

Pelvis

walls of lesser pelvis, pelvic and urogenital diaphragm, perineum, ischioanal fossa, pelvic cavity, blood supply, venous, lymphatic drainage, and innervation of lesser pelvis

bony framework	hip bone – ilium, pubis, ischium sacrum coccyx sacroiliac joint, pubic symphysis
content	organs: part of male / female genital organs part of urinary organs rectum arteries: common iliac a., external and internal iliac aa. + their branches: ovarian a. / testicular a., superior rectal a., middle sacral a. veins: venous plexuses external and internal iliac vv. + their tributaries lymphatics: internal, external, and common iliac lnn., sacral lnn. innervation: sacral plexus sympathetic trunk, autonomic plexuses
parts of pelvis	1/ greater pelvis – false pelvis, part of abdominal cavity 2/ lesser pelvis – true pelvis, pelvic cavity <i>terminal line</i> – border between greater and lesser pelvis: promontory, arcuate line, pecten pubis, upper margin of pubic symphysis
planes and dimensions	1/ pelvic inlet (superior pelvic aperture) – through terminal line, the largest: transverse diameter (13 cm) 2/ amplitudo – plane with largest dimensions between S2 - S3 vertebra, through centre of acetabulum and pubic symphysis, the largest: oblique diameter (13,5 cm) 3/ angustia – plane with smallest dimensions through apex of sacrum, ischial spine, lower margin of pubic symphysis, the largest: straight diameter (11,5 cm) 4/ pelvic outlet (inferior pelvic aperture) = anal and urogenital trigones, through coccyx, ischial tuberosity, lower margin of pubic symphysis, the largest: straight diameter (11 - 11,5 cm)
	true conjugate (obstetric) – between promontory and retropubic eminence, at least 10,5 cm external conjugate (Baudeloque's diameter) – between spinous process of L5 and upper margin of pubic symphysis, at least 18 cm interspinous distance – between left and right anterior superior iliac spines, at least 26 cm intercristal distance – between left and right iliac crests, at least 29 cm intertrochanteric distance – between left and right greater trochanters, at least 31 cm

Lesser pelvis

Pelvic walls	ventral – pubis, pubic symphysis, interpubic disk, superior pubic lig., inferior pubic lig. (arcuate pubic lig.) lateral – pubis, ischium, obturator membrane, internal obturator m., obturator fascia, obturator canal (obturator a., v., n.), pelvic fascia dorsal – sacrum, coccyx, sacroiliac joints, anterior, interosseous, and posterior sacroiliac ligg., iliolumbal lig., piriformis m., sacral plexus, internal iliac a. + branches, internal iliac v. + tributaries caudal – pelvic diaphragm, urogenital diaphragm
Pelvic diaphragm	1/ levator ani m. – tendinous arch of levator ani, obturator fascia iliococcygeus m. pubococcygeus m. – levator prostatae m. / pubovaginalis m. puborectalis m. 2/ coccygeal m. – in front of sacrospinous ligament 3/ external anal sphincter – subcutaneous, superficial, and deep parts dorsally through pelvic diaphragm – rectum ventrally – urogenital hiatus, gap between anteromedial parts of pelvic diaphragm, for urethra (♂, ♀), vagina (♀)
Urogenital diaphragm	consists of: transverse perineal lig. deep transverse perineal m. superficial transverse perineal m. sphincter urethrae m. ischiocavernosus m. bulbospongiosus m.
Pelvic fascias	1/ superior fascia of pelvic diaphragm 2/ inferior fascia of pelvic diaphragm (continues to obturator fascia) 3/ superior fascia of urogenital diaphragm 4/ inferior fascia of urogenital diaphragm (perineal membrane) 5/ superficial perineal fascia (Colle's)
Perineum	area under pelvic diaphragm and urogenital diaphragm, rhomboid shape central tendon of perineum (perineal body), anococcygeal lig.
borders	apex of coccyx, sciatic tuberosity, genitofemoral sulcus, pubic symphysis
parts	1/ urogenital triangle – ventrally content: urethra, external genital organs ischiocavernosus m. bulbospongiosus m. superficial and deep transverse perineal mm. 2/ anal triangle – dorsally content: rectum - anus external anal sphincter m. ischioanal fossa

Ischioanal (ischiorectal) fossa	borders: medially and cranially: pelvic diaphragm, external anal sphincter m., anal canal laterally – internal obturator m., obturator fascia, sciatic tuberosity dorsally – sacrotuberous lig., gluteus maximus m. caudally – continues to anal trigone
content	depot fat of ischioanal fossa pudendal canal (Alcock canal): pudendal n., internal pudendal a. et v.
Arteries	ovarian a. / testicular a. (from abdominal aorta) for ovary, part of uterine tube / testis, epididymis superior rectal a. (from inferior mesenteric a.) for rectum until anal valvulae anastomosis with middle rectal a. (from internal iliac a.) and inferior rectal a. (from internal pudendal a.) middle sacral a. (from abdominal aorta) – coccygeal body common iliac a. external iliac a. internal iliac a.
Internal iliac a.	1/ parietal branches: iliolumbar a. – anastomosis with deep circumflex iliac a. lateral sacral aa. obturator a. – pubic br. of obturator a. anastomoses with obturator br. of inferior epigastric a. = corona mortis superior gluteal a. inferior gluteal a. 2/ visceral branches: umbilical a. – superior vesical aa. uterine a. / a. to ductus deferens inferior vesical a. middle rectal a. internal pudendal a. – inferior rectal a., perineal a., urethral a., ♂: posterior scrotal brr., a. of bulb of penis, deep a. of penis, dorsal a. of penis ♀: posterior labial brr., a. of bulb of vestibule, deep a. of clitoris, dorsal a. of clitoris
Veins	middle sacral v. → left common iliac v. internal iliac v.: parietal tributaries – are of the same name as parietal branches of internal iliac a. and internal pudendal a. visceral tributaries – venous plexuses around organs: pampiniform plexus vesical venous plexus prostatic venous plexus uterine and vaginal venous plexuses rectal venous plexus – portocaval anastomosis (hemoroids)

Lymphatics	external, internal, common iliac lnn. → lumbar lnn. superficial inguinal lnn. deep inguinal lnn.
Innervation	<p>1/ somatic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sacral plexus, coccygeal n. pudendal n. – for internal obturator m., pelvic diaphragm <p>2/ autonomic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> superior hypogastric plexus – left and right hypogastric n. inferior hypogastric plexus along arteries: rectal plexus vesical plexus uterovaginal plexus prostatic plexus deferential plexus

Pelvic cavity and peritoneum

	1/ peritoneal pelvic cavity 2/ subperitoneal space
peritoneal pelvic cavity	<p>content:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♀: rectouterine pouch (Douglasi), vesicouterine pouch, ovary, uterine tube, uterus, broad lig. of uterus ♂: rectovesical pouch
subperitoneal space	<p>borders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cranially – peritoneum caudally and laterally – pelvic diaphragm, sacrospinous lig., sacrotuberous lig
content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> subserosium pelvis brr. of internal iliac a. venous plexuses inferior hypogastric plexus + autonomic plexuses sacral ganglia superior rectal a. and v. part of rectal ampulla, anal canal urinary bladder right and left ureters fixation ligaments of organs lymphatic vessels and nodes ♂: prostate, seminal vesicles, part of ductus deferens ♀: urethra, vagina