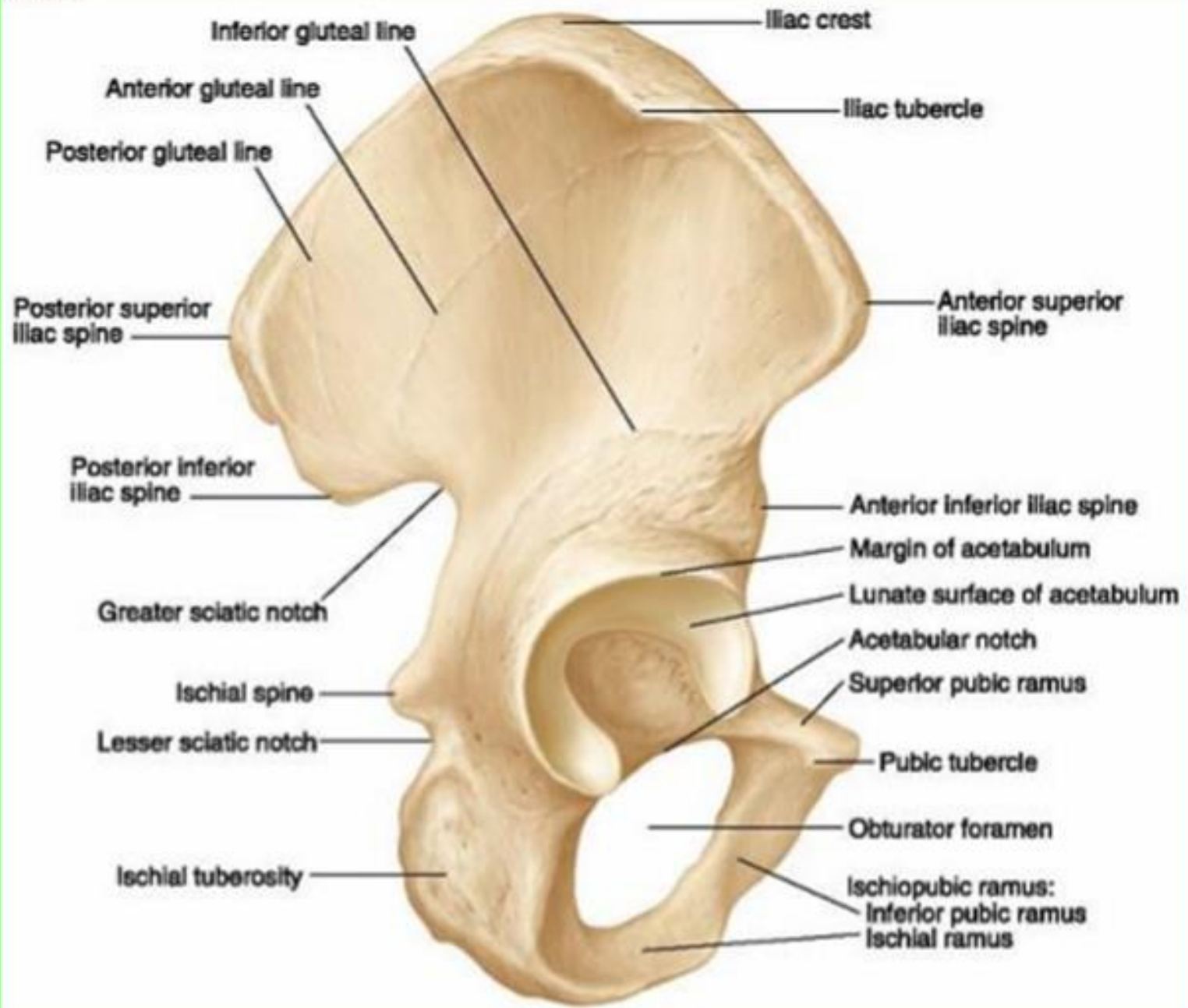


lures



Sacroiliac
joint

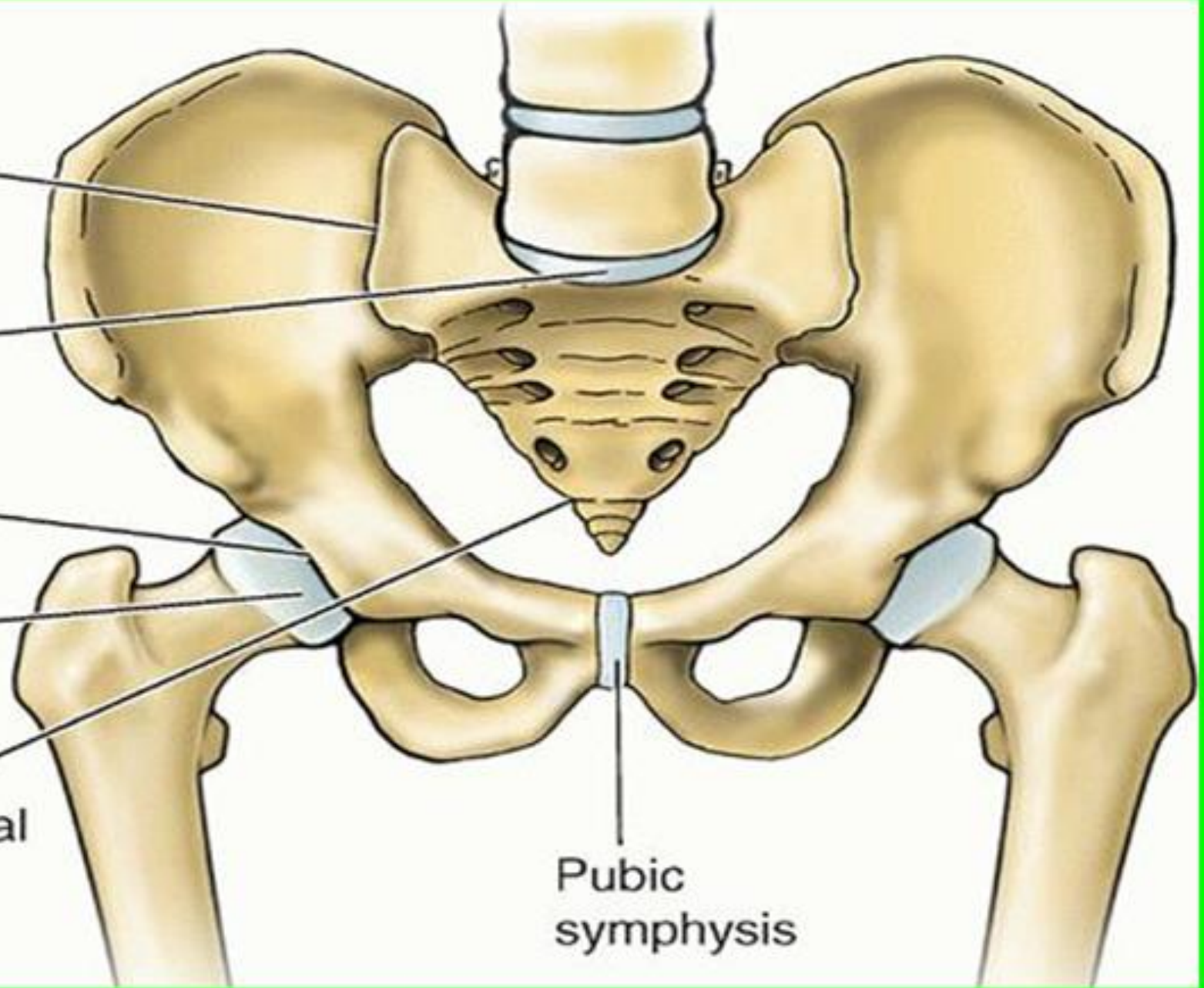
Lumbosacral
joint

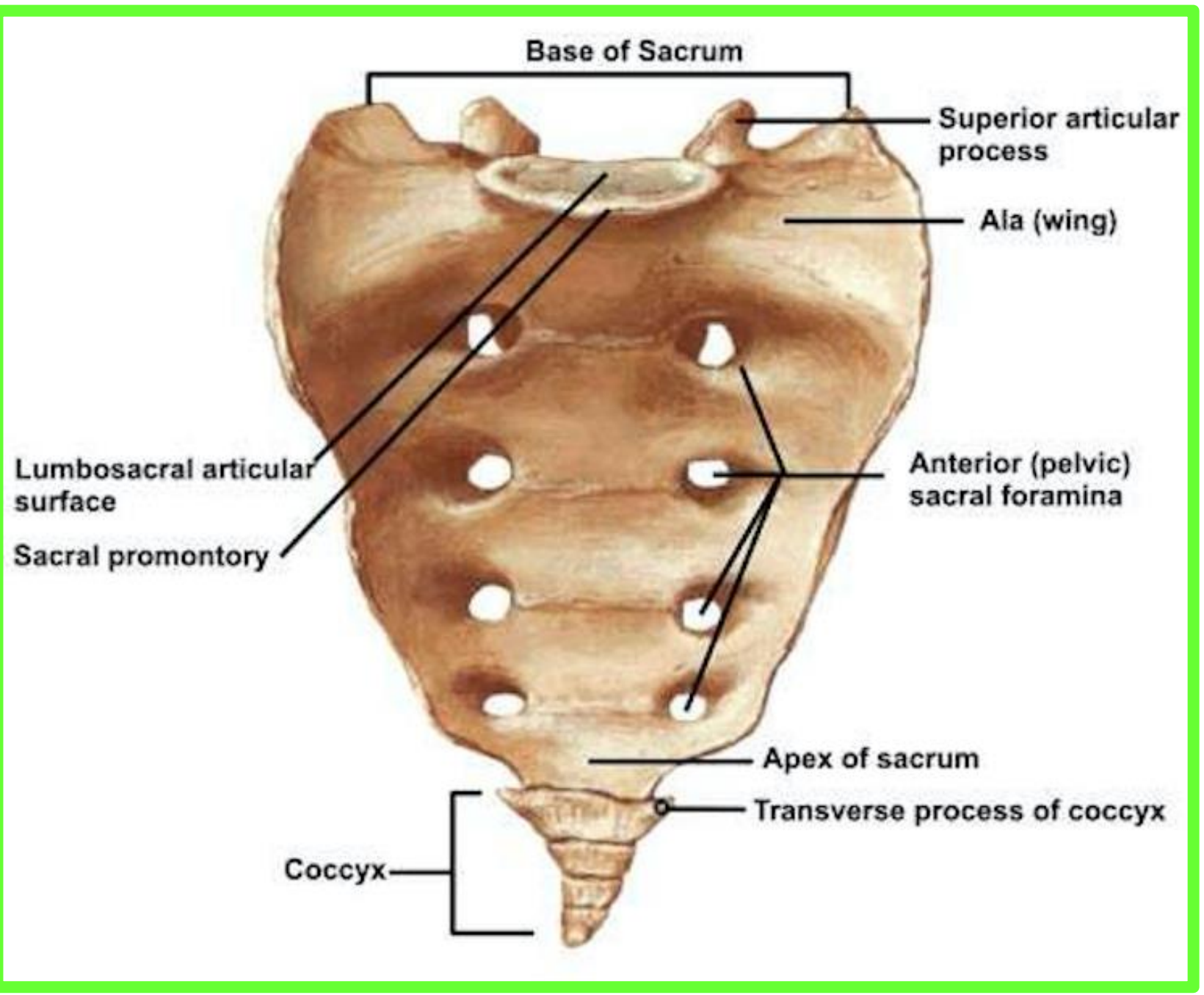
Acetabulum

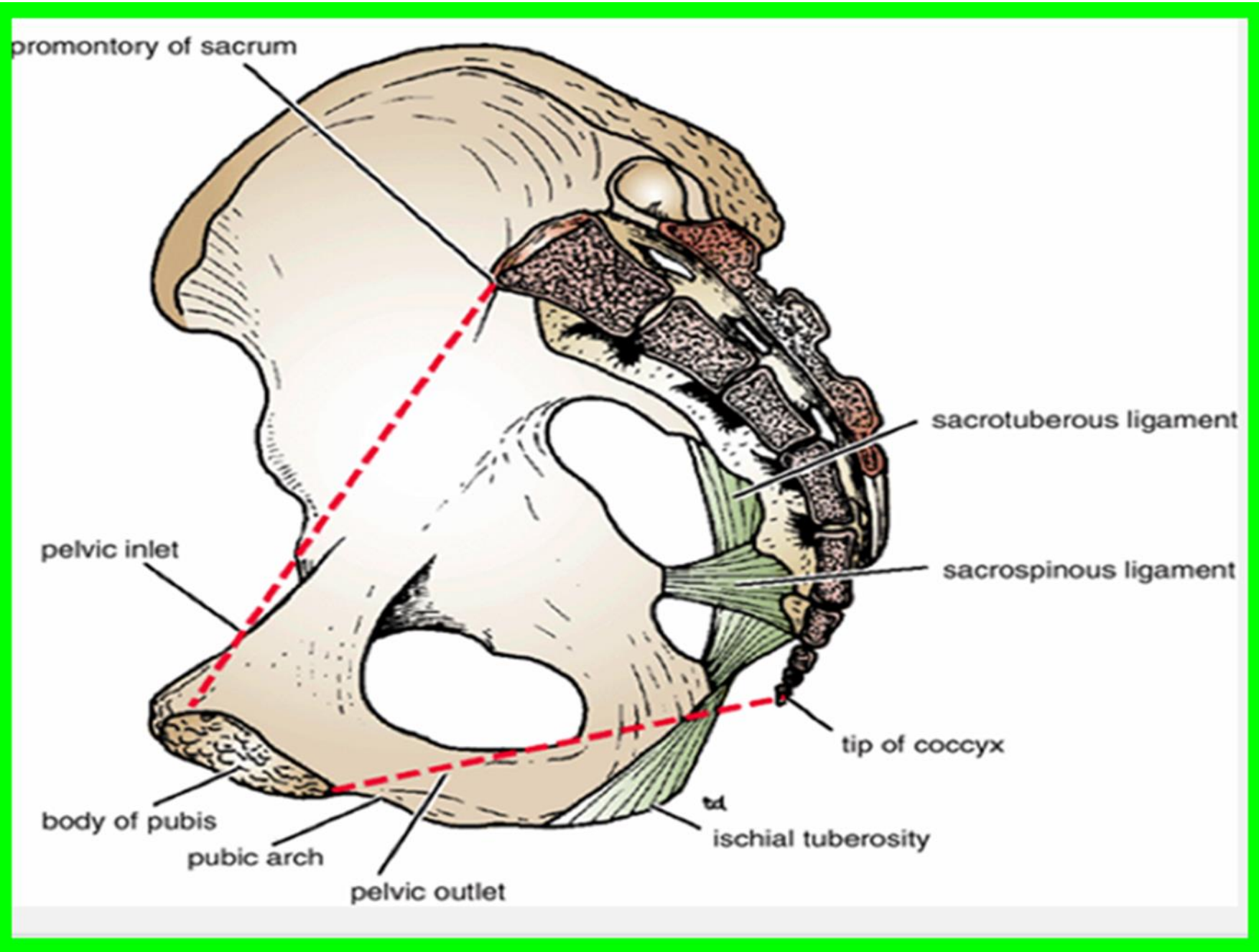
Head of
femur

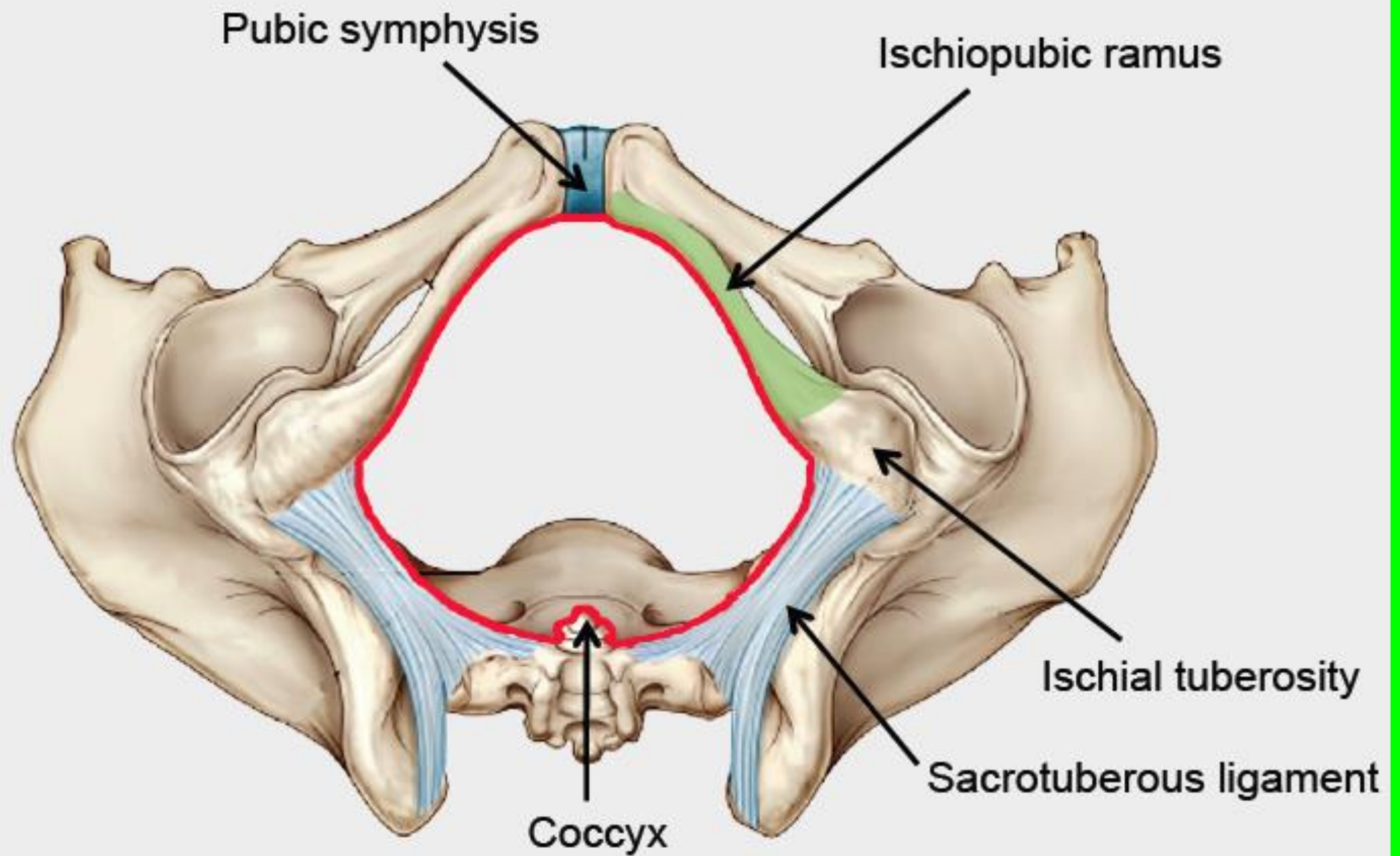
Sacro-
coccygeal
joint

Pubic
symphysis









COMPARISON OF MALE AND FEMALE BONY PELVES

Bony Pelvis

General structure

Greater pelvis

Lesser pelvis

Pubic arch

Male (♂)

Thick and heavy

Deep

Narrow and deep, tapering

Narrow (<70°)

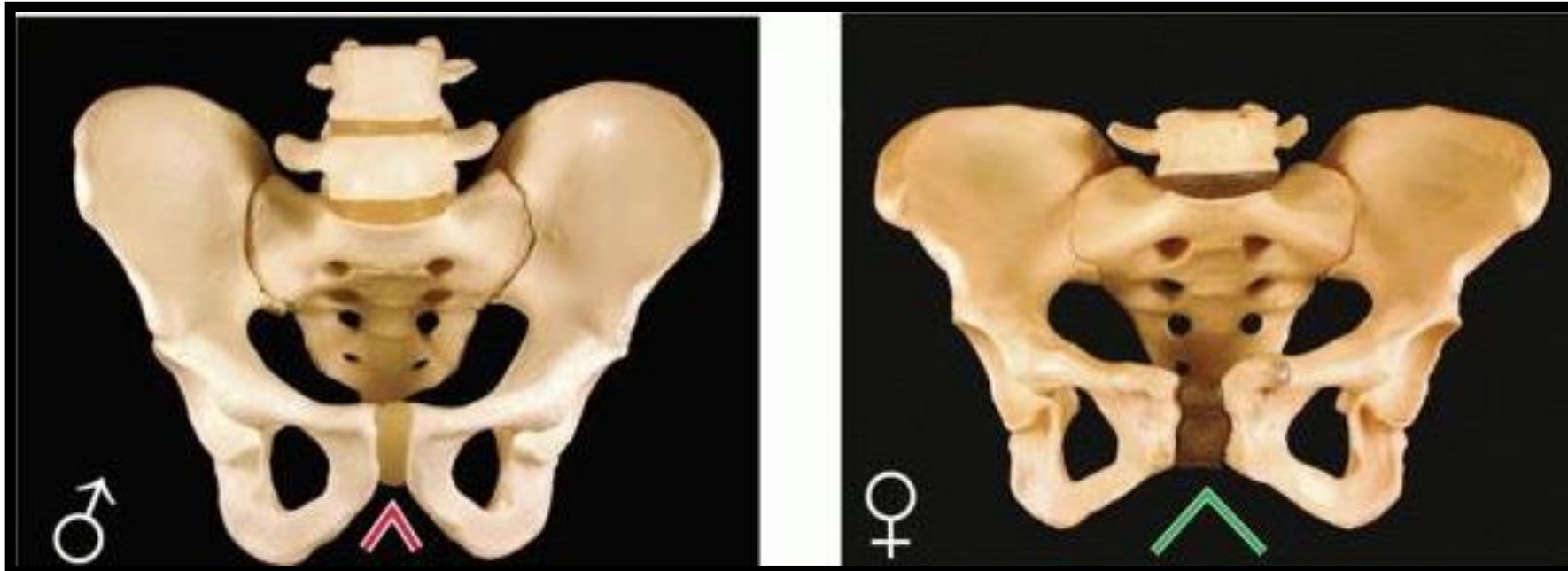
Female (♀)

Thin and light

Shallow

Wide and shallow, cylindrical

Wide (>80°)



COMPARISON OF MALE AND FEMALE BONY PELVES

Bony Pelvis

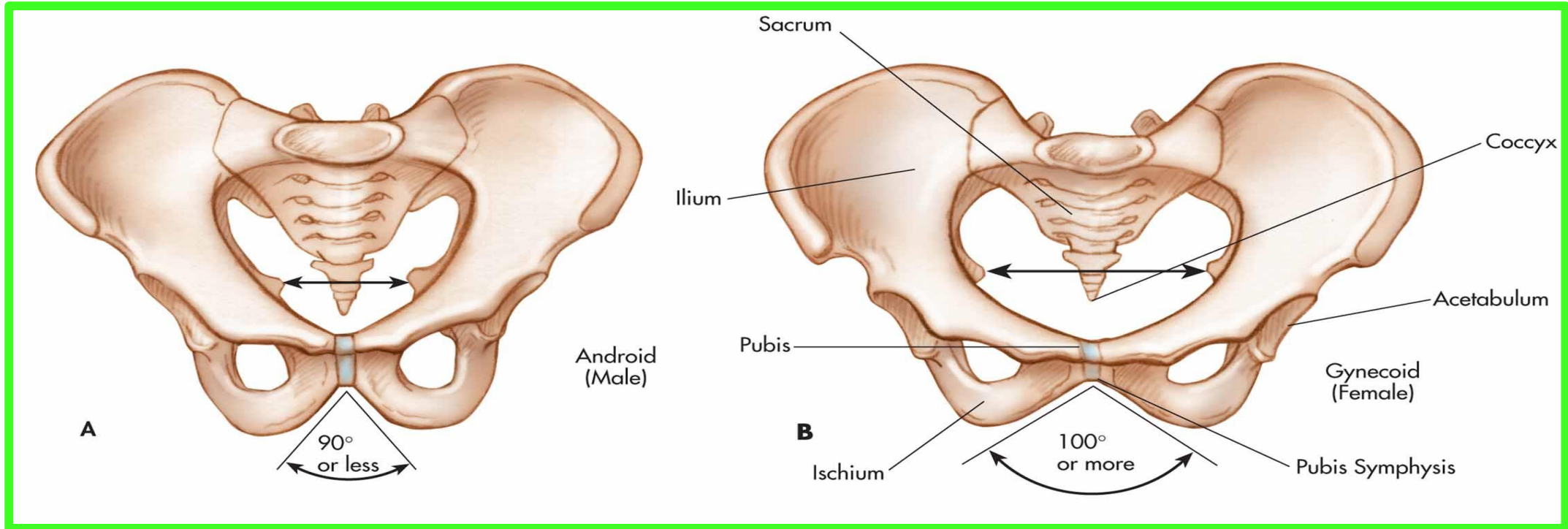
- Pelvic inlet
- Pelvic outlet
- Obturator foramen

