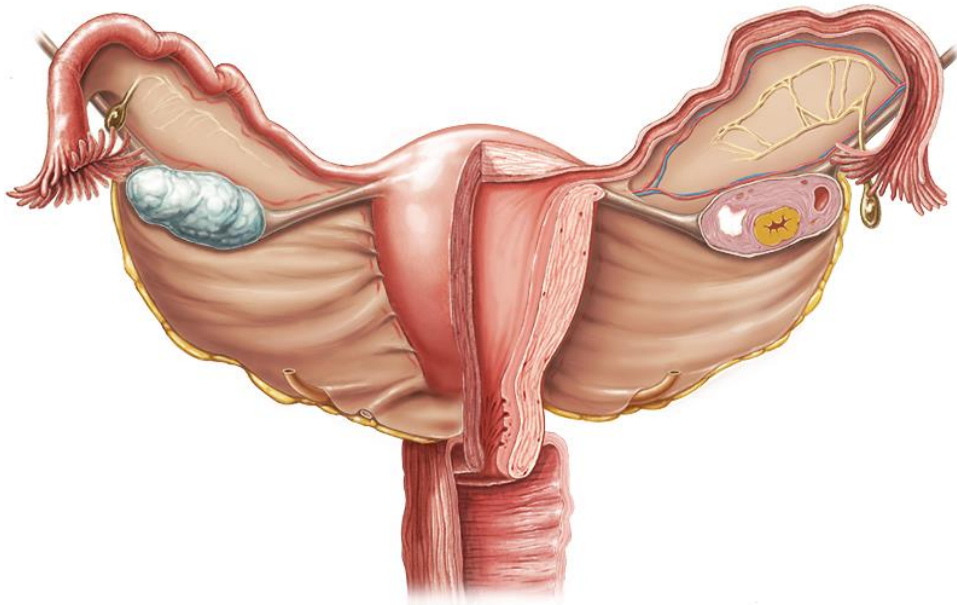


- ❖ In the true pelvis viscera of gastrointestinal, urinary and reproductive system are seen
- ❖ The viscera of the digestive system are the sigmoid colon, rectum and anal canal
- ❖ The viscera of the urinary system are the pelvic parts of ureter, urinary bladder and urethra
- ❖ The main reproductive organs seen in the male pelvis ductus deferens, seminal vesicles, and prostate gland
- ❖ Female pelvis are the uterus, uterine tube and vagina
- ❖ Female reproductive organs divided into three parts
 1. External
 2. Internal
 3. Mammary gland

The female internal organs ;

- uterus, uterine tube, ovary and vagina

UTERUS



PRESENTED BY-

DR KUNJ BIHAREE SAINI

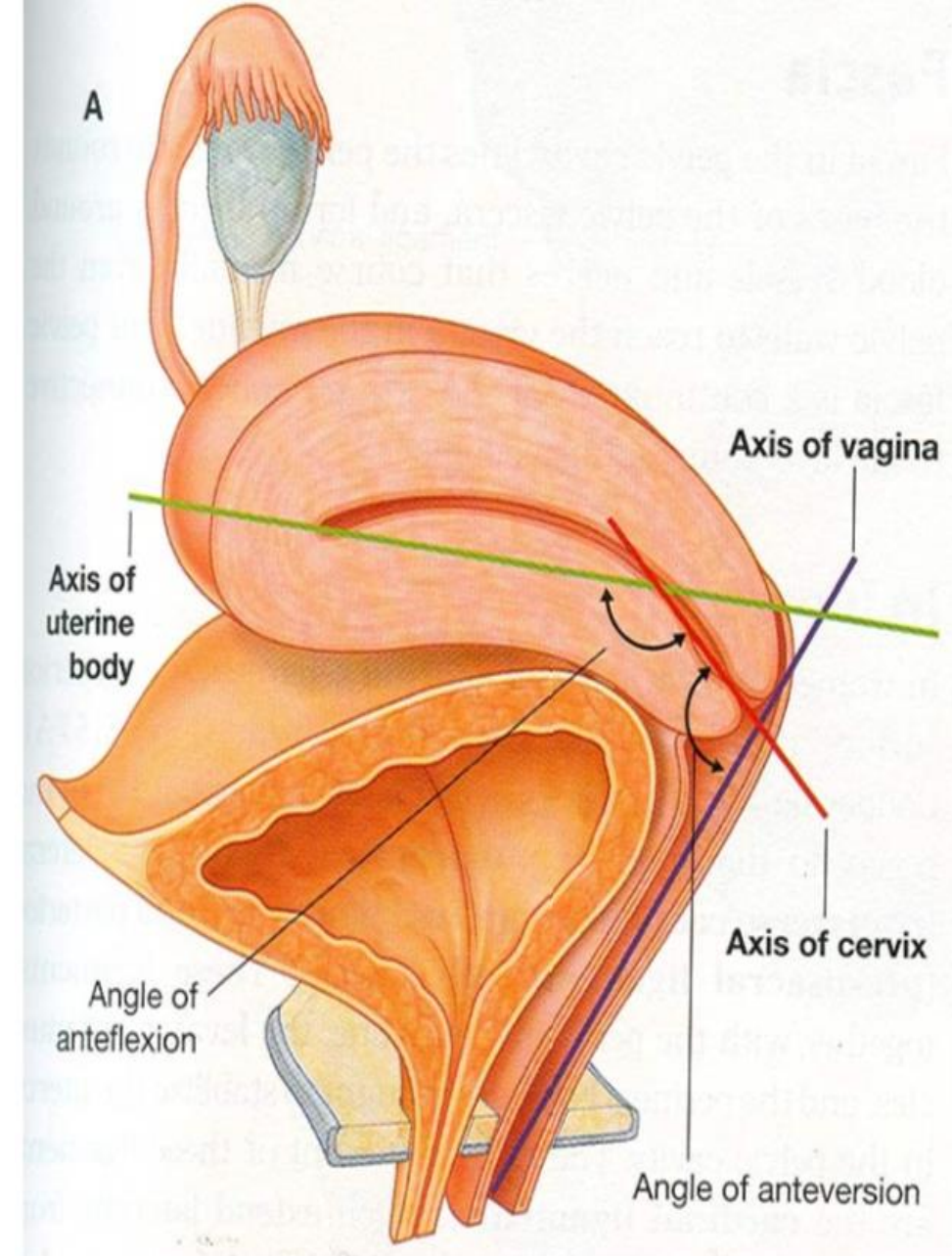
M.D.(ANATOMY)

INTRODUCTION

- ❑ Also called as *womb, HYSTERA*
- ❑ Muscular organ, thick walled
- ❑ Located between bladder and rectum
- ❑ Organ for child bearing
- ❑ Body- 2/3
- ❑ Cervix- 1/3

DIMENSIONS

- ❑ *Pyriform shaped(inverted pear shaped)*
- ❑ *7.5 cm long*
- ❑ *5 cm broad*
- ❑ *2.5 cm thick*
- ❑ *Weight- 30 to 40 gms*
- ❑ *Positions -*
 - 1. Anteversion- forward bending relative to vagina*
Angle-90 degree
 - 2. Antiflexion- slightly flexed itself,*
Angle- 125 degree



