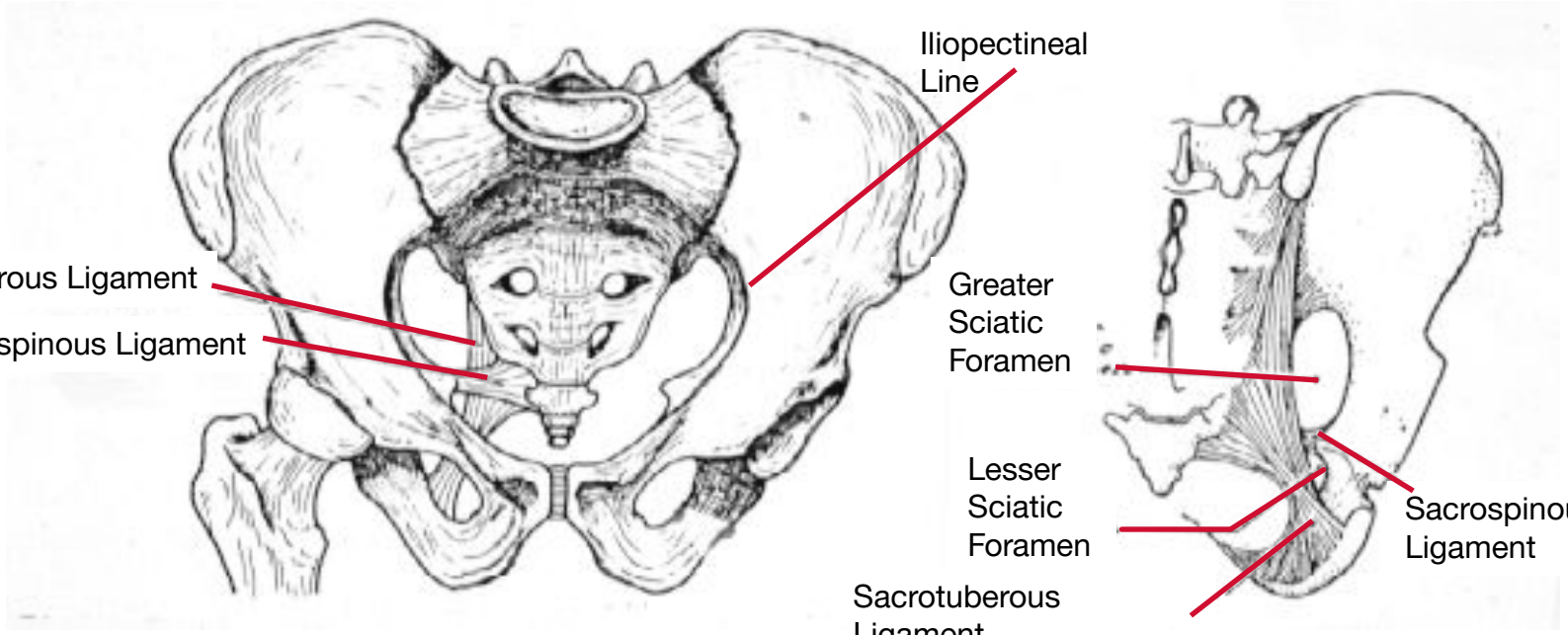
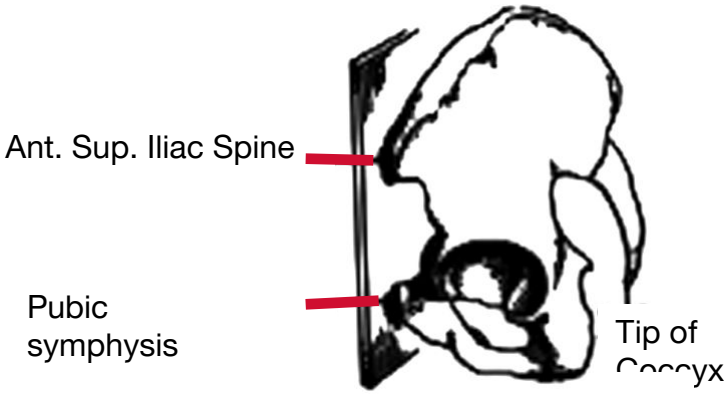
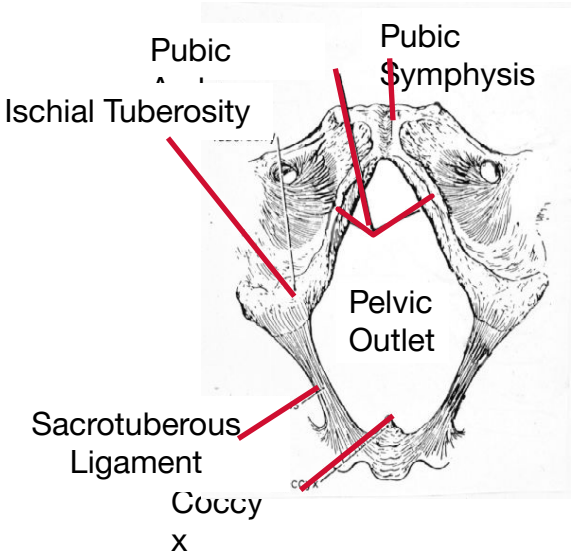
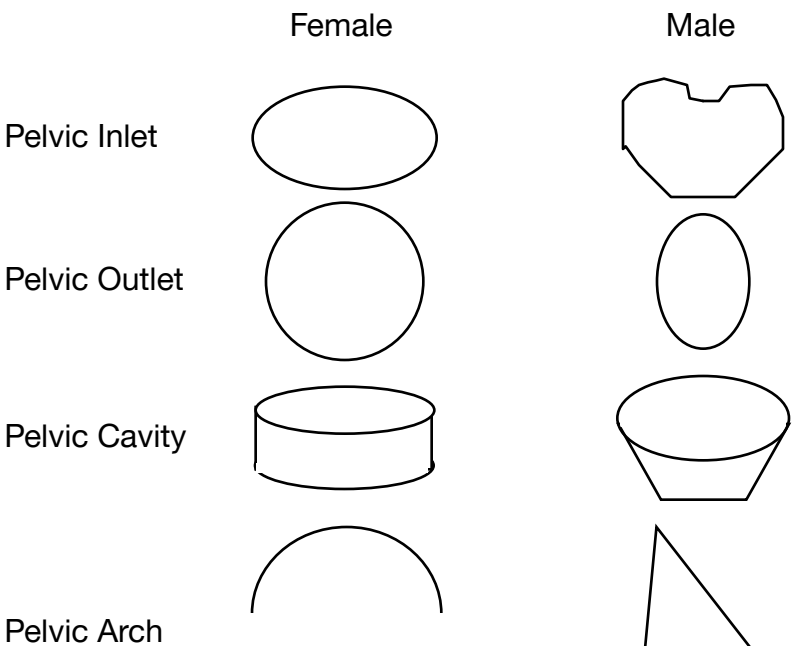
1. Identify the bony walls and ligamentous landmarks of the pelvis.



