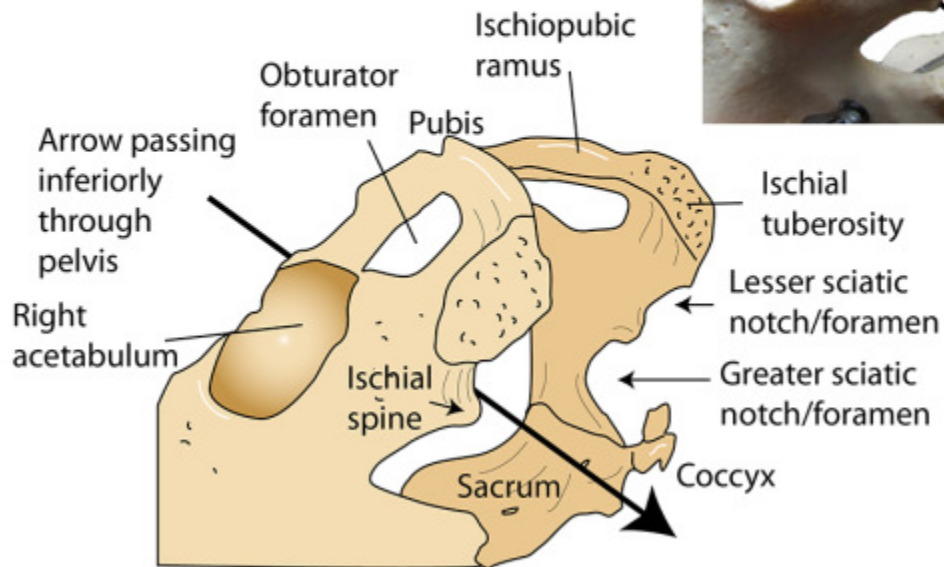
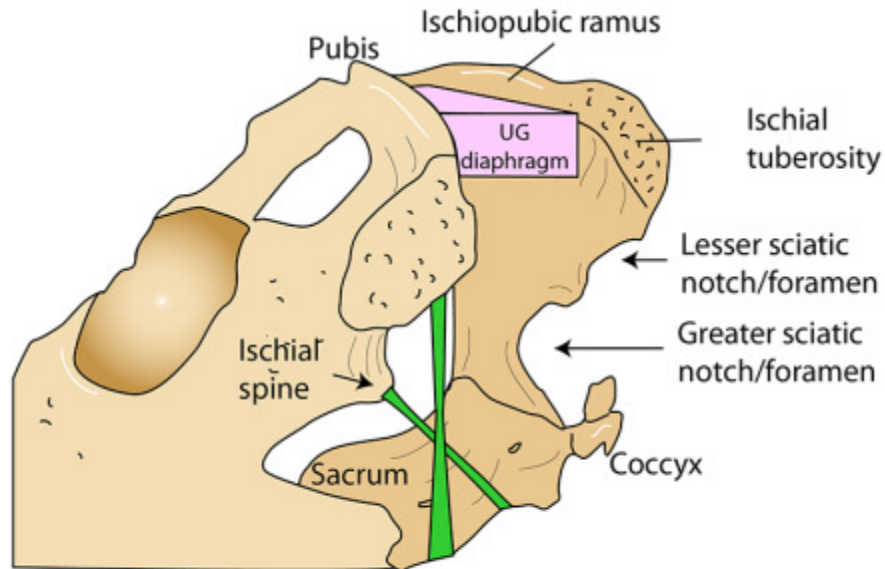


