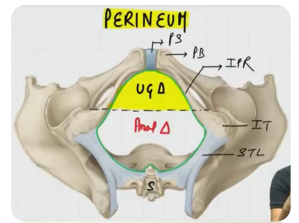
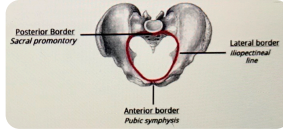
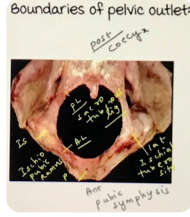


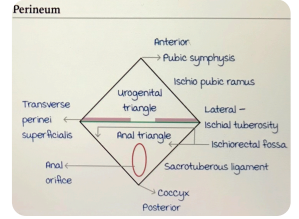
- * Boundaries of Pelvic Inlet
 - Ant. border :- Pubic symphysis
 - Post border :- Sacral Promontory
 - Lateral border :- Iliopectinate line



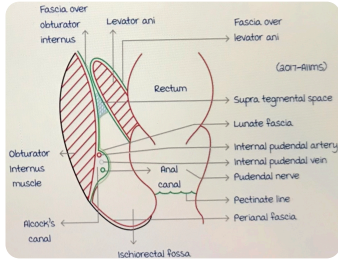
- * Boundaries of Pelvic Outlet
 - Anteriorly :- Pubic symphysis
 - Posteriorly :- Coccyx
 - Lateral :- Ischial tuberosity
 - Anterolaterally :- Ischiopubic ramus
 - Posterolaterally :- Sacrotuberous ligament



⇒ Structures of Pelvic Outlet are called as Perineum



* Ischioanal fossa / Ischioanal fossa :- i) Present on Either side of Anal triangle



ii) Boundaries :- a) Ant :- Transverse Perineal Superficialis

b) Post :- Sacrotuberous ligament

c) Medial :- Levator ani muscle, Fascia over levator ani

d) Lateral :- Obturator internus, Fascia over obturator internus & Alcock's canal

iii) Contents :- a) Inferior Rectal vessels & Nerve*

d) Post. scrotal vessels & Nerve in Male

b) Internal Pudendal Art. & Vein

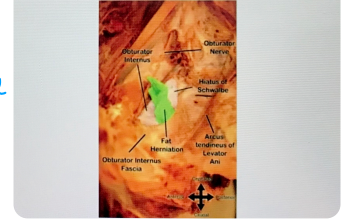
e) Post. labial vessels & Nerve in Females

c) Pudendal Nerve

f) Fat

* Pain of hemorrhoids

Hiatus of Schwalbe → Gap between Levator ani muscle and obturator internus muscle and its fascia



* Alcock's Canal / :- i) Located in lateral wall of Ischioanal fossa or 2.5cm above the Ischial tuberosity

Pudendal Canal ii) Extending from lesser sciatic foramen upto deep perineal pouch formed by splitting of obturator fascia or lunate fascia or Perianal fascia

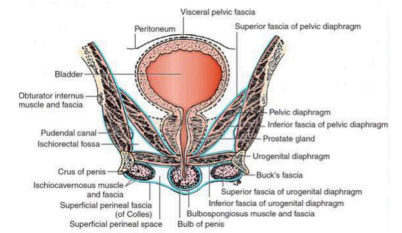
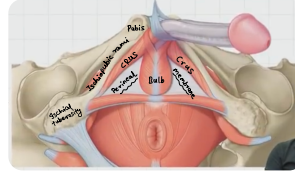
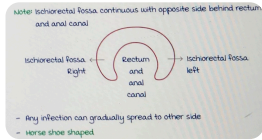
iii) Contents → Int. Pudendal artery

→ Int. Pudendal vein

→ Pudendal Nerve

→ Dorsal Nerve of Penis in Males / Dorsal Nerve of Clitoris in Females

→ Perineal Nerve



* Urogenital Triangle :- From Below Upwards → Skin

[Urogenital Diaphragm aka Triangular lig]

Superficial fascia

↳ que comes, think of Deep Perineal pouch

Deep fascia

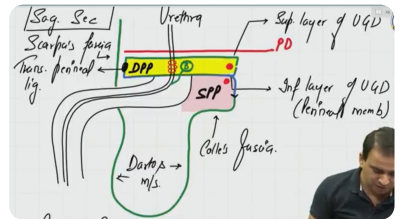
Both have Ischiopubic ramus as their lateral wall

Superficial Perineal space → No Anterior wall / deficient

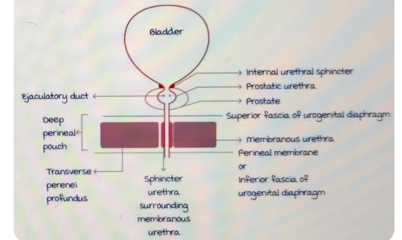
Perineal membrane [Inf. layer of Urogenital diaphragm]

Deep perineal space

Superior layer of Urogenital diaphragm



Note → Superficial perineal space in front communicates with anterior abdominal wall



