

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Female Perineum and External Genitalia

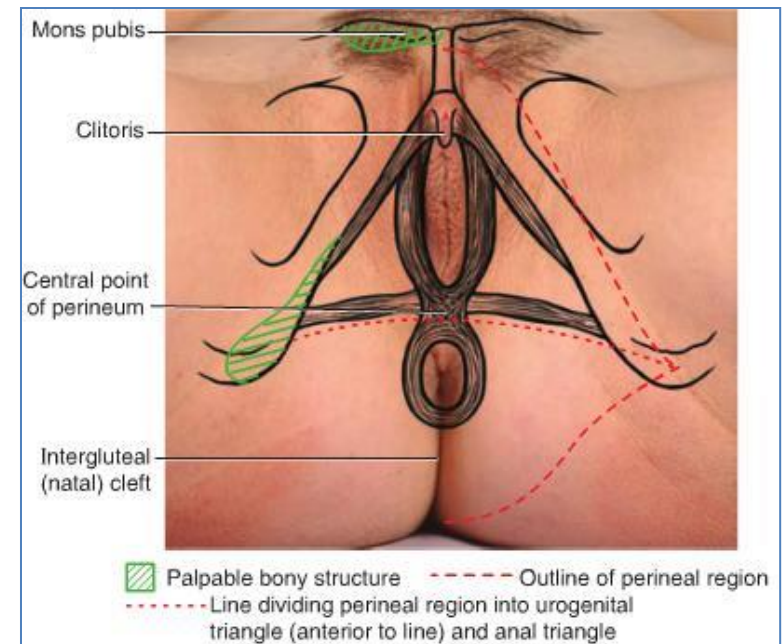
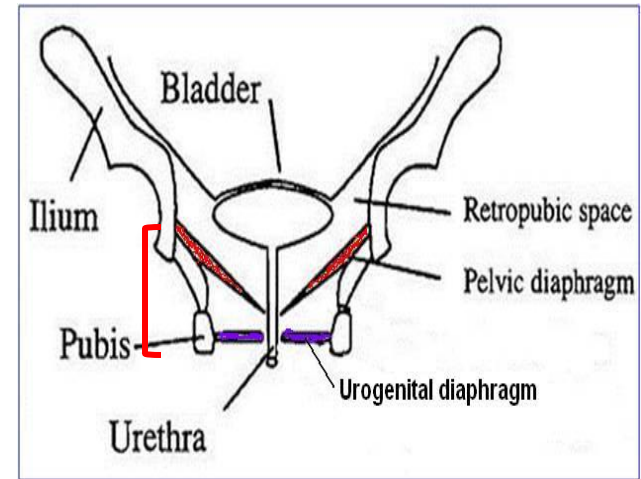
Dr. Saeed Vohra

OBJECTIVES

- ***At the end of the lecture, the student should be able to describe the:***
- *Boundaries of the perineum.*
- *Division of perineum into two triangles.*
- *Boundaries & Contents of anal & urogenital triangles.*
- *Lower part of Anal canal.*
- *Boundaries & contents of Ischiorectal fossa.*
- *Innervation, Blood supply and lymphatic drainage of perineum.*

Perineum

- Perineum is the **region of the body below the pelvic diaphragm**
- It is a diamond shaped area **between the thighs**
- Boundaries:
 - Anteriorly **Mons pubis**
 - Laterally **Medial surfaces of the thighs**
 - Posteriorly **Intergluteal folds**
- Contents:
 - Lower ends of **urethra, vagina & anal canal**
 - **External genitalia**
 - **Perineal body & Anococcygeal body**

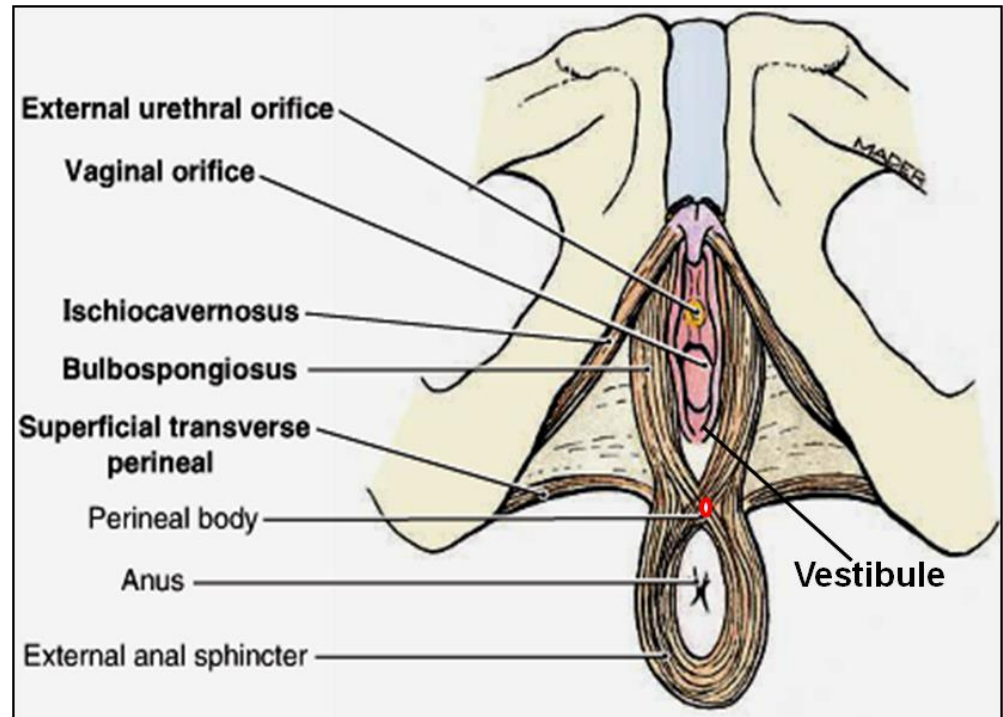


Perineal Body

- Perineal body is an irregular fibromuscular mass of variable size and consistency, located at midpoint of the line between the ischial tuberosities
- Lies in the **subcutaneous tissue**, **posterior to vaginal vestibule** and **anterior to the anal canal & anus**
- Forms the **central point of the perineum** & blends anteriorly with the **perineal membrane**

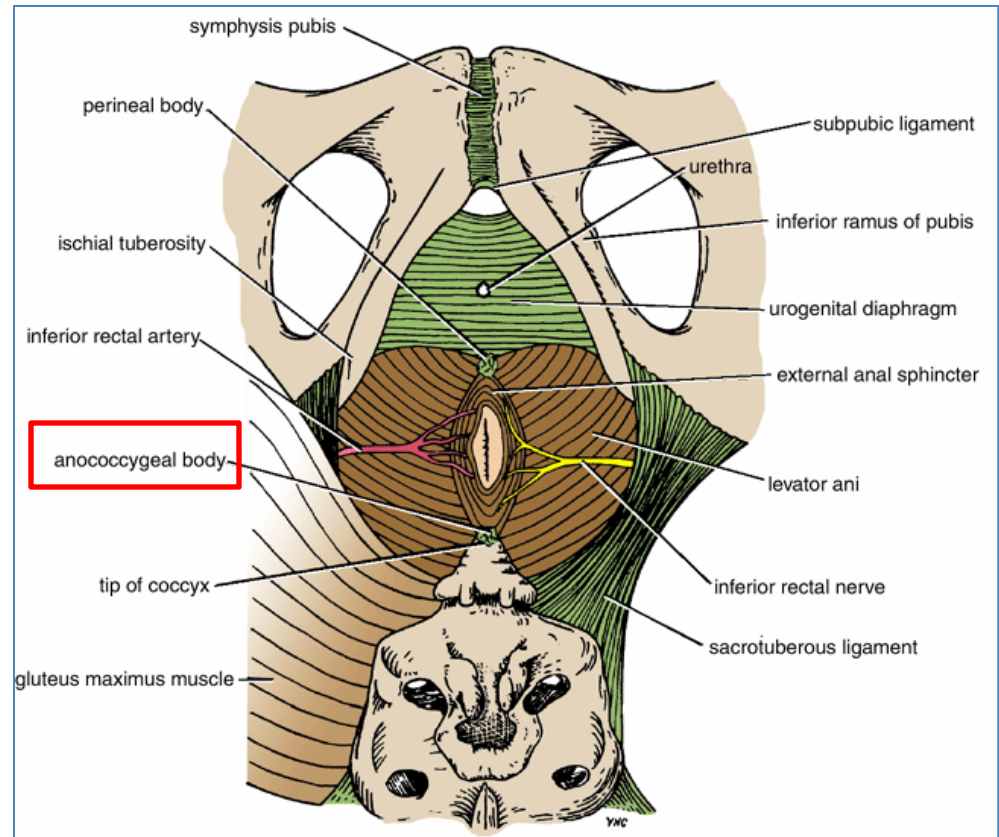
Function:

