

CONFERINTA ȘTIINȚIFICĂ ANUALĂ CERCETAREA ÎN BIOMEDICINĂ ȘI SĂNĂTATE: CALITATE, EXCELENȚĂ ȘI PERFORMANȚĂ



ARIANT ANATOMY OF ILIOINGUINAL AND GENITOFEMORAL NERVES Author: Peicova Marina, student. Co-author: Belic Olga, MD, PhD, Associate professor.

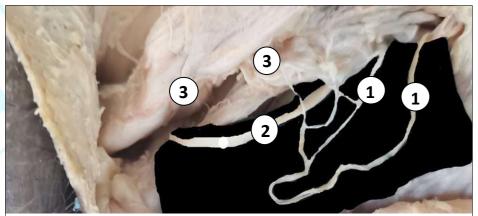


Fig. 1. Branches of the lumbar plexus on the posterior surface of the spermatic cord: 1 - ilioinguinal nerve, 2 - genitofemoral nerve (genital branch), 3 - spermatic cord

INTRODUCTION

Knowledge of the individual topography of the lumbar plexus nerves is important due to the high frequency of surgical interventions in this area.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Macroscopic method of preparation on 10 corpses.

KEYWORDS

Genitofemoral nerve, ilioinguinal nerve.

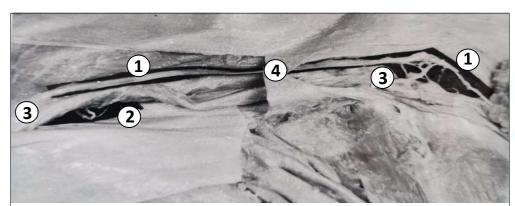


Fig. 3. The genitofemoral and the ilioinguinal nerves on the posterior surface of the round ligament of the uterus: 1 - ilioinguinal nerve, 2 genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve, 3 - round ligament of the uterus, 4 - superficial inguinal ring.

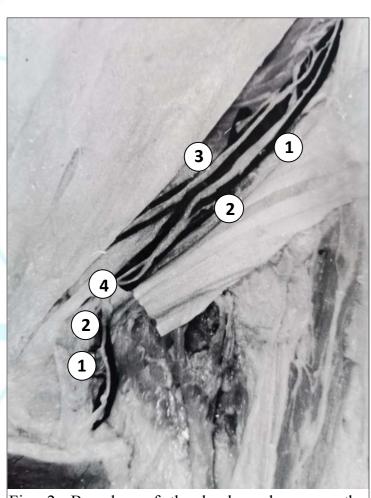


Fig. 2. Branches of the lumbar plexus on the anterior surface of the round ligament of the uterus: 1 - genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve, 2 branches of the genitofemoral nerve, 3 - ilioinguinal nerve, 4 - superficial ring of the inguinal canal.

PURPOSE

Study of anatomical variants of the inguinal region innervation sources.

RESULTS

The nerves were found on the posterior surface of the inguinal canal formations in 50% of cases (Fig.1) and on the anterior surface in 50% (Fig.2).

In the first case, the genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve was thin, branched and ended in the inguinal canal, the ilioinguinal nerve came out of the canal in one trunk (Fig.3).

In the second case the nerves had a straight course and were located in parallel with the exchange of the branches or without it. On the right (Fig.4), the genitofemoral nerve connected with the nerves from the internodal branches of the lumbar sympathetic trunk, and on the left with branches from the common iliac perivascular plexus.

CONCLUSION

The topography of the ilioinguinal and genitofemoral nerves are important to consider in order to prevent complications during surgical interventions in this area.

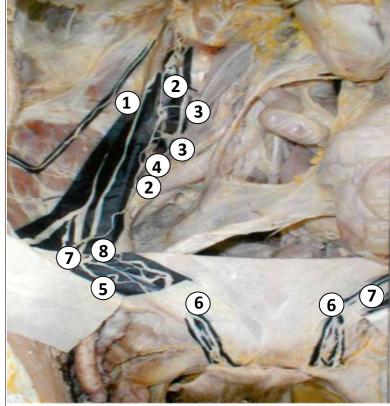


Fig. 4. Features of the topography of the ilioinguinal and genitofemoral nerves on the corpse of a woman: 1 ilioinguinal nerve, 2 - genitofemoral nerve, 3 - lumbar sympathetic trunk, 4 - connection of the sympathetic trunk with the genitofemoral nerve, 5, 7 - the anterior surface of the round ligament of the uterus, 6 superficial inguinal ring, 8 - junction of the ilioinguinal and genitofemoral n.