PARTS OF UTERUS

- ❑ **FUNDUS**- part of uterus above the opening of fallopian tube
- ❑ **BODY**- expanded portion above isthmus in the coronal plane lumen of the body of uterus is triangular the lumen of each uterine tube joins the lateral angle of this triangle
- ❑ **ISTHMUS** – slight constriction ,on the surface , about midway between apex & base
- ❑ **INTERNAL ORIFICE**- inferior narrowing of uterine cavity

CERVIX- cylindrical portion below isthmus

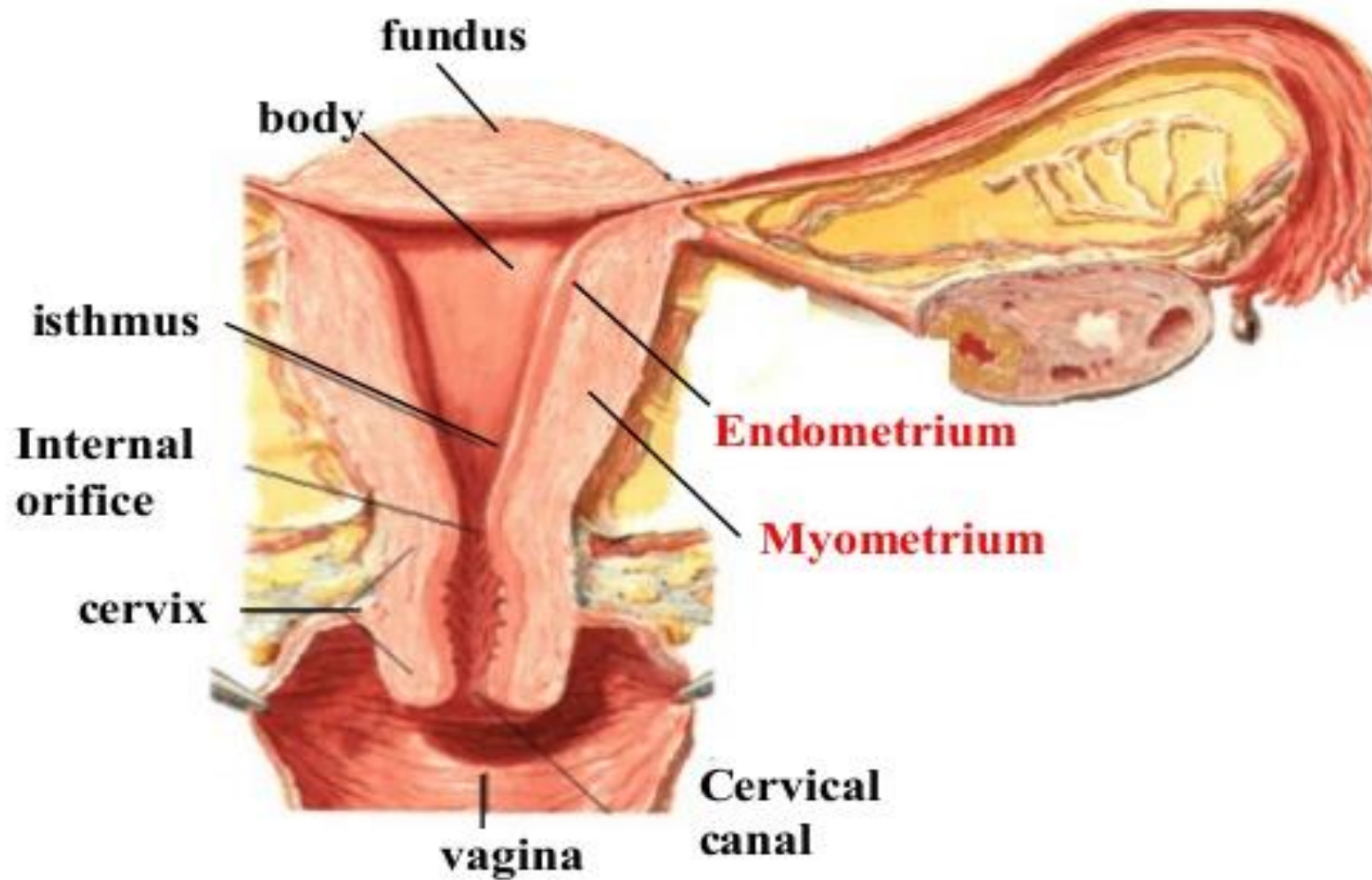
- ❑ The adult non pregnant cervix is narrow and appears cylindrical it measures about 2.5cm in length
- ❑ The lower end of cervix is separated from the vaginal wall by recesses called the anterior, posterior and lateral fornix

EXTERNAL ORIFICE- through which lower parts of cervix opens into vagina

PERITONEAL RELATION

- ❑ The peritoneum lined space between the front of the body of uterus and the superior surface of the urinary bladder is called the **vesicouterine pouch**
- ❑ The space between the uterus and the uppermost part of the vagina in front and rectum behind is called the **rectouterine pouch or pouch of douglas**

Internal Anatomy of the Uterus



LAYERS OF UTERUS

▶ The three layers from innermost to outermost are as follows:-

1. **ENDOMETRIUM**- The lining of the uterine cavity.
2. **MYOMETRIUM**- consists of smooth muscle
3. **PERIMETRIUM**- loose connective tissue around the uterus.

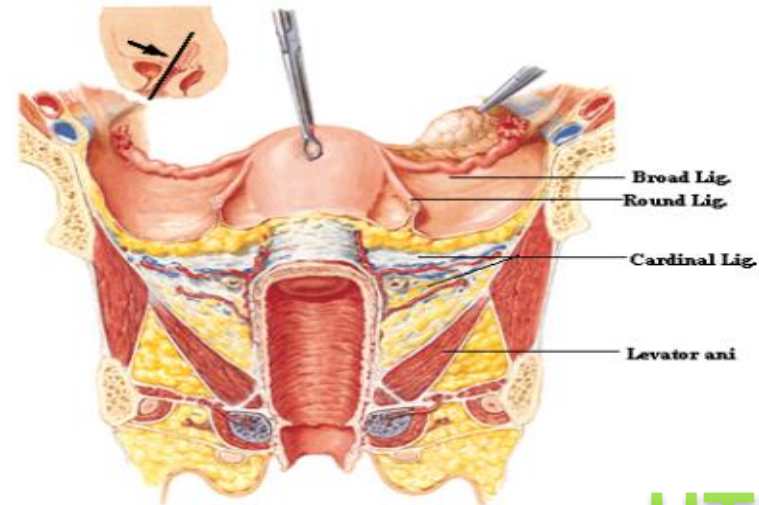
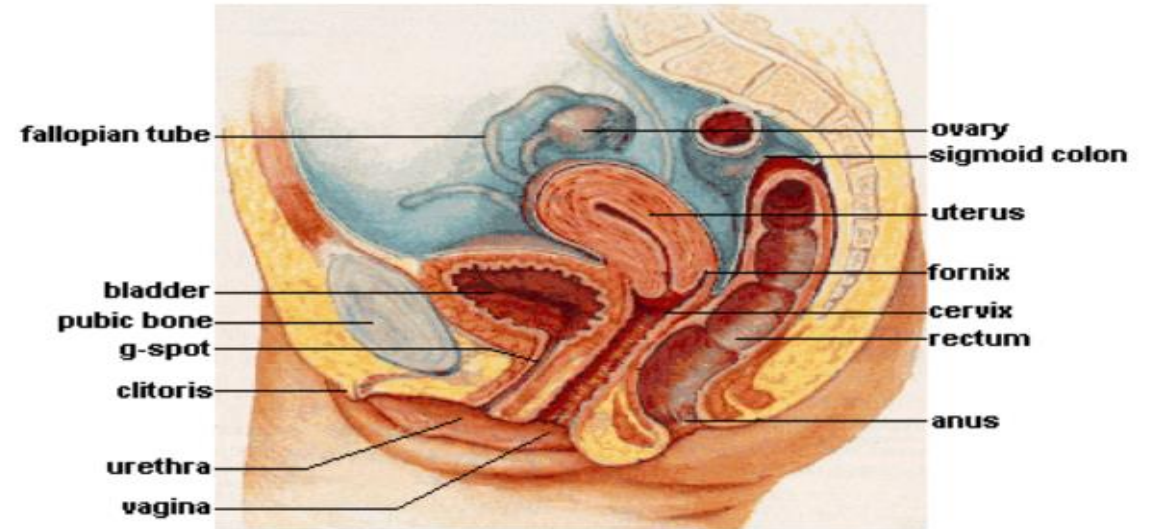
SUPPORTS OF THE UTERUS