- Gives attachment to perineal muscles
- Plays an important role in visceral support especially in female



Anococcygeal Body

- The anococcygeal body is a complex musculotendinous structure
- Situated between the **anterior aspect of the coccyx** and the **posterior wall of the anorectal canal**
- Receives insertion of fibers of levator ani muscle



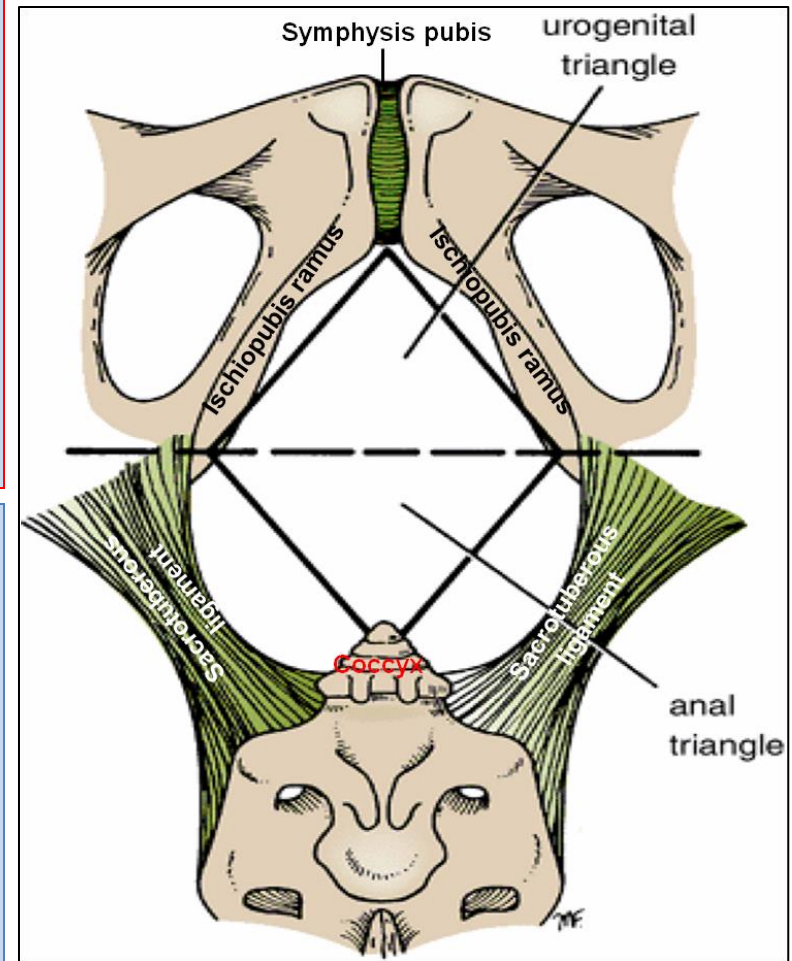
Boundaries & Division of Perineum

Boundaries:

- Its bony boundaries are:
 - **Anterior:** Symphysis pubis.
 - **Posterior:** Coccyx.
 - **Lateral:** Ischiopubic rami, ischial tuberosities & sacrotuberous ligament.

Division:

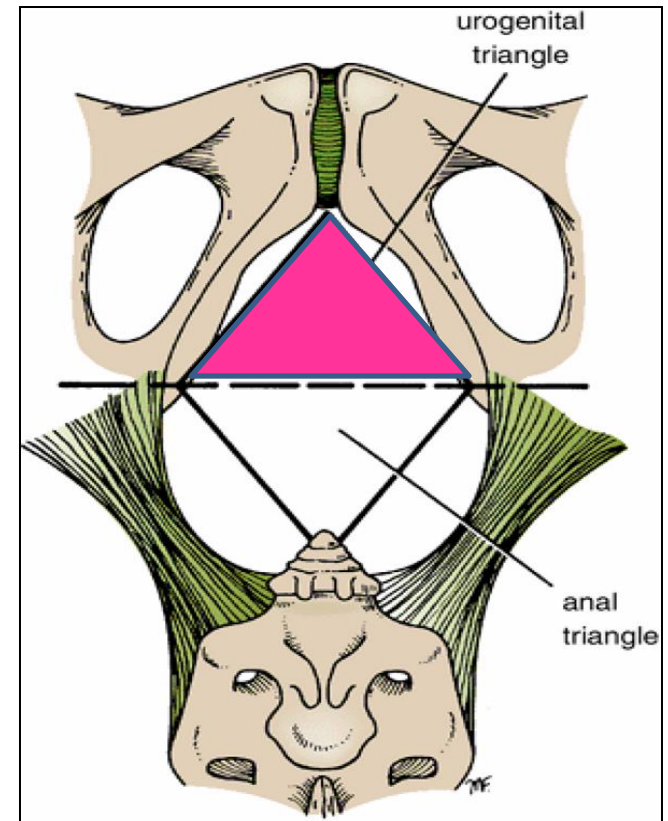
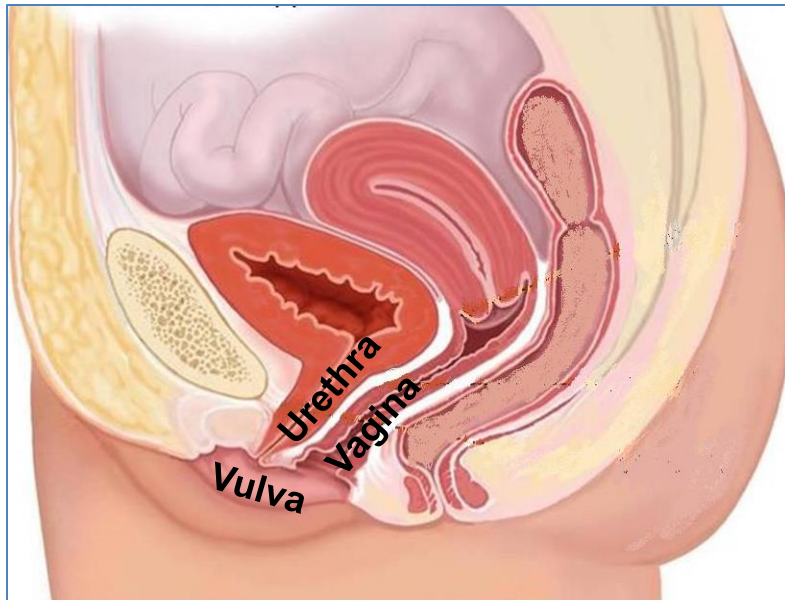
- By an imaginary line passing through two ischial tuberosities, it is divided into:
 - **Urogenital triangle** anteriorly.
 - **Anal triangle** posteriorly.



Urogenital Triangle

Boundaries :

- **Anteriorly :** Symphysis pubis
- **Posteriorly :** Transverse line passing through the 2 ischial tuberosities.
- **Laterally :** Ischiopubic rami & ischial tuberosities.

