

ADD THIS SLIDE

Rupture of the Urethra

Rupture of the urethra resulted from a severe blow on the perineum.

Site of rupture

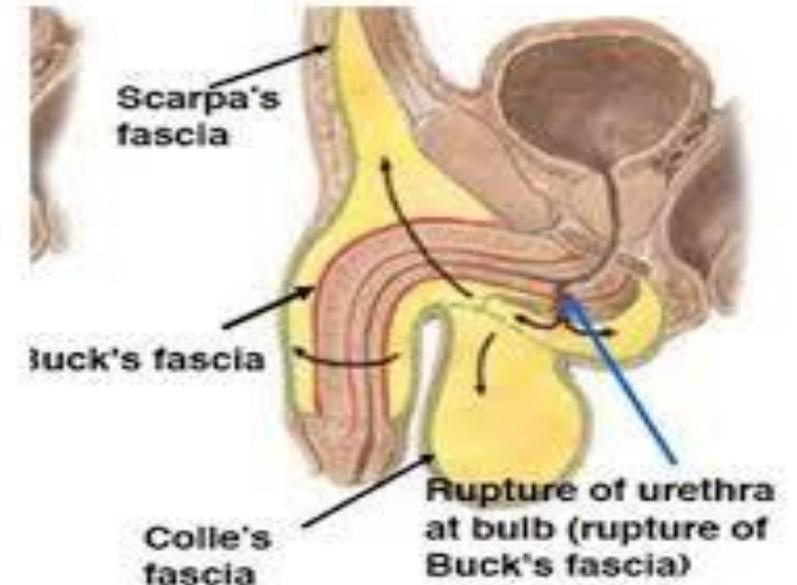
1-At bulb of the penis, just below the perineal membrane.

The urine extravasates into the superficial perineal pouch and then passes forward over the scrotum beneath the membranous layer of the superficial fascia.

2-Membranous part of the urethra is ruptured, urine escapes into the deep perineal pouch and extravasate upward around the prostate and bladder or downward into the superficial perineal pouch.

IN BOTH CASES

The urine cannot pass into thigh because attachment of Colles fascia with fascia lata below inguinal ligament



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6) Internal pudendal artery

- ❑ It leaves the pelvis through the greater sciatic foramen below the piriformis muscle .
- ❑ It then enters the perineum by passing through the lesser sciatic foramen and passes forward in the pudendal canal with the pudendal nerve.

Branches :

