

## Core Surgical Anatomy – Learning outcomes

### **Pelvis and perineum – female – pelvic sexual dimorphism, pelvic contents, perineum**

Explain sex differences in pelvic skeletal anatomy.

Describe the anatomy and functional importance of the pelvic diaphragm, its midline raphe, perineal body, attachment points and the structures passing through it in males and females. Describe the clinical significance of the pelvic diaphragm, e.g. in relation to continence, prolapse and episiotomy.

Explain the functional anatomy of puborectalis, the anal sphincters and their role in faecal continence.

Describe the anatomy of the ischio-anal fossa and explain its clinical significance, e.g. in relation to abscesses and fissures.

Describe the anatomy and relations of the ovary, uterine tubes, uterus, cervix and vagina, including their peritoneal coverings. Describe the changes that occur in the uterus and cervix with pregnancy.

Describe the origin, course and relations of the ovarian, uterine, vaginal (and testicular arteries).

Describe the anatomy and neurovascular supply of the clitoris, vulva and vagina. Explain the anatomy of the urogenital diaphragm and perineal ‘pouches’.

Describe the origin, course and distribution of the pudendal nerves and the sites of pudendal nerve block.

Describe the lymphatic drainage of the pelvic and perineal organs.

Interpret standard diagnostic images of the pelvis and perineum e.g. CT, MRI, X-ray and ultrasound and be able to recognise common abnormalities.