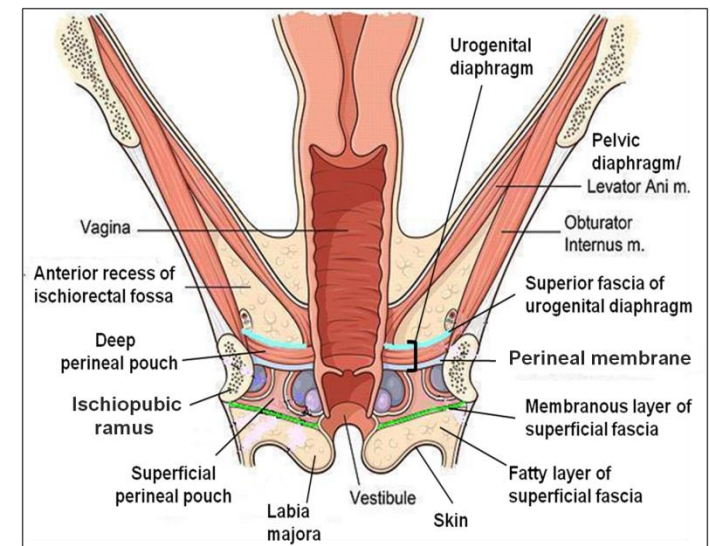
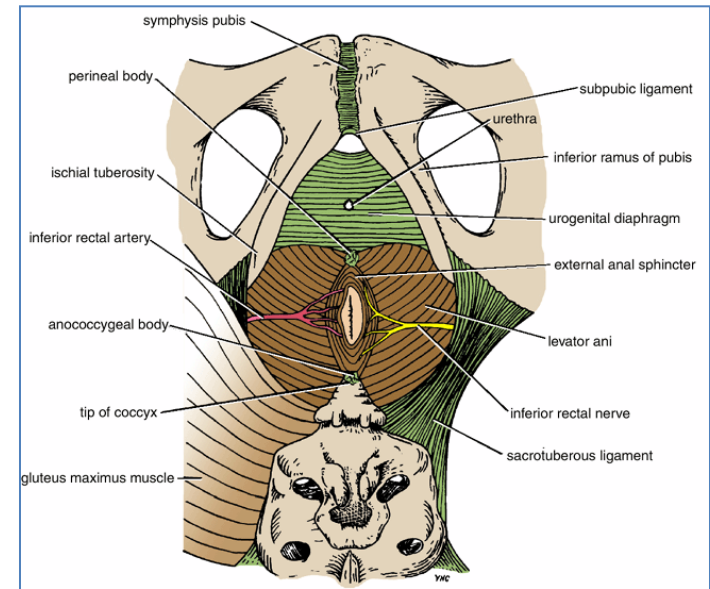


Contents :

- Lower part of **urethra** & **vagina**.
- External genitalia (vulva).

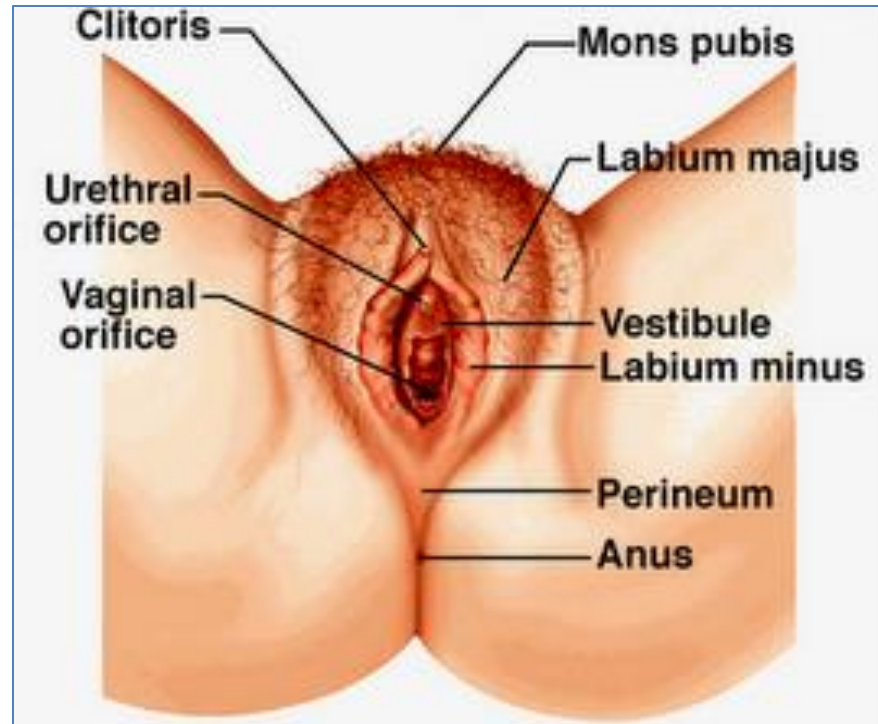
Urogenital Diaphragm

- A triangular **musculofascial diaphragm** located in the anterior part of the perineum
- Fills in the gap between the pubic arch
- Composed of: **Sphincter urethrae** and the **deep transverse perineal muscles** enclosed within the **fascia of the urogenital diaphragm**
- The inferior layer of the fascia is formed by the **perineal membrane**



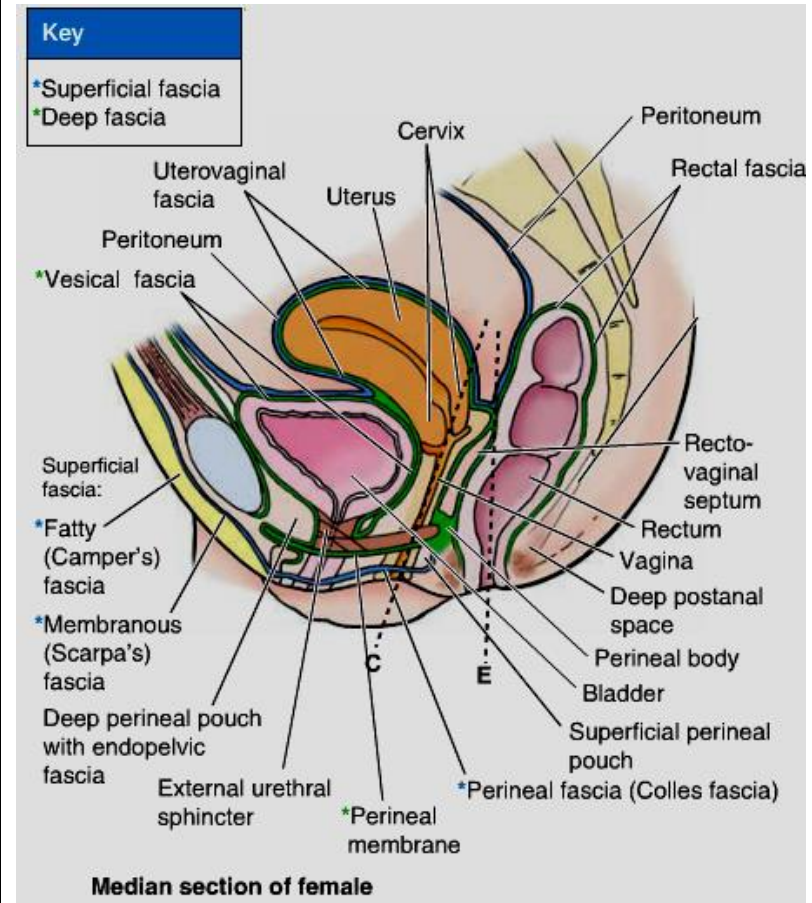
Female External Genitalia (Vulva)

- **Mons pubis** : a collection of fat overlying the pubes.
- **Labia majora.**
- **Labia minora.**
- **Clitoris.**
- **Vestibule of vagina:** The interval between the two labia minora.
- Vagina & urethra open into the vestibule through **urethral orifice** anteriorly and **vaginal orifice** posteriorly.



