

1st Practical

I-Sacrum

1- Promontory

2- **Ala** is related to

Sympathetic chain, lumbosacral trunk, obturator nerve and iliolumbar artery

3- **Ventral surface of body** is related to

- a) Median sacral vessels
- b) Sympathetic chain
- c) Piriformis which arises from the middle 3 pieces

4-The ventral sacral foramina transmit :

- Ventral rami of the upper 4 sacral nerves.
- The lateral sacral arteries.

5-The Dorsal sacral foramina transmit :

- Dorsal rami of the upper 4 sacral nerves.
- The lateral sacral arteries.

6- Sacral Canal (contents)

- Filum terminale : a prolongation of the pia mater, extends from the apex of the spinal cord down to be attached to the back of coccyx.
- Spinal dura and arachnoid; end at S2 vertebra,
- Subdural and subarachnoid spaces end at level of S2 vertebra,
- The roots of five pairs of sacral nerves and one pair of coccygeal nerves
- Internal vertebral venous

6-Sacral Hiatus

- a. Filum terminale.
- b. The 5th pair of sacral nerves.

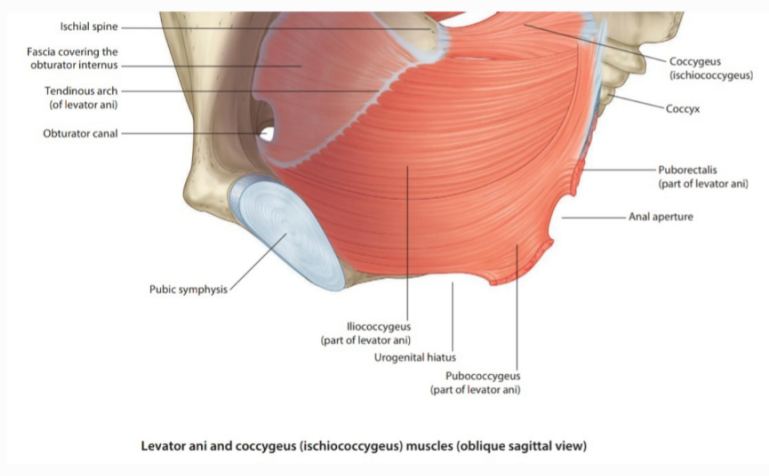
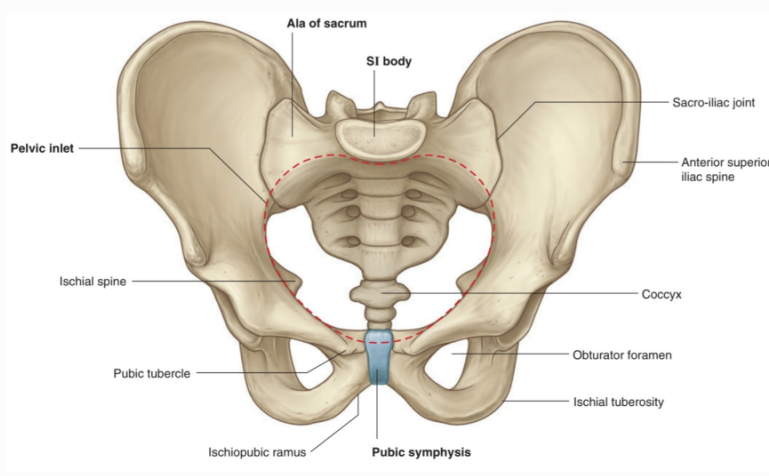
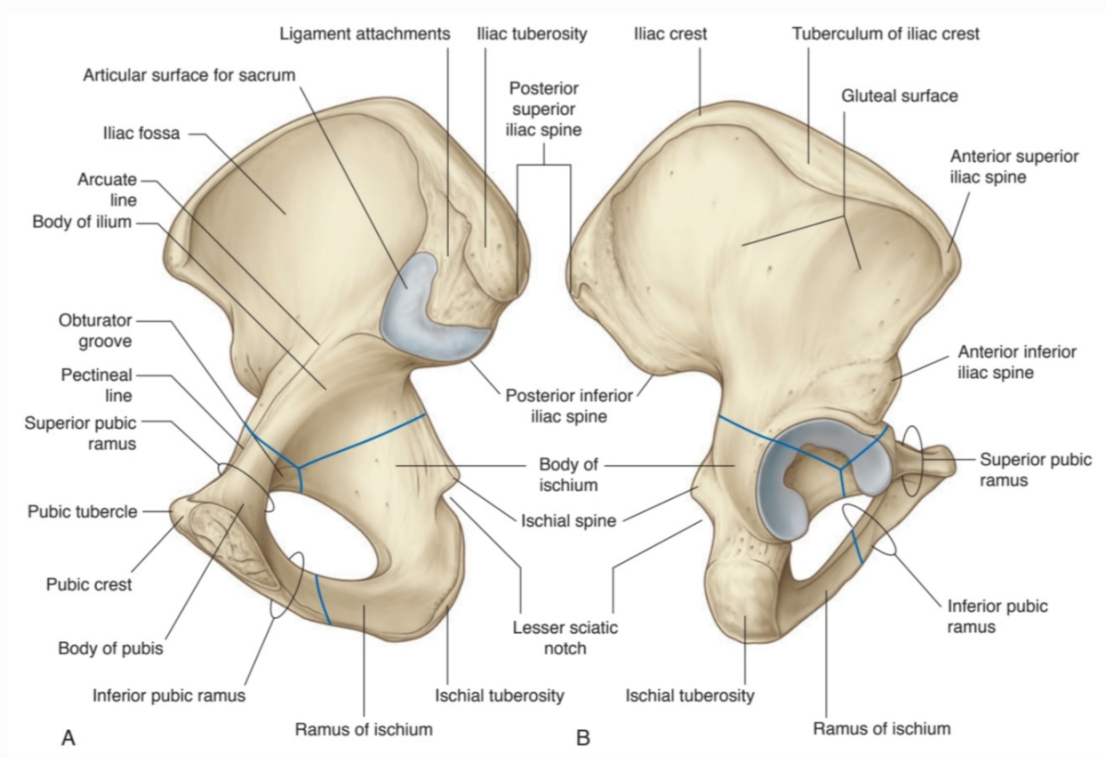
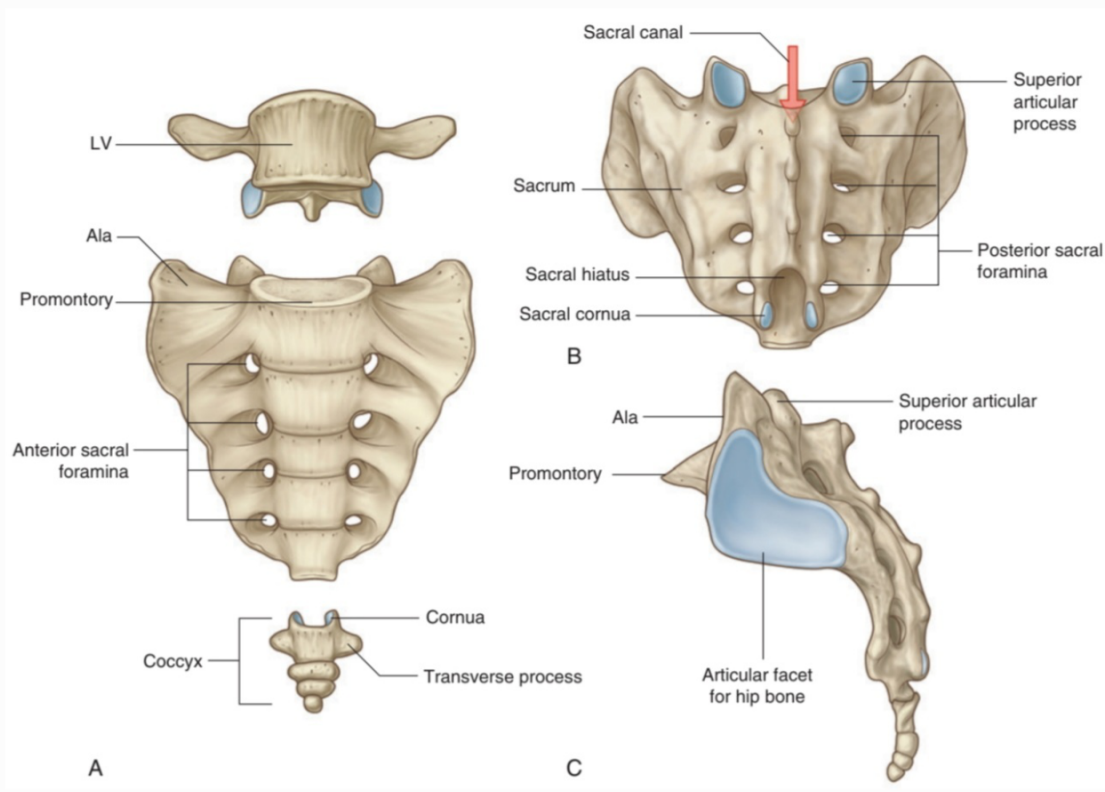
c. A pair of coccygeal nerves.