In The pudendal canal

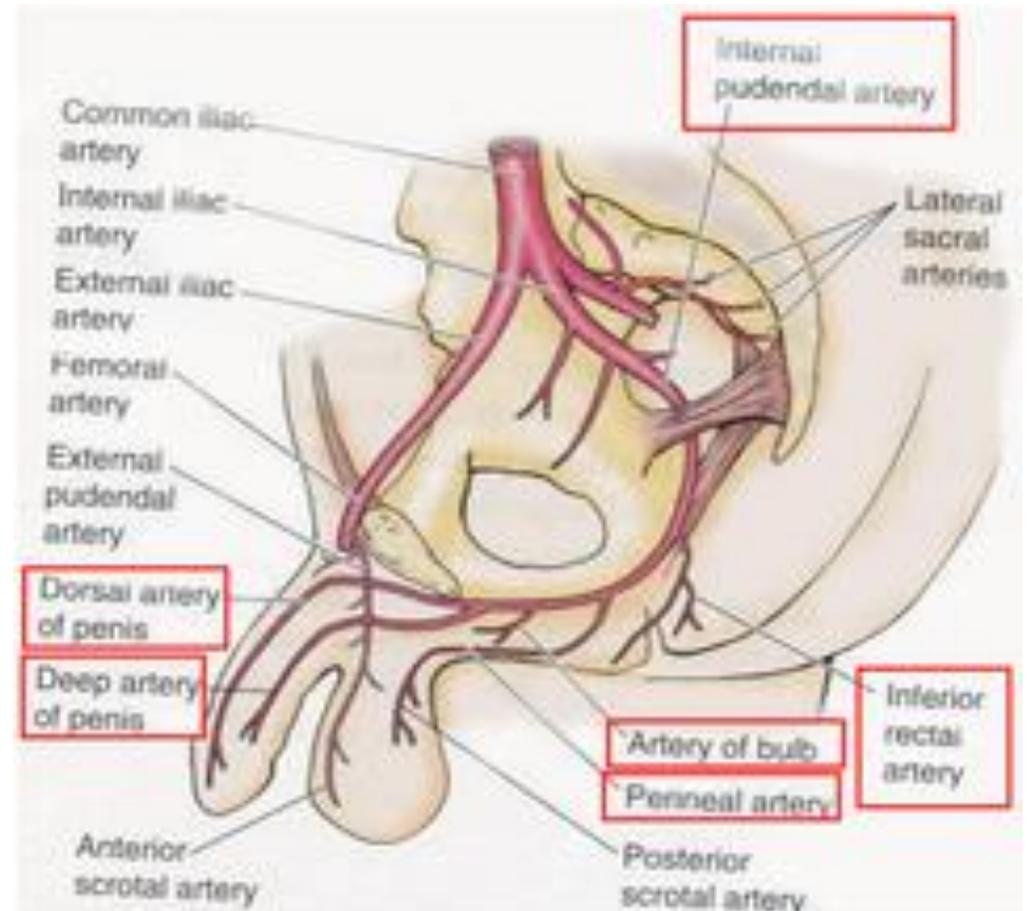
- 1- Inferior rectal.
- 2- Perineal . Which gives
 - Two scrotal (or tibial) arteries
 - Transverse perineal A

In deep perineal pouch

- 3-Artery of the bulb
- 4-Urethral artery

In the superficial perineal pouch

- 5-Dorsal artery of the penis
- 6-Deep artery of the penis



Other arteries in the pelvis

Superior Rectal Artery

- ❖ The superior rectal artery is a direct continuation of the inferior mesenteric artery at the common iliac artery.
- ❖ It supplies the mucous membrane of the rectum and the upper half of the anal canal.

Ovarian Artery

- The ovarian artery arises from the abdominal part of the aorta at the level L2.
- It crosses the external iliac artery at the pelvic inlet and enters the suspensory ligament of the ovary.
- It then passes into the broad ligament and enters the ovary through the mesovarium.

Median Sacral Artery

- ❑ The median sacral arises at the bifurcation of the aorta .

**CANCEL Superior Rectal Artery AND
Median Sacral Artery ONLY
Correct ovarian artery origin at level
of L2**

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Pudendal Nerve

The pudendal nerve is a branch of the sacral plexus. It leaves the main pelvic cavity through the greater sciatic foramen, passes through the lesser sciatic foramen, and enters the perineum through the lesser sciatic foramen.

Branches and Distribution :

1- Inferior rectal N. (mixed)

Distribution :

- Motor to external anal sphincter and levator ani.
- Sensory to anal canal below pectinate line, skin around the anus and lower inch of vagina.

