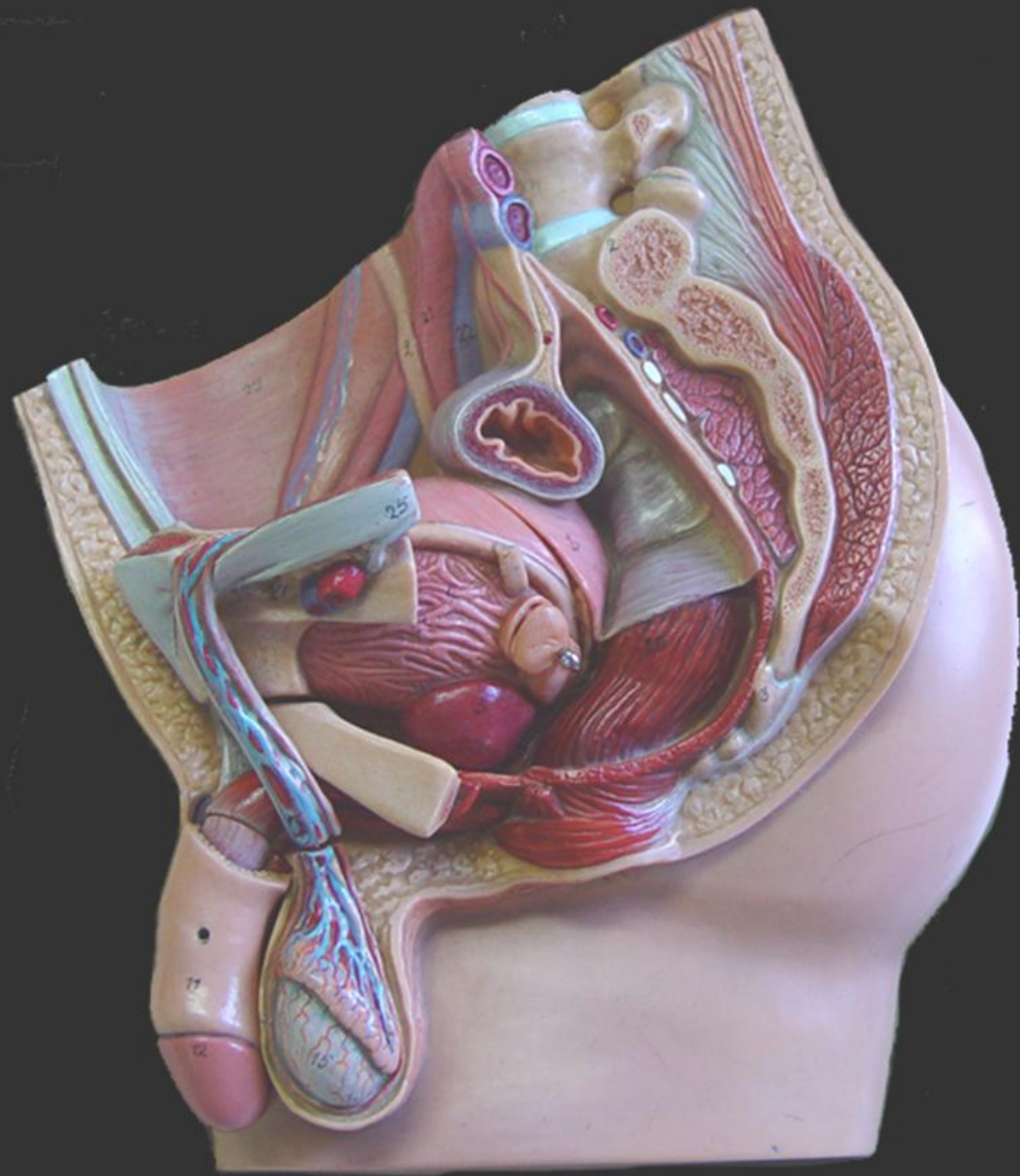


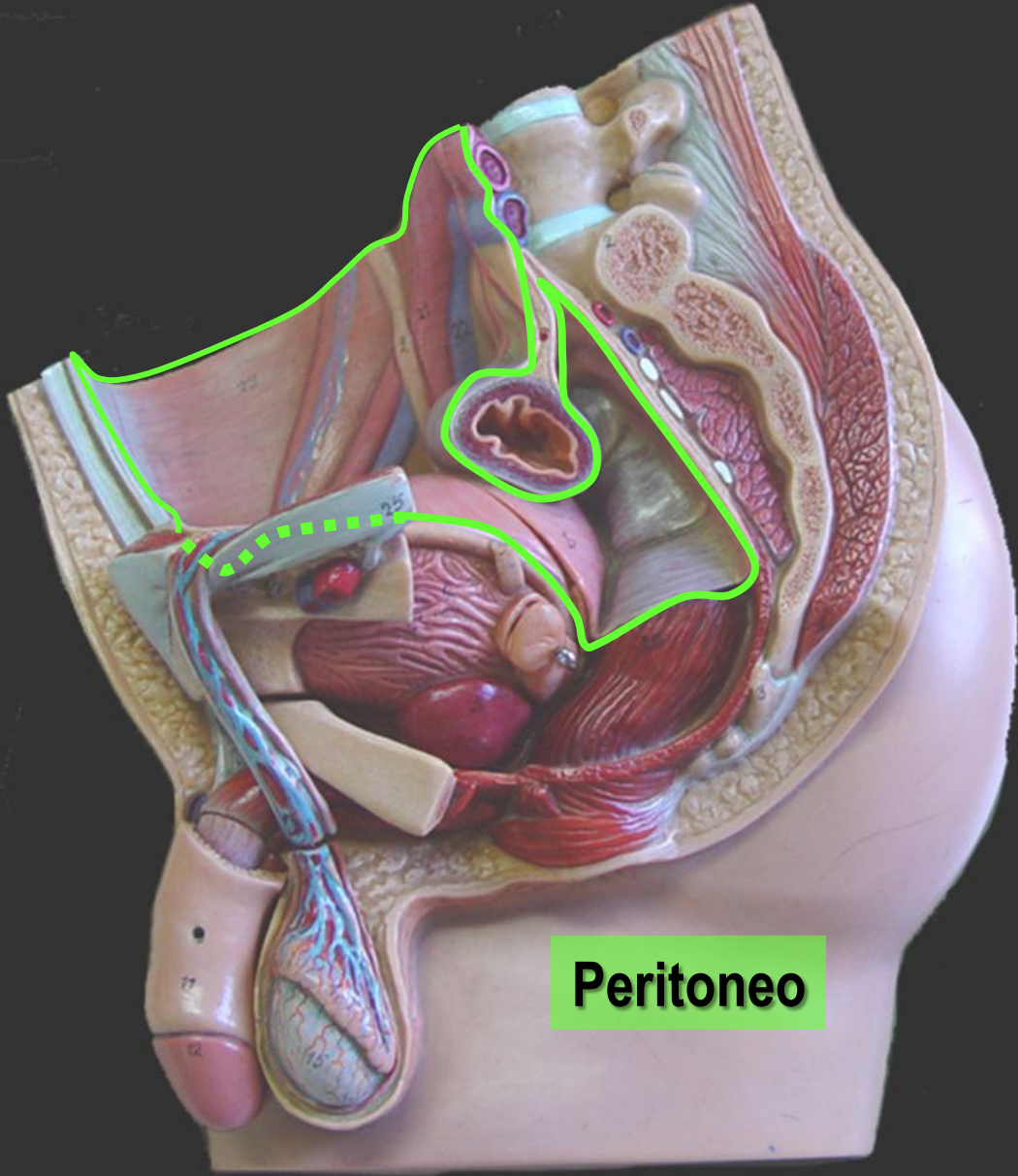
AD Pract 10 B

Retroperitoneo y vísceras pelvianas

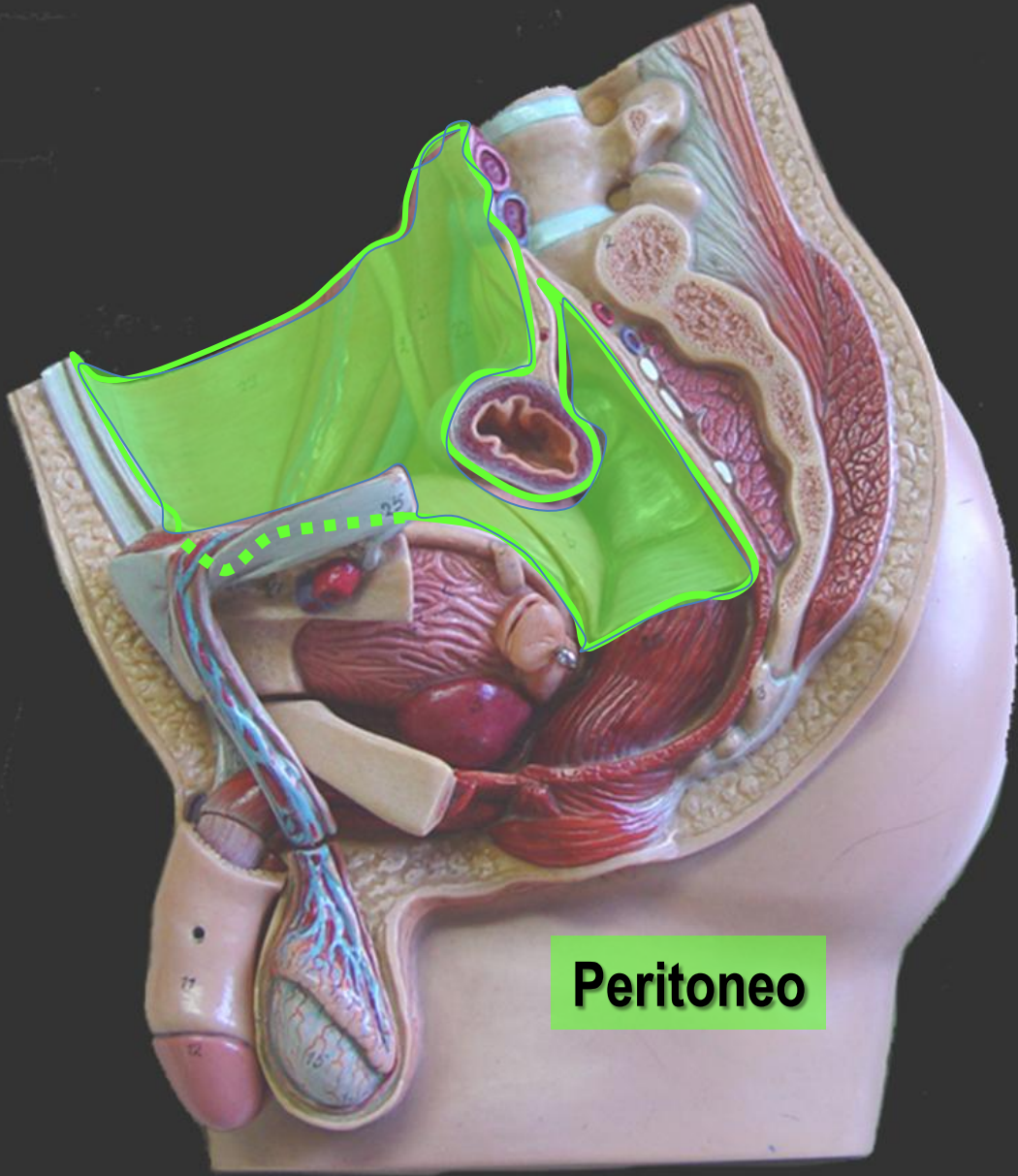
Retroperitoneo y
vísceras pelvianas
(II)

GRADO EN MEDICINA

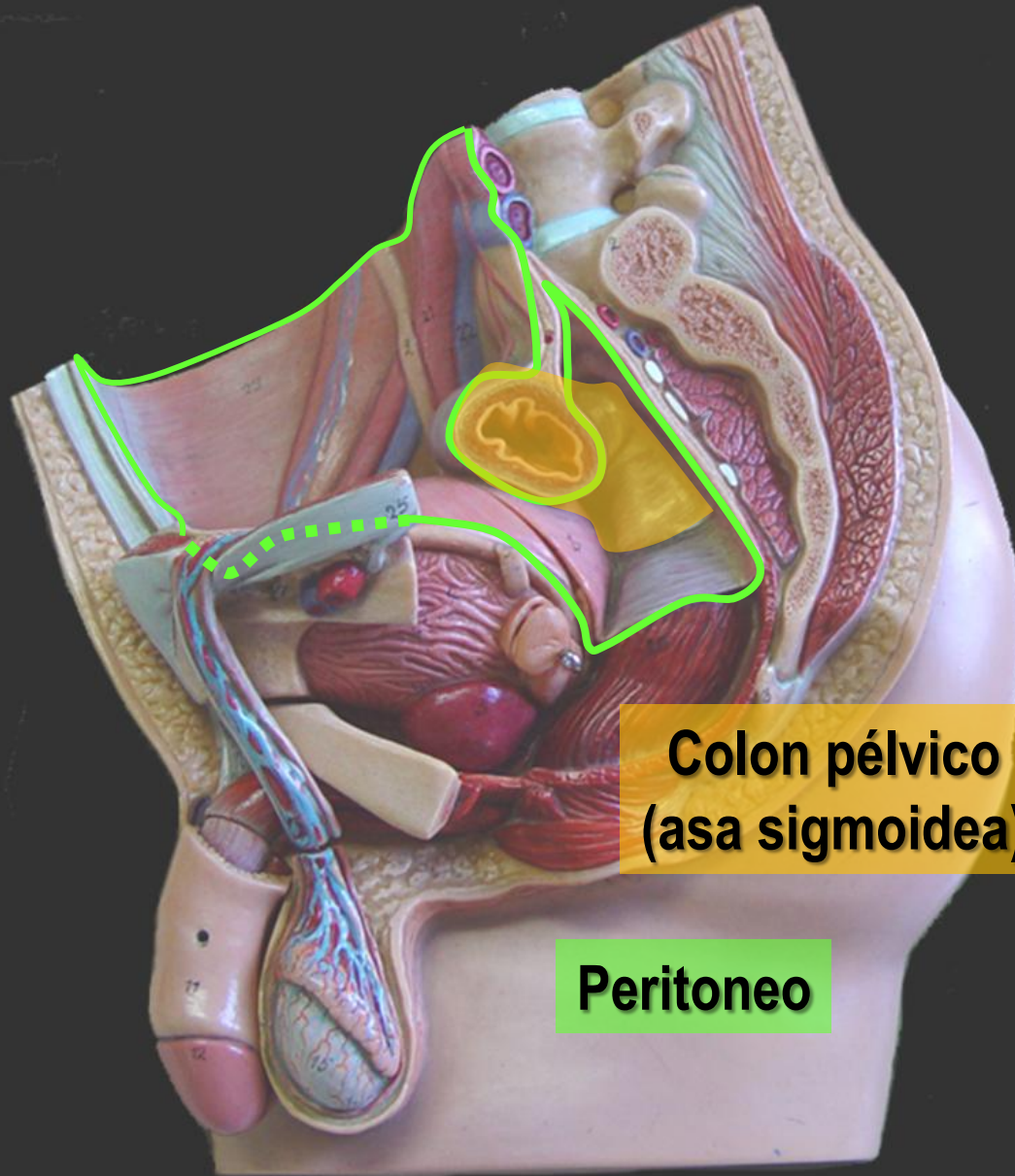




Peritoneo

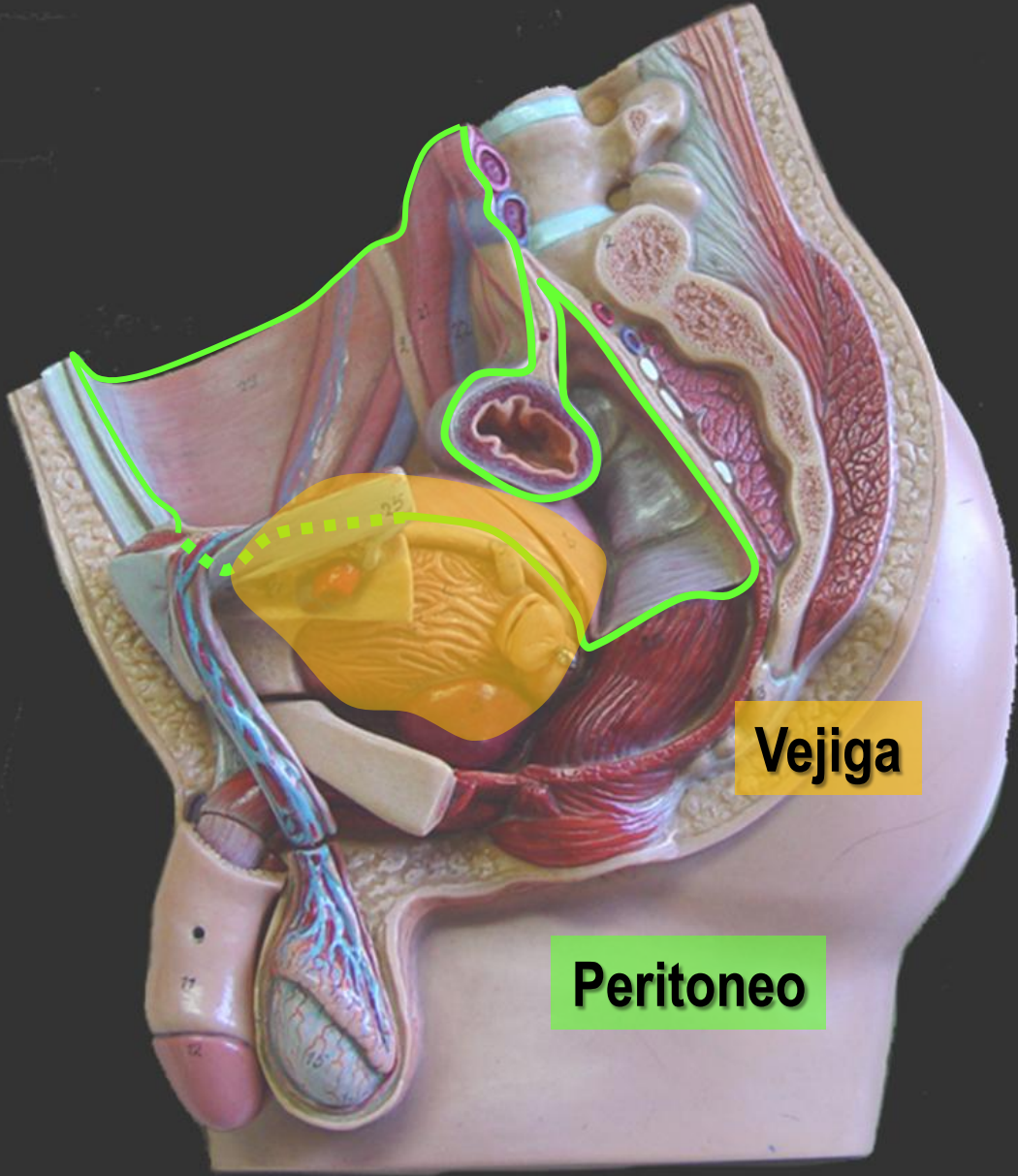


Peritoneo



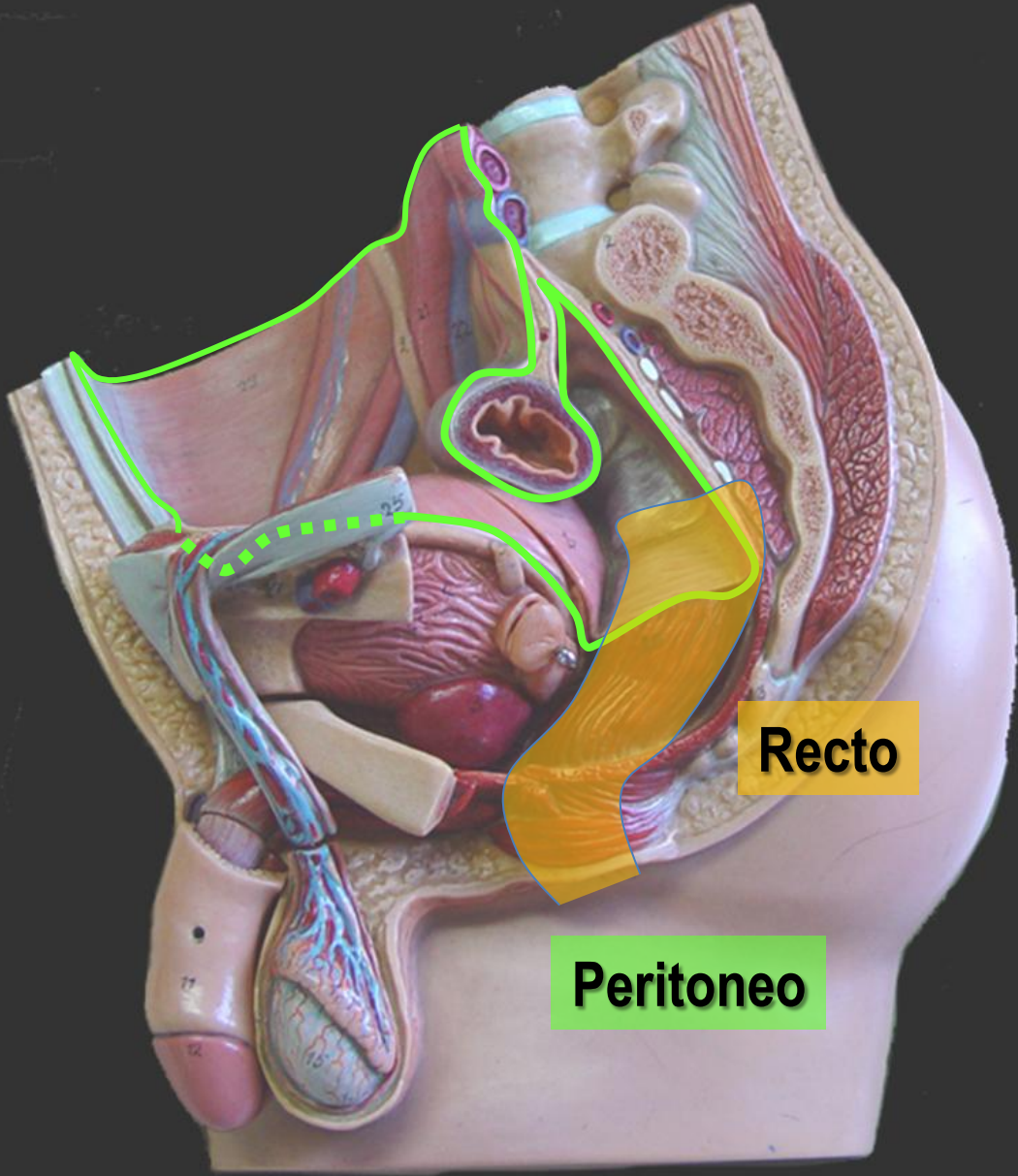
**Colon pélvico
(asa sigmoidea)**

Peritoneo



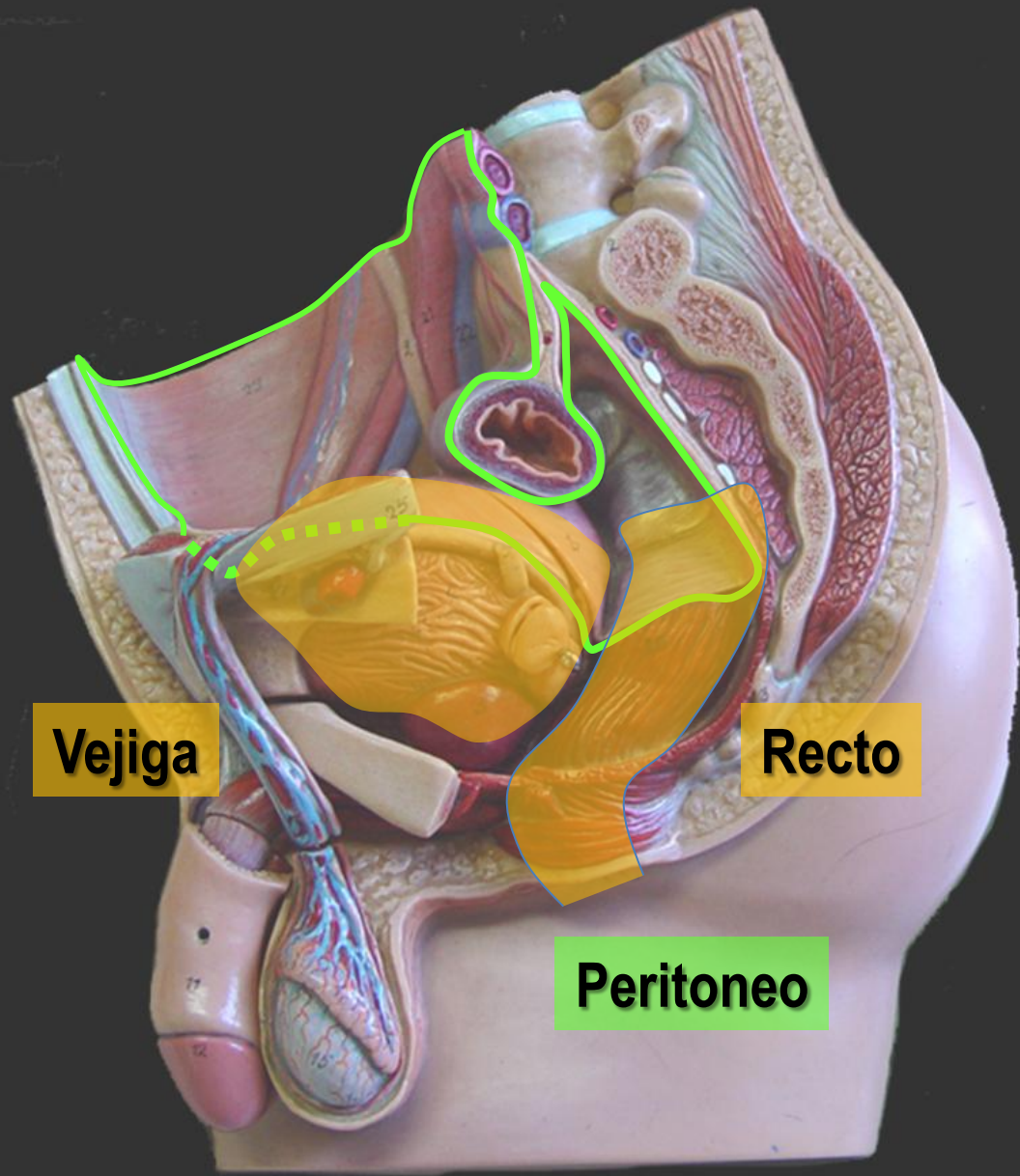
Vejiga

Peritoneo



Recto

Peritoneo

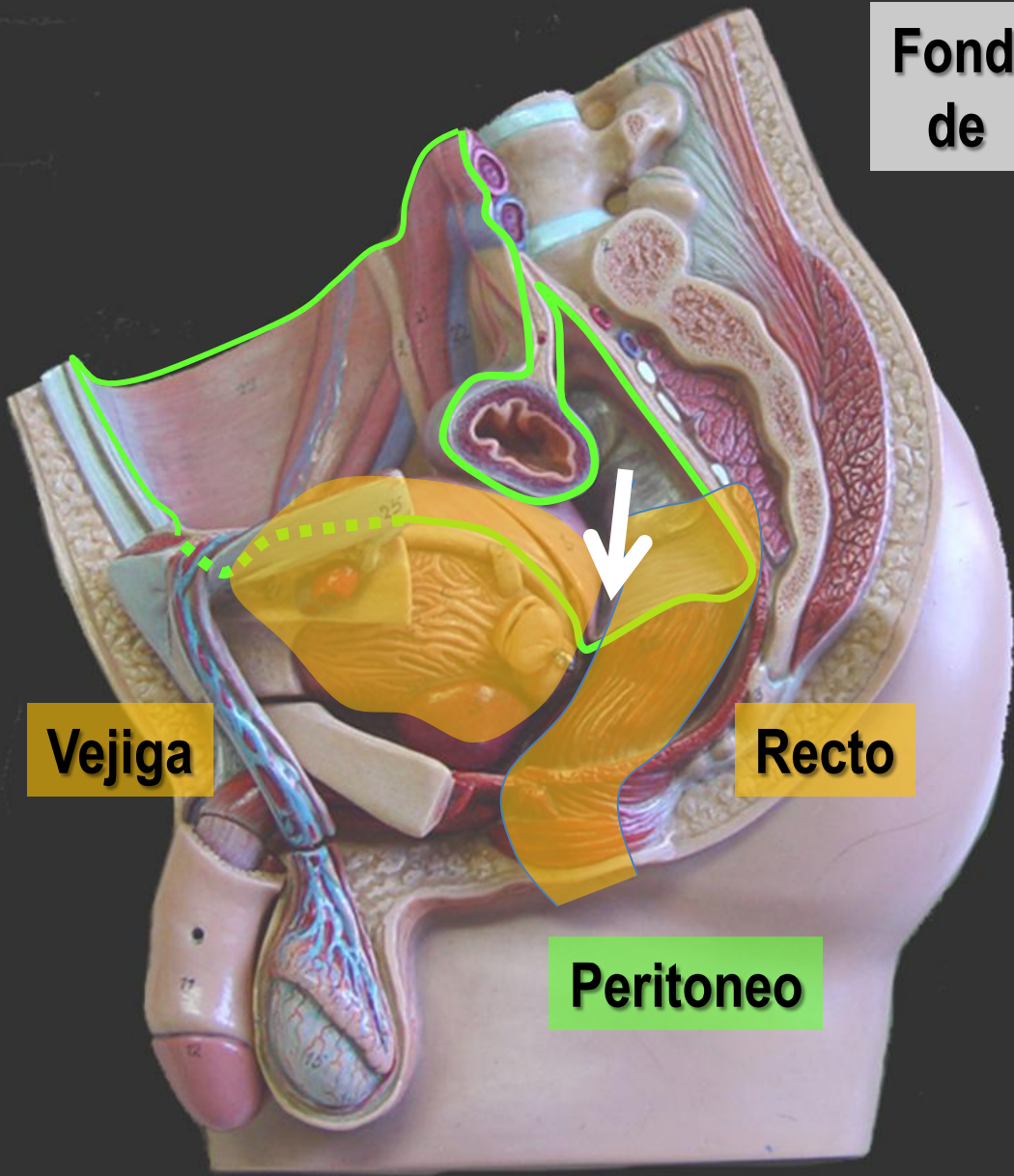


Vejiga

Recto

Peritoneo

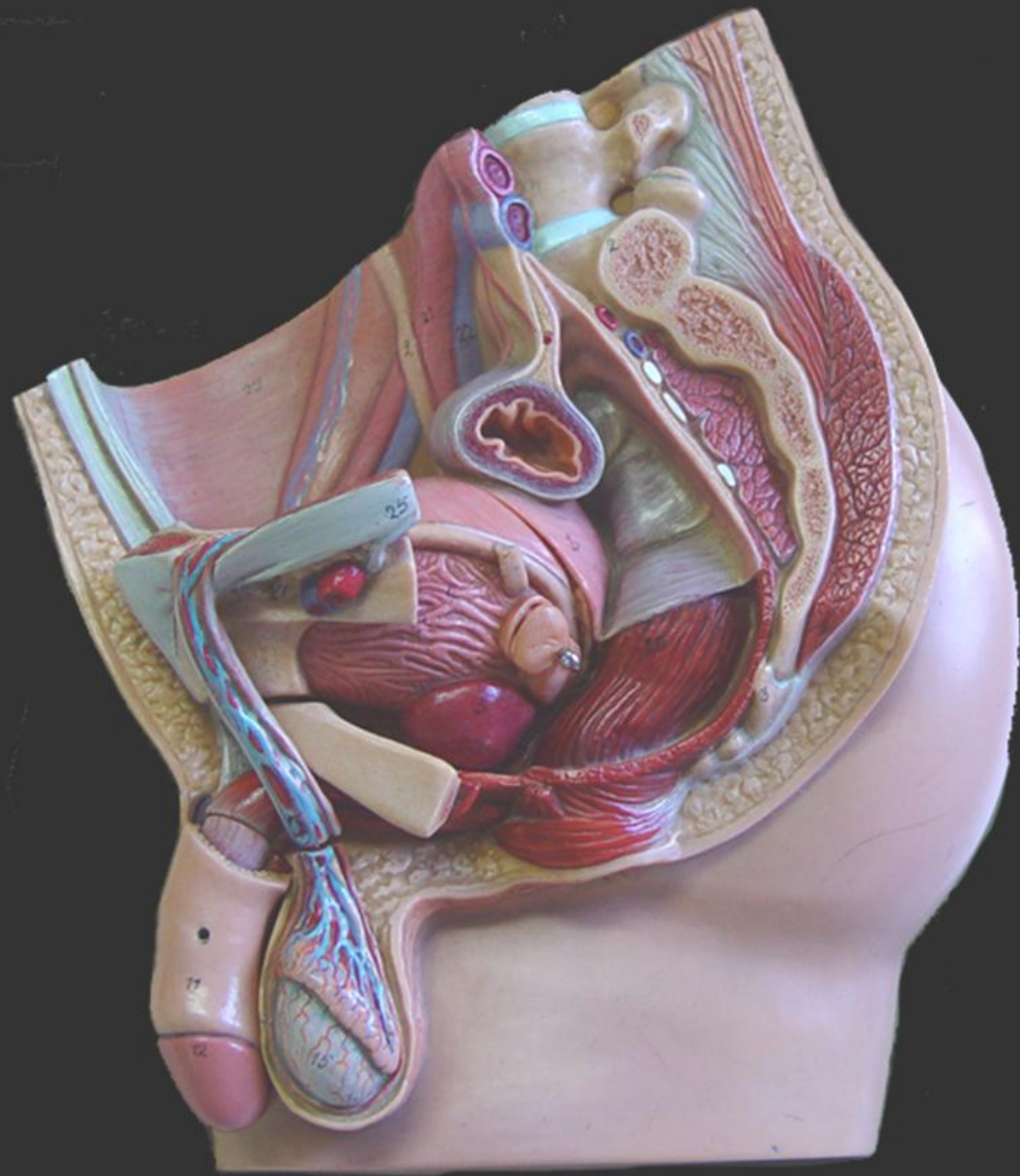
**Fondo de saco
de Douglas**



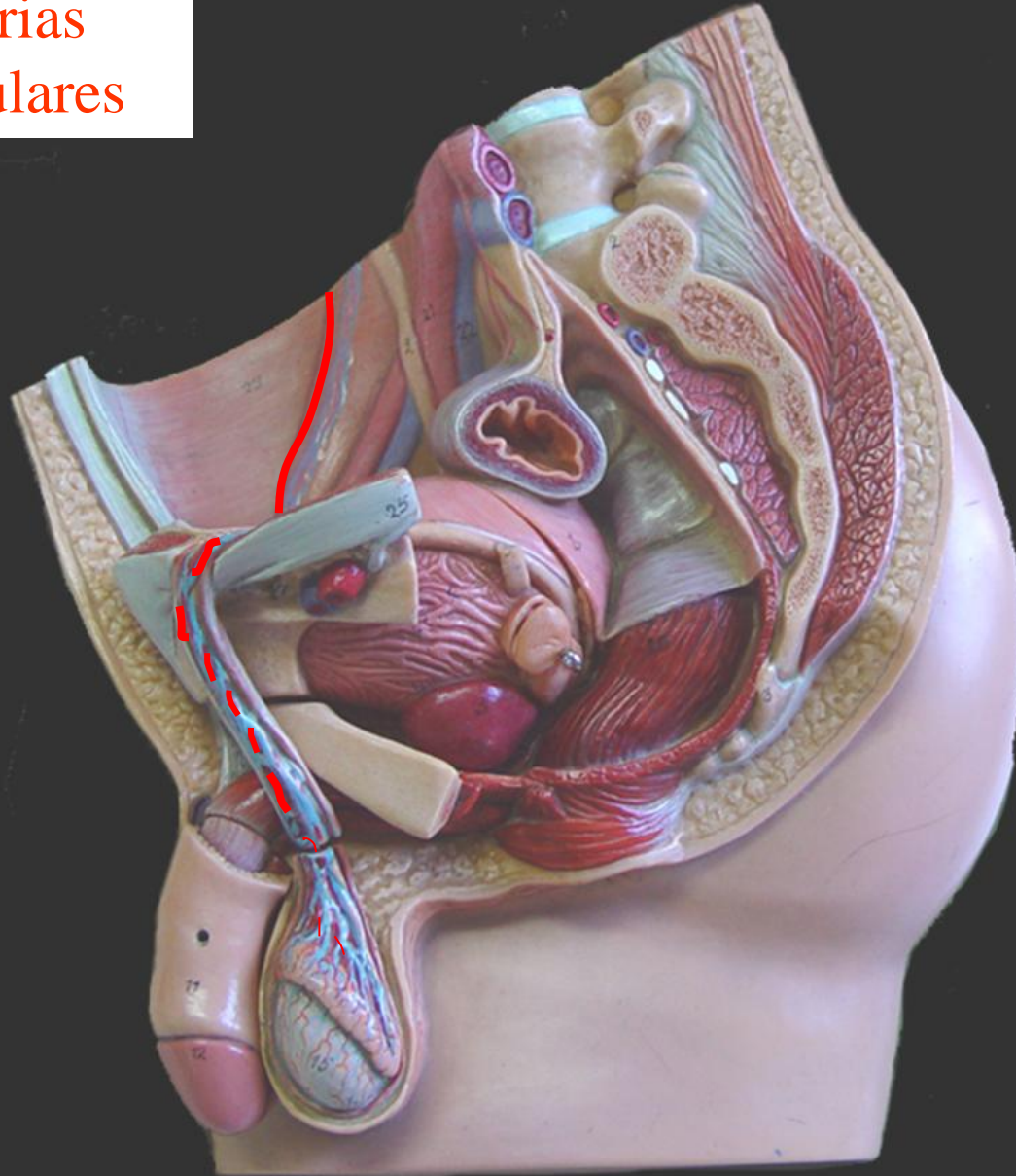
Vejiga

Recto

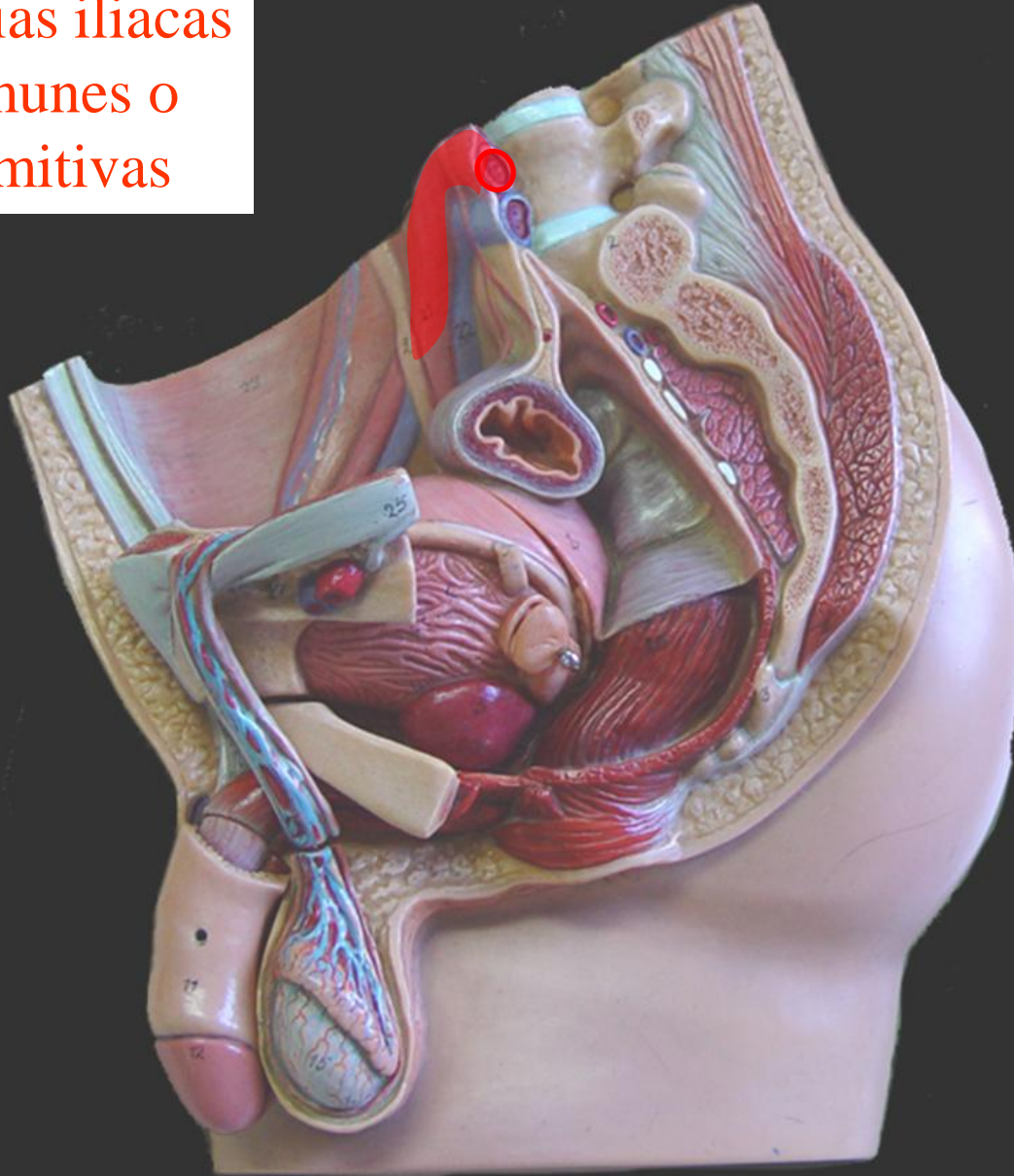
Peritoneo



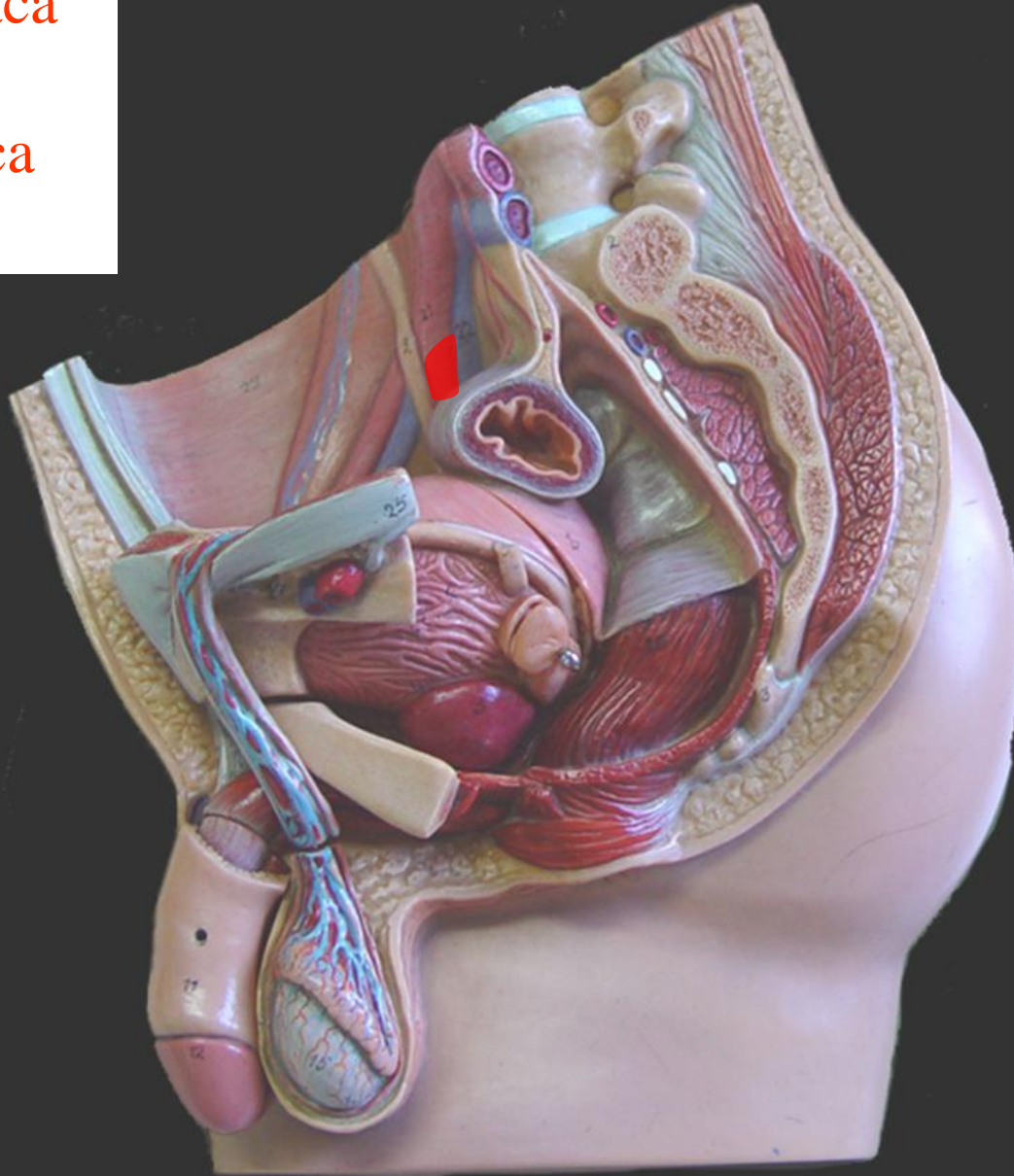
Arterias
testiculares



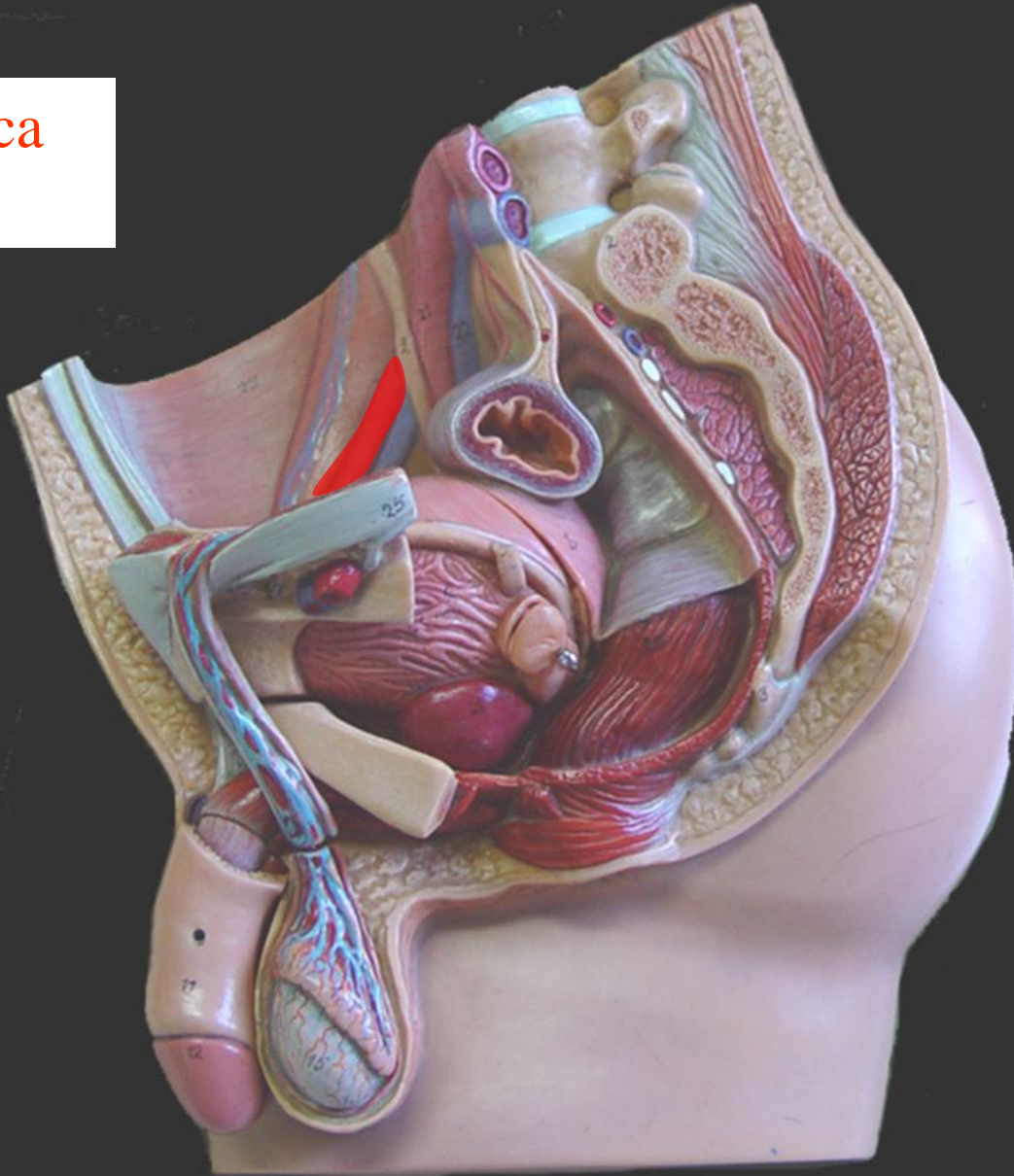
Arterias iliacas
comunes o
primitivas



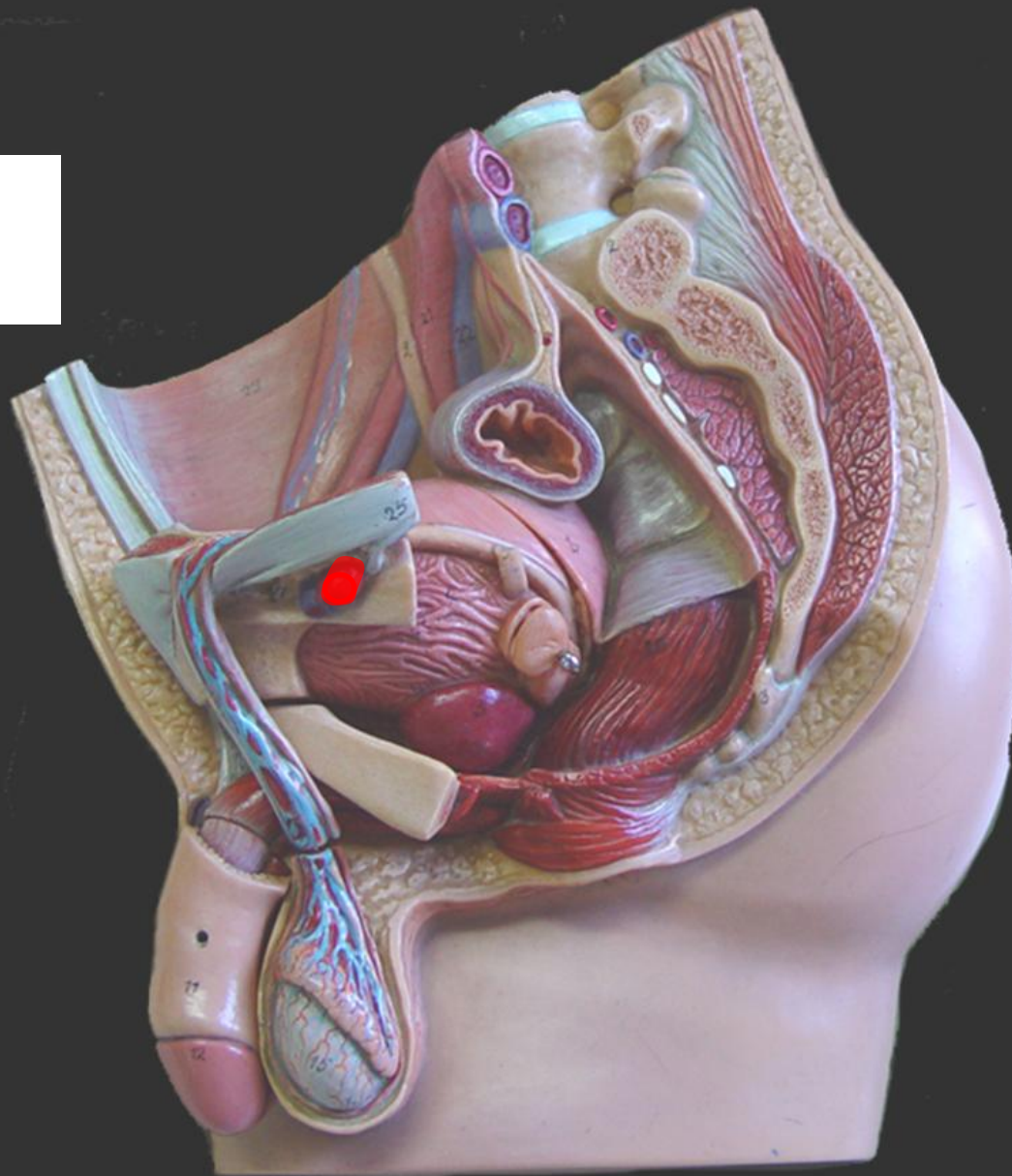
Arterias iliaca
interna o
hipogástrica
derecha