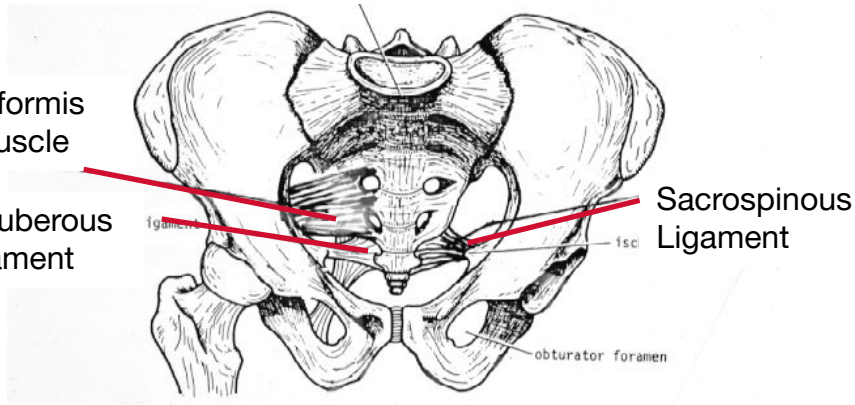


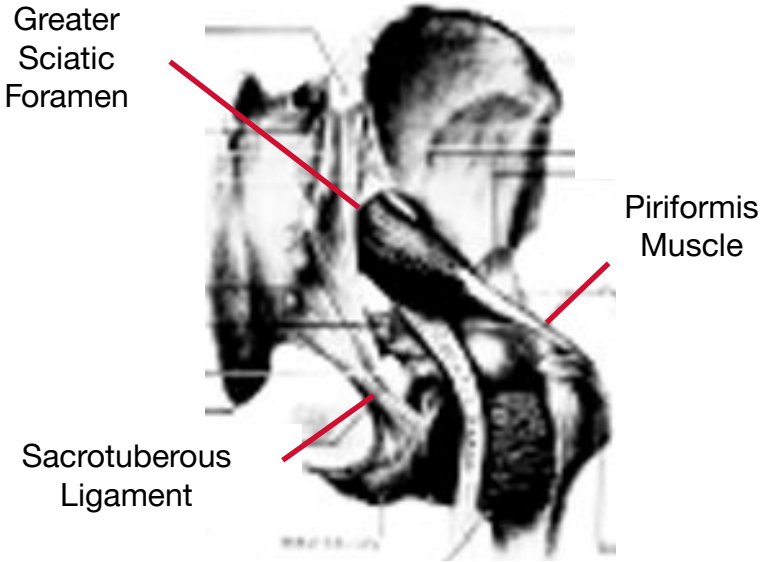


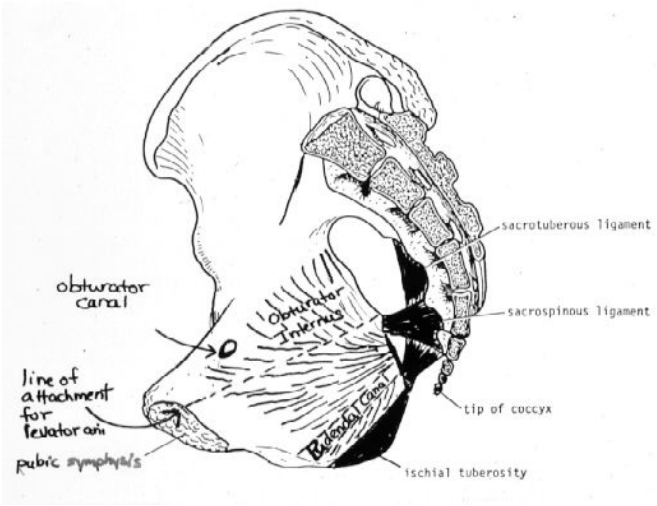
Male vs. Female Pelvis

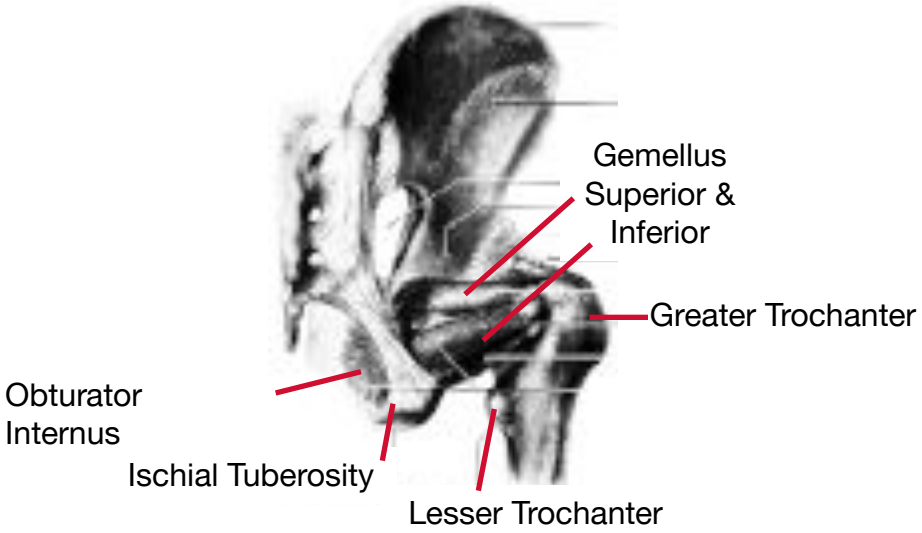