Male (♂)

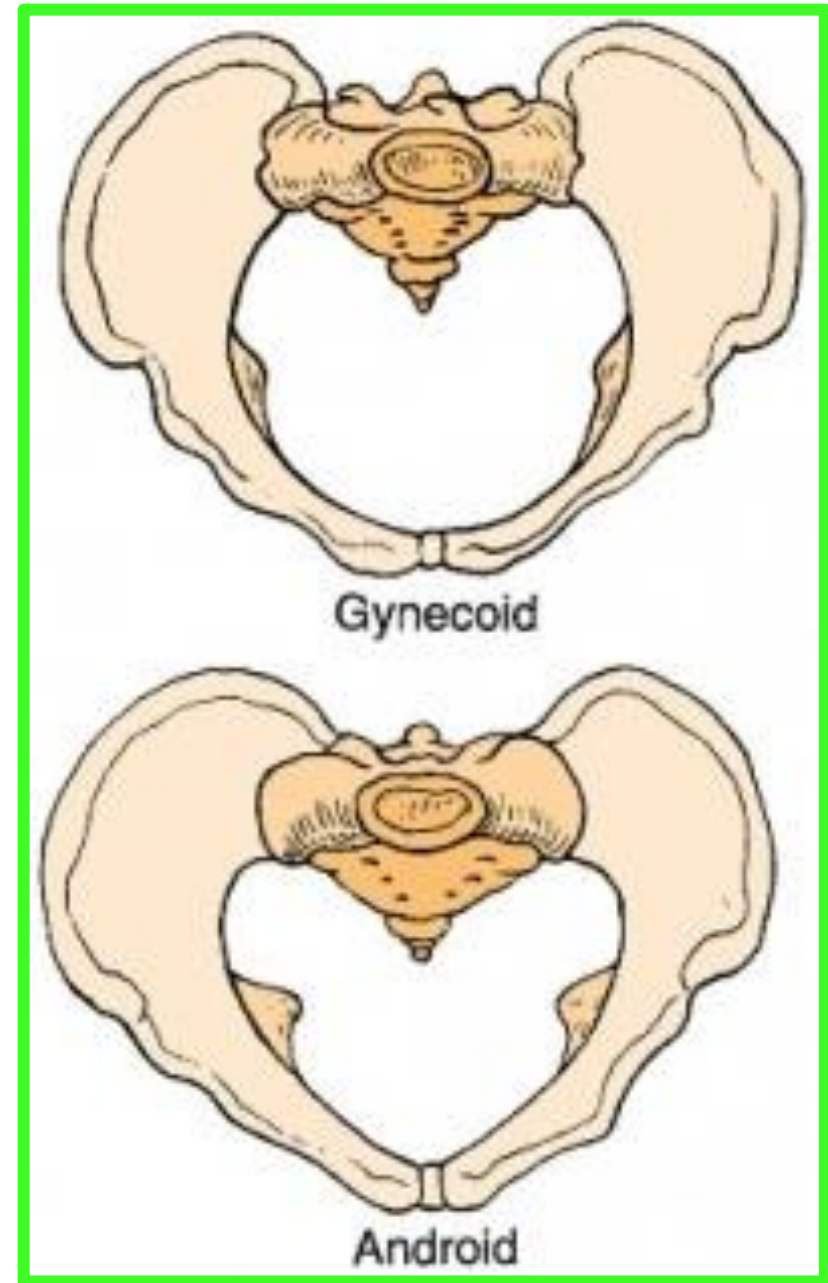
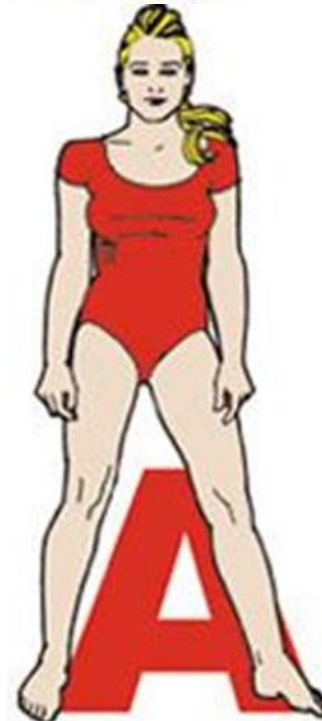
Heart-shaped, narrow
Comparatively small
Round

Female (♀)

Oval and rounded; wide
Comparatively large
Oval



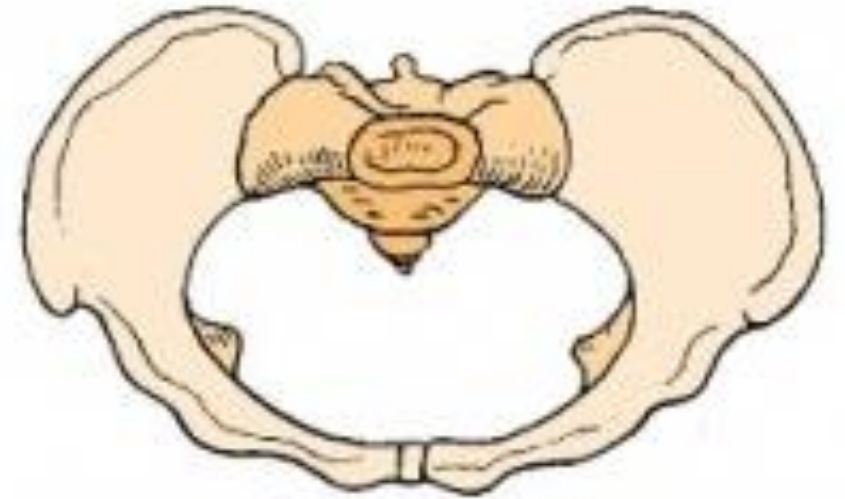
❖ The gynecoid pelvis is the normal female type. its pelvic inlet typically has an oval rounded shape and a wide transverse diameter.



❖ An android (masculine or funnel-shaped) pelvis this has male characteristics

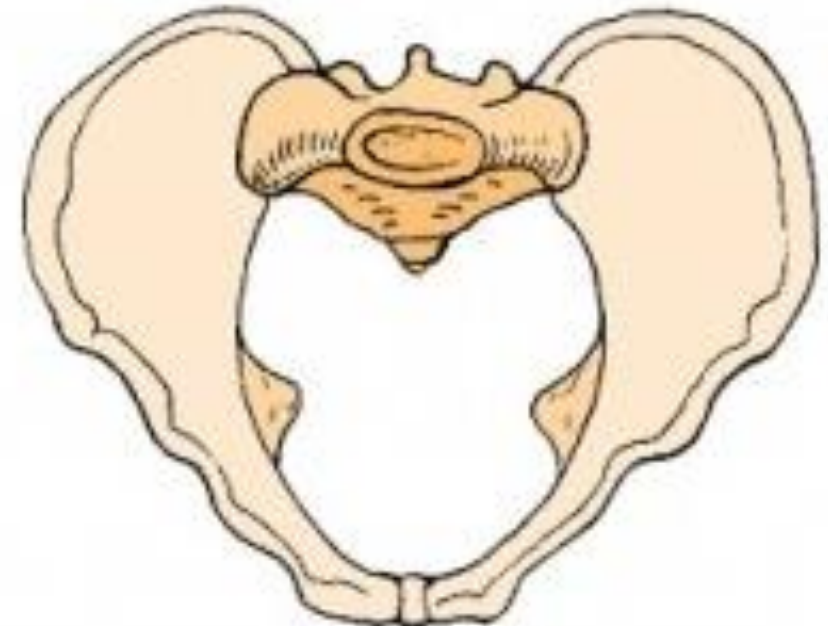
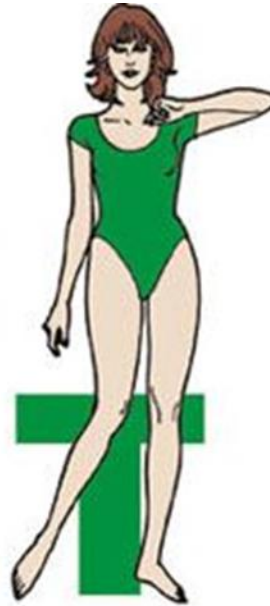
❖ in a woman may present hazards to successful vaginal delivery of a fetus.

Platy-pelloid pelvis: This is a **flat pelvis** with the transverse diameter much larger than the anteroposterior diameter.



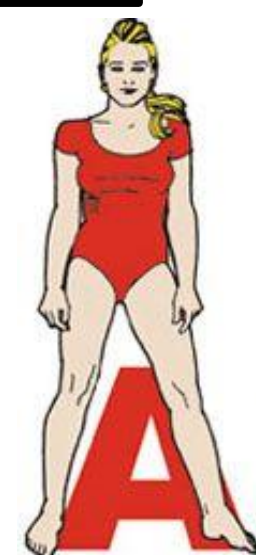
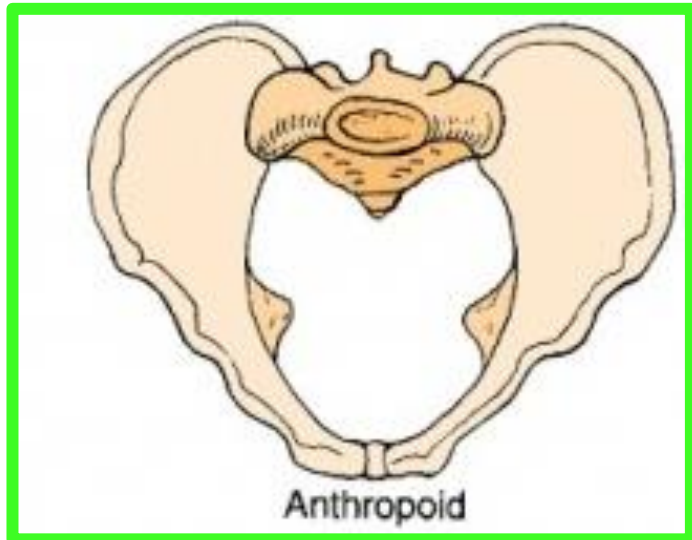
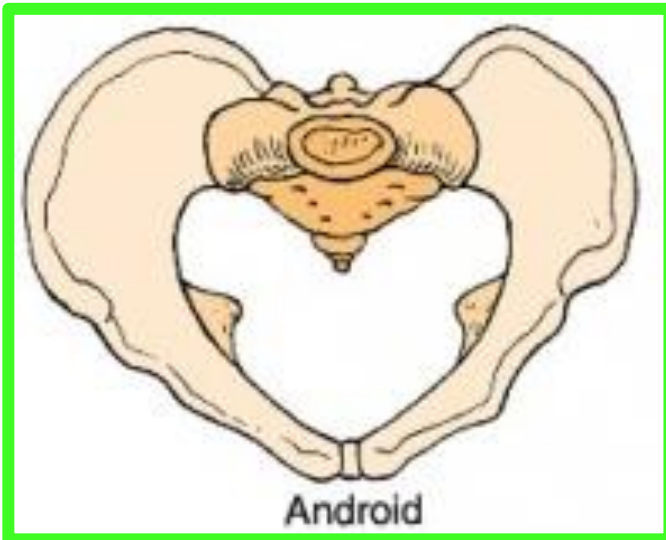
Platypelloid

Anthropoid pelvis: It has an **oval pelvis** with the transverse diameter much smaller than the anteroposterior diameter.

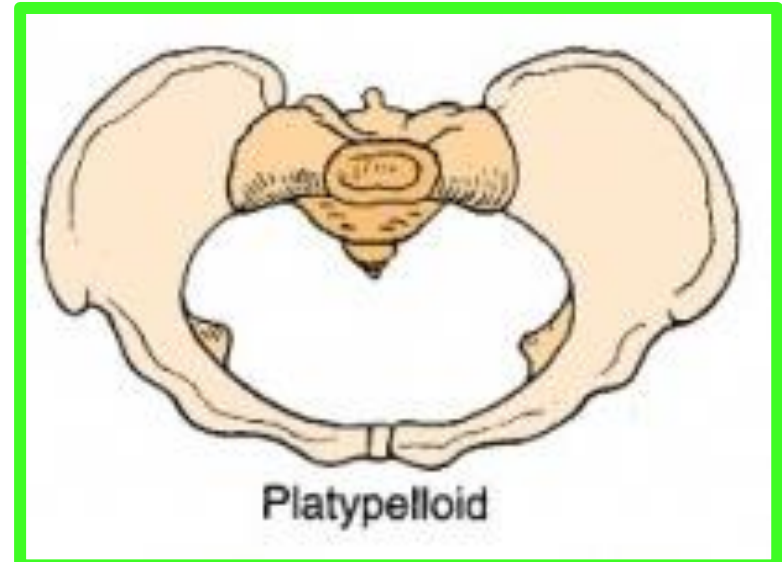


Anthropoid

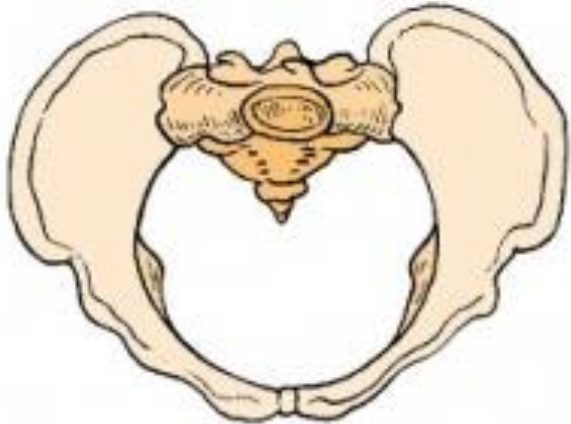
□ Android & Anthropoid are most common in males



□ Platy-pelloid pelvis uncommon in both sexes



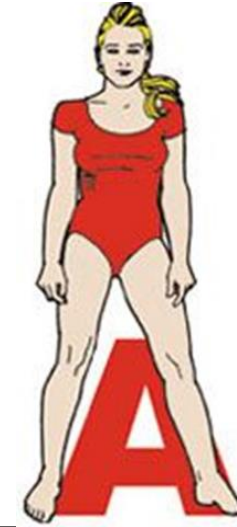
❑ The gynecoid & Android are most common in white females



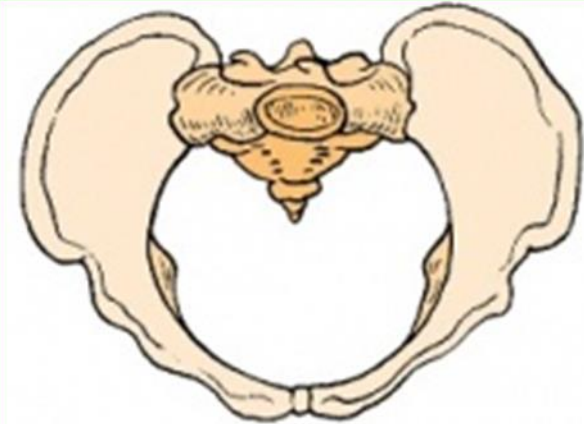
Gynecoid



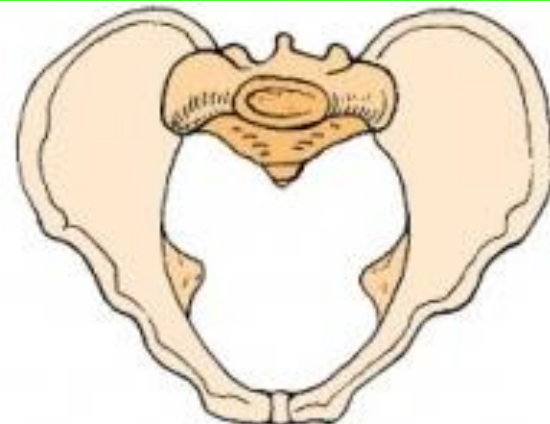
Android



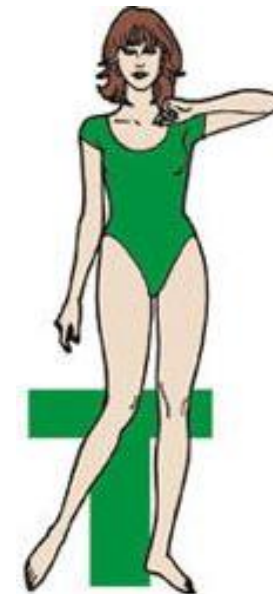
❑ The gynecoid & Anthropoid are most common in black females



Gynecoid

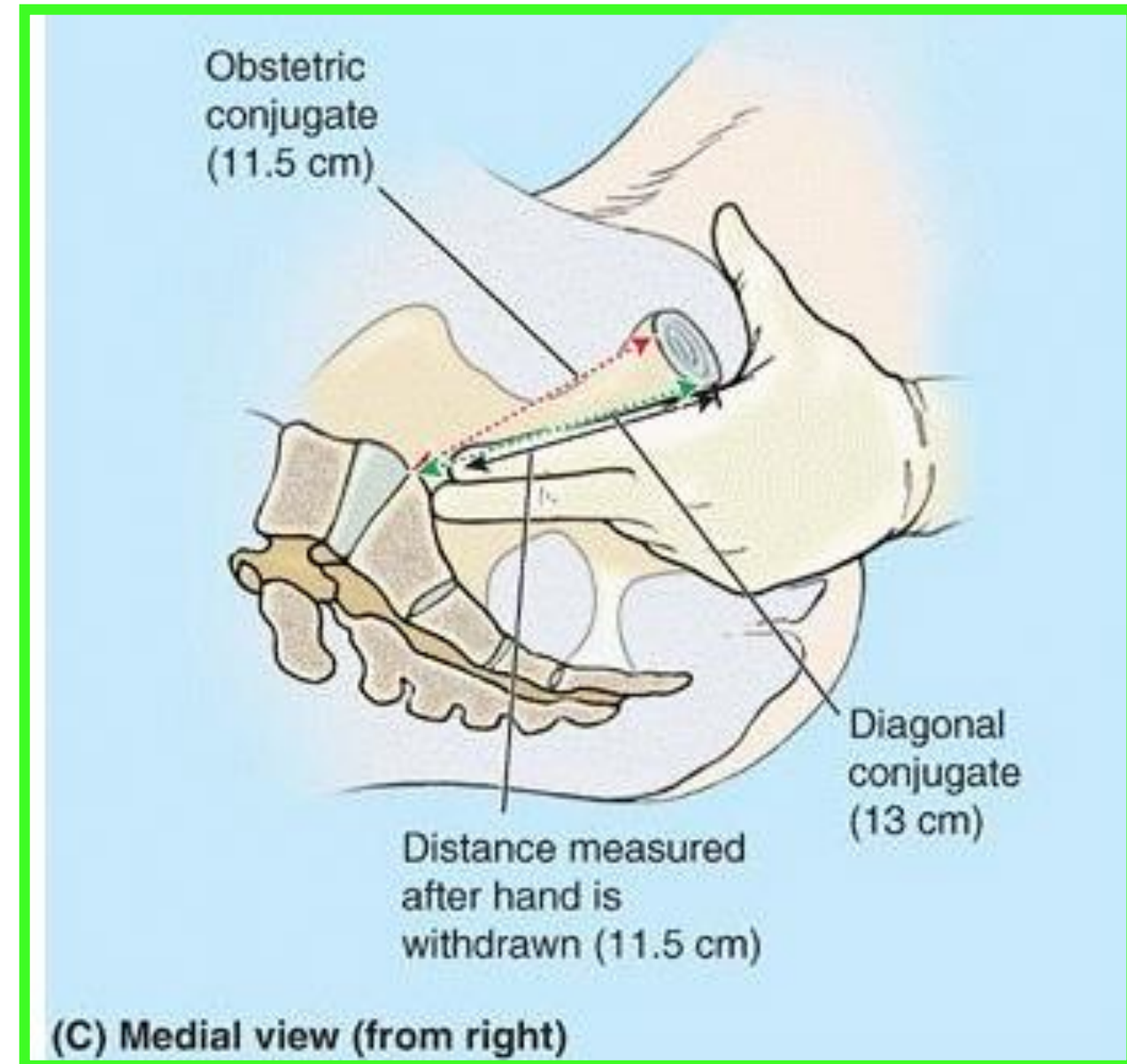


Anthropoid



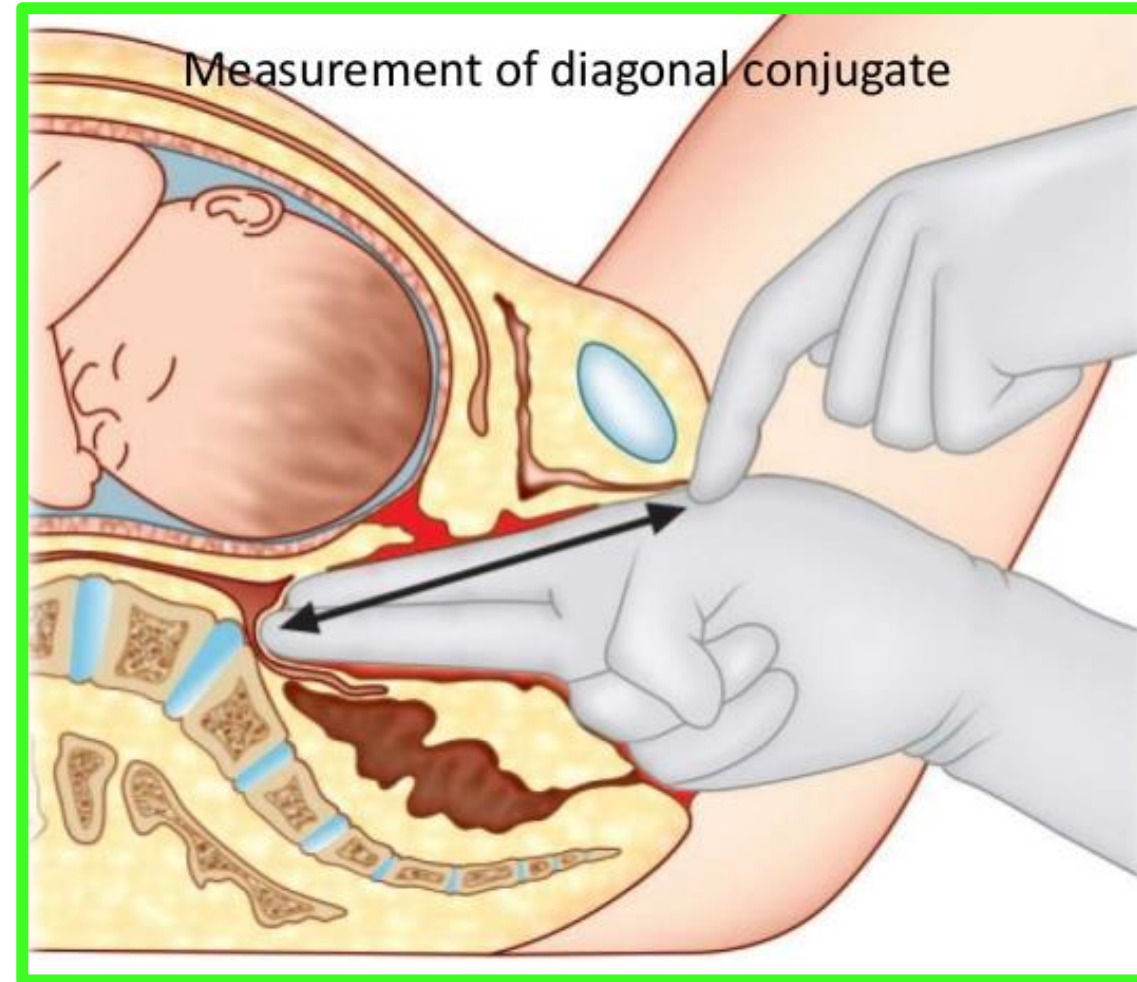
Pelvic Diameters (Conjugates)

❖ **The true (obstetrical) conjugate:**
The minimum anteroposterior (AP) diameter of the lesser pelvis, from the middle of the sacral promontory to the **posterosuperior margin (closest point) of the pubic symphysis** is the narrowest fixed distance through which the baby's head must pass in a vaginal delivery.

