

## RETROPERITONEAL SPACE AND PELVIS 4

### You are supposed to learn about:

1. The pelvic girdle: bones, ligaments, joints, orientation, features, parts, diameters
2. Pelvic cavity: limitations, divisions, walls, contents
3. Pelvic diaphragm and its fascias: coccygeus muscle (attachments, innervation, function, topography), levator ani (attachments, parts, function, innervation, topography)
4. Peritoneum and peritoneal cavity of pelvis
5. Pelvic fascia: membranous pelvic fascia (parietal, visceral), endopelvic fascia (loose, condensed, potential spaces)
6. Arteries, veins, lymph nodes of the pelvis.
7. Pelvic nerves: nerves of the lumbosacral plexus, coccygeal plexus, pelvic autonomic nerves)
8. Rectum: anatomy, topography, arterial supply, venous drainage, lymphatic drainage, innervation, function); anal canal (anatomy, topography, function, vessels and nerves, lymphatic drainage, sphincters)
9. Perineum: definitions, boundaries, anal and urogenital triangles, fasciae and pouches of the urogenital triangle, musculature of the perineum (attachments, function, innervation, topography)
10. Anal triangle: ischioanal fossae (walls, contents, topography)
11. Pudendal canal and its neurovascular bundle (course and branches of internal pudendal artery and pudendal nerve)
12. Always consider sex-related differences!!!

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. Bones of the male and female pelvic girdle, ligaments and joints (look for models)
2. Obturator internus muscle, obturator fascia, obturator canal
3. Piriformis muscle, greater and lesser sciatic foramen (investigate the topography and contents), suprapiriform foramen, infrapiriform foramen
4. Gluteus maximus, gluteus medius and gluteus minimus muscles, obturator externus muscle (hard to find), gemelli muscles, quadratus femoris muscle
5. Sciatic nerve, superior gluteal nerve, inferior gluteal nerve, posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh, superior gluteal artery, inferior gluteal artery
6. Coccygeus muscle, levator ani muscle (parts, tendinous arch), external anal sphincter, anococcygeal body - look for dissected cadavers and models
7. Rectouterine pouch, vesicouterine pouch, rectouterine folds, pararectal fossae, ureteric folds
8. Pelvic fascia, endopelvic fascia, retropubic space, retrorectal space, rectovesical septum, pelvirectal space
9. Sacral part of the sympathetic trunk, ganglion impar
10. Rectum: flexures, ampulla of the rectum, rectal arteries and veins
11. Perineum: anal triangle, urogenital triangle, perineal membrane, central point of the perineum, perineal body, perineal fascia, deep perineal fascia

12. Superficial perineal pouch and its contents, deep perineal pouch and its contents
13. Ischioanal fossae: walls, recesses, fat body
14. Pudendal canal, internal pudendal artery and its branches, pudendal nerve and its branches
15. Anal canal: external anal sphincter, internal anal sphincter, anal columns, anorectal junction, anal valves, anal sinuses, pectinate line
16. Perineal muscles in male and female specimens (look for models!)

Always consider sex-related differences!

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