Muscular Walls

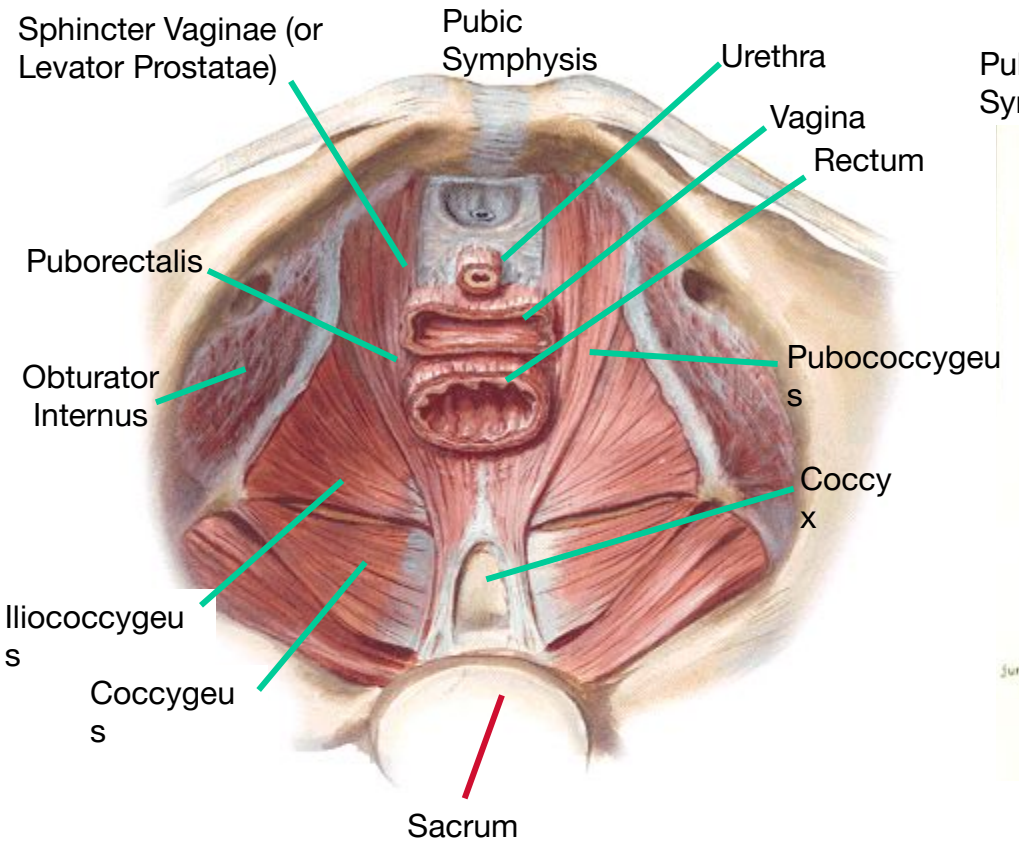




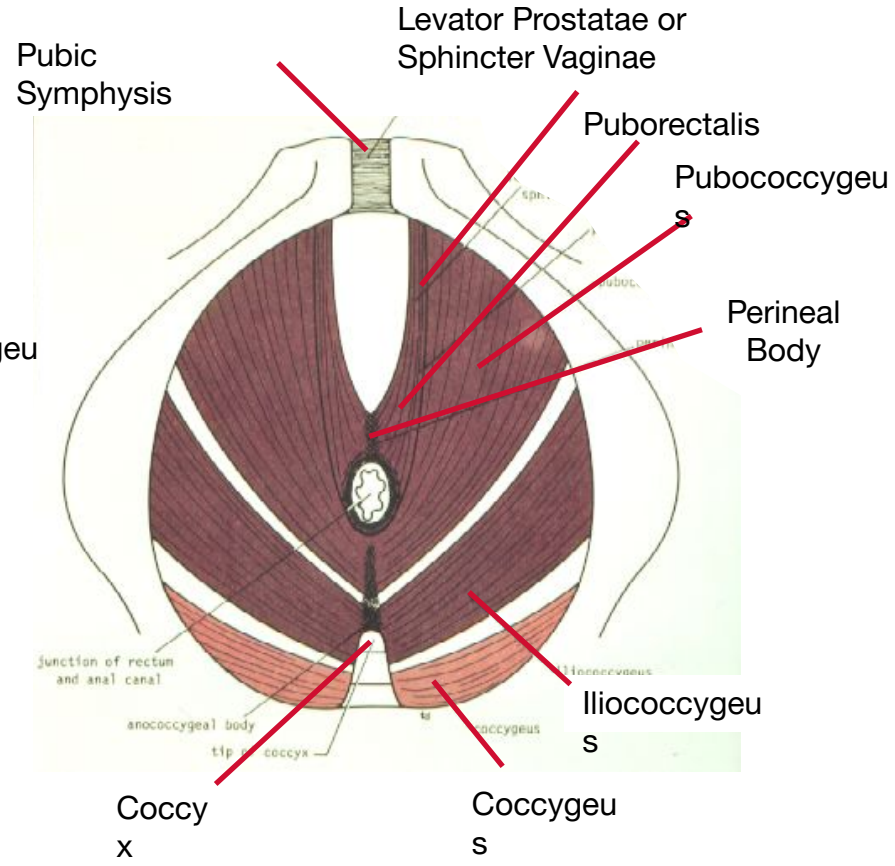




4. Identify the pelvic diaphragm and its components

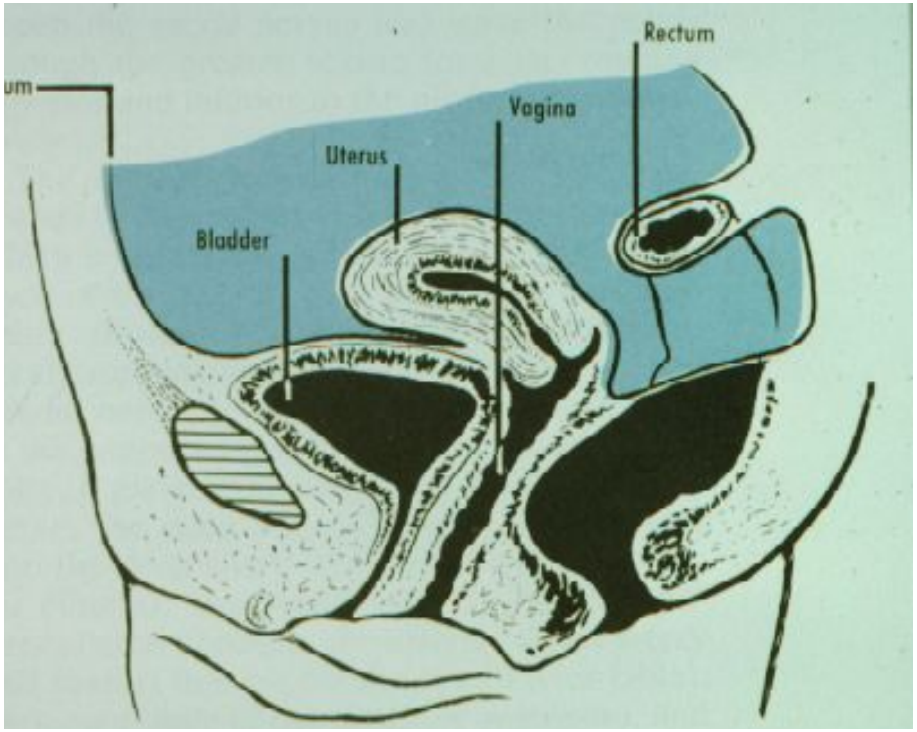