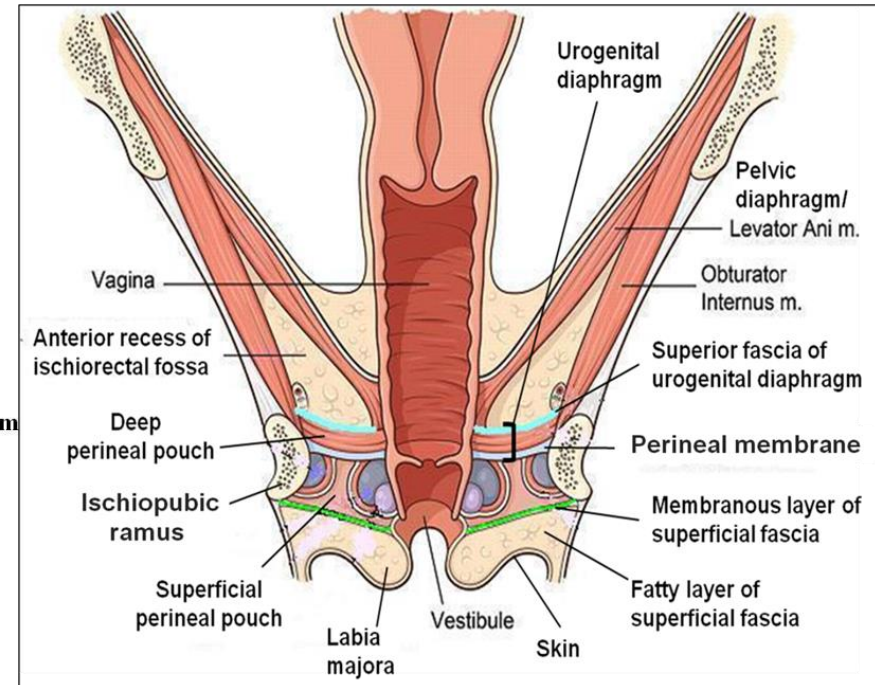
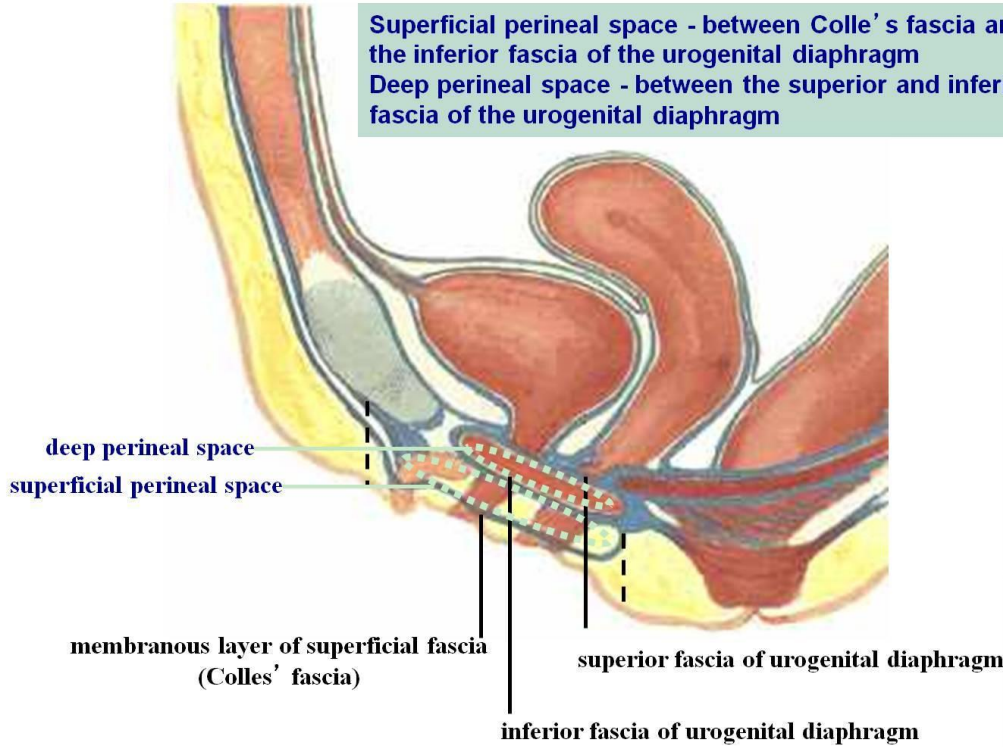
Fascia of Urogenital Triangle (Perineal Fascia)

- The perineal fascia is continuous anteriorly with the fascia of abdomen and consists of **superficial** and **deep layers**
- **Superficial perineal fascia:** consists of:
 - **Superficial fatty layer** (Camper's fascia) makes up the substance of **mons pubis & labia majora** and extends into the anal region
 - **Deep membranous layer** (Colle's fascia): Does not extend to anal region. Becomes fused with the posterior margin of the perineal membrane
- **Deep perineal fascia** invests the muscles in the superficial perineal pouch



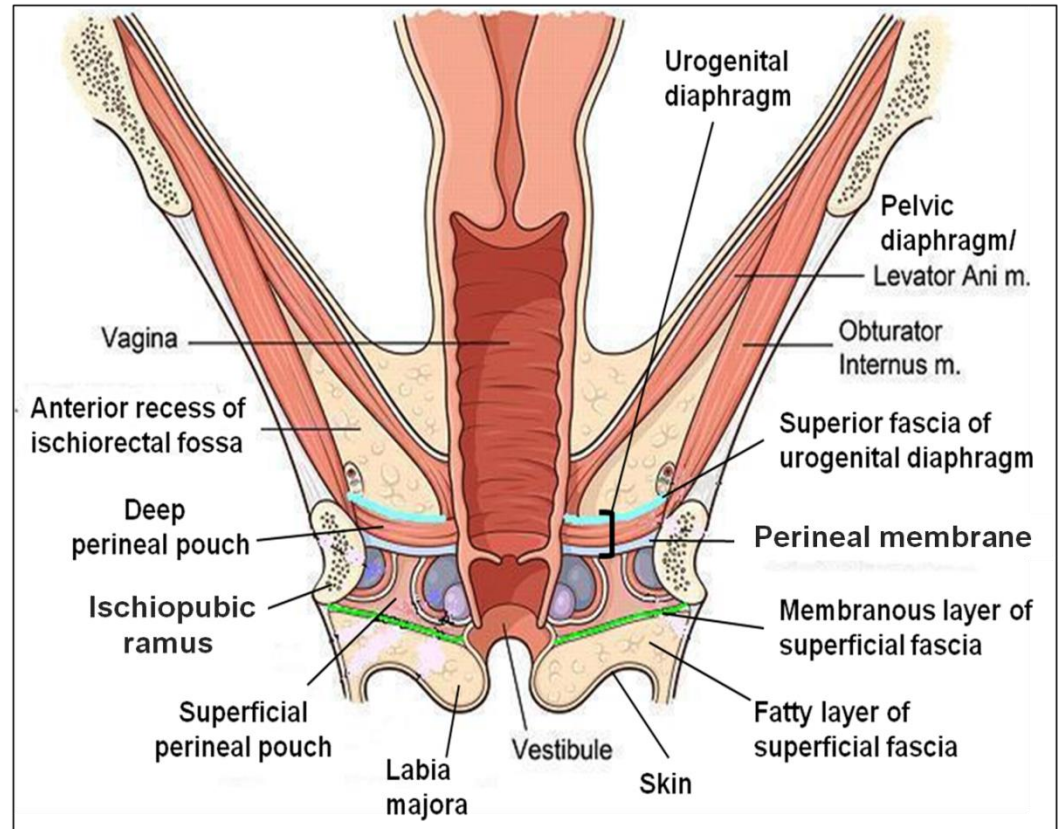
Perineal Pouches

Superficial perineal space - between Colle's fascia and the inferior fascia of the urogenital diaphragm
 Deep perineal space - between the superior and inferior fascia of the urogenital diaphragm