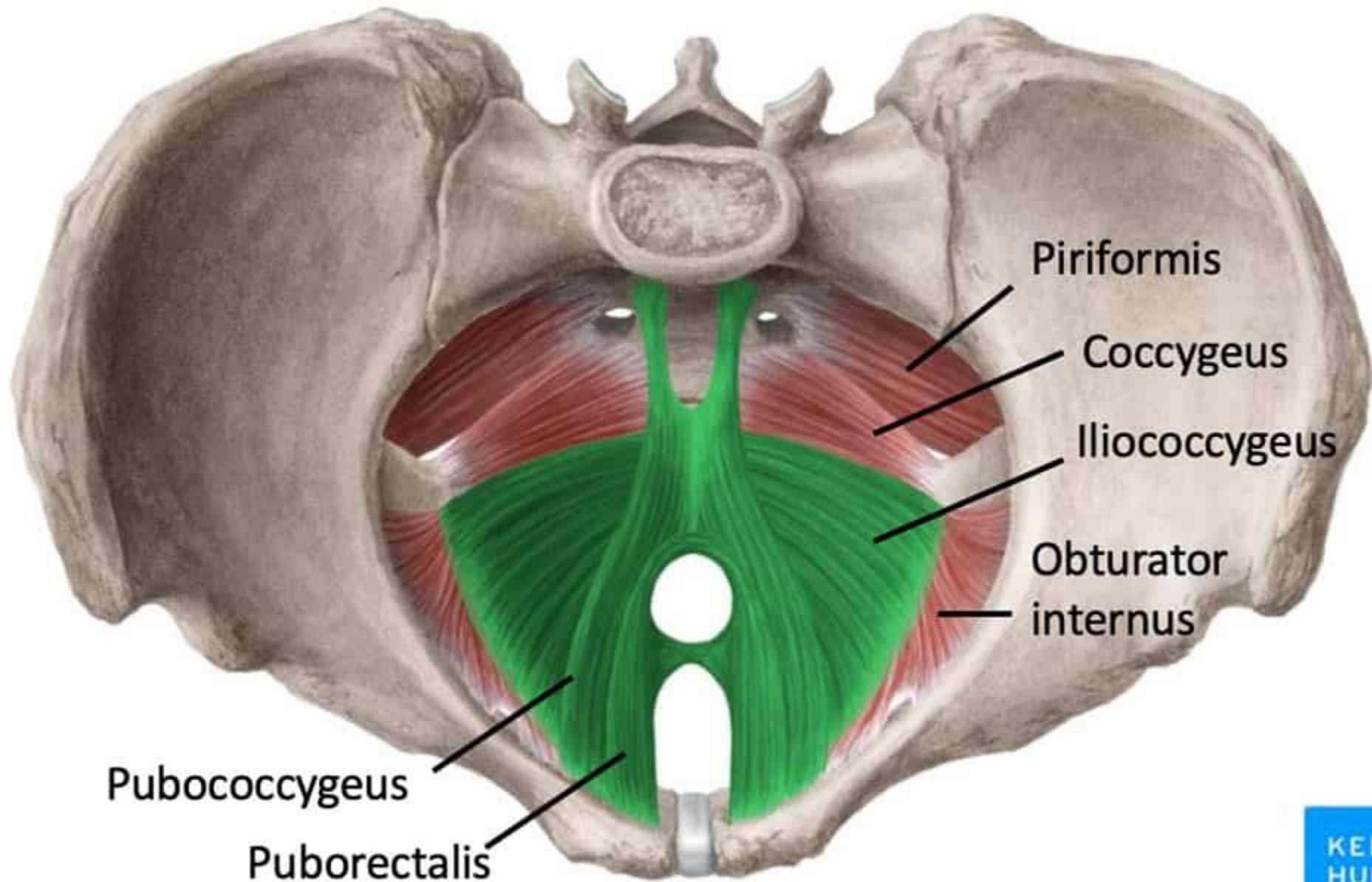


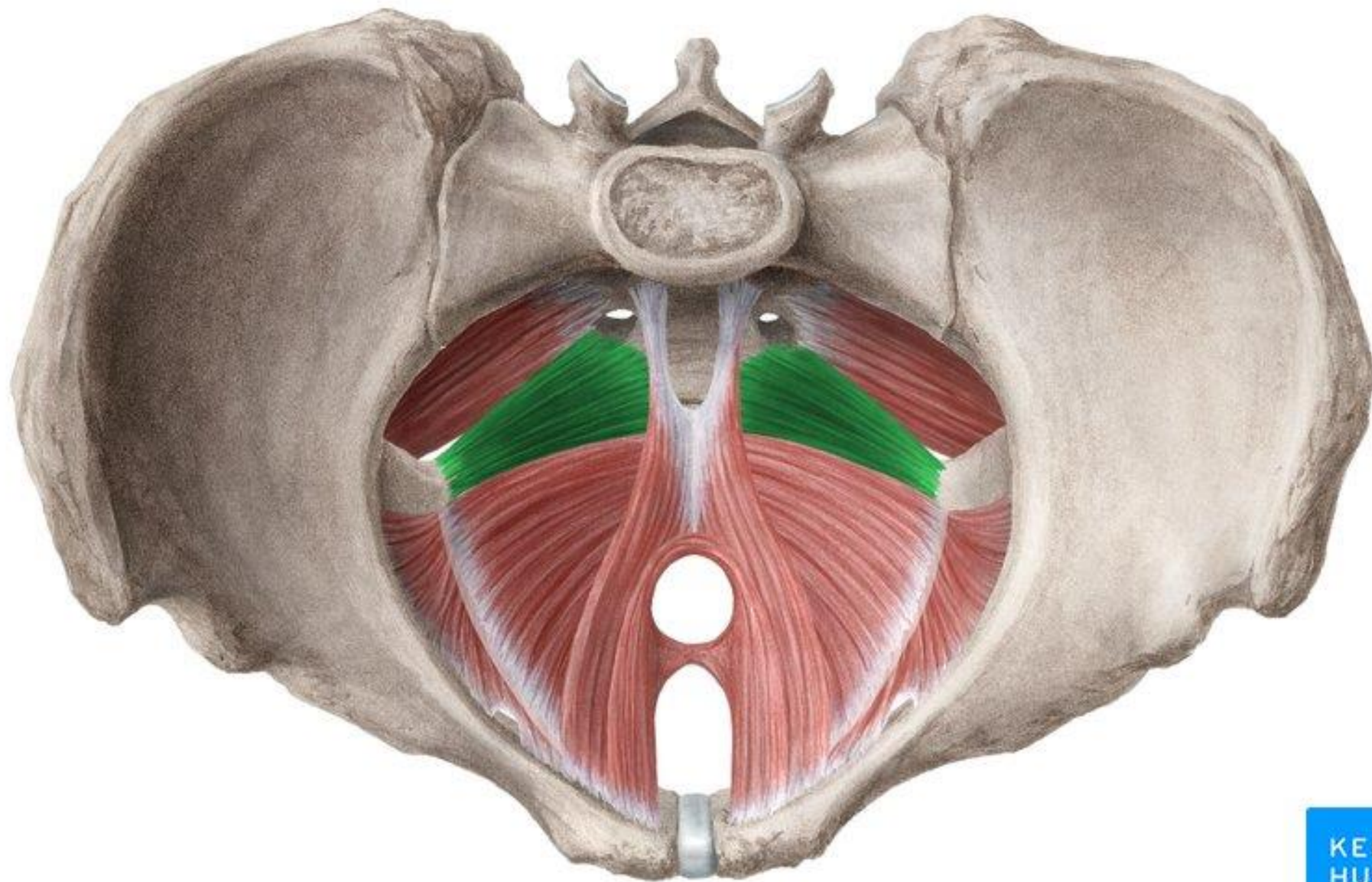
Pelvic Diameters (Conjugates)

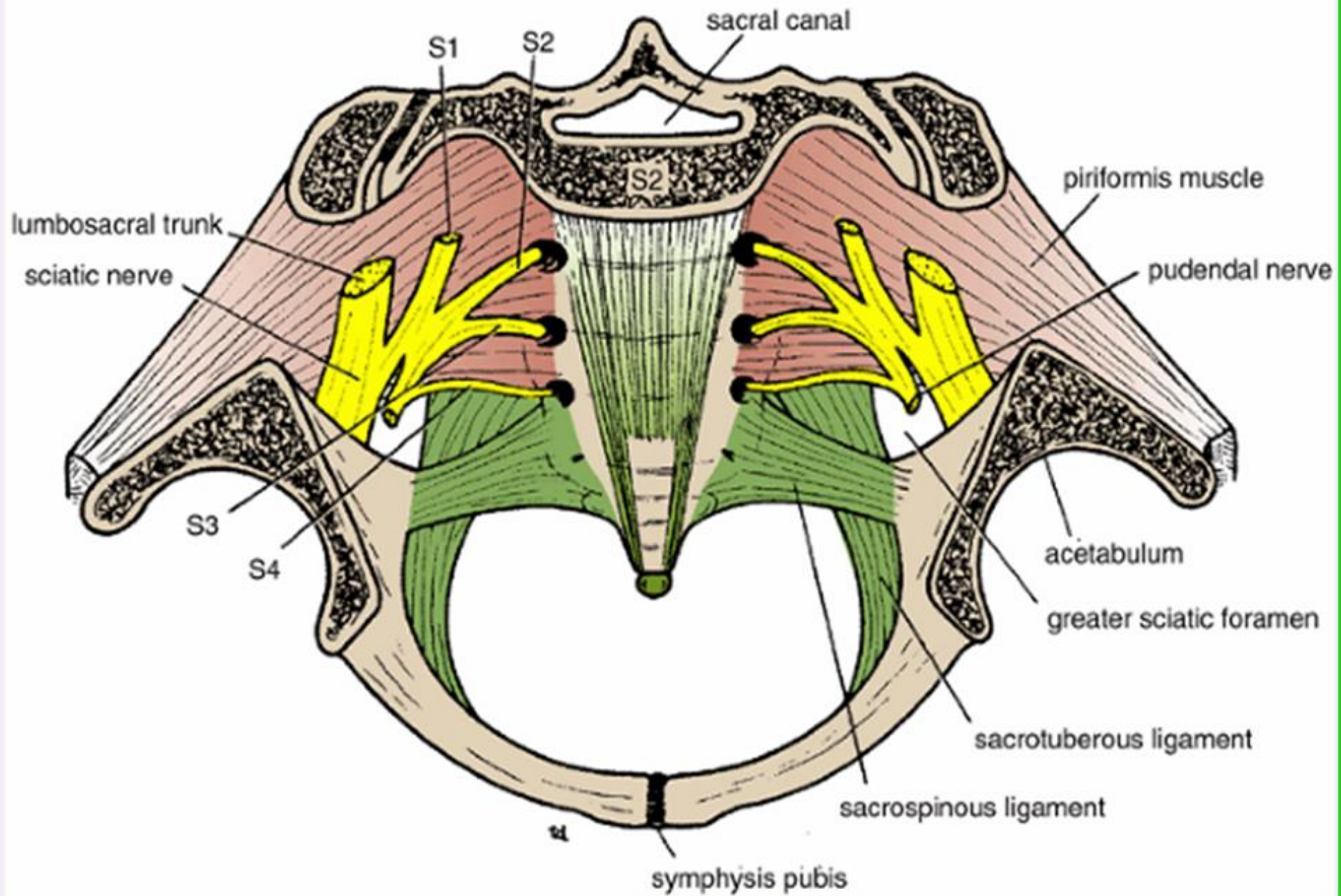
❖ The **diagonal conjugate** is measured by palpating the sacral promontory with the tip of the middle finger, using the other hand to mark the level of **the inferior margin of the pubic symphysis** on the examining hand

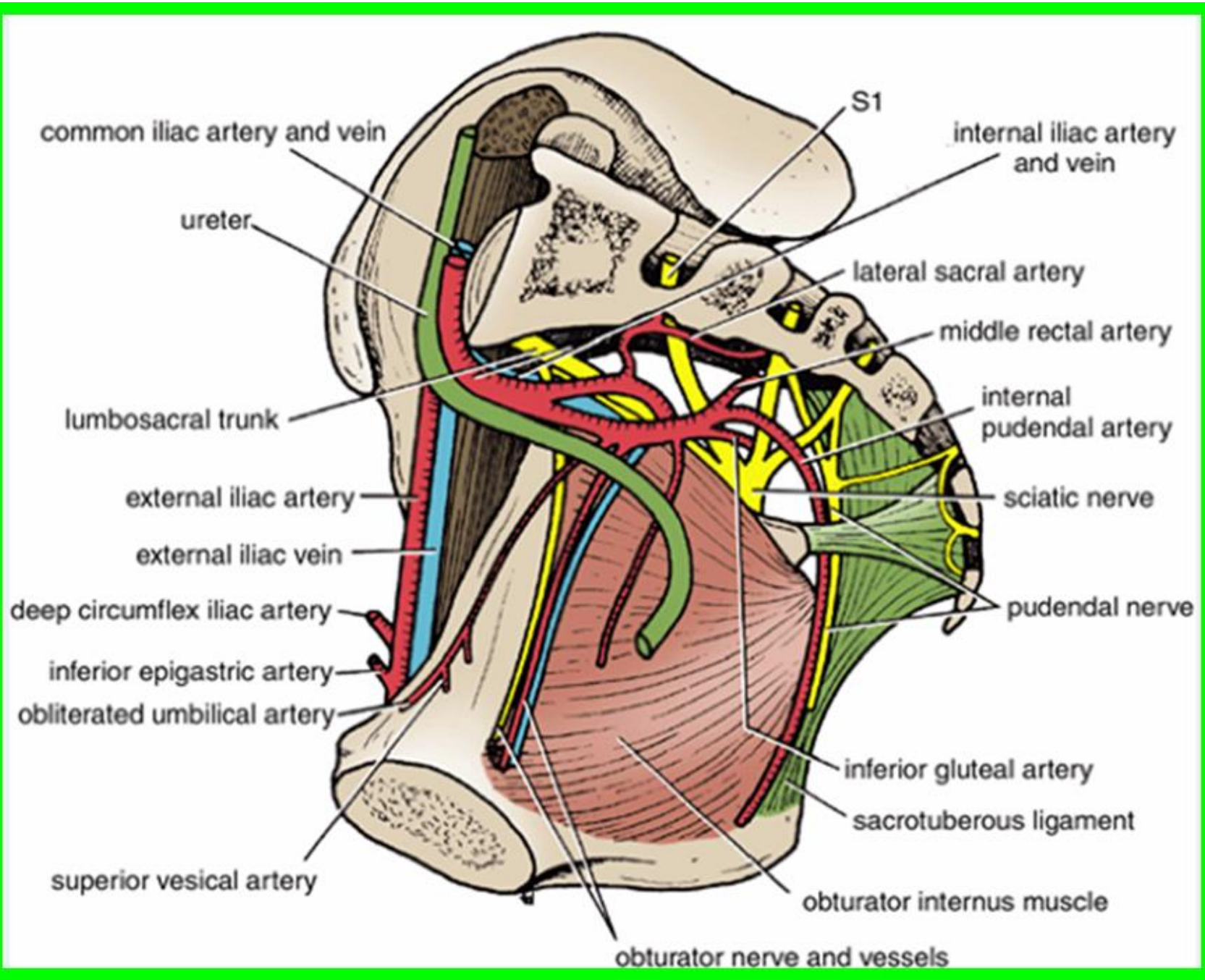


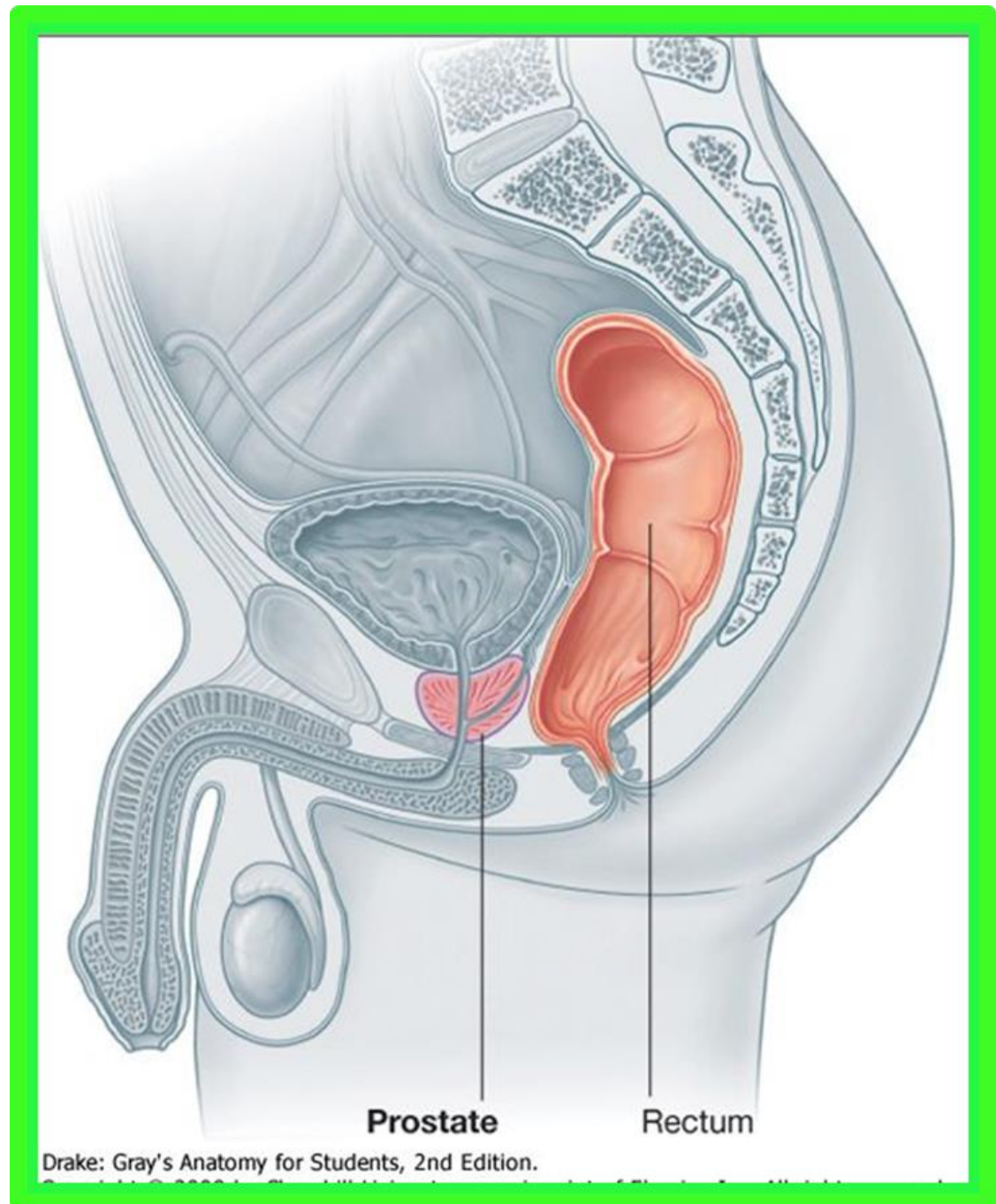
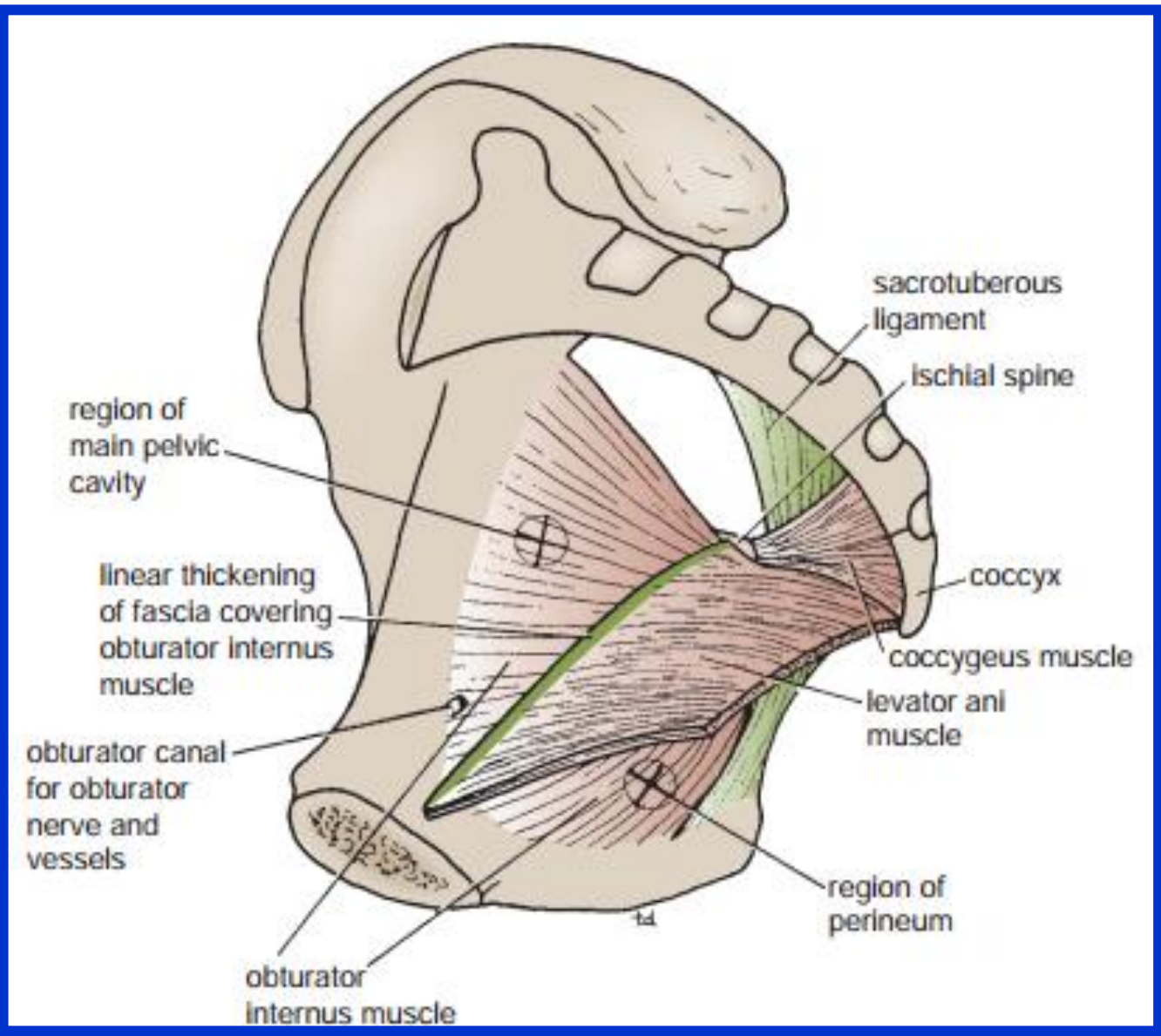
✓ After the examining hand is withdrawn, the distance between the tip of the index finger (**1.5 cm shorter than the middle finger**) and the marked level of the pubic symphysis is measured to estimate the true conjugate, which **should be 11.0 cm or greater.**