* Contents of Deep Perineal Pouch :-

a) Muscles :- i) Transverse Perineal profundus

ii) Sphincter Urethra

b) Vessels :- i) Art. to the bulb of penis / clitoris

ii) Deep art. of penis / clitoris

iii) Dorsal art. of penis / clitoris

c) Nerve :- i) Dorsal nerve of penis / clitoris

d) Others :- i) Male :- Membranous urethra,

bulbourethral gland [Cowper's gland]

ii) Female :- Vagina & Urethra

* Content of Superficial Perineal Pouch :-

a) Muscles :- i) Bulbospongiosus [Bulb of Penis]

ii) Ischiocavernosus [Cruis of Penis]

iii) Transverse perineal superficialis

b) Vessels :- i) Art. to the bulb of penis / clitoris

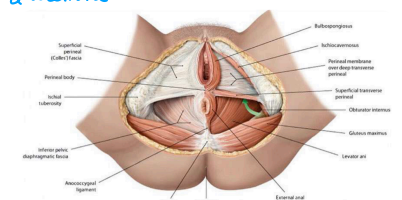
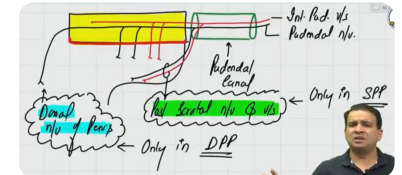
ii) Deep art. of penis / clitoris

iii) Post. scrotal vessels / labial vessels

c) Nerve :- i) Post. scrotal nerve / labial nerve

d) Others :- i) Male :- Spongy urethra / Penile urethra, Duct of Bulbourethral gland, Root of Penis (Bulb + Cruis)

ii) Female :- Greater Vestibular / Bartholin's gland, Vagina & Urethra



*] Perineal Body :- i) Located between :- Urogenital orifice & Anal orifice

ii) Function :- Support to pelvic viscera by receiving muscles in various strata i.e. Superficial, Intermediate & Deep

⇒ Superficial stratum :- Bulbospongiosus muscle + Transverse perinei superficialis + Ext. anal sphincter (superficial part), Ischio cavernosus muscle

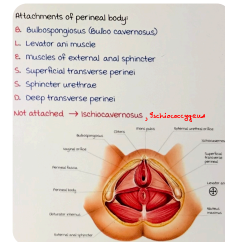
⇒ Intermediate stratum :- Transverse perinei profundus, Ext. Anal sphincter (deep part)

⇒ Deep stratum :- Levator ani muscle (Pubococcygeus part)

*) Males :- sphincter urethrae doesn't meet at perineal body

Females :- sphincter urethrovaginalis meets at

do not meet @ Perineal body



*] Levator ani :- i) Origin :- Pelvic surface of Pubis (ant), Ischial spine (post), Tendinous arch over obturator internus

↳ origin of levator ani & related to pudendal nerve

ii) Direction of muscle :- Downward, backward & medially

iii) Parts :- Pubococcygeus & Iliococcygeus muscle

iv) Nerve supply :- S₃-S₄ [Minor contribution from S₂]

*) Ischio coccygeus + levator Ani = Pelvic Diaphragm

*] Pelvic Diaphragm :- i) Muscular portion which closes the pelvic outlet & gives support to pelvic viscera

ii) Subtypes

- ↳ Pubococcygeus Proprius
- ↳ Puborectalis → Continues to opposite side & forms Puborectal sling
- ↳ Puboanalis
- ↳ Pubovaginalis → Inserted into perineal body ⇒ Present on either side of Vagina, narrows Vaginal Hiatus & prevents prolapse of uterus
- ↳ Pubourethralis

*) In Males → Instead of Pubovaginalis → Puboprostaticus

iii) Nerve of Perineum → Pudendal Nerve [S₂, S₃, S₄] ⇒ Mixed Nerve

↳ Formed in Pelvis → Greater Sciatic foramen → leaves pelvis & enters gluteal region
 ↳ rests on Ischial spine
 ↳ Lesser sciatic foramen → enters perineum → Alcock's canal → In Ischio rectal fossa

Branches :- i) Inf. Rectal Nerve

ii) Dorsal Nerve of Penis/Clitoris

iii) Perineal Nerve → Superficial branch → Sensory Post. scrotal nerve / Labial nerve
 ↳ Deep Branch → Muscles

*] Blood Supply :- i) Superior Rectal art → Continuation of Inf. Mesenteric art ← Abd. Aorta

[Supplying Rectum till Dentate/Pectinate line]

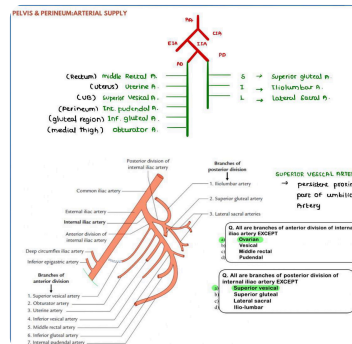
ii) Middle Rectal art → Br. of ant. div of Internal Iliac art

iii) Inf. Rectal art → Br. of Int. pudendal art ← Br. of ant. div of Internal Iliac art

[Supplying Rectum below the Pectinate line]

iv) Proximal part of Umbilical art → Forms Superior vesicle art.

v) Distal part forms → Medial Umbilical Ligament



Rupture of spongy urethra: urine extravasates to →
 1. Penis
 2. Scrotum
 3. Superficial perineal pouch
 4. Anterior abdominal wall

urine does not extravasate →
 1. Deep perineal pouch → Perineal membrane present
 2. Thigh → Fascia latae
 3. Ischio rectal fossa → Colle's fascia

Rupture of membranous urethra: → Pelvic fracture
 Areas urine extravasates →
 1. Deep perineal pouch
 2. Space of Retzius (Paravesical space) → Ascites

• Only in case of bladder rupture → urine extravasates into peritoneal cavity