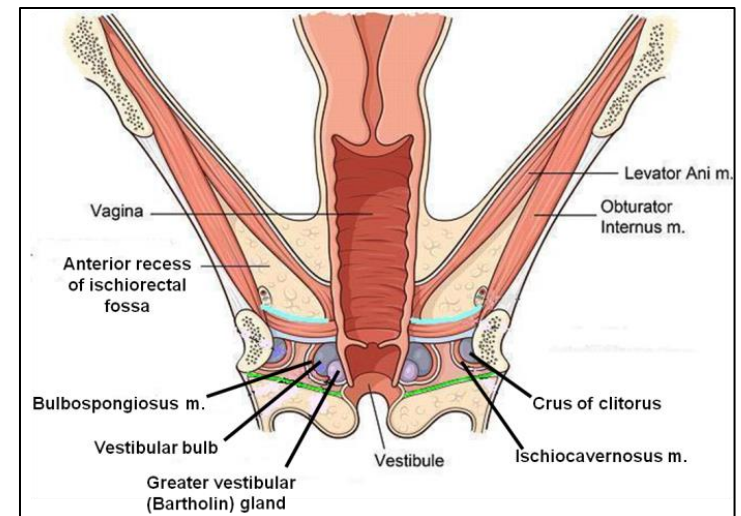
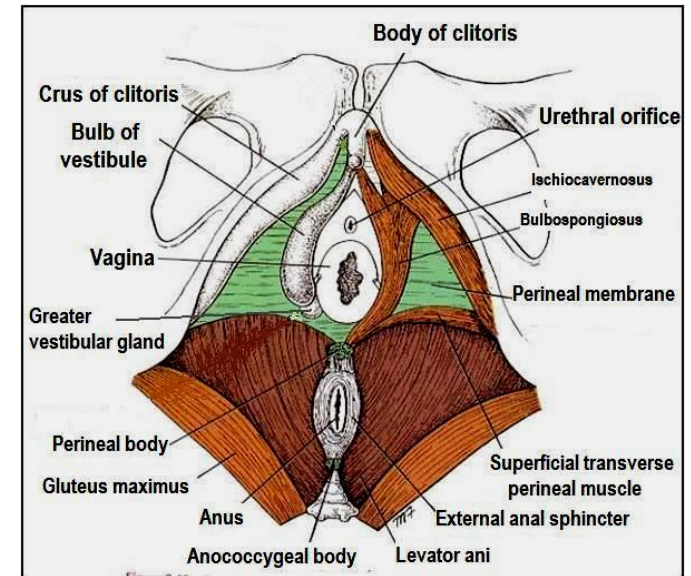
Superficial Perineal Pouch

- It is the space between the deep membranous layer of superficial fascia and the perineal membrane.
- **BOUNDARIES:**
 - **Inferiorly:** membranous layer of superficial fascia.
 - **Superiorly:** perineal membrane.
 - **Laterally:** ischiopubic rami



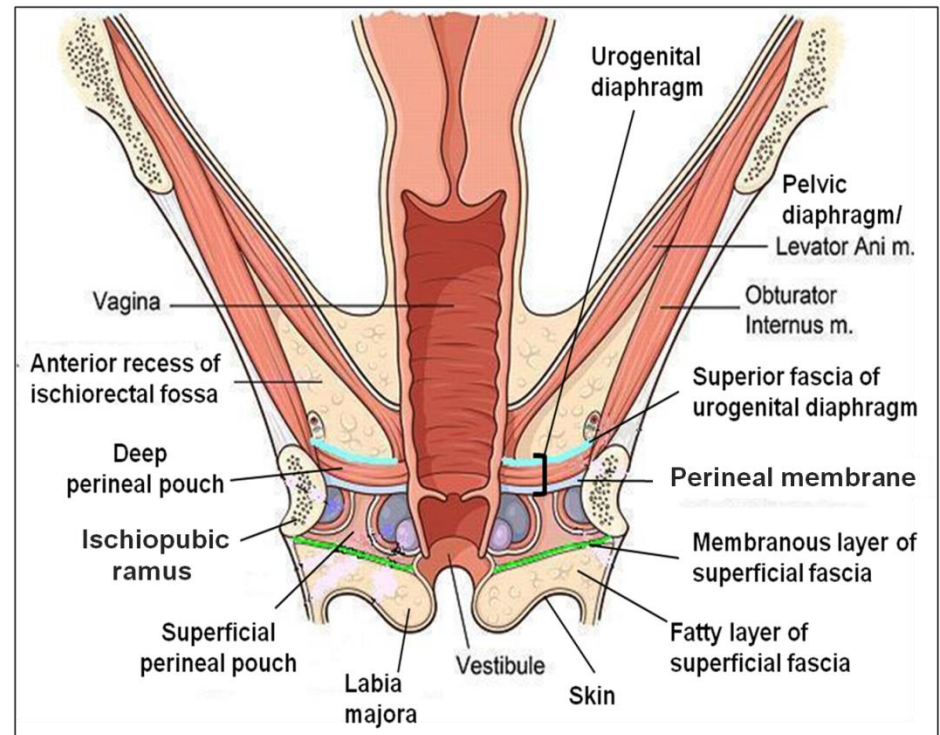
Contents of Superficial Perineal Pouch

- **Bulbs of vestibule:** on each side of vaginal orifice.
- **Crura of clitoris.**
- **Superficial perineal muscles:**
 - **Bulbospongiosus muscle,** surrounds orifice of vagina and covers **vestibular bulb.**
 - **Ischiocavernosus muscle,** covers **crus of clitoris** on each side.
 - **Superficial transverse perineal muscles.**
- **Greater vestibular glands:** on each side of vaginal orifice.
- **Perineal branch of pudendal nerve** supplying muscles & skin.



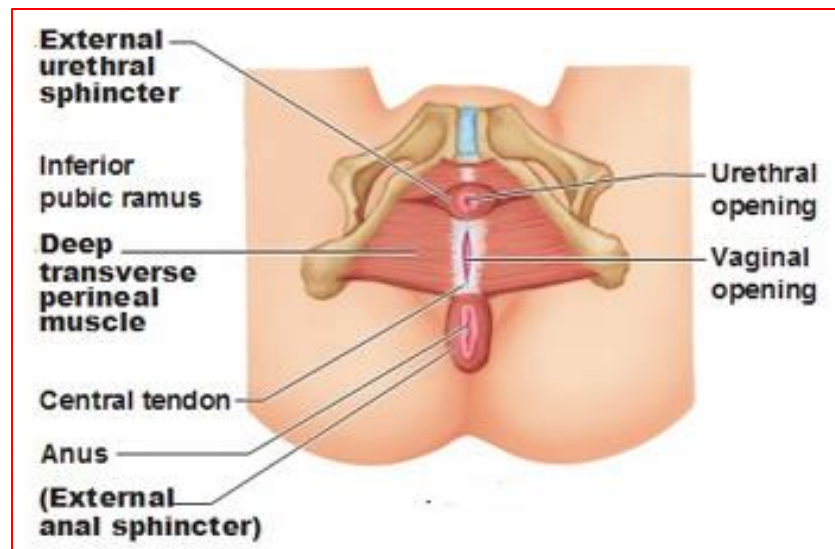
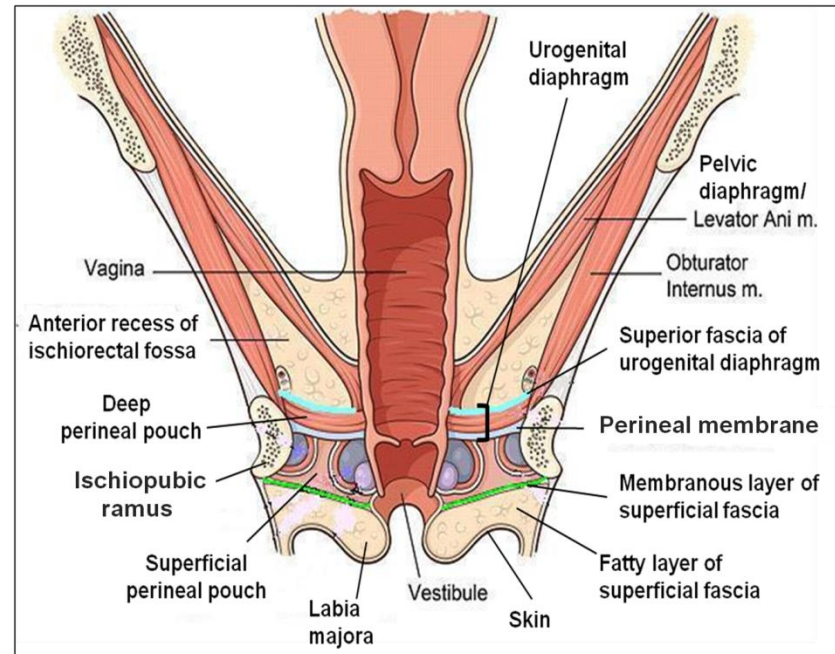
Deep Perineal Pouch