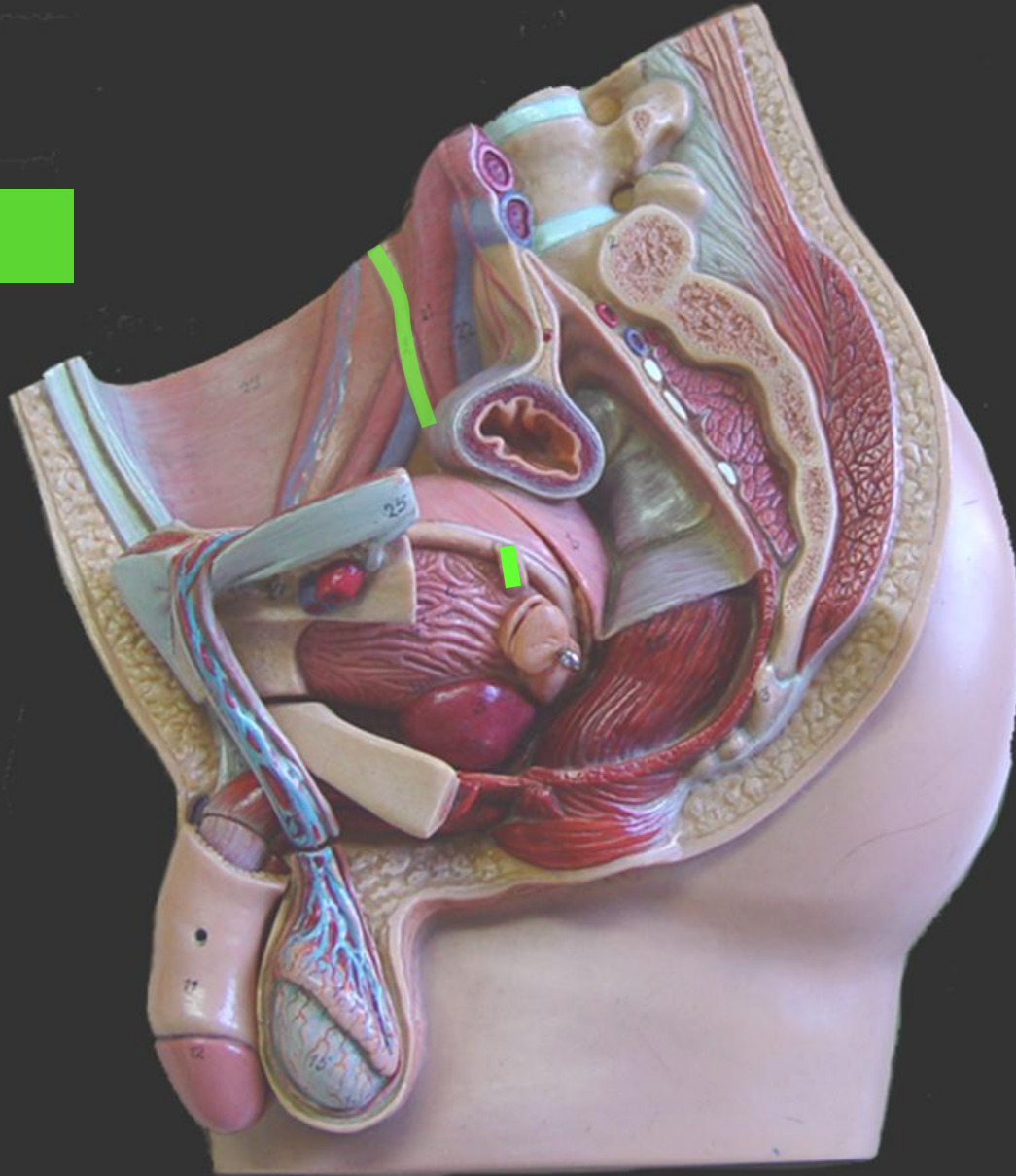
Arteria iliaca
externa

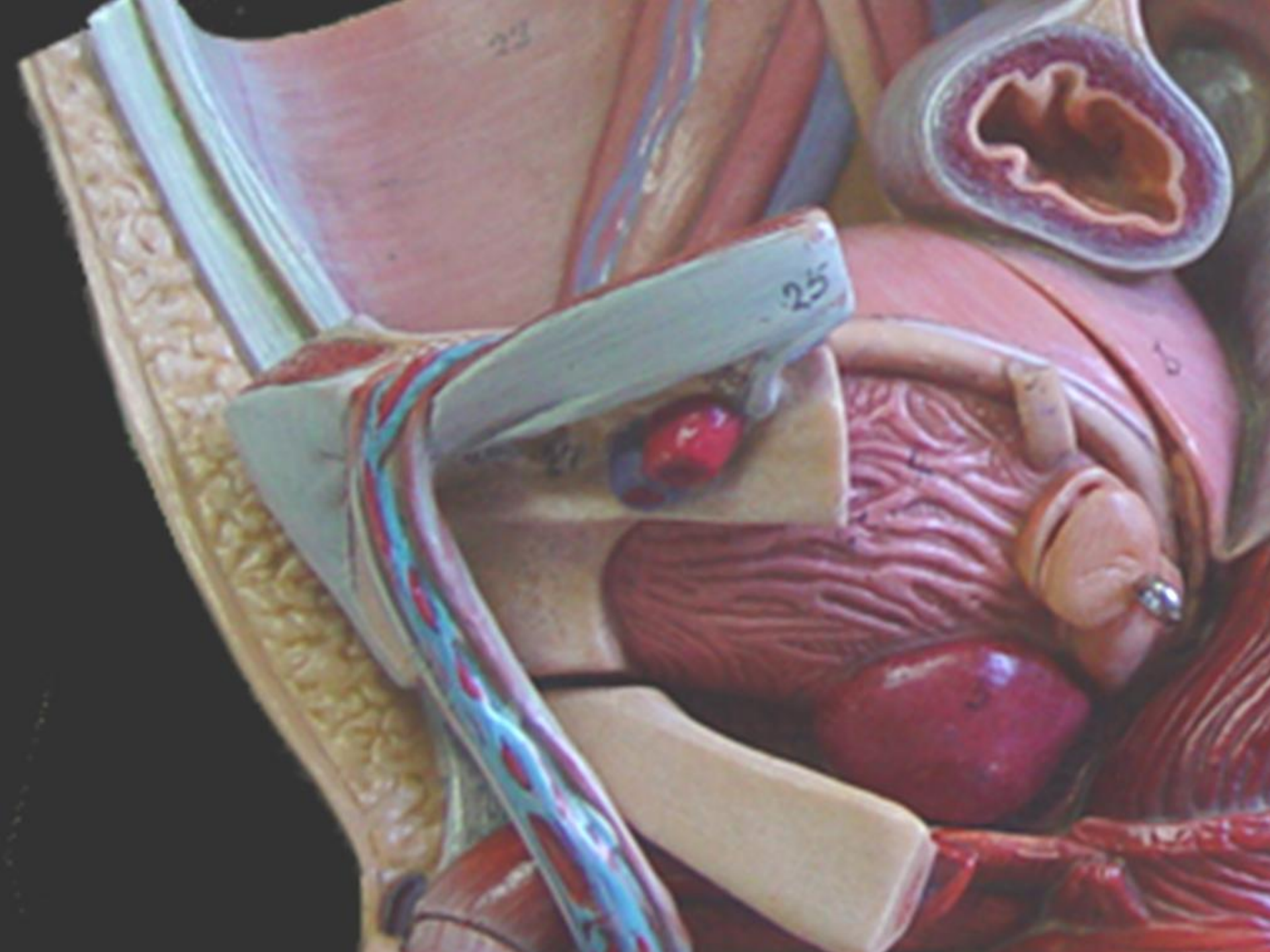


Arteria
femoral

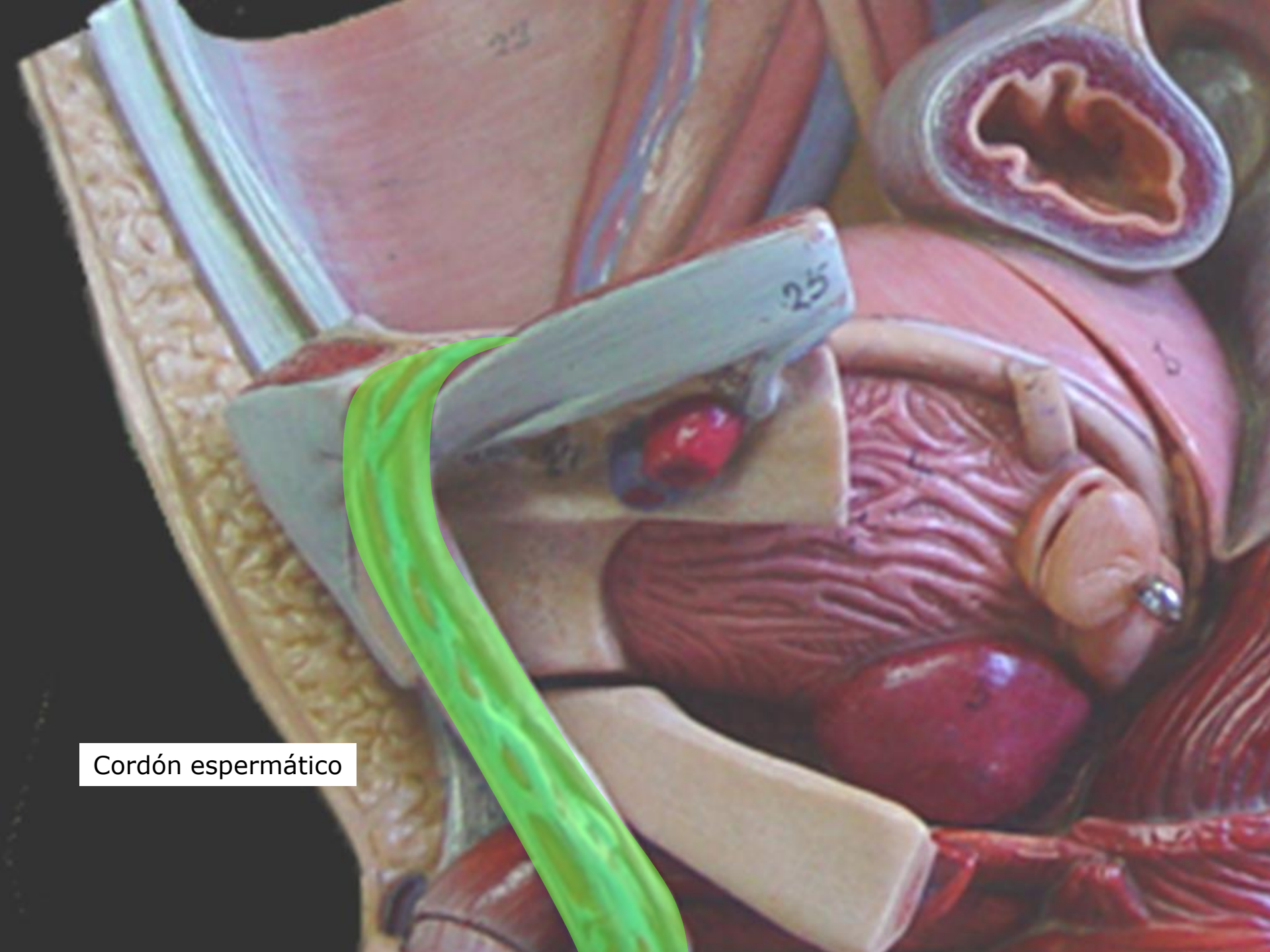


Uréteres





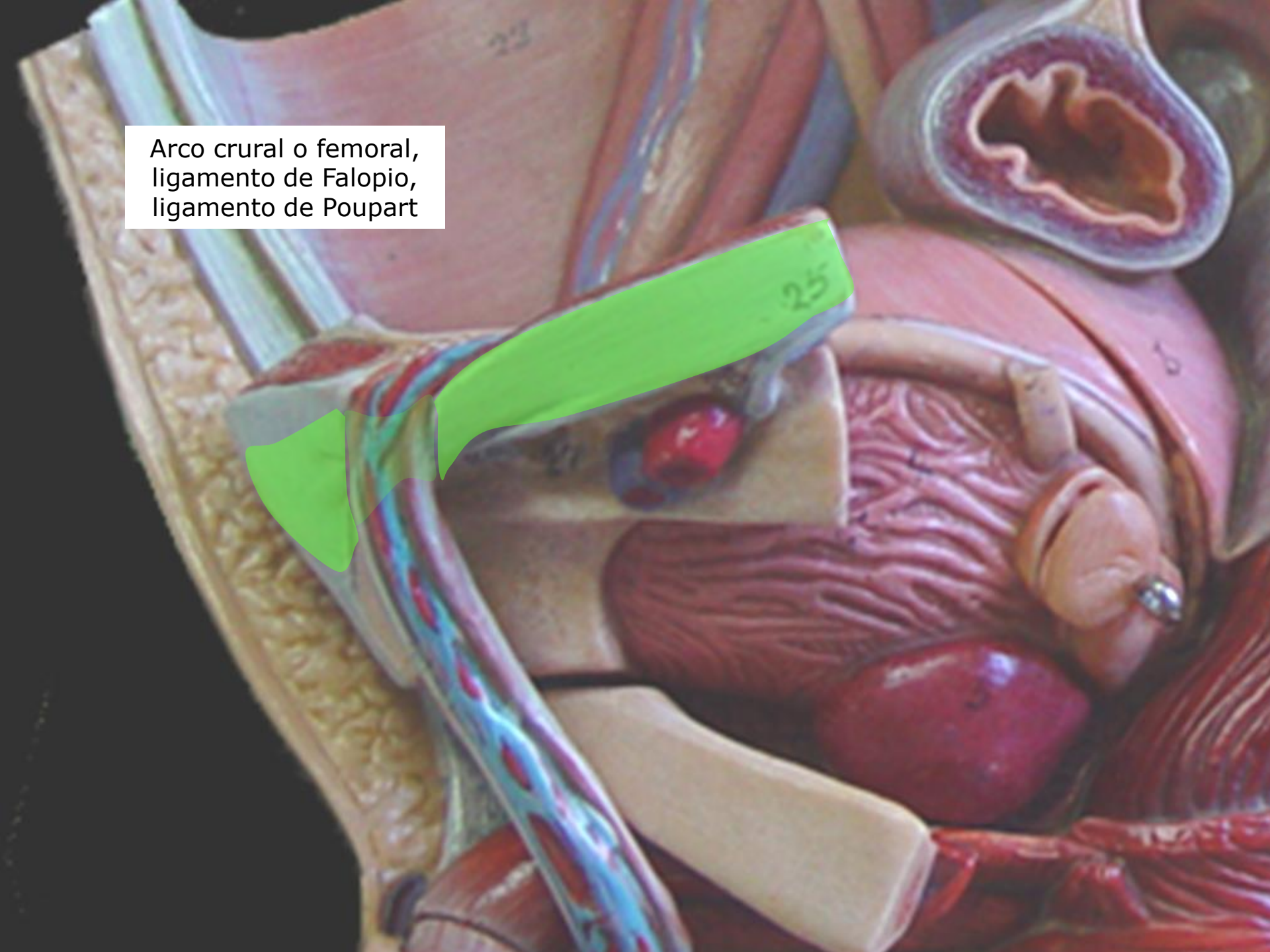
Cordón espermático



Orificio externo
del
conducto inguinal



Arco crural o femoral,
ligamento de Falopio,
ligamento de Poupart



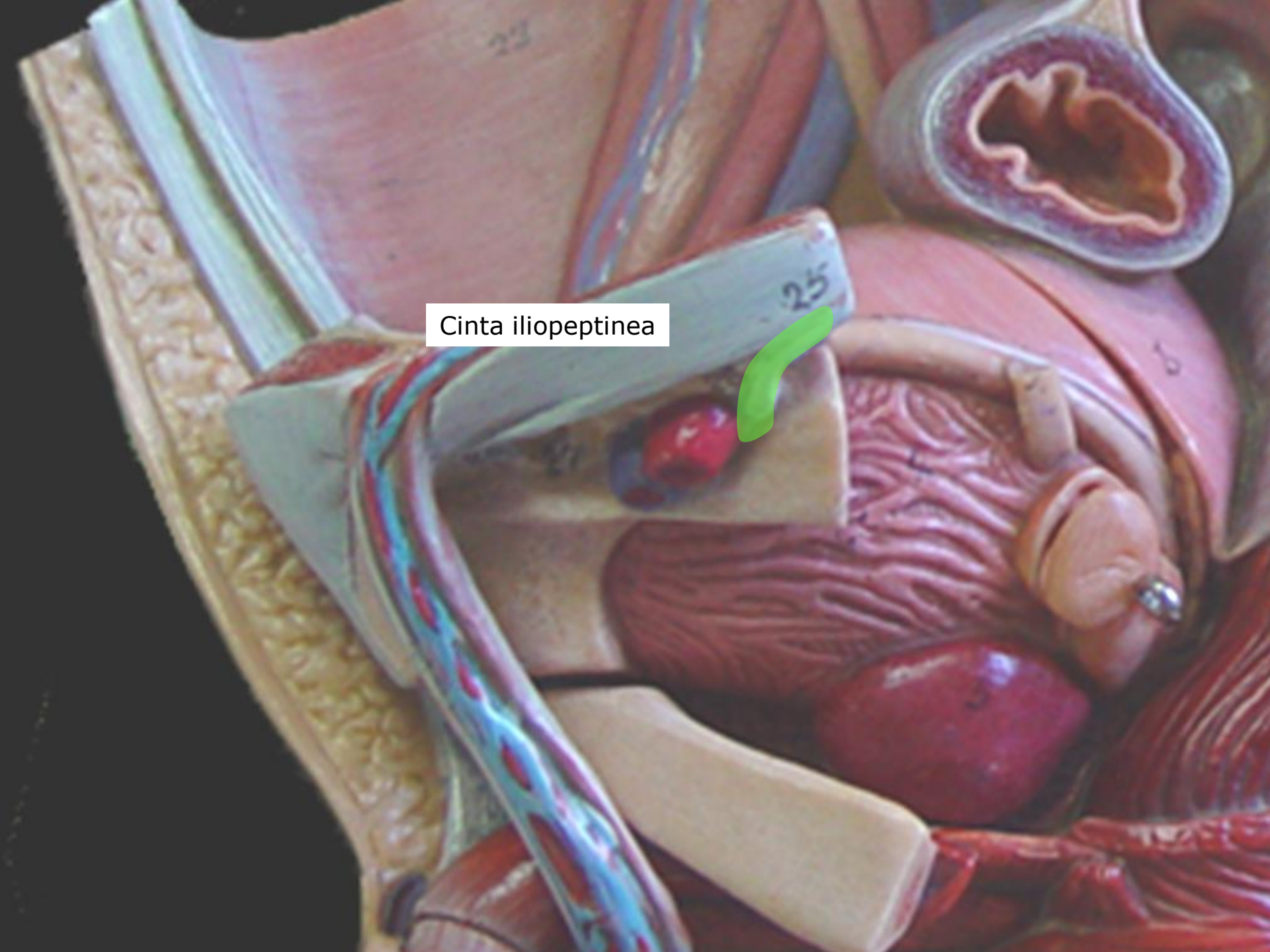
Vasos femorales

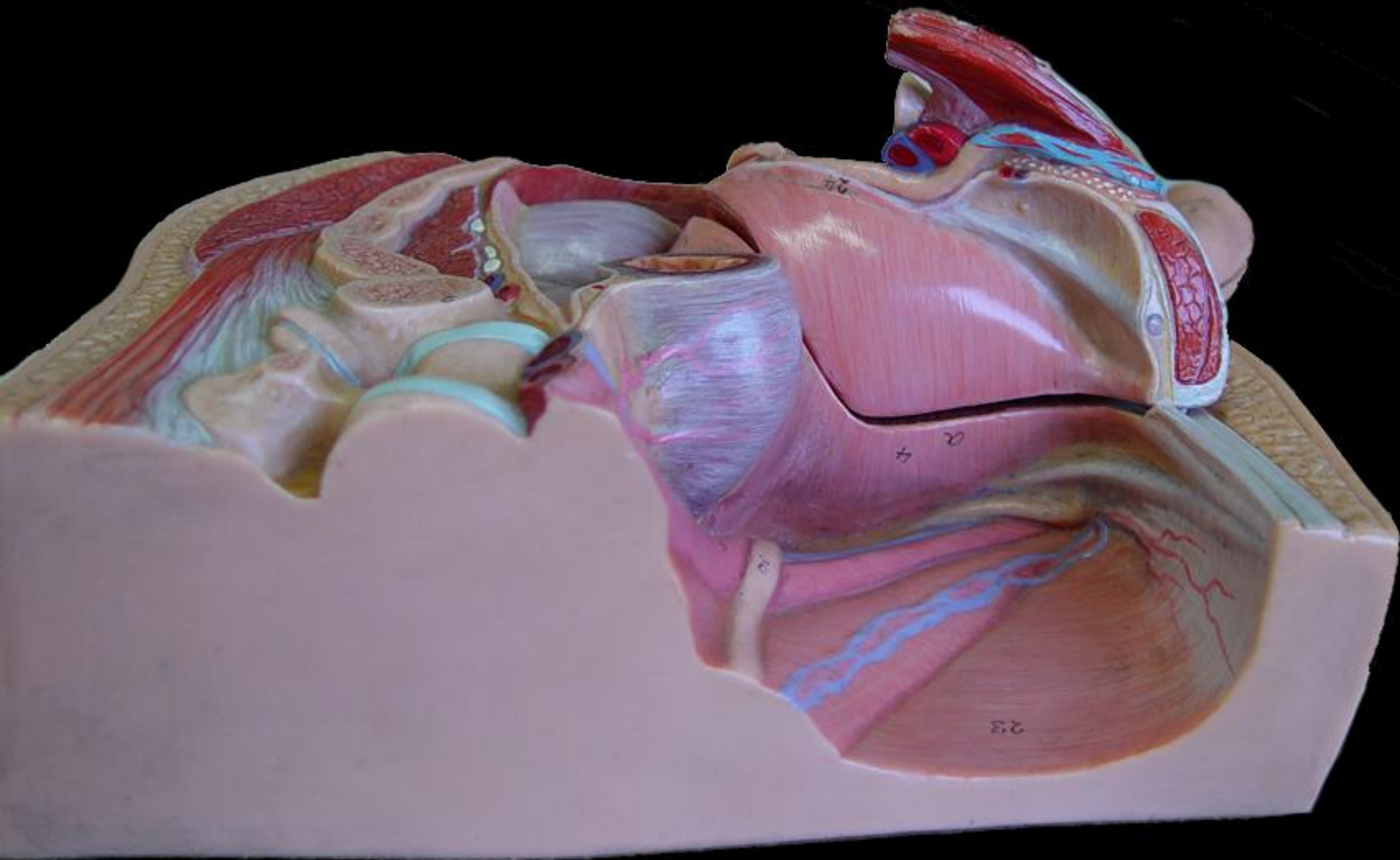


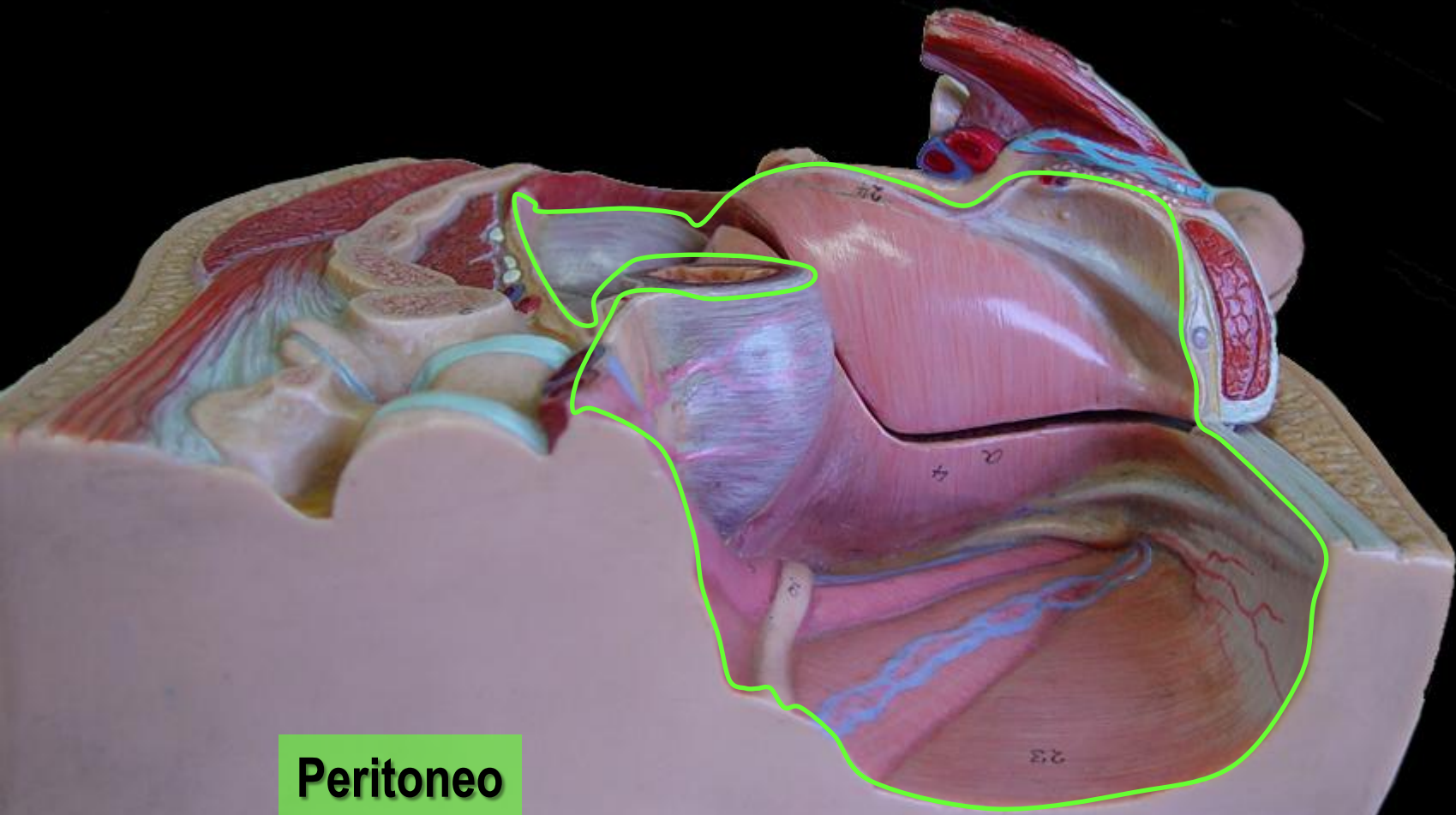
Anillo crural



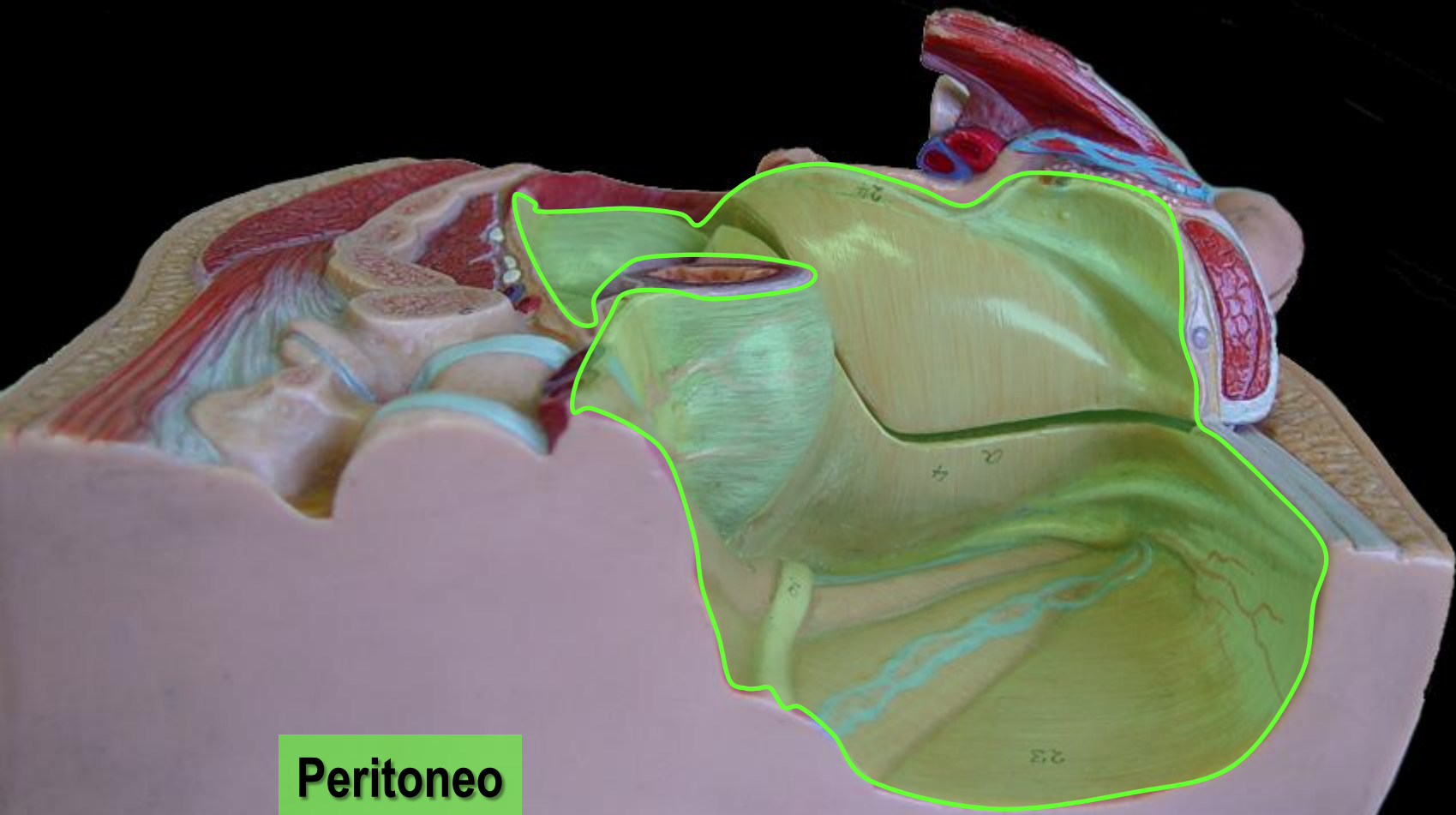
Cinta iliopeptinea



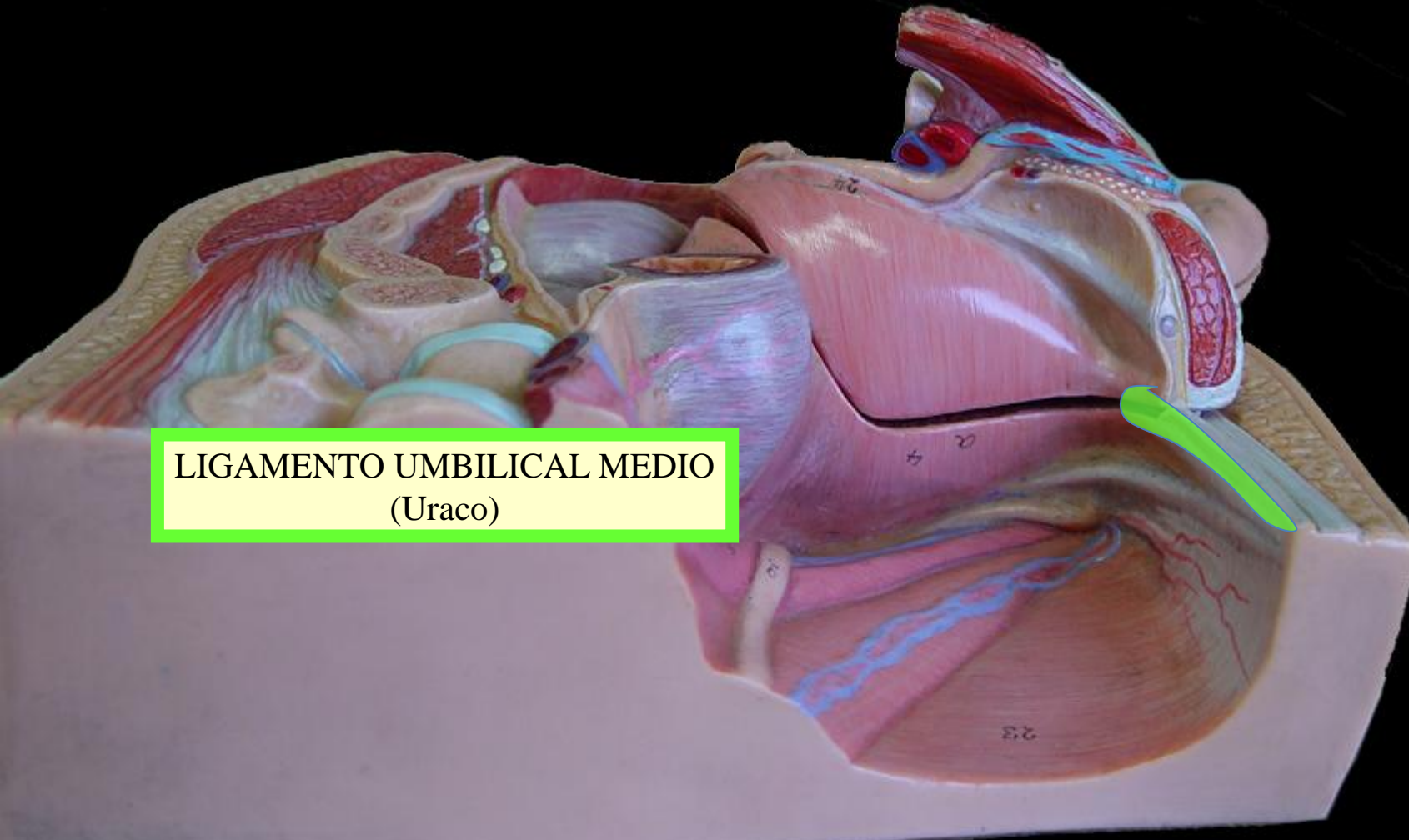




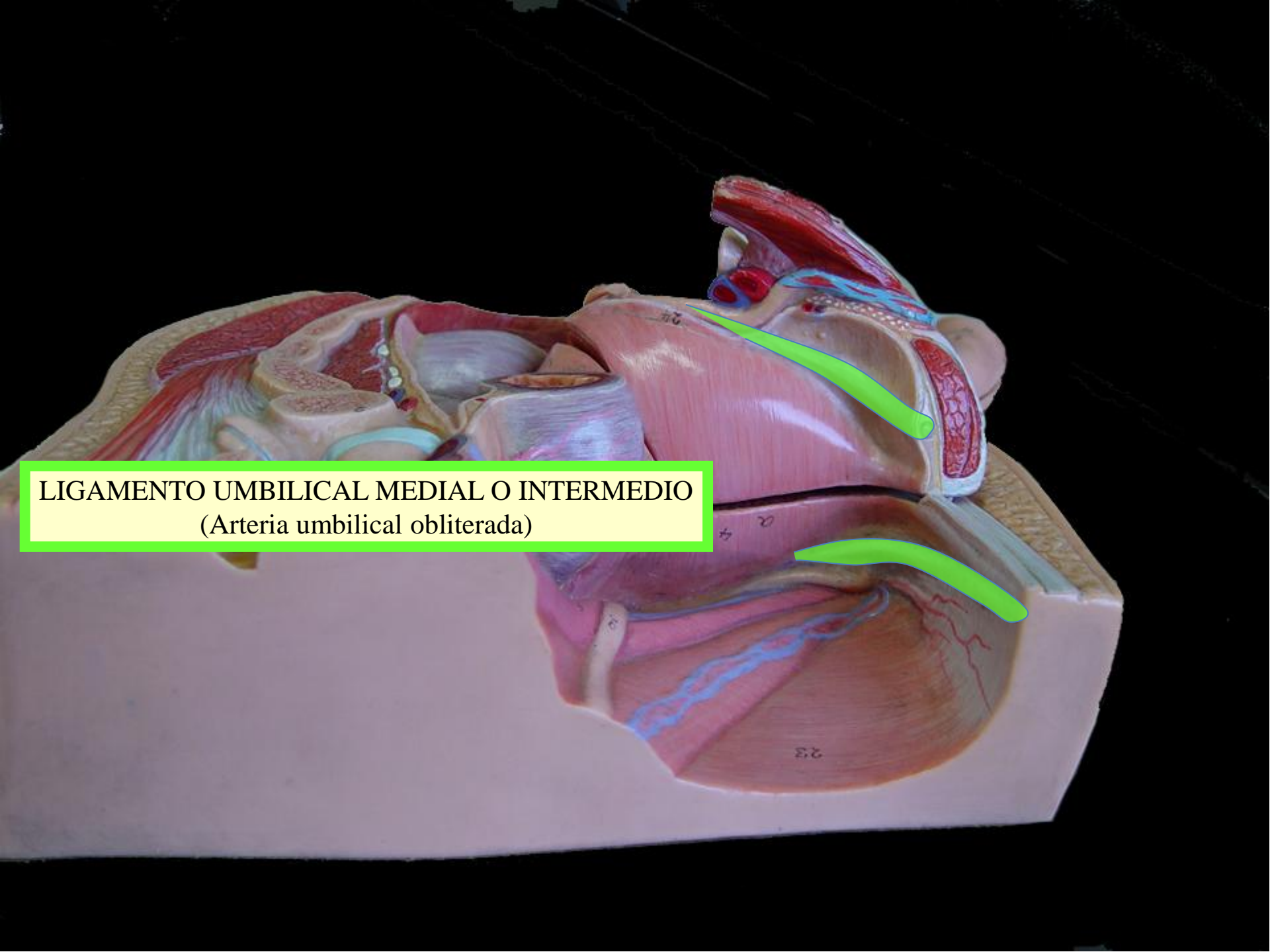
Peritoneo



Peritoneo



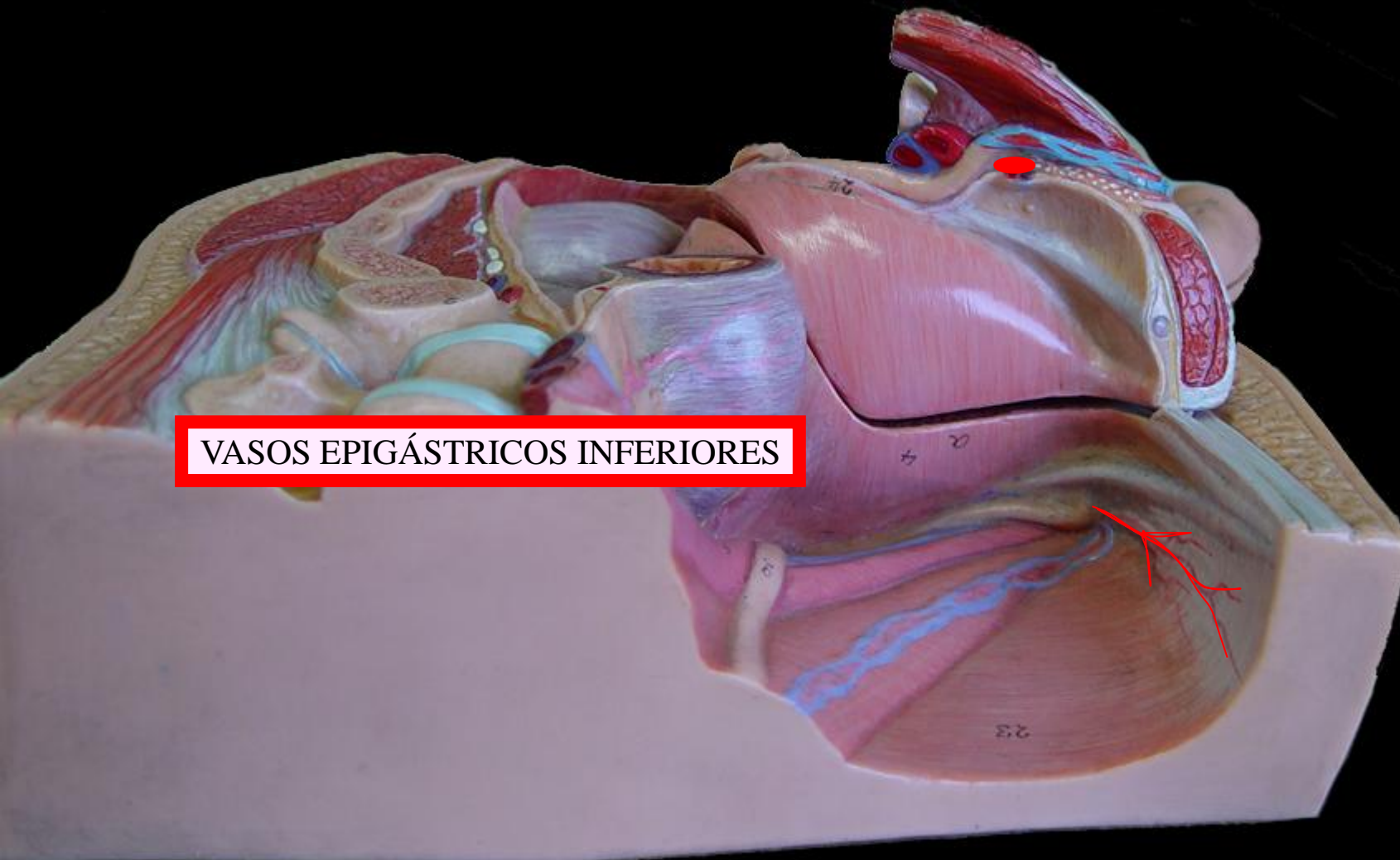
LIGAMENTO UMBILICAL MEDIO
(Uraco)

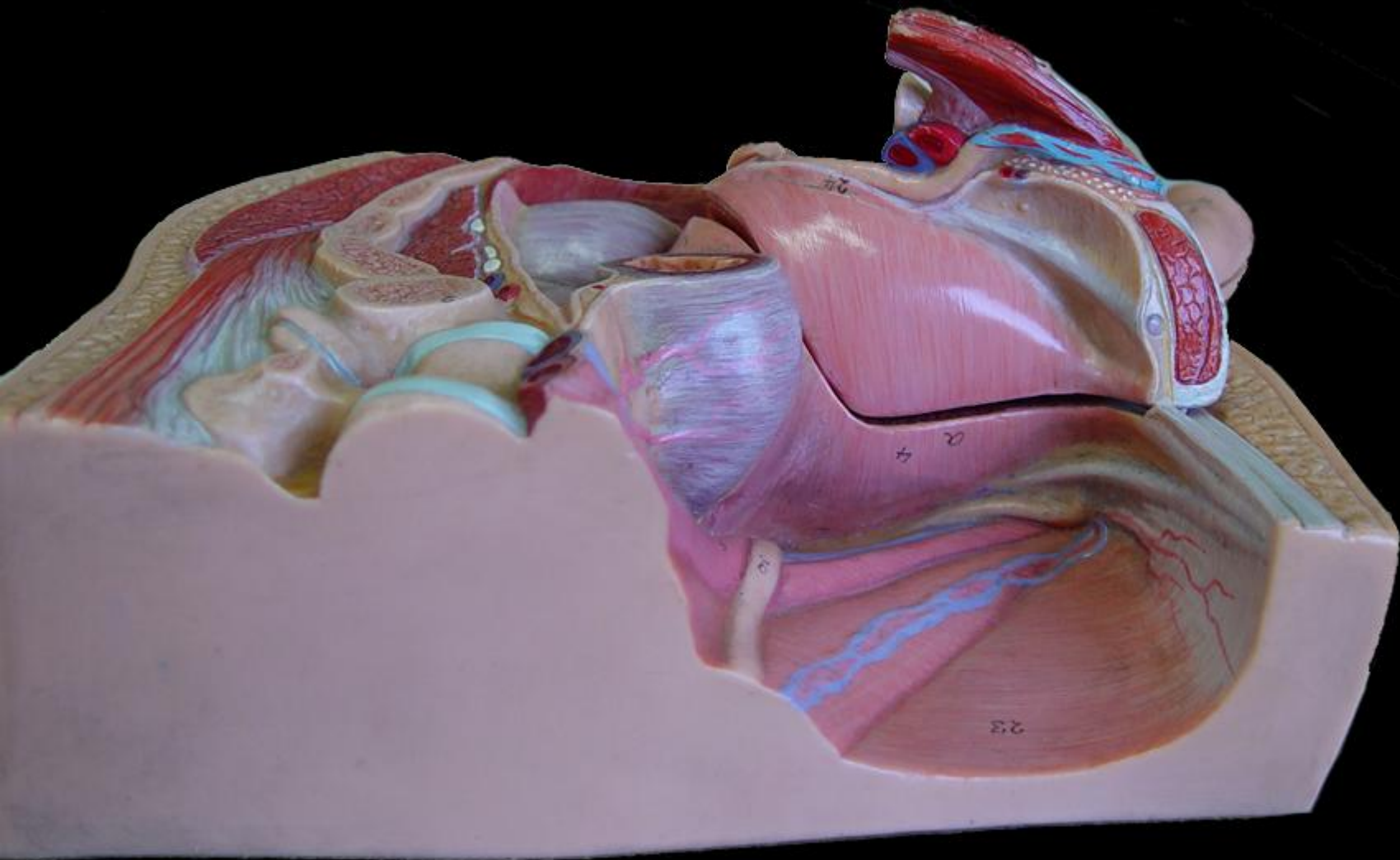


The image shows a detailed anatomical model of the human torso, specifically the abdominal region, in a sagittal view. The model is cut open to reveal internal structures. A bright green line highlights the medial umbilical ligament, which is a remnant of the fetal umbilical artery. This ligament runs from the umbilicus (navel) to the anterior surface of the inferior vena cava. The model also shows the abdominal wall muscles, the liver, and the stomach. The text box is positioned over the lower part of the model, and the green line is drawn over the ligament to identify it.