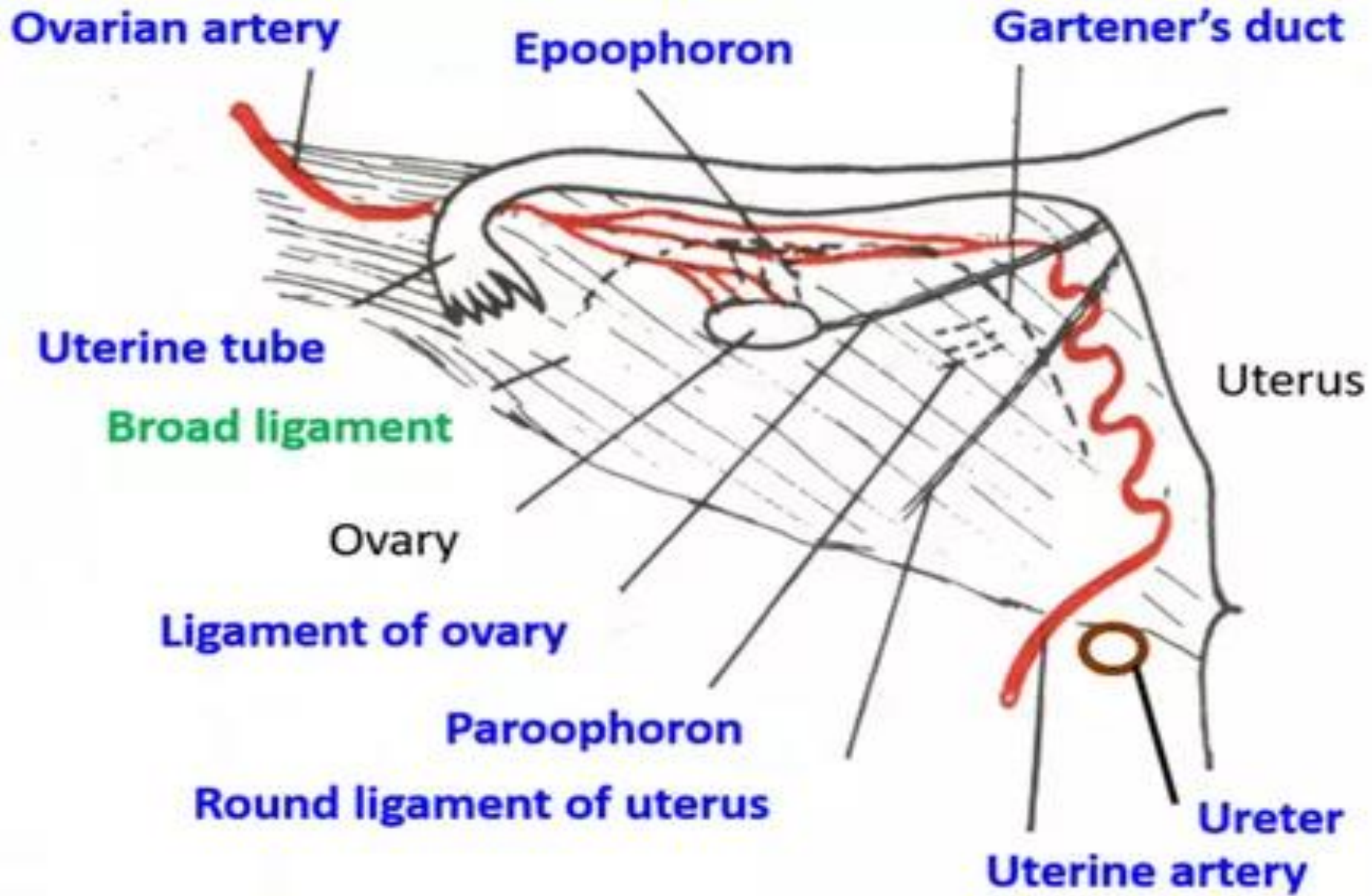
□ PRIMARY SUPPORTS

1. *Pelvic diaphragm*
2. *Perineal body*
3. *Urogenital diaphragm*

□ SECONDARY SUPPORTS

1. *Peritoneal ligaments*
2. *Broad ligaments*



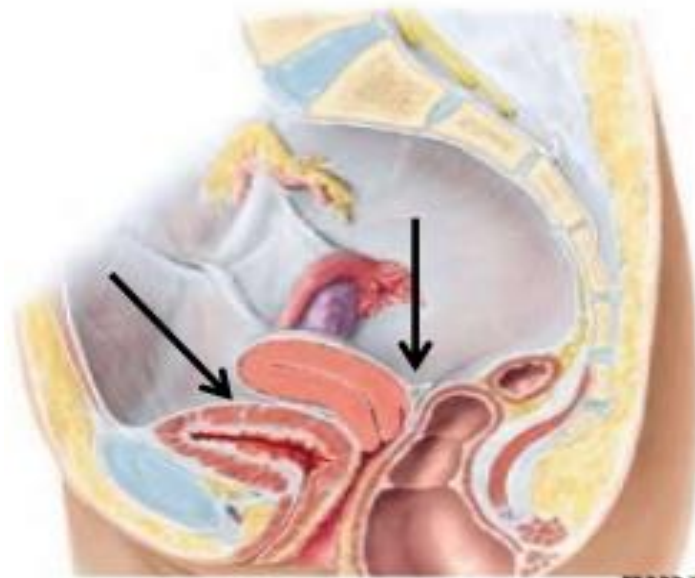


LIGAMENTS OF THE UTERUS

PERITONEAL LIGAMENTS

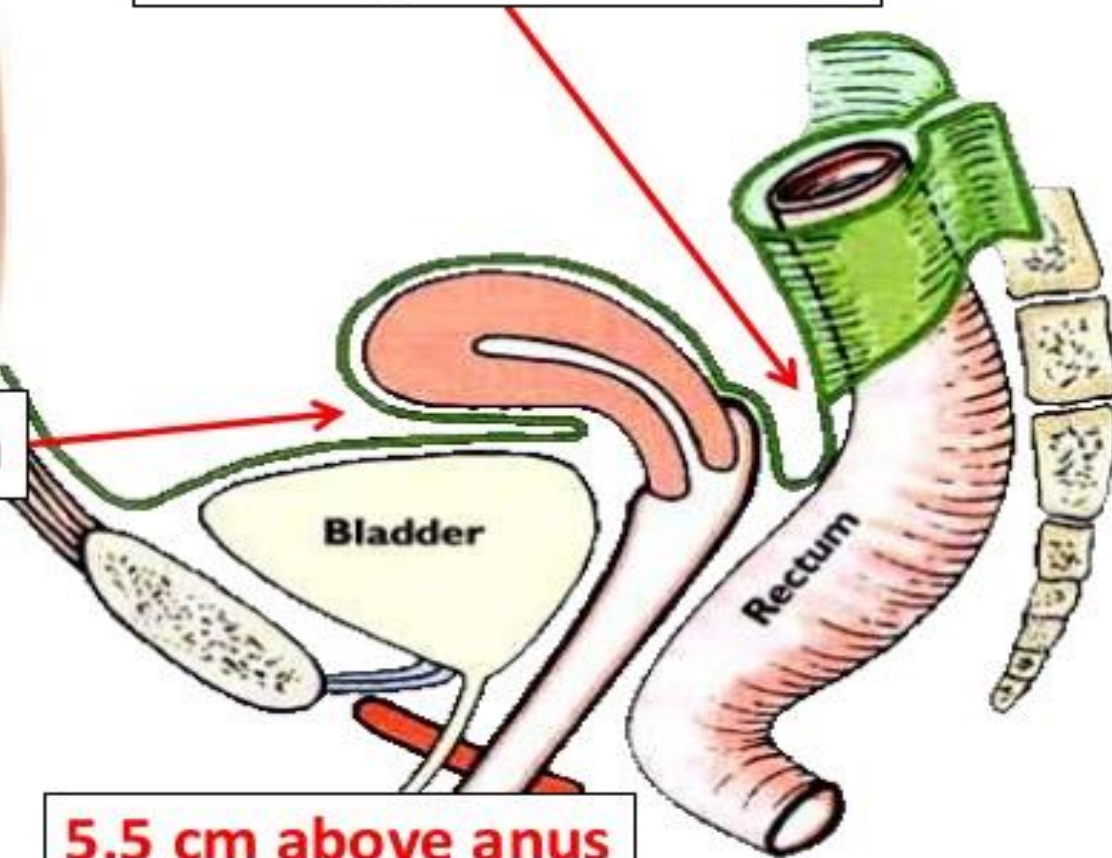
- Anterior ligament- uterovesicle fold of peritoneum
 - Posterior ligament- rectovaginal fold of peritoneum
 - Right & Left broad ligament
- **Modifications of broad ligament-**
- 1. Mesovarium-** through which ovaries attach to post. Layers of broad ligament.
 - 2. Mesosalpinx** – part of broad ligament between ovarian ligament and uterine tube.
 - 3. Suspensory ligament/infundibulopelvic ligament-** part of broad ligament to upper pole of ovary and infundibulum of uterine tube.