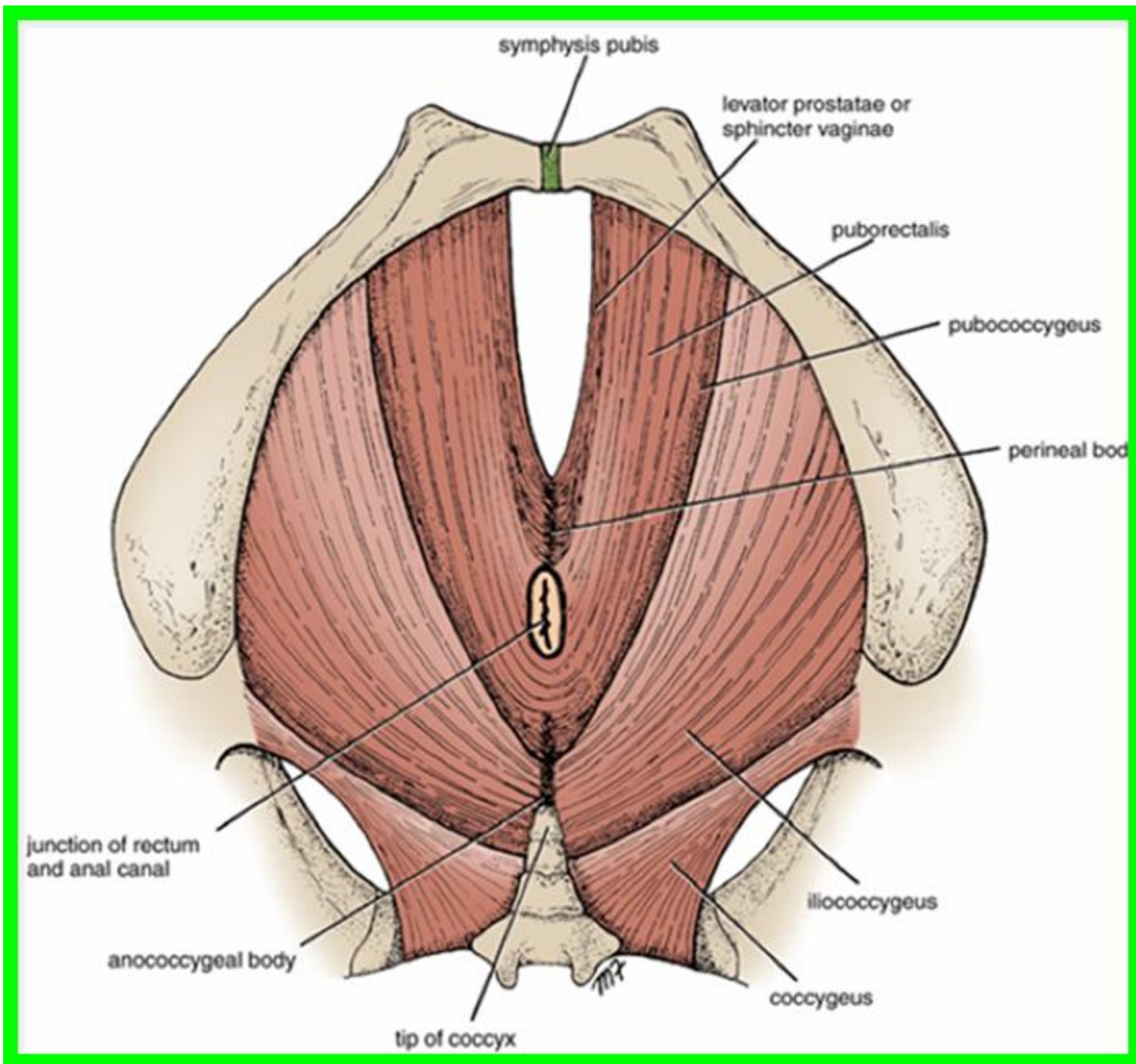


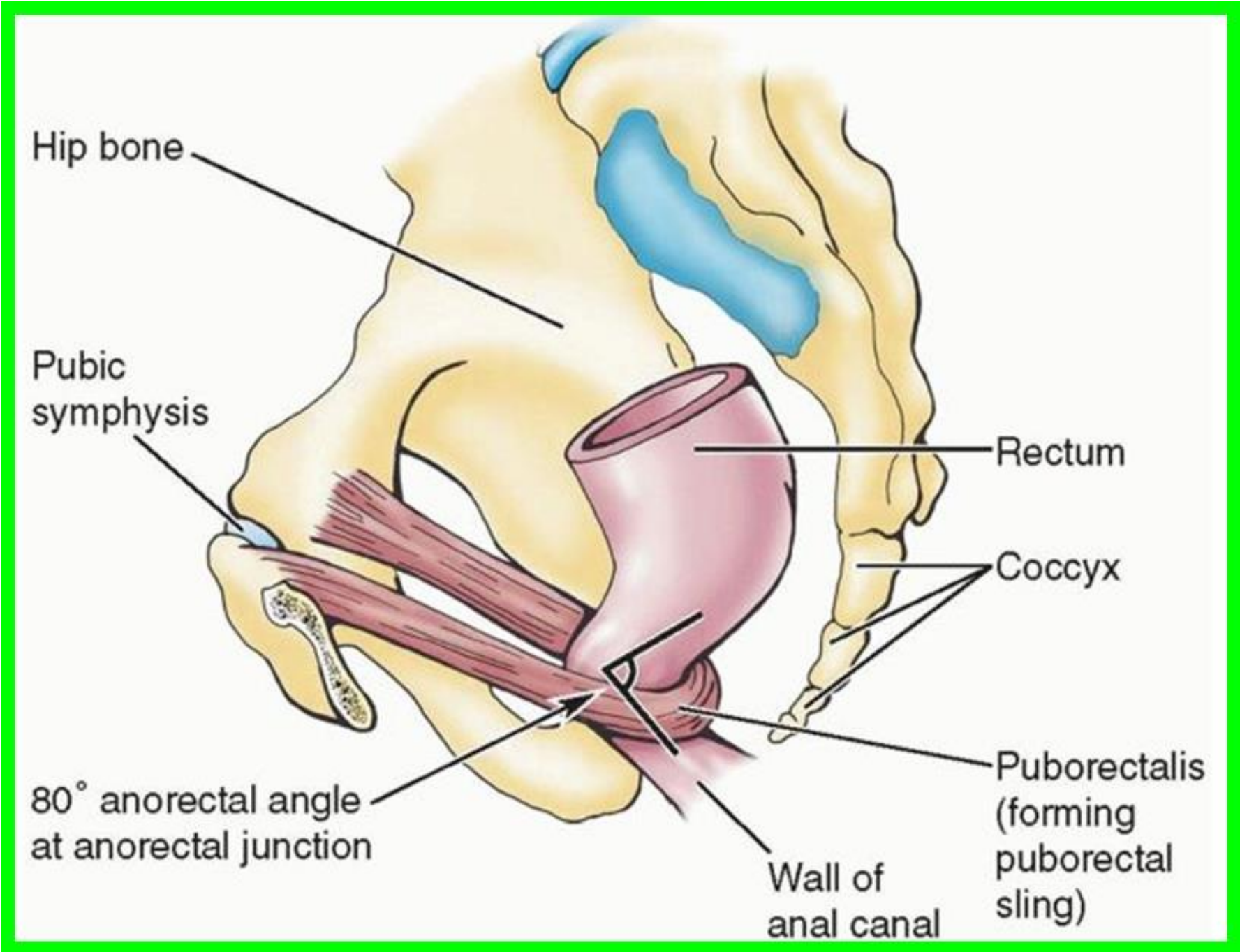


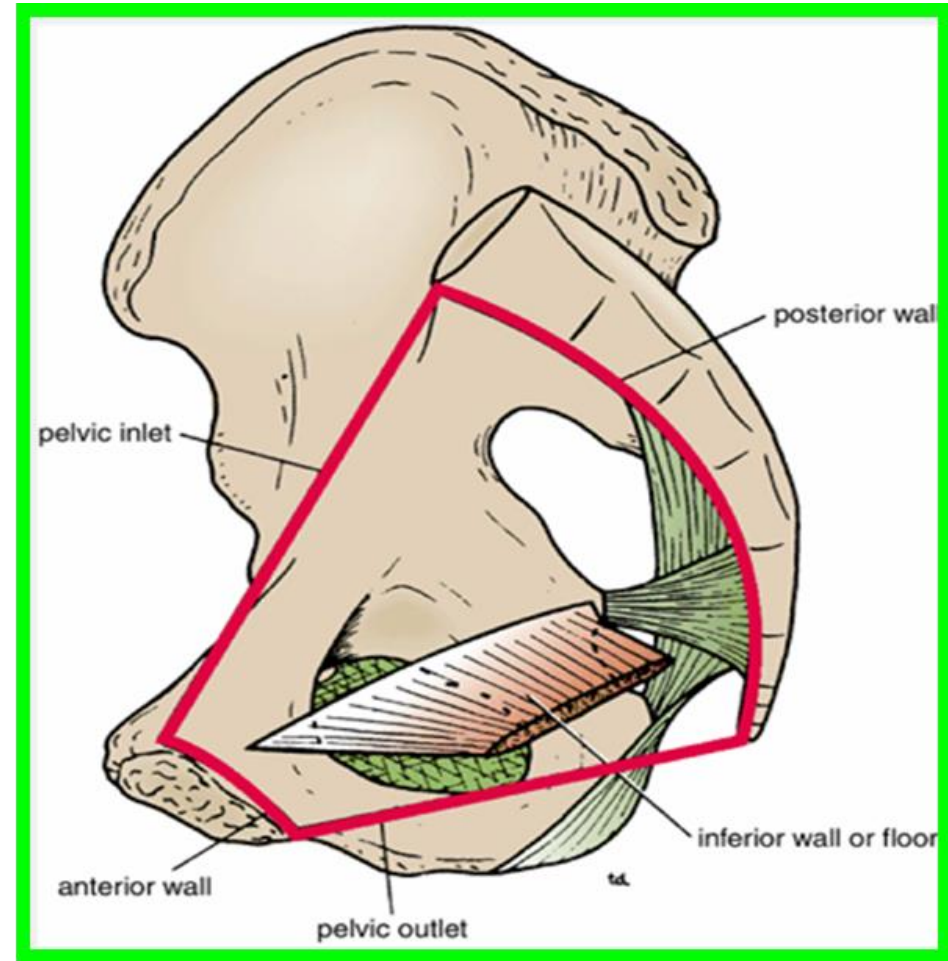
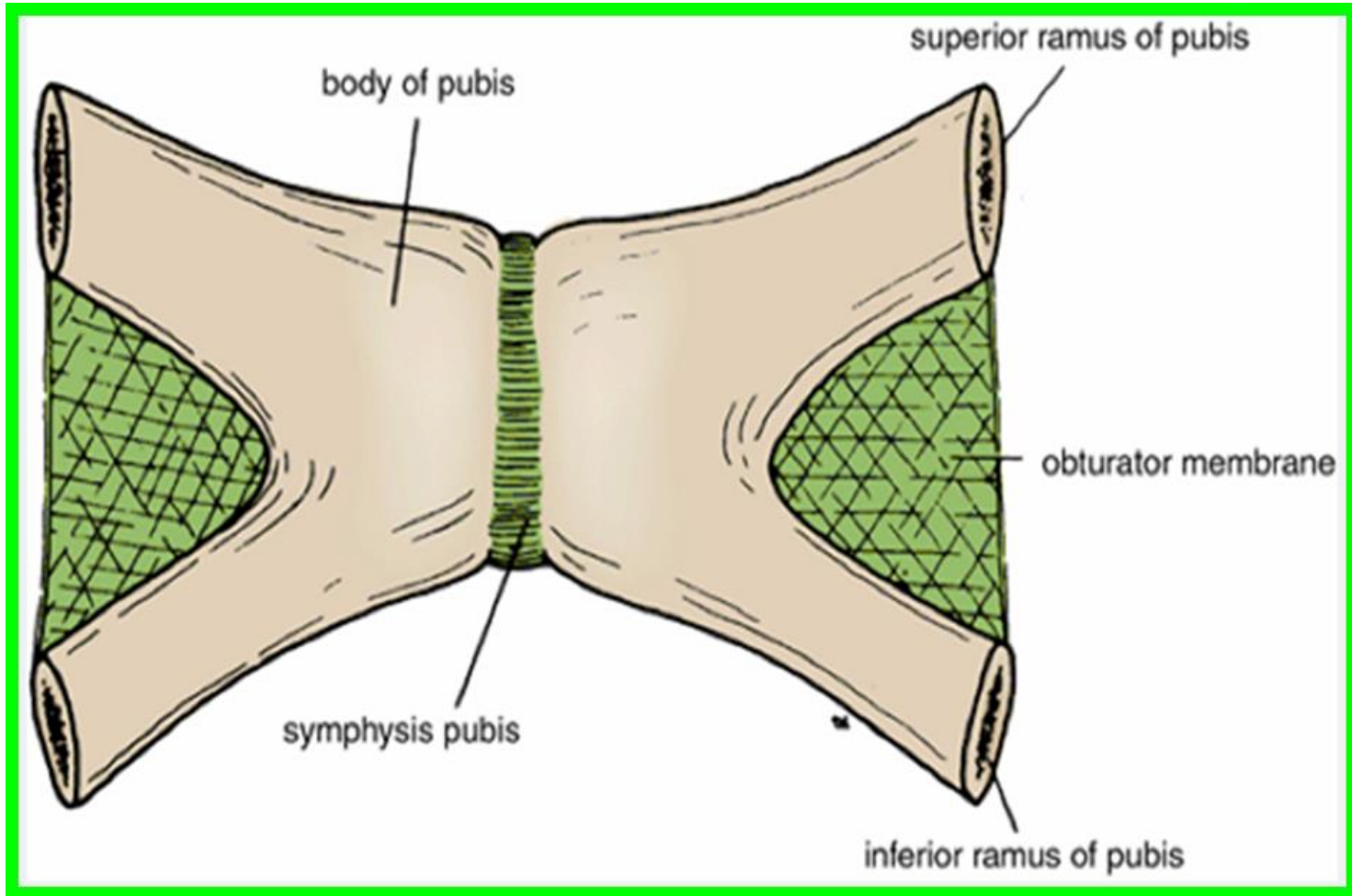


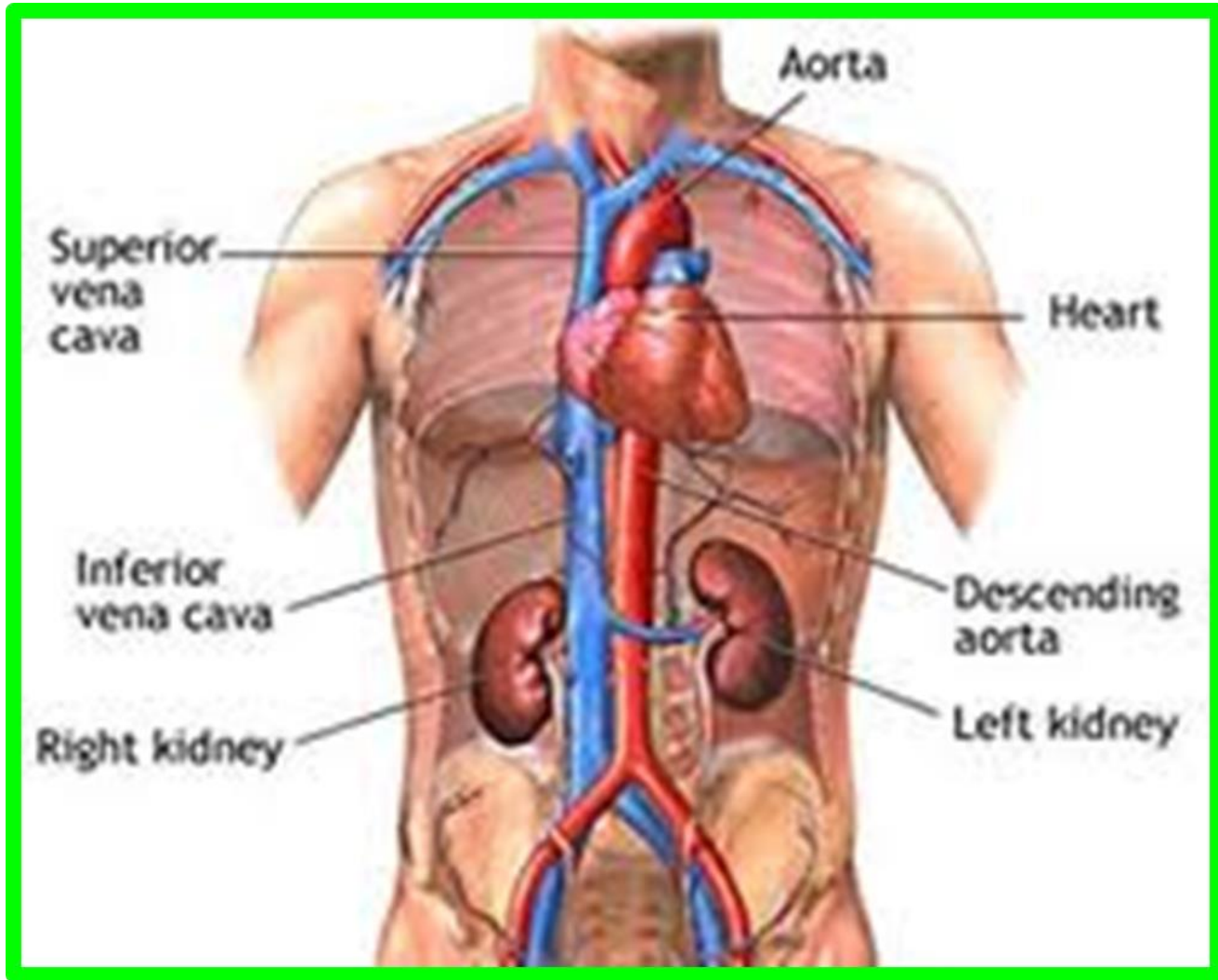
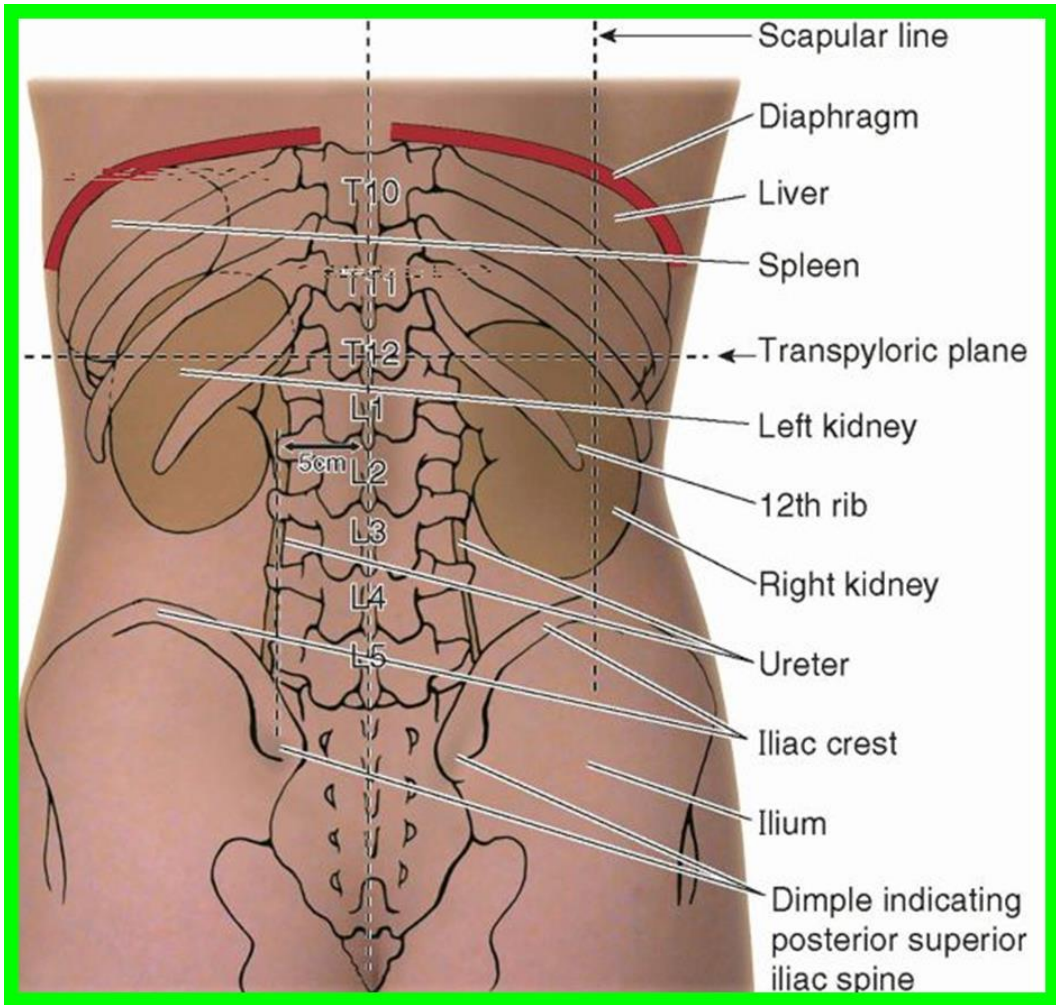


Drake: Gray's Anatomy for Students, 2nd Edition.



