

Venous System 1

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The venous system of Uromastix is most primitive. The blood from the lungs is returned to the left auricle by two pulmonary veins. The blood from the other parts of the body is returned by three large veins.

The two precavals (right and left) return the blood from the anterior side, while the postcaval veins return the blood from the posterior side and enter into the bilobed sinus venosus which joins the right auricle.

Thus, the venous system of Uromastix has the following main veins:

- a. Precaval veins;
- b. Postcaval vein;
- c. Hepatic portal vein;
- d. Renal portal vein.

a. Precaval Veins:

There are two precaval veins, the right and the left, which drain the blood from the anterior body region—head, neck, shoulders, forearms and thoracic wall.

Each precaval is formed by the union of four veins:

- (i) Common jugular,
- (ii) Subclavian,
- (iii) Intercostal and
- (iv) laryngo-tracheal.

(i) Common Jugular Vein:

The common jugular vein is formed by the union of external and internal jugular veins at the level of the tympanum. The external jugular vein receives blood from the upper jaw by a maxillary vein and from the lower jaw by a mandibular vein. The internal jugular receives blood from the brain by a cerebral vein and from the orbital region by an orbital vein.

The common jugular runs back into the neck where it receives blood from the auditory region of the head by a temporal vein. **(ii)**

Subclavian Vein:

The large subclavian vein runs inwards from the forelimb and joins the posterior end of jugular sinus.

The subclavian vein receives blood from the arm through three small veins:

- (a) Scapular from the shoulder region,
- (b) Brachial from the arm, and
- (c) Axillary from the arm-pit and thorax.

TO BE CONTINUED.....