LIGAMENTO UMBILICAL MEDIAL O INTERMEDIO
(Arteria umbilical obliterada)

VASOS EPIGÁSTRICOS INFERIORES

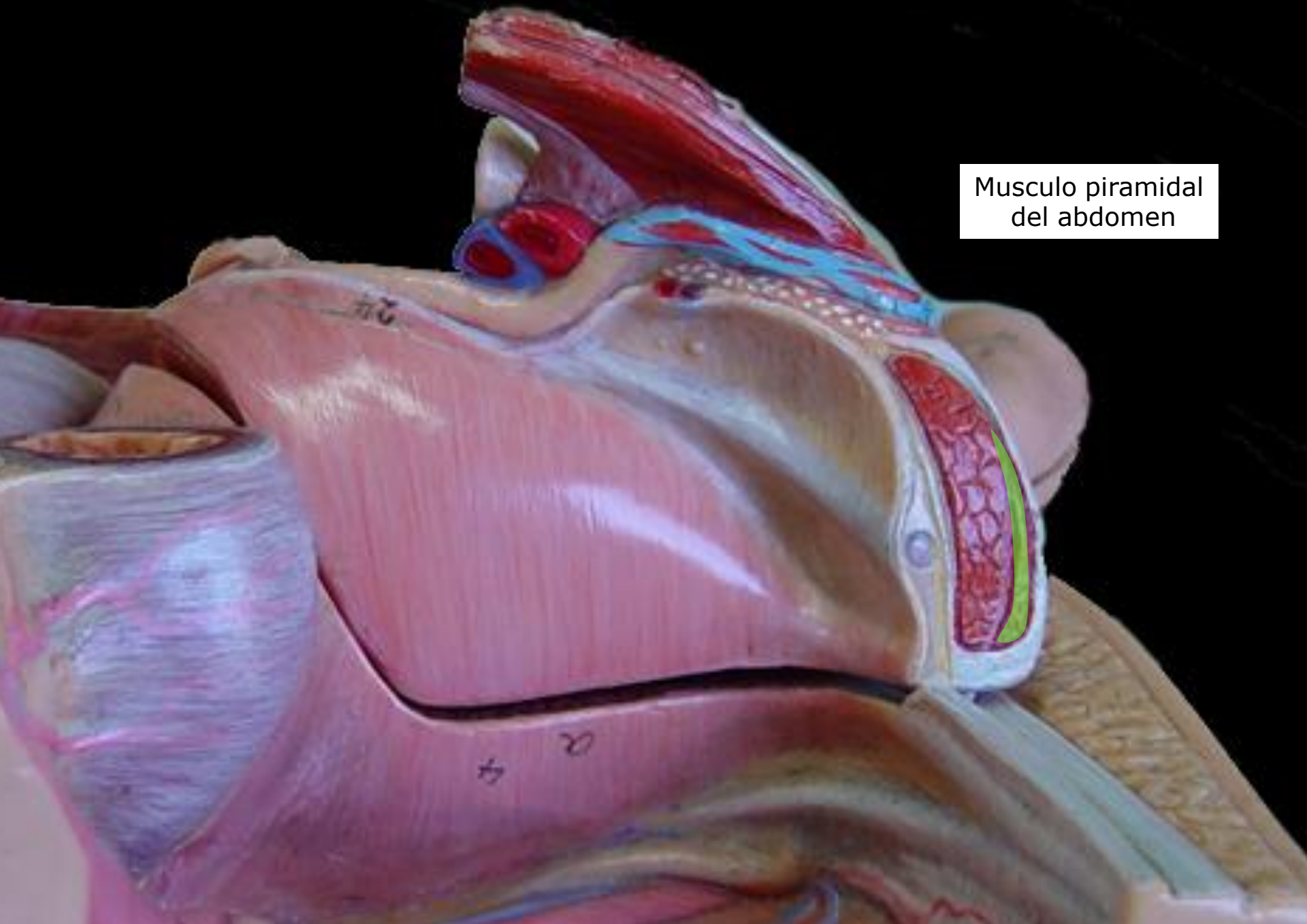




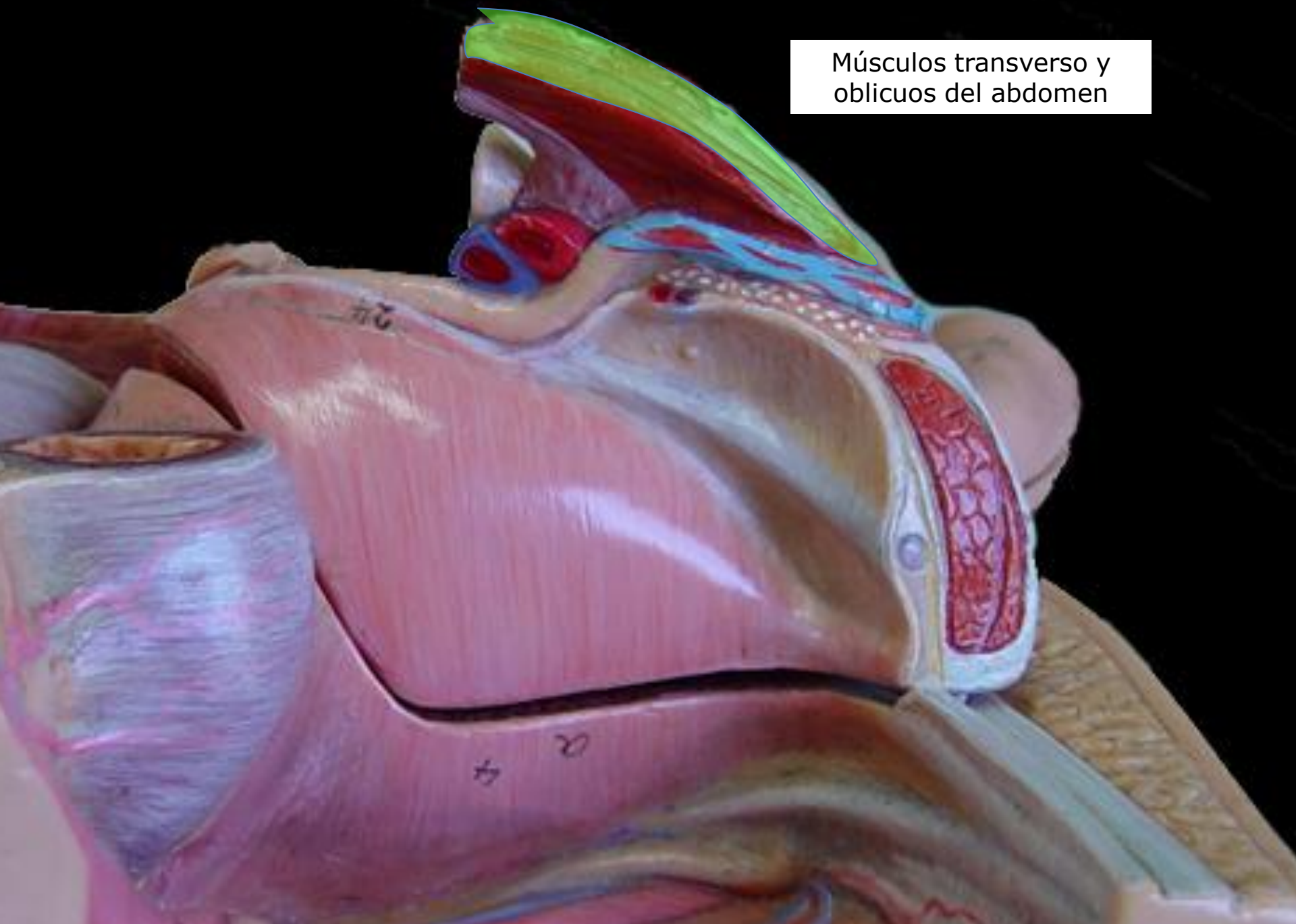
Musculo recto mayor del abdomen

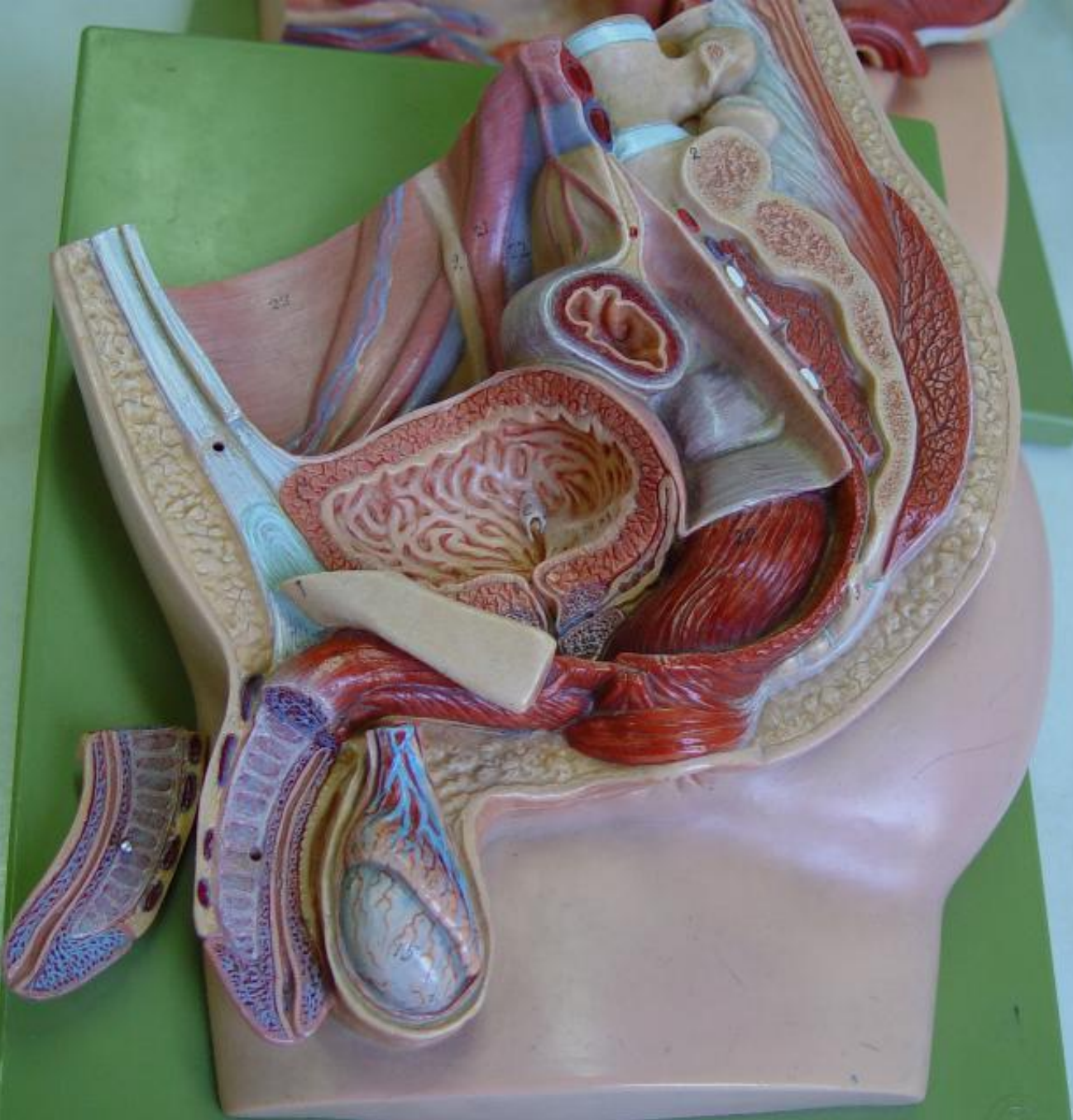


Musculo piramidal del abdomen



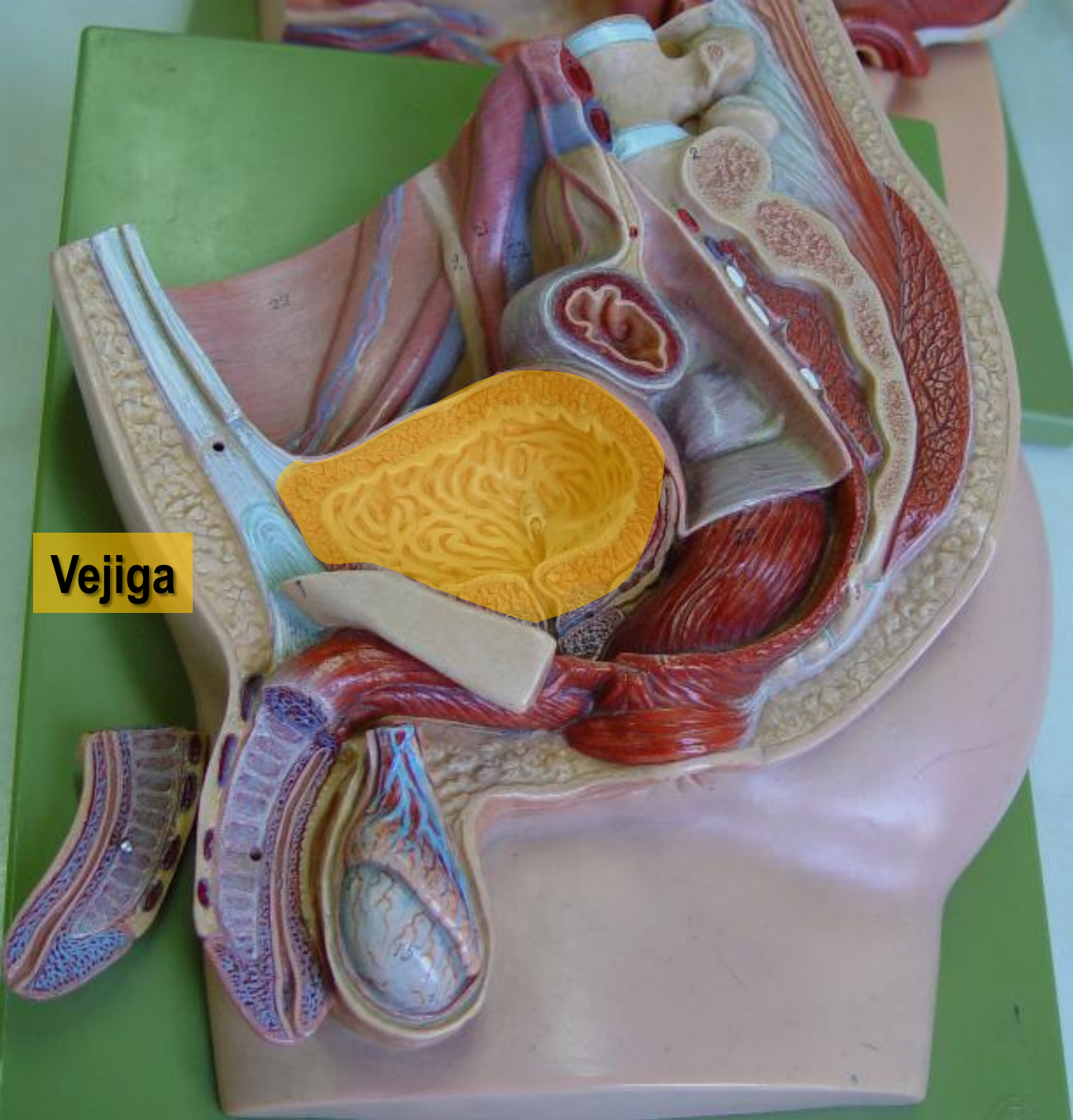
Músculos transverso y oblicuos del abdomen





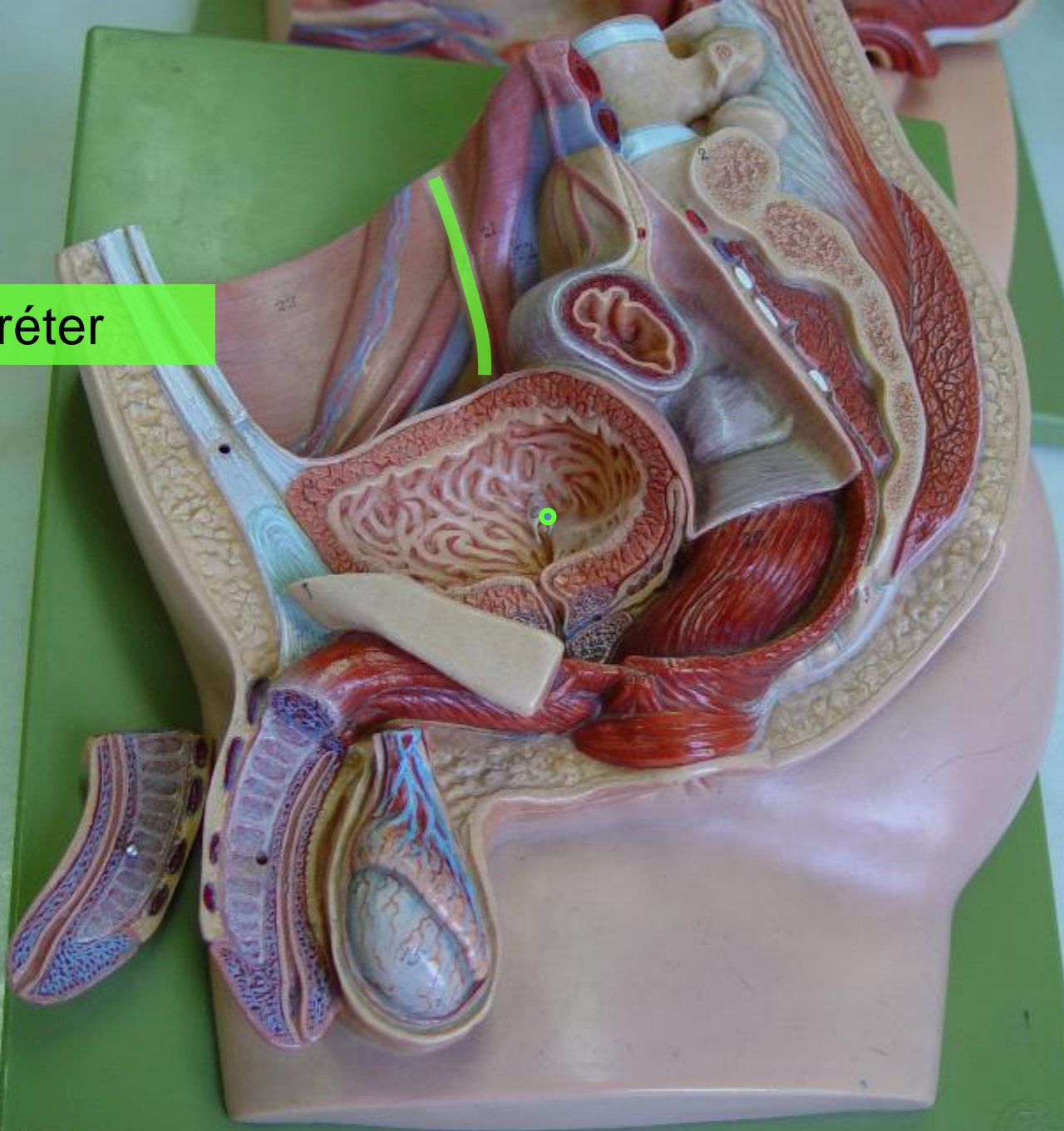
129

Vejiga

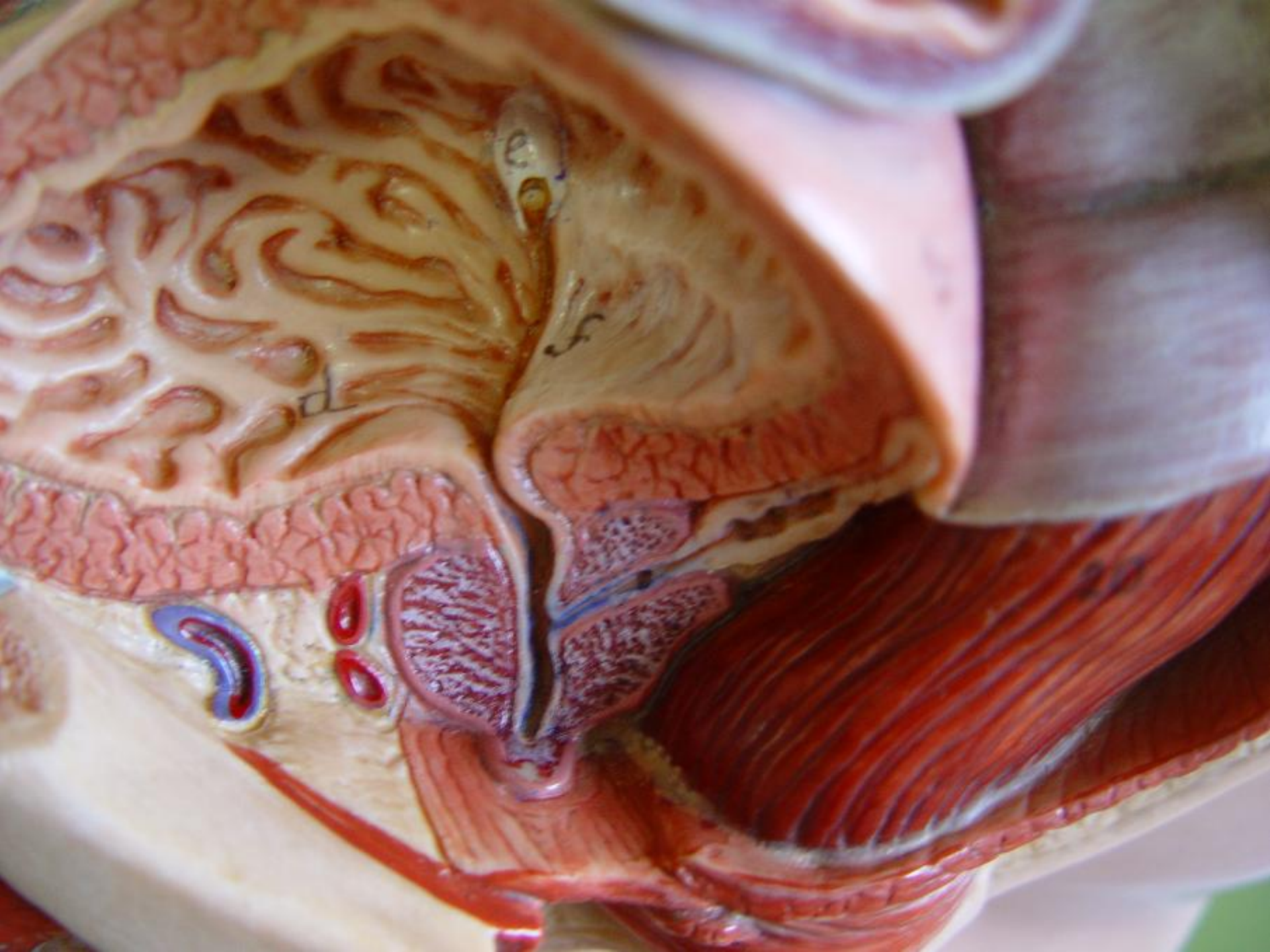


129

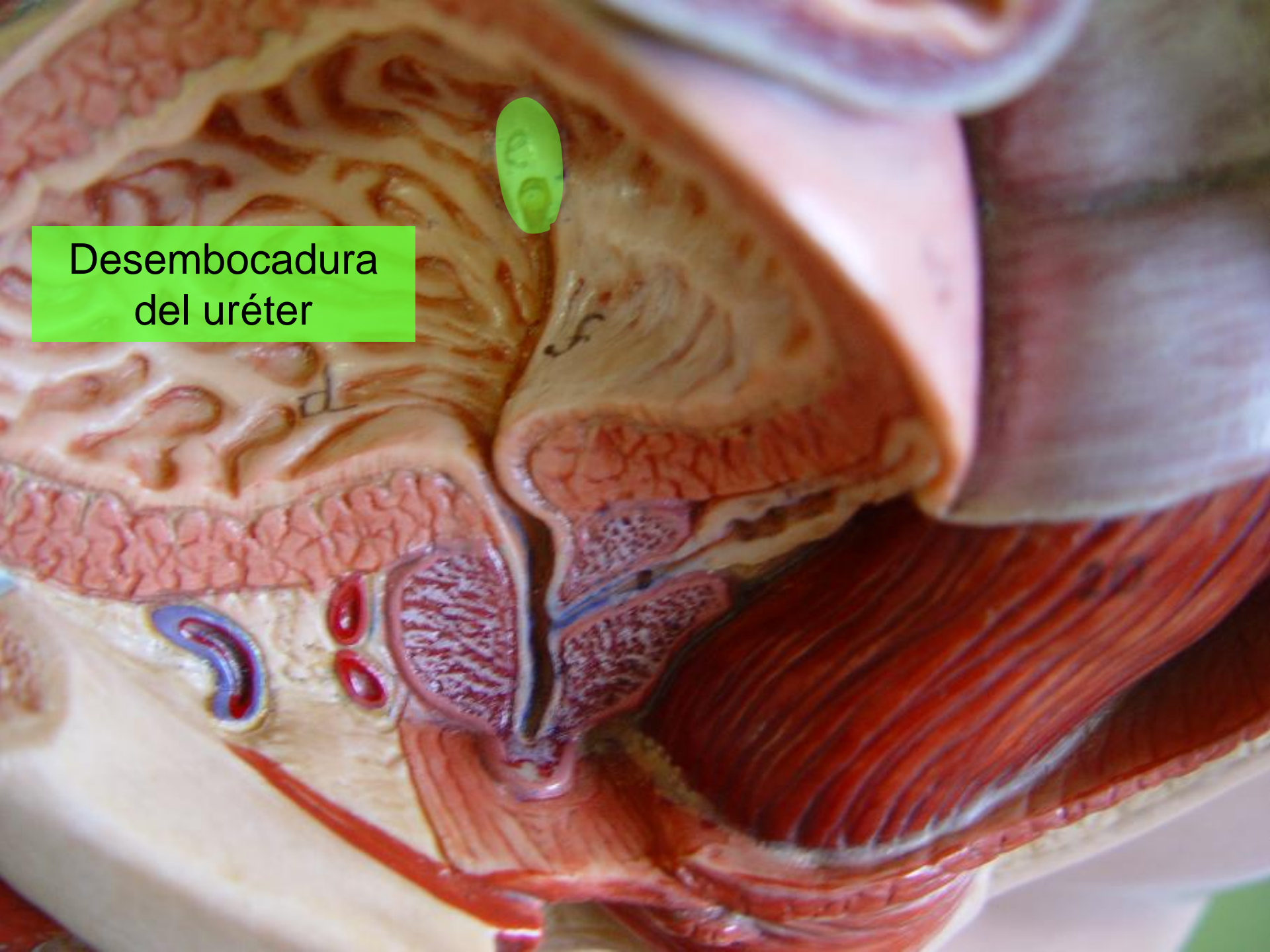
Uréter



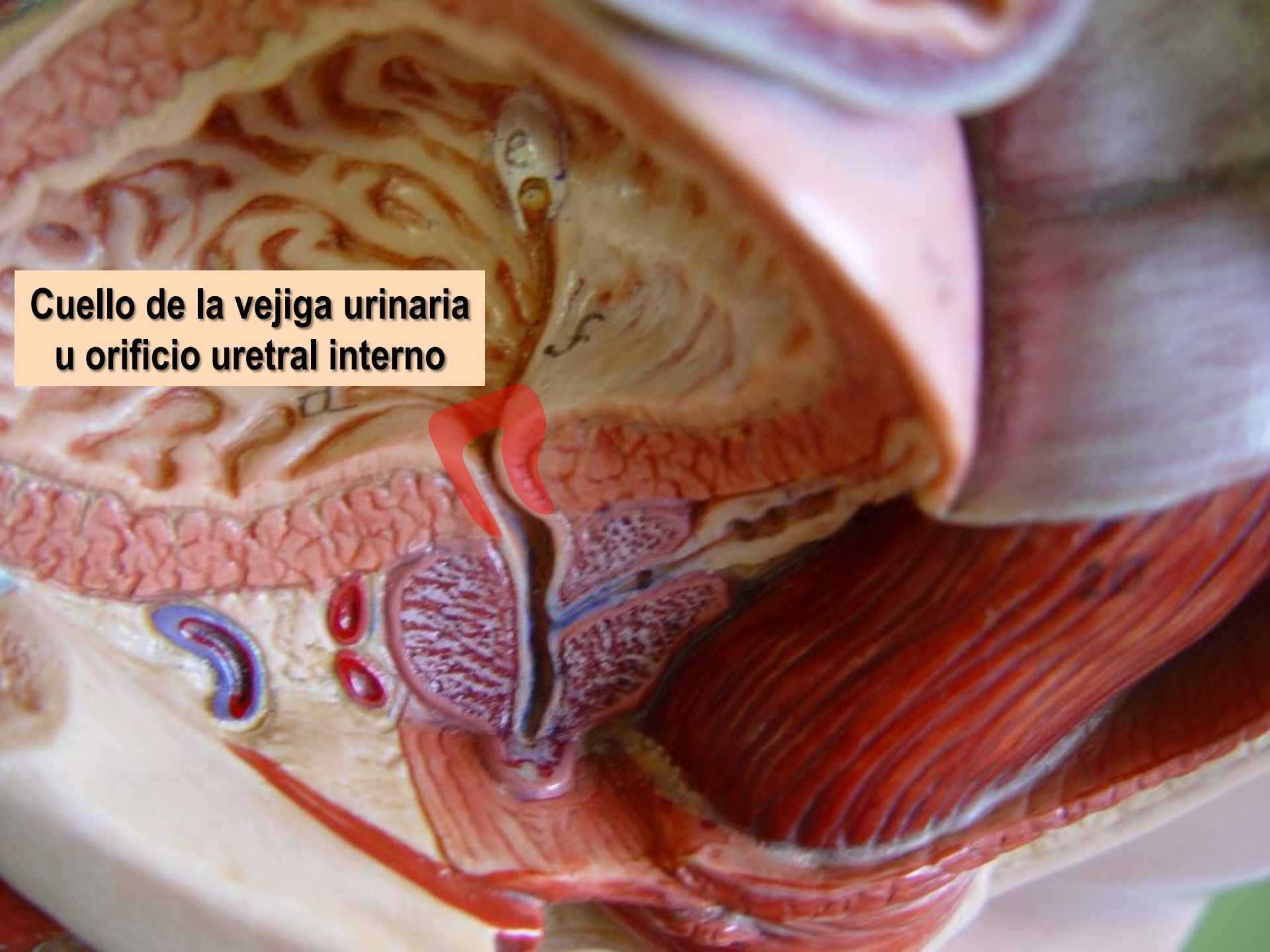
129



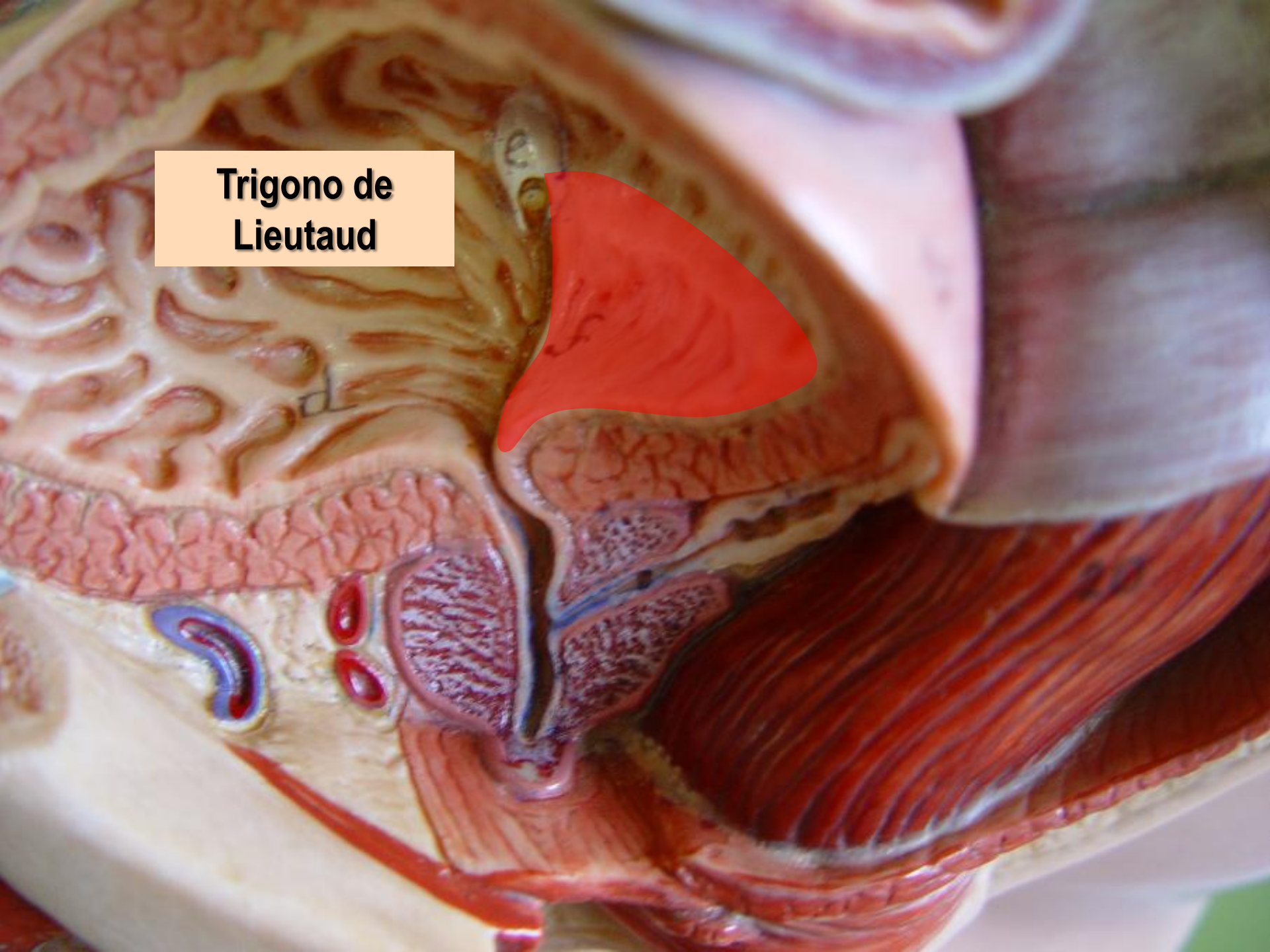
Desembocadura
del uréter

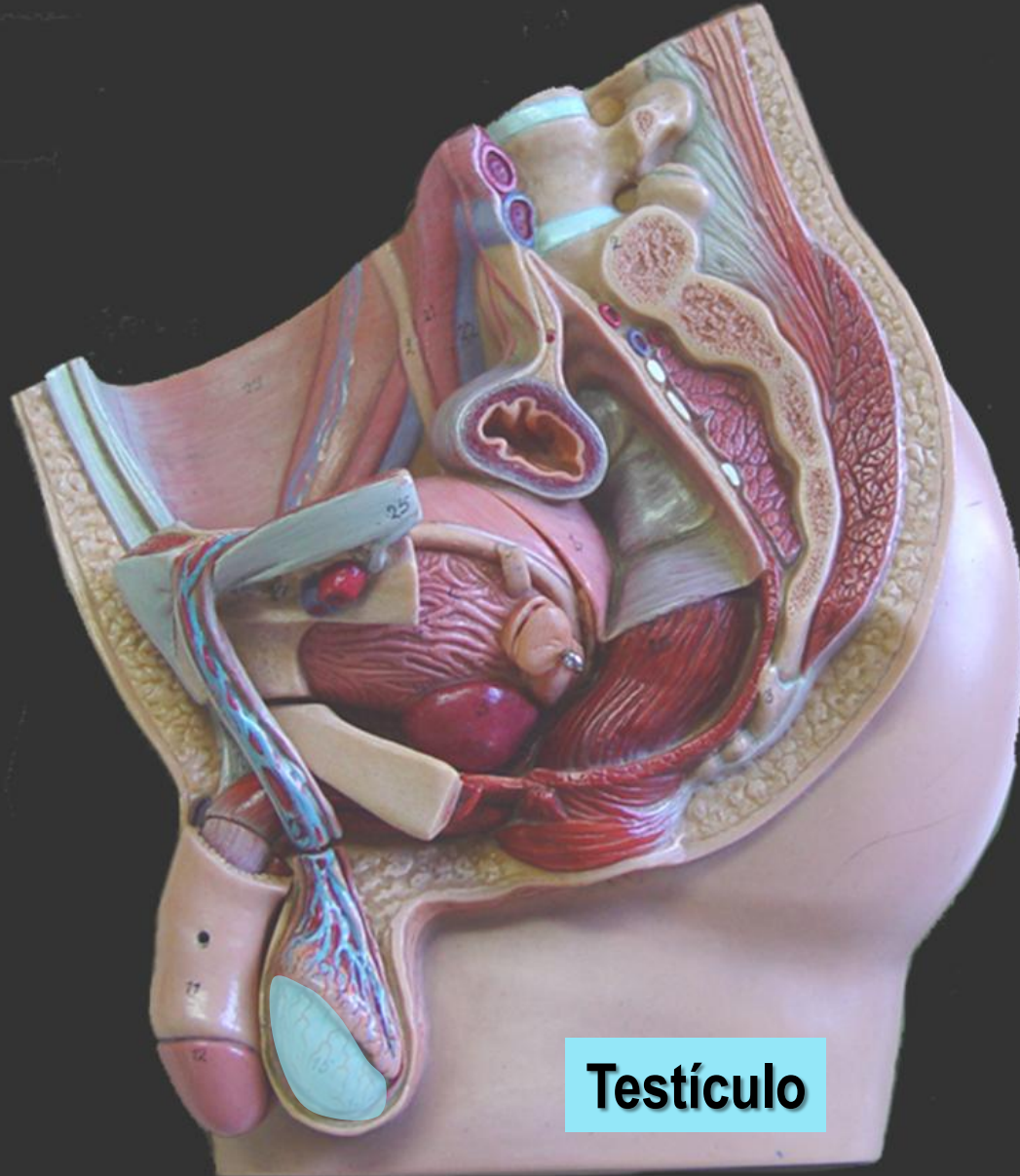


**Cuello de la vejiga urinaria
u orificio uretral interno**



**Trigono de
Lieutaud**



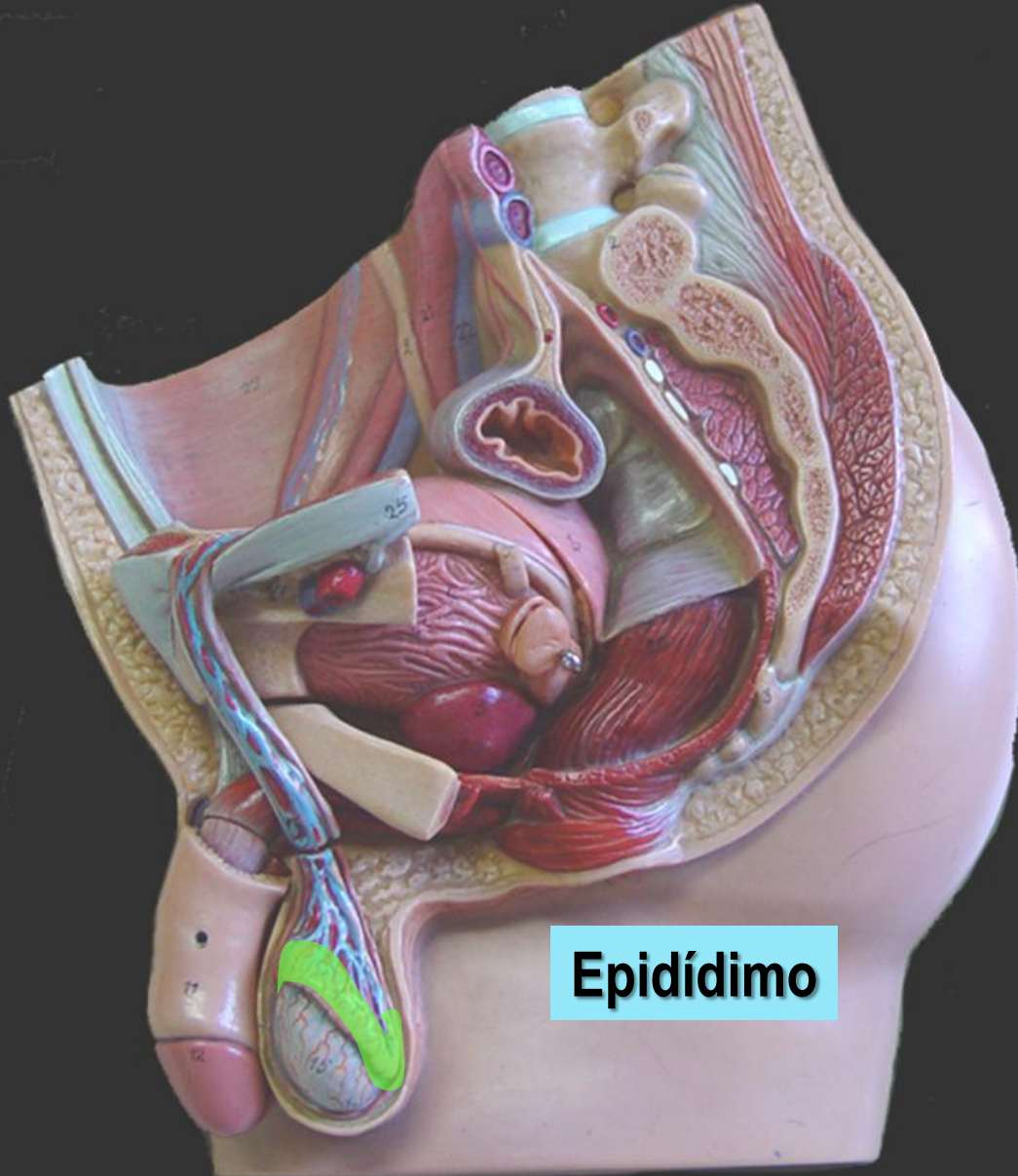


Testículo





Testículo

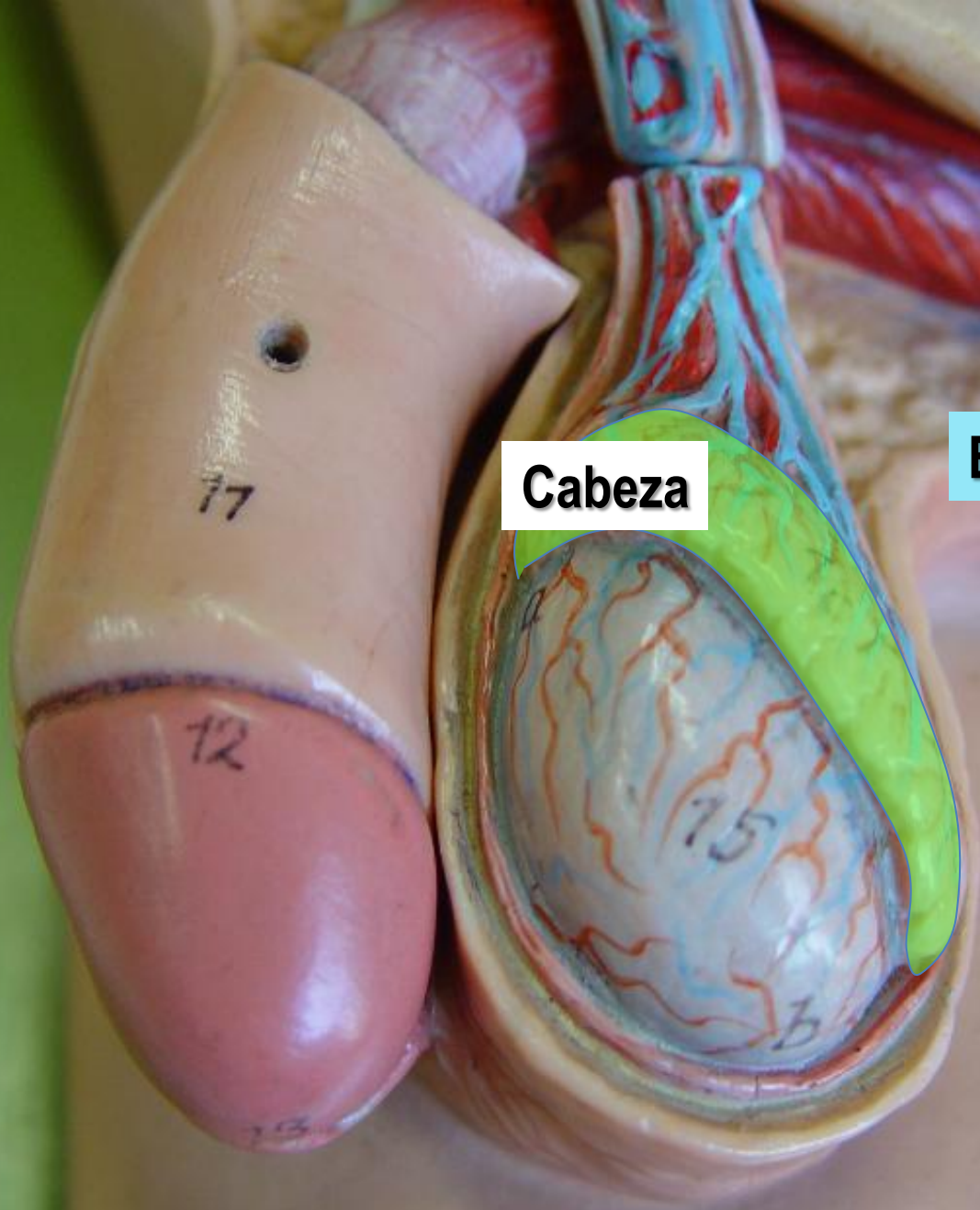


Epidídimo



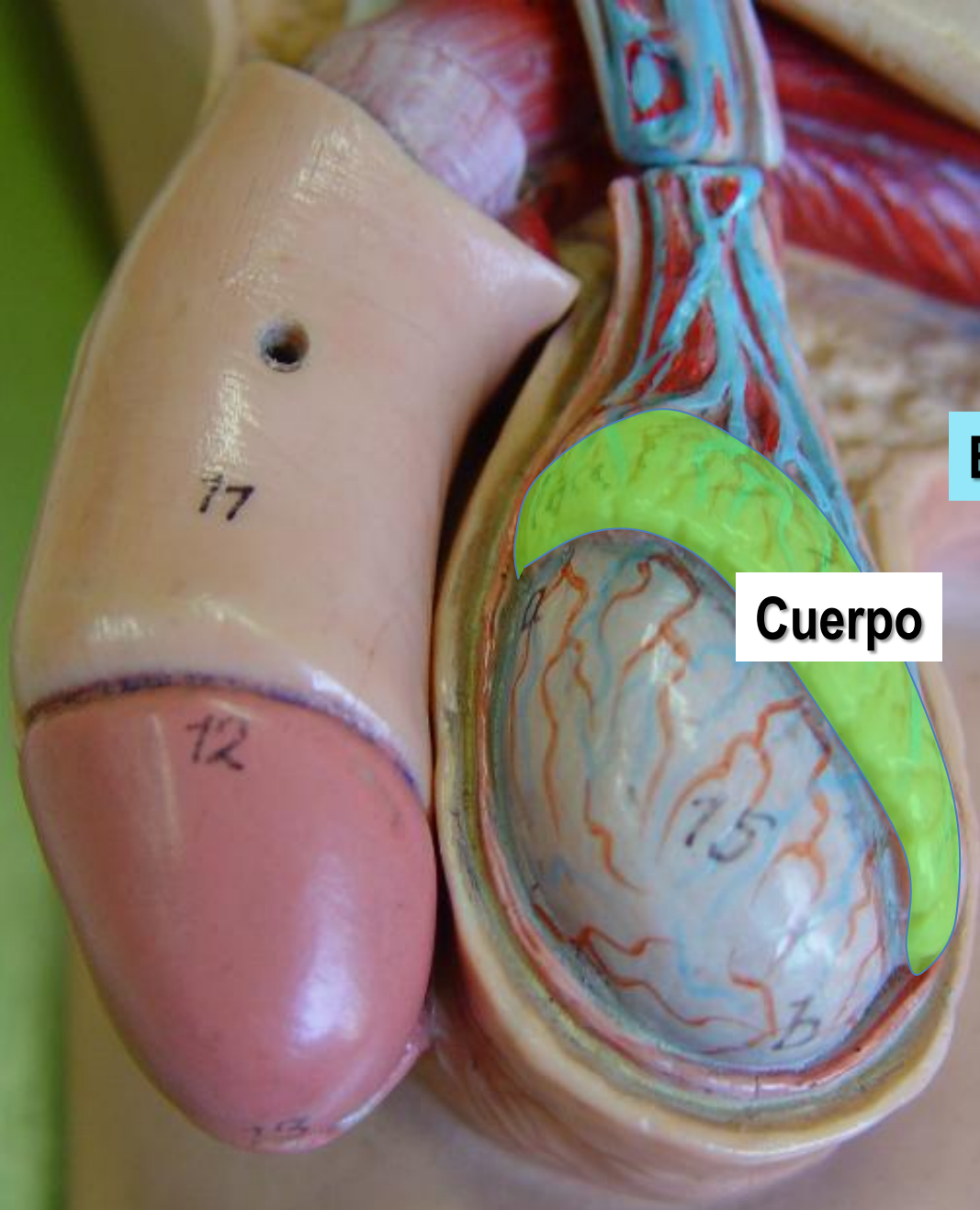


Epidídimo



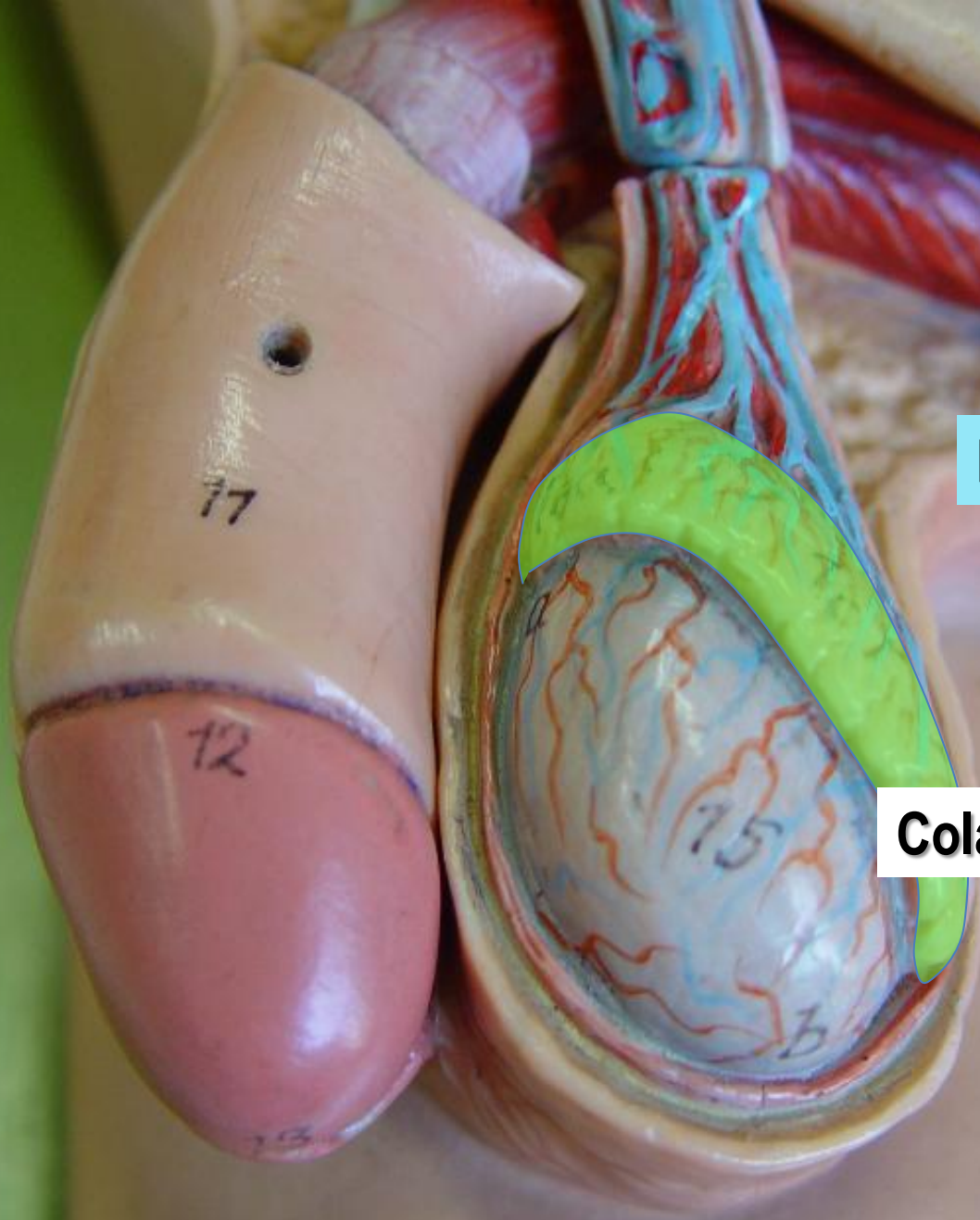
Cabeza

Epidídimo



Epidídimo

Cuerpo



Epidídimo

Cola

**Plexo venoso
pampiniforme de la
vena testicular**

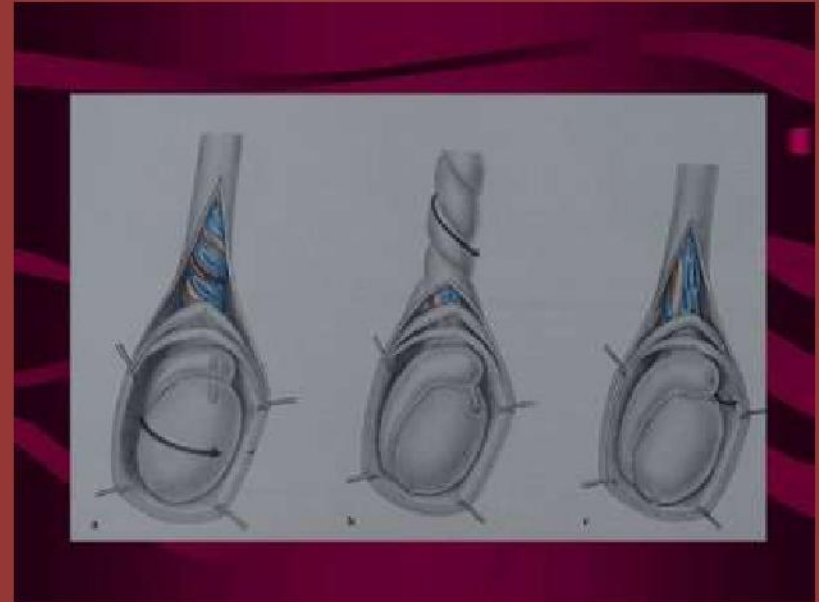




Varicocele .- dilatación de las venas del cordón espermático que drenan los testículos, las cuales se vuelven tortuosas y alargadas.