In Females

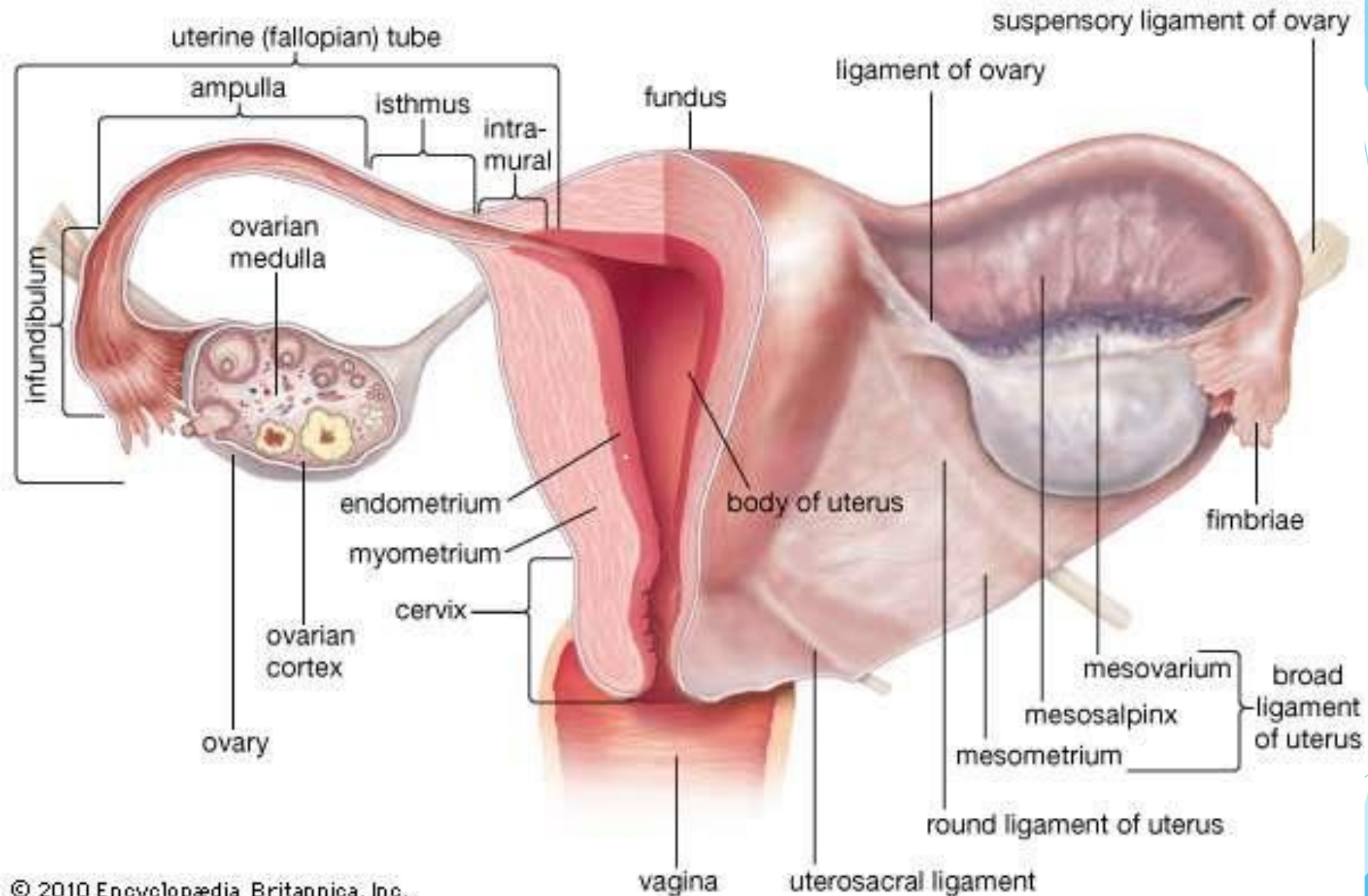


Utero-vesical pouch

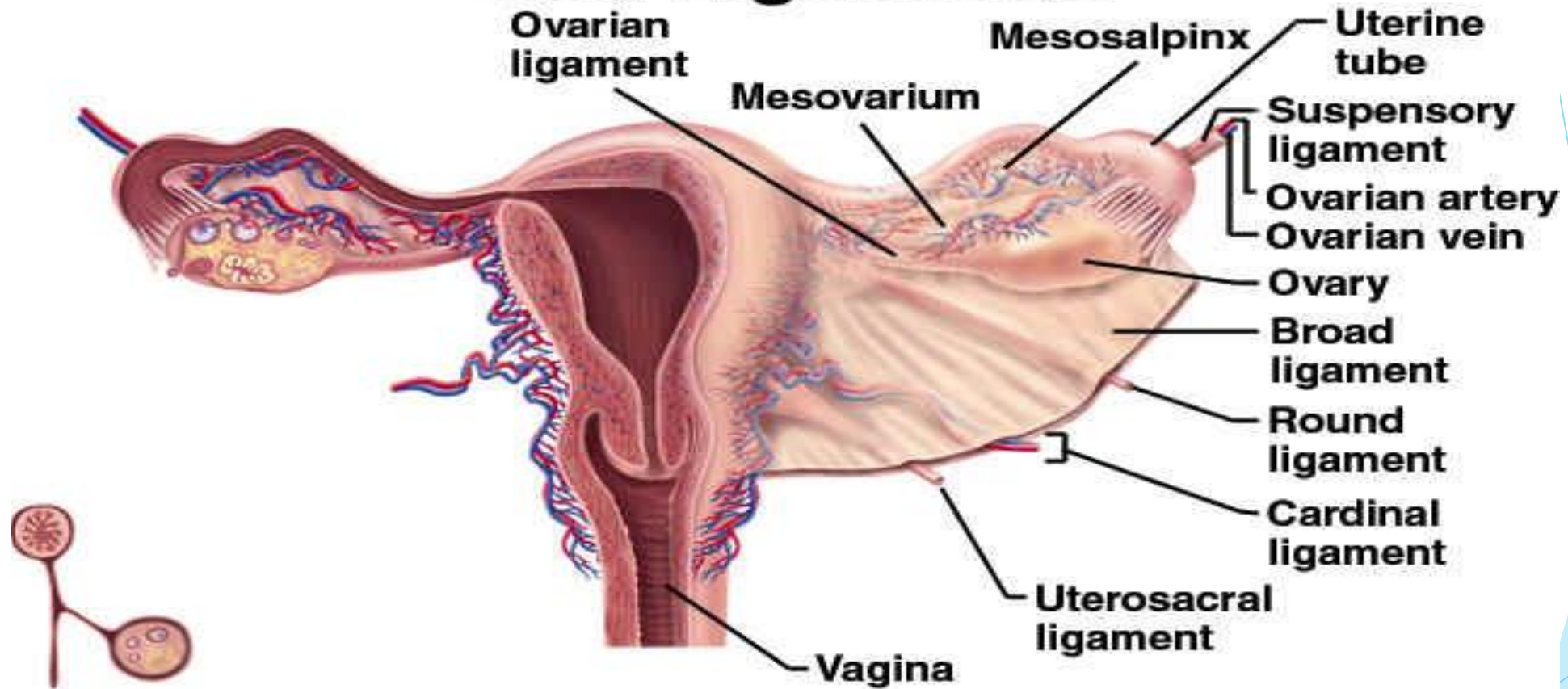
**Recto-uterine pouch
of Douglas**

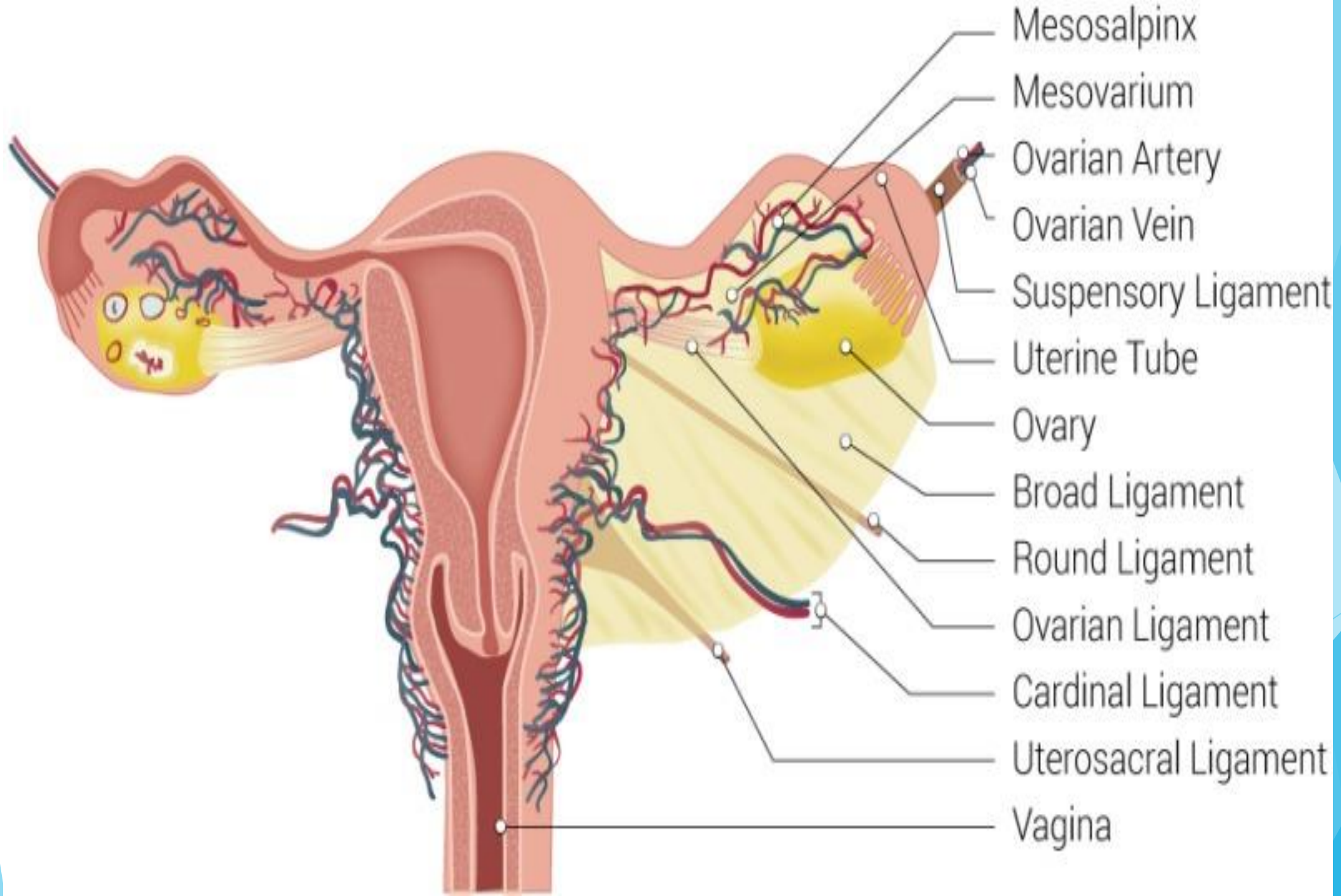


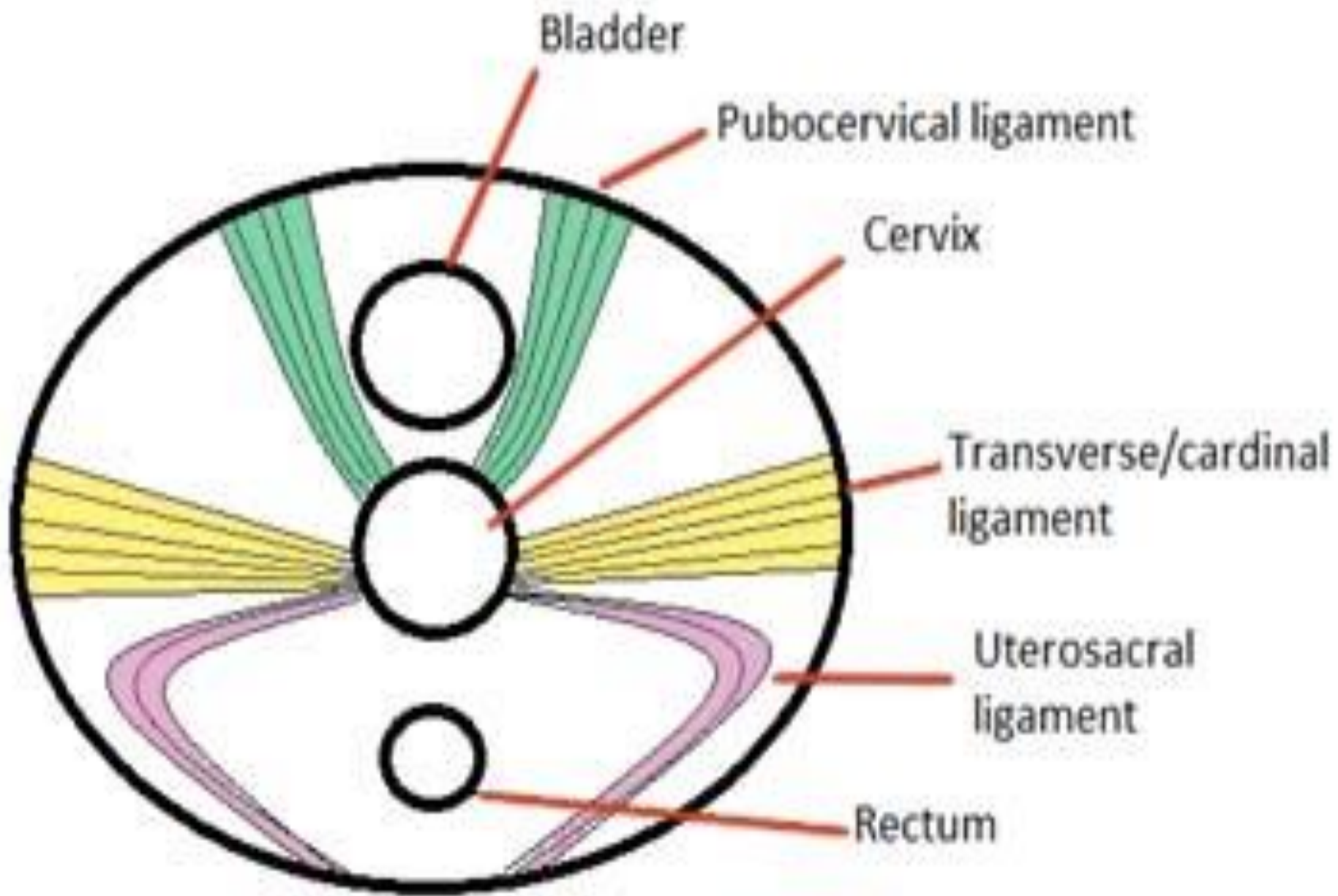