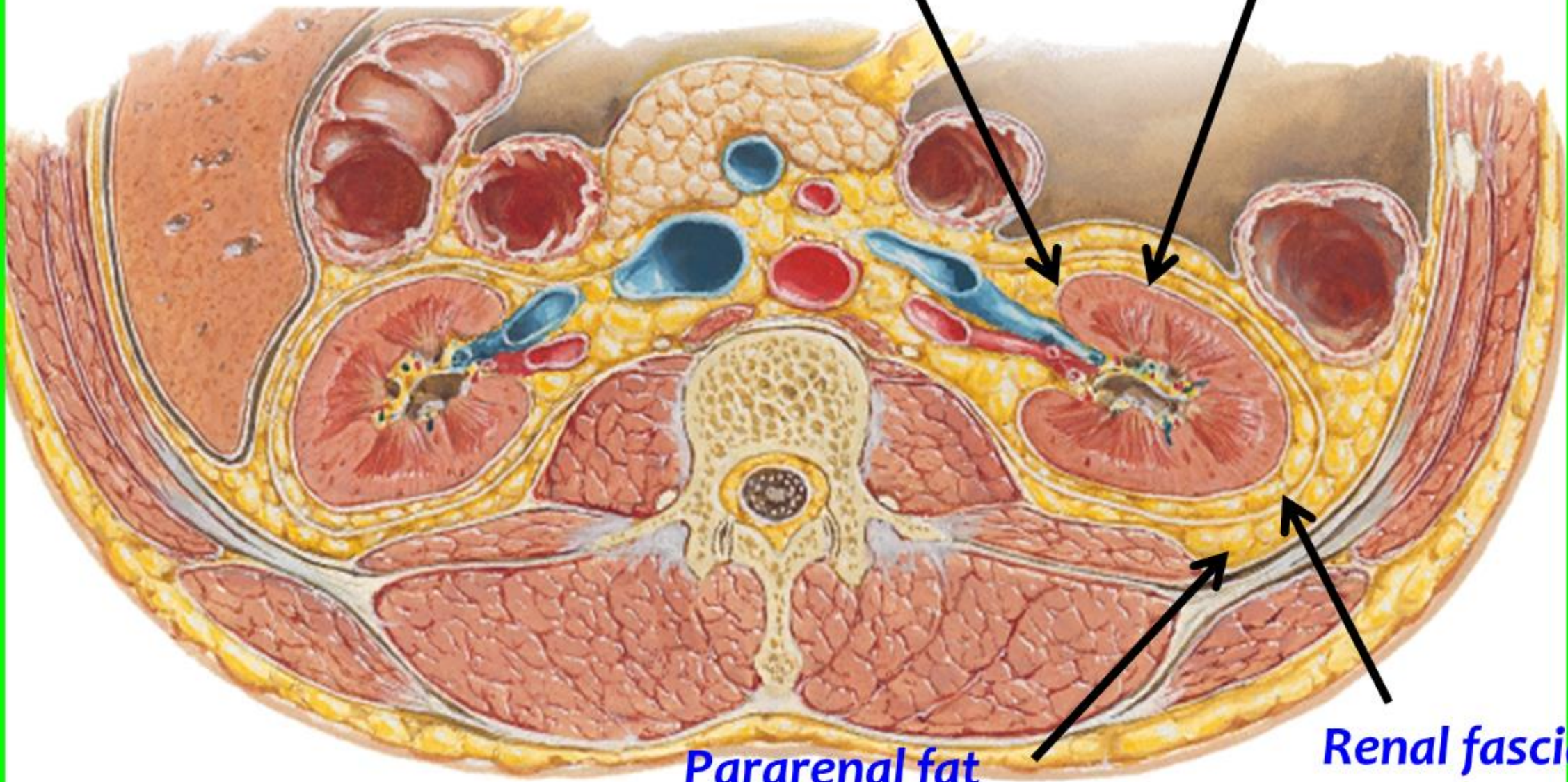






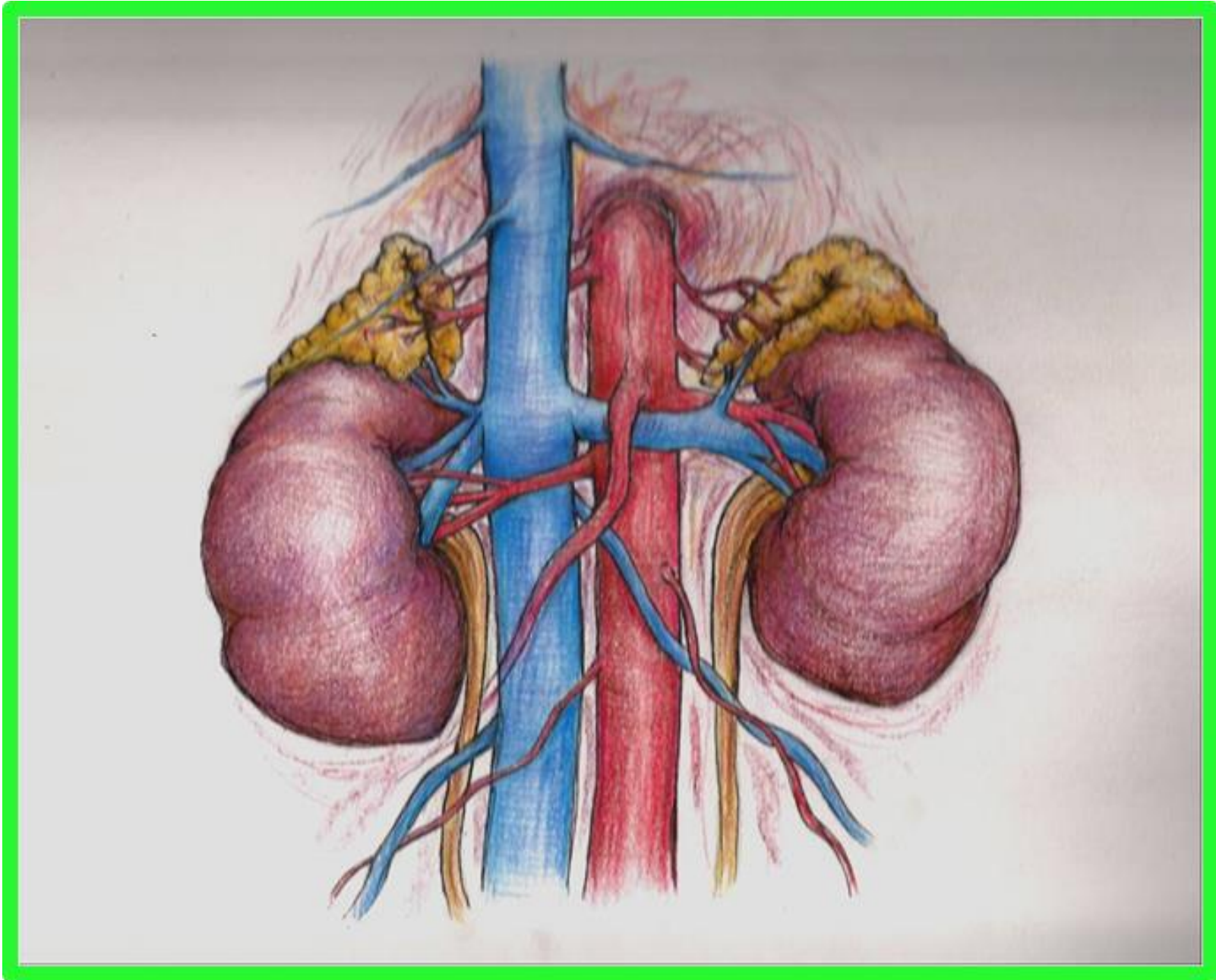
Perirenal fat

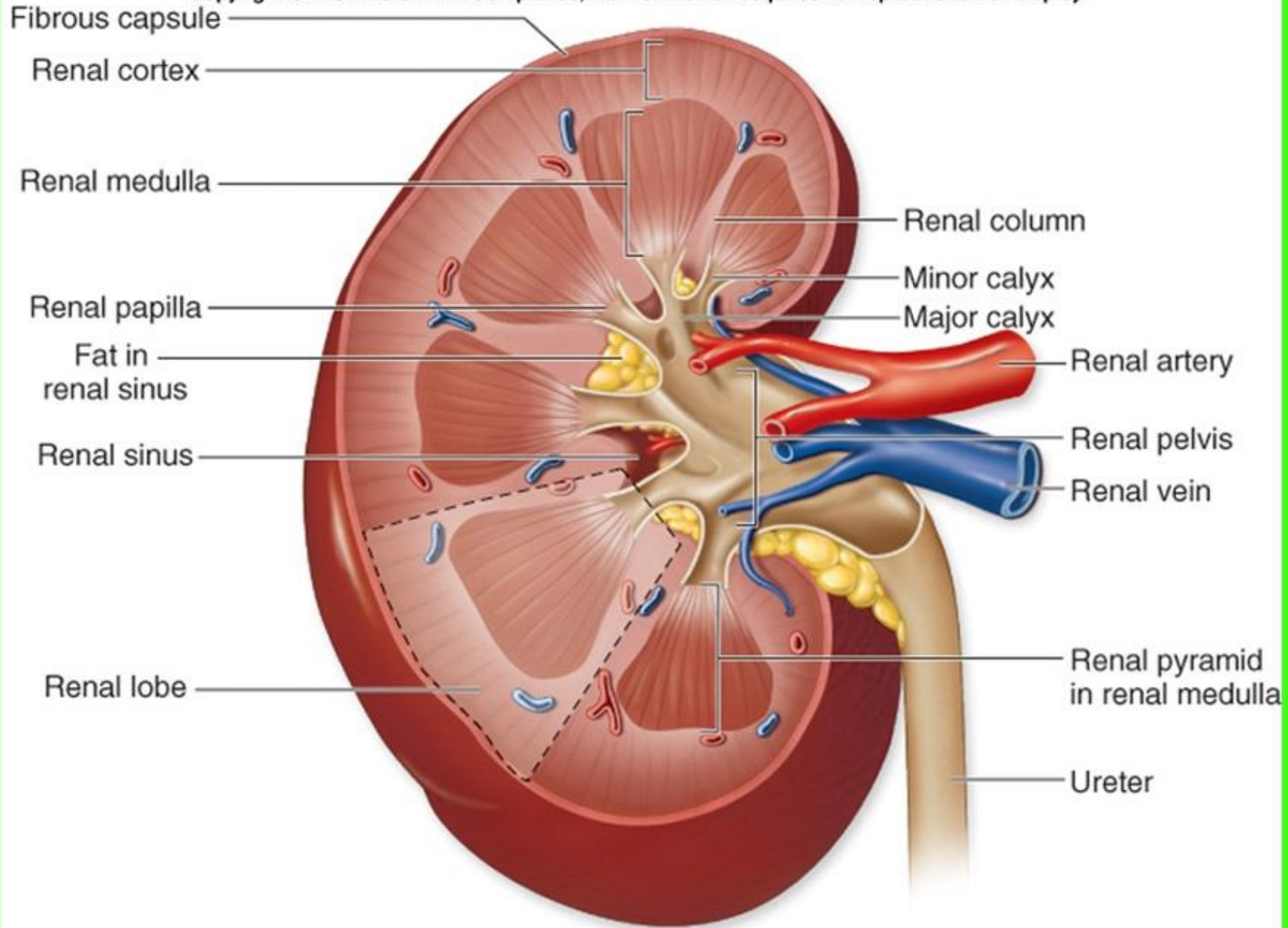
Fibrous capsule



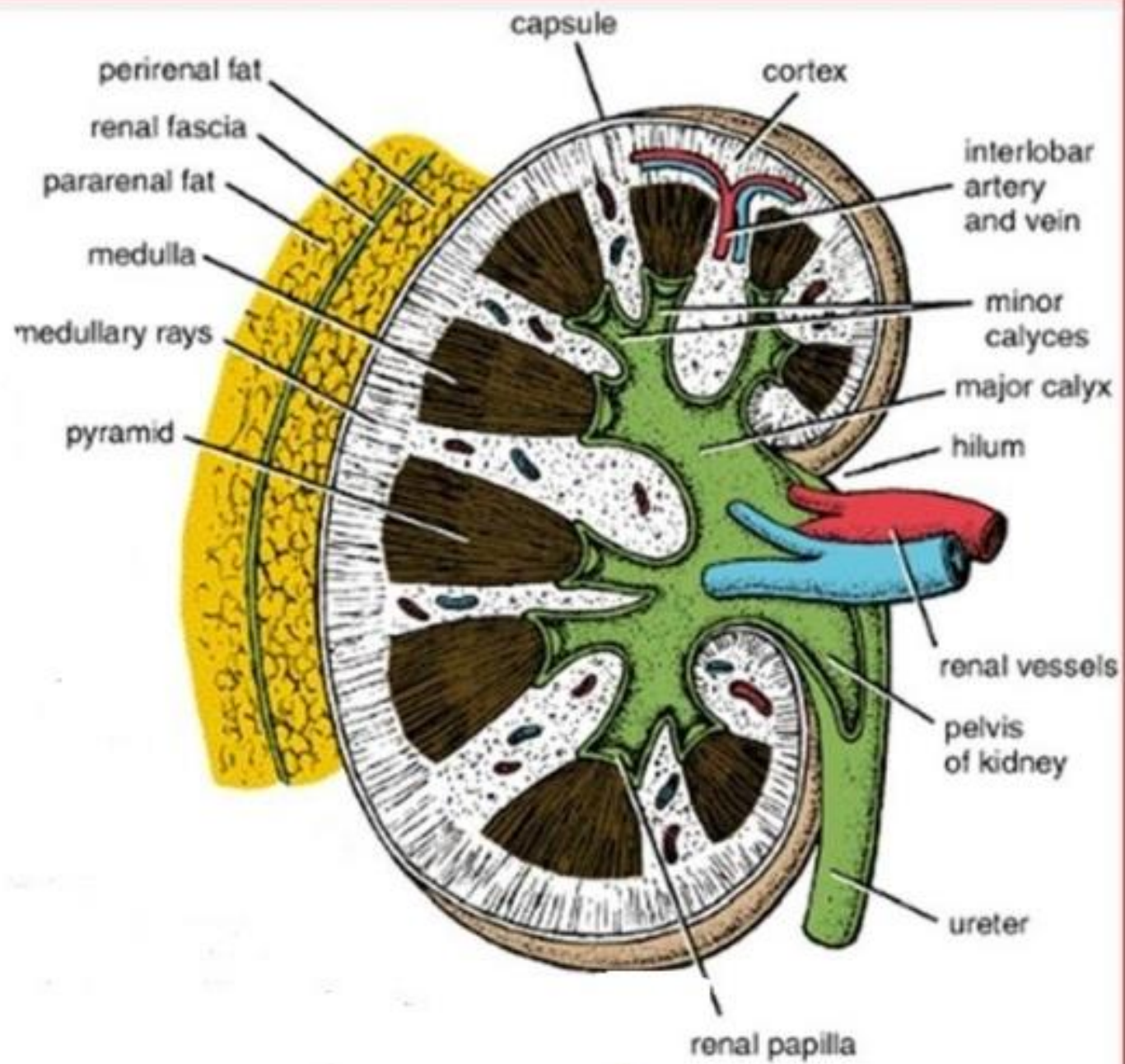
Pararenal fat

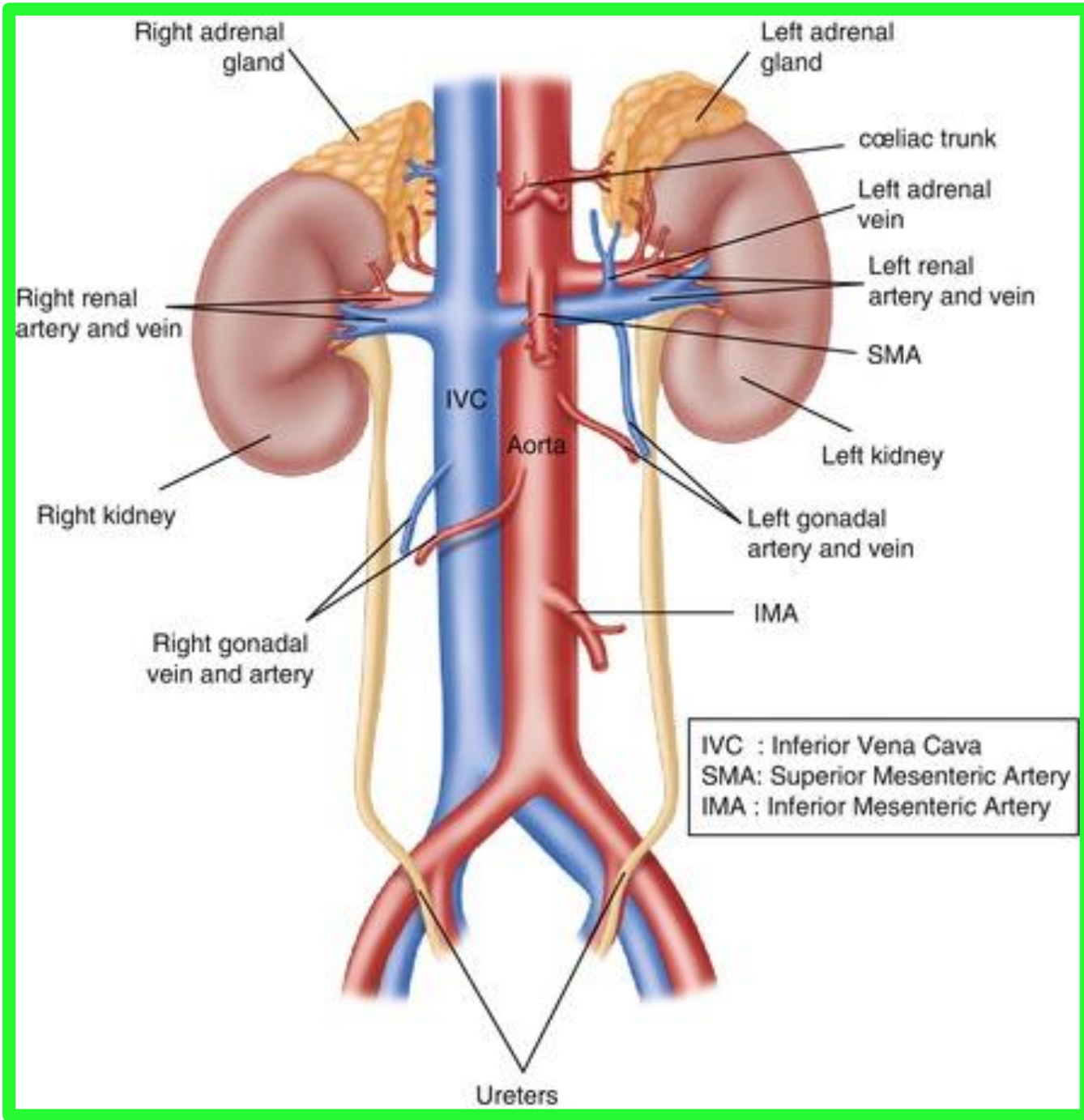
Renal fascia

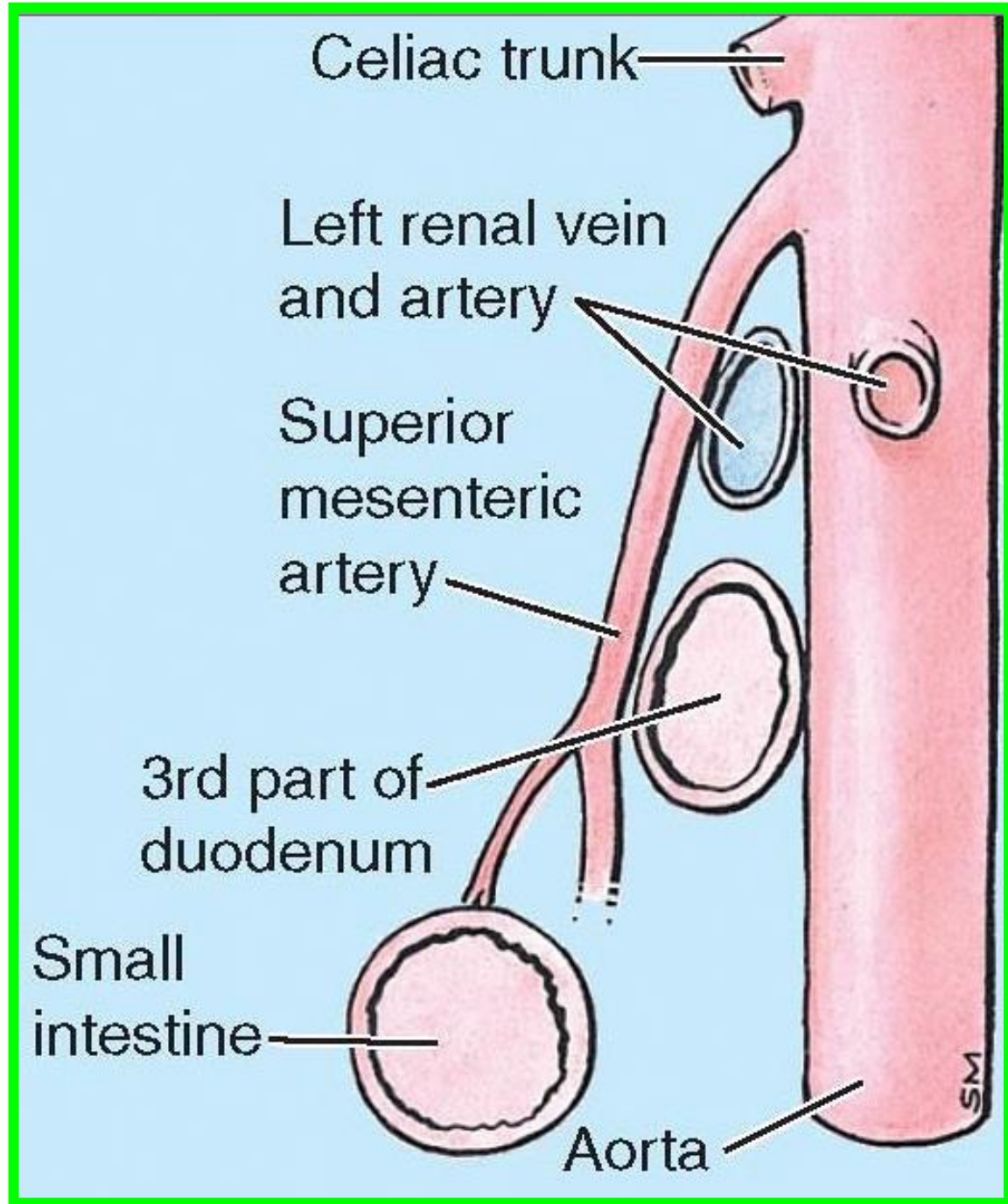


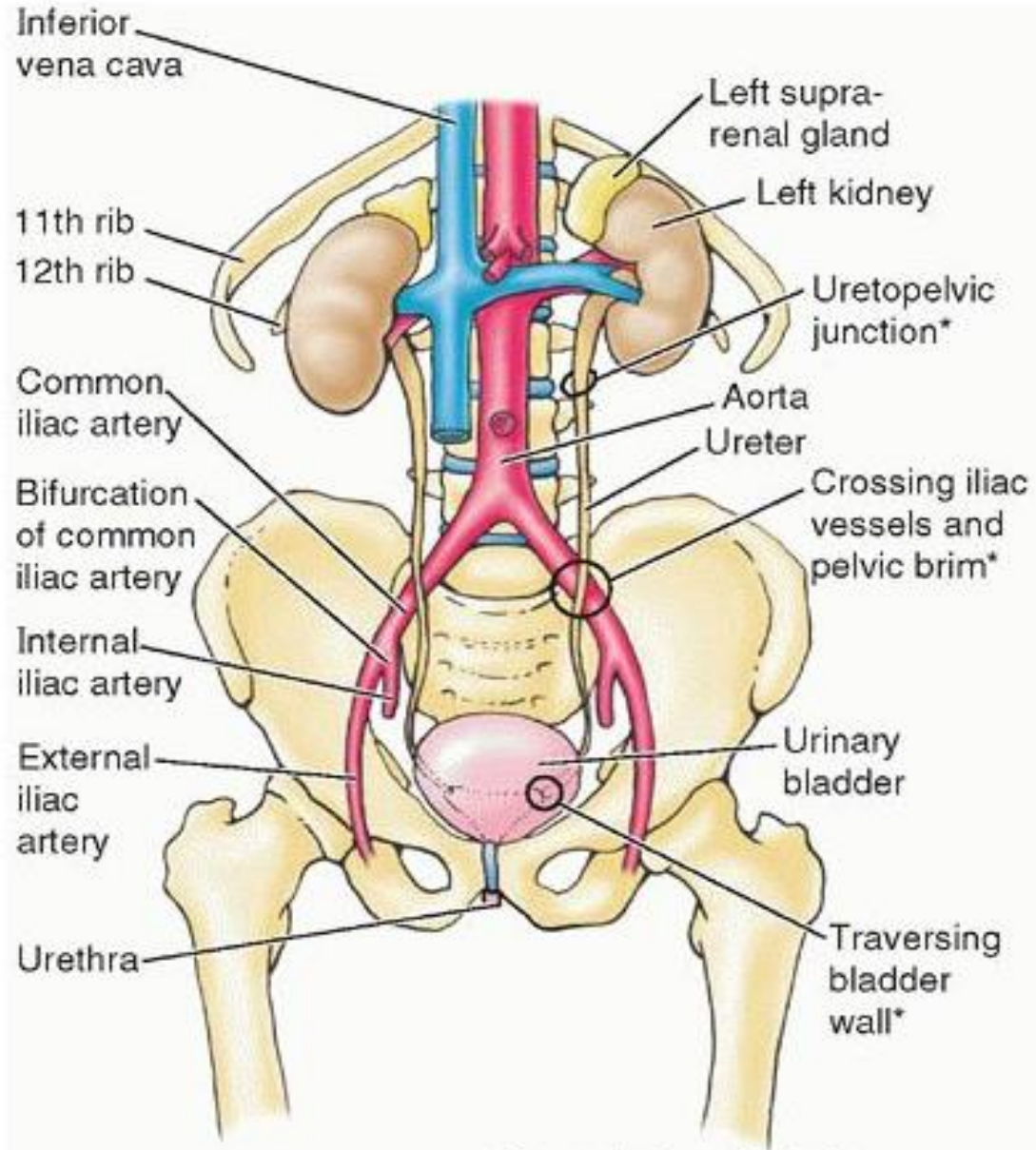


Right kidney, coronal section