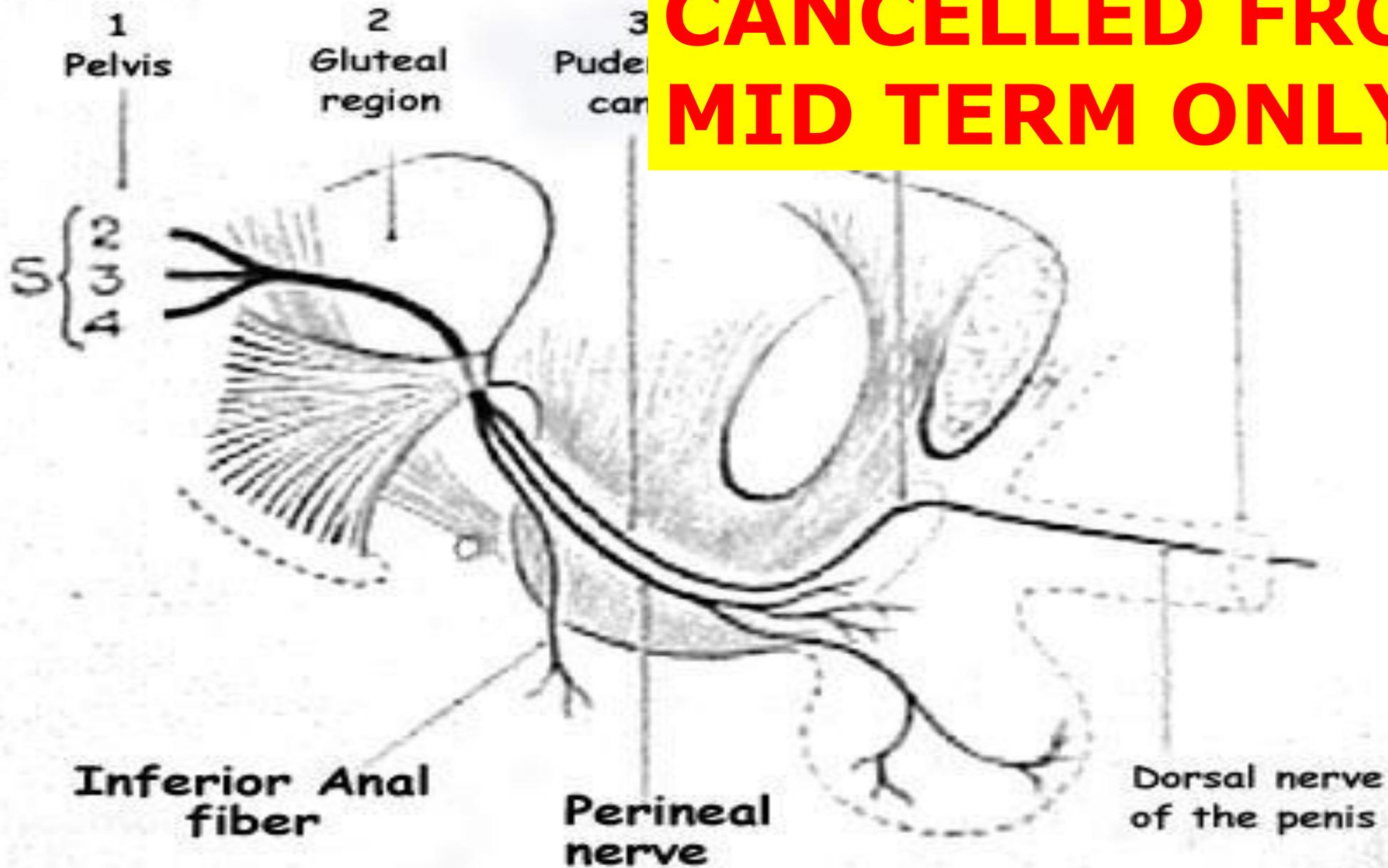
2- Perineal nerve (mixed)

it gives :

- Motor fibres to all muscles in the superficial and deep perineal pouches.
- Sensory : It gives 2 scrotal (labial) nerves.