TORSIÓN TESTICULAR

- DEFINICION
- La torsión testicular es un proceso que compromete la circulación del órgano como consecuencia del arrollamiento del conducto espermático. Se considera una emergencia quirúrgica por el riesgo que representa para la gónada. El resultado de la torsión es una obstrucción aguda del flujo venoso con edema secundario que evoluciona hacia la obstrucción arterial y la necrosis del órgano.



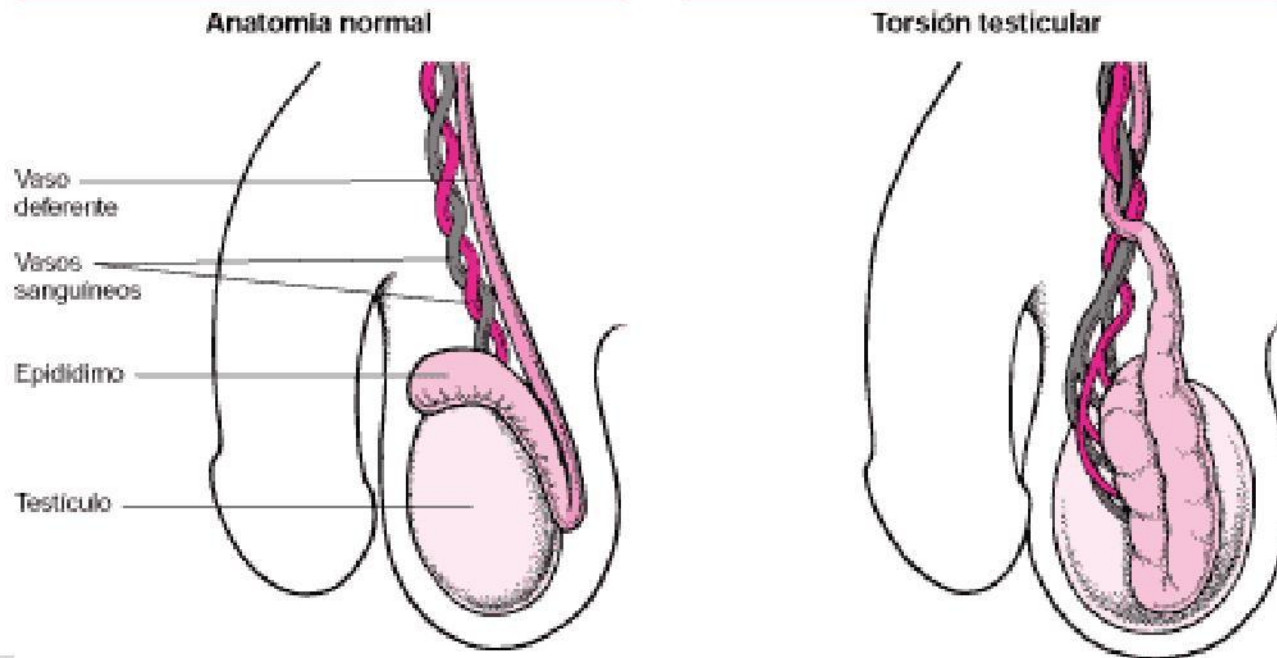
- a) intravaginal,
- b) Extra vaginal
- c) Torsión del apéndice

Definición

Es una emergencia!!!

Es la torsión del cordón espermático que interrumpe el suministro de sangre al testículo

y a las estructuras circundantes en el escroto.



Región testicular agrandada y extremadamente sensible, con mayor frecuencia en el lado derecho
El testículo en el lado afectado está más alto



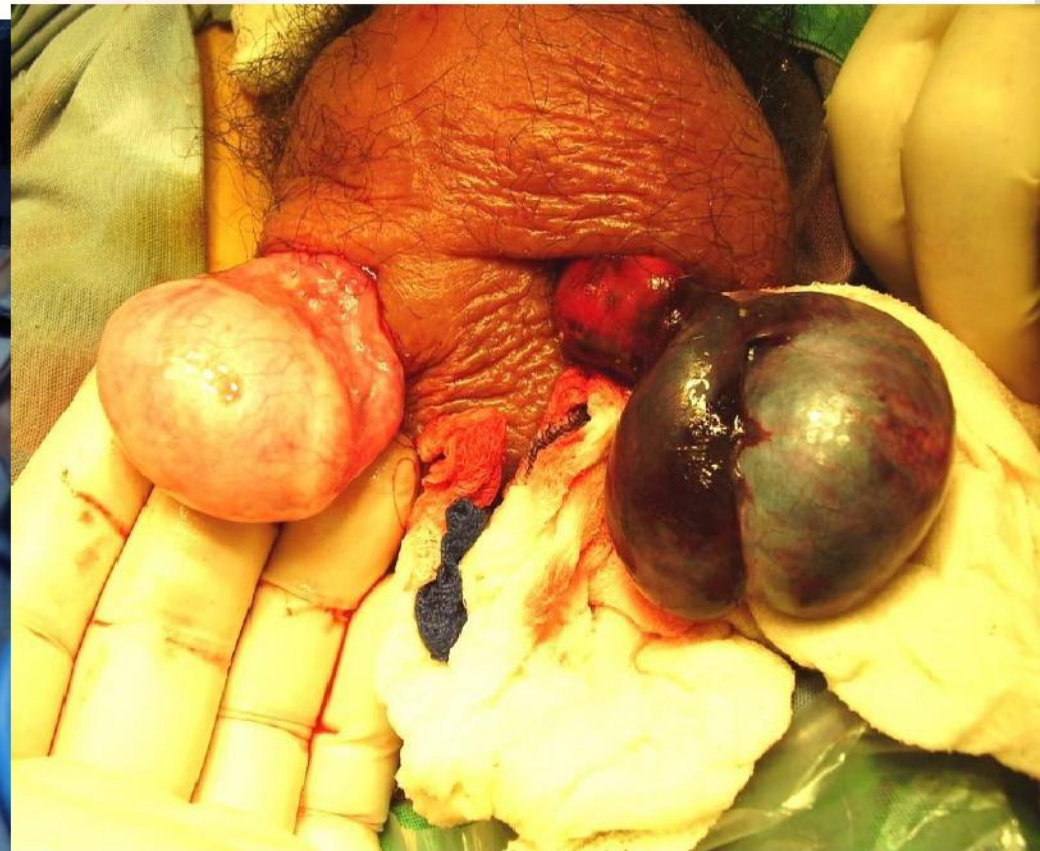
Región testicular agrandada y extremadamente sensible, con mayor frecuencia en el lado derecho
El testículo en el lado afectado está más alto



orquidopexia



La presencia de un testículo necrótico, no viable o el hallazgo de un líquido en el saco vaginal claramente hemorrágico son indicaciones de orquiectomía



Pronóstico

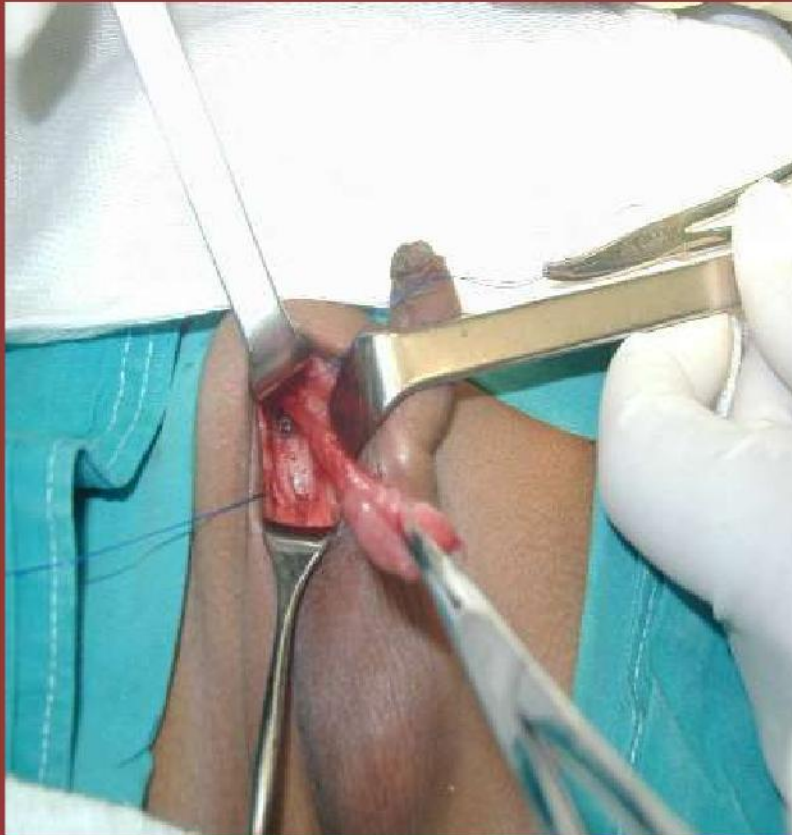
Si la condición se diagnostica rápidamente y se corrige de forma inmediata, se puede restaurar la función testicular. Después de 6 horas de torsión se incrementa la probabilidad de que sea necesario extirpar el testículo.



INCISIÓN INGUINOESCROTAL PARA CORRECCION DE TORSIÓN TESTICULAR

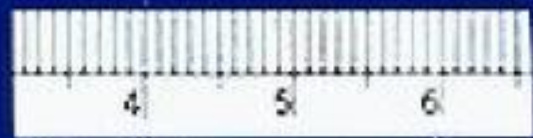


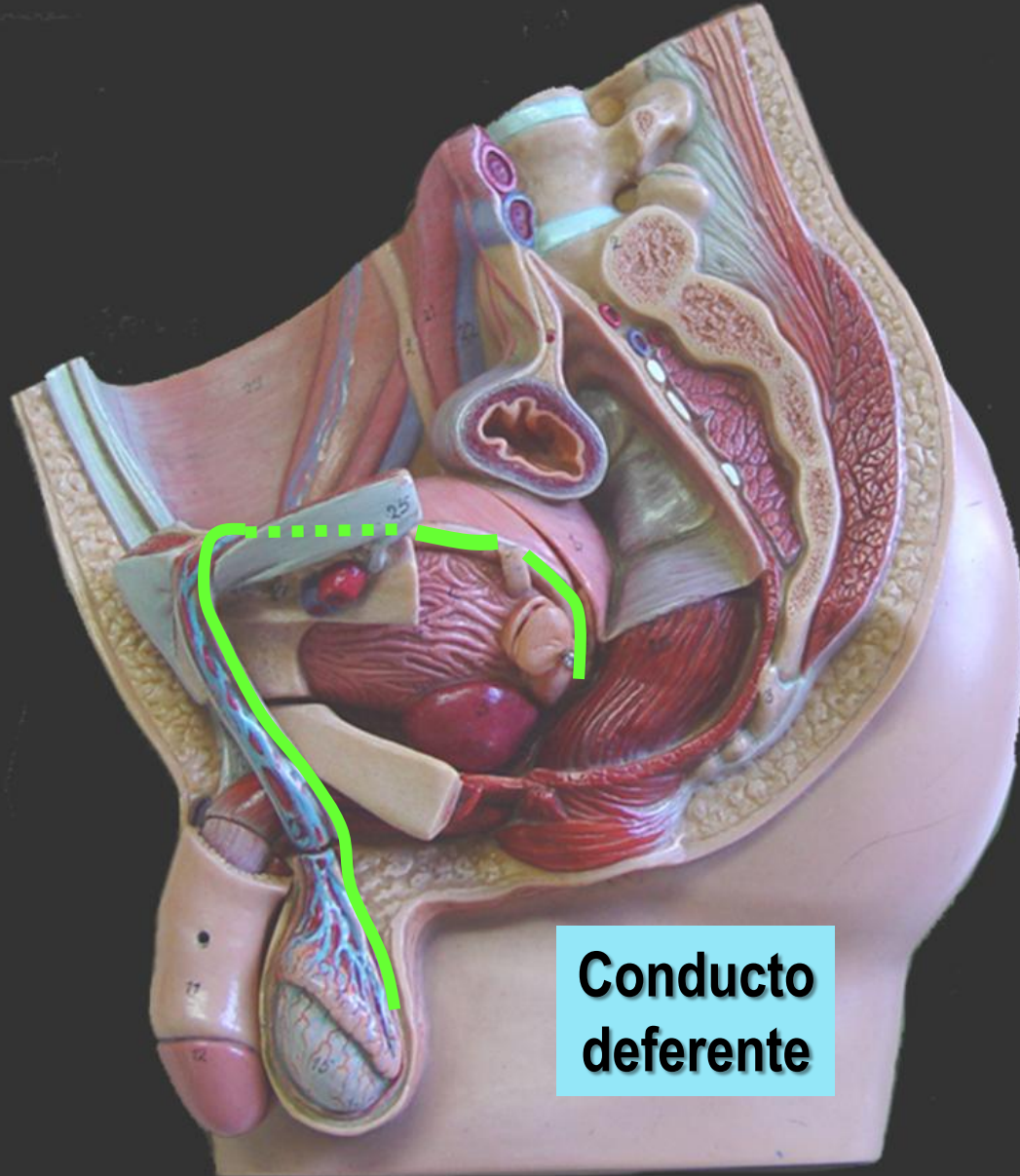
CORRECCION DE LA TORSION TESTICULAR



Torsión del cordón espermático



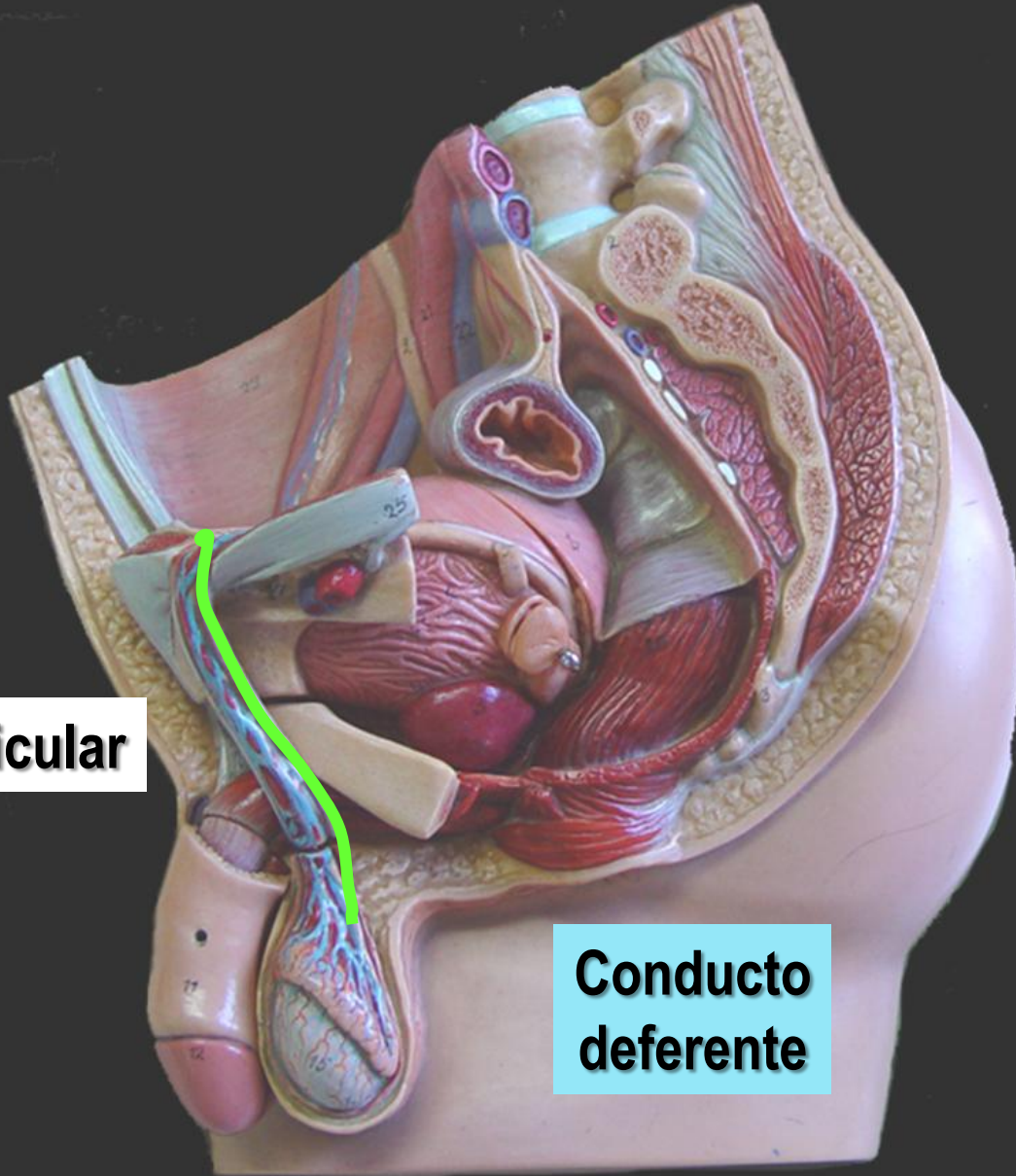




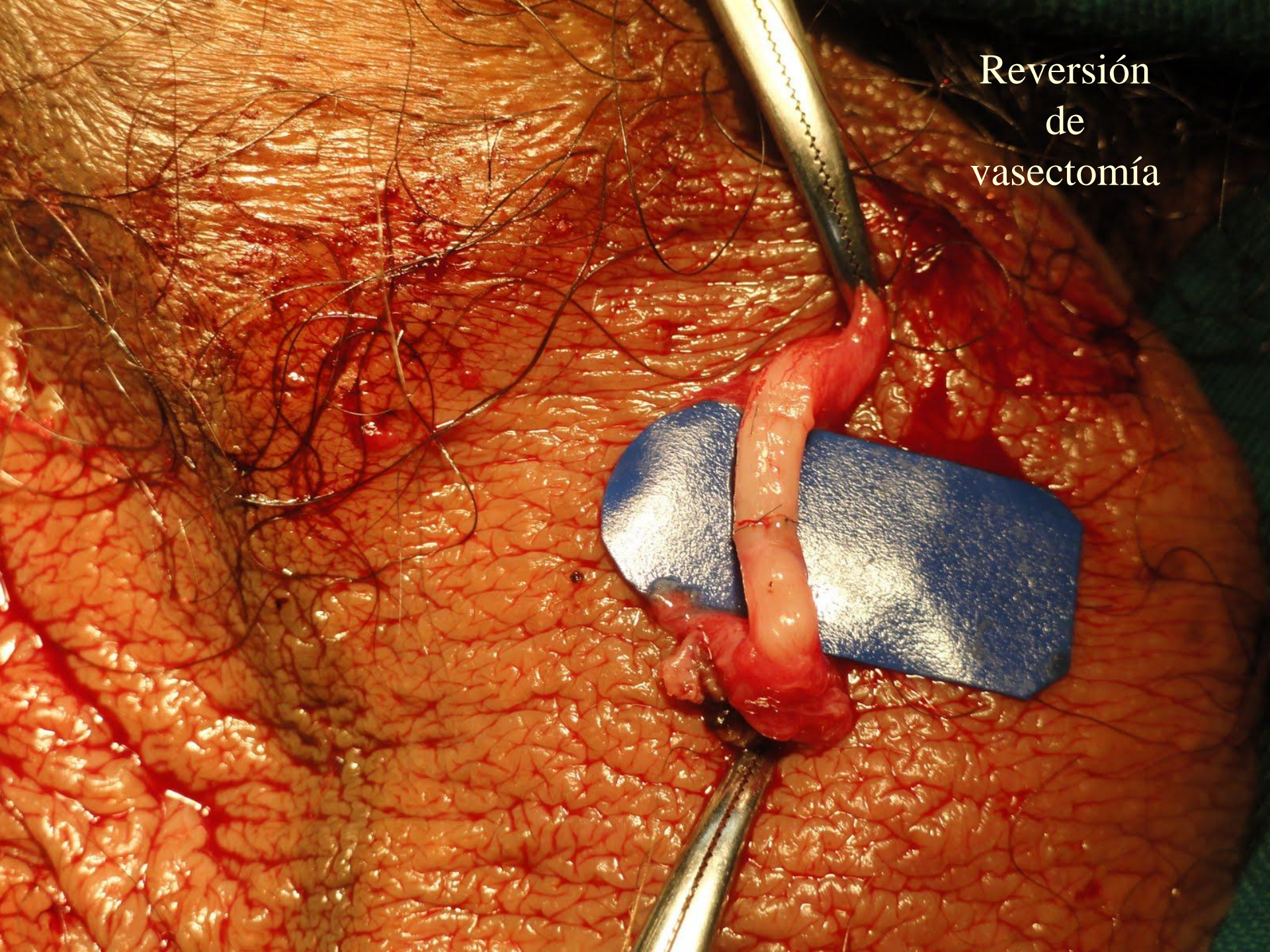
**Conducto
deferente**

Porción funicular

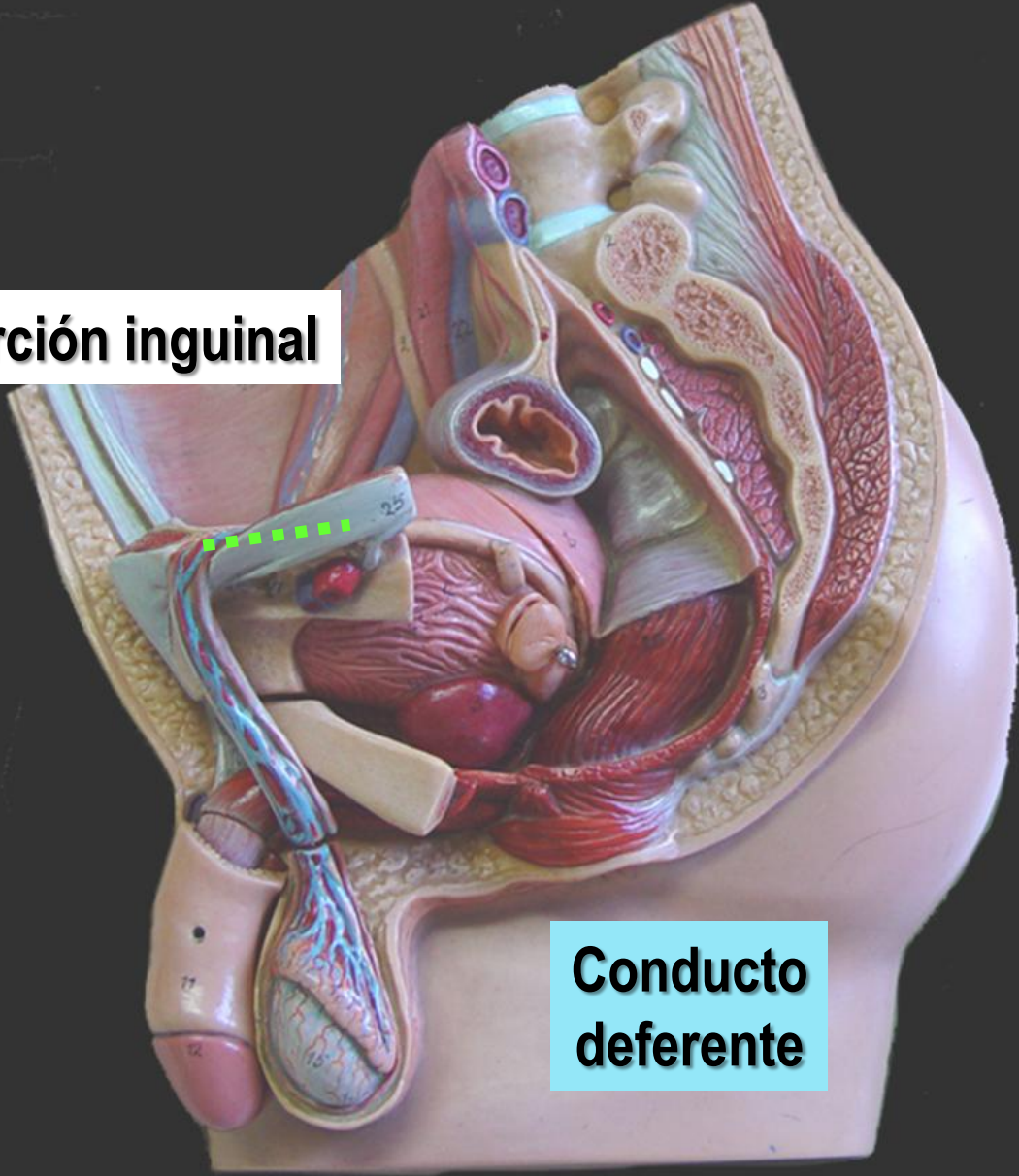
**Conducto
deferente**



Reversión
de
vasectomía



Porción inguinal



**Conducto
deferente**



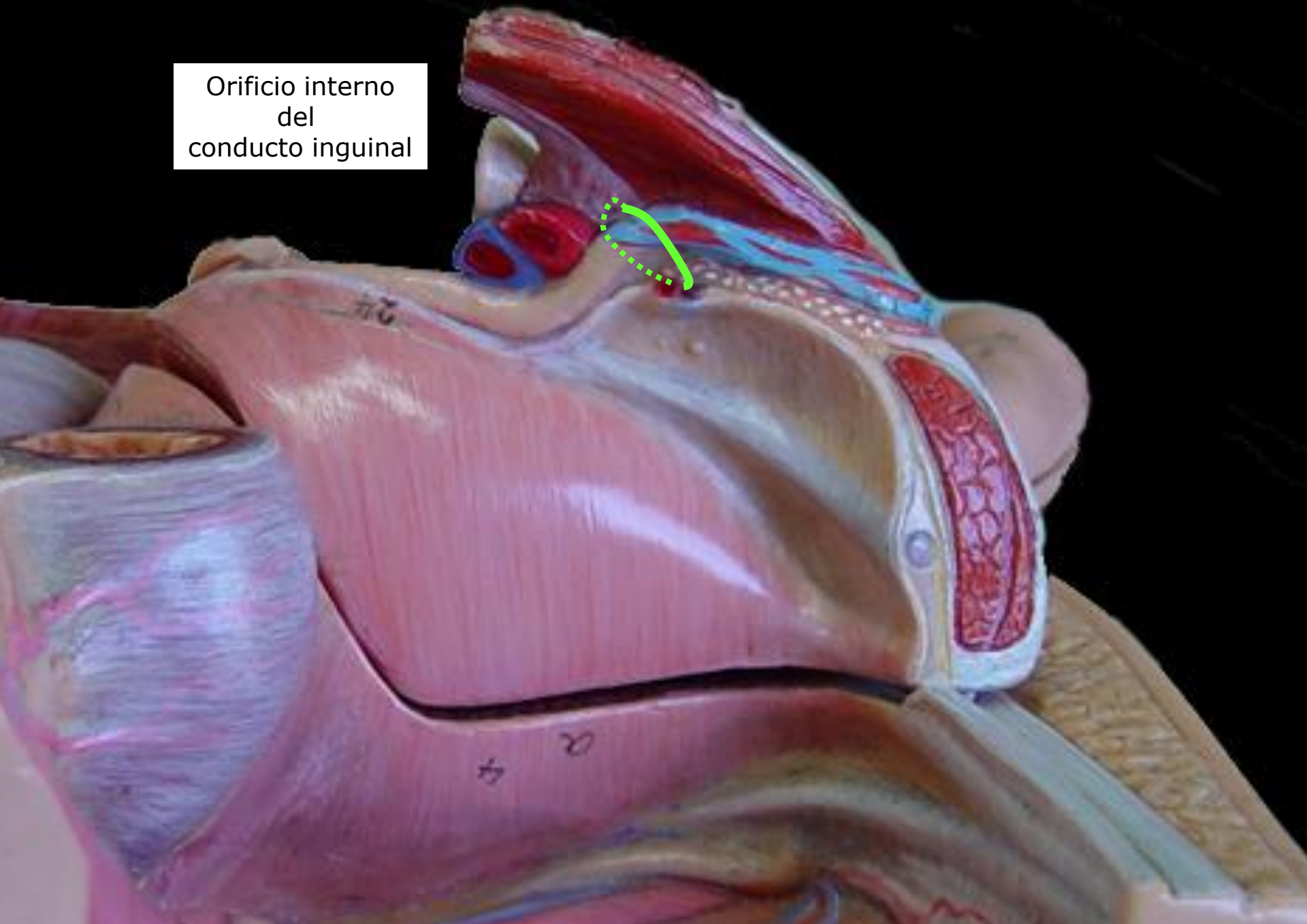
Conducto o trayecto inguinal





Orificio externo
del
conducto inguinal

Orificio interno
del
conducto inguinal

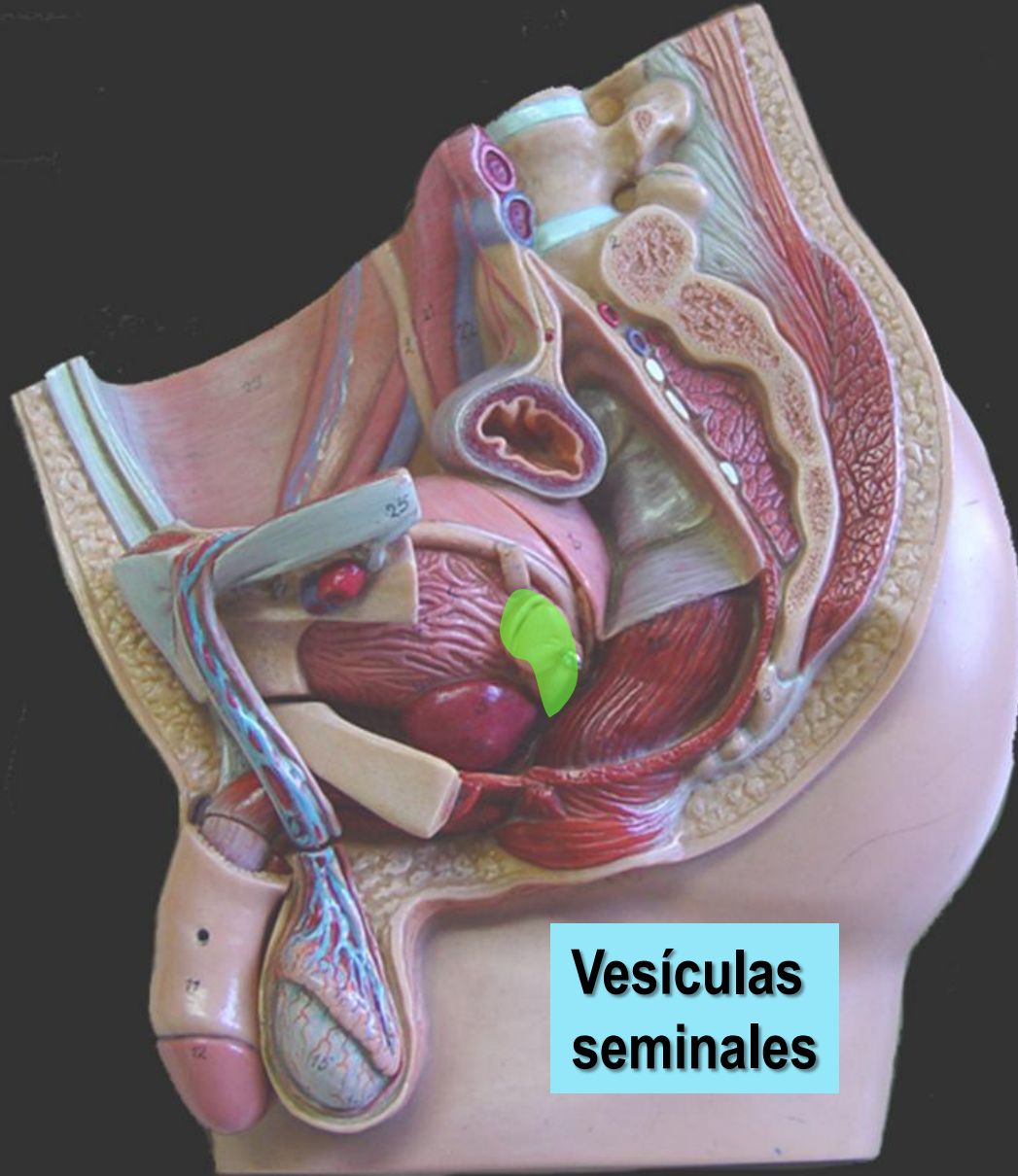




Porción pelviana

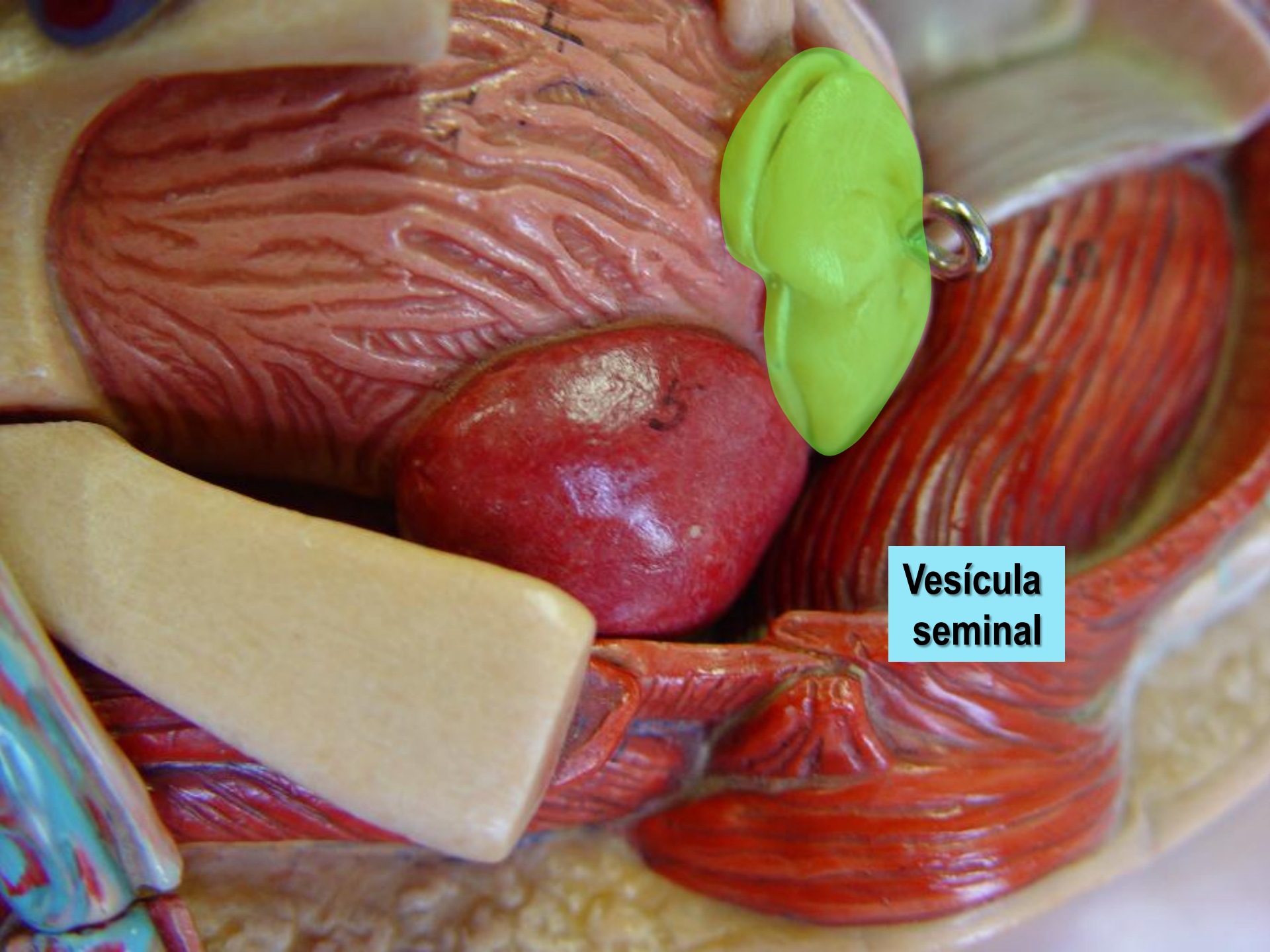
This anatomical model shows a sagittal section of the male pelvic region. The prostate gland is centrally located, with the ureter and vas deferens passing through it. The vas deferens is highlighted with a green line. The model also shows the bladder, seminal vesicles, and various muscles and ligaments of the pelvic floor and perineum. A small number '25' is visible on a structure near the prostate.