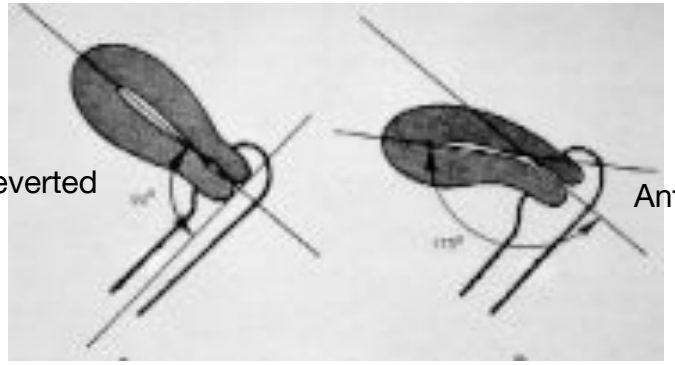
Superior View



Inferior View

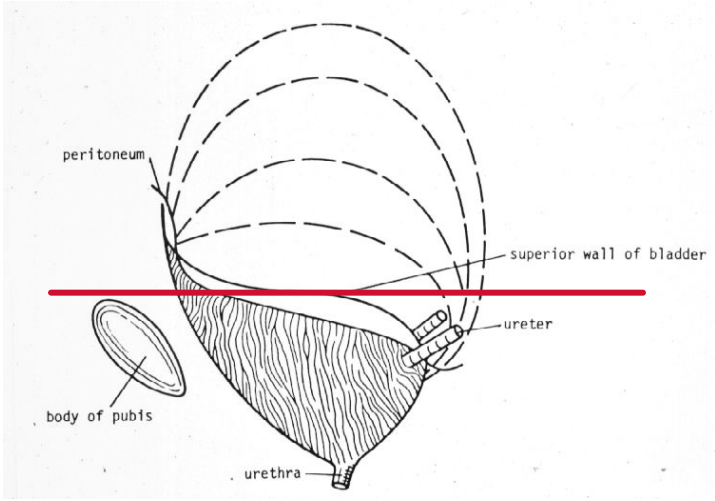
2. Identify the normal position and anatomical relationships of the pelvic viscera