5.5 cm above anus



Female Reproductive Tract and Ligaments

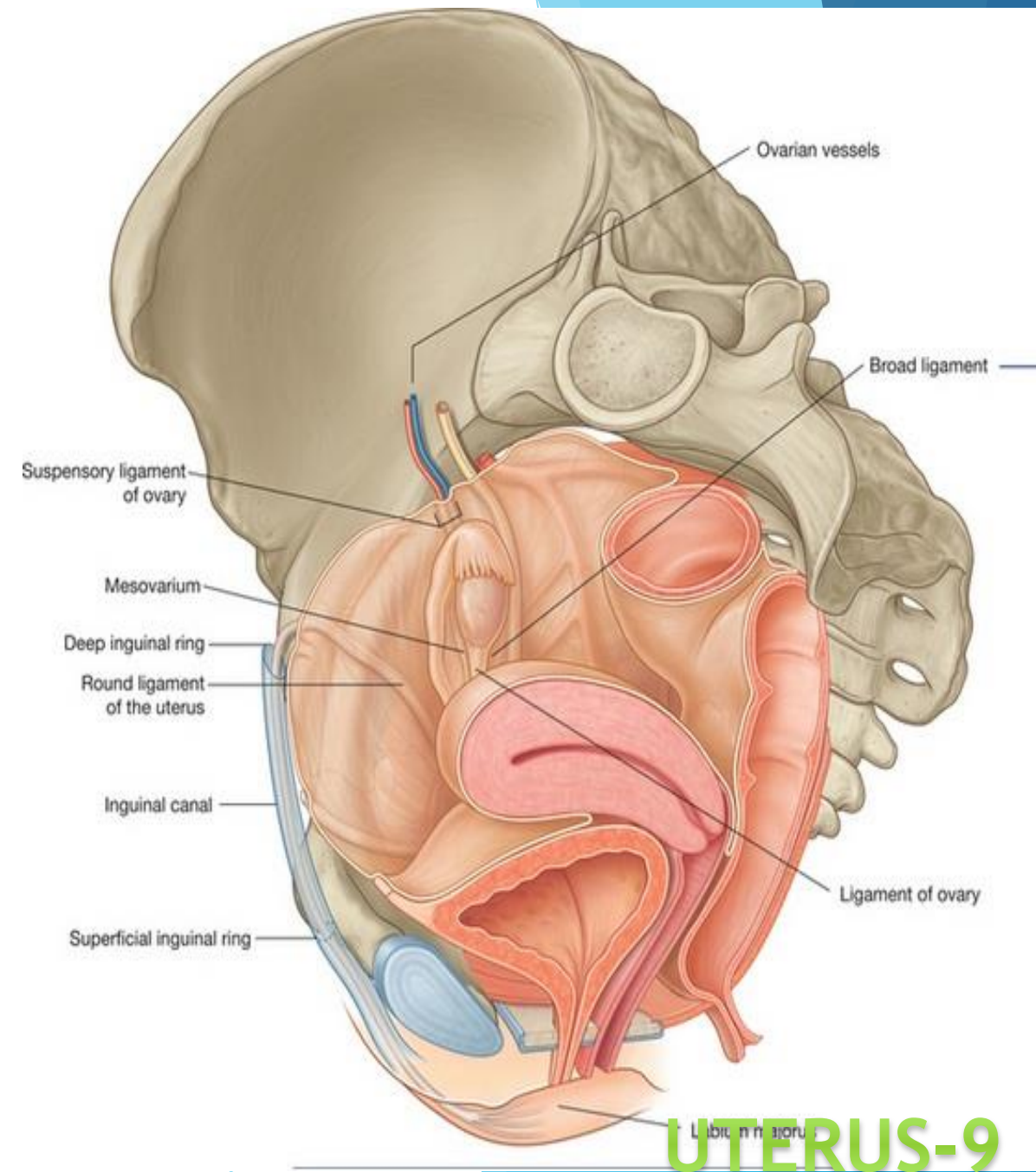






❑ FIBROMUSCULAR LIGAMENTS

- **Round ligament-** anteroinferiorly attach in labia majora
- **Transverse cervical ligament or mackenrodt's** - located at the base of broad ligament
- **Uterosacral ligament-** maintain angle of anteversion between utero-sacrum
- **Pubocervical ligament-** is a ligament connecting the side of the cervix to the pubic symphysis