**Conducto
deferente**

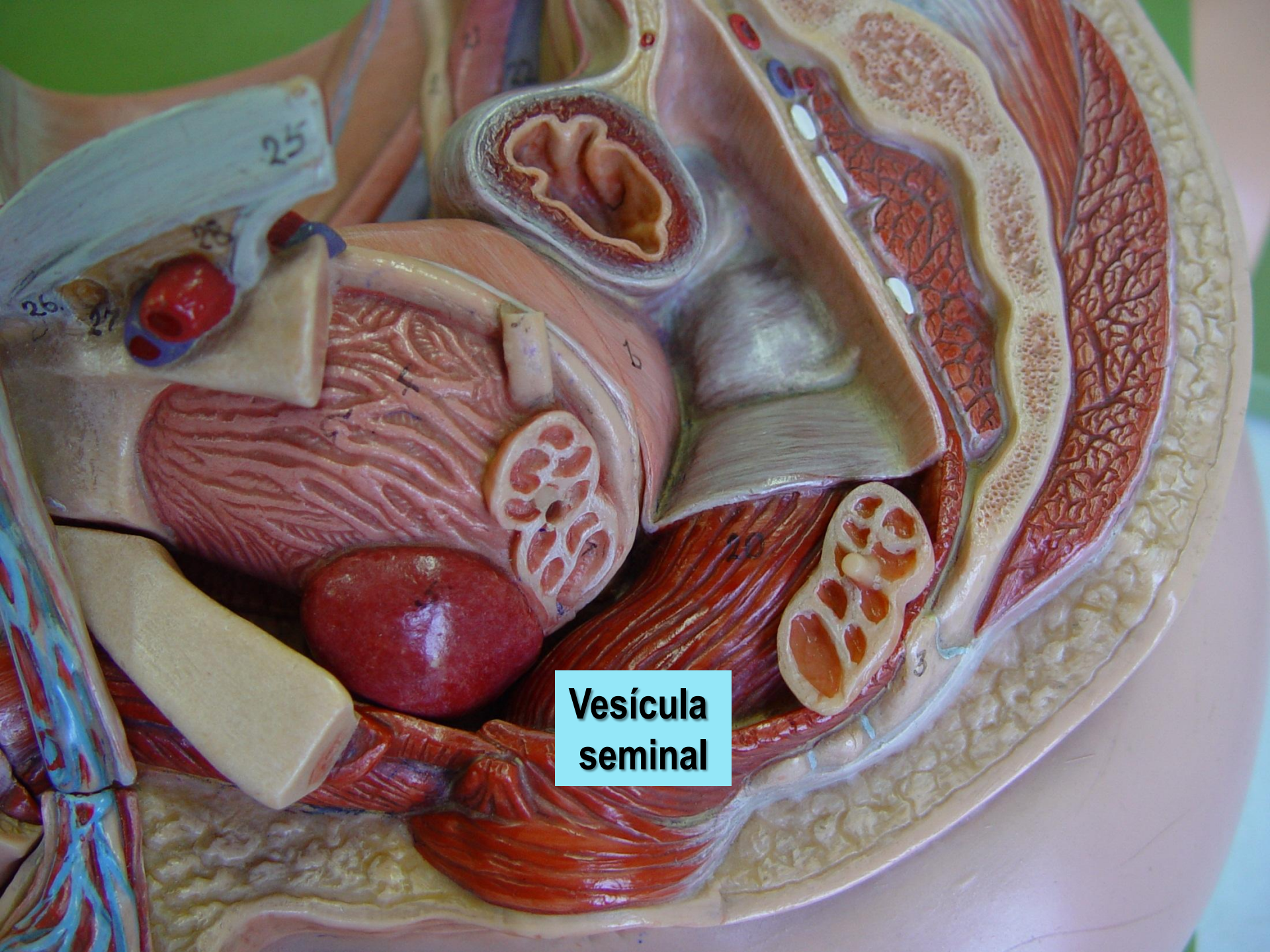


**Vesículas
seminales**

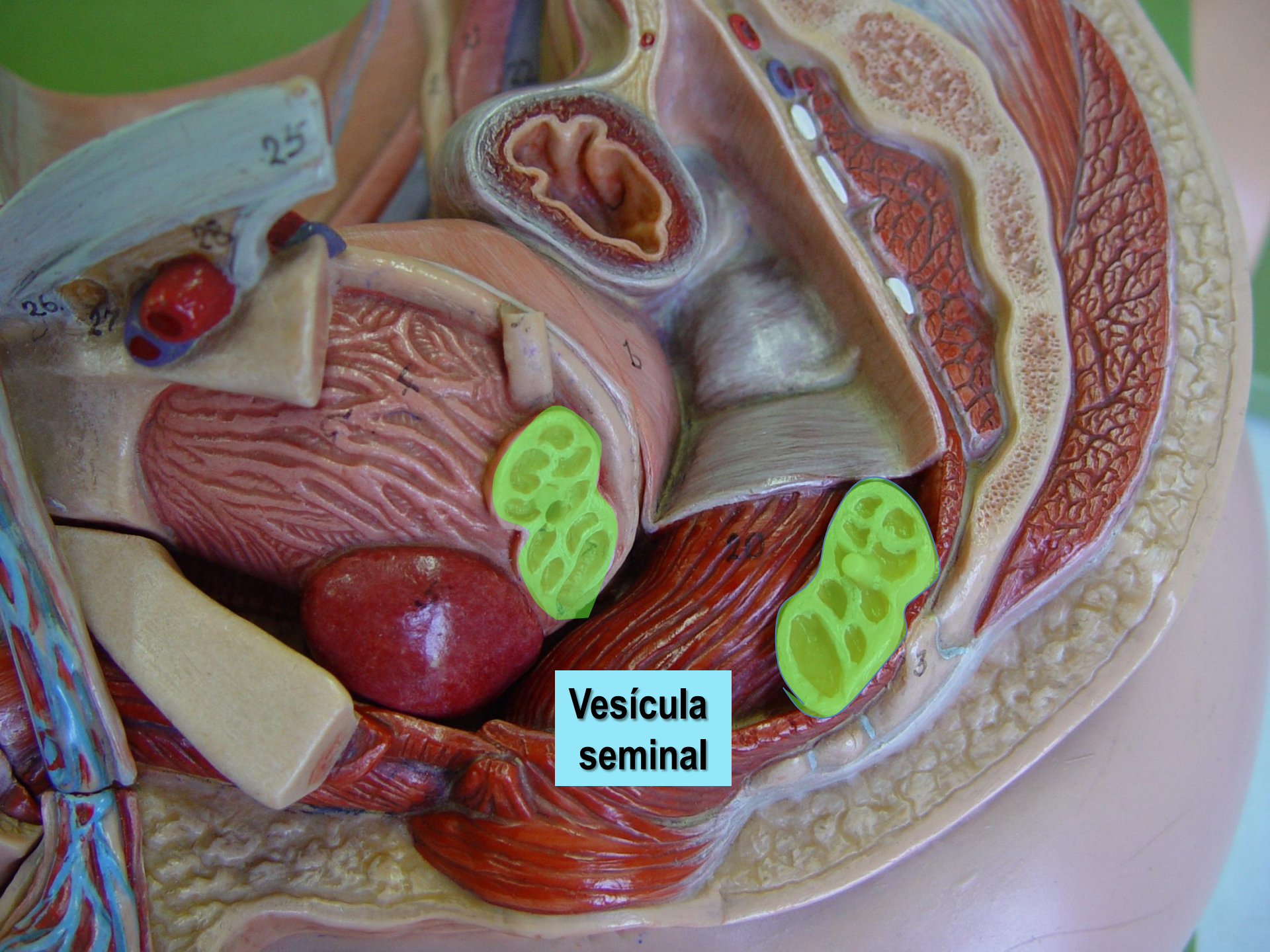




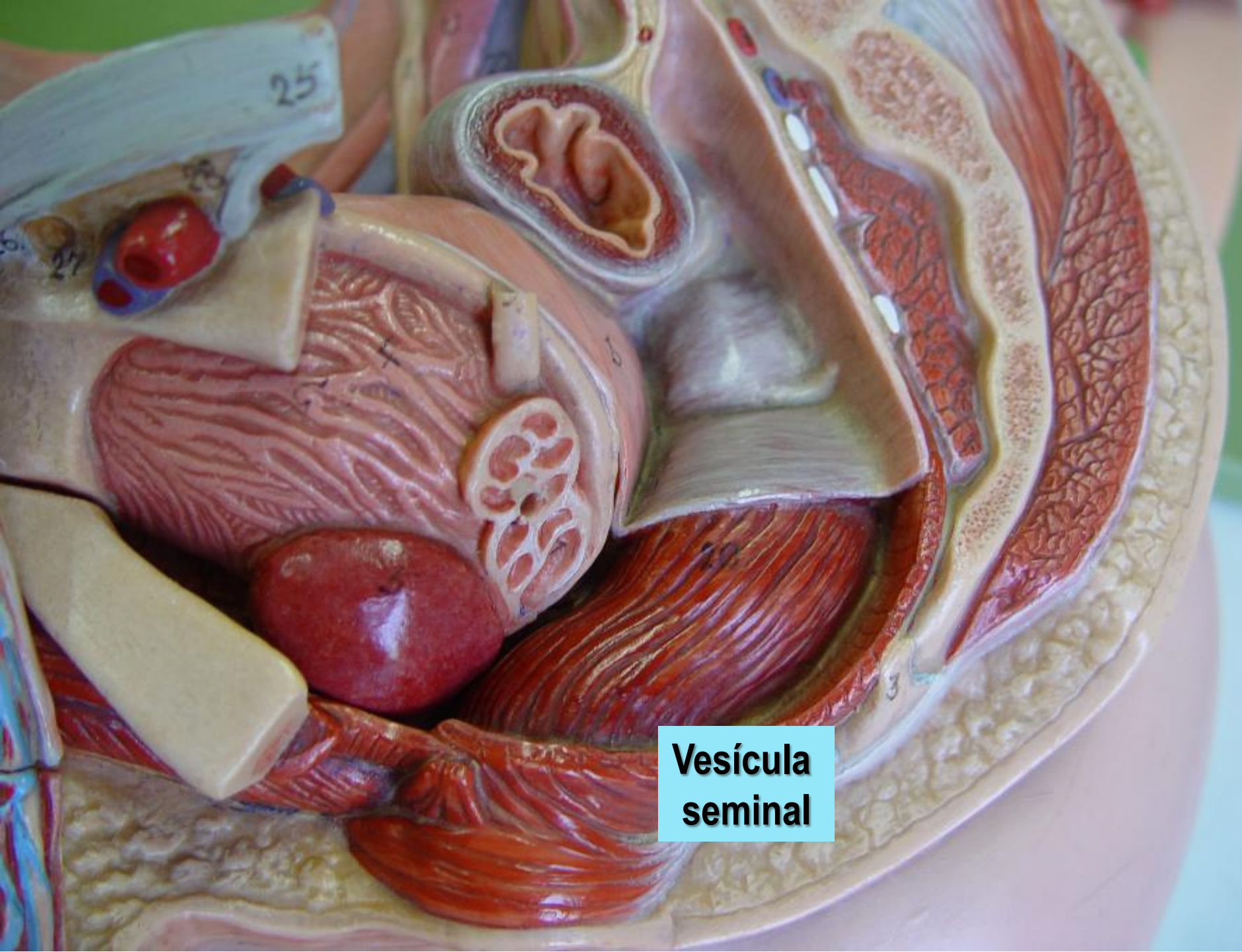
**Vesícula
seminal**



Vesícula seminal

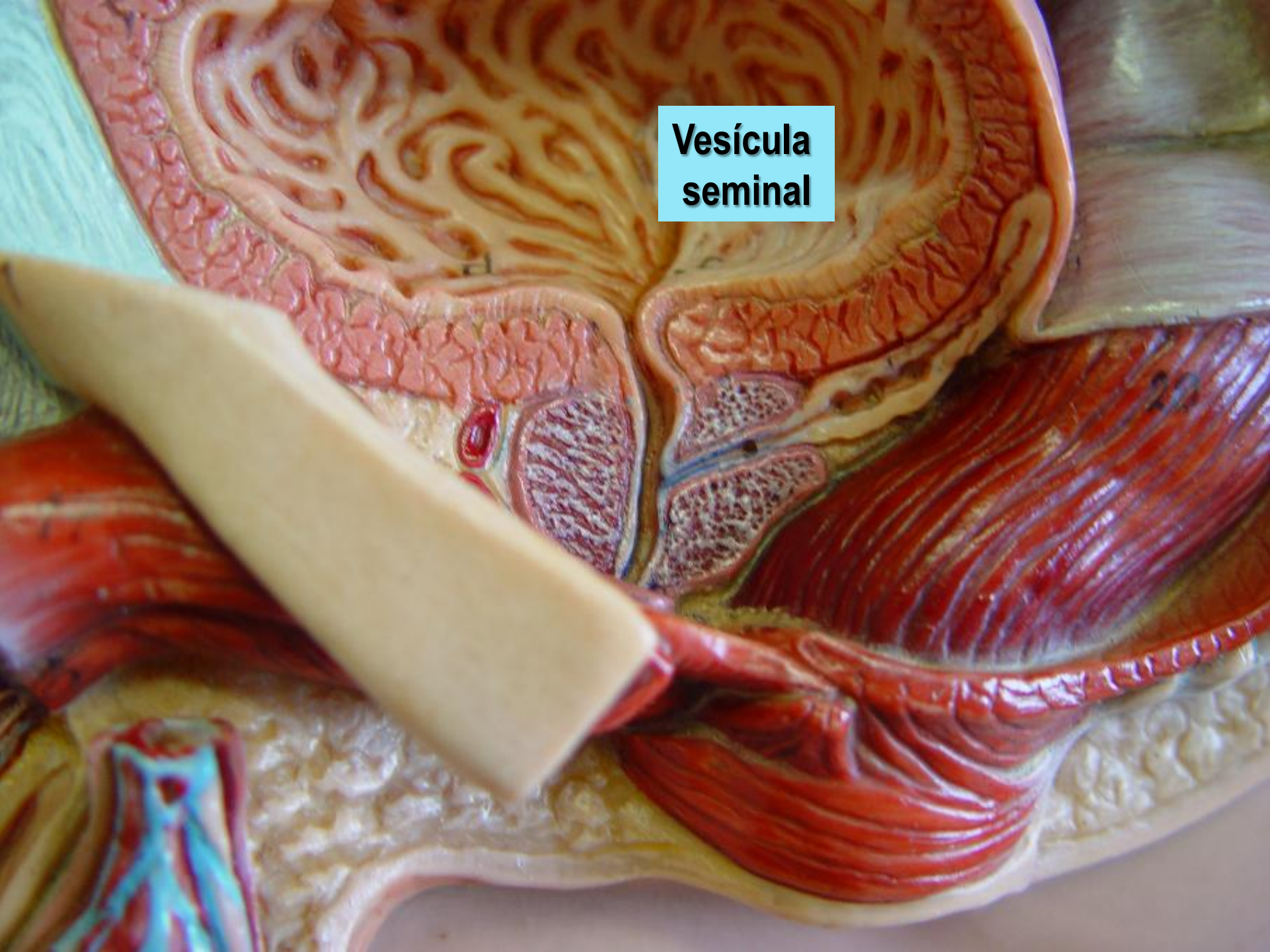


Vesícula seminal

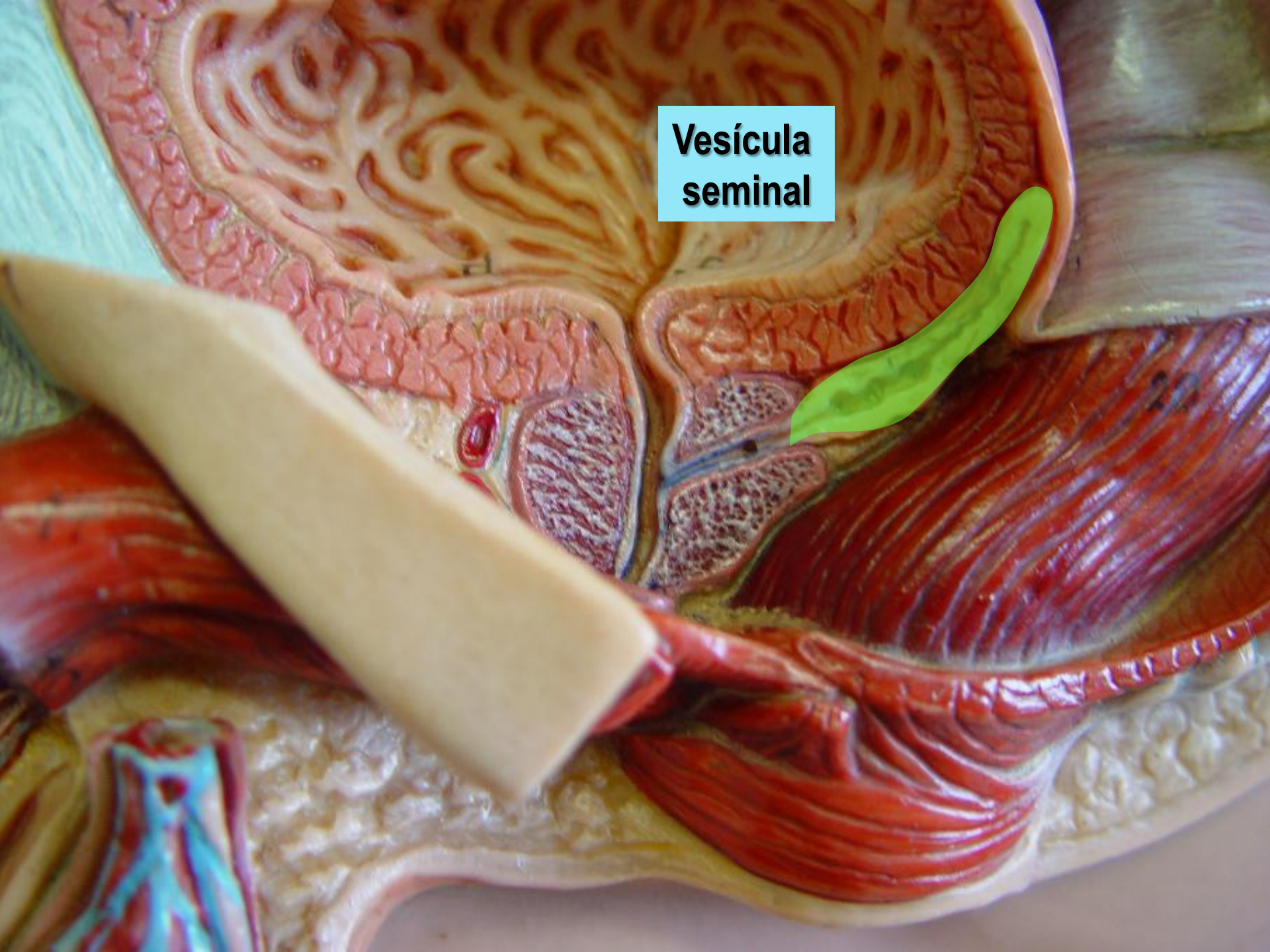


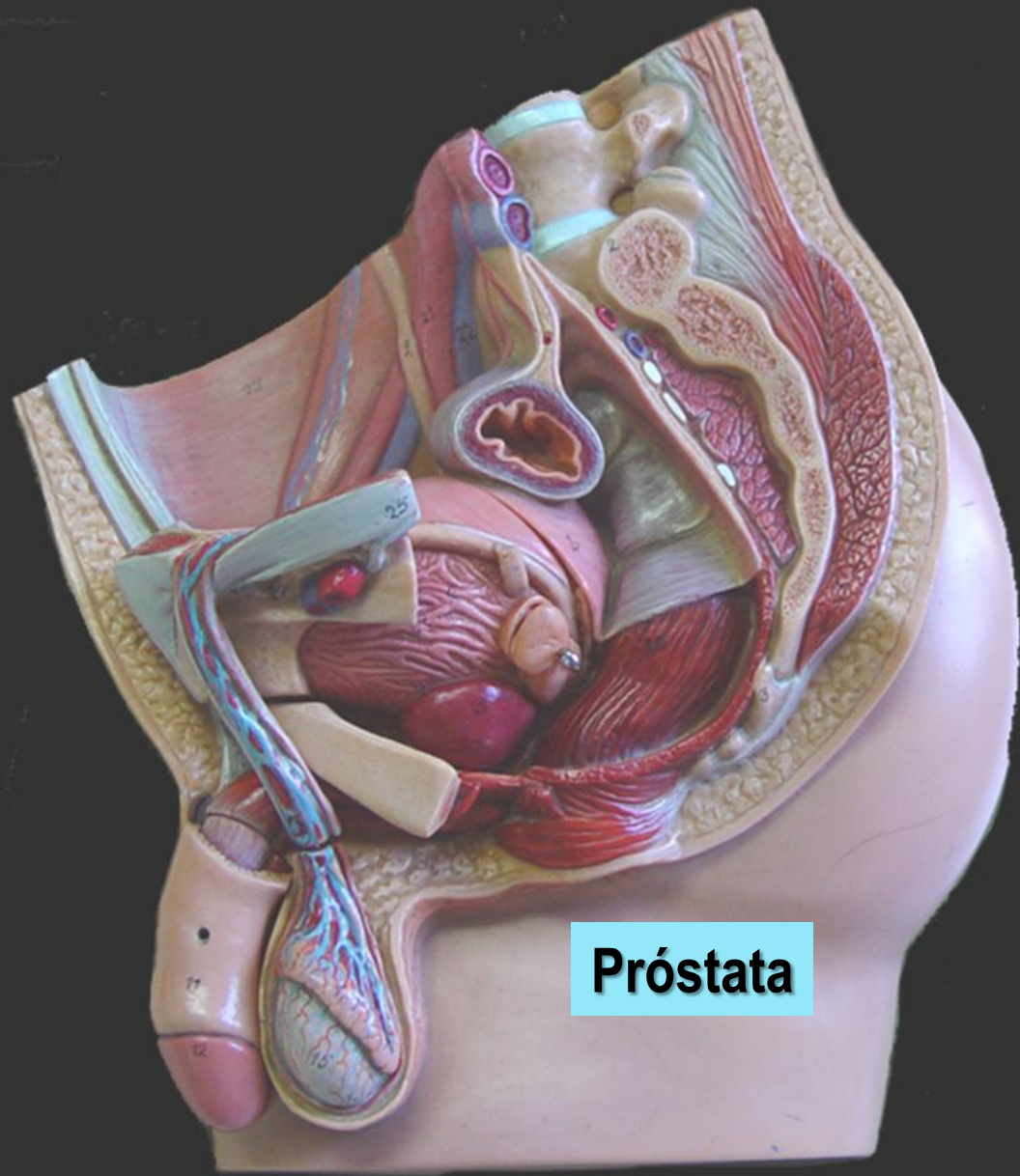
**Vesícula
seminal**

**Vesícula
seminal**

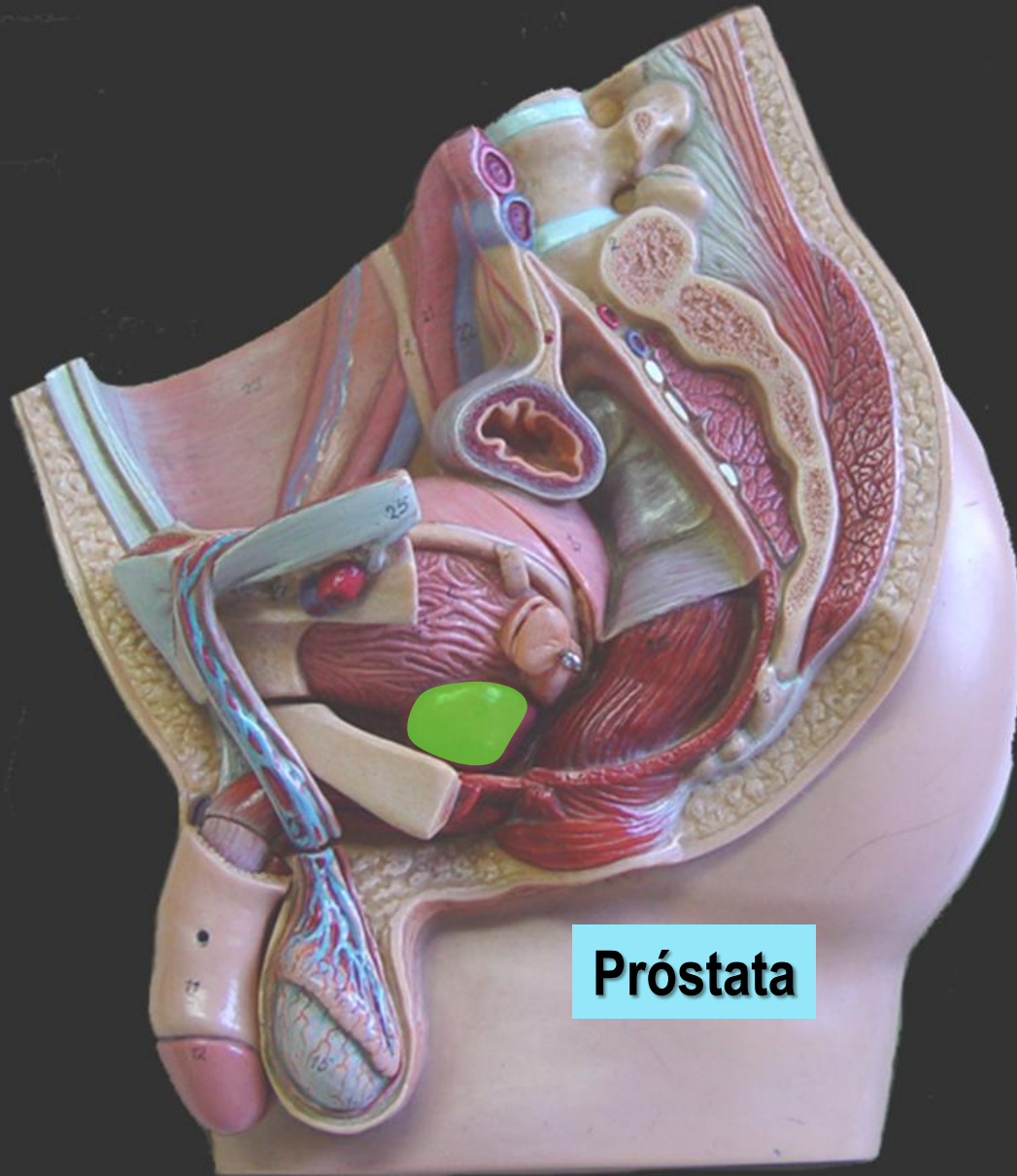


Vesícula seminal

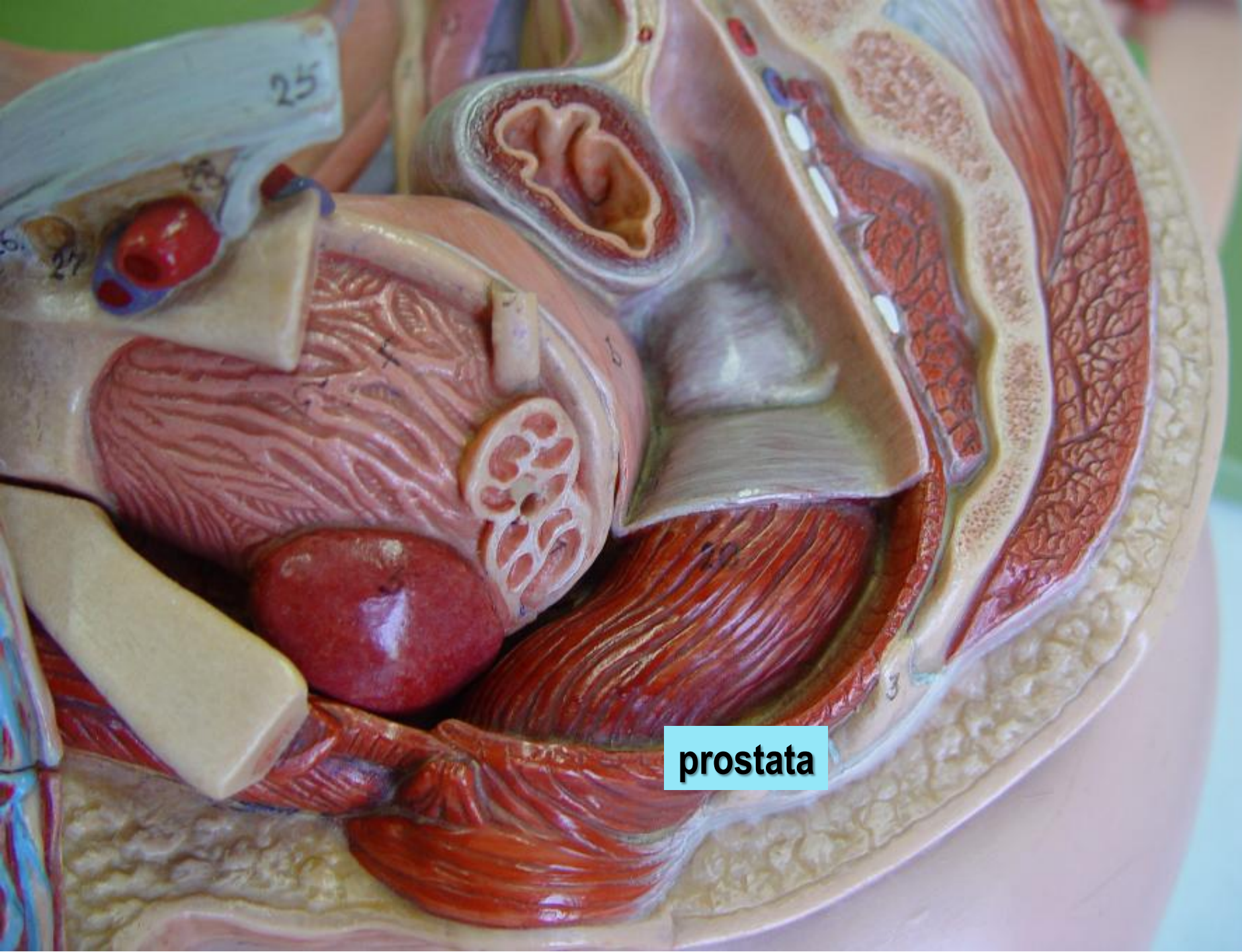




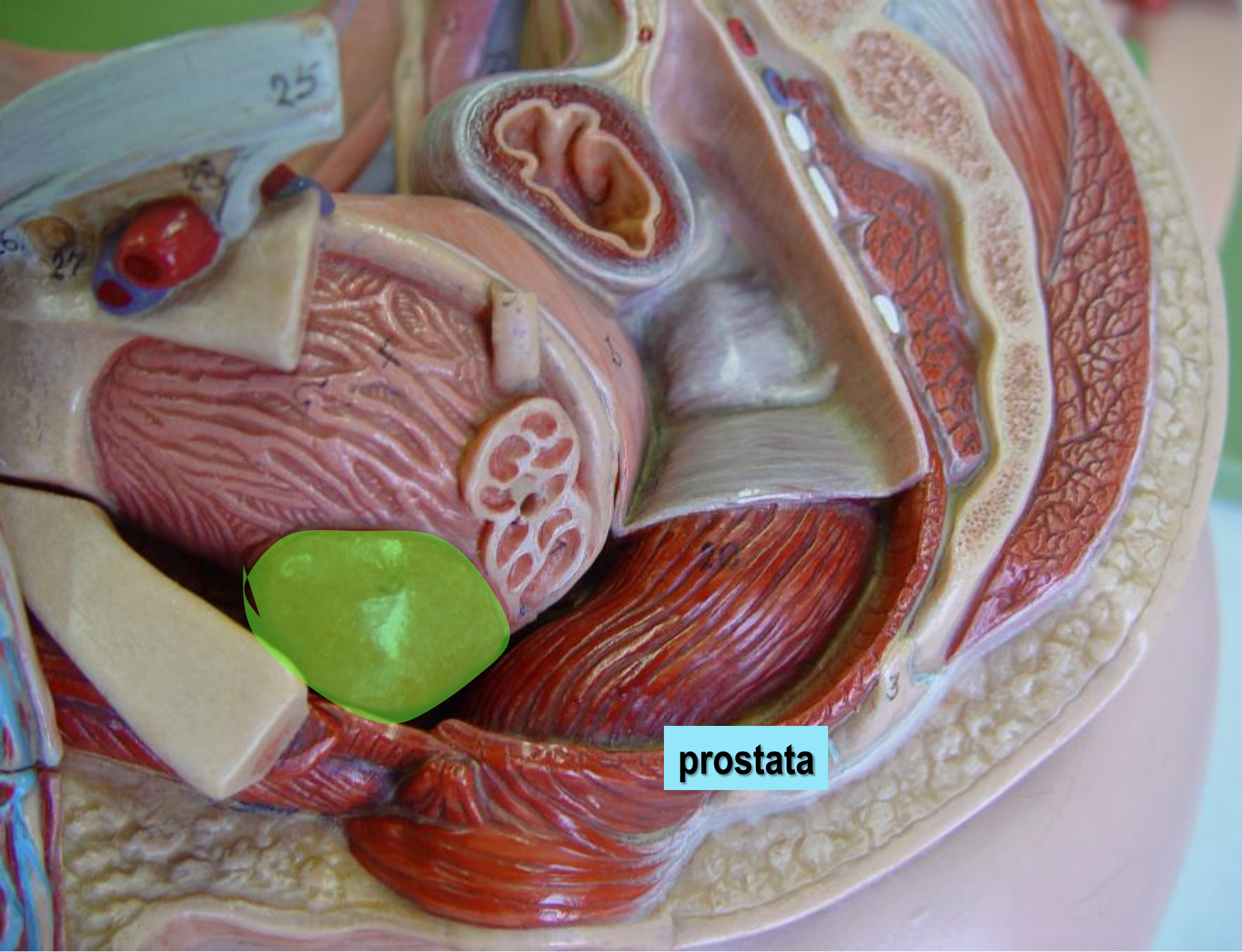
Próstata



Próstata

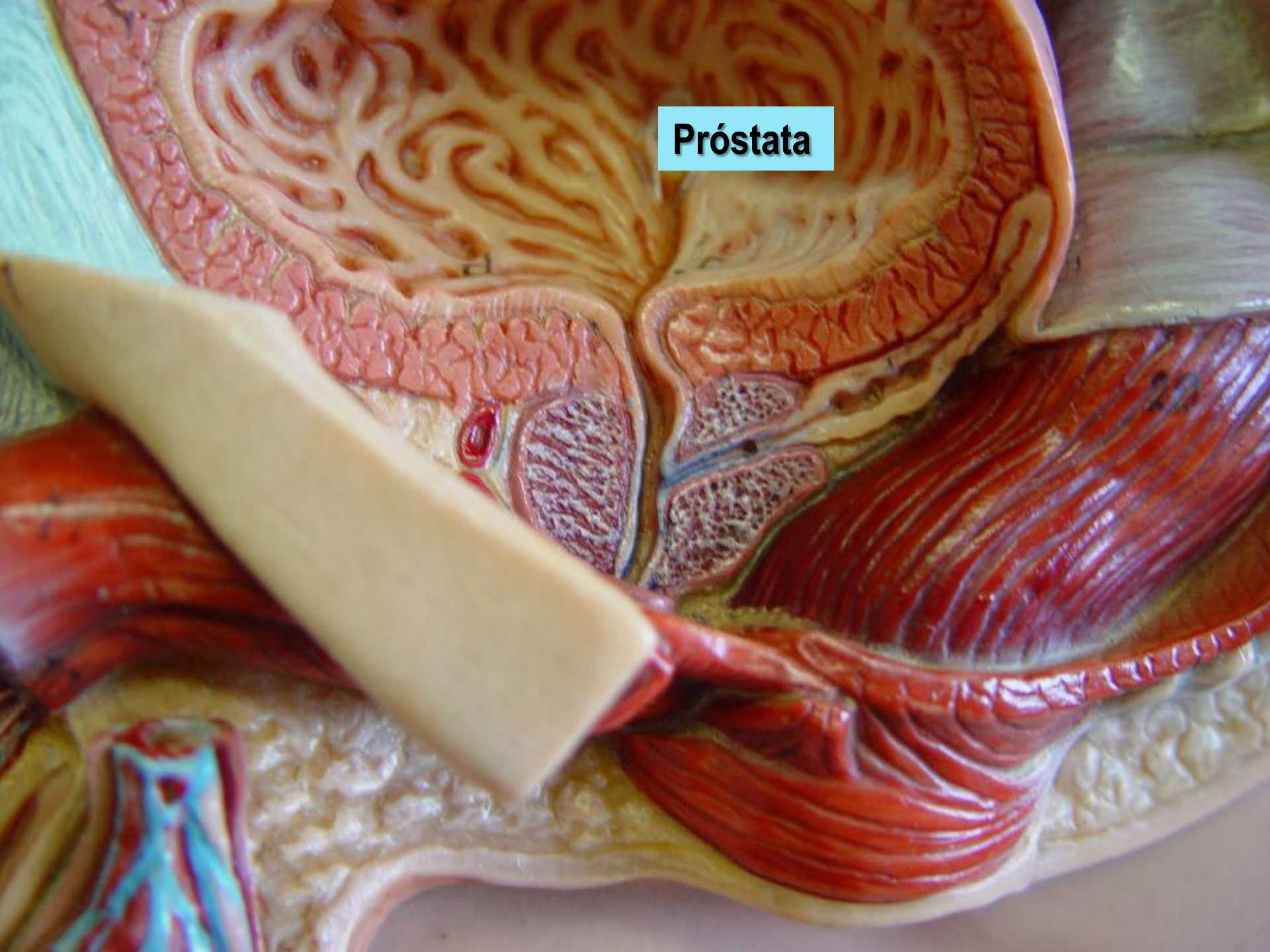


prostata

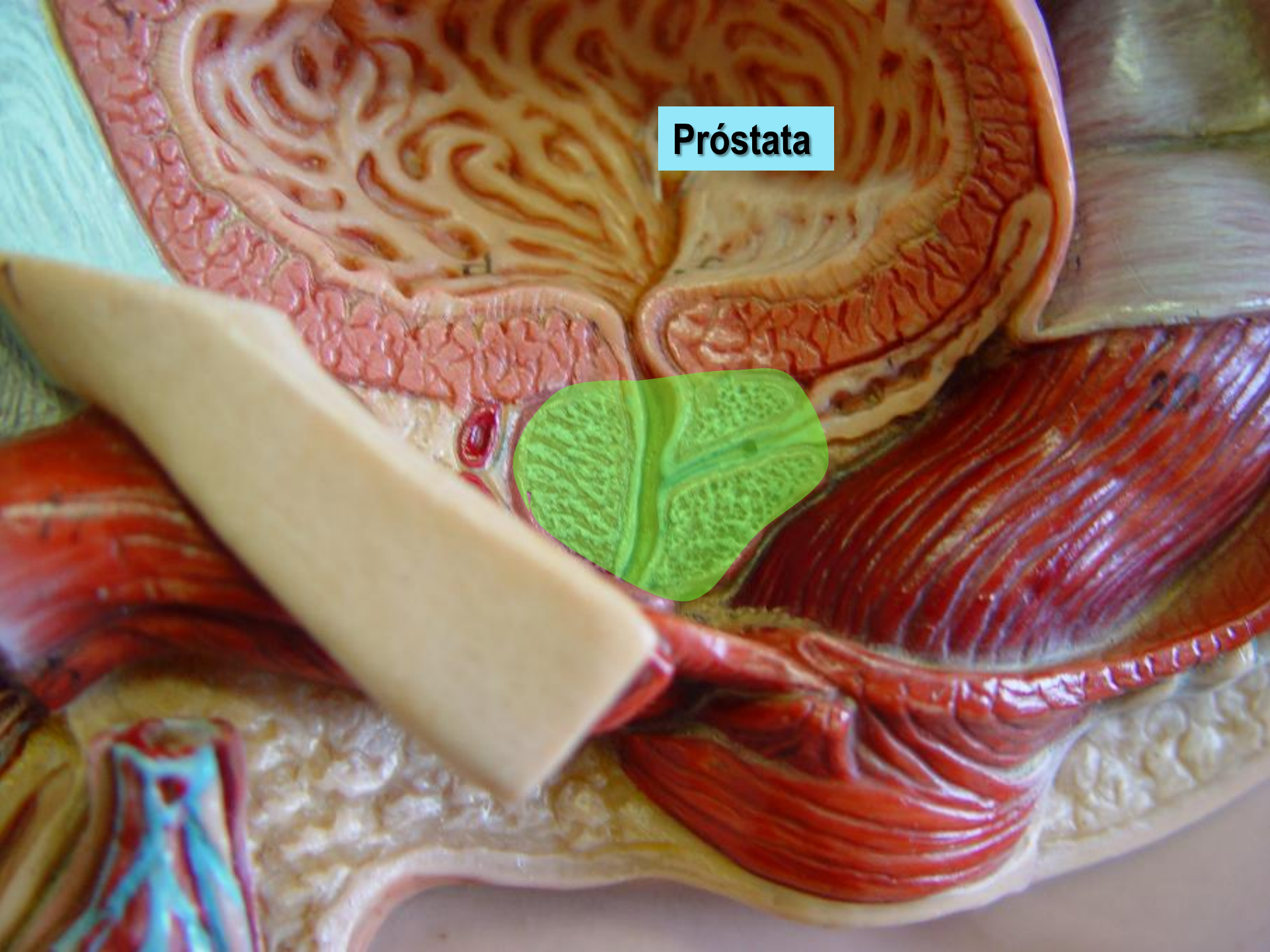


prostata

Próstata

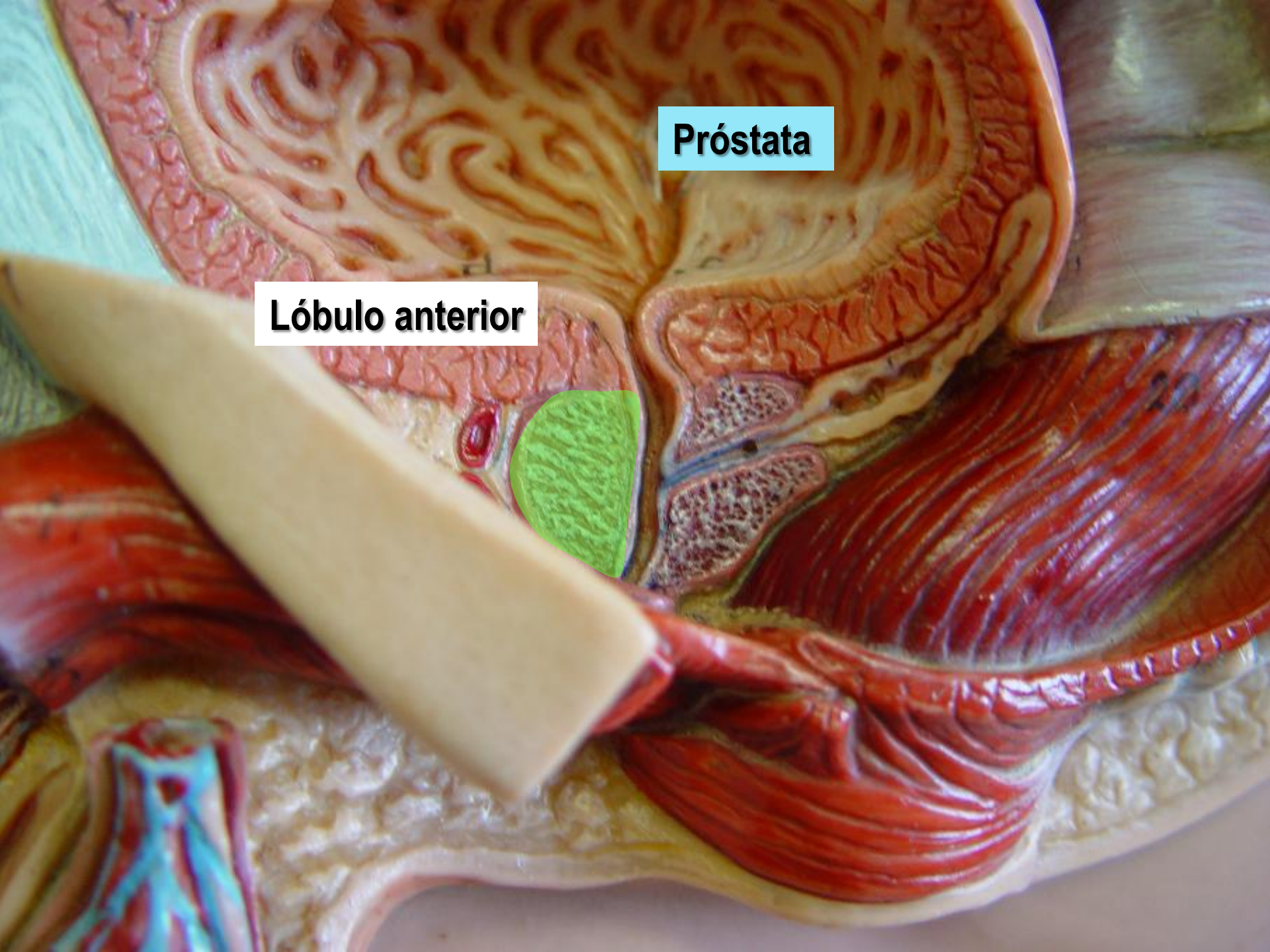


Próstata



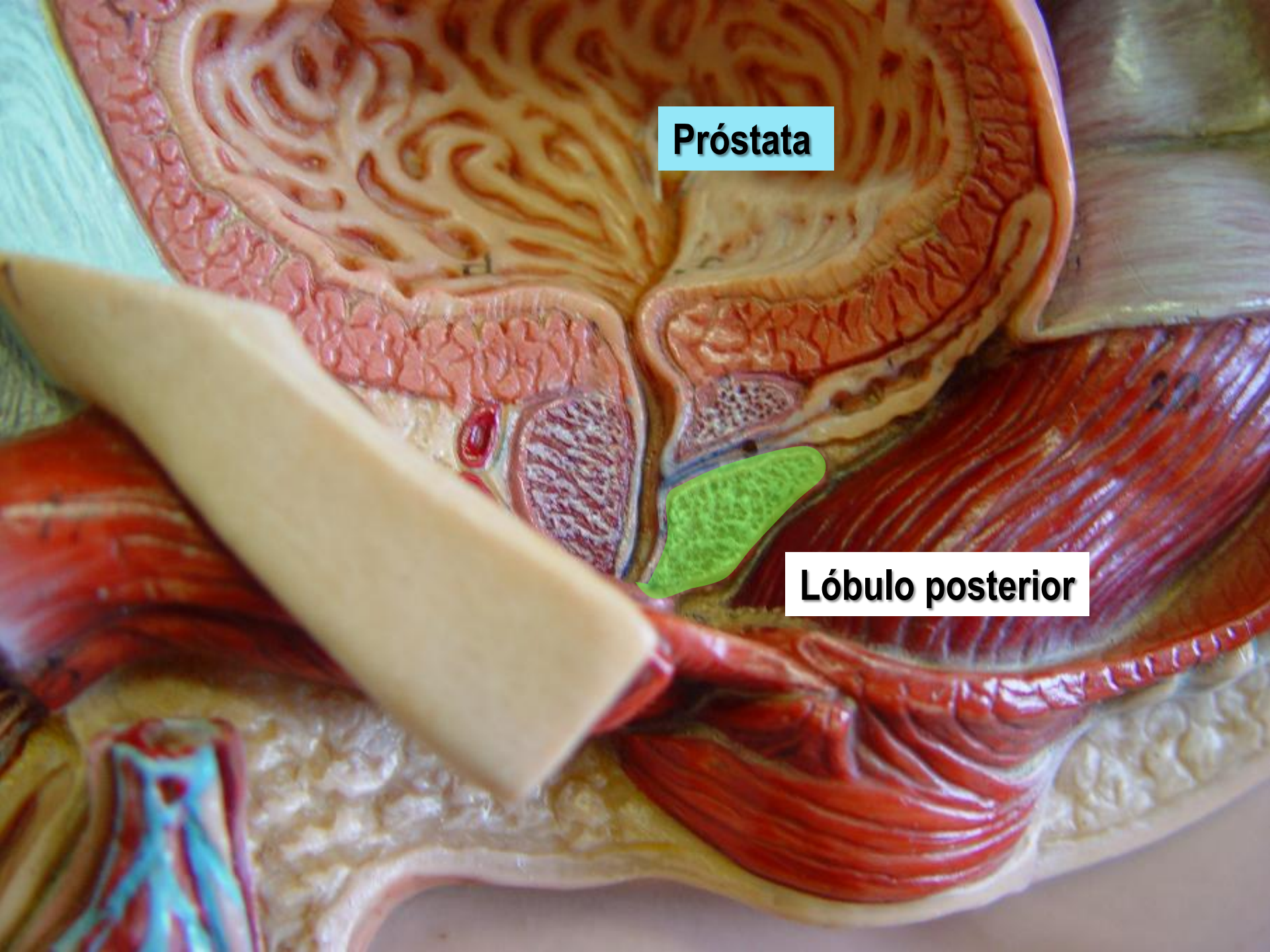
Próstata

Lóbulo anterior

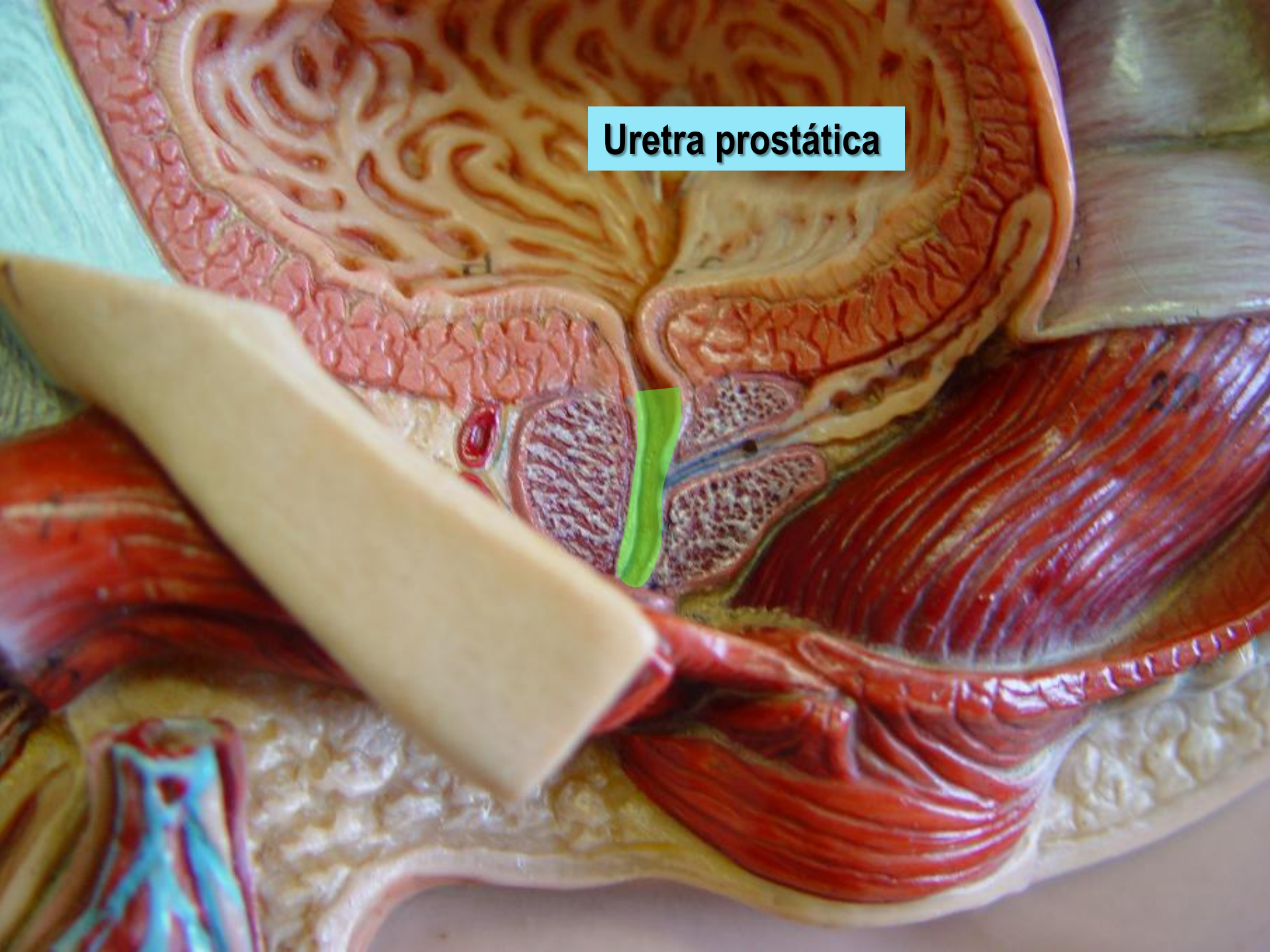


Próstata

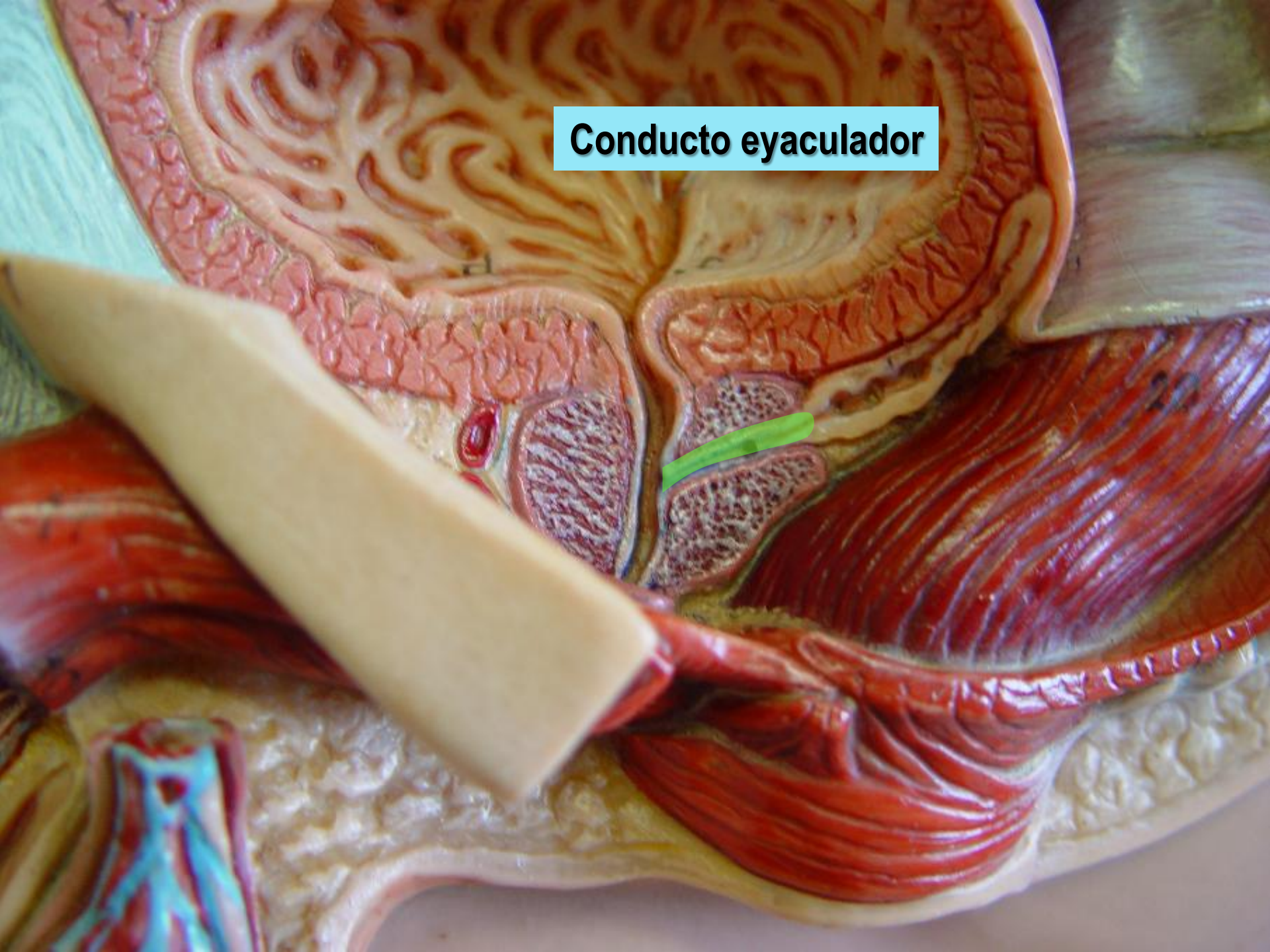
Lóbulo posterior

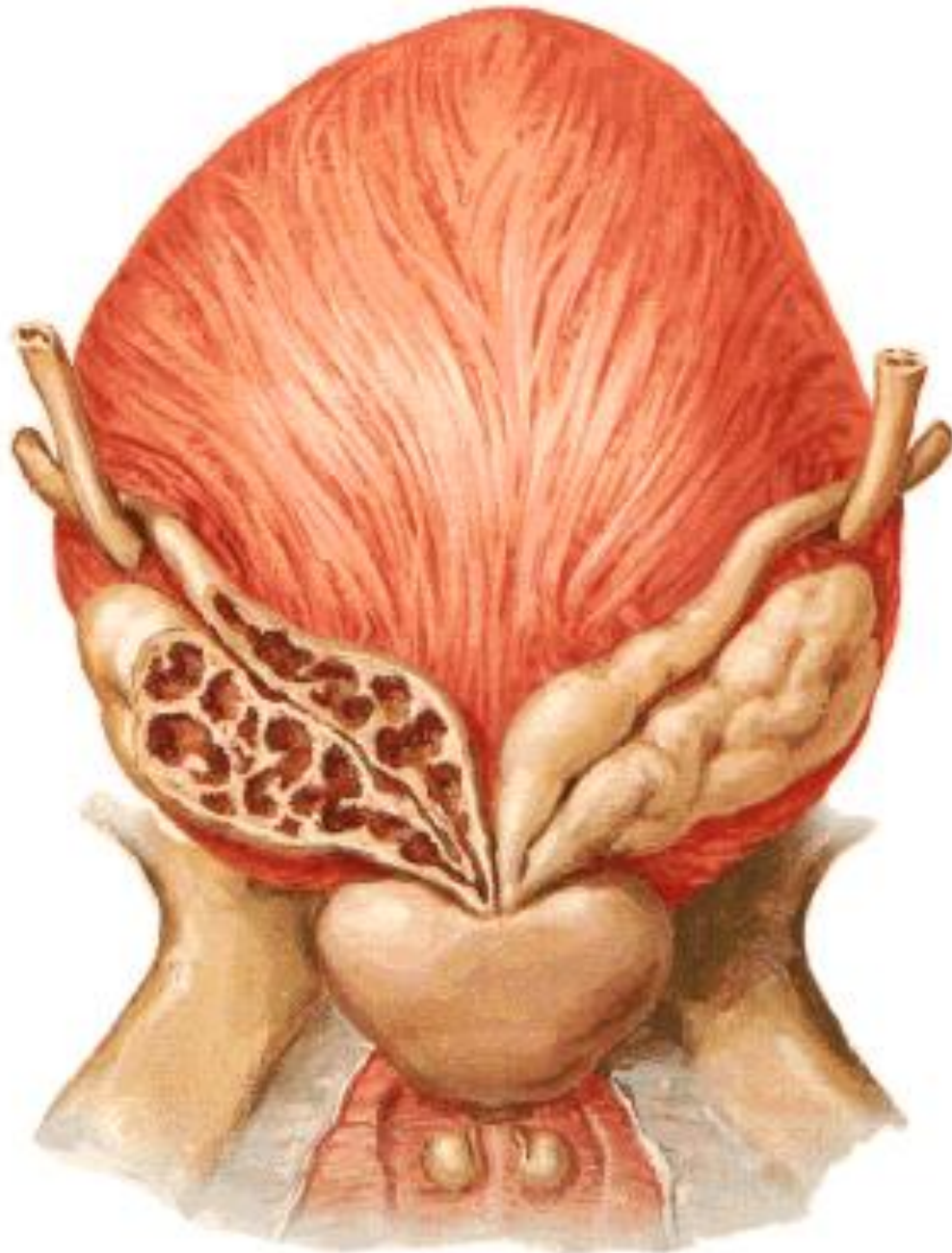


Uretra prostática

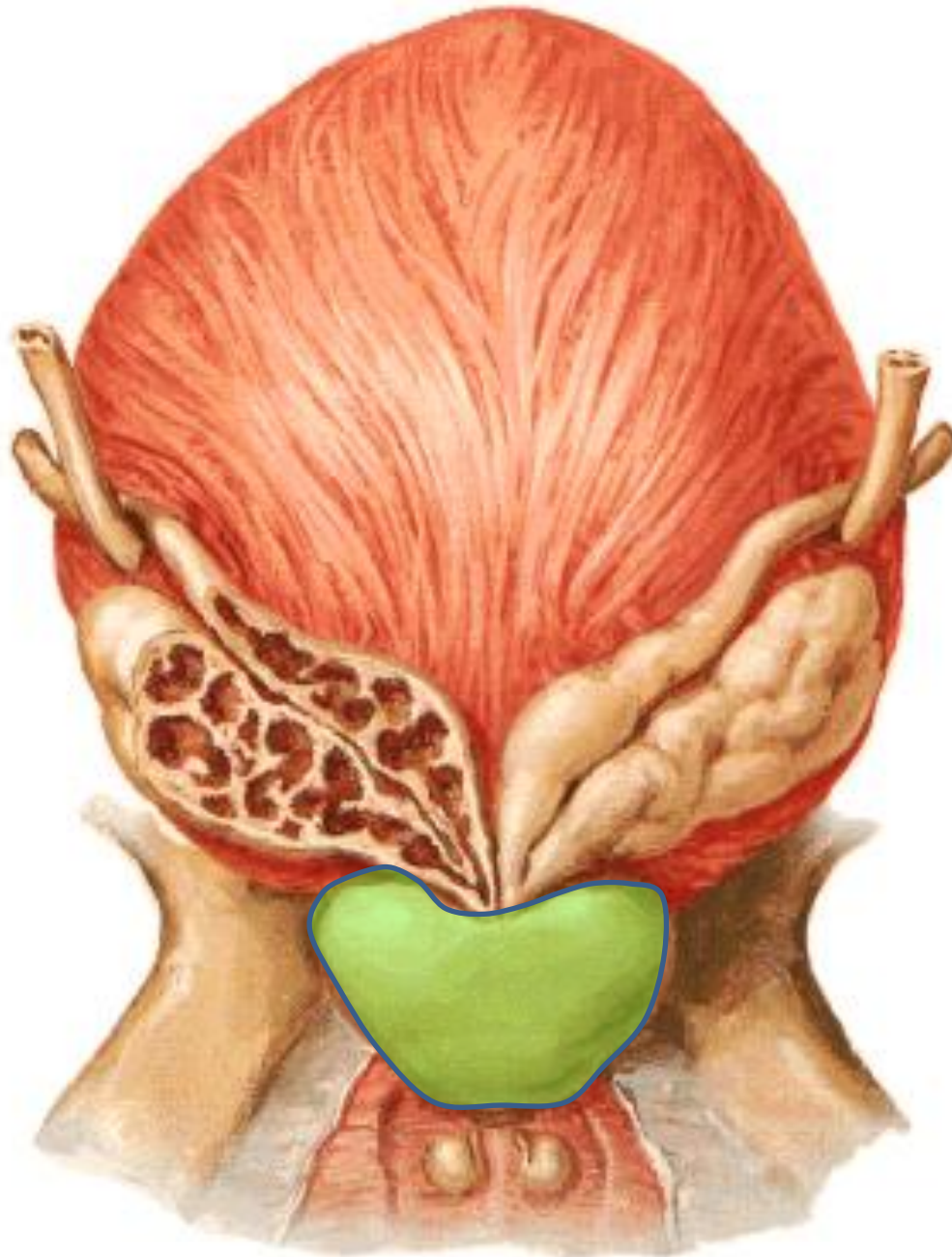


Conducto eyaculador





Cara posterior
de la vejiga
en el hombre



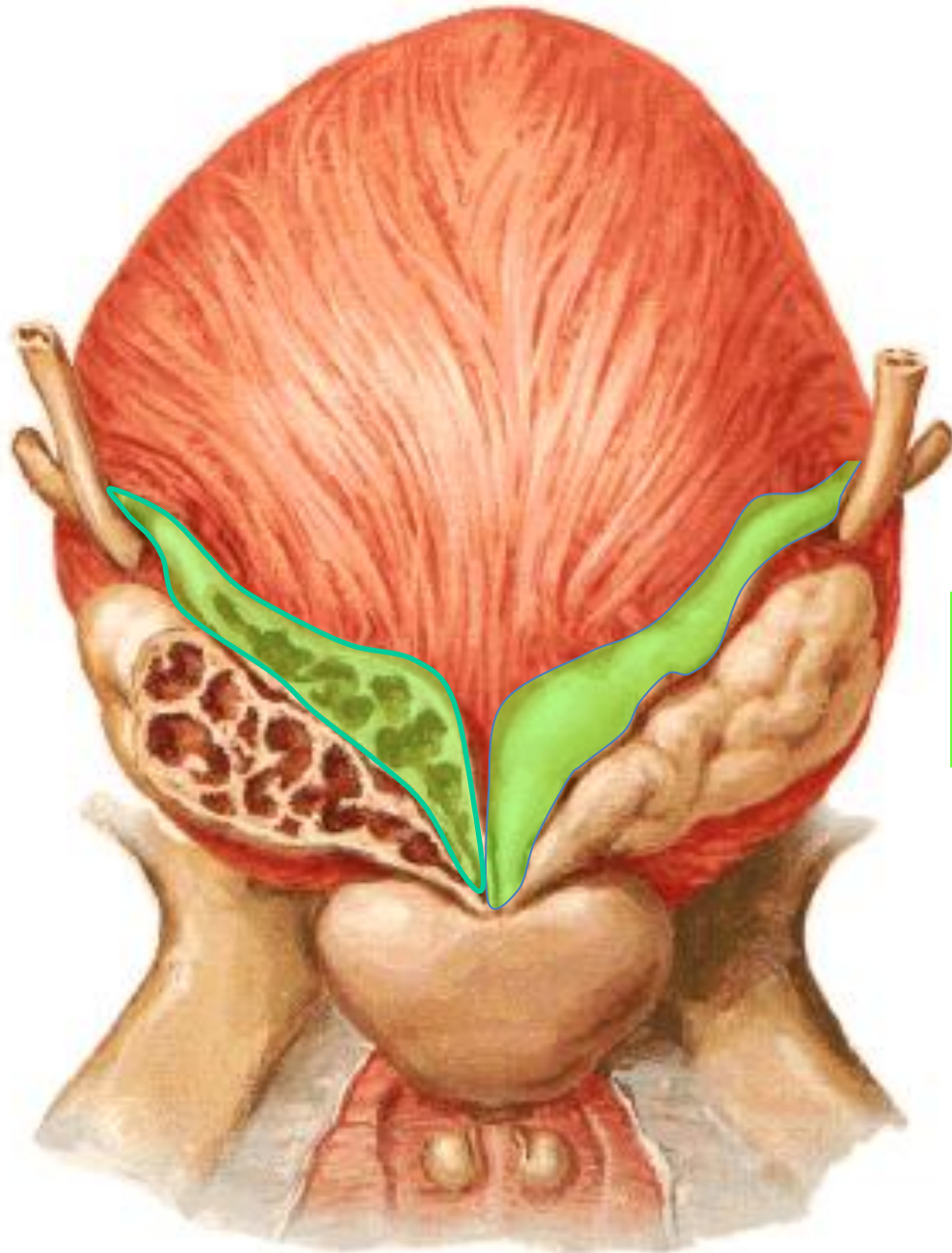
Cara posterior
de la vejiga
en el hombre