II-Hip bone

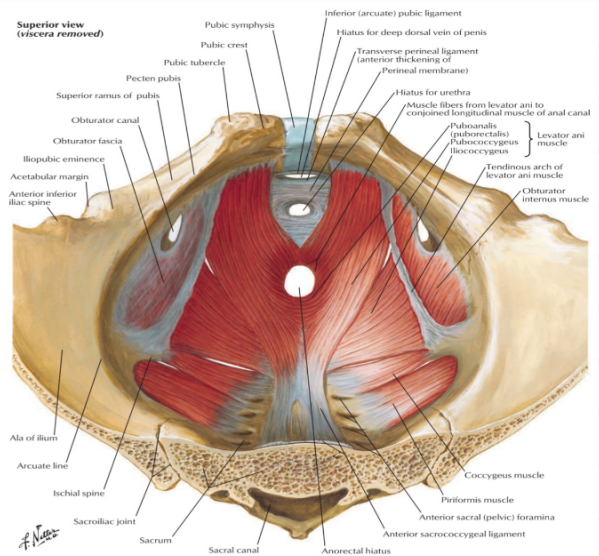
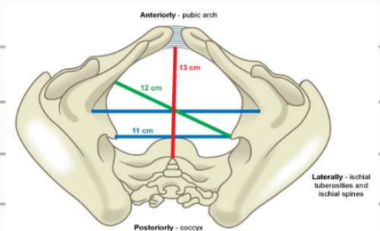
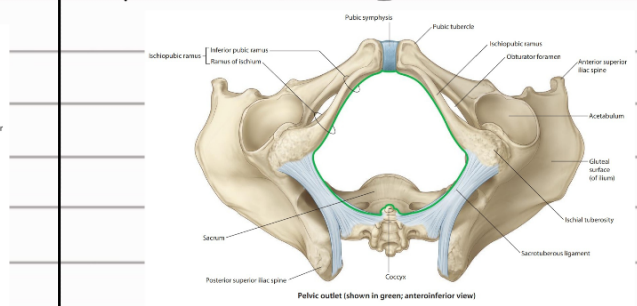
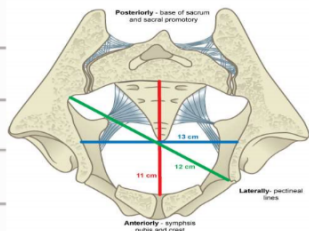
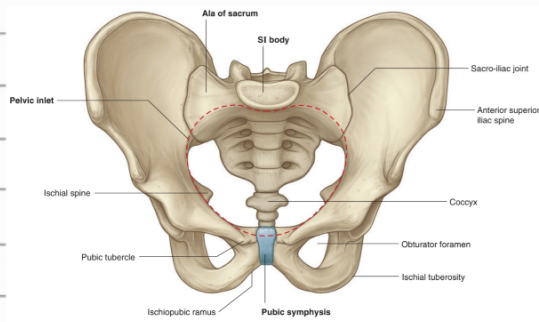
1. Arcuate line
2. Iliopubic eminence
3. Pectineal line
4. Pubic crest
5. Symphysis pubis
6. Sacro-iliac joint
7. Pubic Arch
8. Coccyx
9. Ischial tuberosity
10. Ischial spine
11. Ischiopubic rami
12. Sacrotuberous ligaments
13. Identify boundaries of pelvic inlet ,outlet and their diameters
14. Differentiate between male and female pelvis

III-Levator ani muscle (parts , attachment ,nerve supply ,action)

IV- Internal iliac artery (beginning ,termination ,branches)