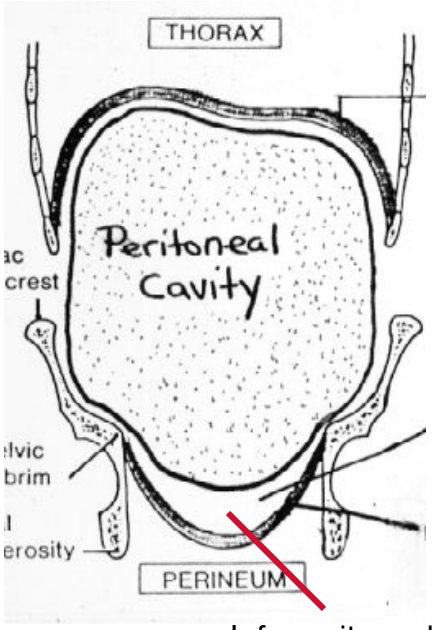


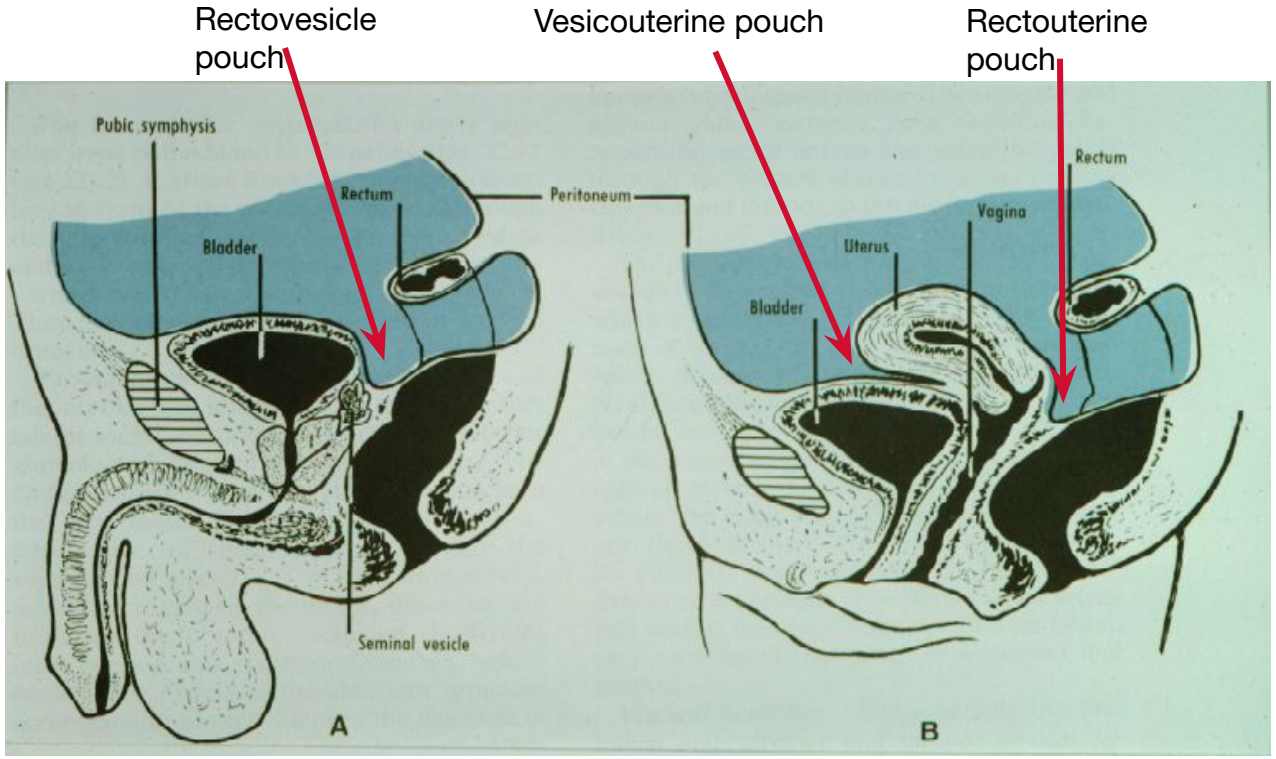
Anteverted

Anteflexed



3. Identify the extent of the peritoneum and its folds and reflections in the male and female pelvis and their relationship to the pelvic contents.