PRÓSTATA



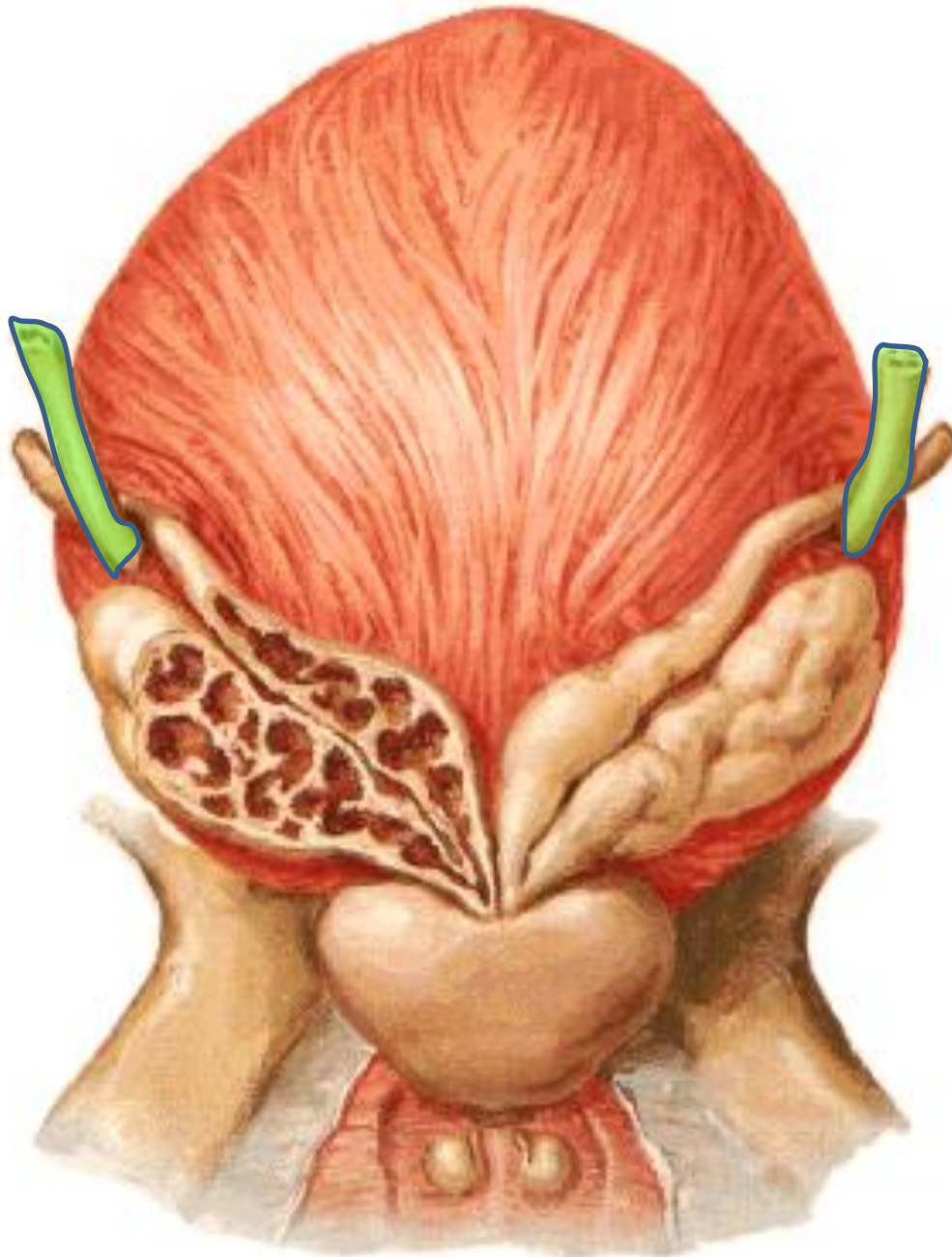
Cara posterior
de la vejiga
en el hombre

VÉSICULAS
SEMINALES



Cara posterior
de la vejiga
en el hombre

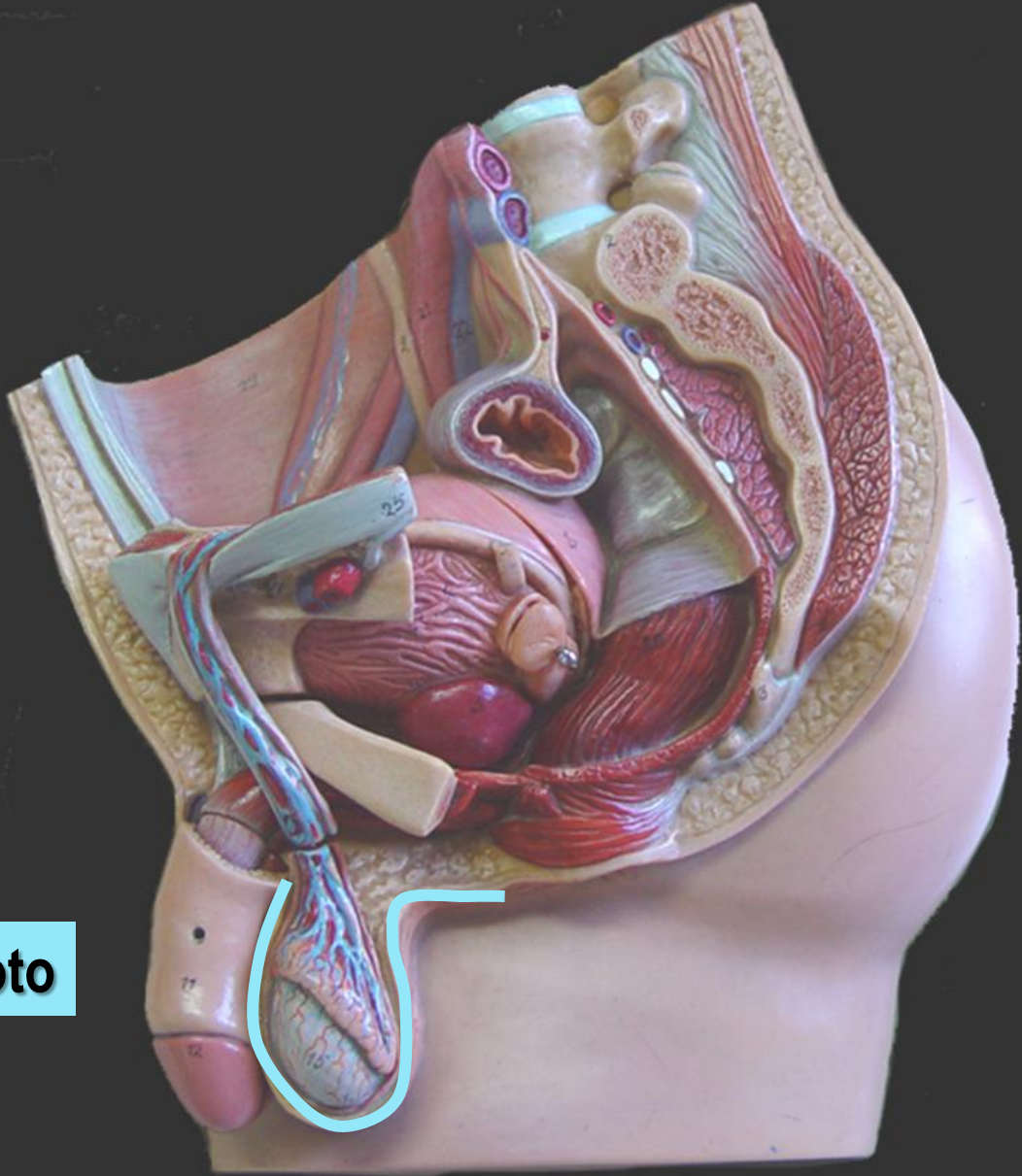
AMPOLLAS DE
LOS CONDUCTOS
DEFERENTES



Cara posterior
de la vejiga
en el hombre

URÉTERES

Escroto



Elefantiasis testicular

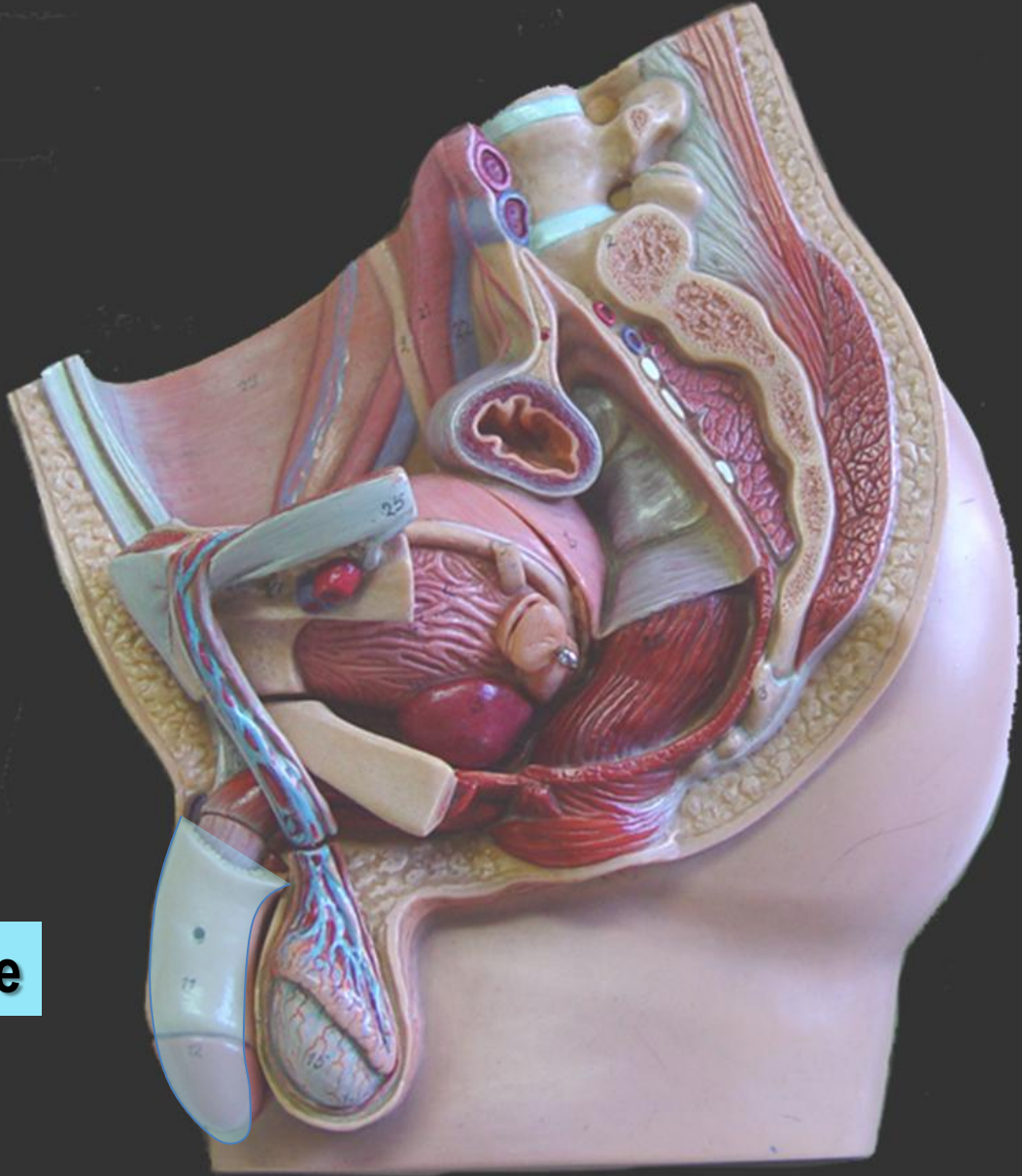


Elefantiasis



- síndrome caracterizado por el aumento enorme de algunas partes del cuerpo, especialmente de las extremidades inferiores y de los órganos genitales externos.