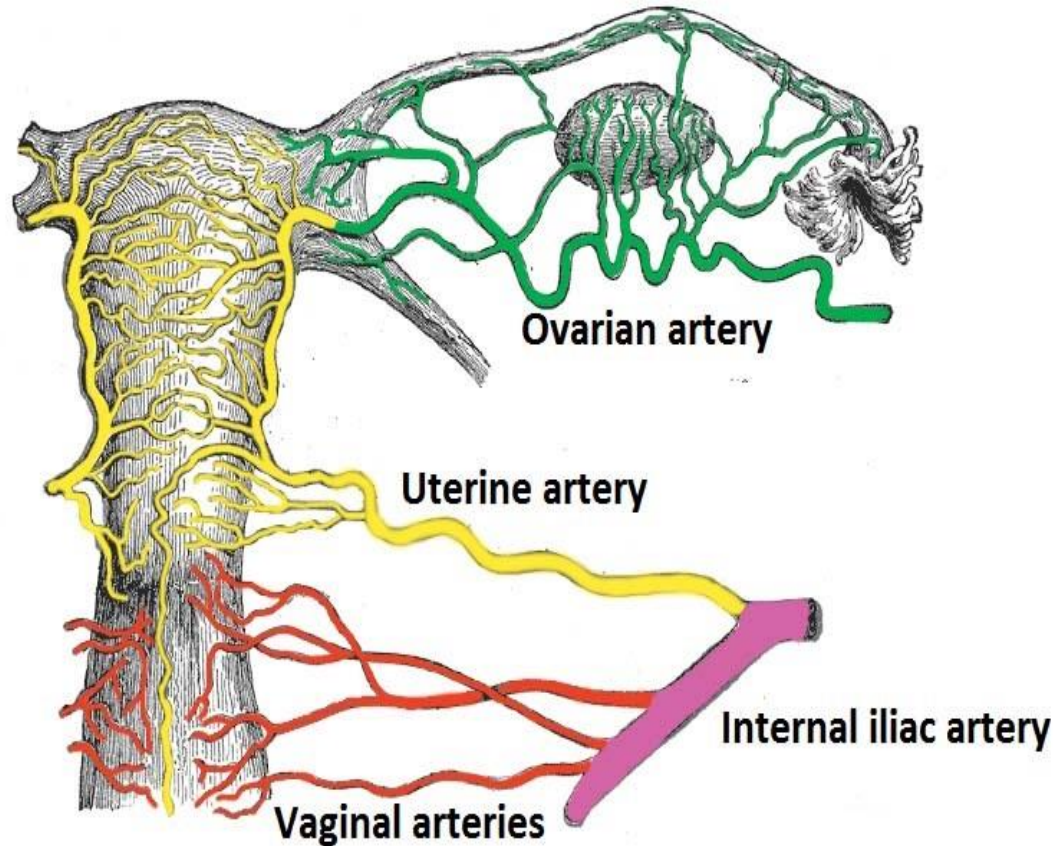
BLOOD SUPPLY

❑ ARTERIAL SUPPLY

- Chiefly by two uterine arteries
- Partly by ovarian arteries

❑ VENOUS DRAINAGE

- In the internal iliac vein



LYMPHATIC DRAINAGE

❑ *FUNDUS AND UPPER PART OF BODY*

1. *Para aortic lymph nodes*
2. *Superficial inguinal nodes along the round ligament of uterus*

❑ *LOWER PART OF BODY*

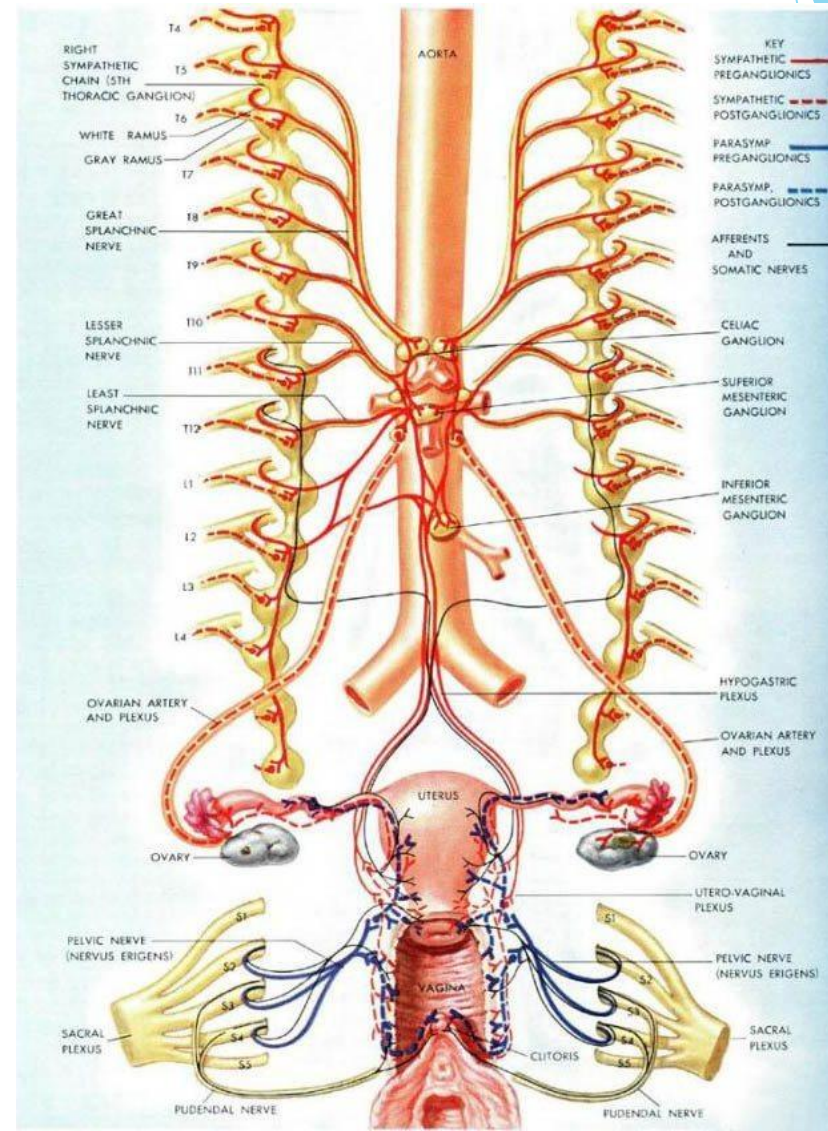
1. *External iliac nodes*

❑ *CERVIX*

1. *External iliac*
2. *Internal iliac*
3. *Sacral nodes*

NERVE SUPPLY

- ❑ Uterus is supplied by both sympathetic & parasympathetic nerves. It comes from the hypogastric and ovarian plexuses
- ❑ Sympathetic nerve supply- T12 to L1 segment of spinal cord
- ❑ Parasympathetic supply is from second, third & fourth sacral nodes