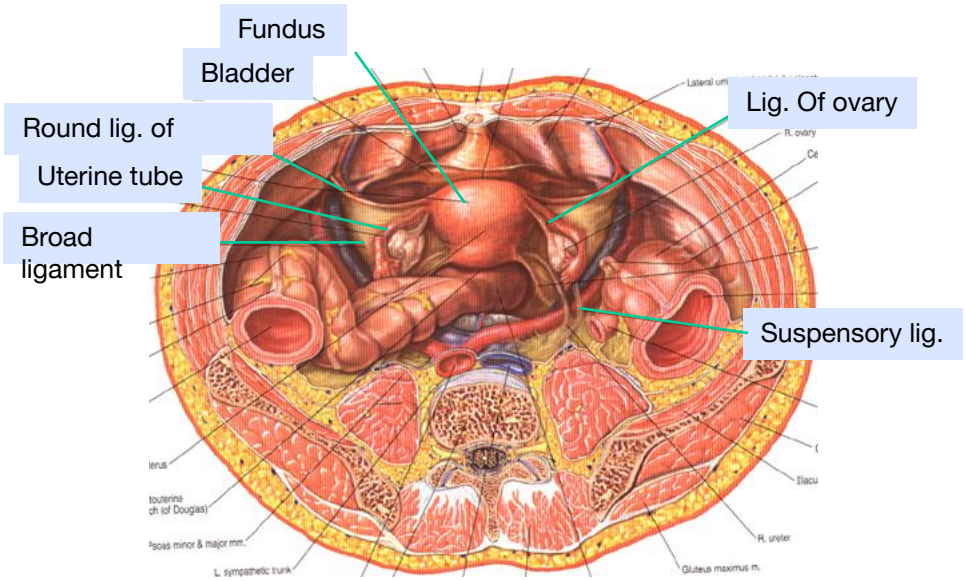


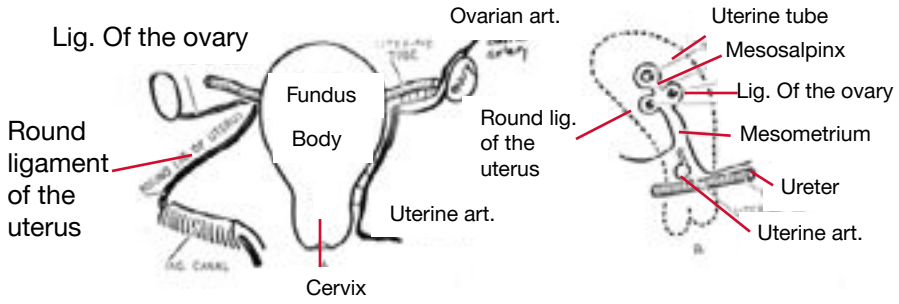


- Most pelvic organs are infraperitoneal

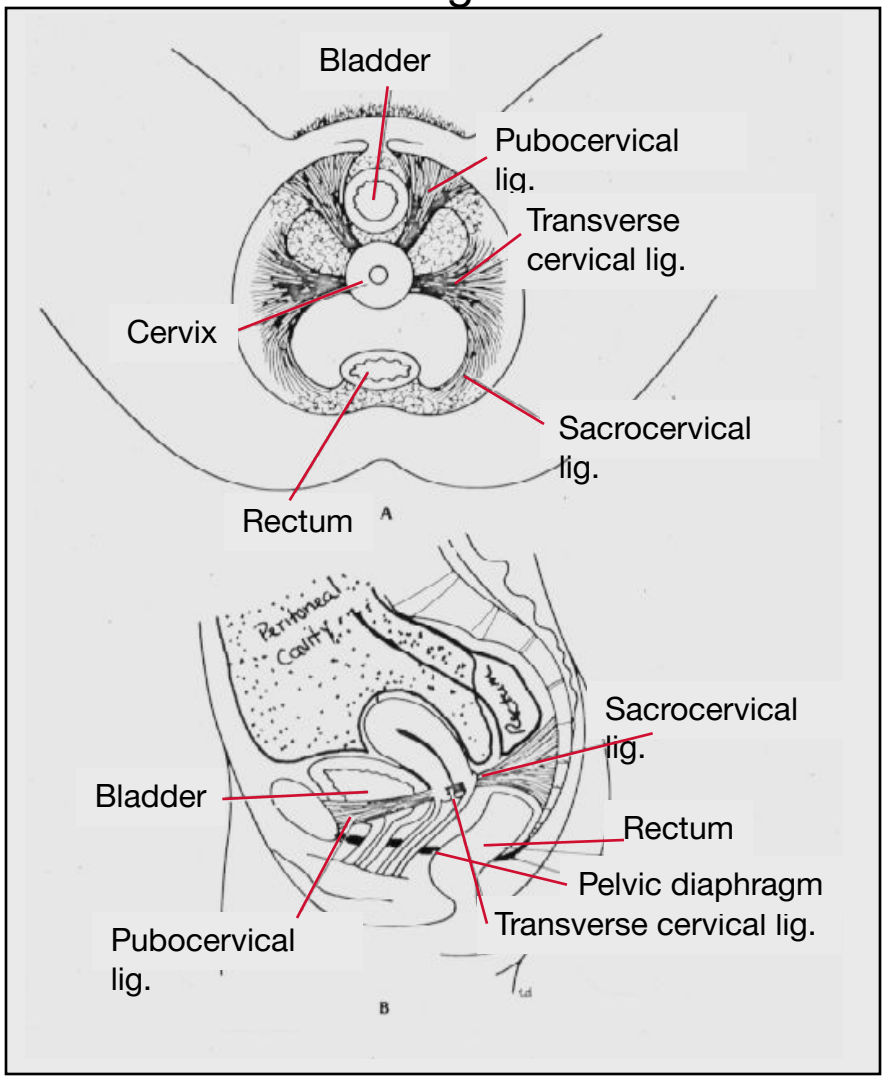
Ligaments supporting pelvic organs

Peritoneal ligaments

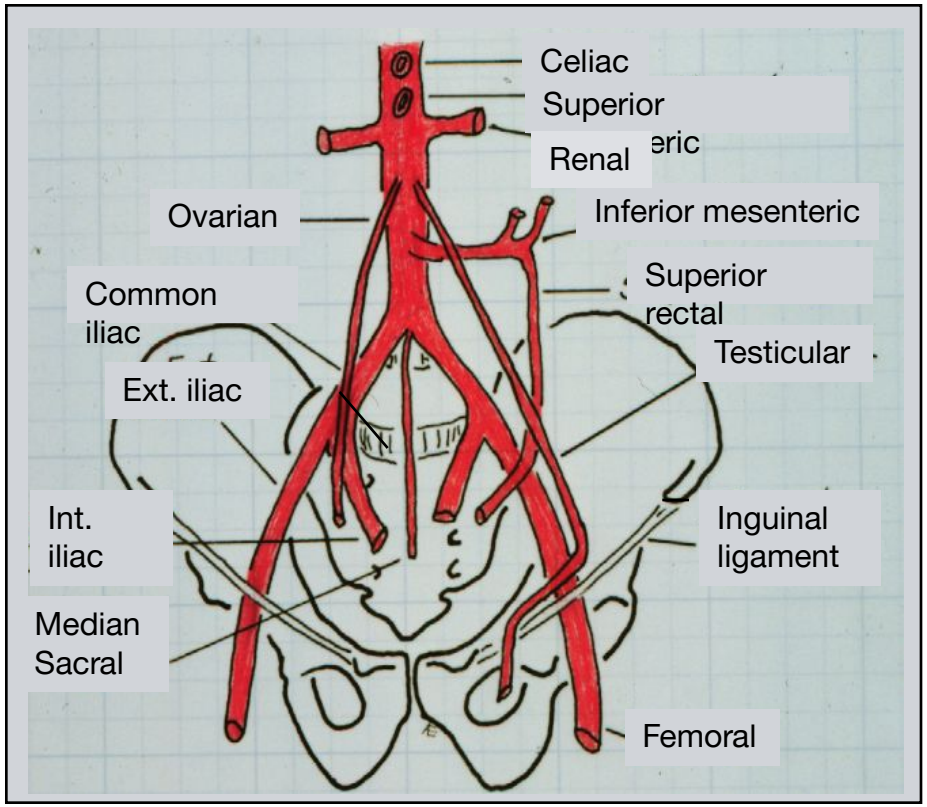


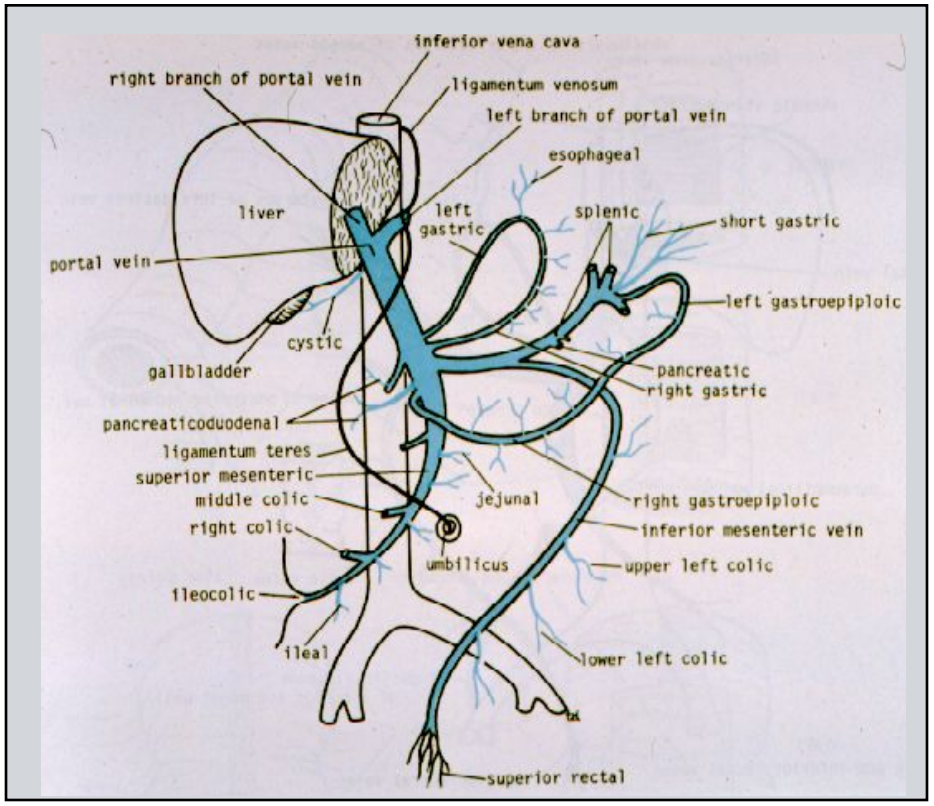


Pelvic visceral ligaments



5. Follow the flow of blood into an out of the structures of the pelvis and perineum.