Pene







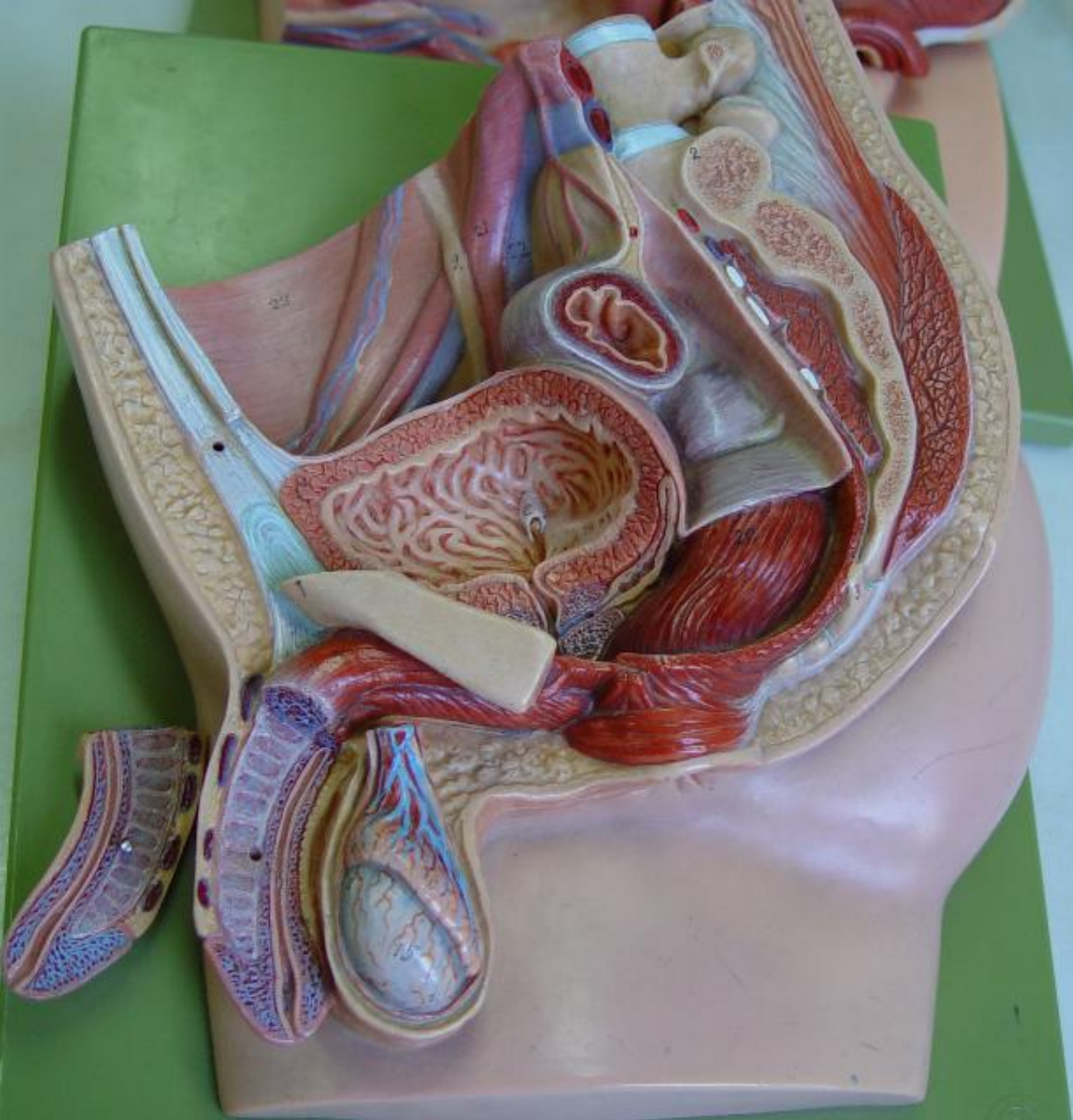
Glande

**Surco
balano
prepucial**



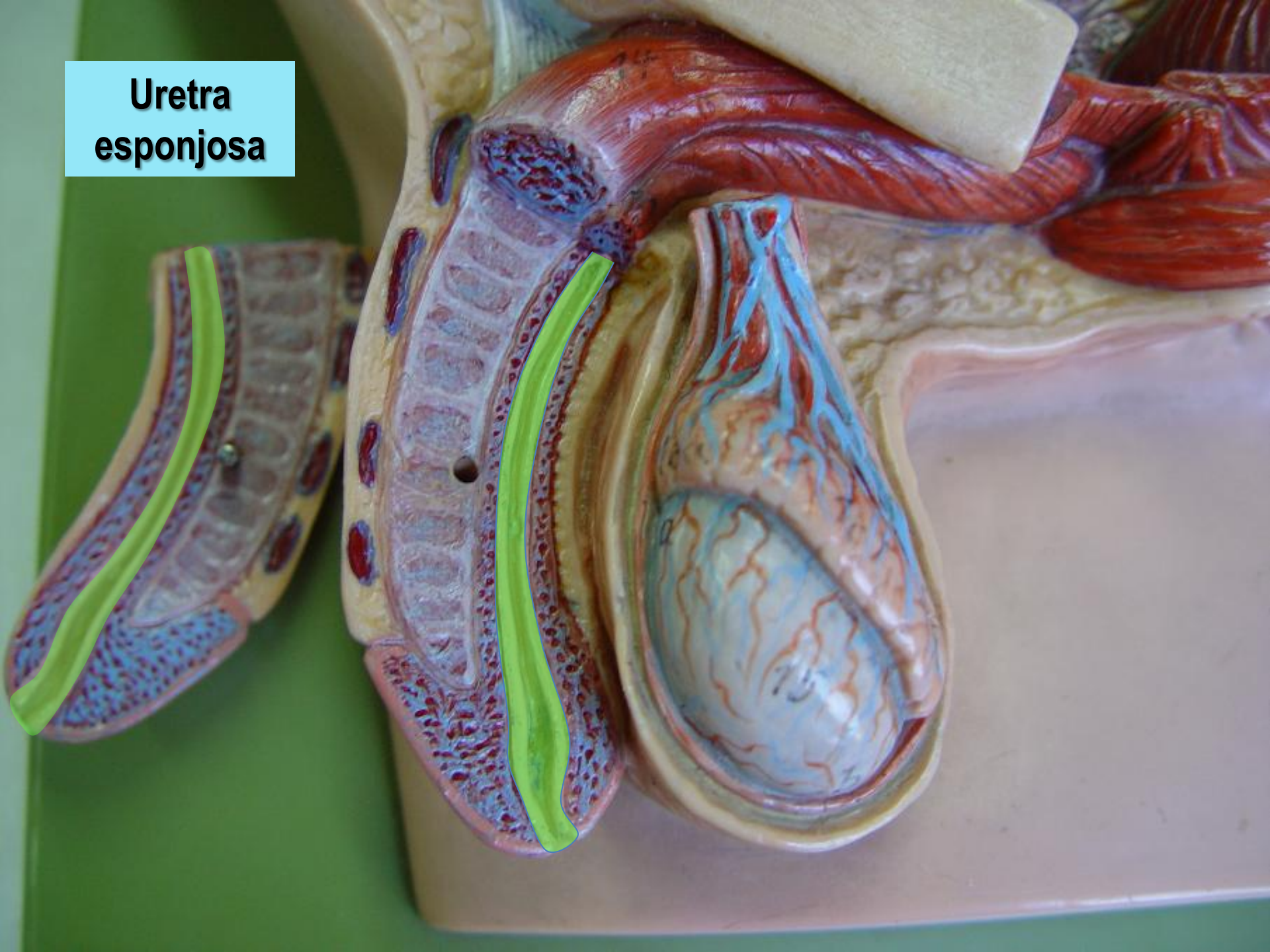
**Cuerpo
del
pene**



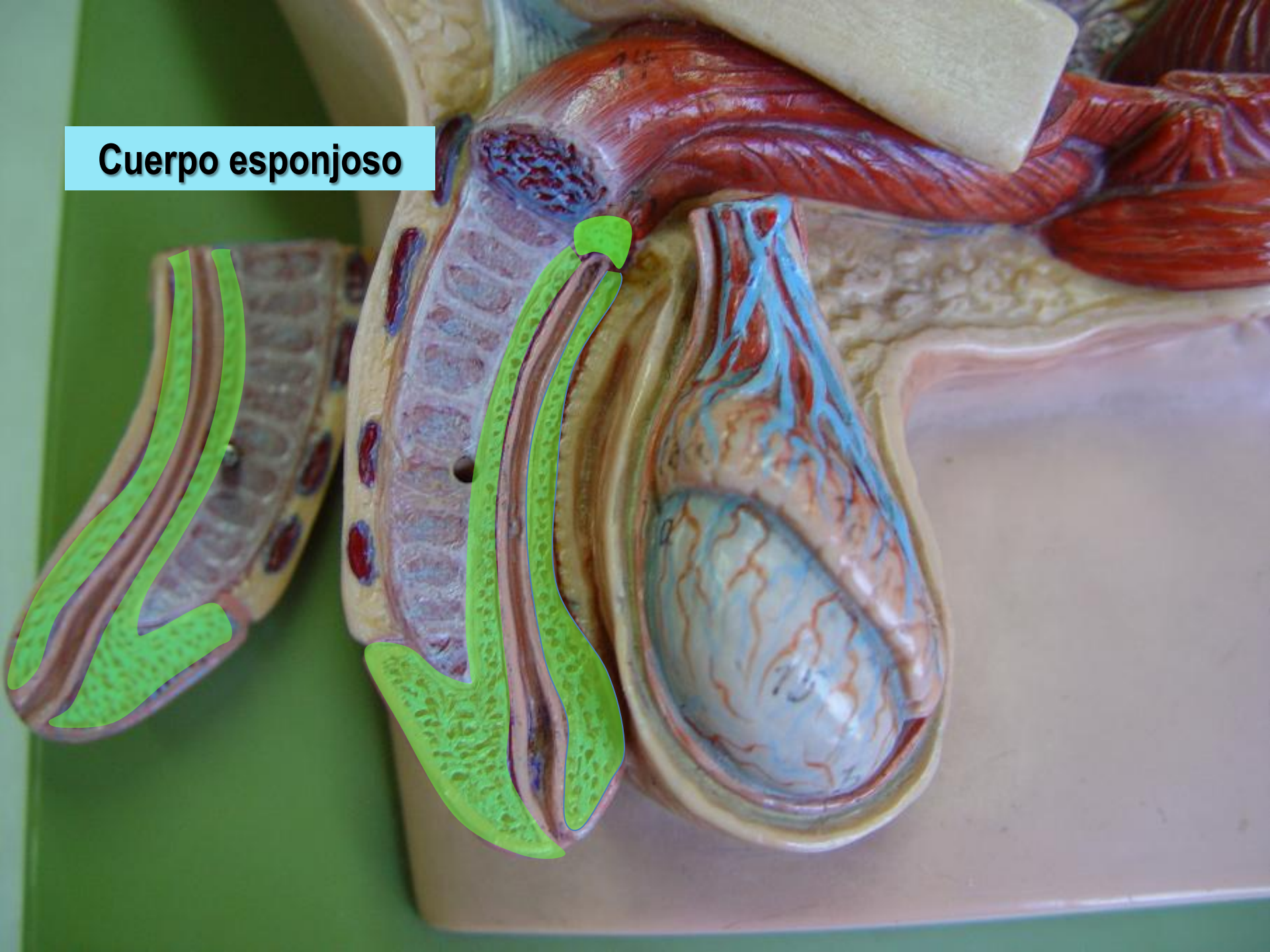


129

**Uretra
esponjosa**



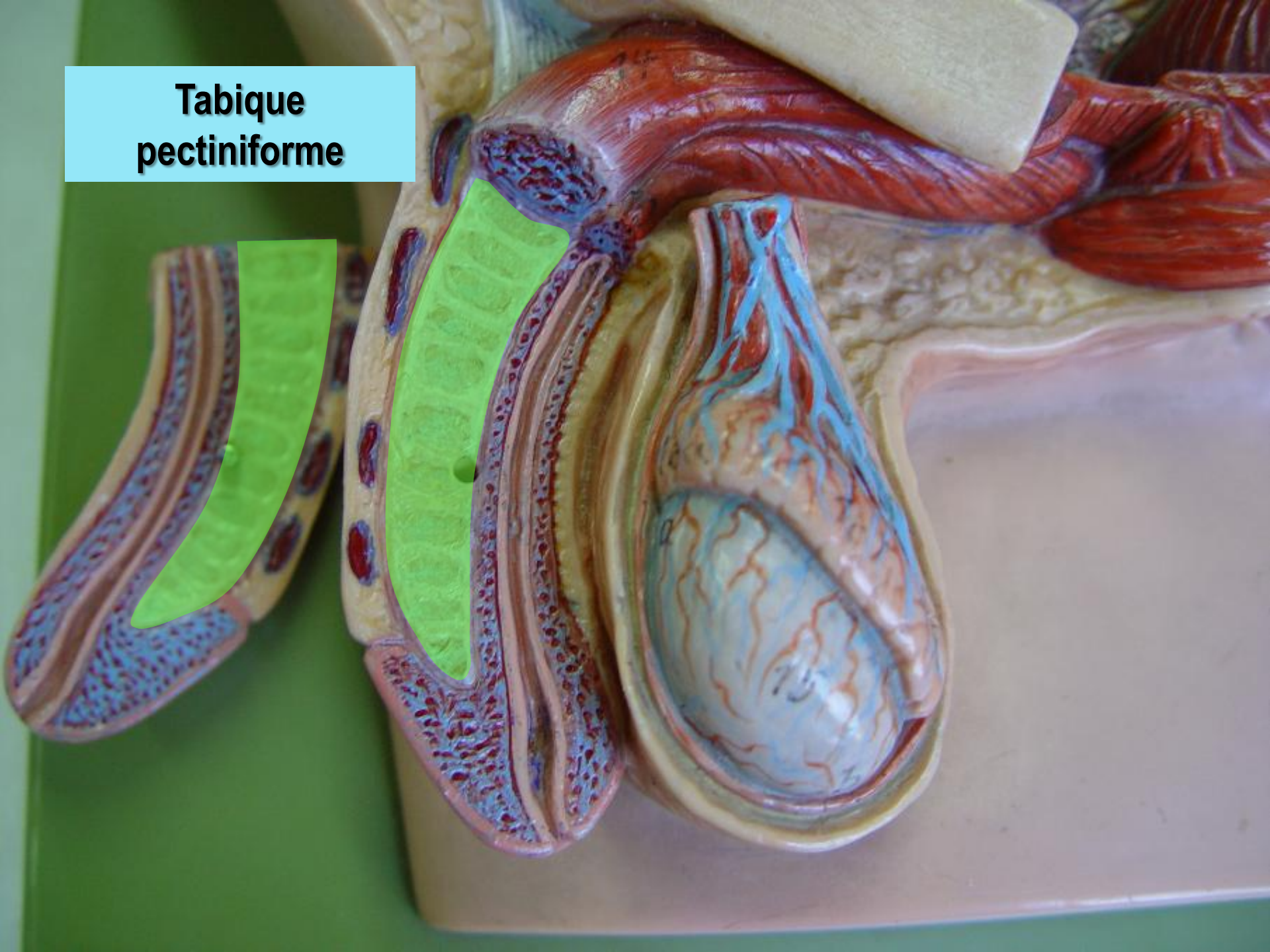
Cuerpo esponjoso



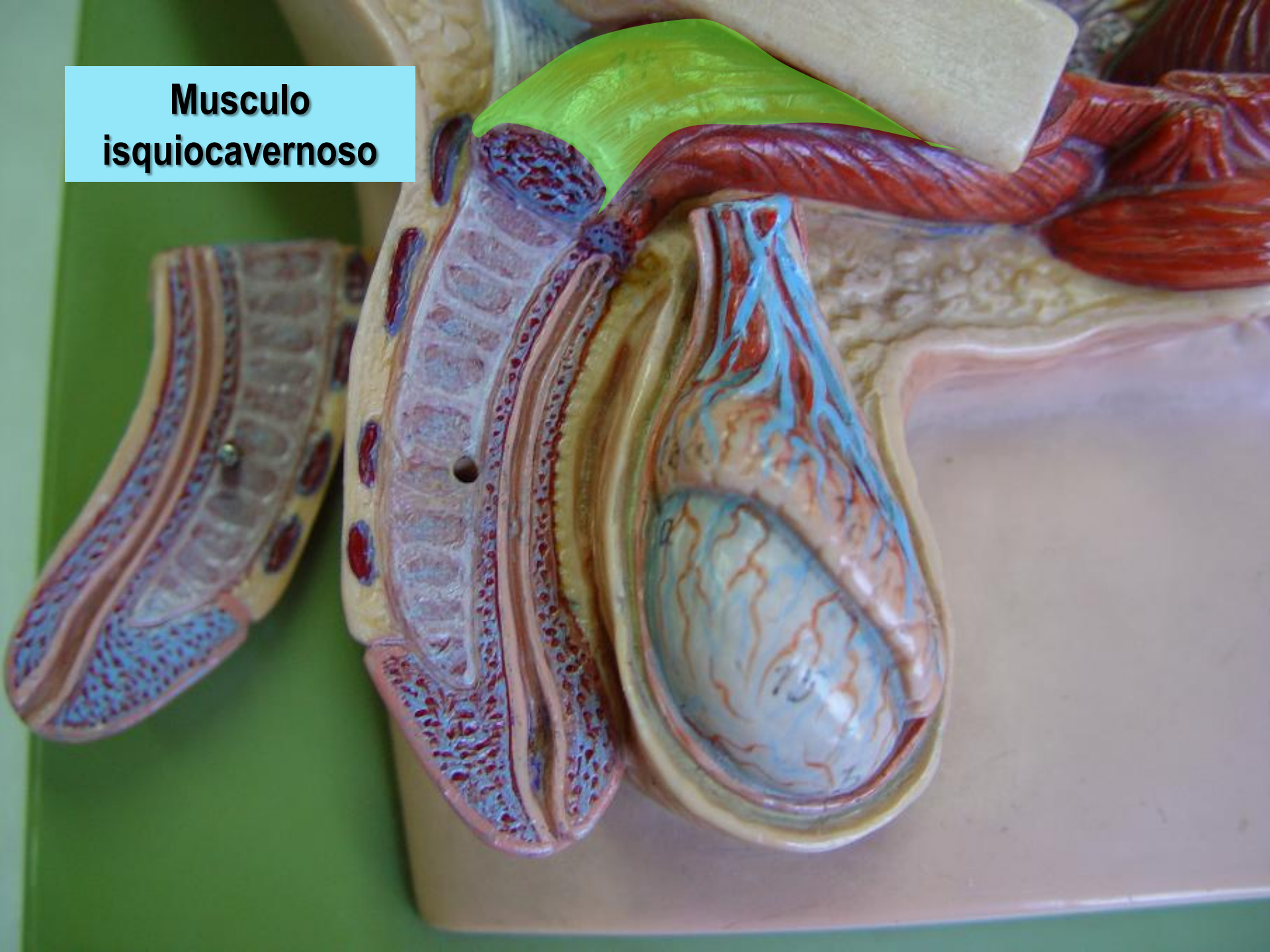
Cuerpo cavernoso



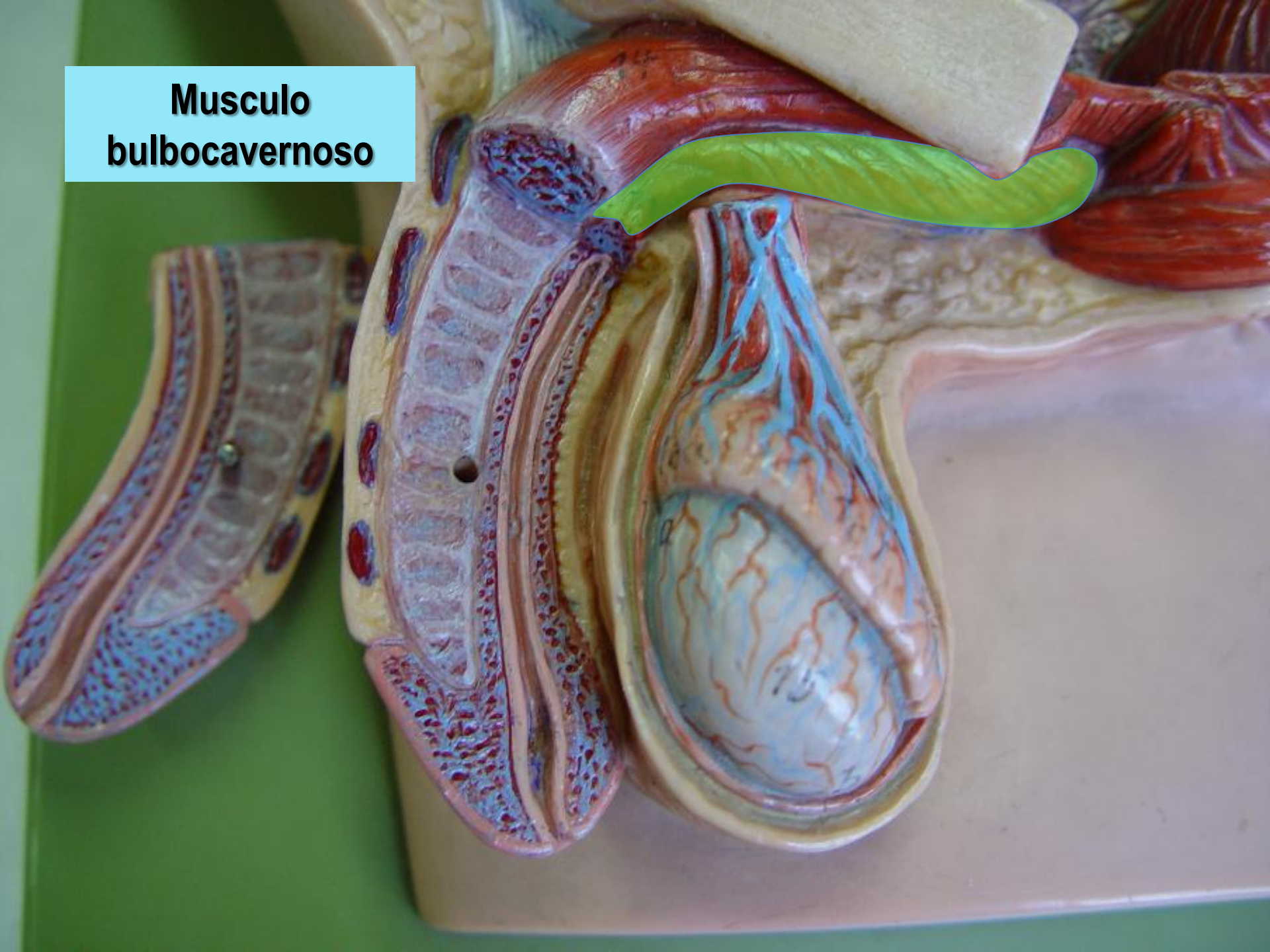
**Tabique
pectiniforme**



**Musculo
isquiocavernoso**

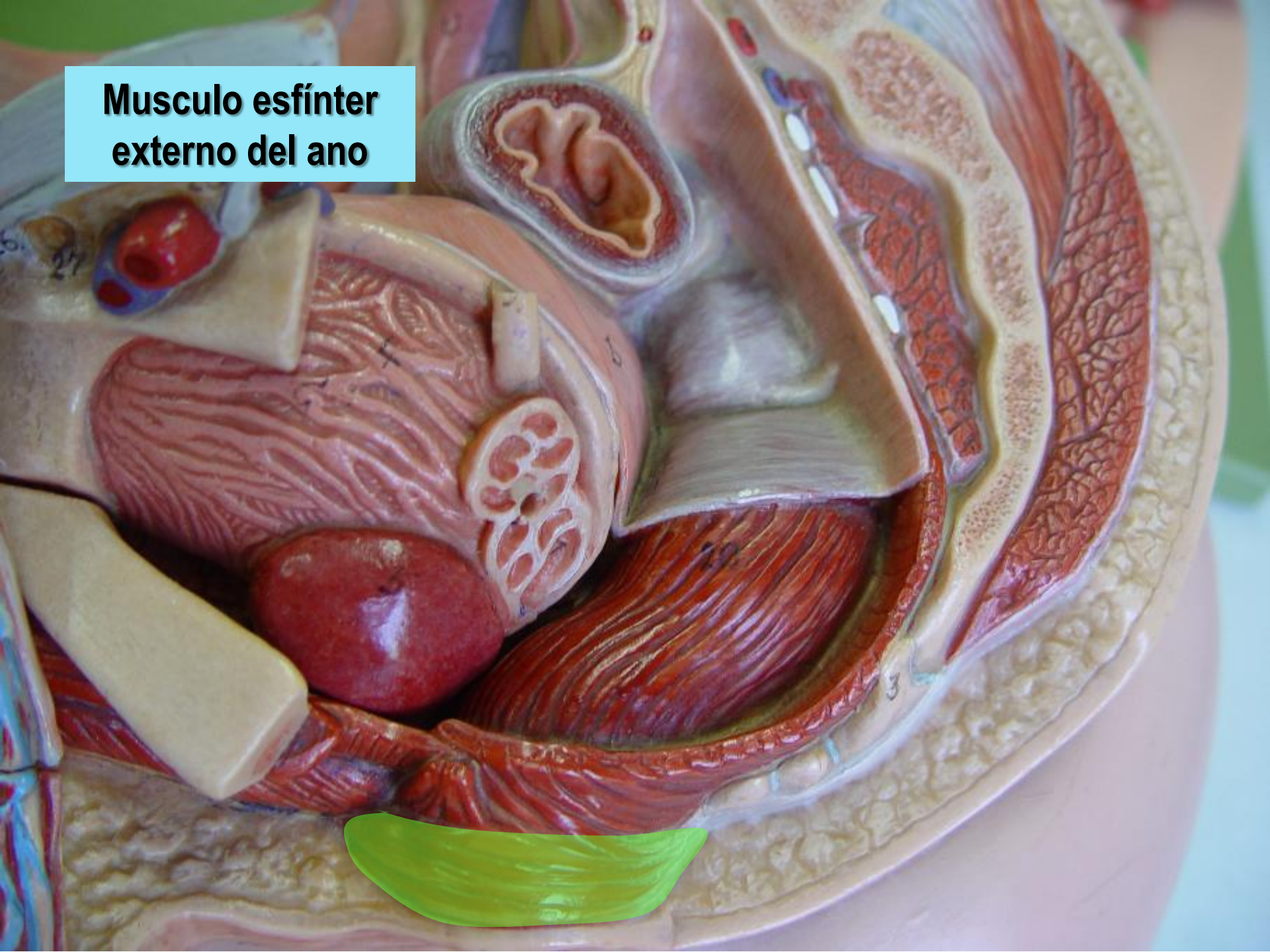


**Musculo
bulbocavernoso**

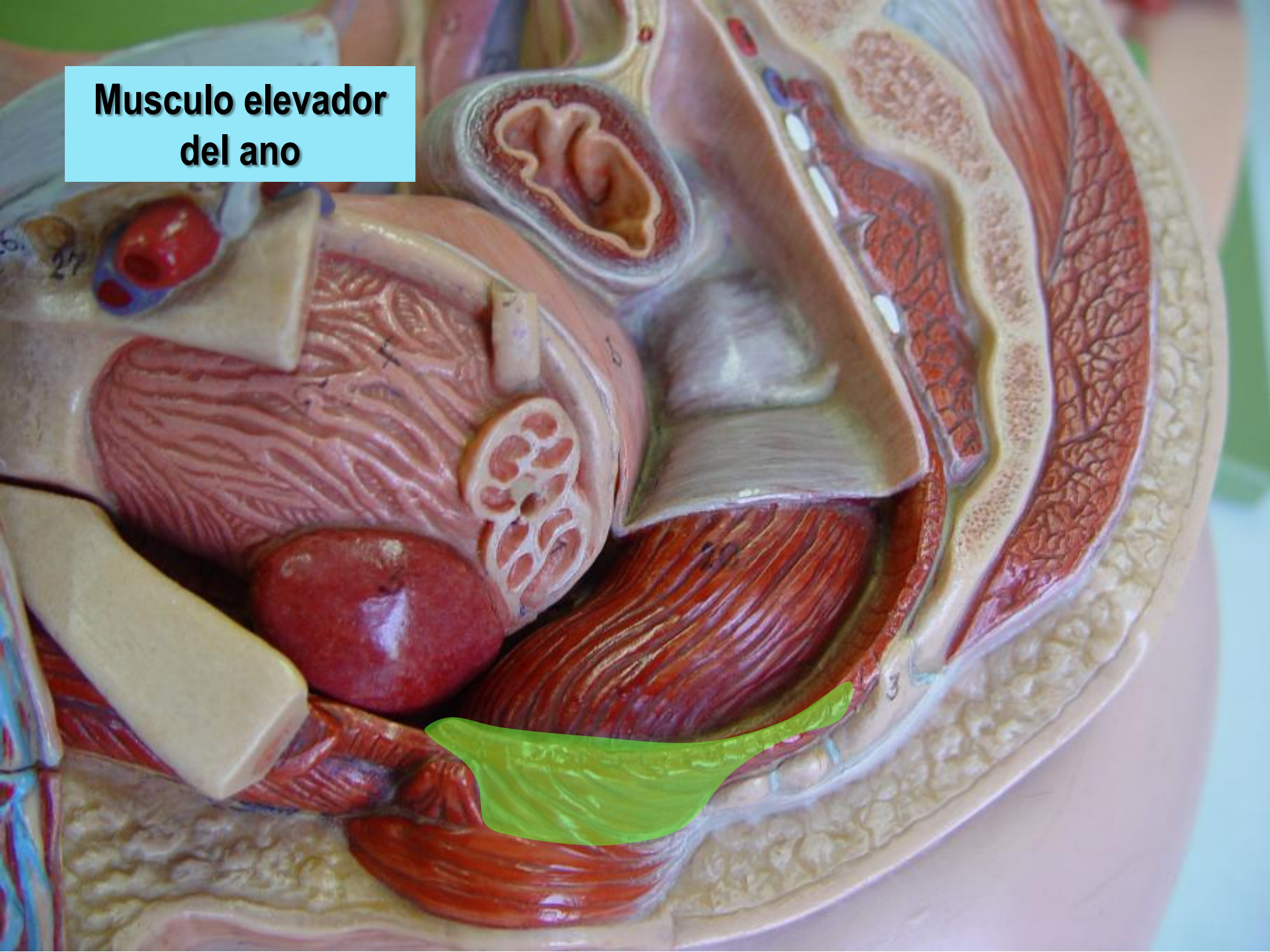




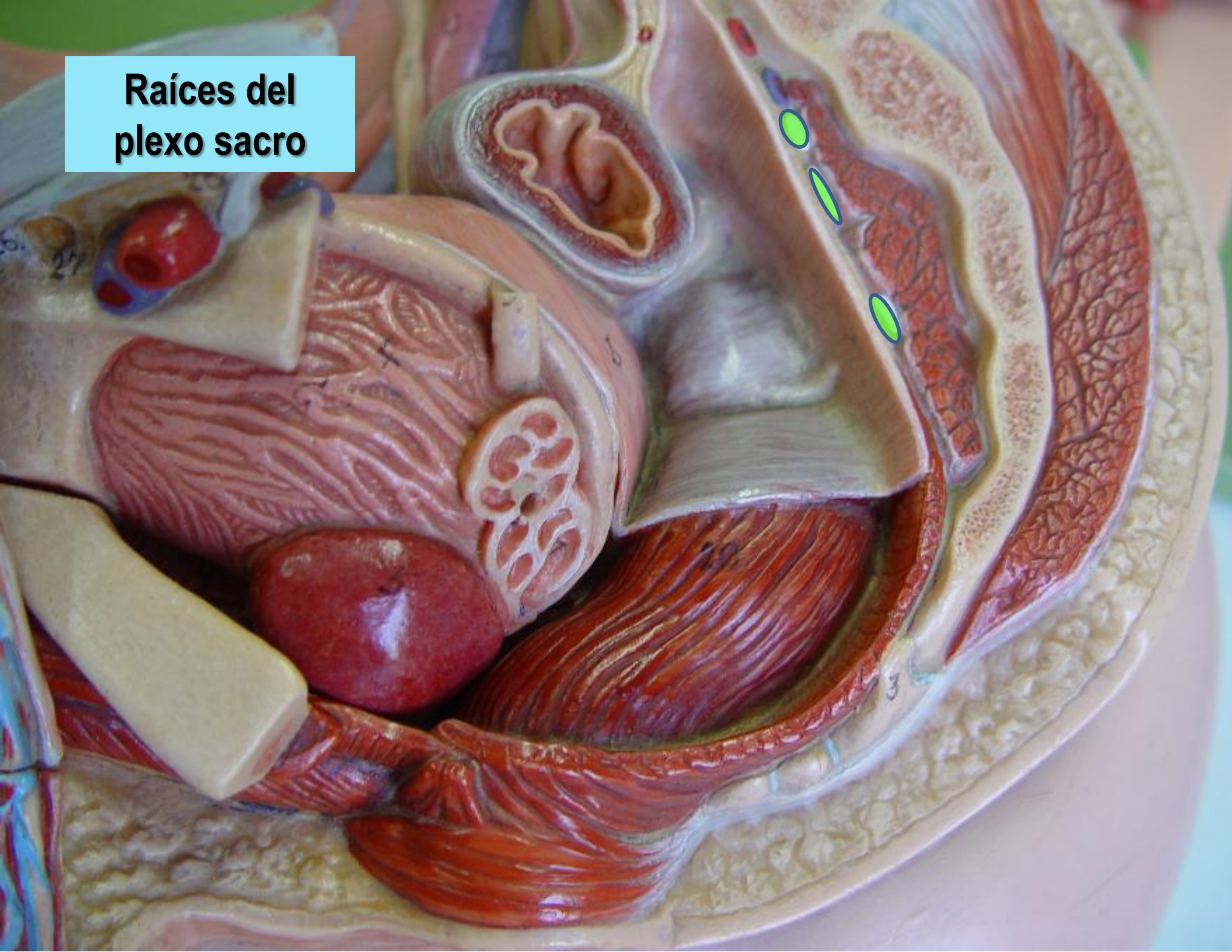
**Musculo esfínter
externo del ano**

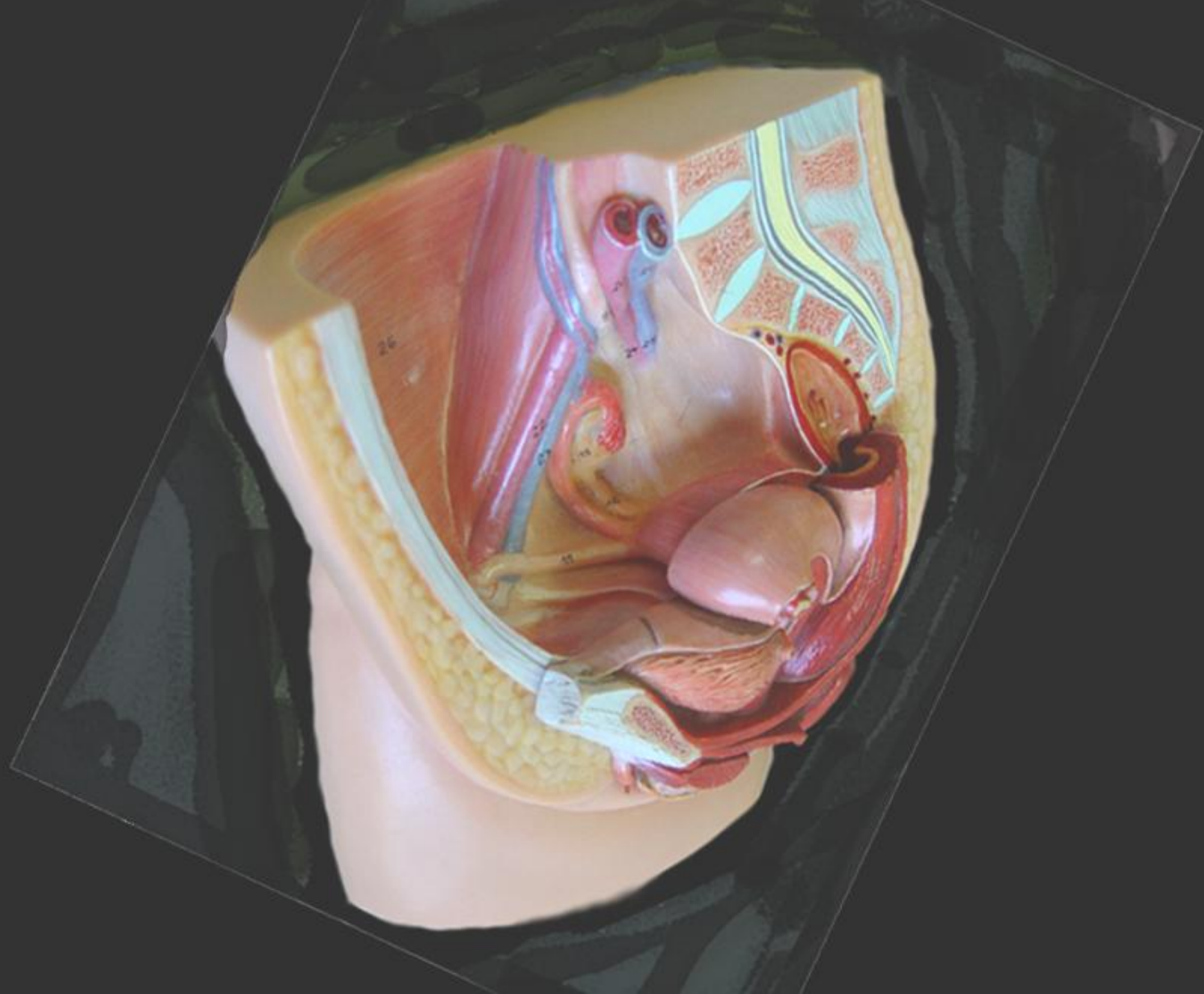


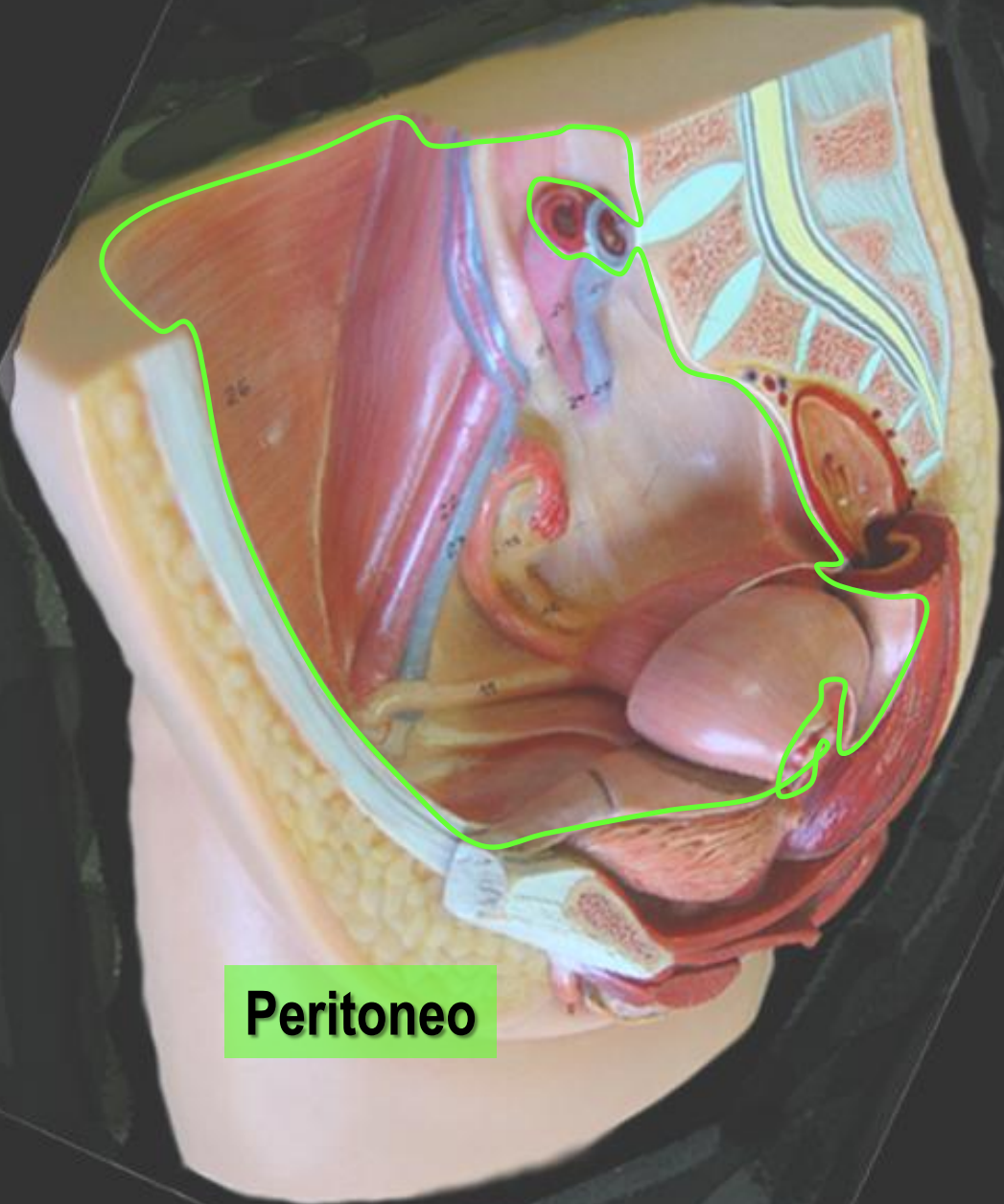
**Musculo elevador
del ano**



Raíces del plexo sacro







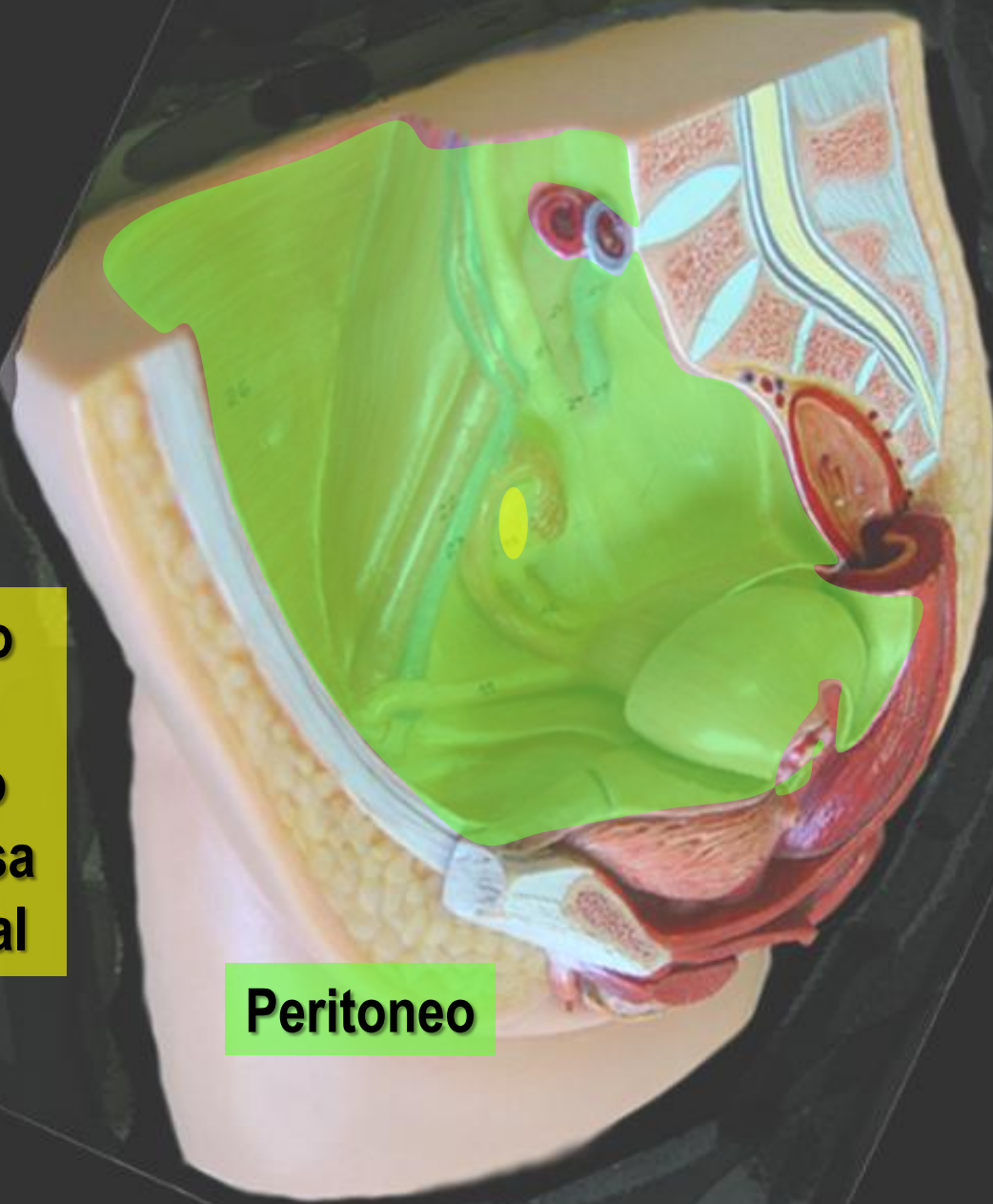
Peritoneo



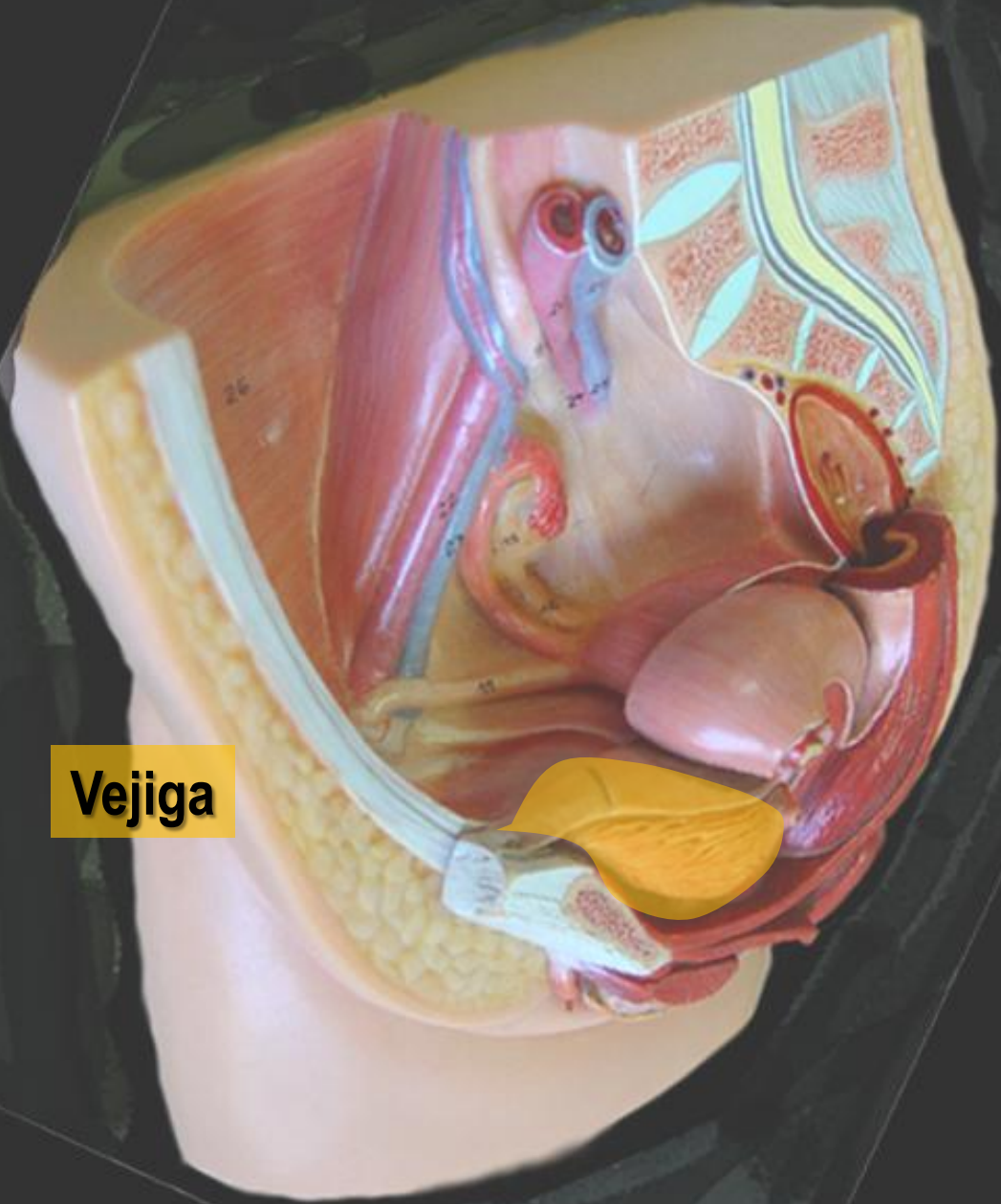
Peritoneo

**El ovario
no está
cubierto
por serosa
peritoneal**

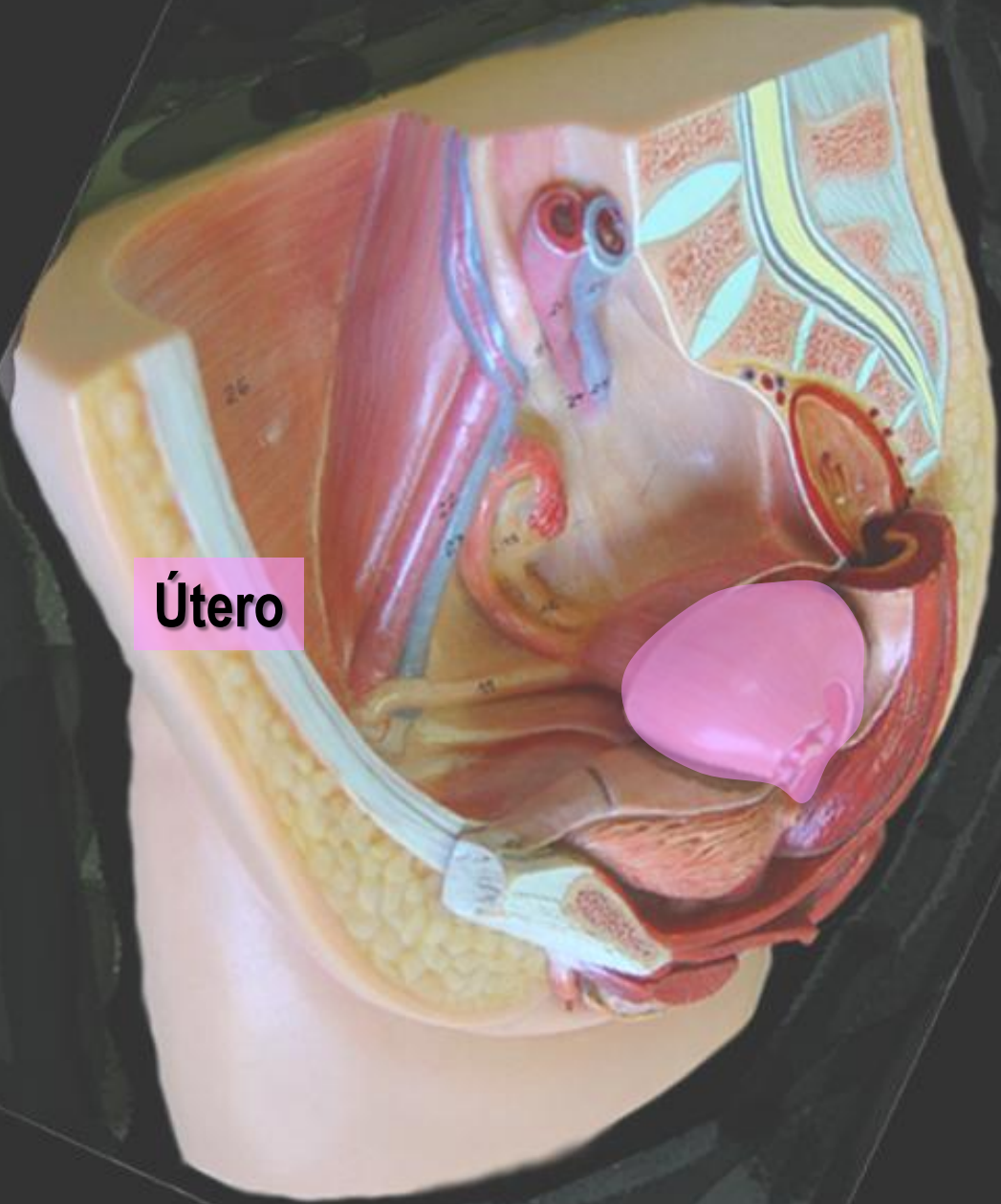
Peritoneo



Vejiga



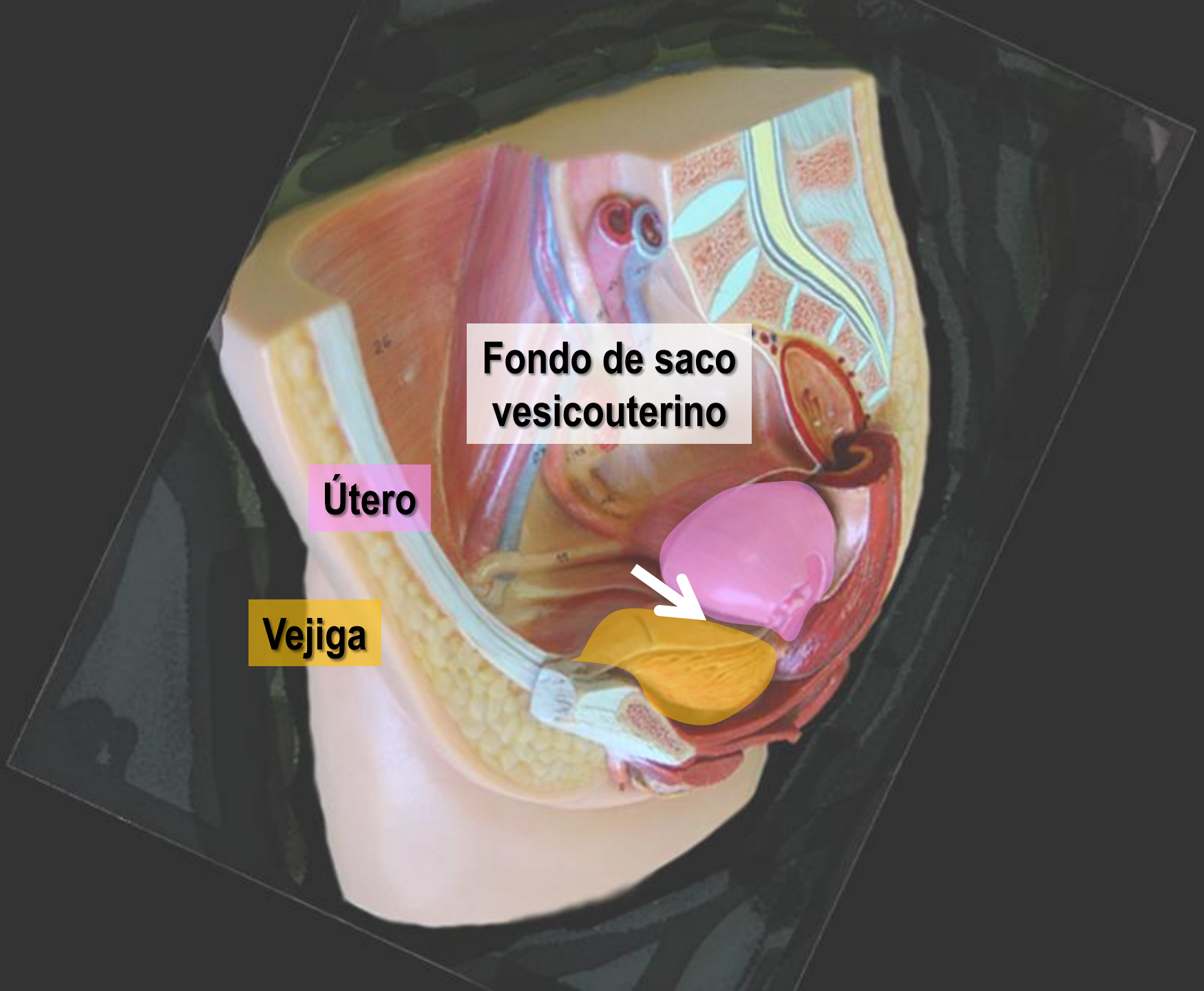
Útero

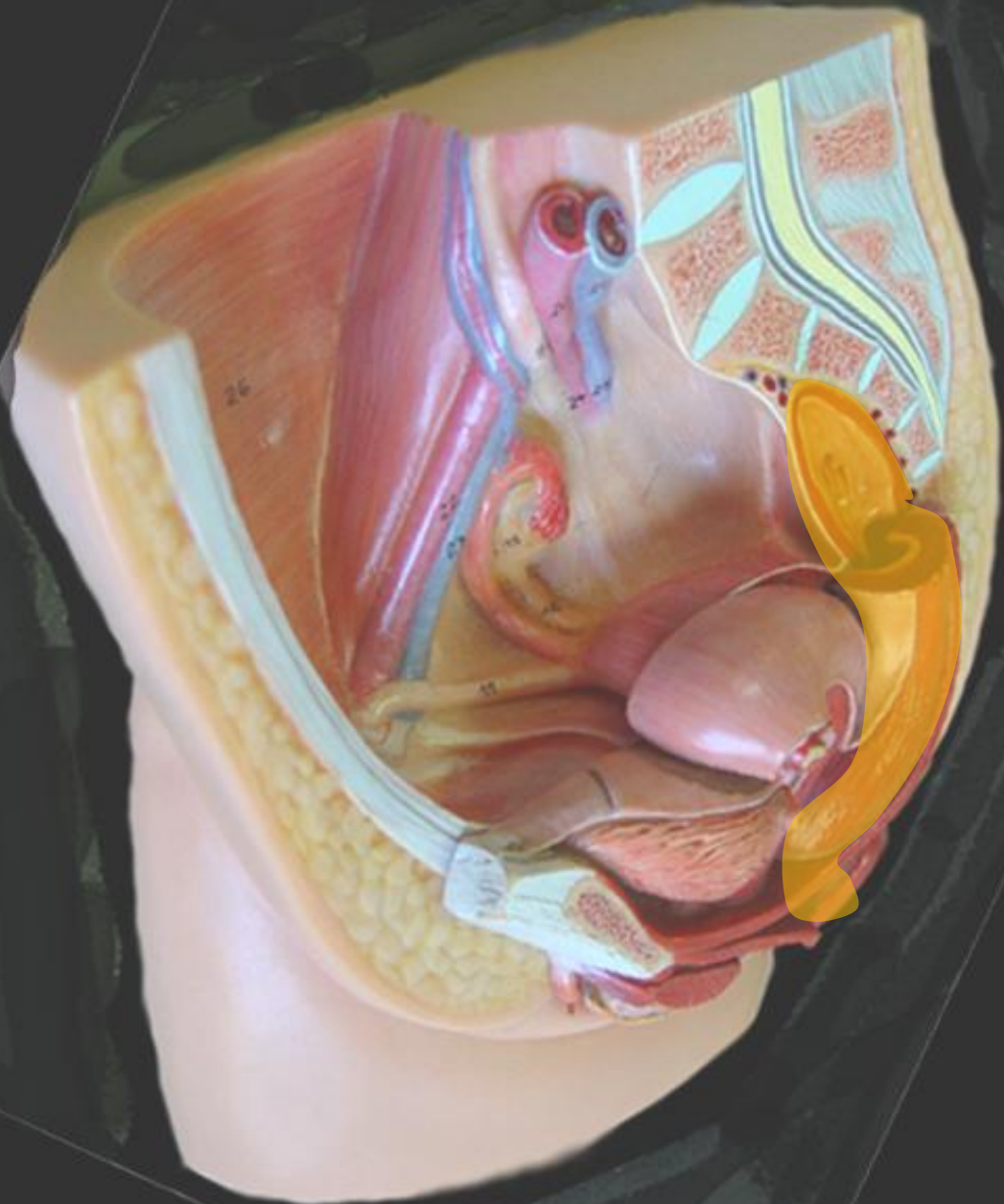


**Fondo de saco
vesicouterino**

Útero

Vejiga

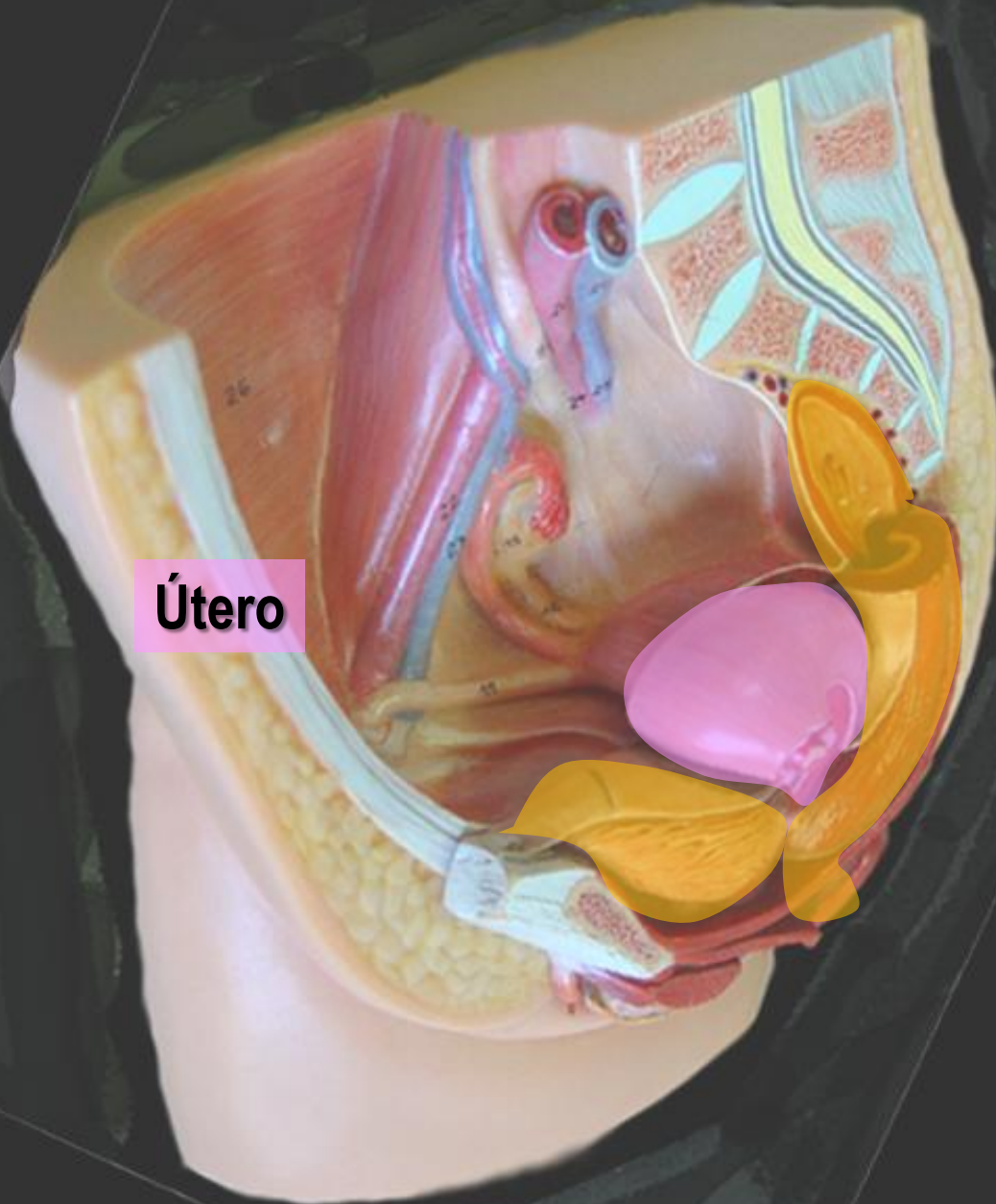




Recto

Útero

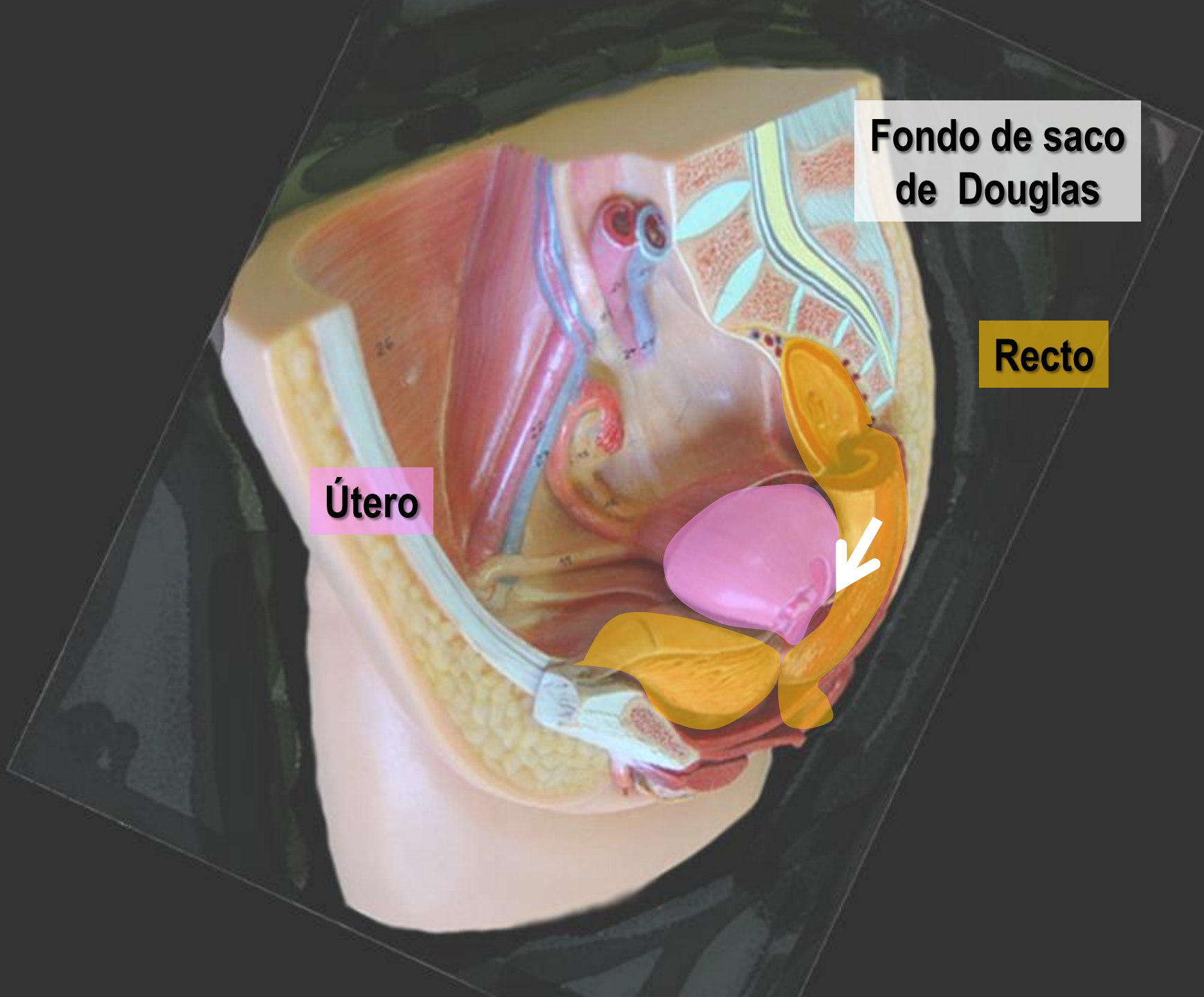
Recto

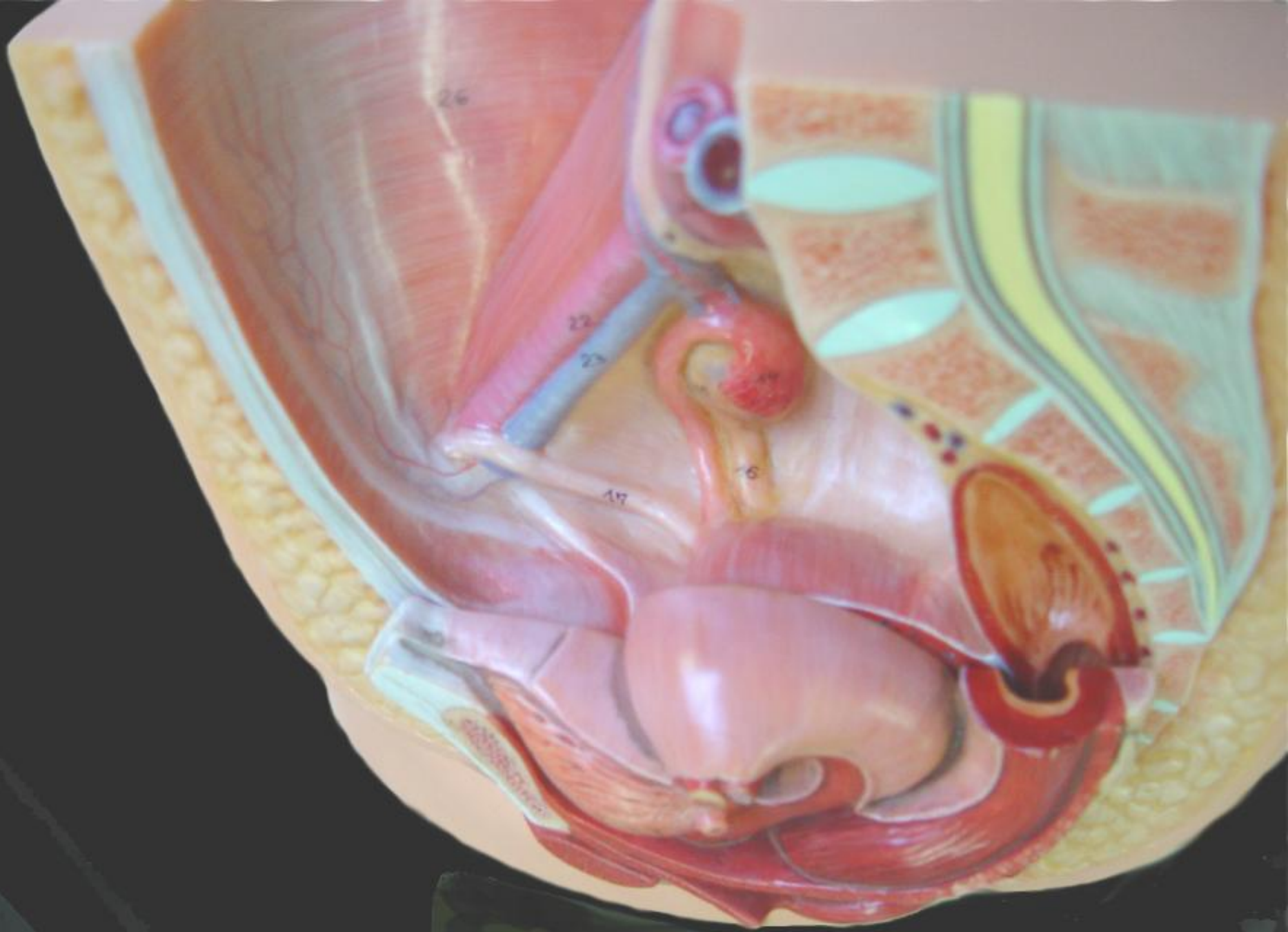


Fondo de saco de Douglas

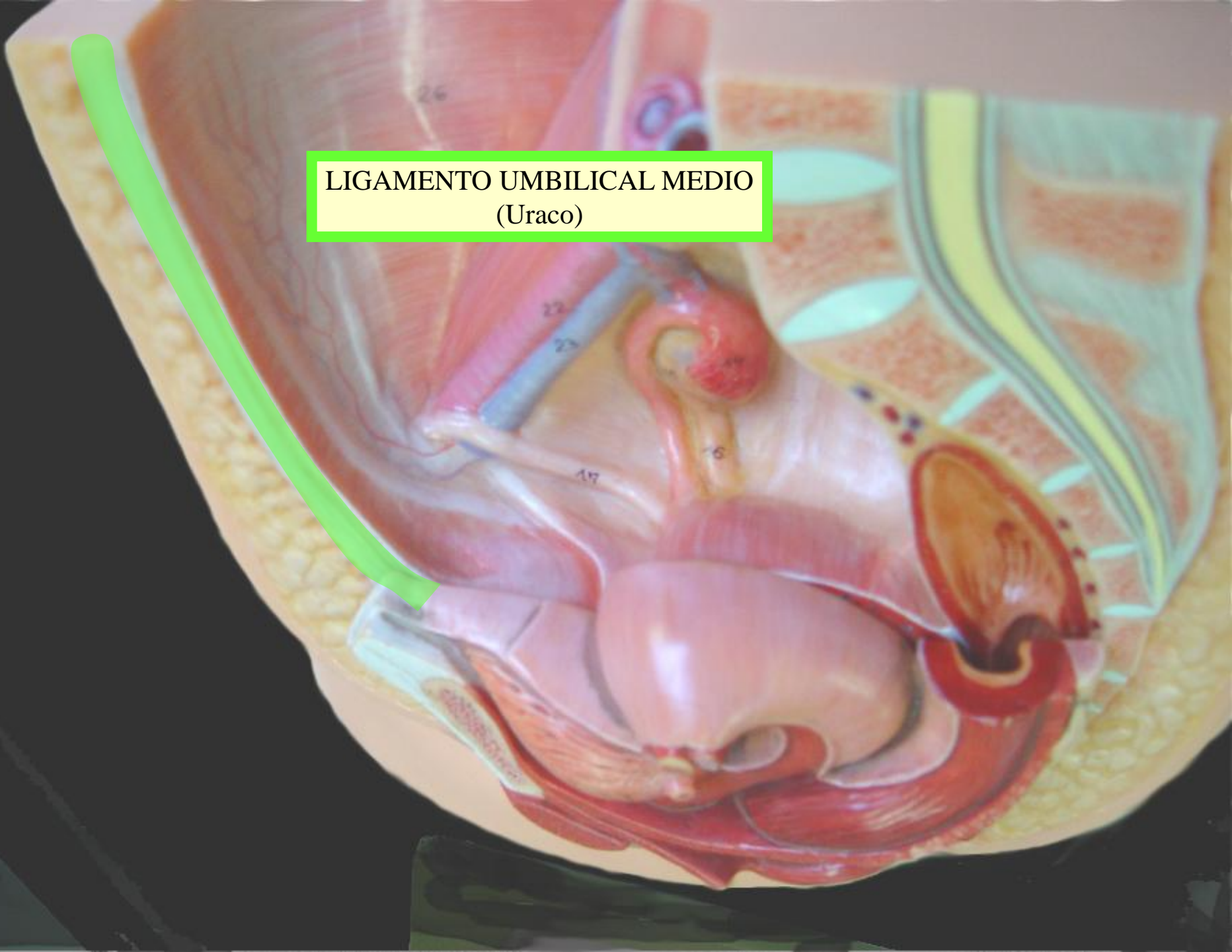
Recto

Útero

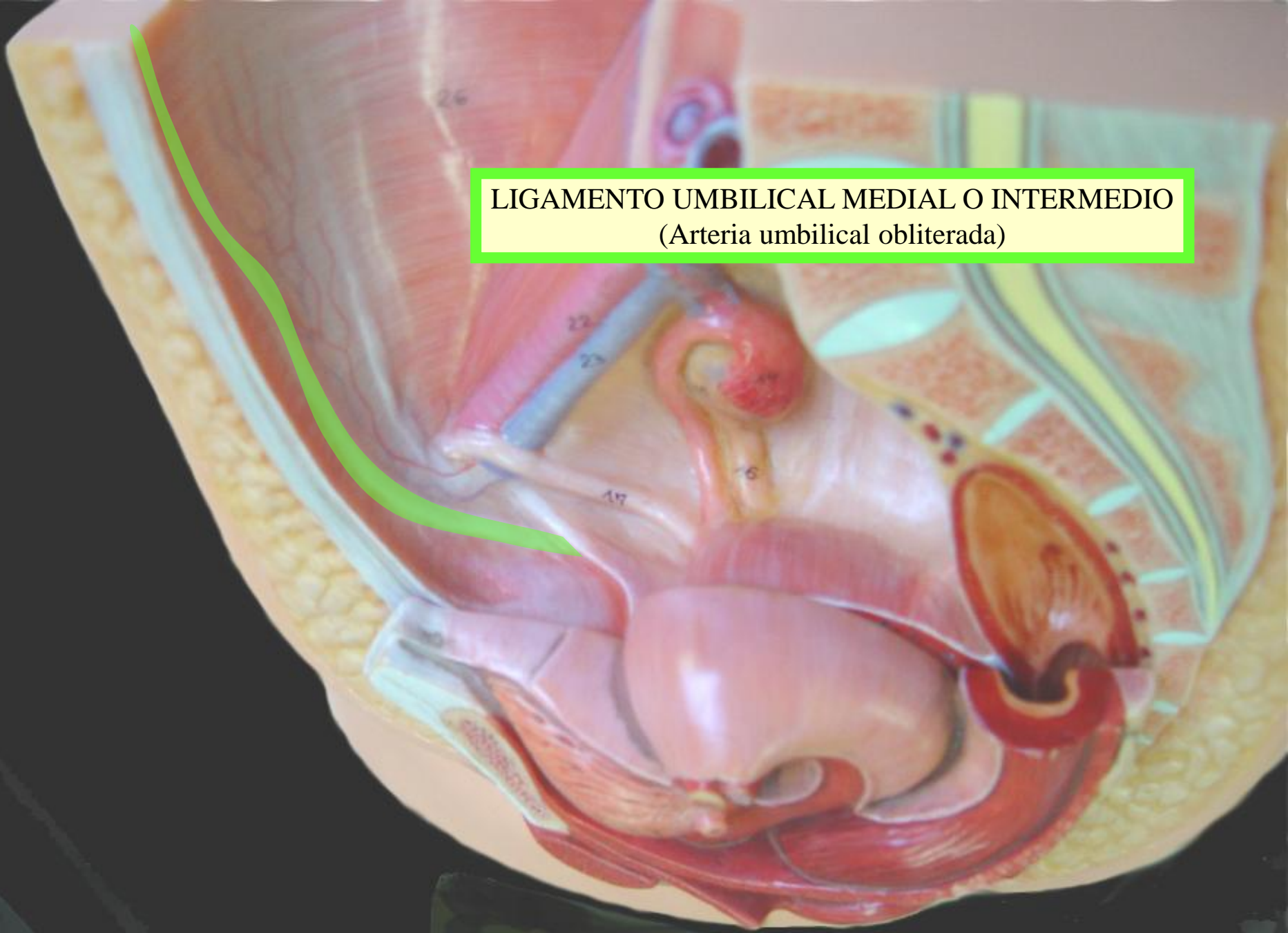




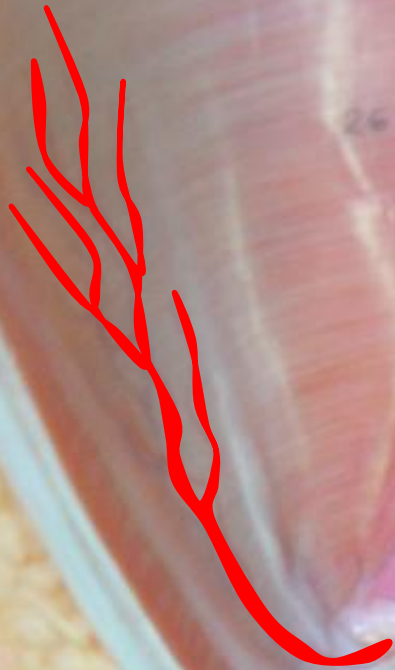
LIGAMENTO UMBILICAL MEDIO
(Uraco)



LIGAMENTO UMBILICAL MEDIAL O INTERMEDIO
(Arteria umbilical obliterada)

