RETROPERITONEAL SPACE AND PELVIS 3

You are supposed to learn about:

1. Ovaries: anatomy, topography, ligaments, arterial supply, venous drainage, lymphatic drainage, innervation, function
2. Uterine tubes: anatomy, parts, topography, arterial supply, venous drainage, lymphatic drainage, innervation, function
3. Uterus: anatomy, parts, topography, position, ligaments, arterial supply, venous drainage, lymphatic drainage, innervation, function
4. Ligaments of uterus, their anatomy, topography, function and significance
5. Vagina: anatomy, parts, topography, ligaments, arterial supply, venous drainage, lymphatic drainage, innervation, function
6. Female external genitalia: anatomy, topography, arterial supply, venous drainage, lymphatic drainage, innervation, function

Always read the relevant clinical blue boxes to have an idea about clinical significance of structures you learn about.

In the dissection room, you are supposed to recognize:

1. Ovaries: location, ligaments, topography, blood vessels
2. Uterine tubes: location, parts, topography, blood vessels
3. Uterus: fundus, horns, body, uterine cavity; look for various specimen to investigate variations in position of the uterus; look for sectioned uterus to see layers of its wall; investigate relationships of uterus to peritoneum and other organs
4. Uterine cervix: supravaginal portion, vaginal portion in various specimens
5. Uterine artery and its branches, uterine venous plexus
6. Round ligament of the uterus: course, topography
7. Broad ligament of the uterus: parts, contents, topography of parametrium
8. Vagina: walls, topography, fornices
9. Vulva: labia majora, labia minora, (punendal cleft, anterior commissure, posterior commissure), labia minora (frenulum of the clitoris, prepuce of the clitoris, frenulum of labia minora), clitoris (root, body, glans, vessels and nerves)
10. Vestibule of vagina: opening of paraurethral glands, vaginal orifice, hymenal caruncules), opening of female urethra
11. Bulbs of vestibule
12. Greater vestibular glands (hard to find in specimens; look for cadaver with greater vestibular glands dissected)

Always investigate the topography of structures and look at variations present in various specimens!