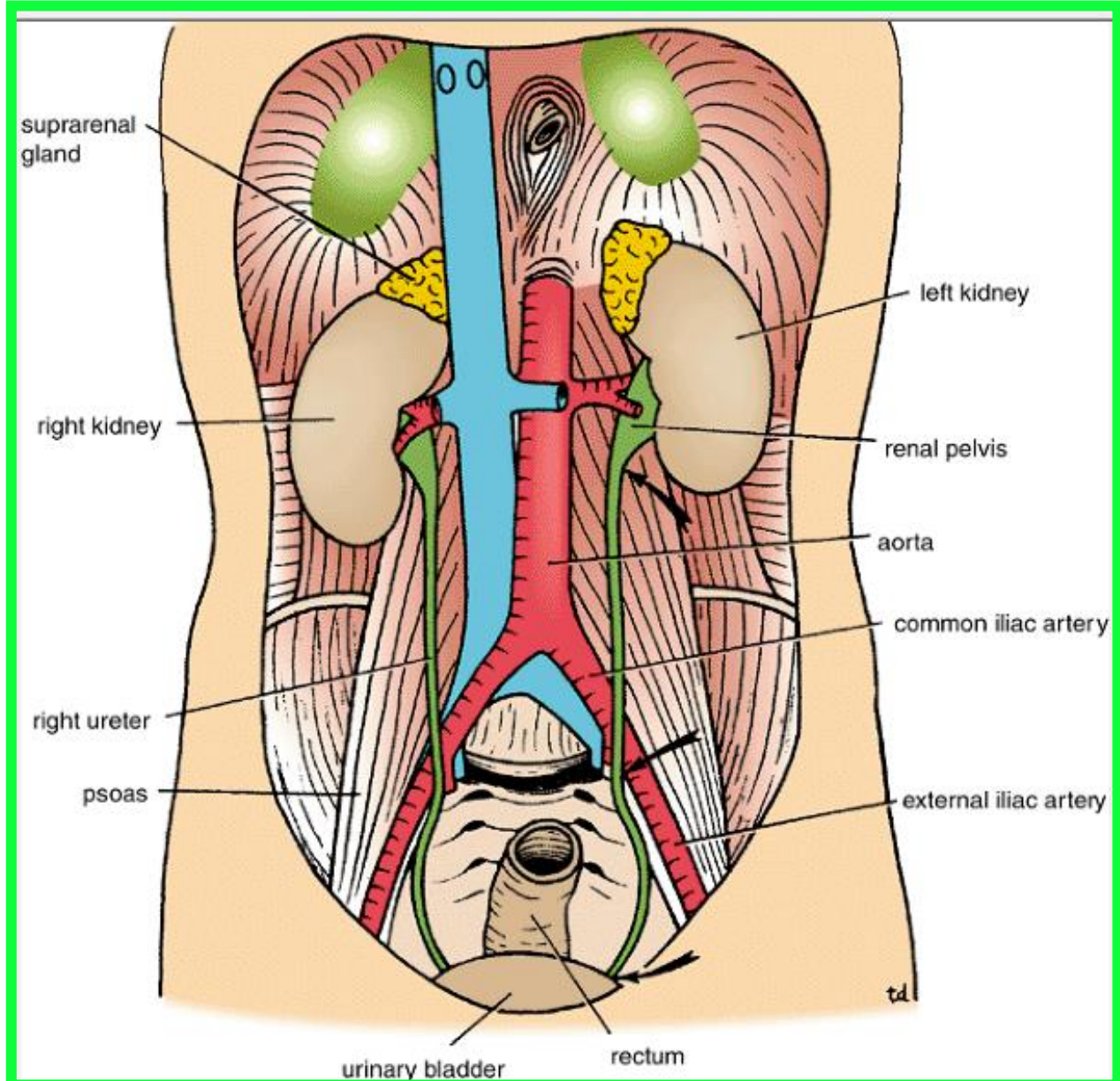


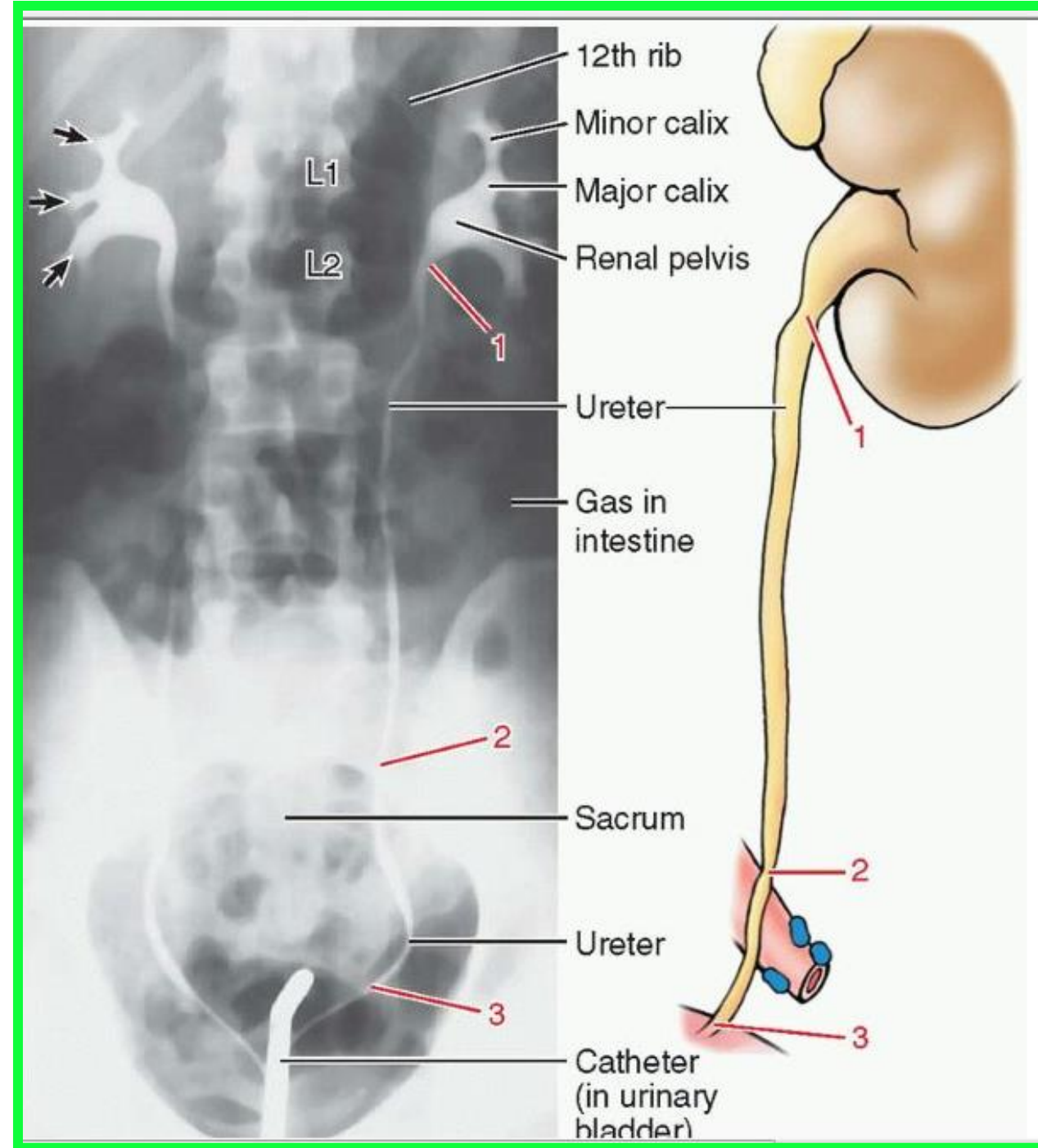
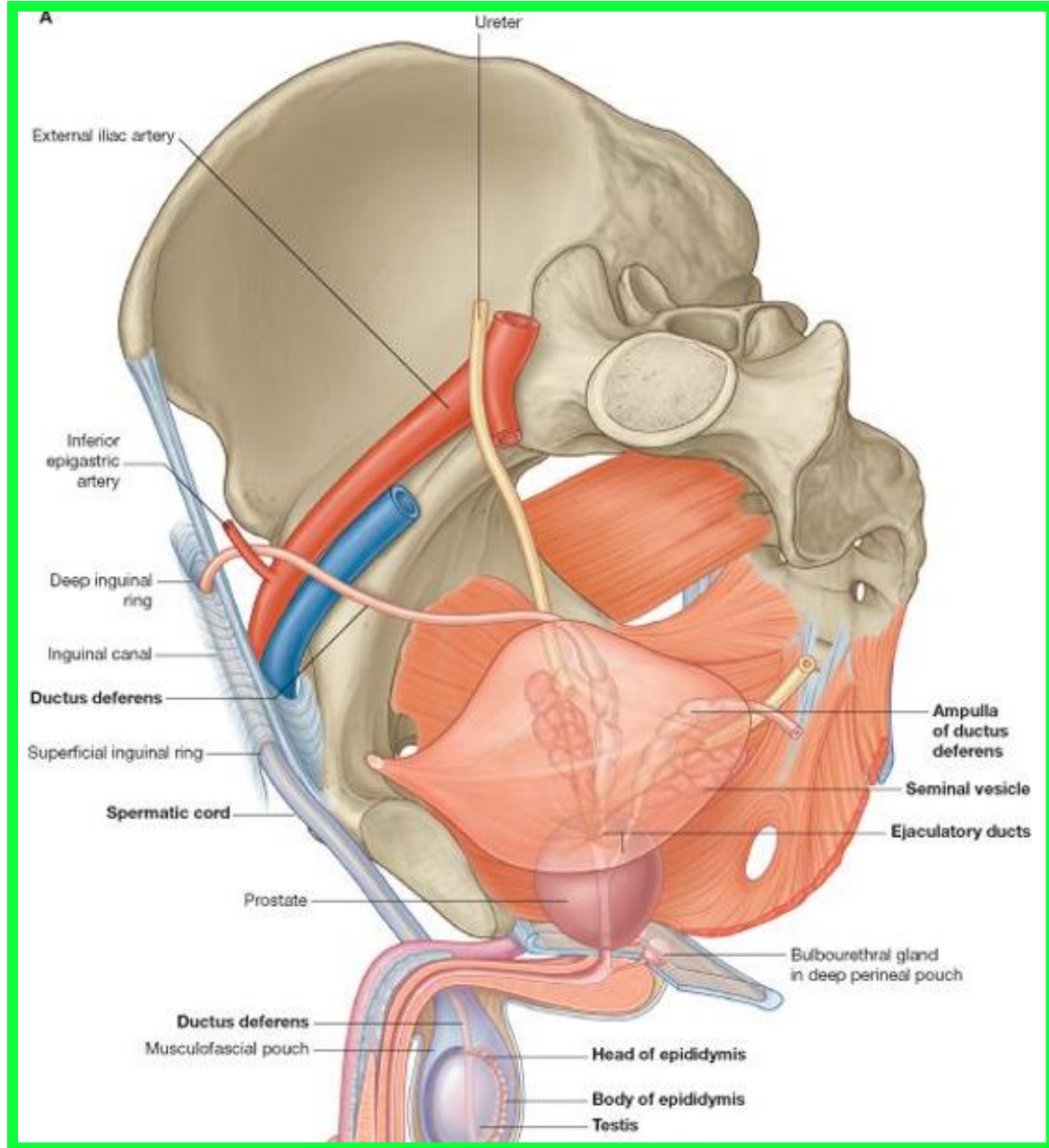


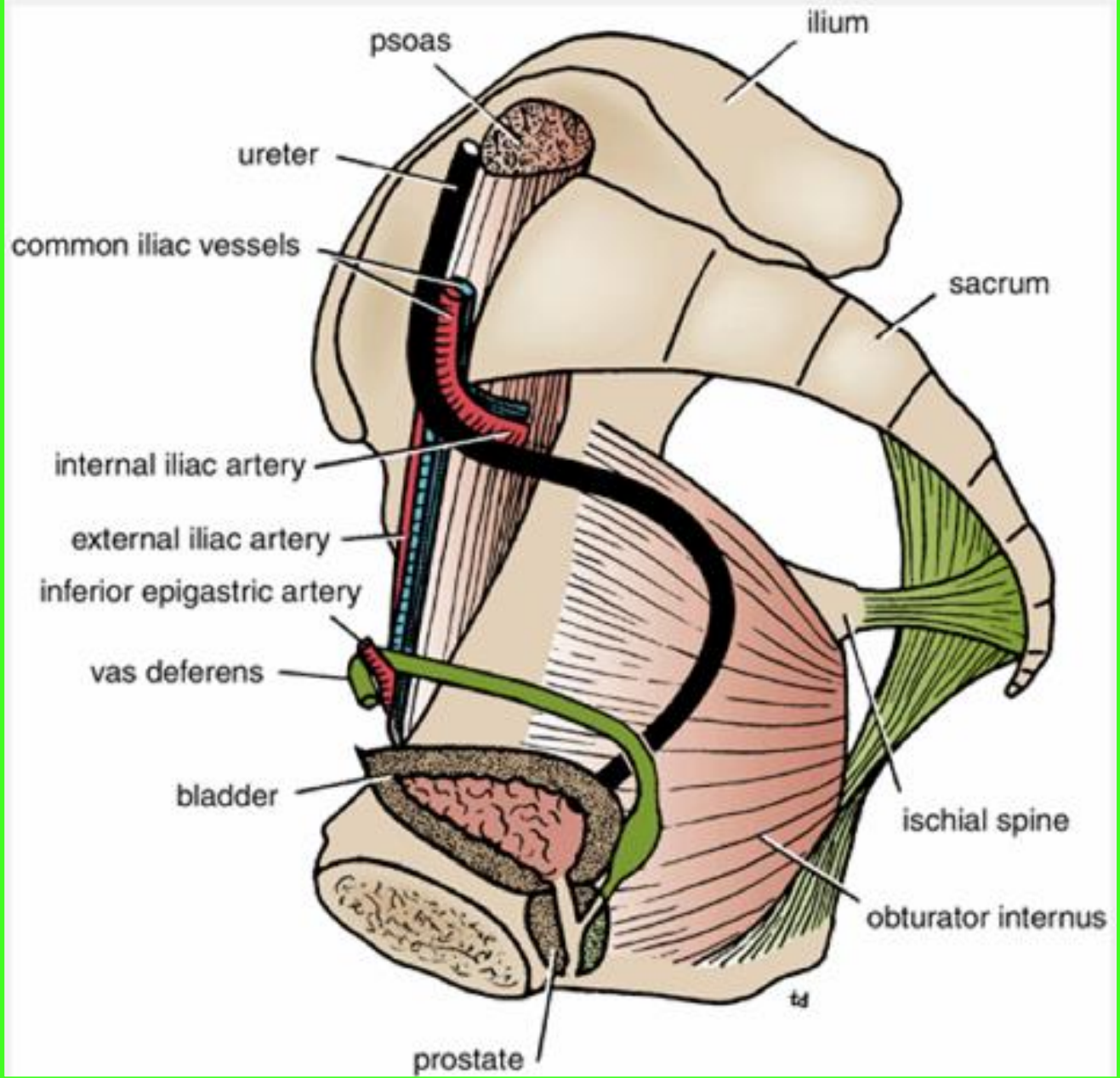


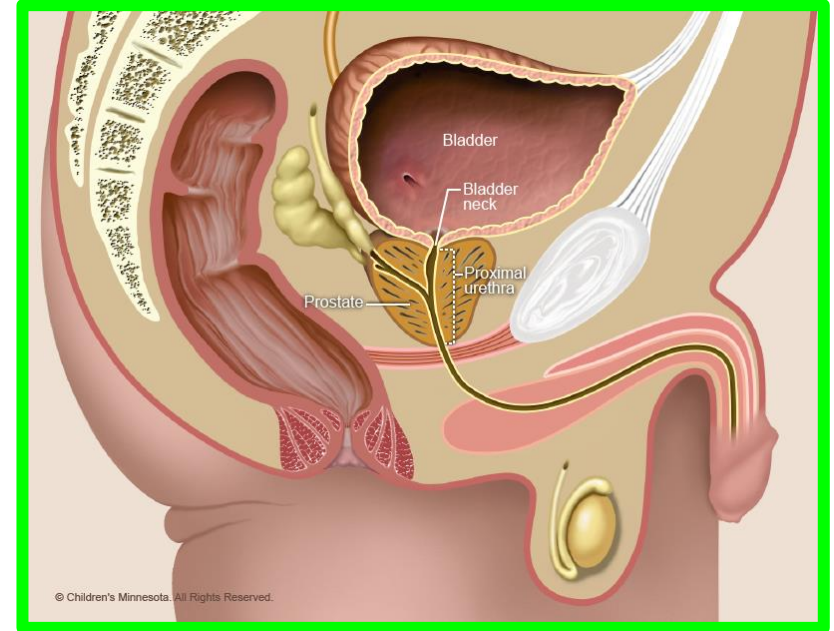
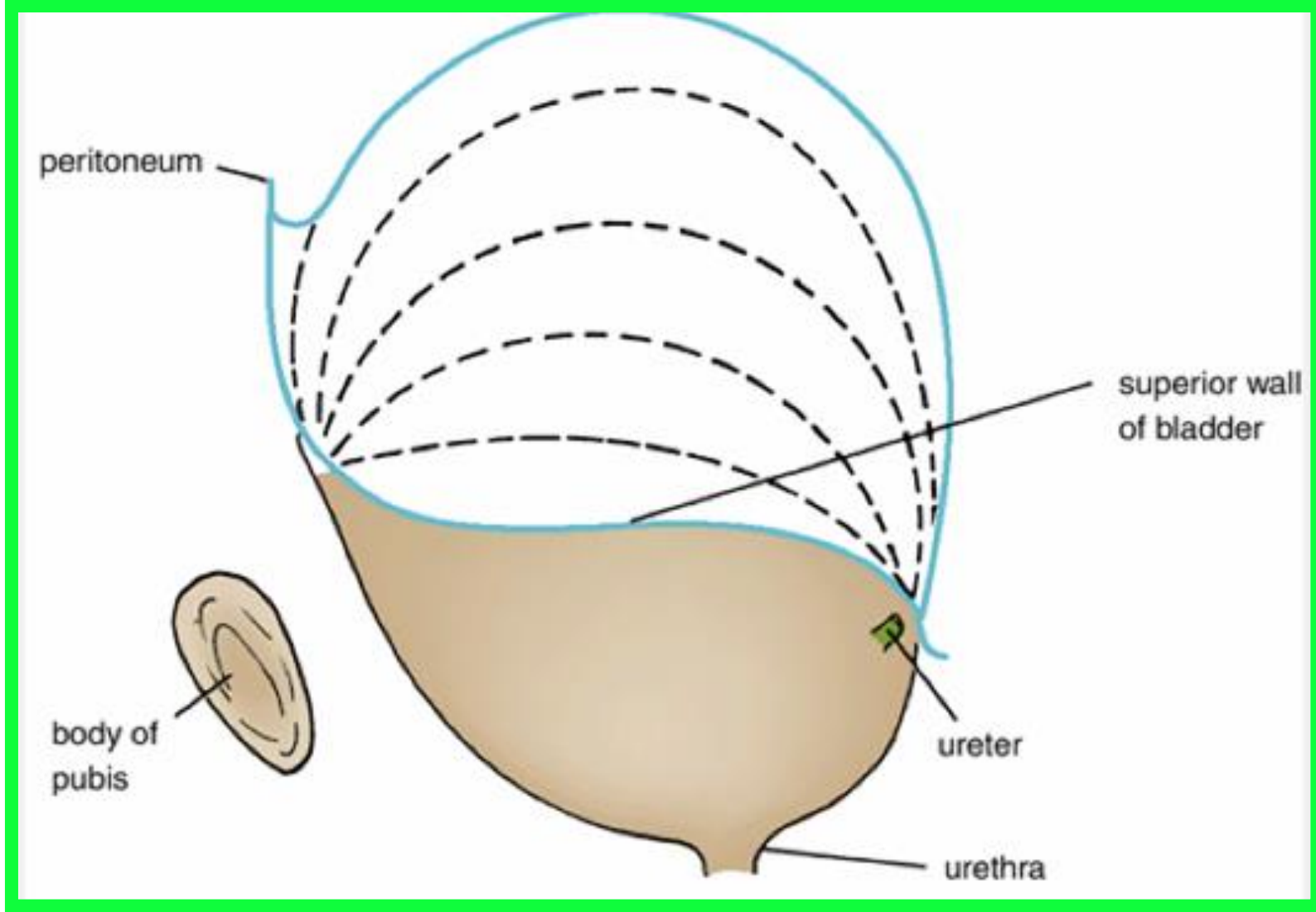


*Normal sites of relative constriction of ureter

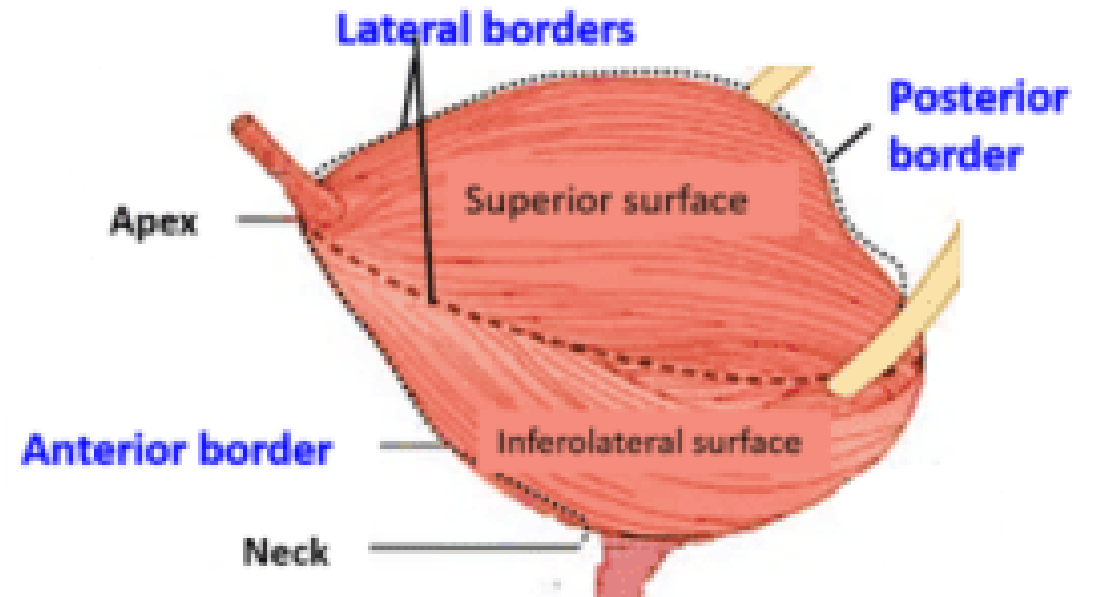
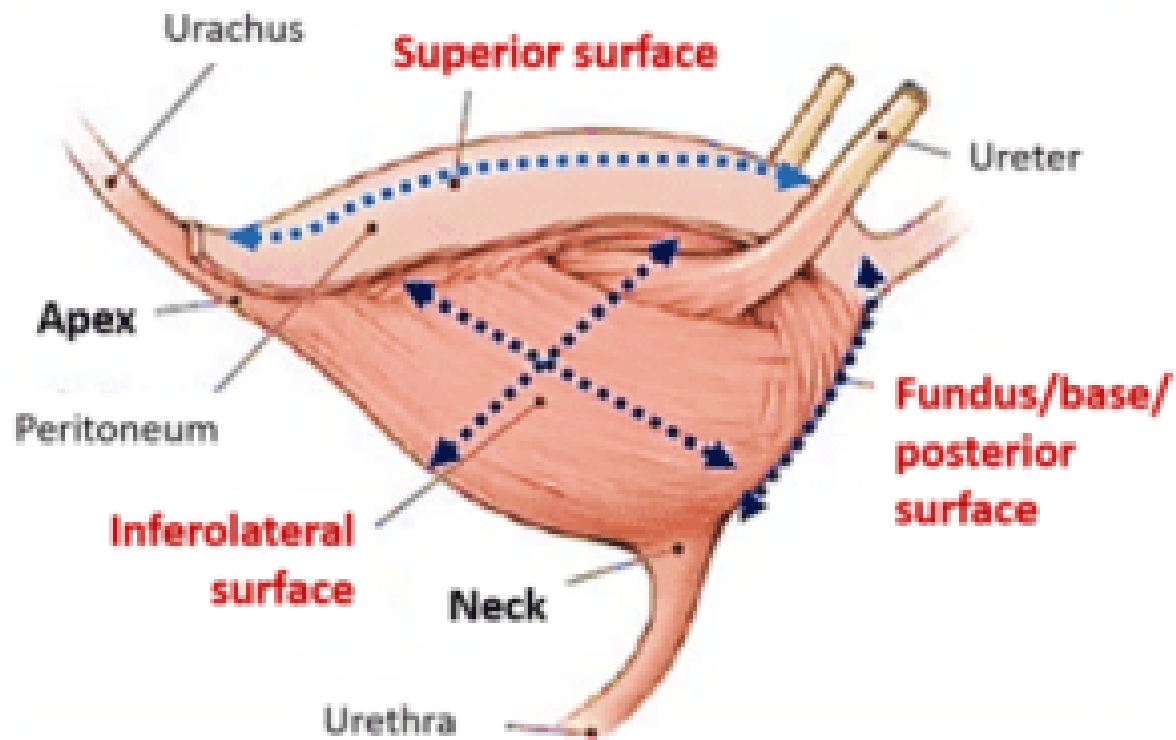