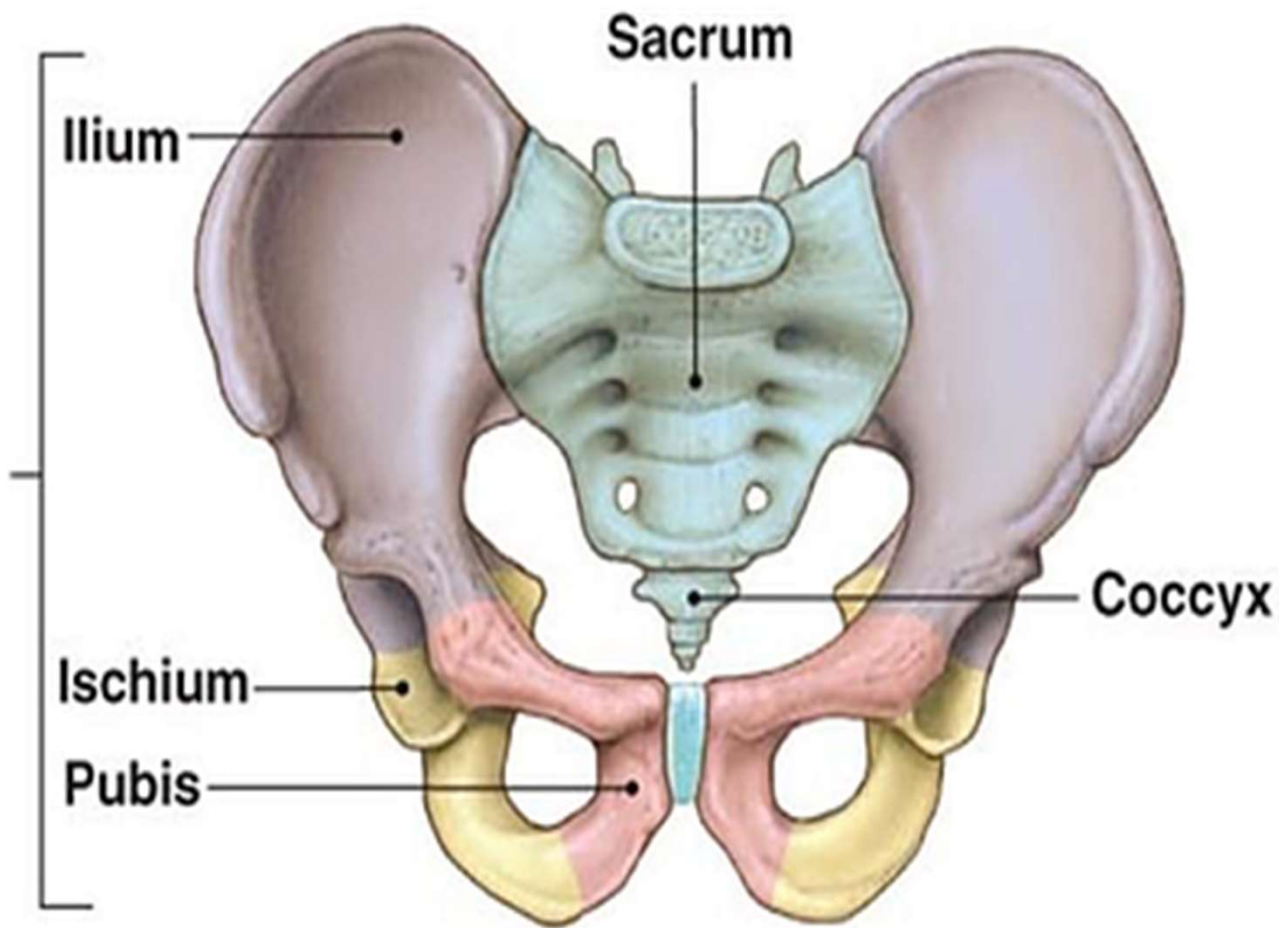
	pelvic inlet	pelvic outlet
Shape	♂: ∇ or \heartsuit / ♀: \circ	
Formation	<p>ant. \rightarrow Symphysis Pubis</p> <p>post. \rightarrow Sacral Promontory</p> <p>Sides \rightarrow Ala of Sacrum, Arcuate & Pectinate lines, Pubic crest</p>	<p>ant. \rightarrow pubic Arch</p> <p>post. \rightarrow Coccyx</p> <p>lat. angles \rightarrow ischial tuberosities</p> <p>ant. lat. \rightarrow ischio pubic rami</p> <p>post. lat. \rightarrow Sacrotuberous lig.</p>
diameters	<p>ant. post.: bet. Sacral promontory & upper border of Symphysis Pubis</p> <p>Oblique: bet. Sacroiliac j & opposite iliopubic eminence</p> <p>transverse: bet. 2 arcuate lines (widest, 5")</p>	<p>ant. post.: bet. Coccyx & lower border of Symphysis Pubis (widest, 5")</p> <p>Oblique: bet. Mid point of Sacrotuberous lig. & ischio pubic ramus</p> <p>transverse: bet. 2 ischial tuberosities</p>



* Pelvic Cavity:

- ant. wall \rightarrow pelvic bones & Symph. pubis
- post. wall \rightarrow Sacrum & Coccyx
- lat. walls \rightarrow ischium, ileum, pubis
- pelvic diaphragm is made by: levator ani & coccygeous muscles