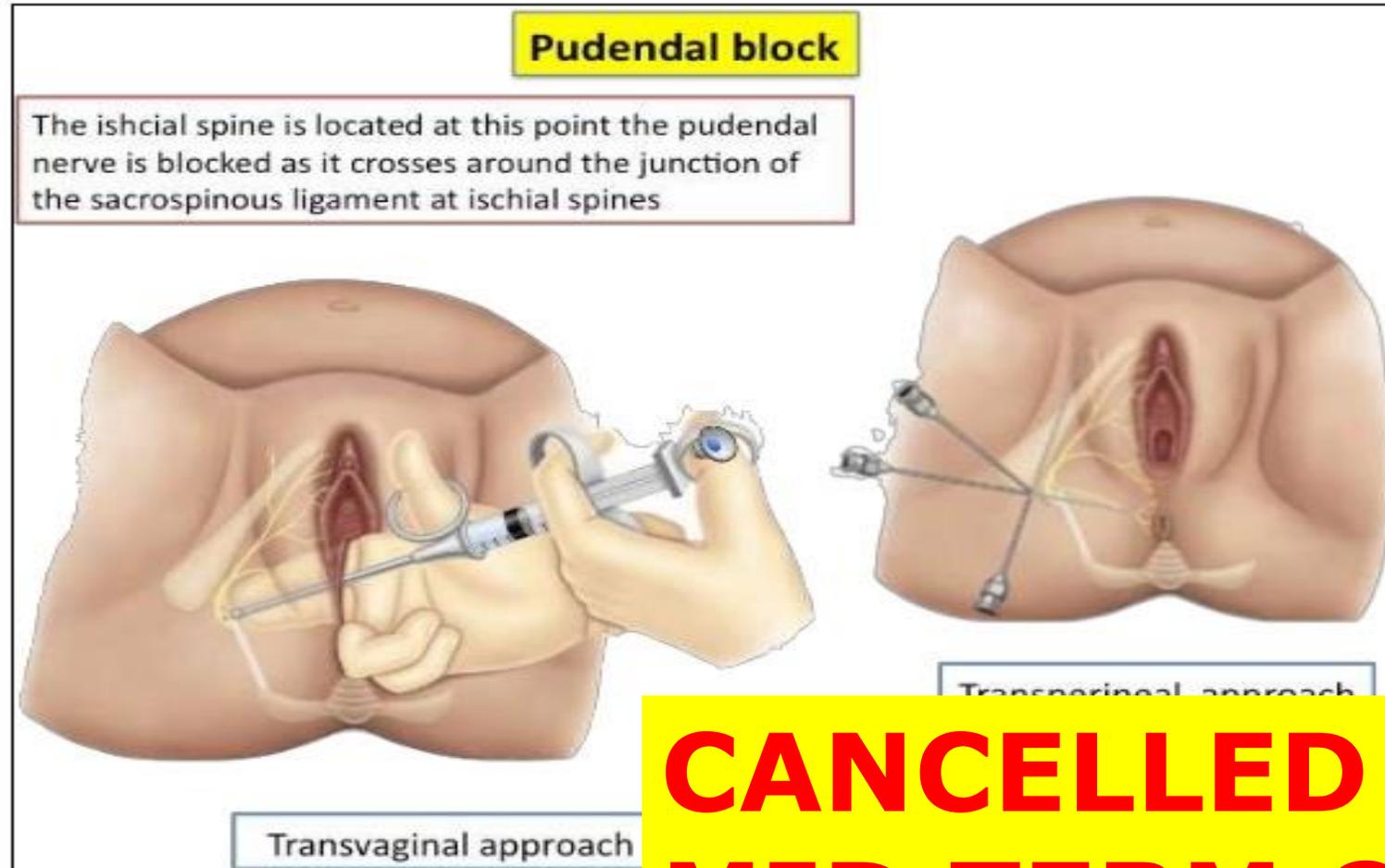
3- Dorsal nerve of penis or clitoris (sensory)