UTERUS-12

FIBROID OF UETRUS

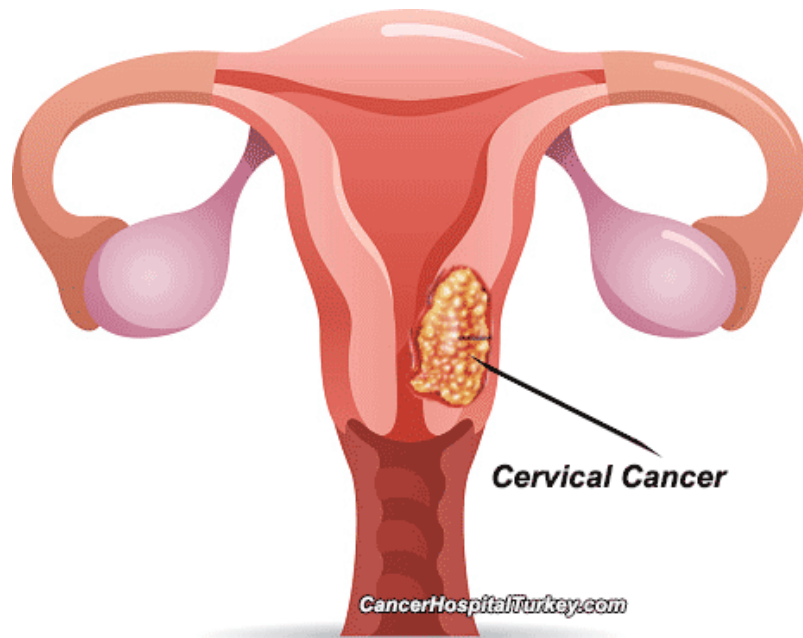
- **Myomas or leiomyoma of uterus uterine fibroid are non cancerous tumors that range in size from small as a pea to as large as a grapefruits**
- **Fibroids can grow into the uterine cavity within wall the uterine wall or outside the uterine wall**

PROLAPSE OF UTERUS

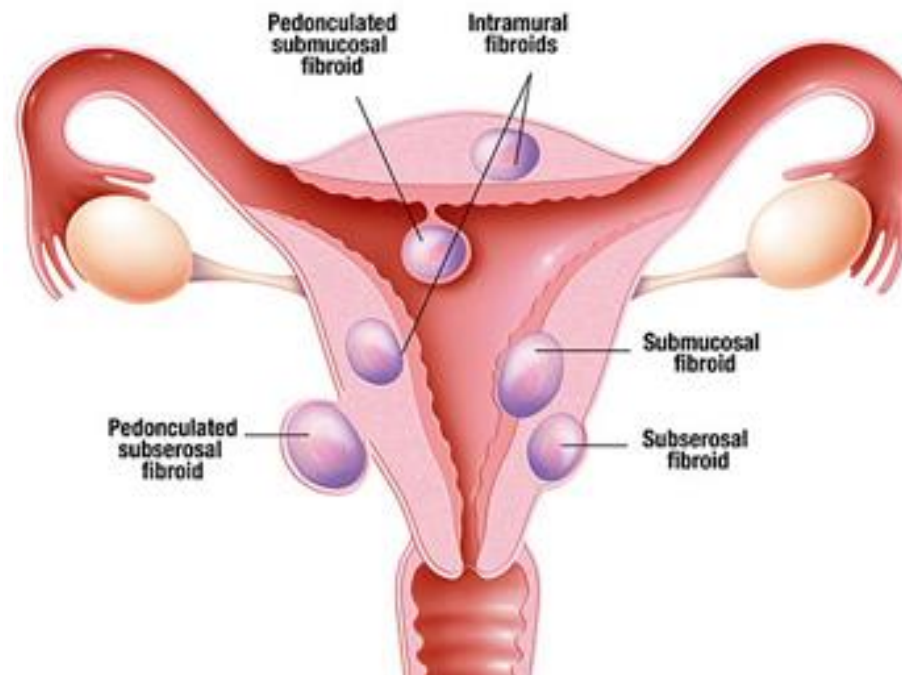
- **Prolapse of the uterus sometimes occurs during child birth**
- **Prolapse of the uterus is commonly revealed after menopause**

APPLIED ANATOMY

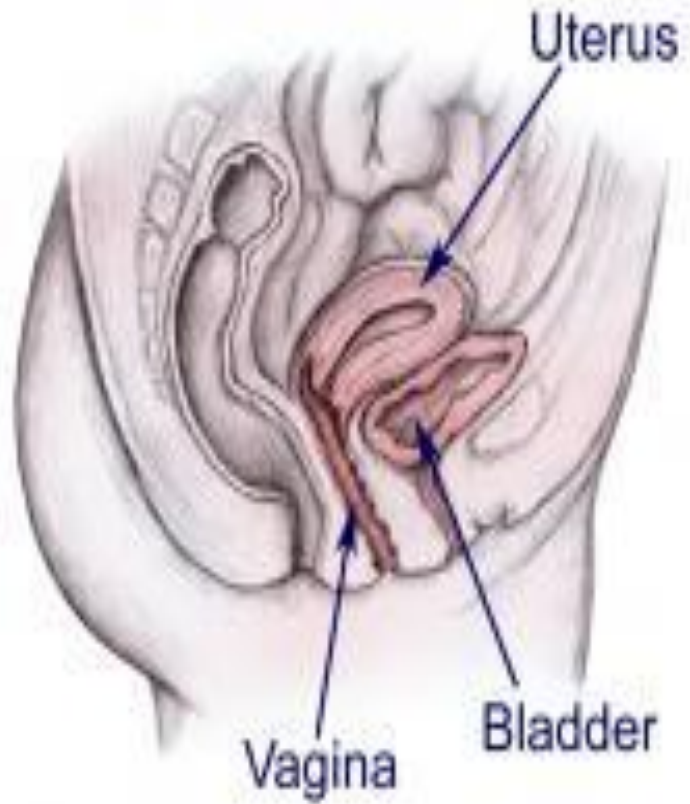
CERVICAL CANCER



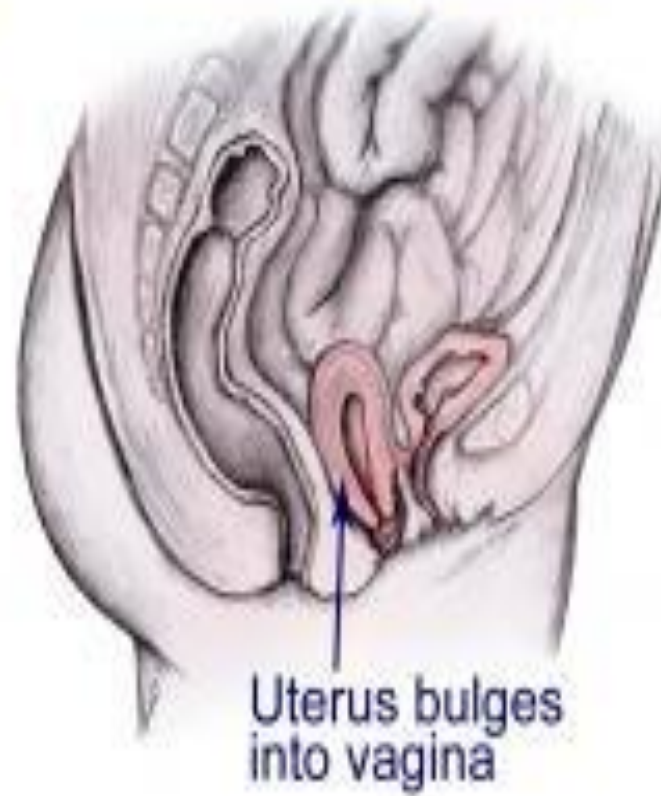
FIBROIDS



Normal uterus



Prolapsed uterus



THANK
YOU