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ANATOMICAL FEATURES OF BRANCHES OF FEMORAL ARTERY (LITERARY REVIEW)

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The basic branch of femoral artery is the deep artery of hip. Numerous researches have shown significant variation of origin and branching of given vessel.

In literature, variation of topographical relations between origin of deep artery of hip and inguinal ligament is described. Most often the artery originates 5-6 cm below inguinal ligament, rarely – just under it, and the rarest variant – at the level of inguinal ligament.

Many authors describe lower origin of the artery – 10-11 cm from inguinal ligament.

Also known is origin of the deep artery of hip from medial semicircle of the femoral artery and external iliac artery above inguinal ligament.

At beginning of the a. profunda femoris from postero-external edge of the femoral artery, it goes downwards and laterally. If the vessel originates from back semicircle, it goes along posterior wall, then passes under its external edge and goes laterally. If the artery arises from postero-internal edges of the femoral artery it passes between femoral artery and vein.

Many variants of origin of branches of the deep artery of hip are described in literature. One or both circumflex arteries depart directly from the femoral artery. In such cases only perforating arteries whose quantity can vary, originate from deep artery of hip. If the deep artery is absent, all branches inherent in it depart from the femoral artery.

A. circumflexa femoris lateralis more often departs from 1,5-2 cm below the beginning of deep artery of hip.

When a. circumflexa femoris lateralis divides on ascending and descending branches, the later also can be accepted as additional deep artery of hip.

A. circumflexa femoris medialis more often originates 1-1,5 cm from deep artery of hip beginning. Adachi (1928) describes the variant at which the a. circumflexa femoris medialis originates from the femoral artery on 16 cm below inguinal ligament.

So, it's visible that sharp problem of variability of arteries of hip. Further research is required on this question.

CORRELATION OF PARAMETERS OF A. UTERINA WITH SOME ARTERIES OF THE PELVIS OF MAN

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Diagnostic of human vascular system is actual problem in medicine. Angiography of a. uterina with the purpose of diagnostics of pathological conditions is used in gynecology and surgery. However sometimes is not possible to study a structure of a. uterina, therefore we have made attempt to establish the correlation of parameters of the artery with another arteries of pelvis.

Methods of research: macromicropreparation, angiography, morphometry, statistical.

Material of research: 27 preparations of pelvic arteries of female in two age groups: newborns and in the age of 50-65 years.

Results of research: correlation coefficients of a. uterina parameters¹ can be presented in the table:

Parameter of correlation	a. uterina parameters		
	Length	Diameter	Variant of beginning
Level of bifurcation of a. iliaca communis	-0,47**	0,03	0,23
Diameter of a. iliaca communis	0,46**	0,10	-0,03
Diameter of anterior trunk of a. iliaca interna	0,80	-0,80	-0,77
Length of anterior trunk of a. iliaca interna	0,60	-1,00***	-0,26
Diameter of a. sacralis lateralis	-0,10	0,03	0,54**
Length of a. glutea superior	0,16	0,27	0,45*
Length of a. vesicalis superior	0,45**	0,44*	0,02
Length of a. vesicalis inferior	0,18	0,49**	0,16
Length of a. glutea inferior	0,73***	0,06	0,19
Length of a. pudenda interna	0,66**	0,09	0,06
Presence of "corona mortis"	0,19	0,38*	-0,25

The note: 1 - factor Spearman R was used

* - $p < 0,05$

** - $p < 0,01$

*** - $p < 0,001$

Thus, analyzing the received results, it is possible to make *conclusion* on presence of correlation of a. uterine parameters with parameters of some vessels of the pelvis. So, having established diameter and a level of common iliac artery bifurcation, length of the anterior trunk of internal iliac artery, superior and inferior vesical arteries, inferior gluteal and internal pudendal arteries it is possible to indirectly know parameters of a. uterina.

ANATOMIC FEATURES OF A DEEP ARTERY OF HIP

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Variations of branches of femoral artery, including deep artery of hip, has big medical importance. Increasing amount of obliterating diseases of arteries of pelvis and lower extremity, and also increasing attention to femoral artery both with diagnostic and therapeutic purposes show increased research of ilio-femoral arterial pool.

During investigation, the lower extremities of 6 human corpses were used.

It was revealed that more often, the deep artery of hip with diameter 0,6-0,8 cm departs from posterior or postero-medial circumference of the femoral artery 3-5 cm below inguinal ligament. In one case the deep artery of hip departed more distally: 8 cm below inguinal ligament.

In 3 cases the studied artery originated from lateral surface of the femoral artery, passed behind of it, gradually deviating medially. It is necessary to note, that in the literature such topographical relations were not described.