Hip Bone

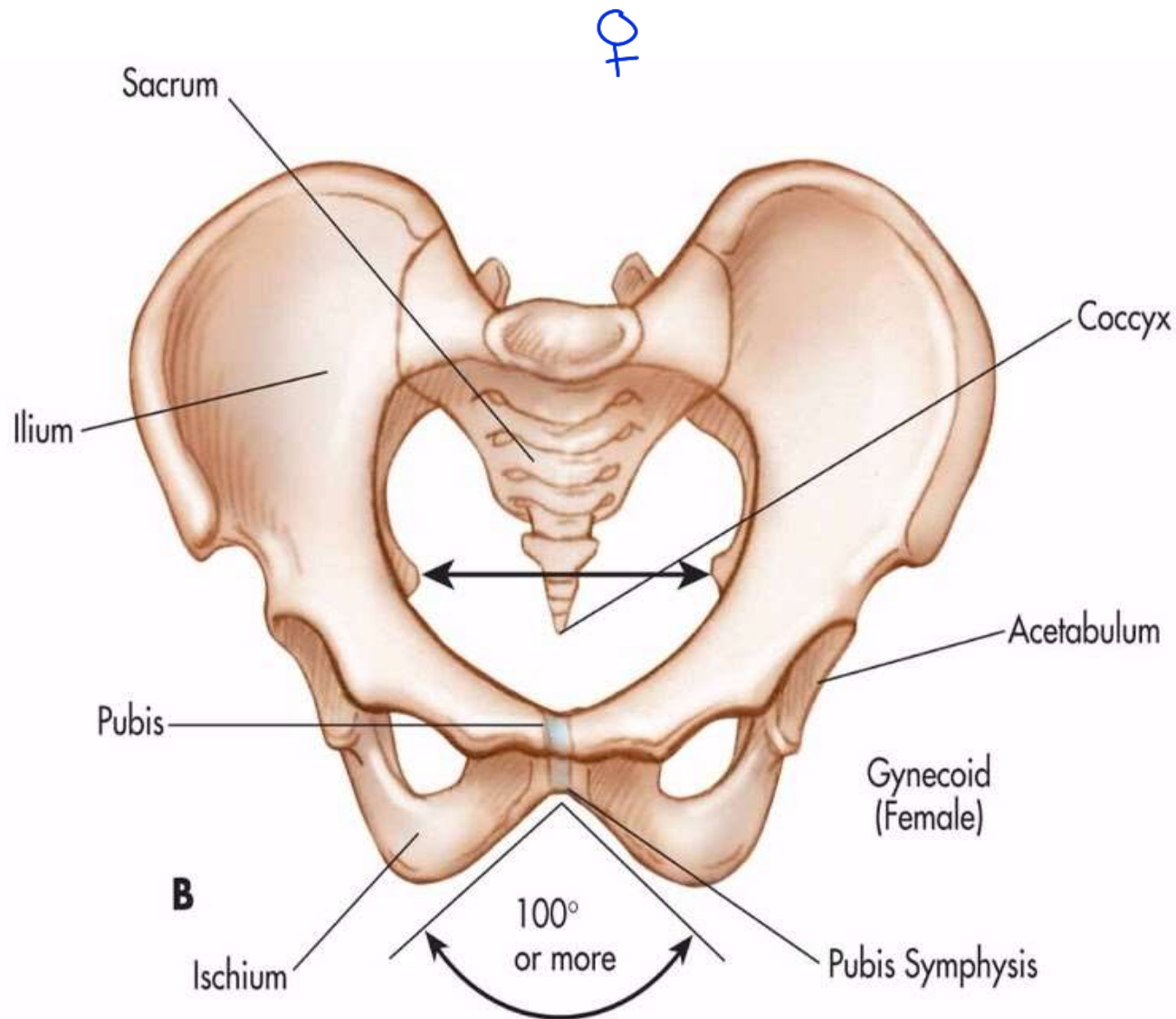
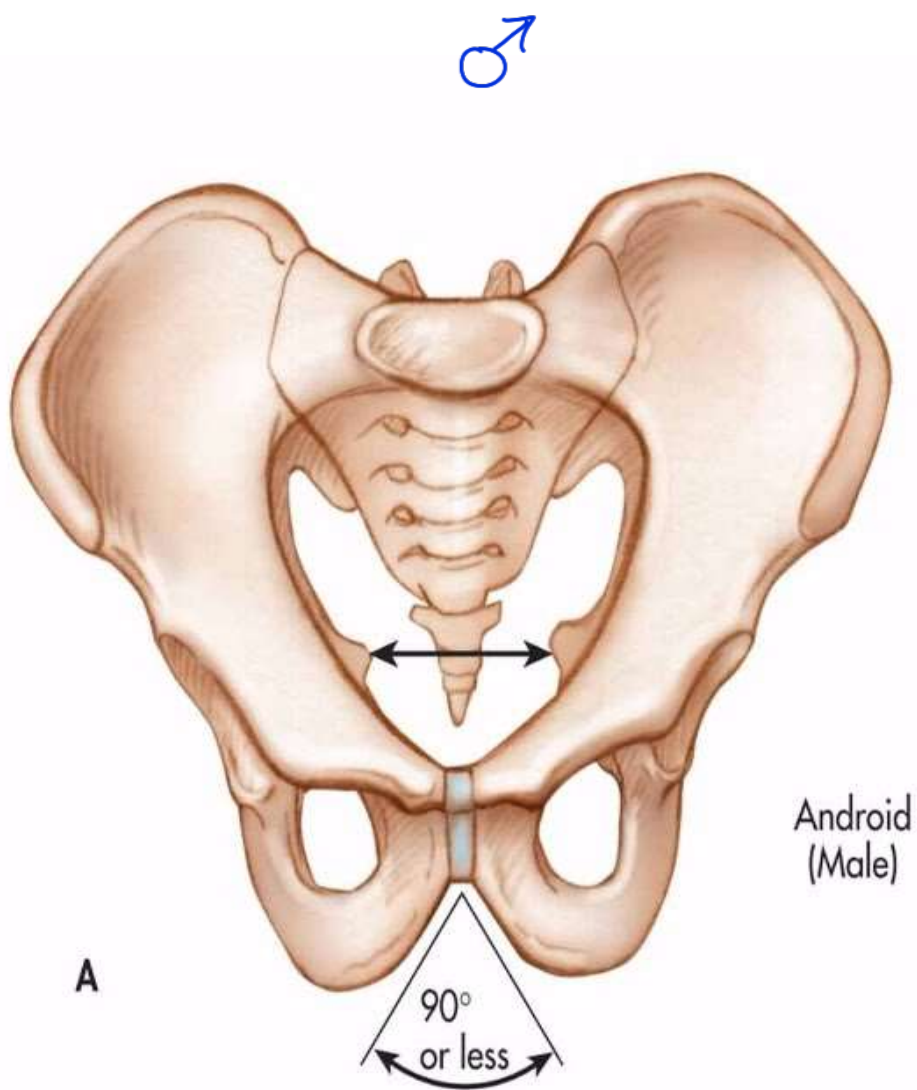


* pelvic brim

oblique plane from Sacral Promontory to upper margin of Symphysis Pubis

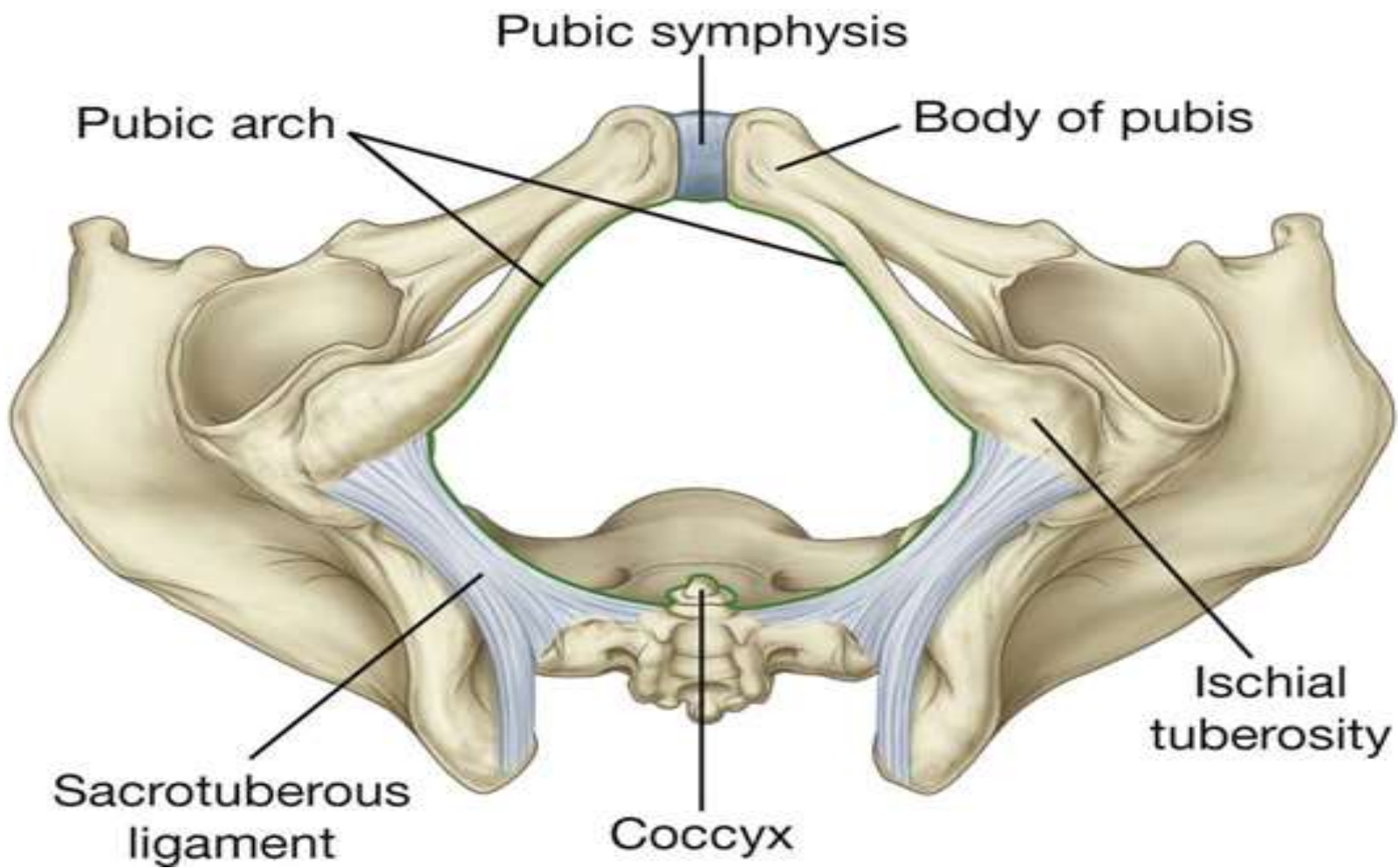
- greater (false) pelvis
Ant. Sup. to brim part of abdomen
- lesser (true) pelvis
post. inf. to brim
Separated by pelvic diaphragm:
Sup. → pelvis
inf. → perineum