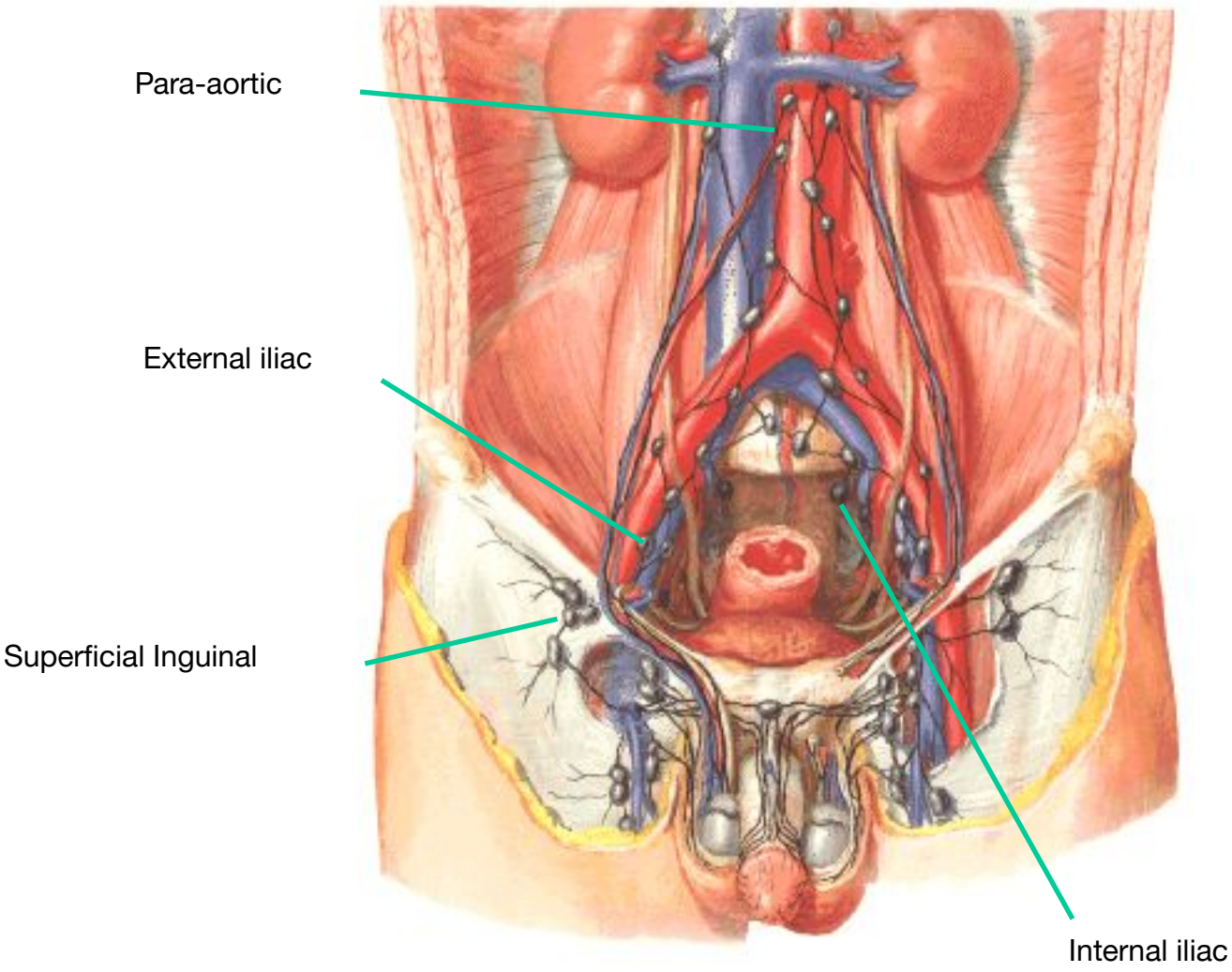




Rules:

1. All pelvic organs are supplied by branches of the internal iliac artery except the ovaries and the upper third of the rectum.
2. Venous drainage follows the arterial supply, including the portal tributary, the inferior mesenteric vein.
3. Portal caval anastomses are found at the inferior rectal veins.

