

# Anomalous jugular veins system in an adult male cadaver

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## SUMMARY

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This is an observation of anomaly of the jugular veins system bilaterally. Both right and left external jugular veins drained into the subclavian veins. The right anterior jugular vein drained into the confluence of internal jugular and the subclavian veins as they join to form the right brachiocephalic vein. The left anterior jugular vein drained into the internal jugular vein just before it joins the subclavian vein to form the left brachiocephalic vein. Both the external and anterior jugular veins were smaller than normal on the right, moreover, the right external jugular vein was smaller than the right anterior jugular vein. The right internal jugular vein was almost twice the size of the left internal jugular vein. The right subclavian vein was larger than its left counterpart.

The current observations are being reported for the first time.

The anomalies reported in this observation involve most veins of the jugular system and therefore suggests that anomalies of a particular vein may affect the size and symmetry of veins that drain into it, or communicate with it.

## INTRODUCTION

The internal jugular vein drains the intracranial structures and deep structures of the face and neck, while the external and anterior jugular veins drain the superficial structures of the head and neck. The external jugular vein begins at the level of the angle of the mandible at the apex of the parotid gland. Normally the posterior division of the retromandibular vein and the posterior auricular vein commonly forms the external jugular vein. It courses obliquely, running initially over the upper part of the sternocleidomastoid muscle beneath the platysma and enters the lower part of the posterior triangle by piercing the deep cervical fascia to open into the subclavian vein just above or behind the clavicle.