- It is a completely closed space deep to the perineal membrane
- **BOUNDARIES:**
 - **Inferiorly:** Inferior fascia of the urogenital diaphragm (Perineal membrane)
 - **Superiorly:** Superior fascia of the urogenital diaphragm
 - **Laterally:** Inferior portion of obturator internus fascia



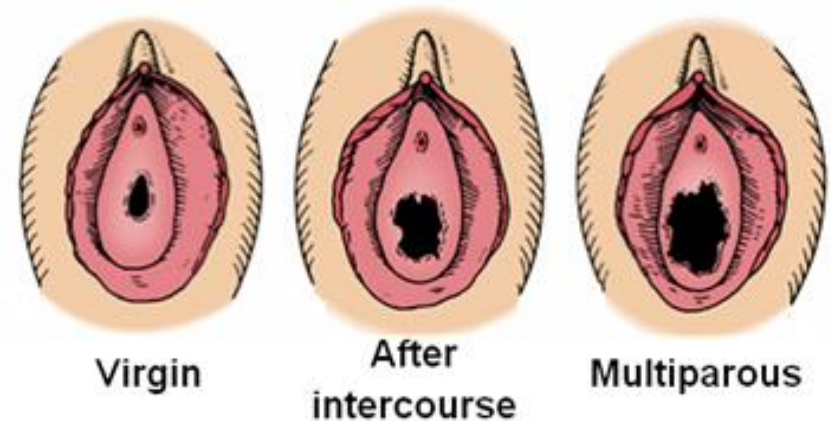
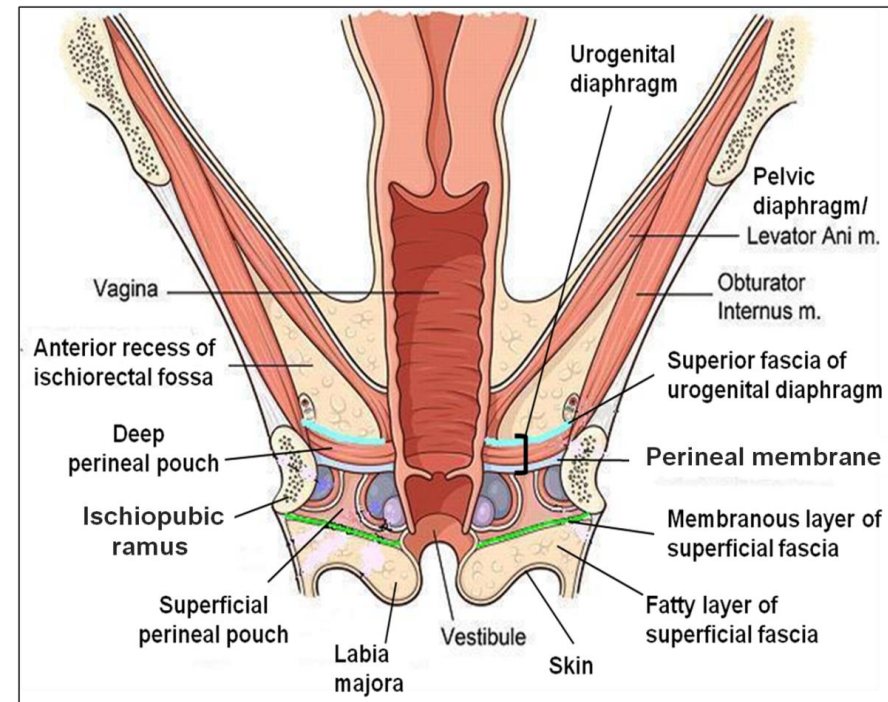
Contents of Deep Perineal Pouch

- Part of **urethra**
- Part of **vagina**
- **Sphincter urethrae muscle**, which is pierced by urethra & vagina.
- **Deep transverse perineal muscles**
- **Internal pudendal vessels**
- **Dorsal nerve of clitoris**



Vagina

- The vagina is a muscular canal that leads from the uterus to the external orifice of the genital canal
- It measures about 3 in. (8 cm) long.
- It serves as the excretory duct for the menstrual flow & forms part of the birth canal.
- The vaginal orifice in a virgin possesses a thin mucosal fold, called the **hymen**, which is perforated at its center.
- **Arteries:**
 - **Vaginal artery**, a branch of the internal iliac artery
 - **Vaginal branch of the uterine artery**
- **Veins:** drain into the internal iliac veins



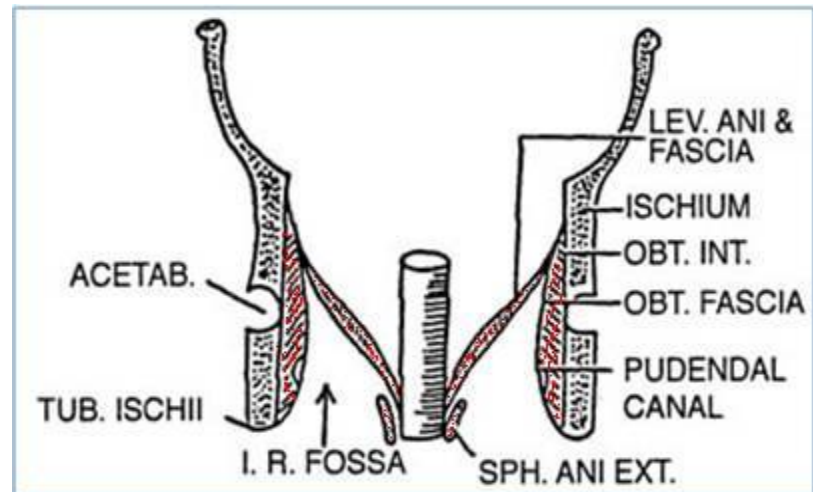
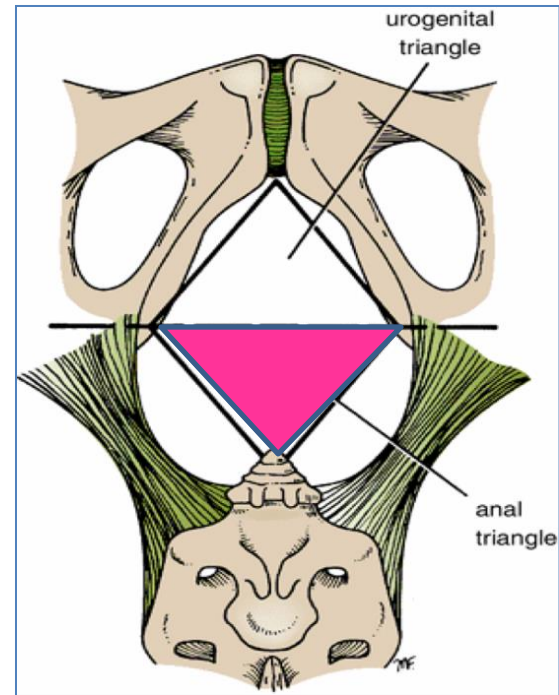
Anal Triangle