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Pudendal nerve block

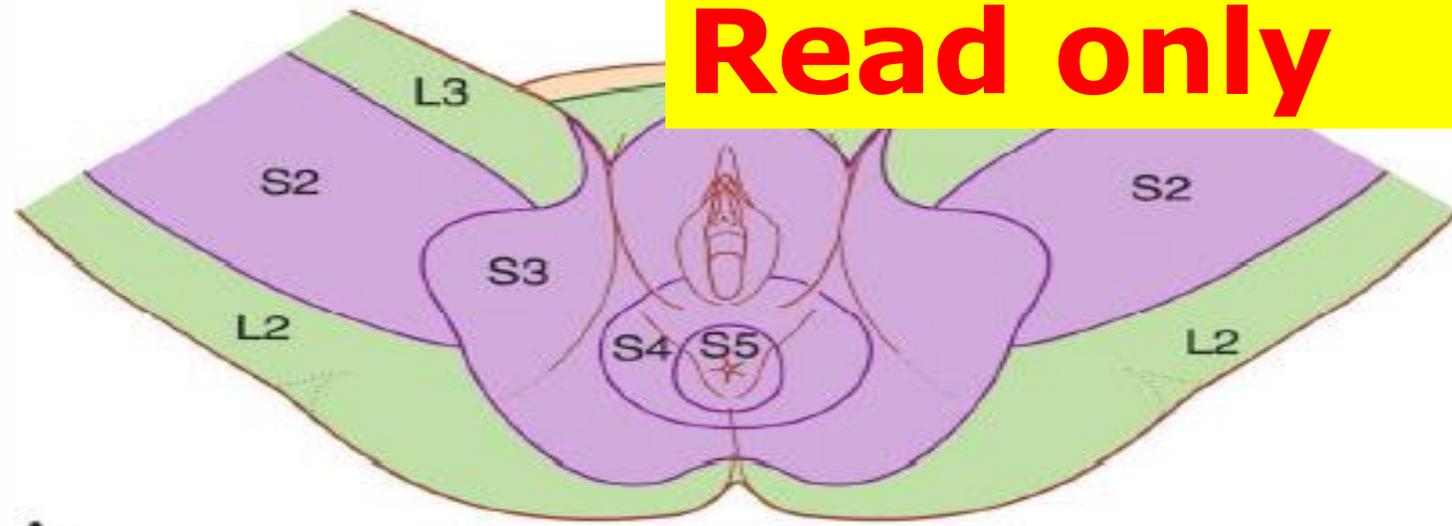
In vaginal operations or Episiotomy , the pudendal nerve is infiltrated near the ischial spine by local anaesthetic medication.



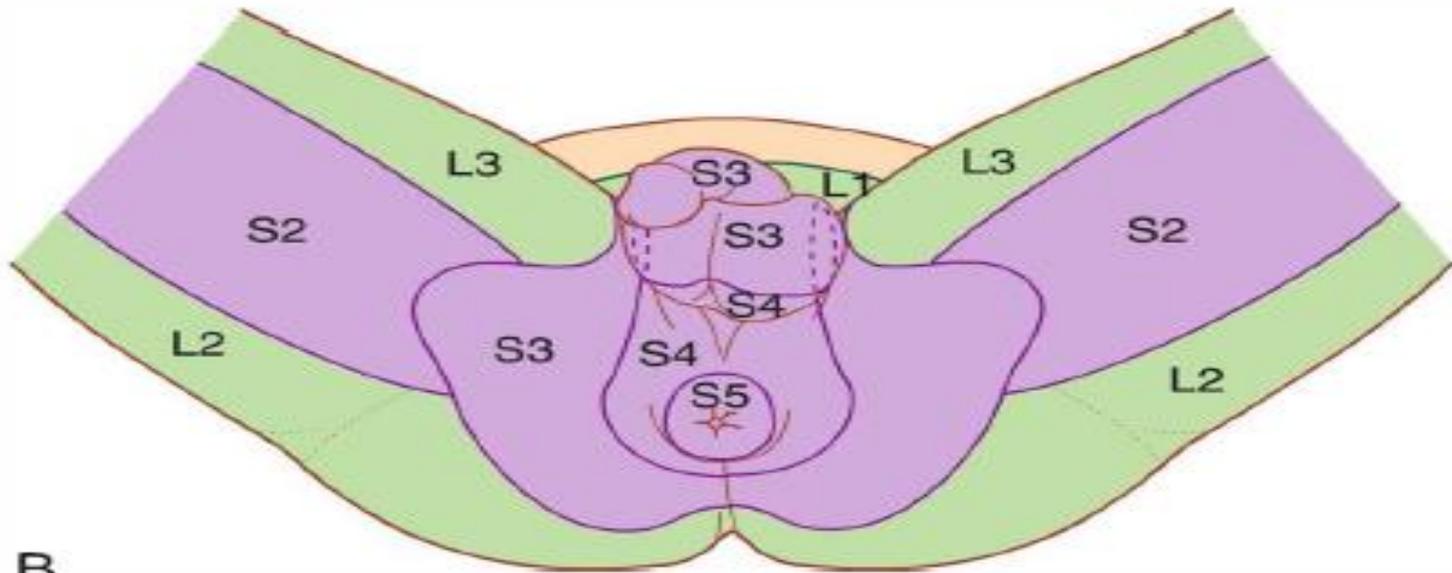
Dr.