- **Mark and mention boundaries of pelvic inlet**
- **Differentiate between true and false pelvis**



- Which is a male pelvis ?
- Mark the difference between the two

Sex Differentiation in the Pelvis			
		Female	Male
1	Inlet	Wider, transversely oval	Smaller, heart shaped
2	Cavity	Wider, shallower	Narrow, deeper
3	Outlet	Larger	Smaller
4	Subpubic angle	Wide Angle	Acute angle
5	Ischial tuberosities	Are everted externally	Are turned in
6	Sacrum	Wider, shorter	Narrower, longer
7	Side of pubic arch	everted externally	Not everted



Mark and mention boundaries of pelvic outlet

Mark

- **Diagonal conjugate**
- **Obstetric conjugate**

* Vaginal Examination :

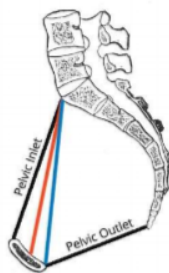
① **diagonal Conjugate :**

distance bet. promontory of Sacrum & lower border of Symph. Pubis (measurable)

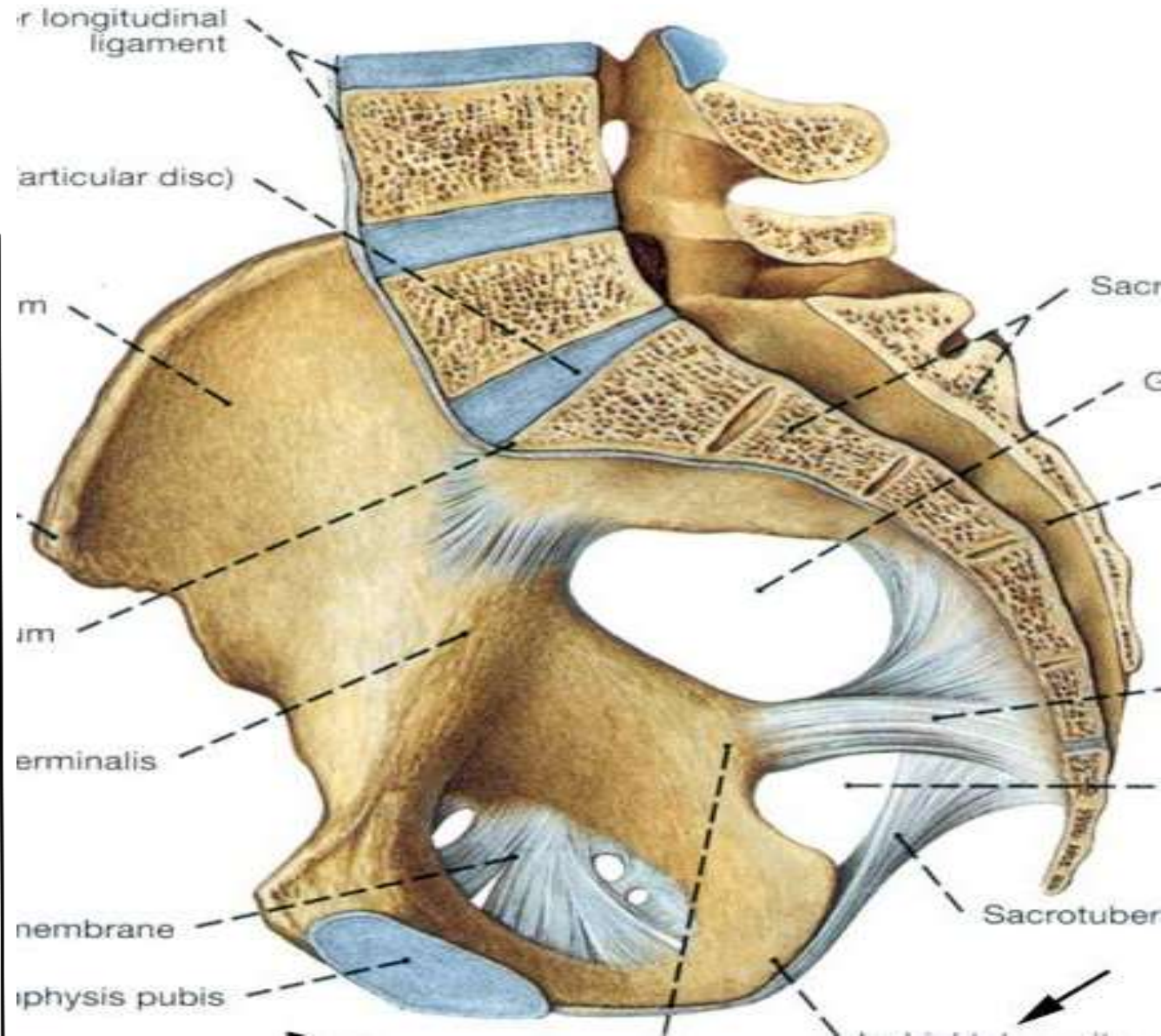
Shorter → Contracted

② **obstetric Conjugate :**

bet. promontory of Sacrum & most bulging point of back of Symph. Pubis (① - 1.5 or 2 cm)