ORIENTATION OF PELVIS FOR STUDYING THE PERINEUM

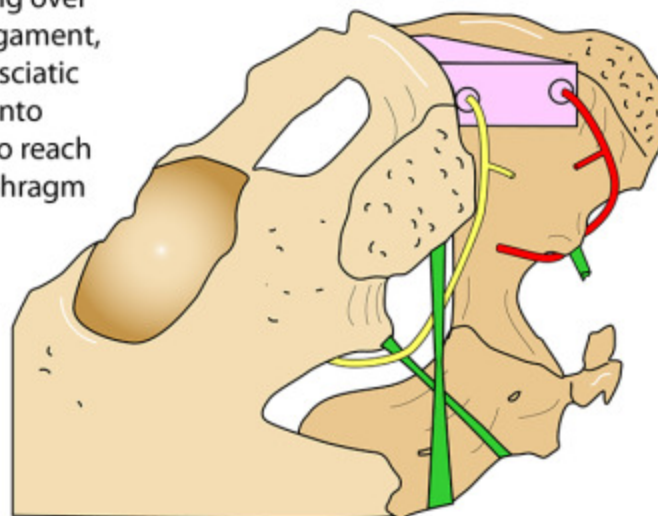


SACROTUBEROUS & SACROSPINOUS LIGAMENTS & UROGENITAL DIAPHRAGM



SACROTUBEROUS & SACROSPINOUS LIGAMENTS & UROGENITAL DIAPHRAGM

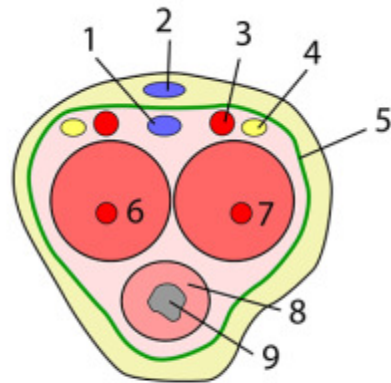
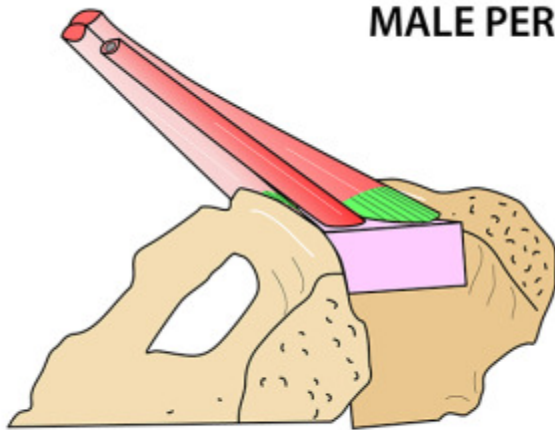
Pudendal nerve exiting via greater sciatic foramen, passing over sacrospinous ligament, entering lesser sciatic foramen, then into Alcock's canal to reach urogenital diaphragm



Internal pudendal artery exiting from greater sciatic foramen, over ischial spine & entering lesser sciatic foramen. Then running in Alcock's canal to reach urogenital diaphragm

Nerve & artery give off inferior rectal branches in Alcock's canal

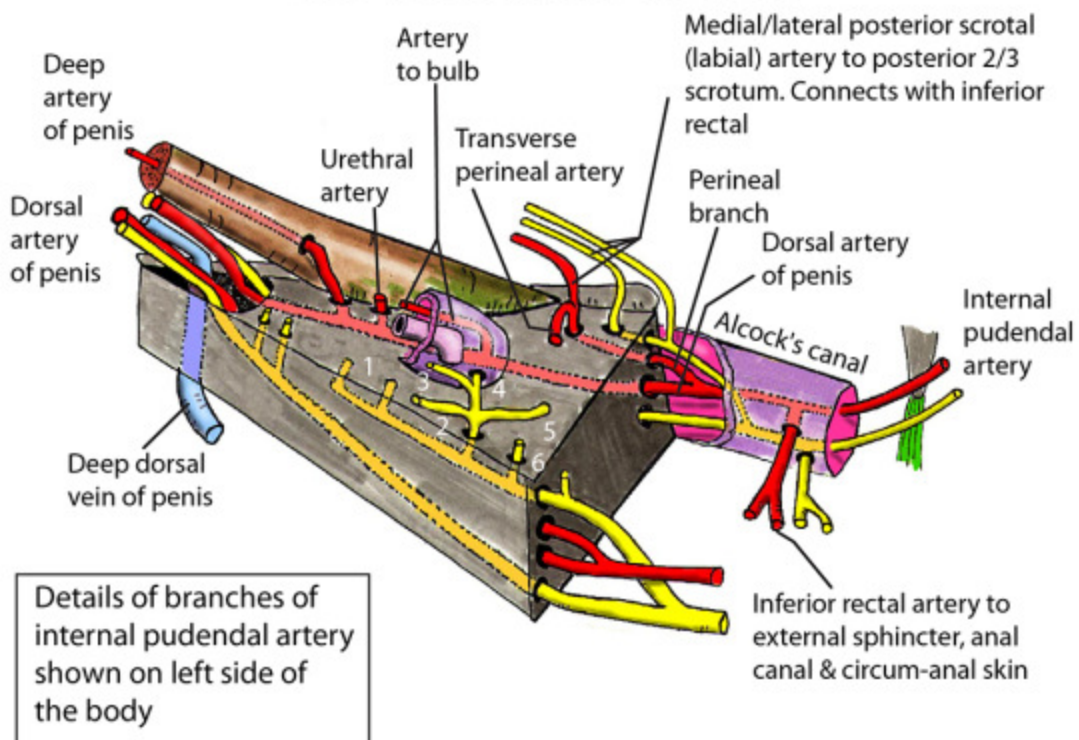
MALE PERINEUM



This inferior view of the urogenital diaphragm (purple) in a male shows the attachments of the crura of the penis to the ischiopubic rami on each side and the urethra joining them to complete the structure of the penis (right). This diagram will prepare you for the next images which show the details of the nerves and arteries of the perineum

- 1 Deep dorsal vein of penis
- 2 Superficial dorsal vein of penis
- 3 Dorsal artery of penis
- 4 Dorsal nerve of penis
- 5 Buck's fascia
- 6 Corpus cavernosum
- 7 Deep artery of penis
- 8 Corpus spongiosum

MALE PERINEUM -VESSELS



MALE PERINEUM - NERVES

Medial/lateral posterior scrotal (labial) ns to posterior 2/3 scrotum. Connects with inferior rectal & branches of posterior femoral cutaneous n

Branches of the perineal n

- 1, Deep transverse perinei & external sphincter
2. Ischiocavernosus
3. Bulbospongiosus
4. Sensory to urethra
5. Superficial transverse perinei
6. Posterior scrotal/labial

