

Ureter

URETER 1

25cm long. From kidney to bladder

Posterior relations: Psoas, genitofemoral nerve, sacroiliac joint, common iliac artery bifurcation

Anterior relations: Right- Duodenum, right gonadal artery, right colic artery, ileal mesentery, superior mesenteric artery. **Left-** Left gonadal artery, left colic artery, sigmoid mesentery

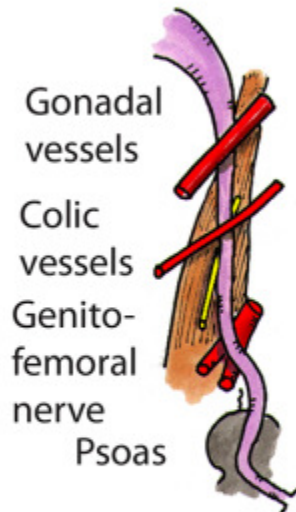
Passes under: Vas, uterine artery

Related to: Lateral fornix of vagina in females

Blood supply: Renal, gonadal, vesical. Smaller branches from aorta, common iliac & vaginal arteries

Nerves: General visceral afferents for pain & sympathetics probably for vasoconstriction only

Points of potential hold up: Pelviureteric junction, pelvic brim, ureterovesical junction

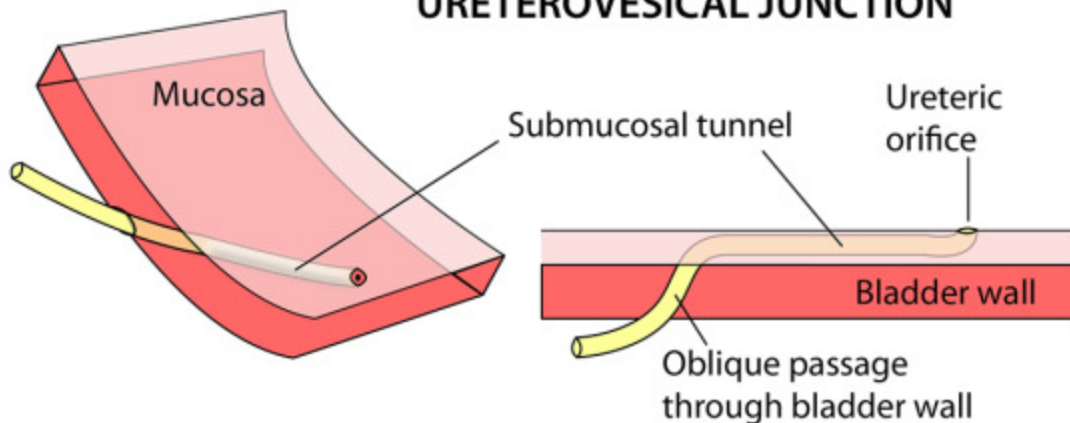


URETER 2



- It is recognisable as it shows peristalsis & is the most superficial retroperitoneal structure in the pelvis adhering to the posterior surface of the peritoneum
- Passes around the pelvic to 1 cm short of the ischial spine then swings medially
- On a plain abdominal X-ray it enters the bladder at the level of the pubic tubercle
- Right ureter may be irritated by an inflamed appendix
- Pain is referred to loin, groin & tip of penis

URETEROVESICAL JUNCTION



The ureter passes obliquely through the bladder wall then runs sub-mucosally for a distance that is 5 times the diameter of the ureter. This prevents vesico-ureteric reflux of urine