■ Obstetric Conjugate
■ Diagonal Conjugate



Iliolumbar artery

lumbosacral trunk

Obturator nerve

Sympathetic chain

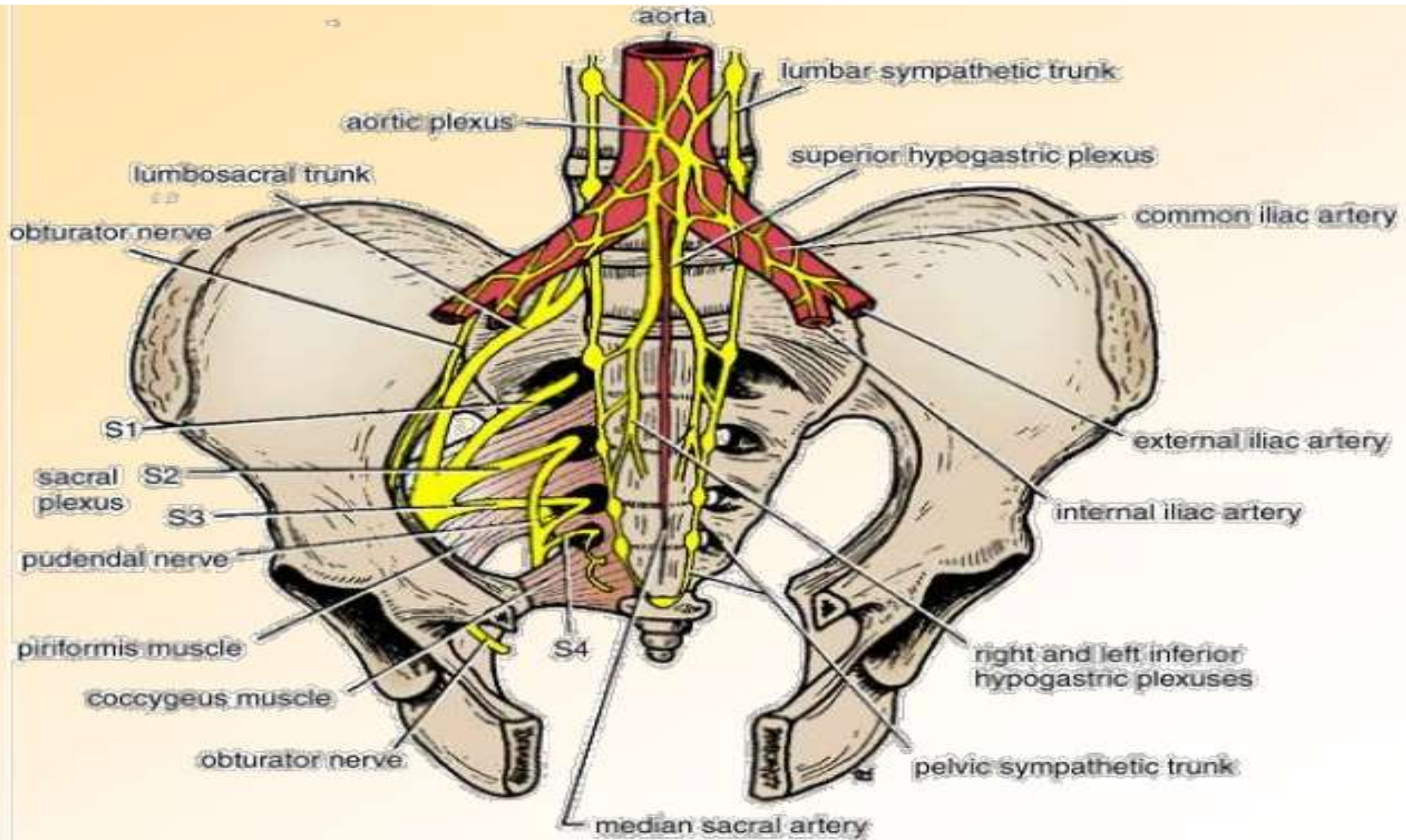


Median Sacral artery

Sympathetic chain

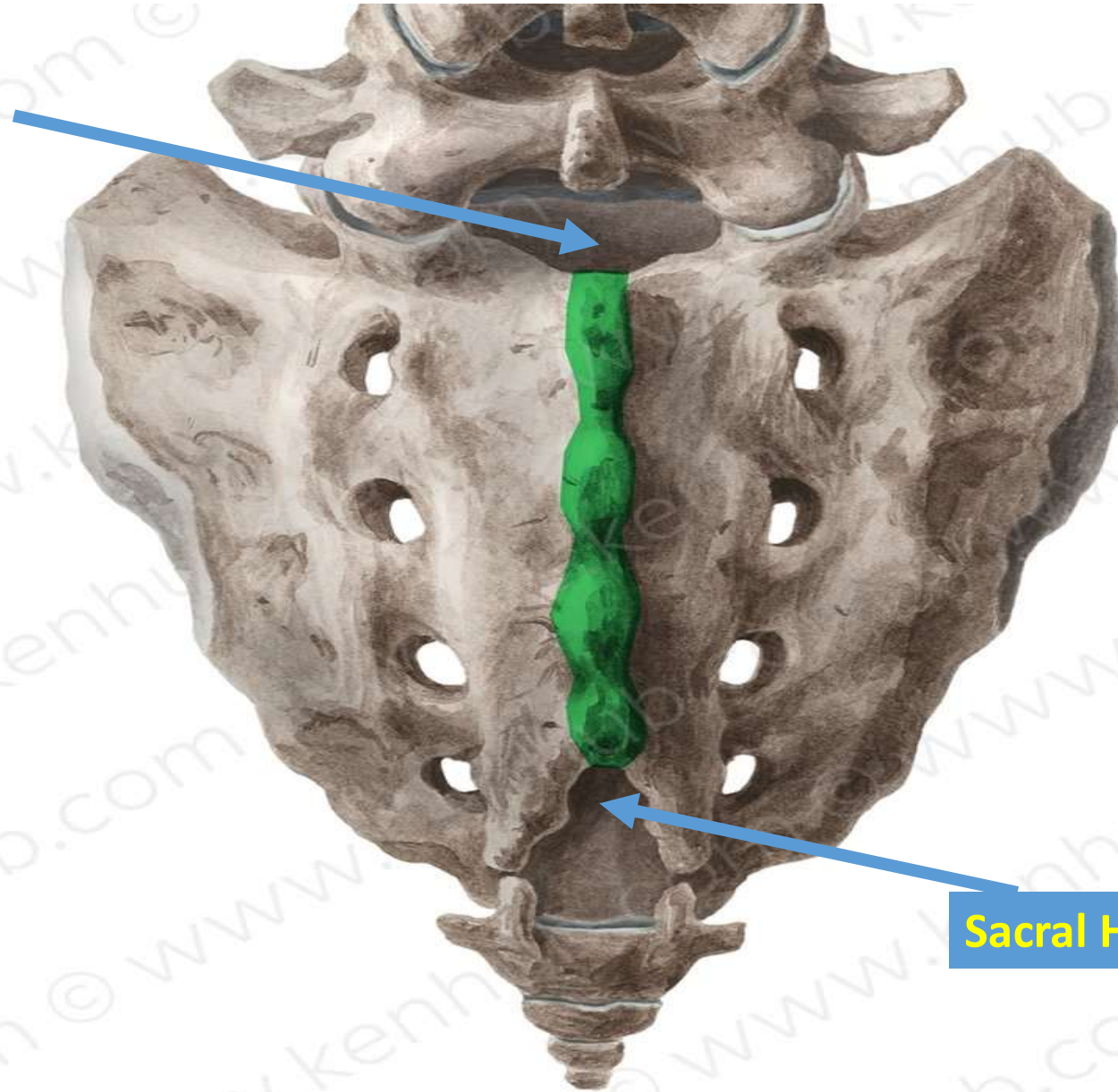
Piriformis muscle





Sacral Canal

- Filum terminal
- Spinal dura and arachnoid
