Pelvic Anatomy
Pelvic Anatomy

- Bone
- Muscle
- Ligaments
- Vessels
- Lymphatics
- Nerves
- Visceral Organs
Bony Pelvis

• Composed of four bones
  – Innominate (R & L)
  – Sacrum
  – Coccyx
Bony Pelvis

• Which 3 bones make up the innominate?
Bony Pelvis

• Which 3 bones make up the innominate?
  – Ilium
  – Ischium
  – Pubis
Ilium

Pubis

Ischium
Ligaments

• The sacro-sciatic notches are divided into two foramen by?
Pelvic Diaphragm

- The pelvic diaphragm (levator ani) is composed of what three muscles?
• In addition to the pelvic diaphragm, what two muscles cover the walls of the true pelvis?
Piriformis

Obturator internus
Obturator Foramen

- What structures pass through the obturator foramen?

(Who’s buried in Grant’s tomb?)
The para-vaginal tissues are attached to what part of the pelvic sidewall and by what structure?
Arcus tendineus Fascia (white line)
Pelvic Viscera and Support
Endopelvic Fascia
Potential Spaces

- List the potential spaces used during gynecologic surgery.
Potential Spaces

- Paravesical Space
- Pararectal space
- Vesicocervical space
- Rectovaginal space
- Retrorectal space
Pelvic Vasculature

• Start naming!!
Hypogastric Artery

• Anterior Division
  – Parietal Branches
    • Obturator a.
    • Internal Pudendal a.
    • Inferior gluteal a.
  – Visceral Branches
    • Obliterated umbilical a.
    • Superior vesical a.
    • Middle rectal a.
    • Uterine a.
    • Vaginal (inferior vesical) a.
Hypogastric Artery

• Posterior Division
  – Parietal Branches
    • Iliolumbar a.
    • Lateral sacral a.
    • Superior gluteal a.
More Next Time