

Summary

The aim of this study is designated to determine the anatomical and histological features of the geese reproductive system to diagnose the pathological changes which affect it leading to decrease the productivity, eight healthy geese from the local breed, were taken and divided into two equal groups: anatomical and histological, slaughtered by halal method, then abdominal dissection was conducted to exposed genital organs for the anatomical study, while the samples taken from genital organs on the histological study were treated by the routine histological technique steps. Anatomically, the adult left ovary of geese was resembled a bunch of grapes consisted of different sizes of ovarian follicles located in the celomic cavity, cranially to the caudal extremity of lung and related dorsally to the left kidney. The left oviduct was a highly convoluted tube about (39-43 cm) length, extended from the ovary to cloaca, filled most of the dorsal and caudal part of left side of the celomic cavity, subdivided anatomically into five major pieces: Infundibulum, magnum, isthmus, uterus and vagina. Histologically, the left ovary of goose consist of an outer cortex and inner medulla, with different stages of follicles occupy the stroma of the cortex classified into primordial, primary, secondary and tertiary follicles. The wall of the oviduct is made of several tunicae named: mucosa, submucosa, muscularis and serosa. The epithelium of tunica mucosa of all regions of oviduct were folded in the form of primary and secondary mucosal folds, lined with pseudo stratified columnar ciliated epithelium, the lamina propria- submucosa contained branched tubular glands in all parts of oviduct except the infundibulum and vagina. The tunica muscularis was composed of few bundles of smooth muscles in the infundibulum into thick layer in the vaginal wall, while the tunica serosa was a thin layer of loose connective tissue.