

# Venous outflow blood from a cattle finger

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Morphology of ekstraorganic bone veins I and II phalanges pelvic limbs in cattle is similar: the ends pastern and coronal bone located two zones out bone veins - dorsal and plantar however vein plantar surface distal ends have the greatest morphometric indicators (total diameter, wall thickness, and the valve index); bone veins on his course anastomose with each other and reported not only to trunk veins, but with collectors and anastomoses, devoid of valves.

Morphology of veins phalanx III differs significantly from the other phalanges: it has the largest overall width of bone veins, of which on the surface have Stenkovoy to 55%; bone vein go into the basics of skin veins hooves and form a venous network domain wall and the corolla (3-4) and rims (5-6 layers). Outflow of blood from these networks is carried out in two directions - proximally - in coronary-venous ring in the dorsal venous reservoir and dorsal main veins, as well as plantar - in the plantar surface coronary anastomosis and plantar finger vein; outflow of blood from pedal bone is only possible from the bone.

Mainstreamed veins of each finger in cattle Livestock are one dorsal and two finger plantar veins, and they also form a common dorsal and plantar finger vein. Origins of dorsal finger veins are coronary-venous ring, the dorsal venous reservoir and veins directly coming from the pedal bone and skin foundations hooves. Origins plantar main veins fingers are coronary-venous ring (his plantar portion), veins crumb surface plantar coronary anastomosis and veins coming from the pedal bone. Trunk finger vein interconnected large the number of valves and, especially, valveless anastomoses that located in a more plantar side and between the pedal slit. The valve main index finger vein significantly less than ekstraorganic bone veins.