Boundaries:

- **Anteriorly:** Transverse line passing through the 2 ischial tuberosities.
- **Posteriorly :** **coccyx.**
- **Laterally :** **ischial tuberosity & sacrotuberous lig.**

Contents:

- **Lower part of Anal canal**
- **Ano-coccygeal body**
- **Ischiorectal fossa** on each side



Anal Canal

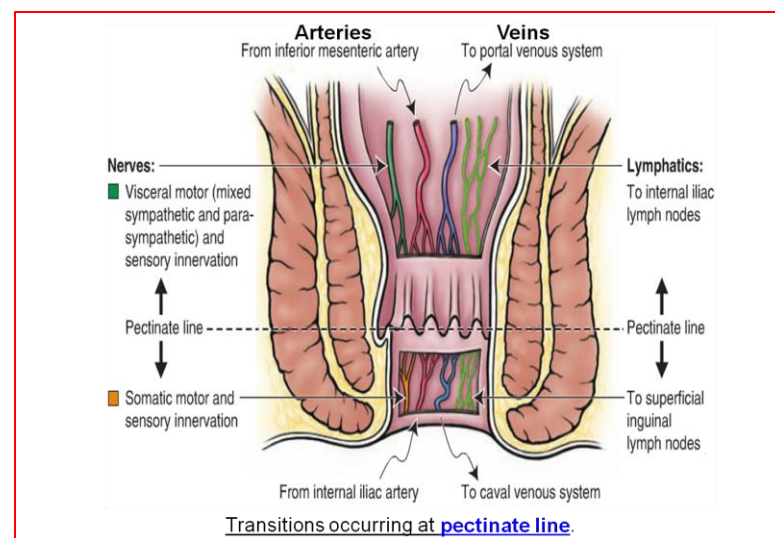
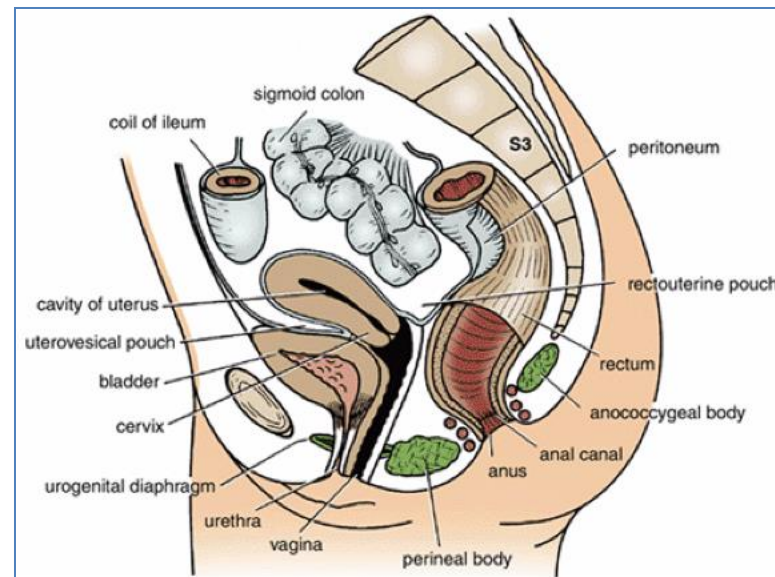
- It is about 1.5 in. long, descending from the **rectal ampulla** to the **anus**.

Relations (In female):

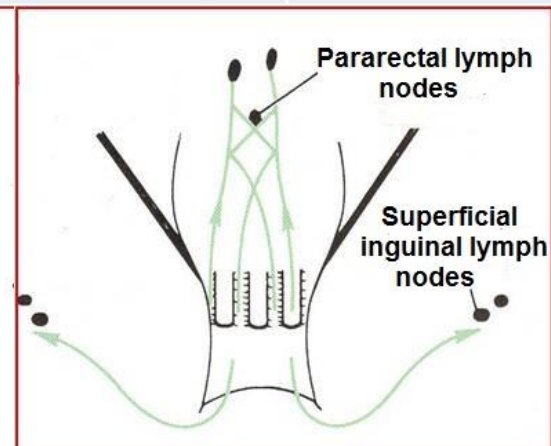
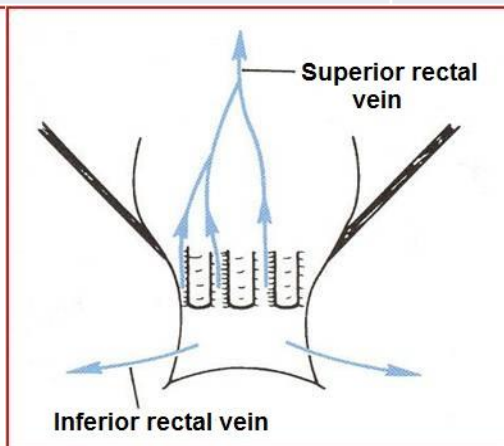
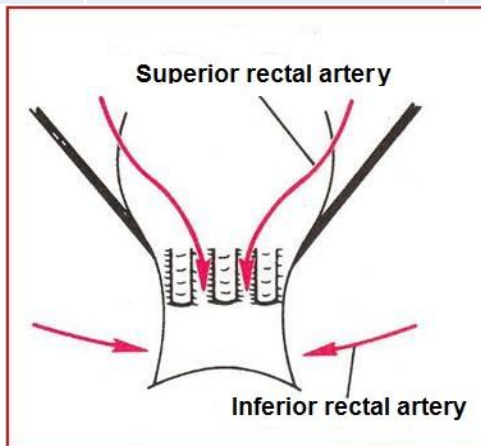
- **Anteriorly:** Perineal body, urogenital diaphragm, and lower part of vagina
- **Posteriorly:** Anococcygeal body.
- **Laterally:** Ischiorectal fossae.

Division: Divided into:

- **Upper half:** derived from hindgut (**endoderm**)
 - **Lower half:** derived from the proctodeum (**ectoderm**)
- The two parts have different blood supply, nerve supply and lymphatic drainage.



Anal canal	Arterial supply	Venous drainage	Lymphatic drainage	Nerves
Upper half	Superior rectal artery (continuation of the inferior mesenteric artery)	Superior rectal vein drained into the inferior mesenteric vein (portal circulation)	Para-rectal nodes drained into inferior mesenteric lymph nodes	Visceral motor (sympathetic & parasympathetic) & sensory nerves
Lower half	Inferior rectal a. (branch of internal pudendal artery)	Inferior rectal vein drained into the internal pudendal vein (Systemic circulation) (site of portal-systemic anastomosis)	Superficial inguinal lymph nodes	Somatic motor & sensory nerves



Ischiorectal Fossa

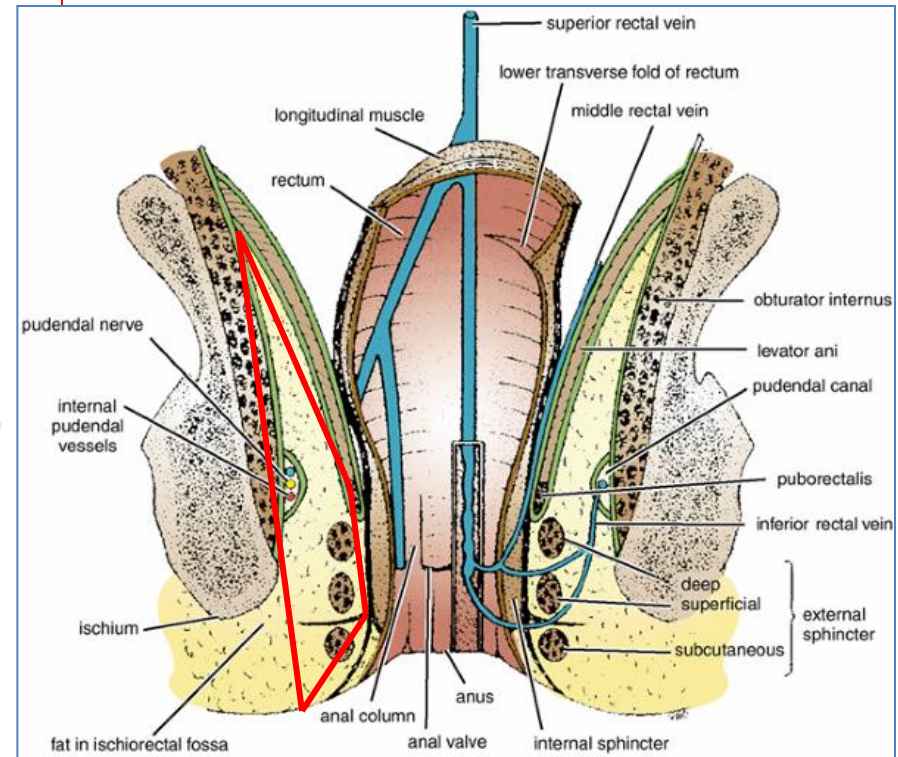
- A fascial lined wedge-shaped space on each side of the anal canal.