**CANCELLED FROM
MID TERM ONLY**

Read only



A



B

Fig. 5.14 Dermatomes of the perineum. **A.** In women. **B.** In men.

CANCELLE
from this
Presentation
but
lymphatic
drainage of
each organ is
required

- Gluteal region of the lower limb

lateral aortic lymph node

Common Iliac lymph node

External Iliac Lymph node

- Inguinal lymph nodes.
- Fundus of urinary bladder.
- Prostate.
- Body and cervix of uterus, upper part of vagina

Sacral Lymph node

- Posterior pelvic wall.
- Rectum.
- Neck of urinary bladder.
- Parts of uterus and vagina

1) Internal Iliac Lymph Nodes:

Site: Close to internal iliac vessels.

Afferents :

- Pelvic viscera.
- Deep structures of the perineum.
- Gluteal region of the lower limb.

Efferent : to common iliac lymph nodes.

2) External Iliac Lymph Nodes :

Site: Close to external iliac vessels.

Afferents from;

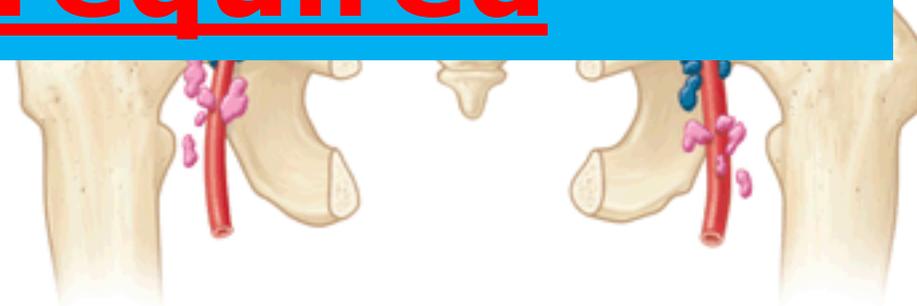
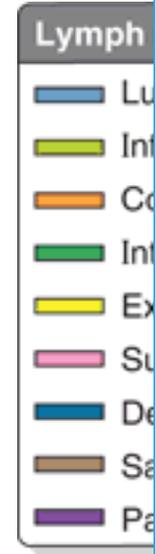
- Inguinal lymph nodes.
- Fundus of urinary bladder.
- Prostate.
- Body and cervix of uterus, upper part of vagina

Efferent: to common iliac lymph nodes.

CANCELLE
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3) Sacral Lymph Nodes:

Site : Close to lateral sacral vessels in front of sacrum.

Afferents :

- Posterior pelvic wall.
- Rectum.
- Neck of urinary bladder.
- Parts of uterus and vagina.

Efferent : common iliac lymph nodes.

4) Common Iliac Lymph Nodes:

Site: Close to common iliac vessels.

Afferents : the above mentioned groups.

Efferent : lateral aortic lymph nodes.

**CANCELLE
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Presentation
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