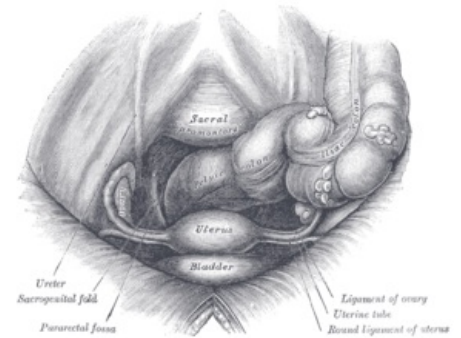


# Ligamentum latum uteri

**Ligamentum latum uteri** is peritoneal duplication built almost frontally in the small pelvis, it originates on both sides from the edges of the uterus and laterally passes into the mural peritoneum covering the walls of the pelvis. The upper edge of the leagues. latum smoothly continues into the fallopian tube (*mesosalpinx*). Dorsally departs from the lig. latum another duplicature that serves as a hinge of the ovary (*mesovarium*). The rest of the leagues. latum can be referred to as the *mesometrium*, i.e. the lining of the uterus, the content of which is a thin connective tissue (*parametrium*).

Lig. The latum uteri therefore consists of three organ hinges, which contain vessels going to the relevant organs:

- **mesosalpinx** – r. tubarius a. uterinae (anastomosa with one of the branches of rr. tubarii a. ovaricae)
- **mesovarium** – r. ovaricus a. uterinae (anastomosa s a. ovarica)
- **mesometrium** (perimetrium) – uterine artery and its branches



A view into the female pelvis . Ligamentum latum uteri shown as *round ligament of uterus*

## Contents of the ligamentum latum uteri

### Ligament (parametrium)

These are thickened into fibrous bands, *parametrial ligaments*, which form the so-called suspension apparatus of the uterus:

- **lig. cardinale uteri *Mackenrodti* (s. sustentaculum Bonneyi)** – thickening of the ligament at the base of the ligaments. latum, goes from the side of the uterus (level of the isthmus) to the pelvic wall, the uterus moves around it in the sense of anteversion - retroversion
- **ligg. sacrouterina**
- **ligg. vesicouterina** and ligg connected to them in front. pubovesicals
- **lig. teres uteri** (seu lig. rotundum, chorda uteroinguinalis) – leads from the uterine horns, through the woman's inguinal canal to the ipsilateral labium majus.

### Vessels

- **a. uterina and it branches** – uterine artery originates from the a. iliaca interna, crosses ureter approx 2 cm from the edge of the uterus, the artery lies ventral to the ureter, at this crossing there is an advanced node collecting lymph from the cervix, *Bayer's node*; a. uterine gives off a. vaginalis and then runs windingly along the edges of the uterus to its corners, where it divides into r. ovaricus and r. tubarius, which anastomose with branches of the same name from a. ovarica
- **a. ovarica and it branches** – ovarian artery originates from the aorta abdominalis and in the lig. suspensorium ovarii reaches the ovary, where it divides into r. ovaricus et r. tubarius, which anastomose with branches of the same name from a. uterine

### Rudiments of Wolff's conclusion

- epoophoron (in mesosalpinx)
- paroophoron (closer uterus)
- Gartner's duct (at the edges of the uterus)

## Suspension versus support apparatus of the uterus

**The suspensory apparatus of the uterus** is formed by parametrial ligaments: lig. cardinal uteri, lig. teres uteri (seu lig. rotundum vel chorda uteroinguinalis), ligg. sacrouterina, vesicouterina et pubovesicalia.

**The supporting apparatus of the uterus** consists of the muscular pelvis floor: diaphragma pelvis (praecipue m. pubovaginalis) et diaphragma urogenitale.

## Links

### Related articles

- Support and suspension apparatus of the small pelvis

### Source

- PASTOR, J. *Langenbeck's medical web page* [online]. [cit. 2009]. <<https://www.freewebs.com/langenbeck/>>.