Boundaries:

- **Base:** Skin of the perineum.
- **Medial wall:** Levator ani & anal canal.
- **Lateral wall:** Obturator internus, covered with fascia.

Contents:

- Dense fat.
- Pudendal nerve & internal pudendal vessels within the **pudendal canal**
- Inferior rectal nerve & vessels crossing the fossa to reach anal canal.

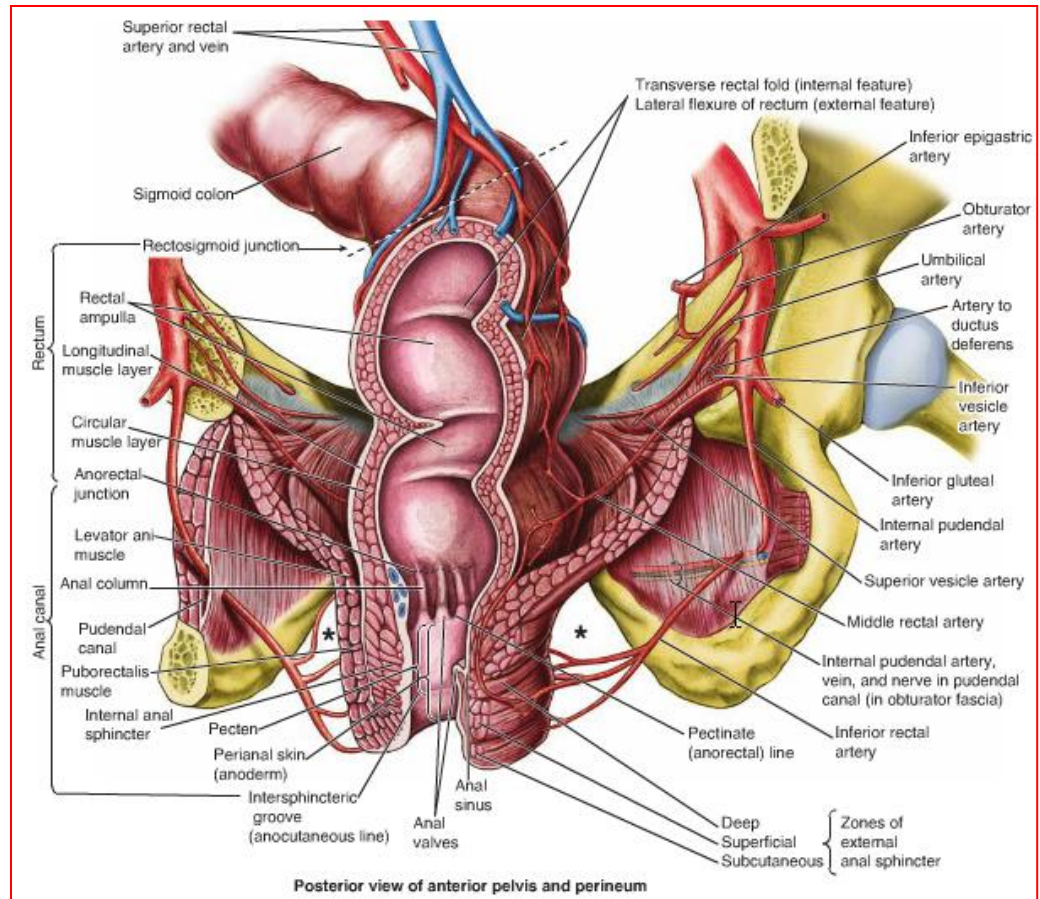


Pudendal Canal:

- A **fascial canal** formed by obturator fascia, located on the **lateral wall of the ischiorectal fossa**

Contents:

- Pudendal nerve
- Internal pudendal vessels



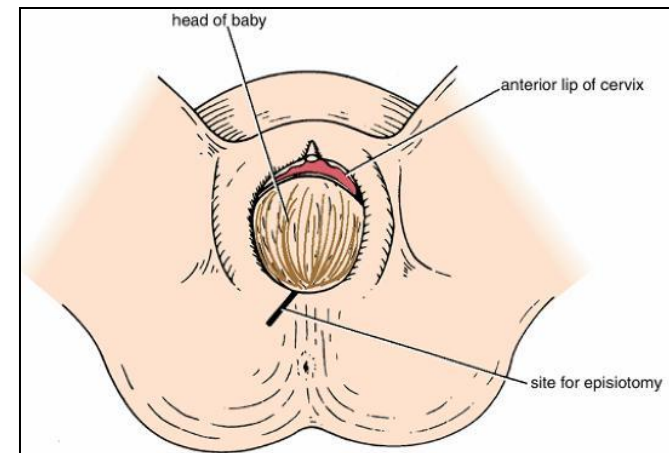
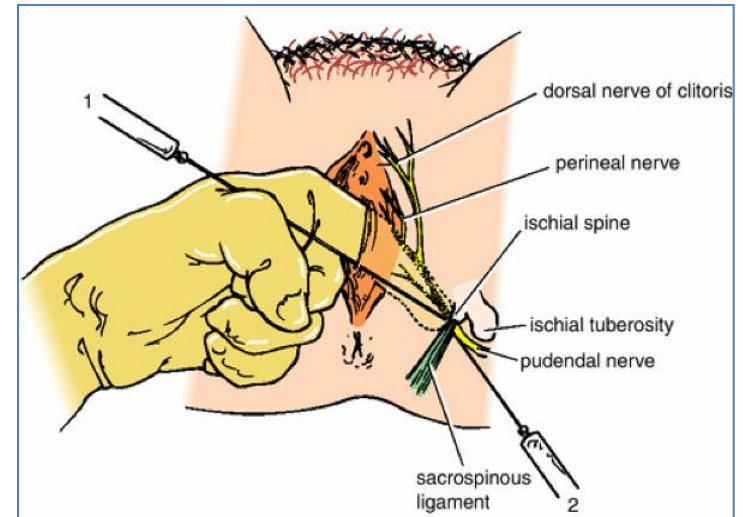
Pudendal Nerve Block

Pudendal nerve block is used in providing analgesia for the second stage of labour and to provide anesthesia of the perineum in order to create or repair an episiotomy. Can be done by transvaginally or through perineal approach.

Transvaginal method: The needle is passed through the vaginal mucous membrane toward the ischial spine. After the needle is passed through the sacrospinous ligament, the anesthetic solution is injected around the pudendal nerve

Perineal method: The ischial tuberosity is palpated subcutaneously through the buttock. The needle is inserted on the medial side of the ischial tuberosity to a depth of about 1 in. (2.5 cm) from the free surface of the tuberosity. The anesthetic is injected around the pudendal nerve.

An **episiotomy** is a surgically planned incision on the perineum and the posterior vaginal wall during second stage of labor to prevent perineal tear.



Thank You