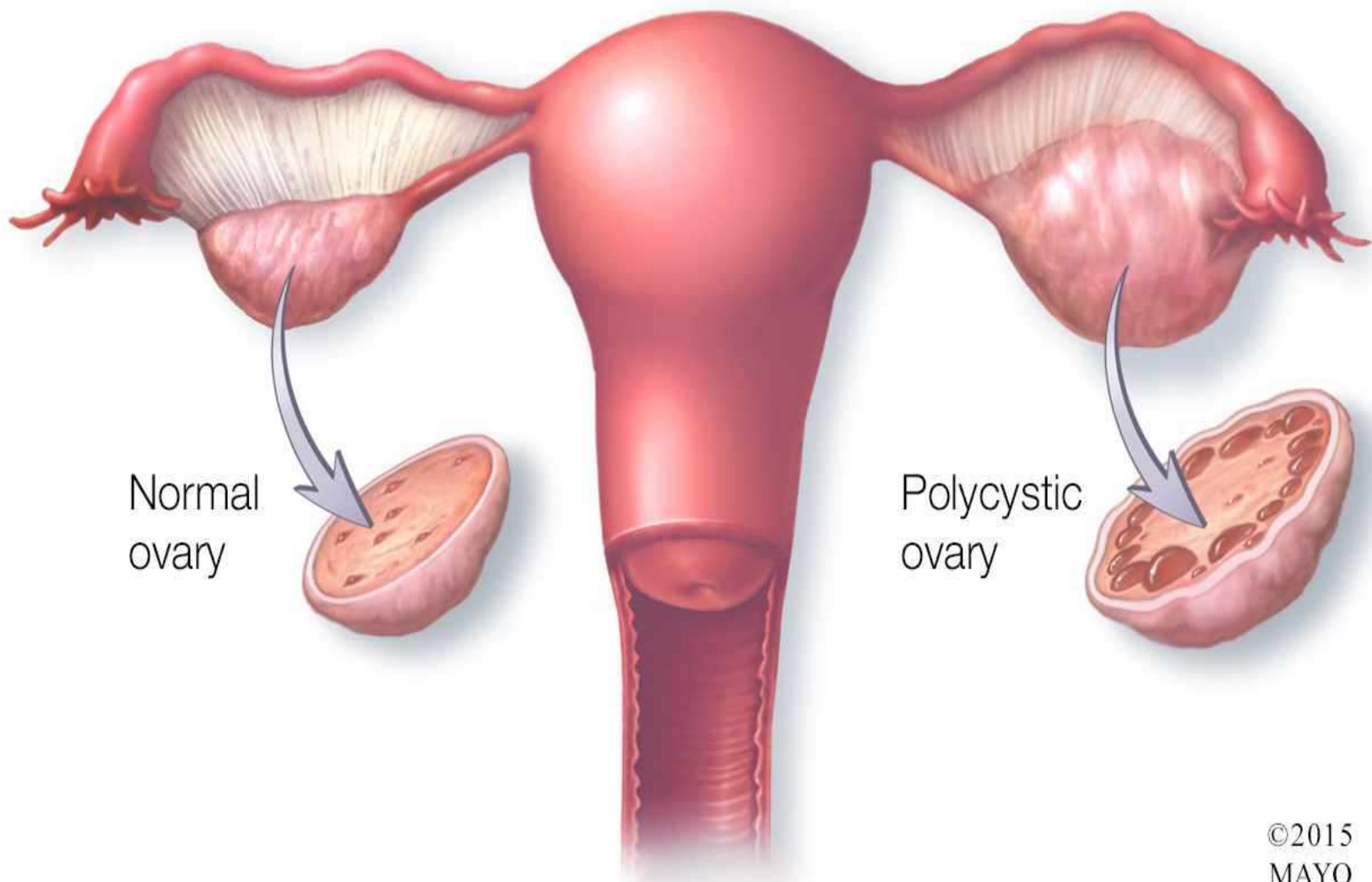
PCOD (poly cystic ovarian disease)

Clinical features

Frequently presenting symptoms :-

- Pelvic pain (**90 %**)
- Adnexal mass (**86 to 95 %**)
- Nausea and vomiting (**47 to 70 %**)
- Fever (**2 to 20 %**)
- Abnormal genital tract bleeding (**4 %**)





thank
you