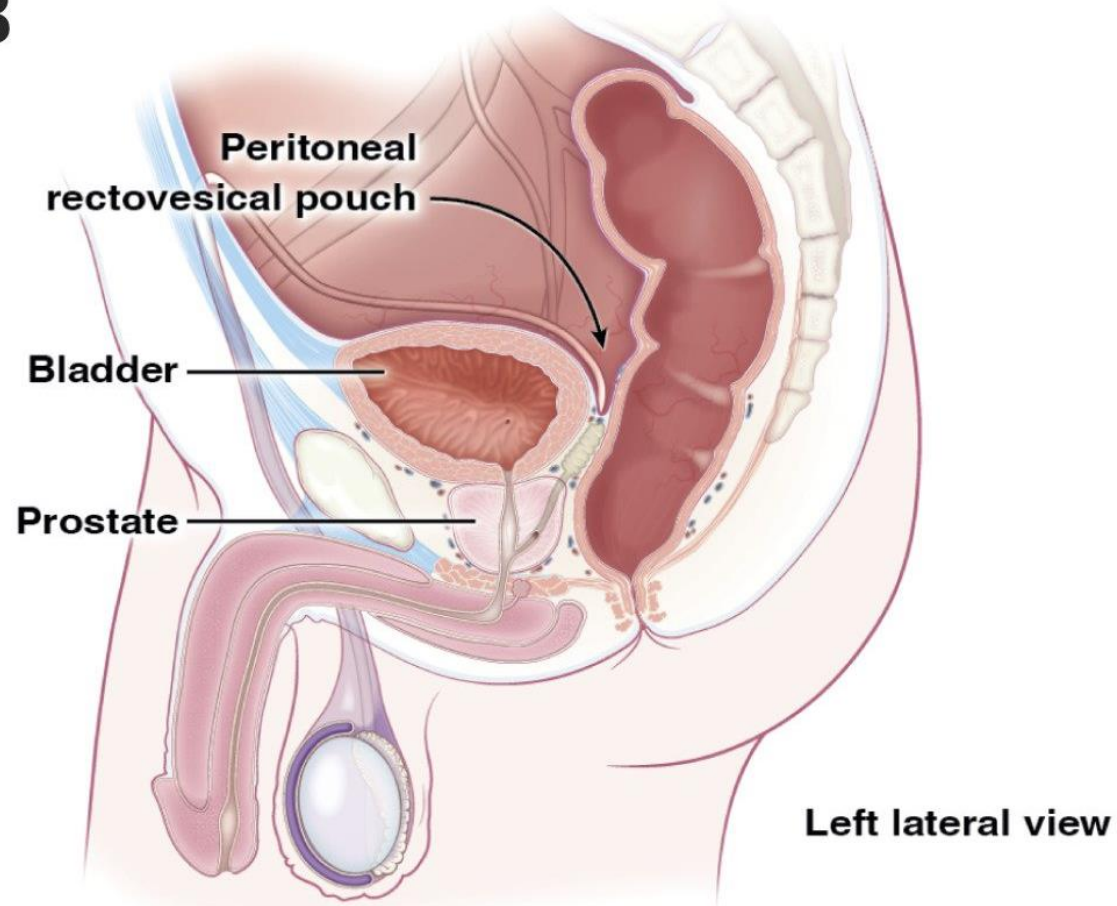
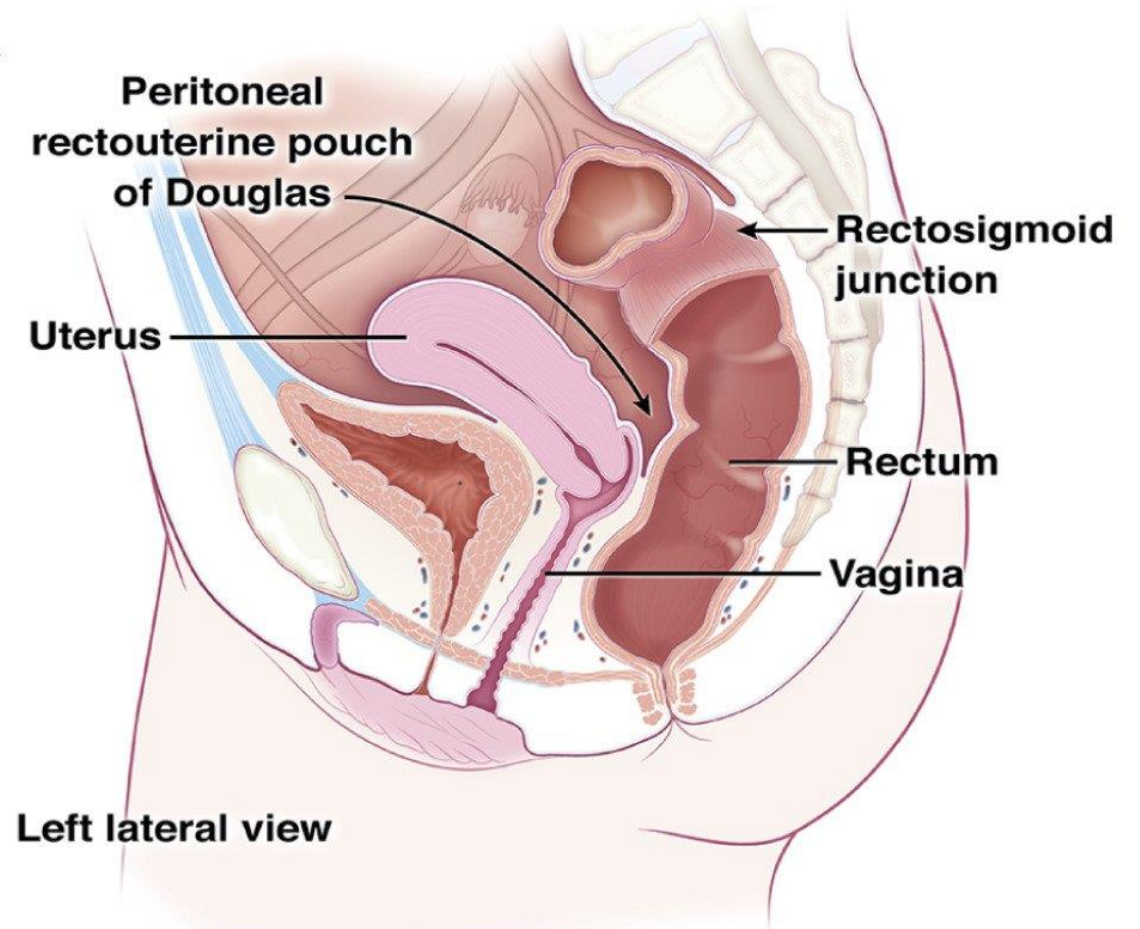