- Subdural and subarachnoid
- The roots of five pairs of sacral nerves and one pair of coccygeal nerves
- Internal vertebral venous

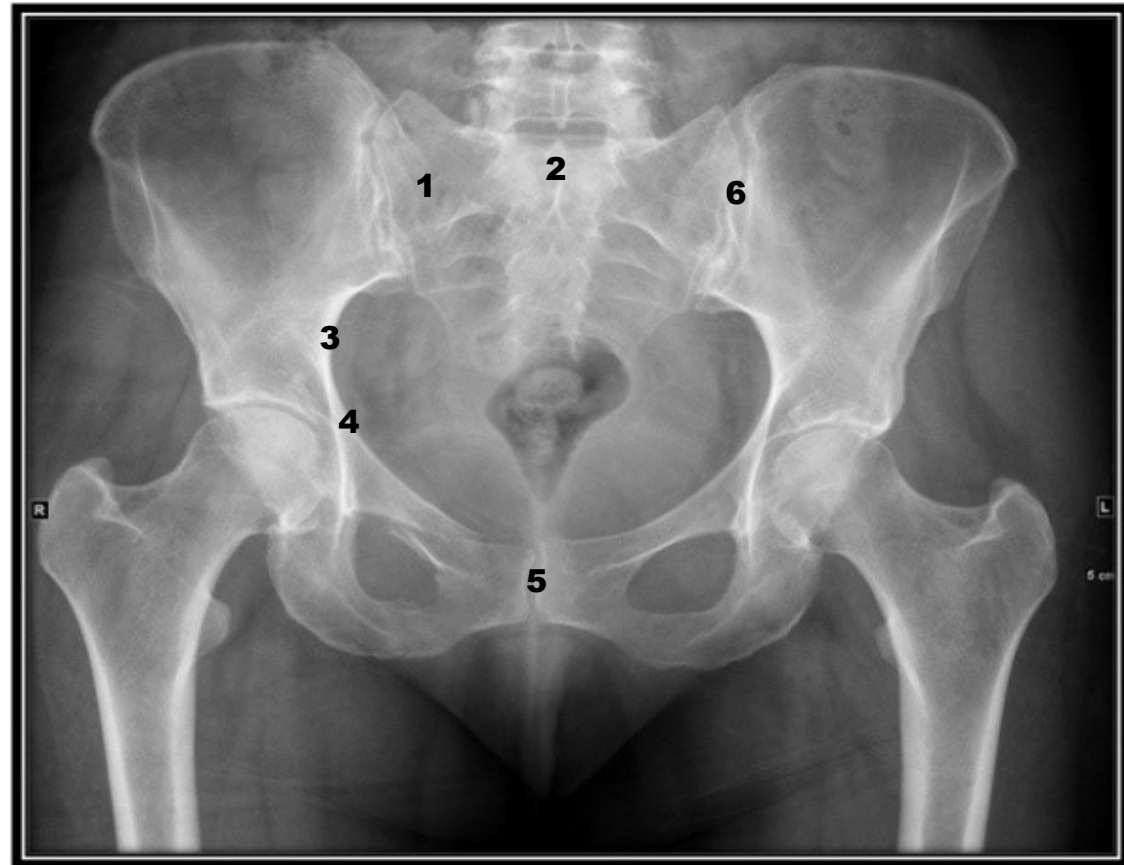
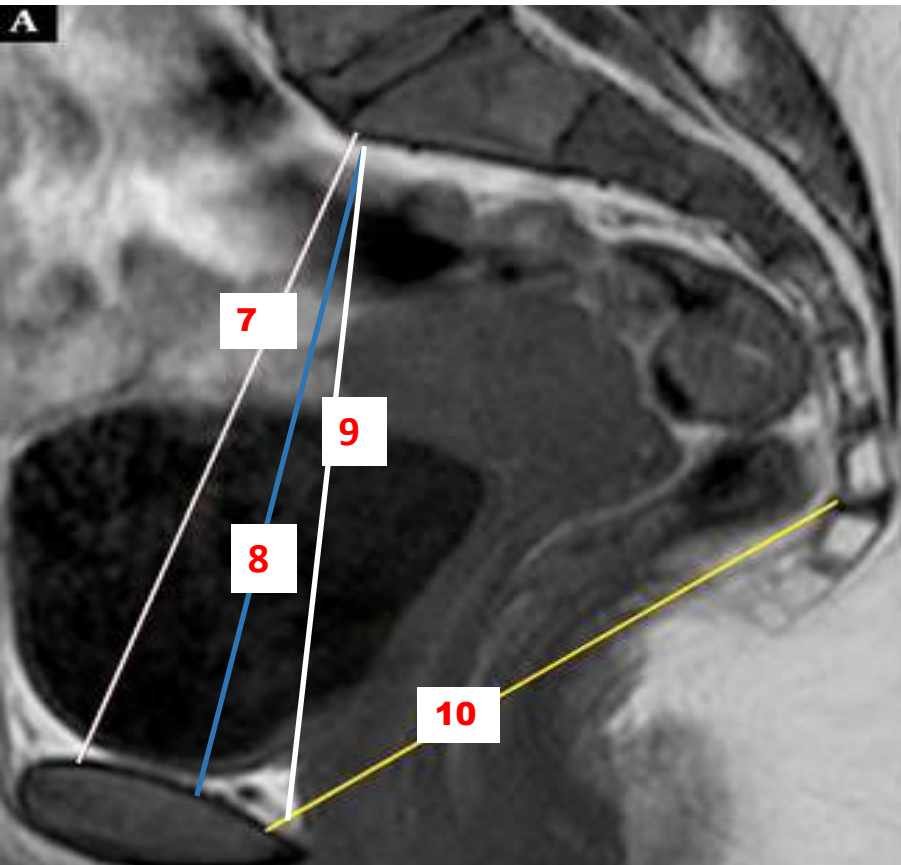


- Filum terminale.
- The 5th pair of sacral nerves.
- A pair of coccygeal nerves.