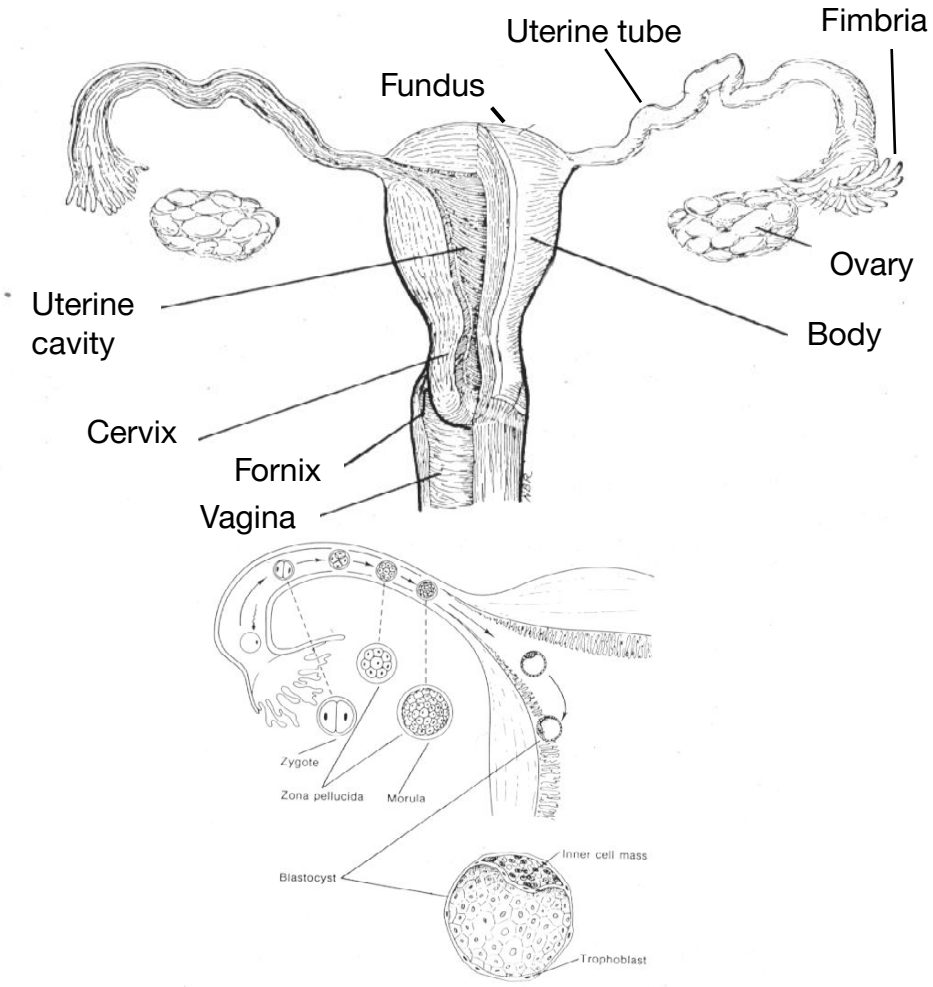
6. Identify the lymphatic drainage of structures of the pelvis and perienum.

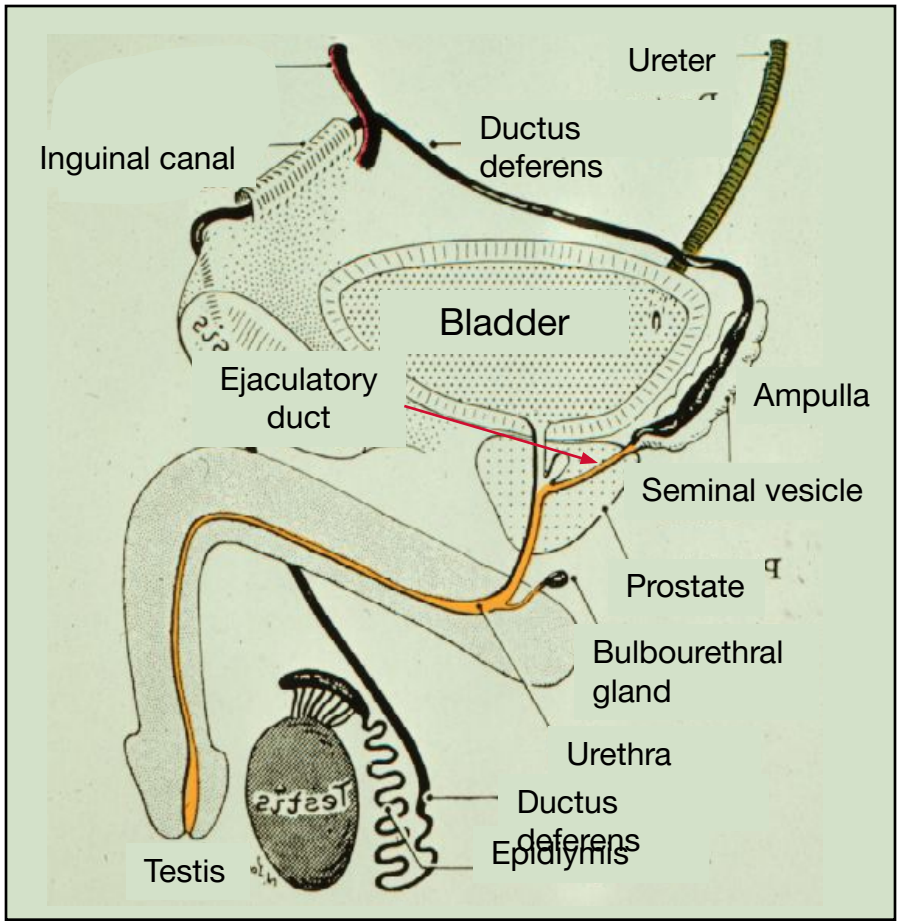


Rules:

- Lymphatics drain toward lymph nodes along internal iliac veins, except for the ovary (para-aortic nodes), and superior portion of the rectum (inferior mesenteric nodes)
- Perineum drains to superficial inguinal nodes

7. Follow the course taken by an ovum through the female reproductive tract and the pathway taken by a spermatozoon through the male reproductive tract.





Innervation of Pelvic Organs