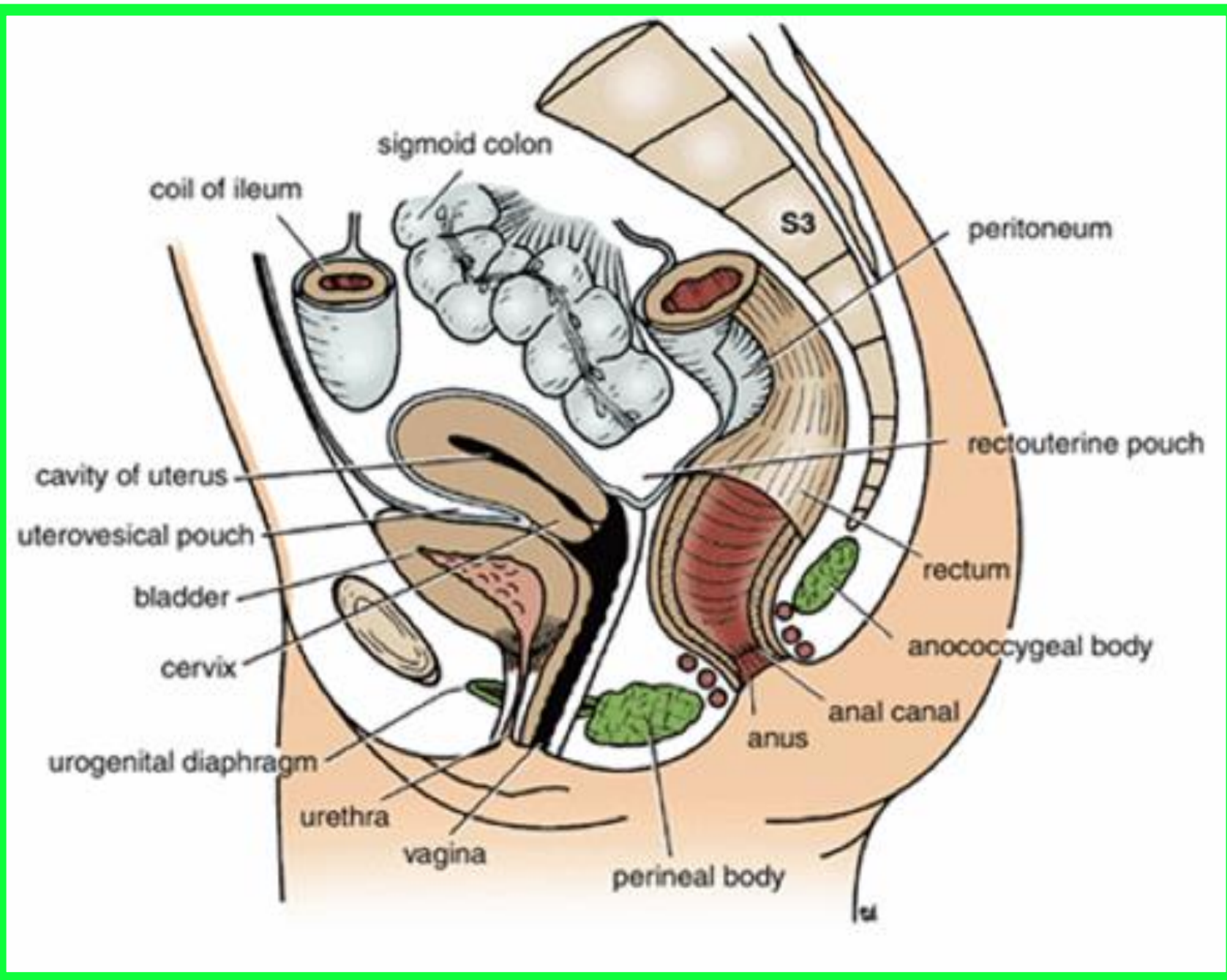


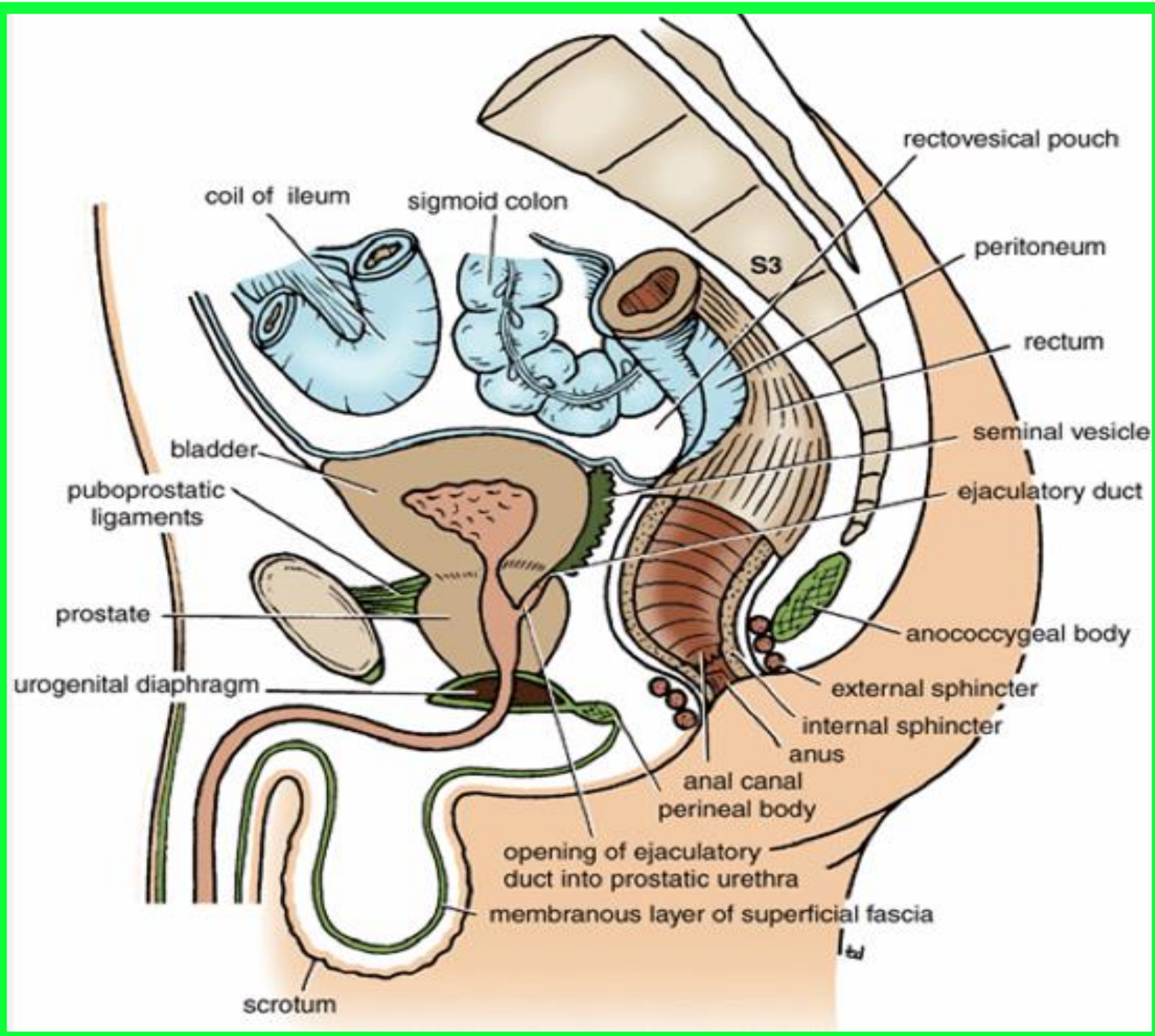


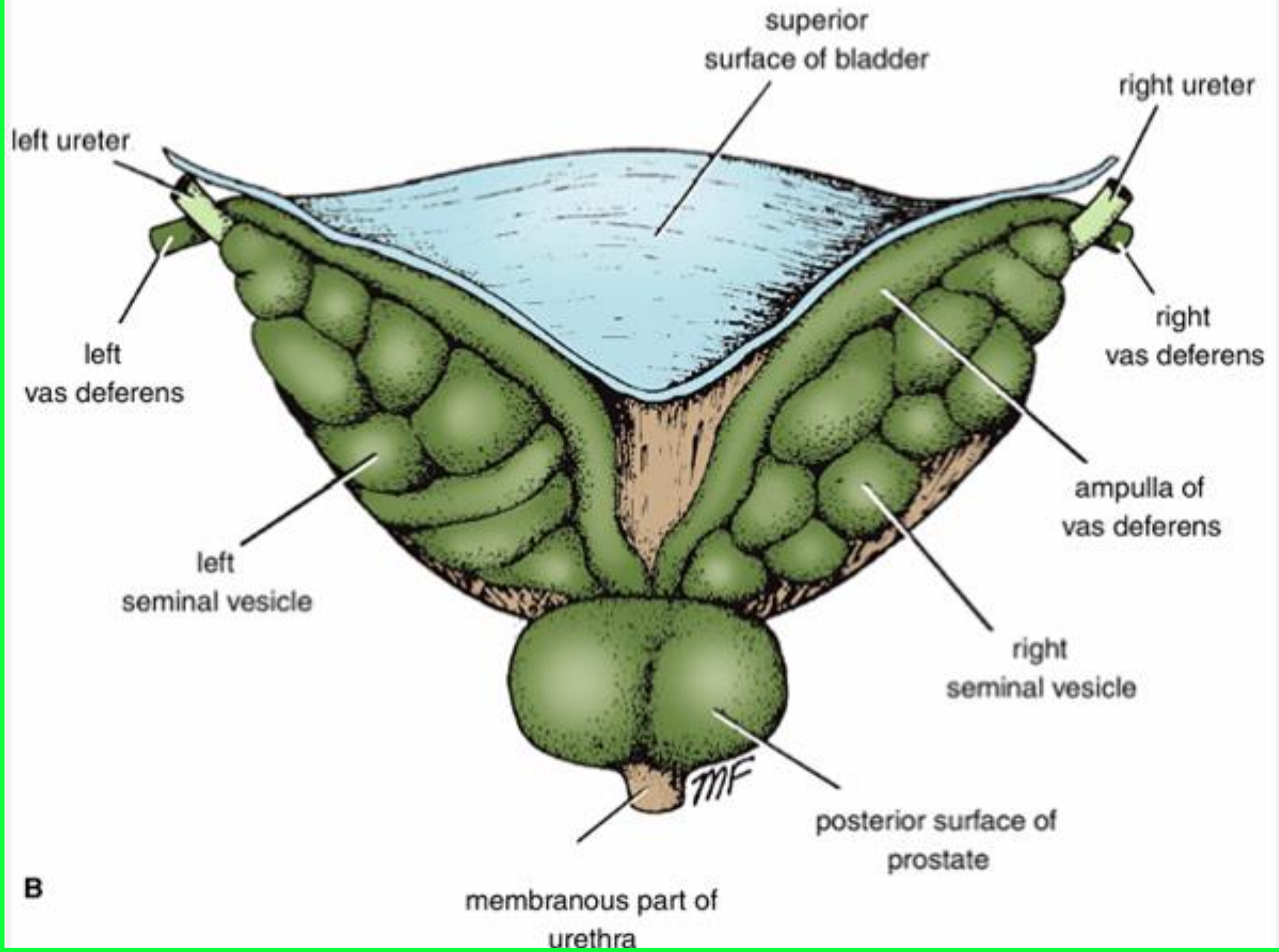
Surfaces and Borders of Urinary Bladder



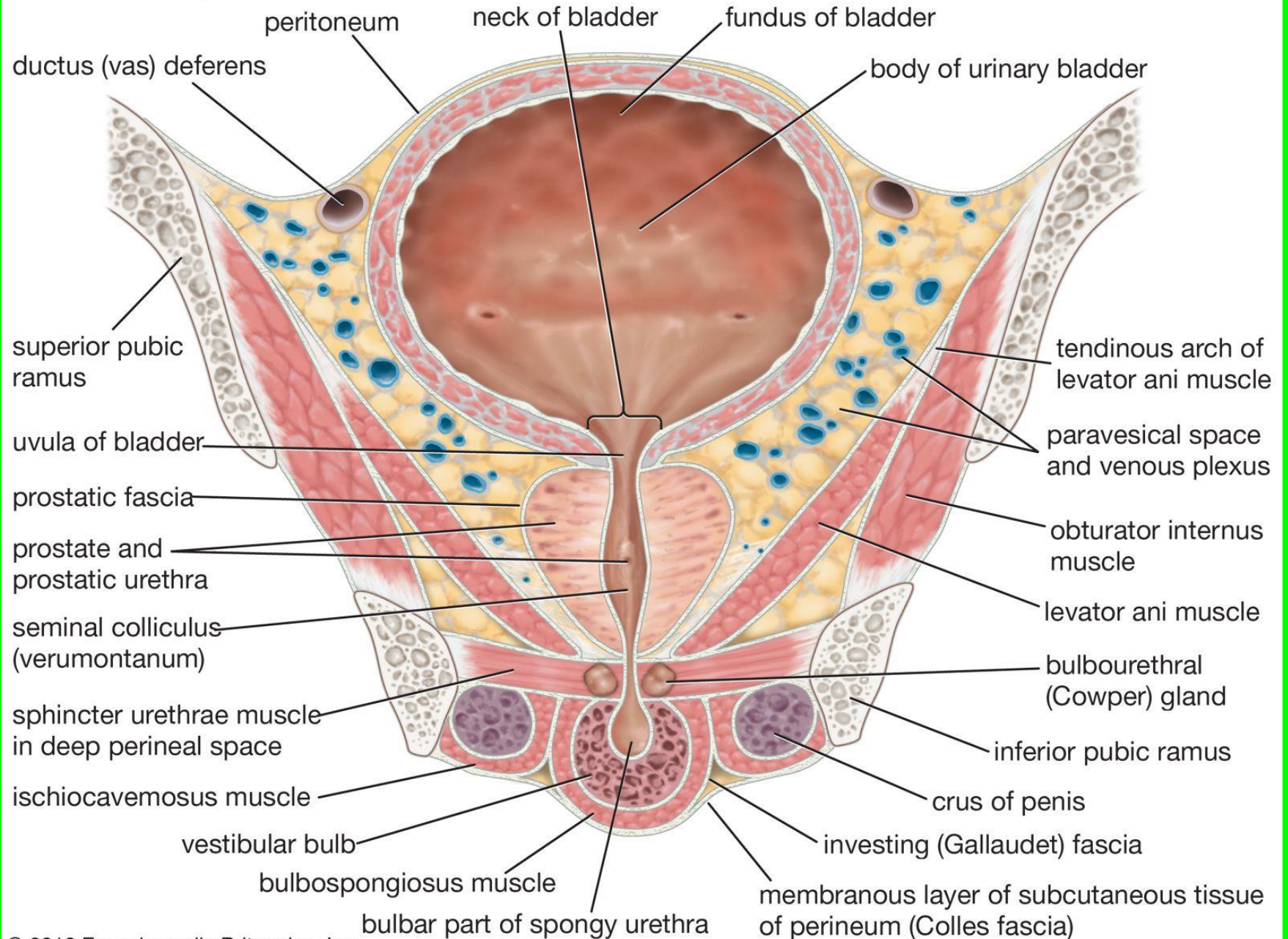
B**A**

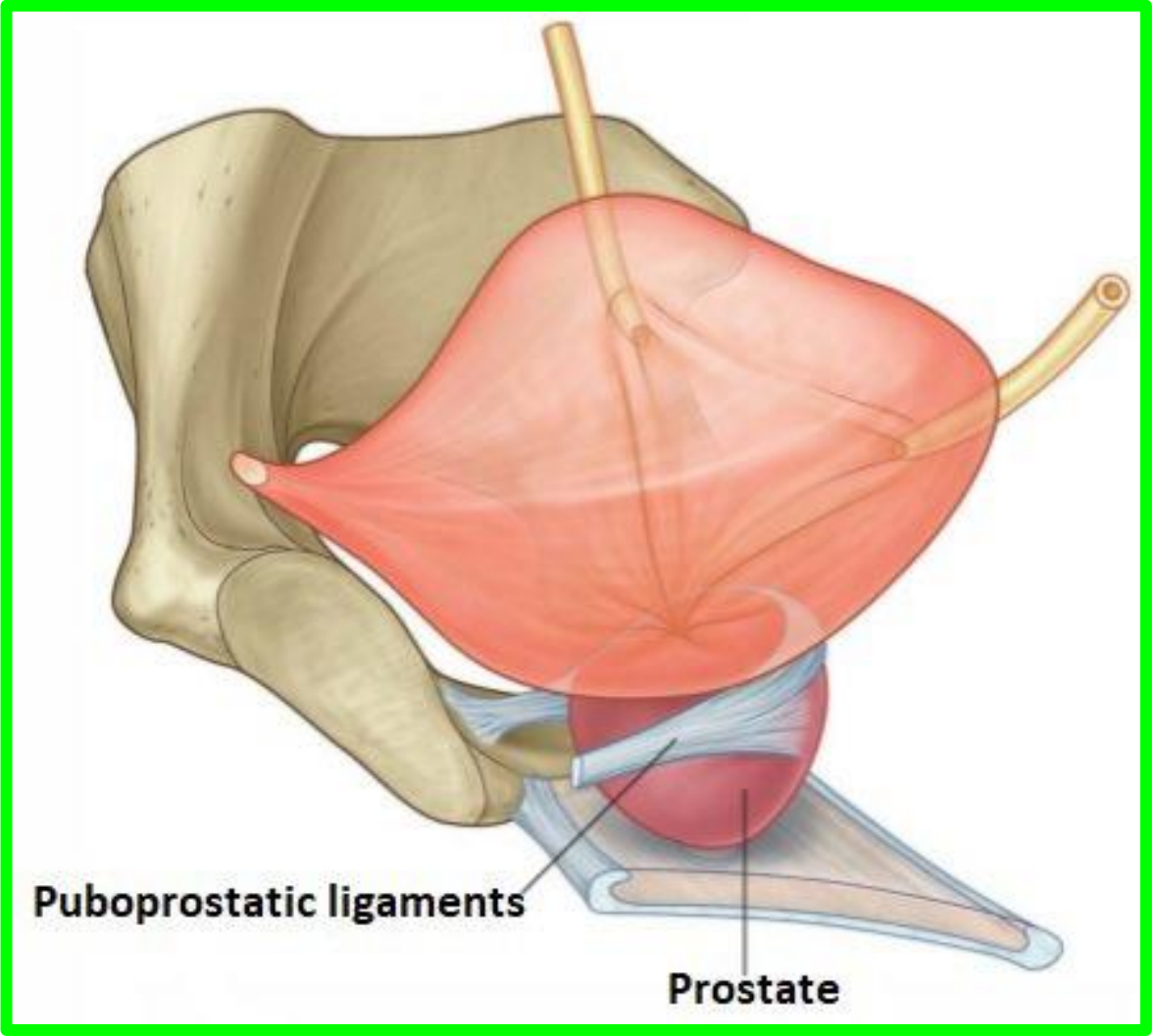
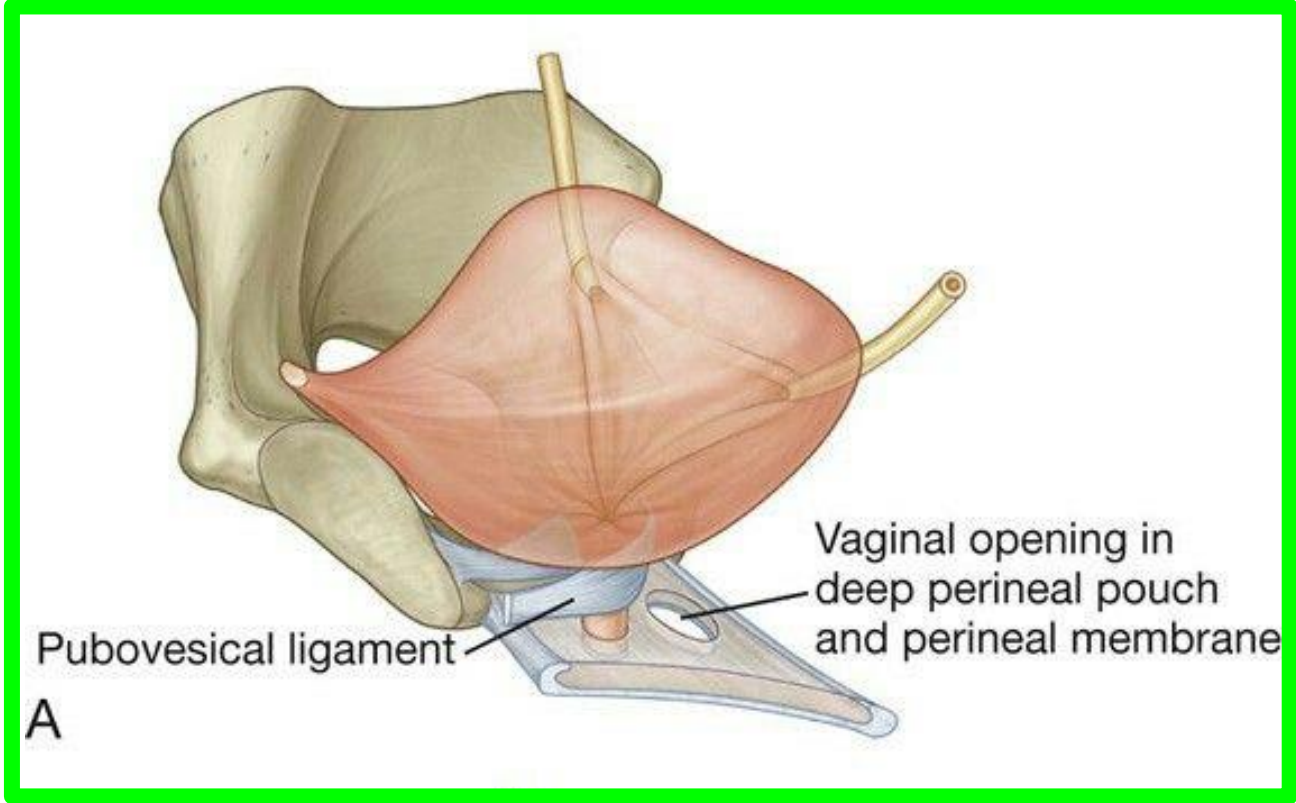


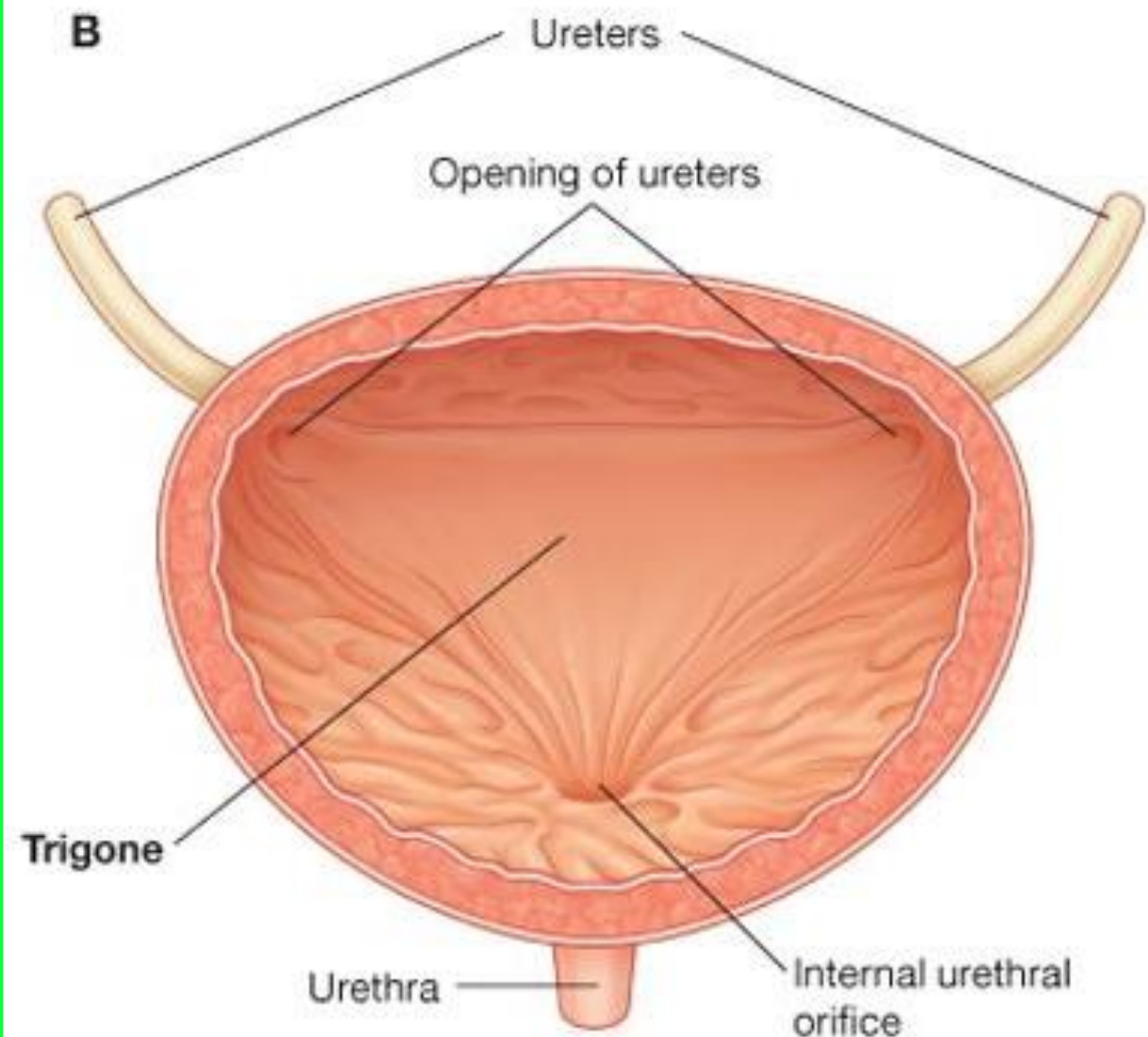
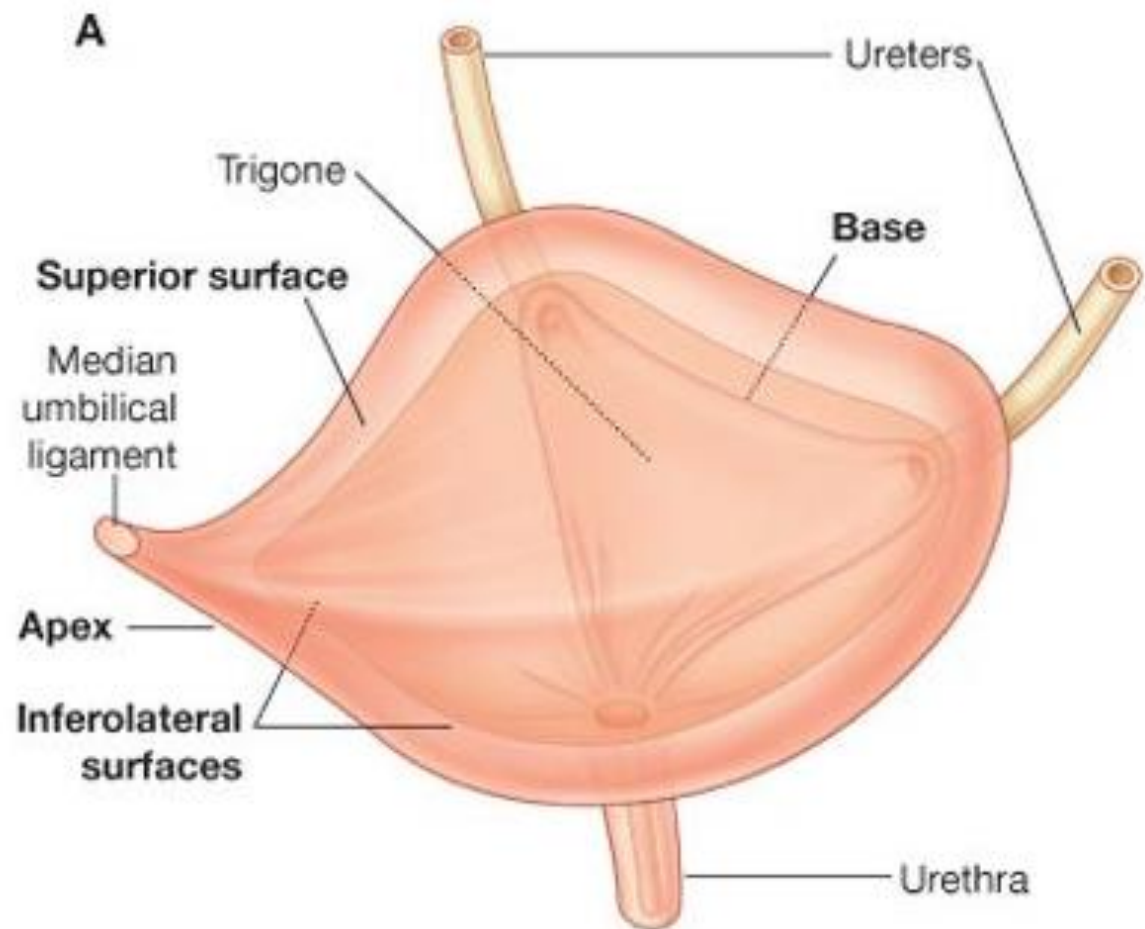


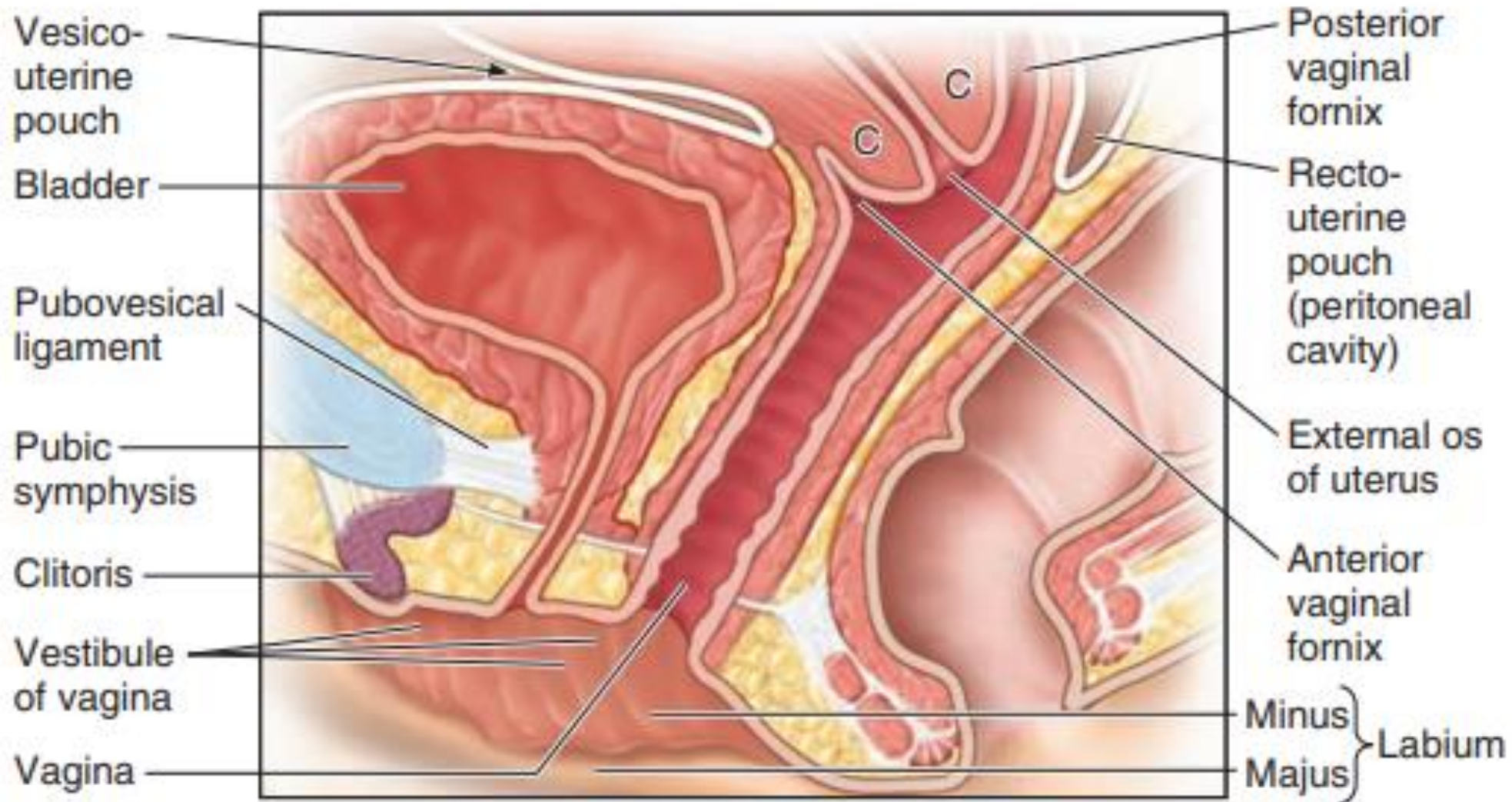


Male urinary bladder and urethra









(B) Median section

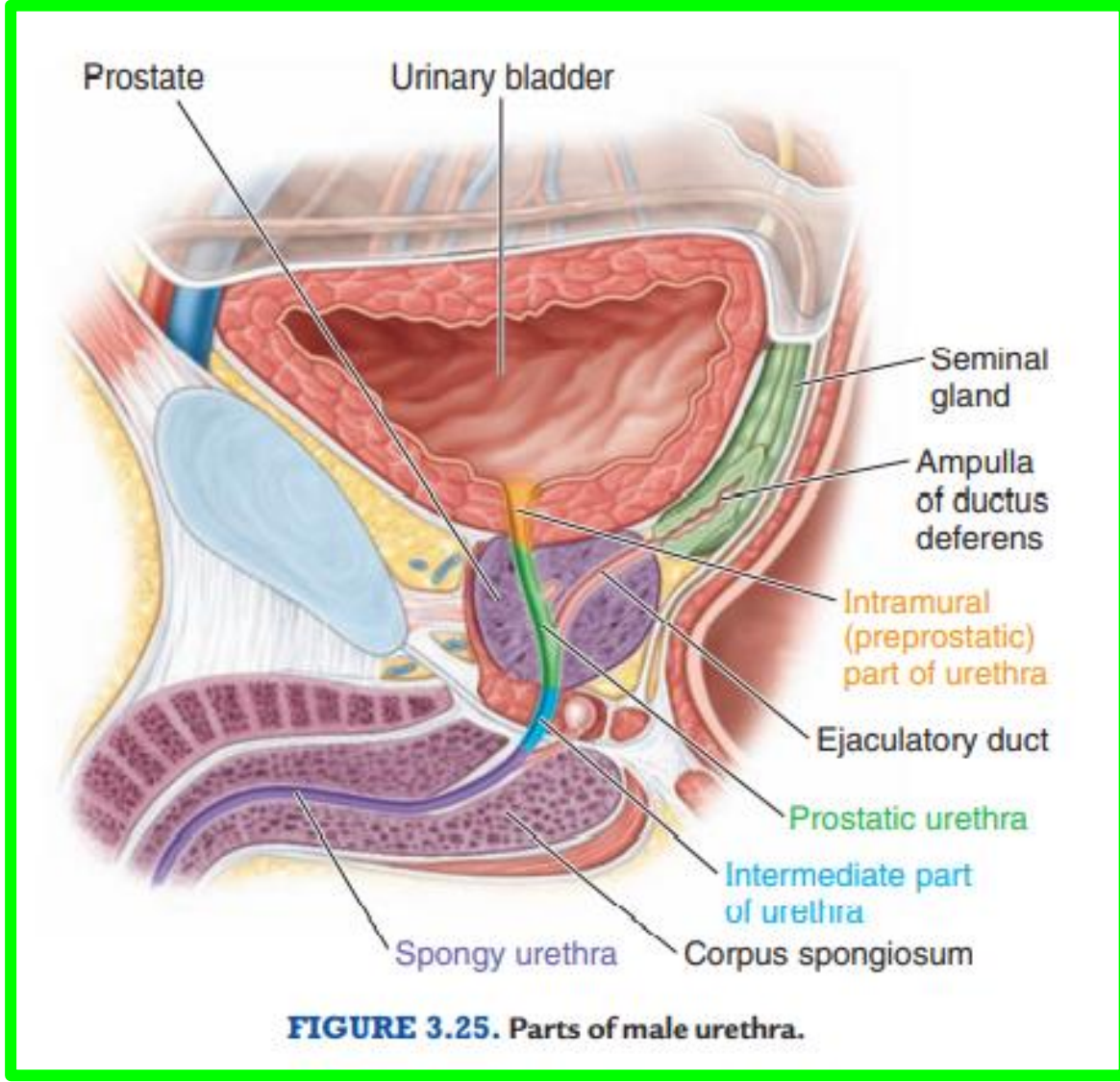
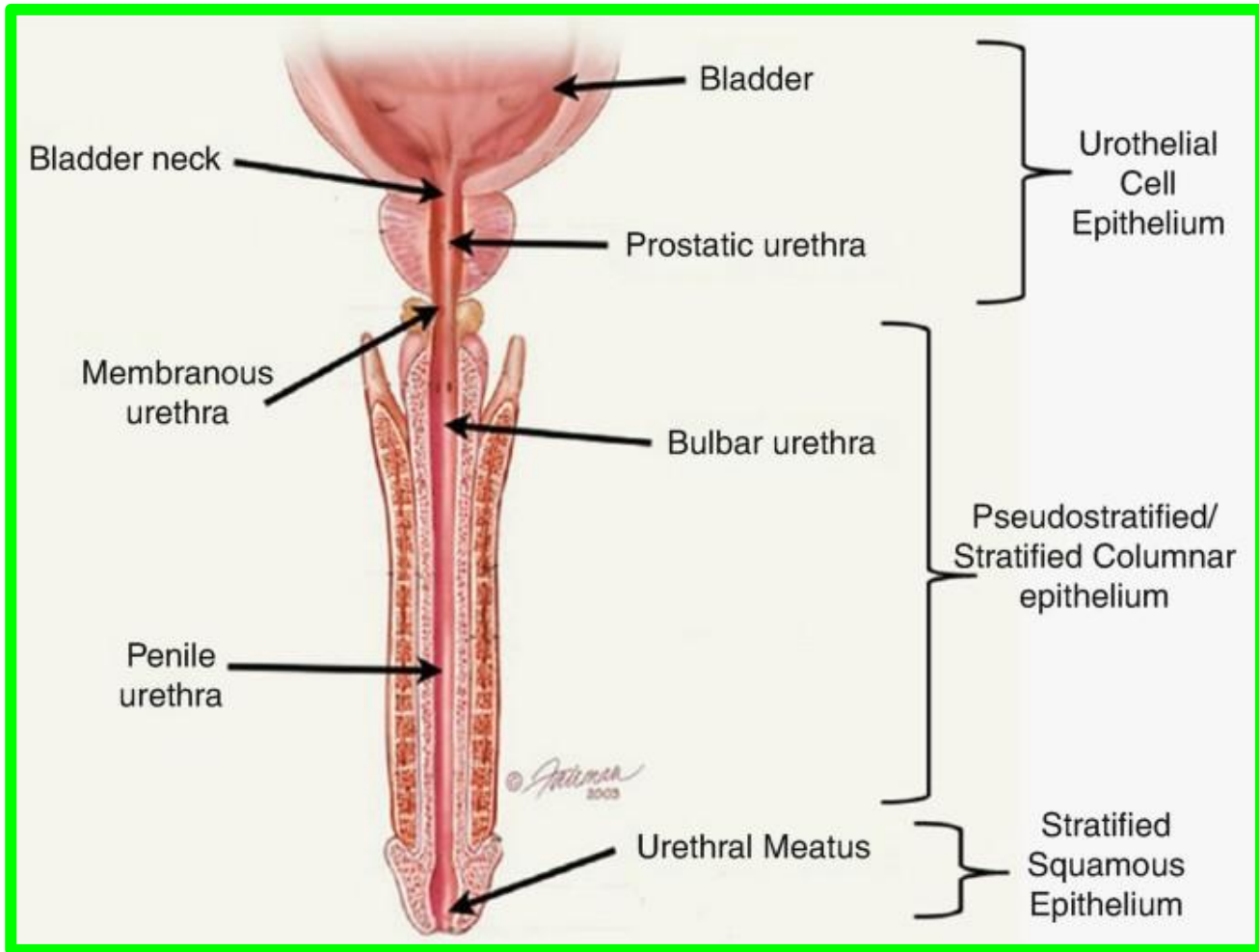


FIGURE 3.25. Parts of male urethra.

Internal Urethral Opening

Urethral Crest

Prostatic Utricle

Ejaculatory Duct opening

Seminal Colliculus

Prostatic Duct opening

Bulbourethral Gland

Sphincter Urethrae Muscle