Sacral Hiatus

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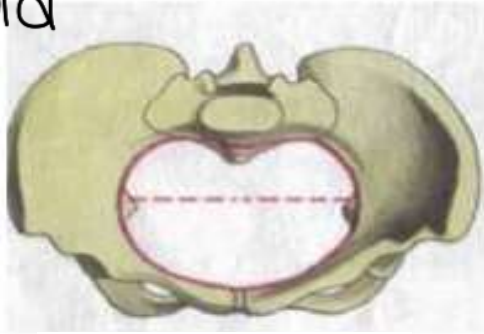
- ⑦ pelvic inlet
- ⑧ obstetric conjugate
- ⑨ diagonal conjugate
- ⑩ pelvic outlet

- ① ala
- ② promontory
- ③ arcuate line
- ④ iliopubic eminence
- ⑤ symphysis pubis
- ⑥ sacroiliac j

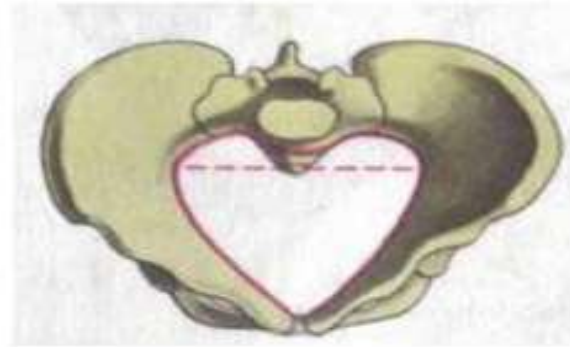
* types of female pelvis

Types of pelvises

Gynecoid
typical

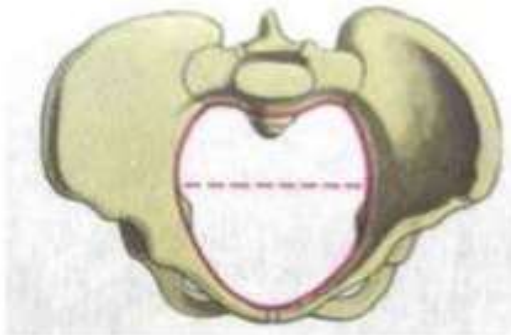


A

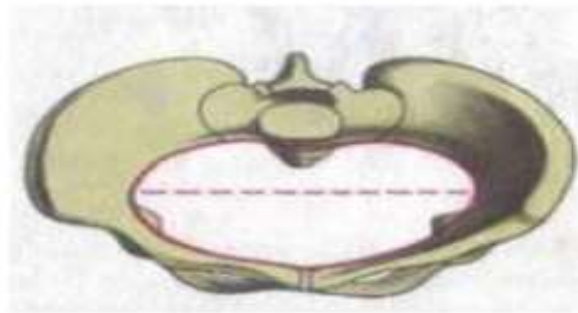


B

Android
Some male
features



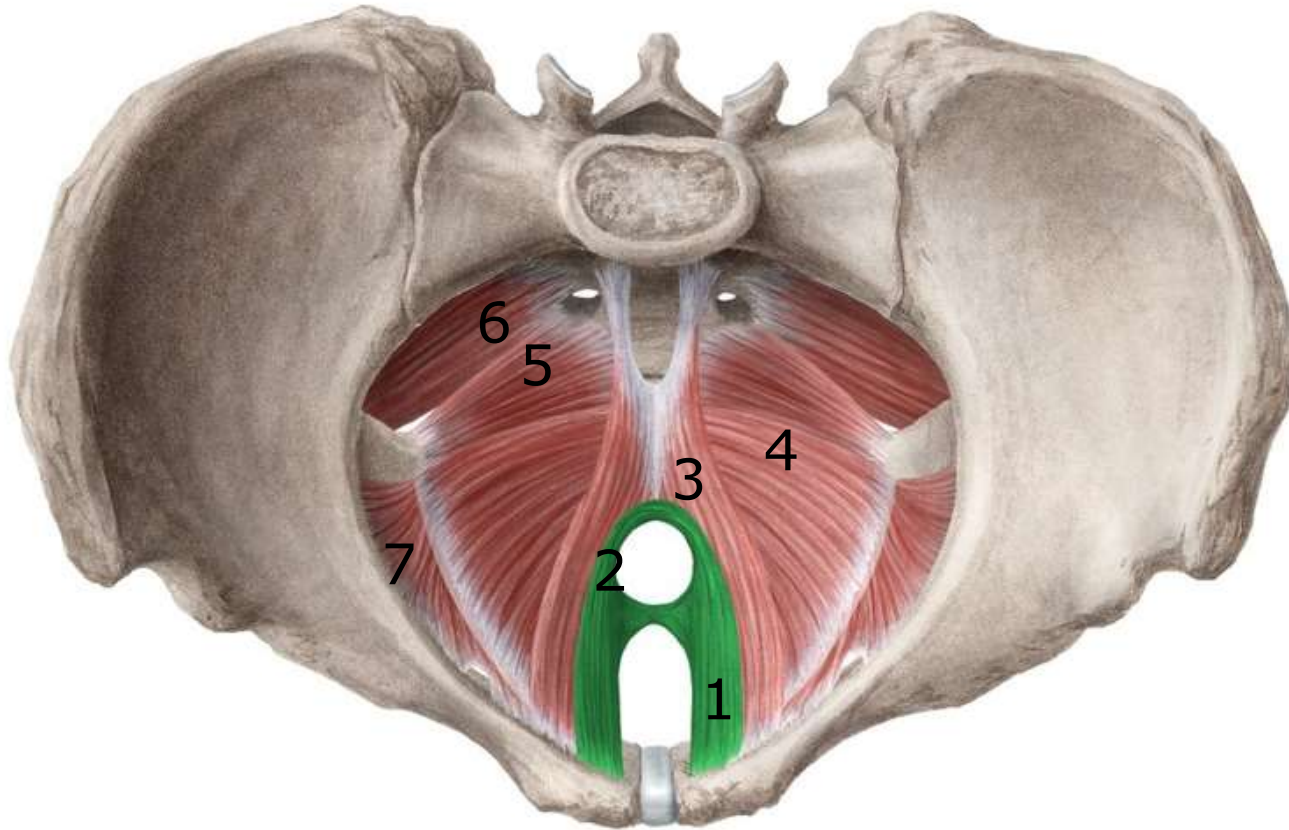
c Anthropoid
Small transverse
(like apes pelvis)



D

Platypelloid
Flat, inlet has
wider transverse

Identify type of each pelvis



- ① levator prostate or sphincter vagina
- ② puborectalis part of levator ani
- ③ pubococcygeus
- ④ iliococcygeus part of levator ani
- ⑤ coccygeus
- ⑥ piriformis
- ⑦ obturator internus

Identify the labelled structure

Identify the
labelled
structure