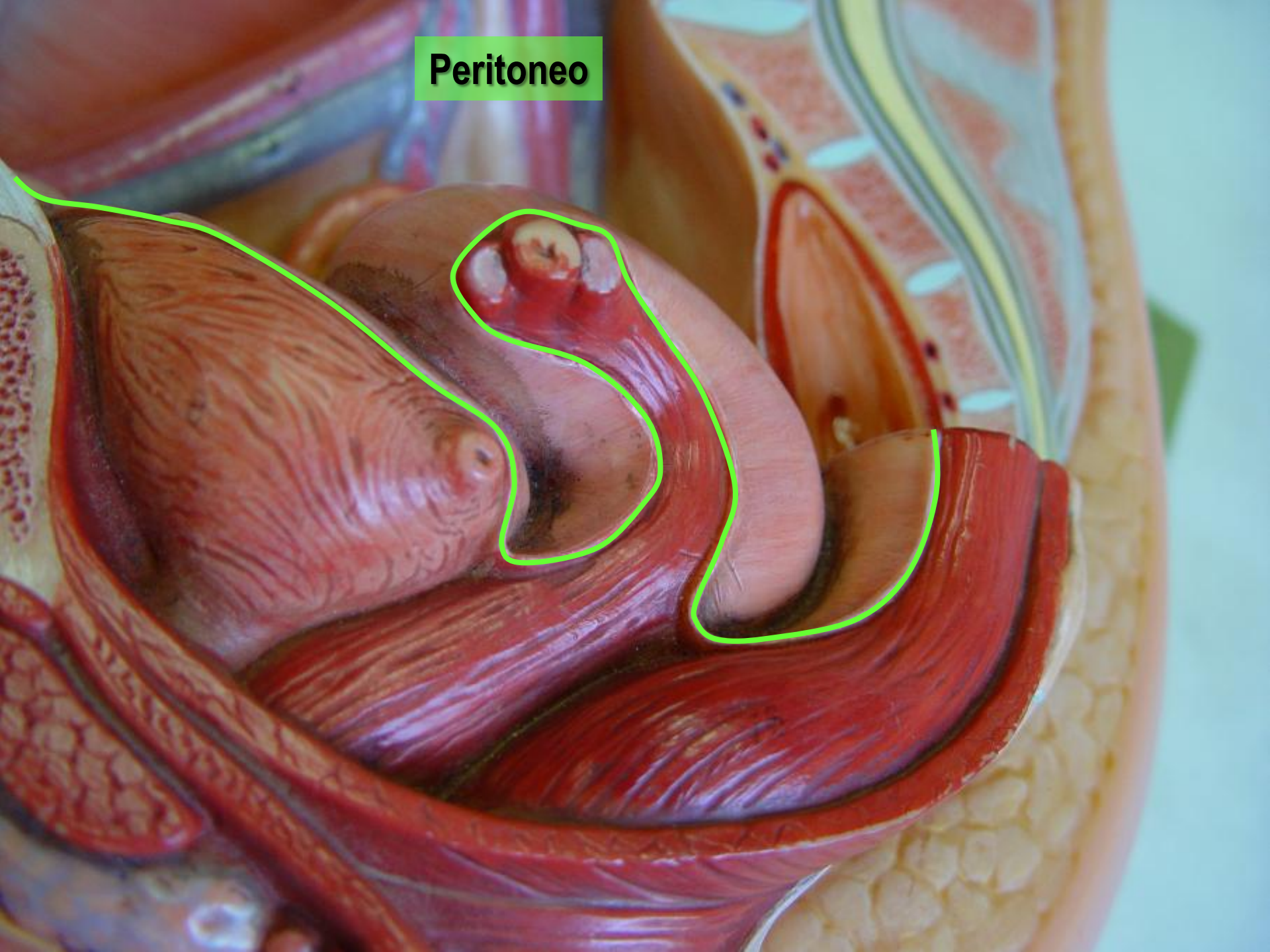


VASOS EPIGÁSTRICOS INFERIORES

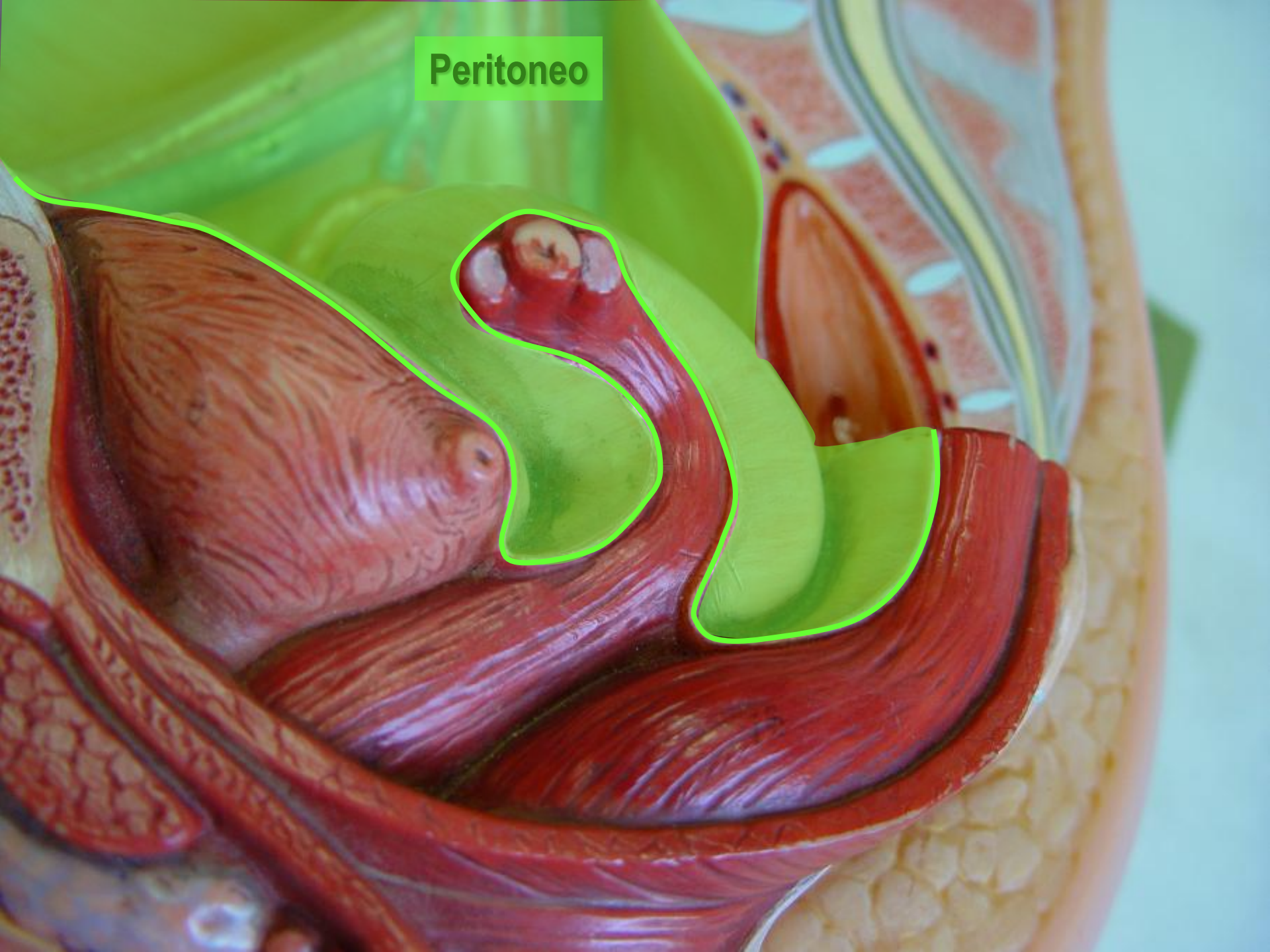




Peritoneo



Peritoneo



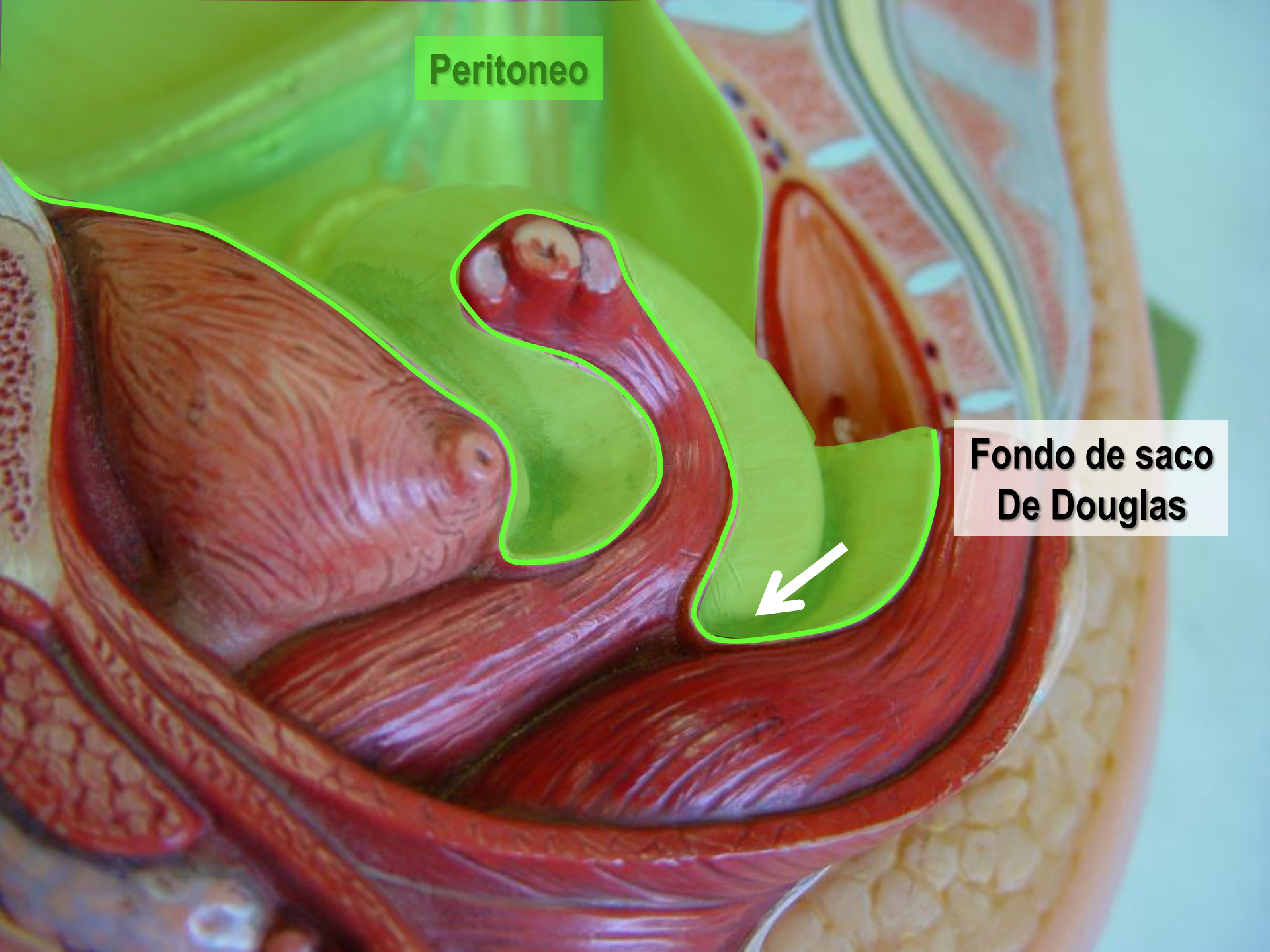
Peritoneo

**Fondo de saco
uterovesical**

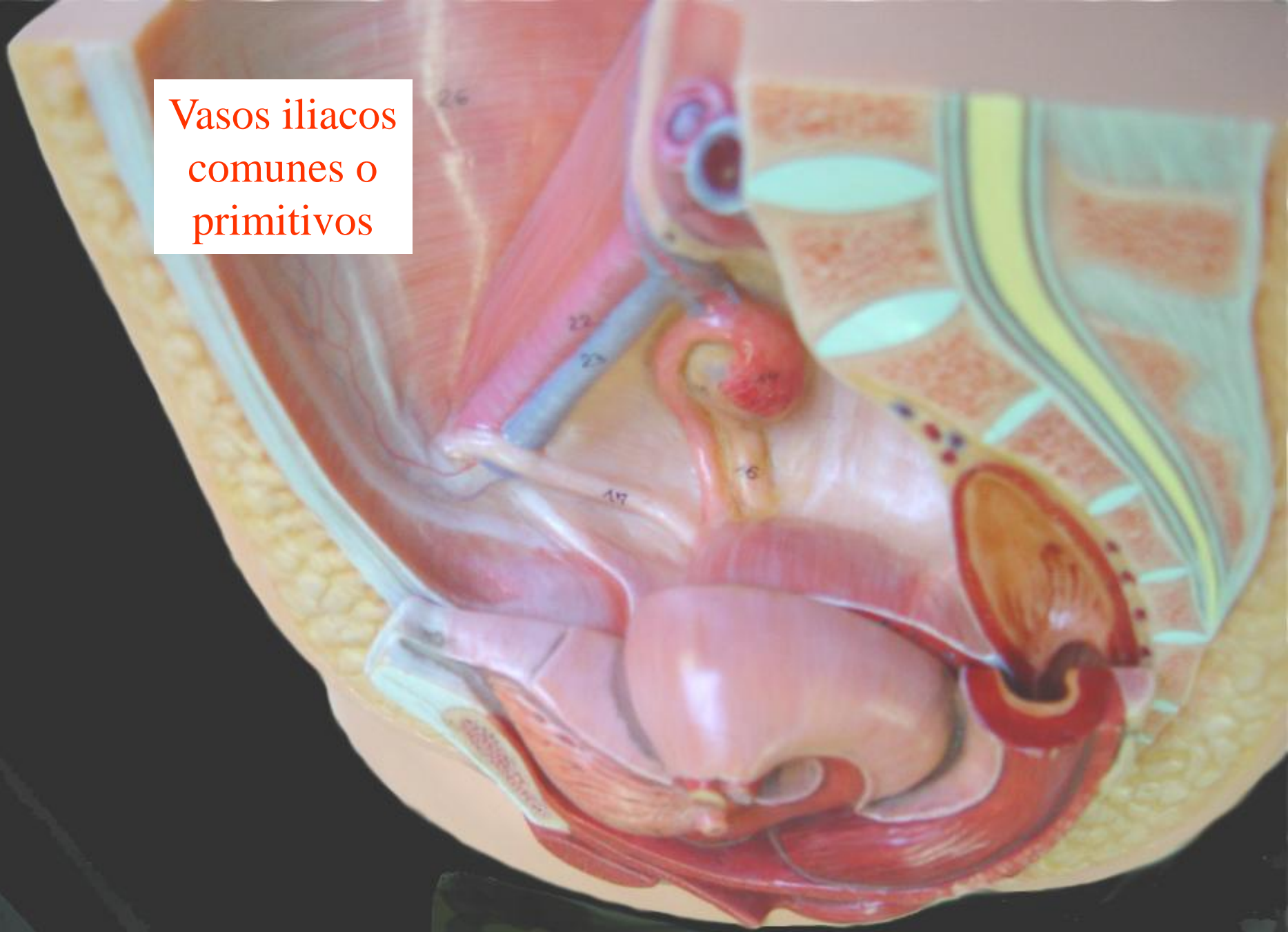


Peritoneo

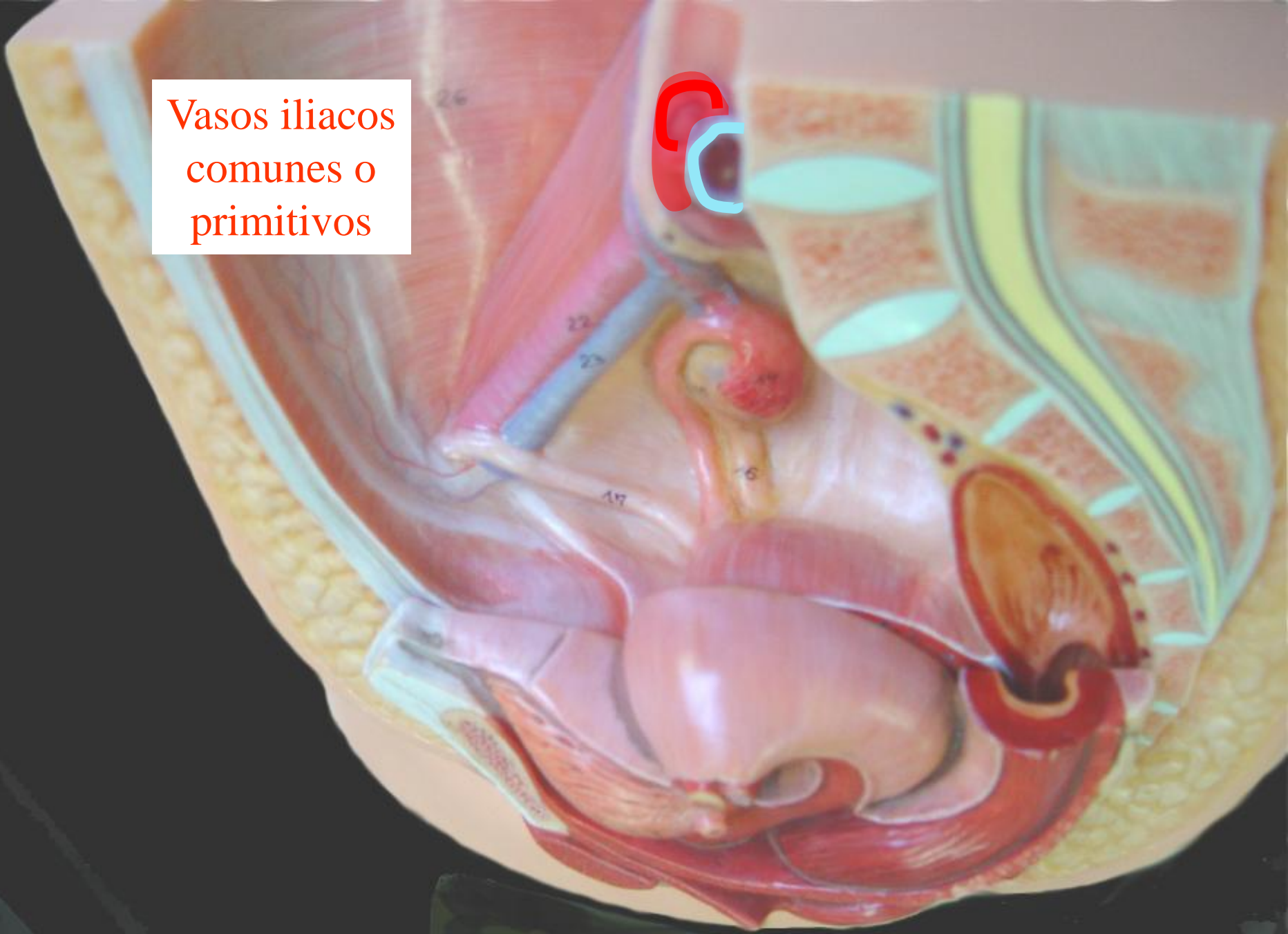
**Fondo de saco
De Douglas**



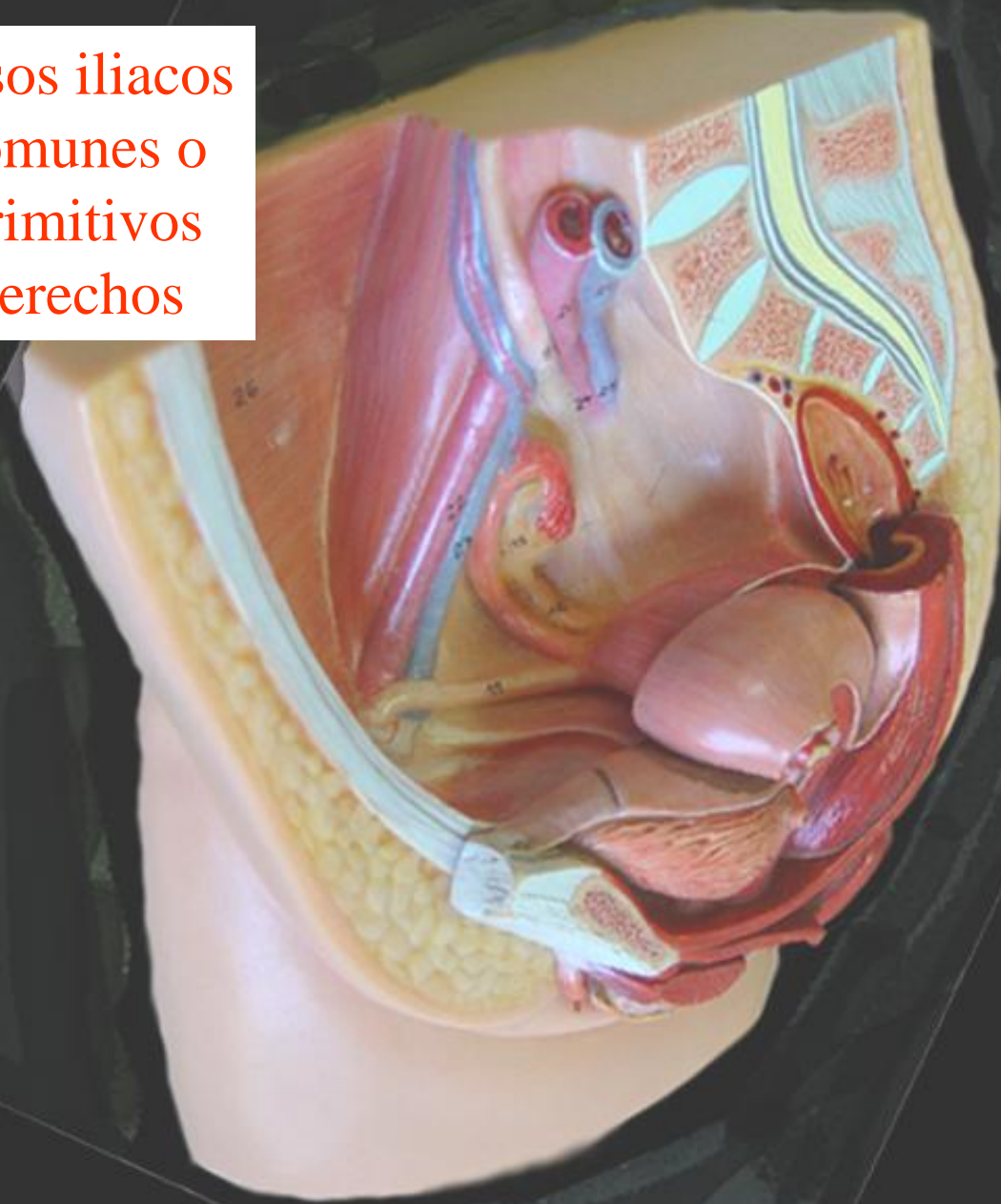
Vasos iliacos
comunes o
primitivos



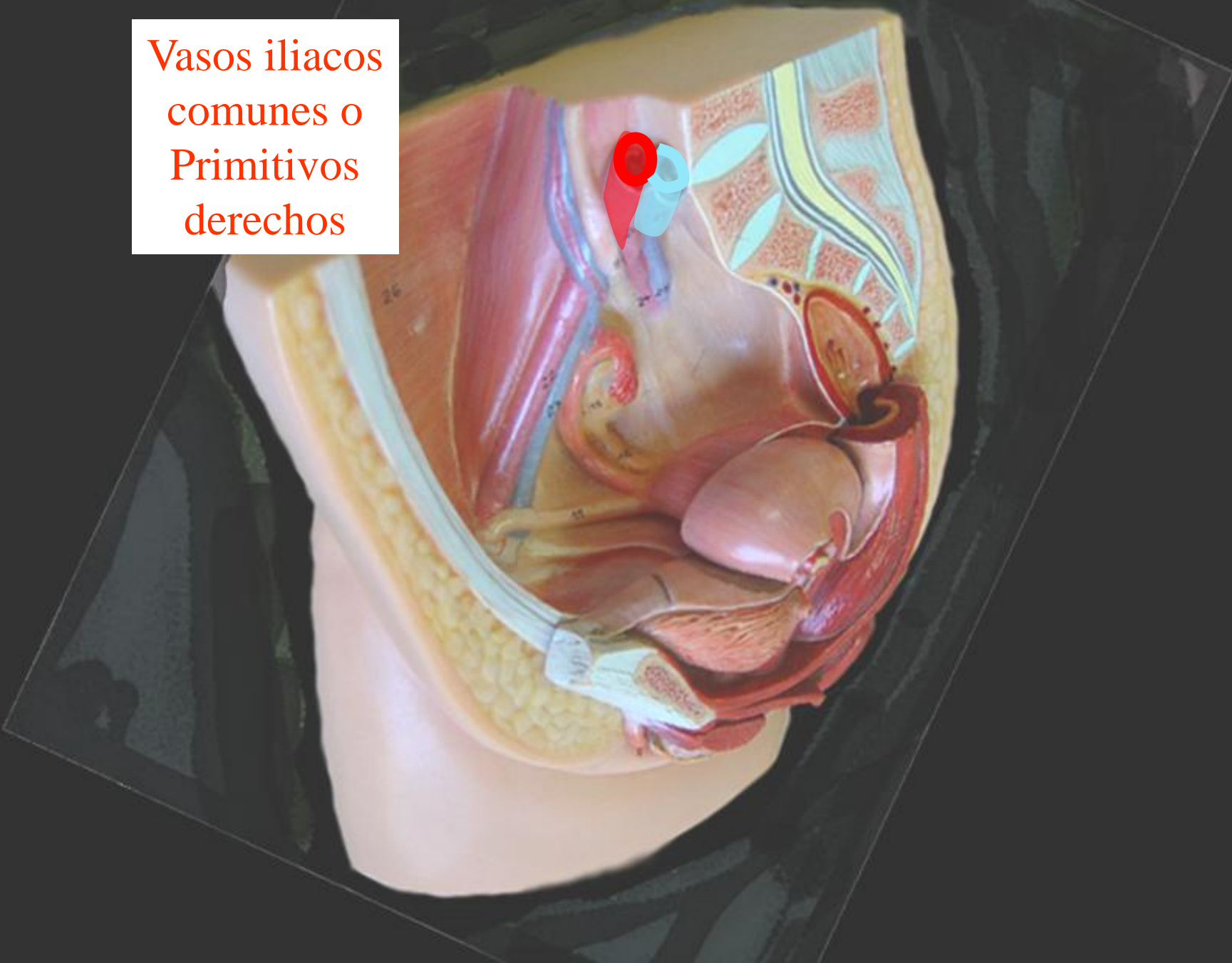
Vasos iliacos
comunes o
primitivos



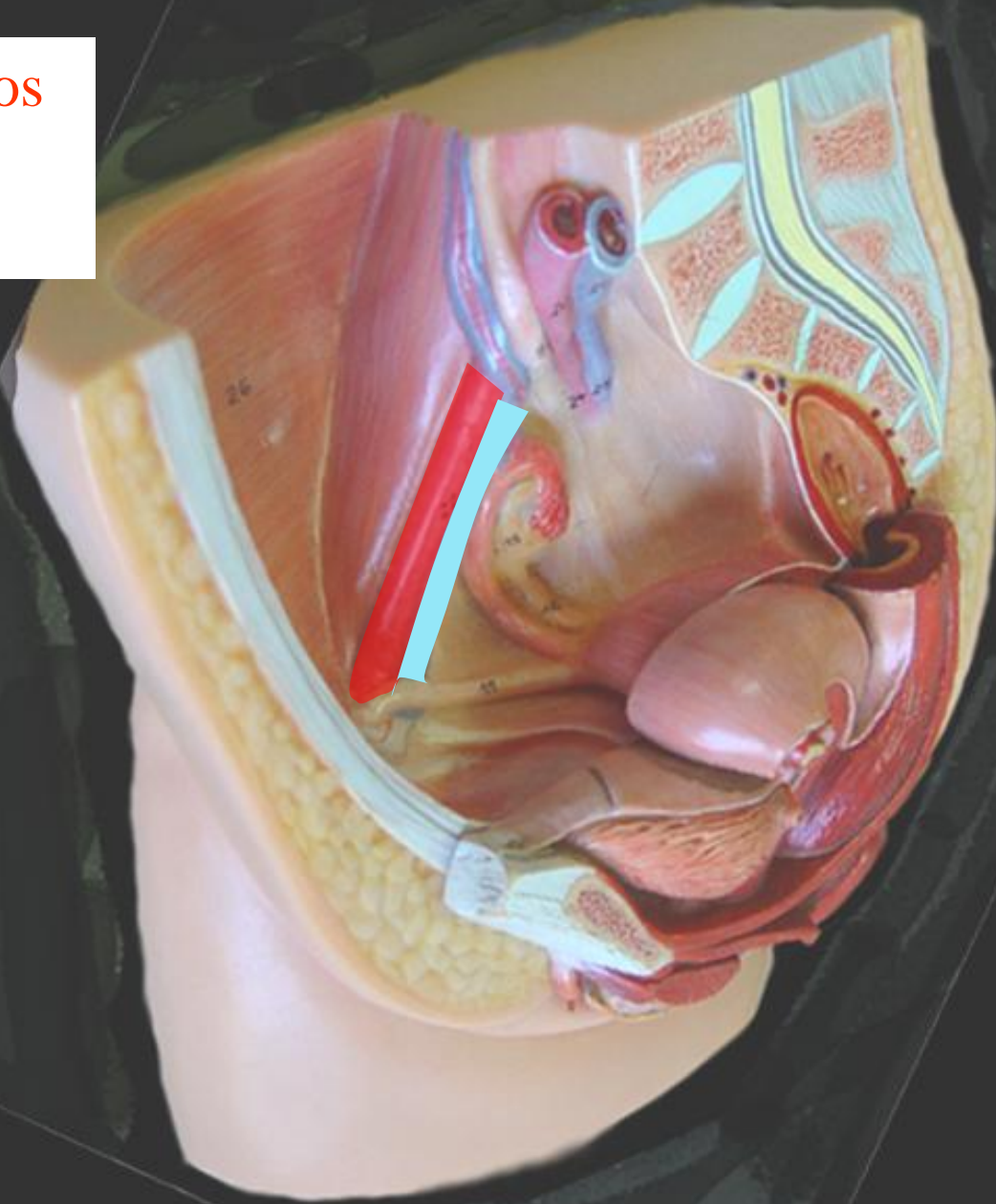
Vasos iliacos
comunes o
Primitivos
derechos



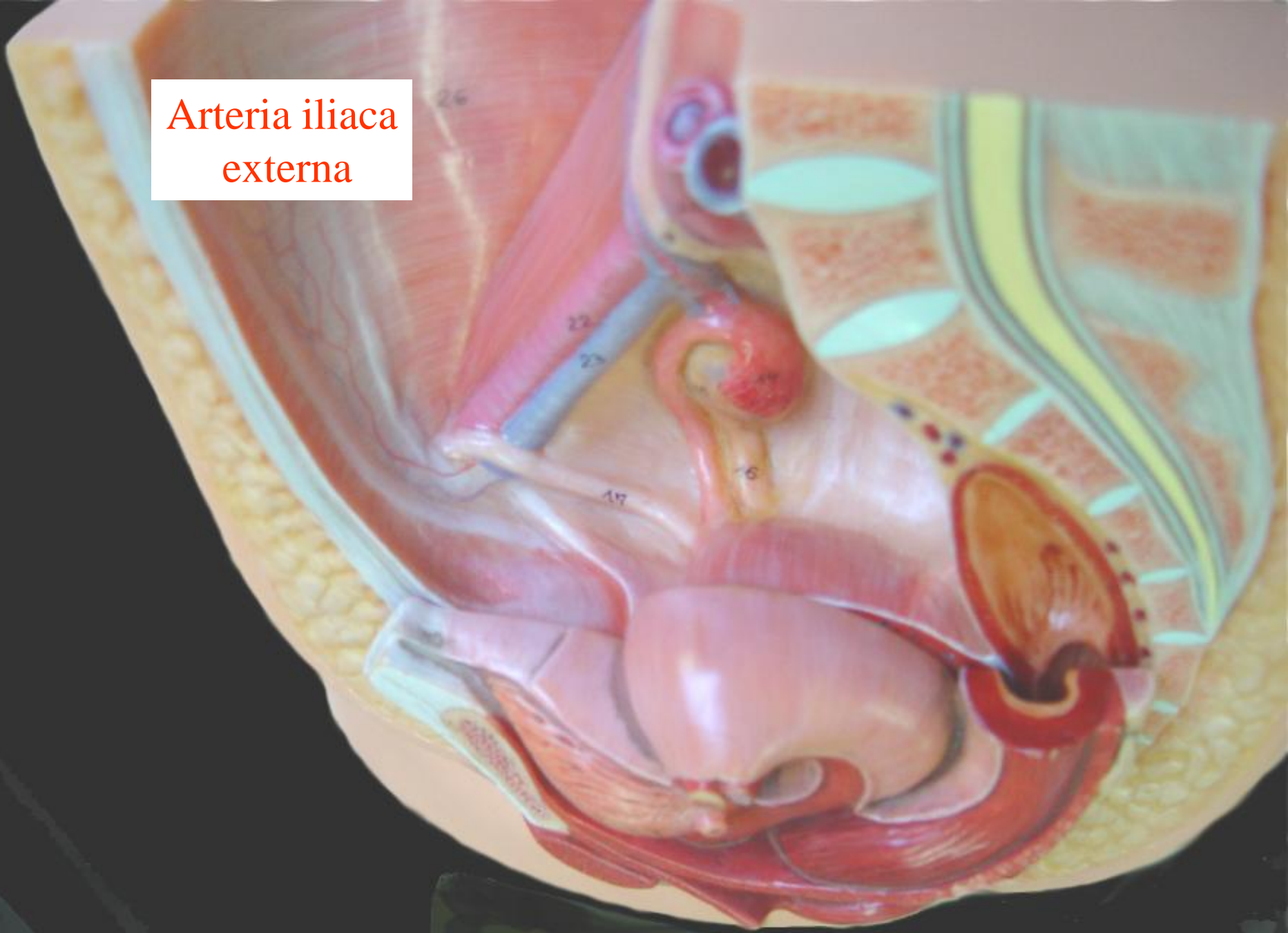
Vasos iliacos
comunes o
Primitivos
derechos



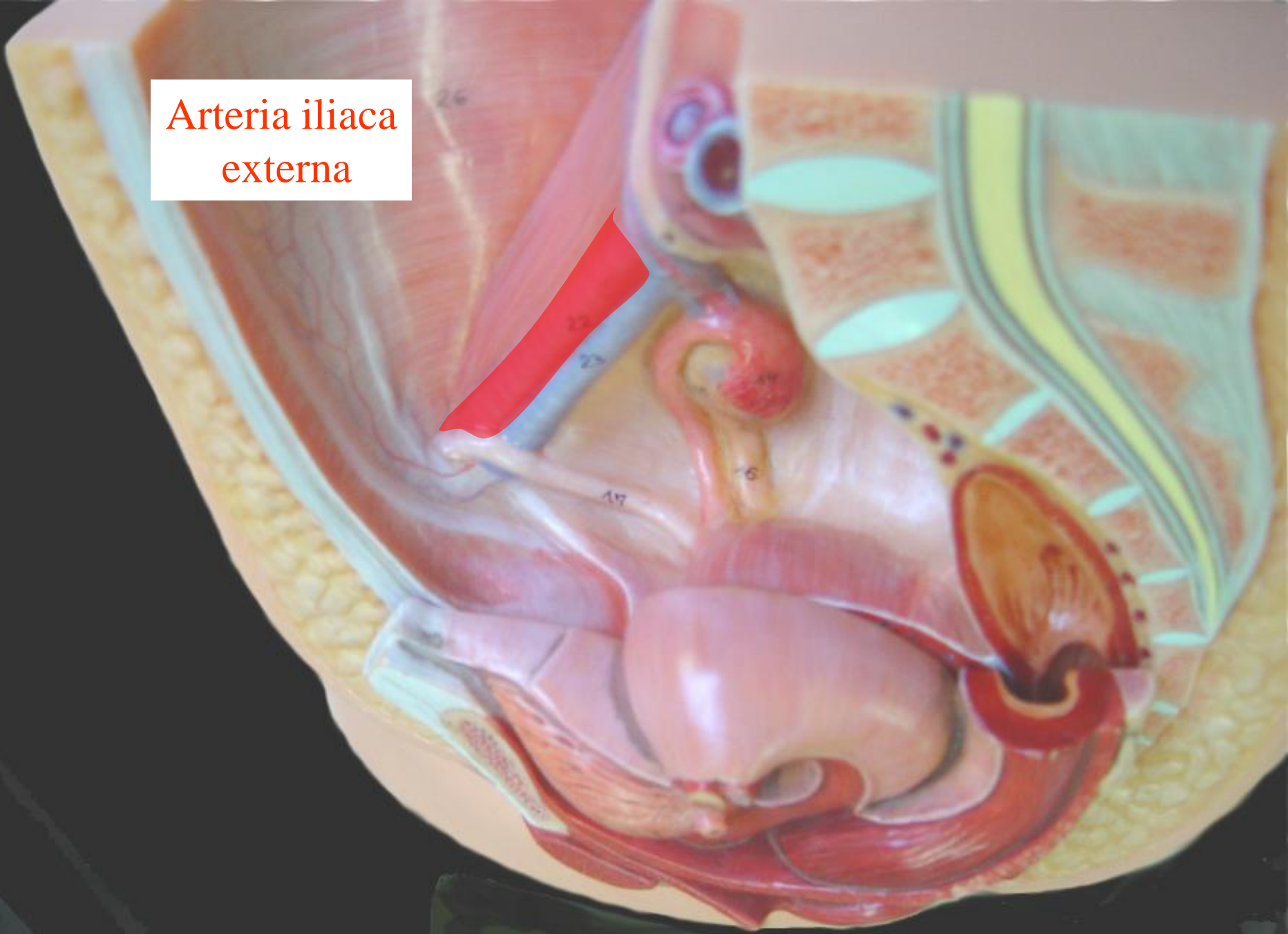
Vasos iliacos
externos
derechos



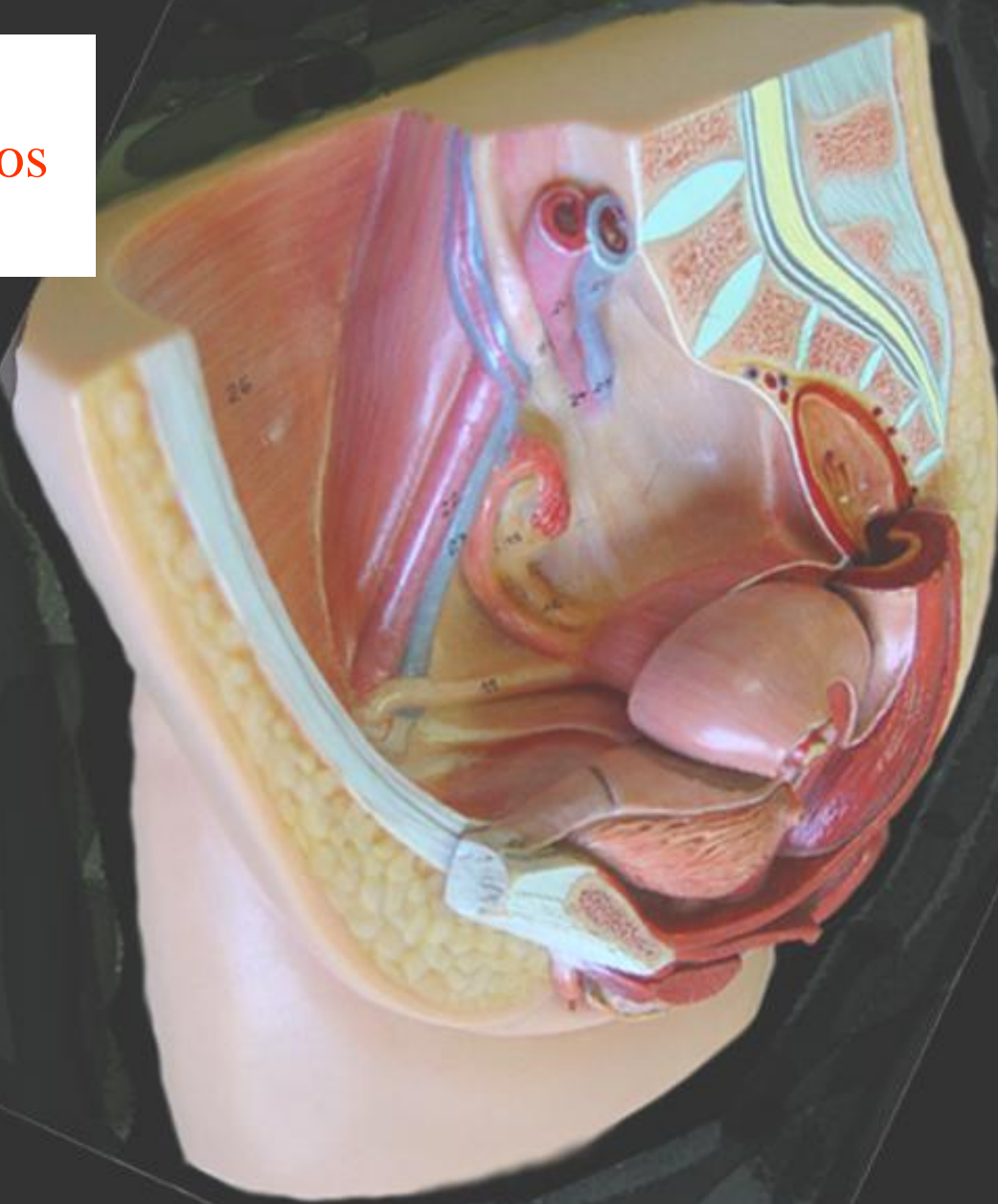
Arteria iliaca
externa



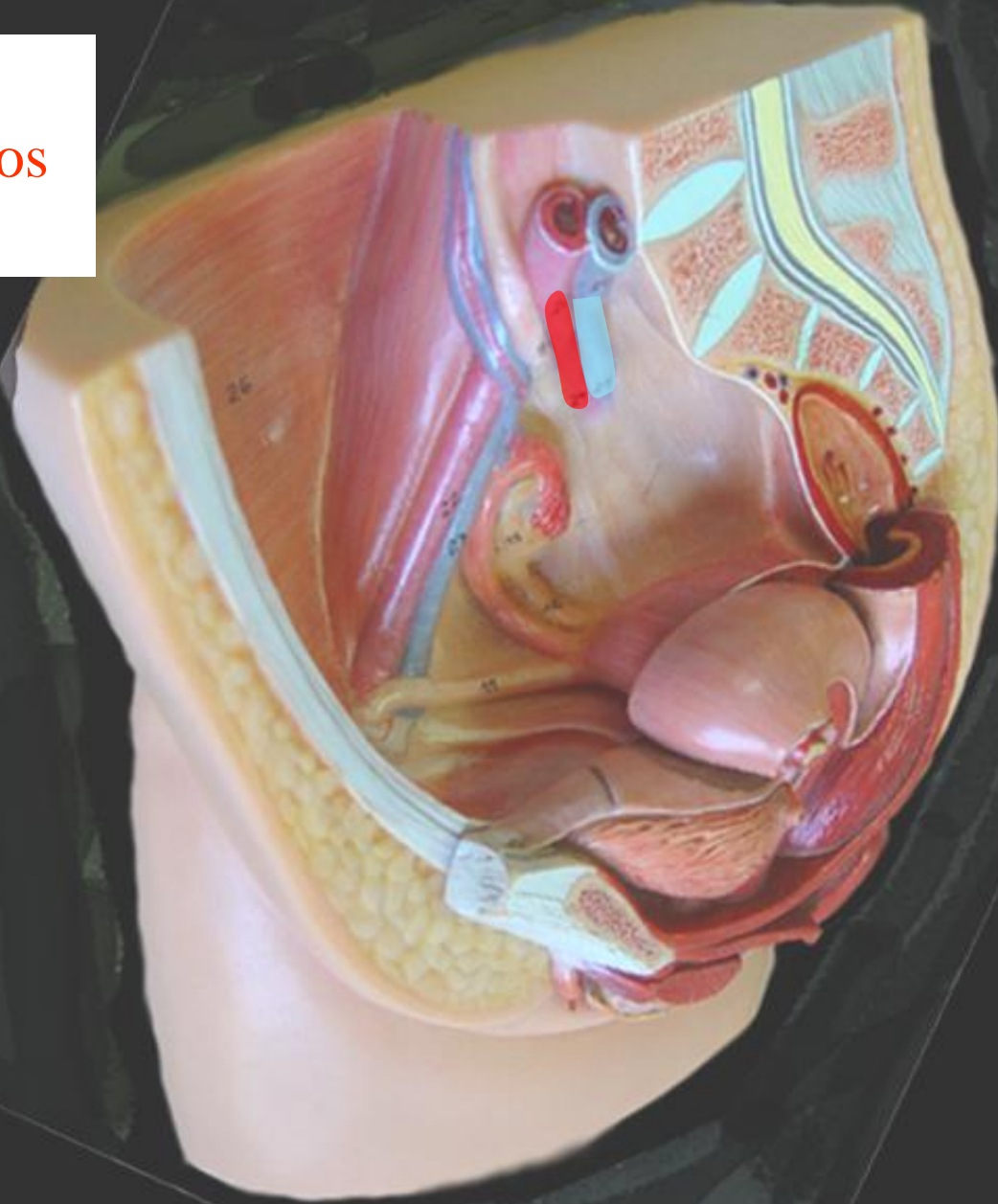
Arteria iliaca
externa

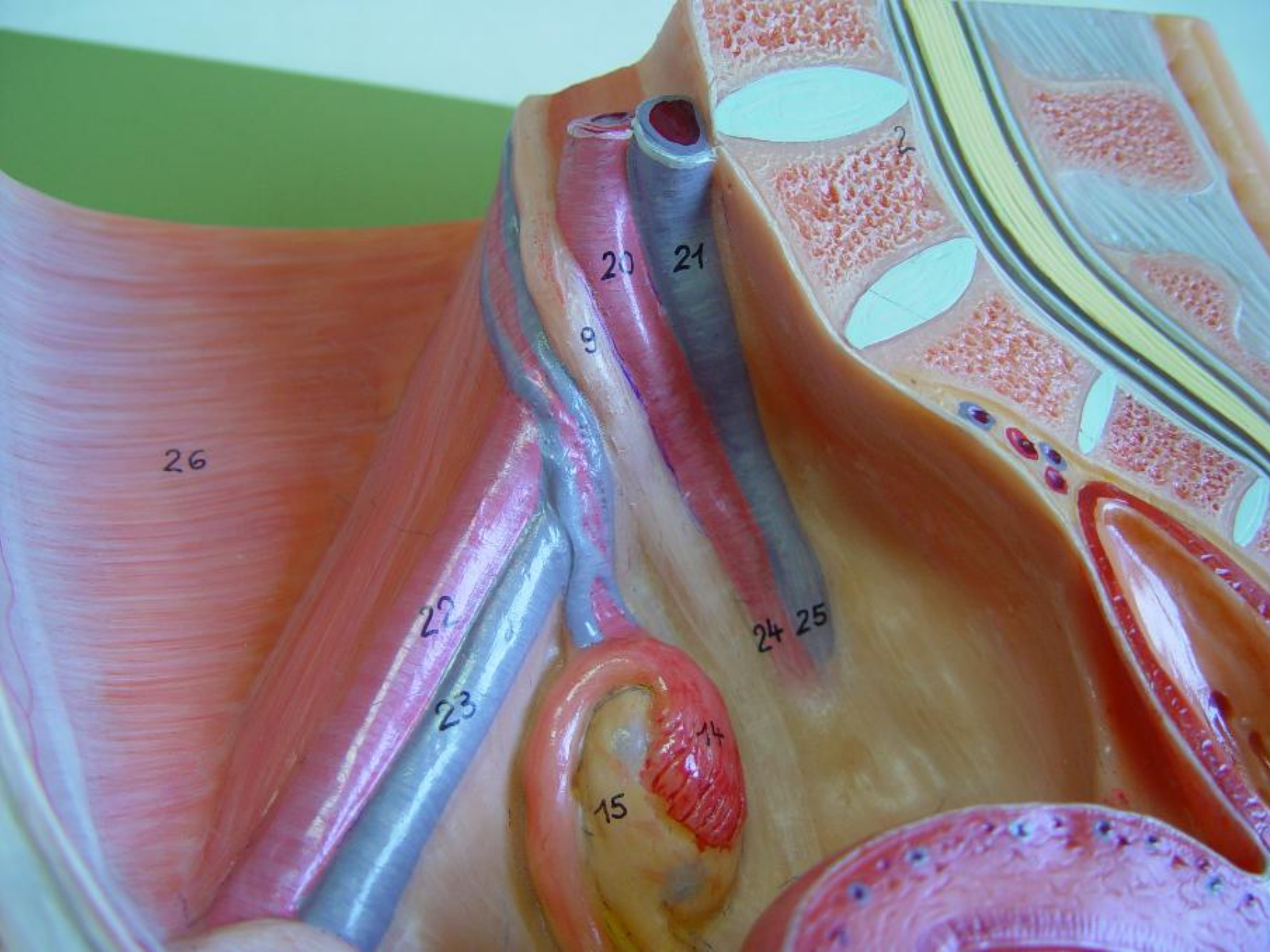


Vasos
hipogástricos
derechos

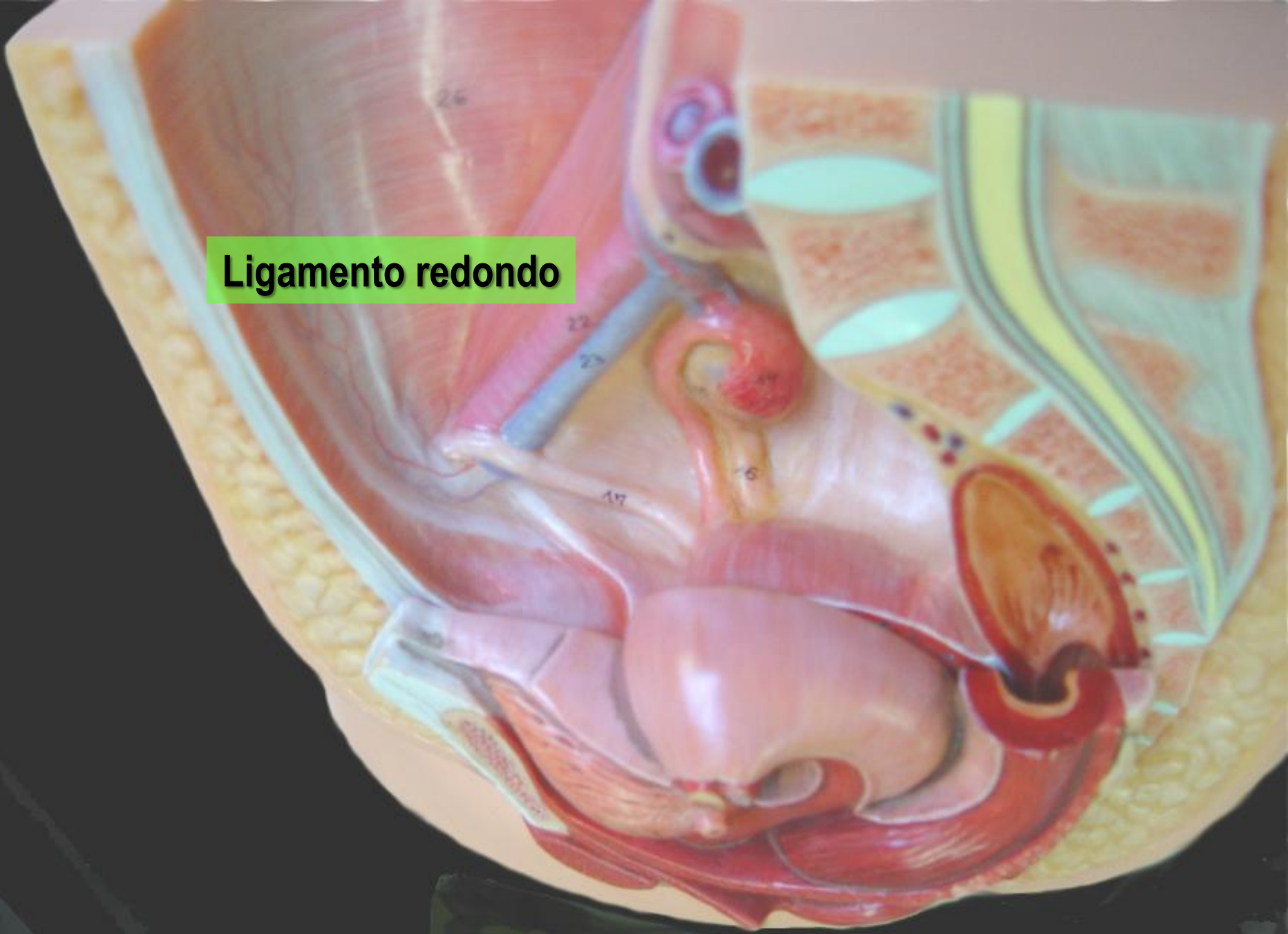


Vasos
hipogástricos
derechos



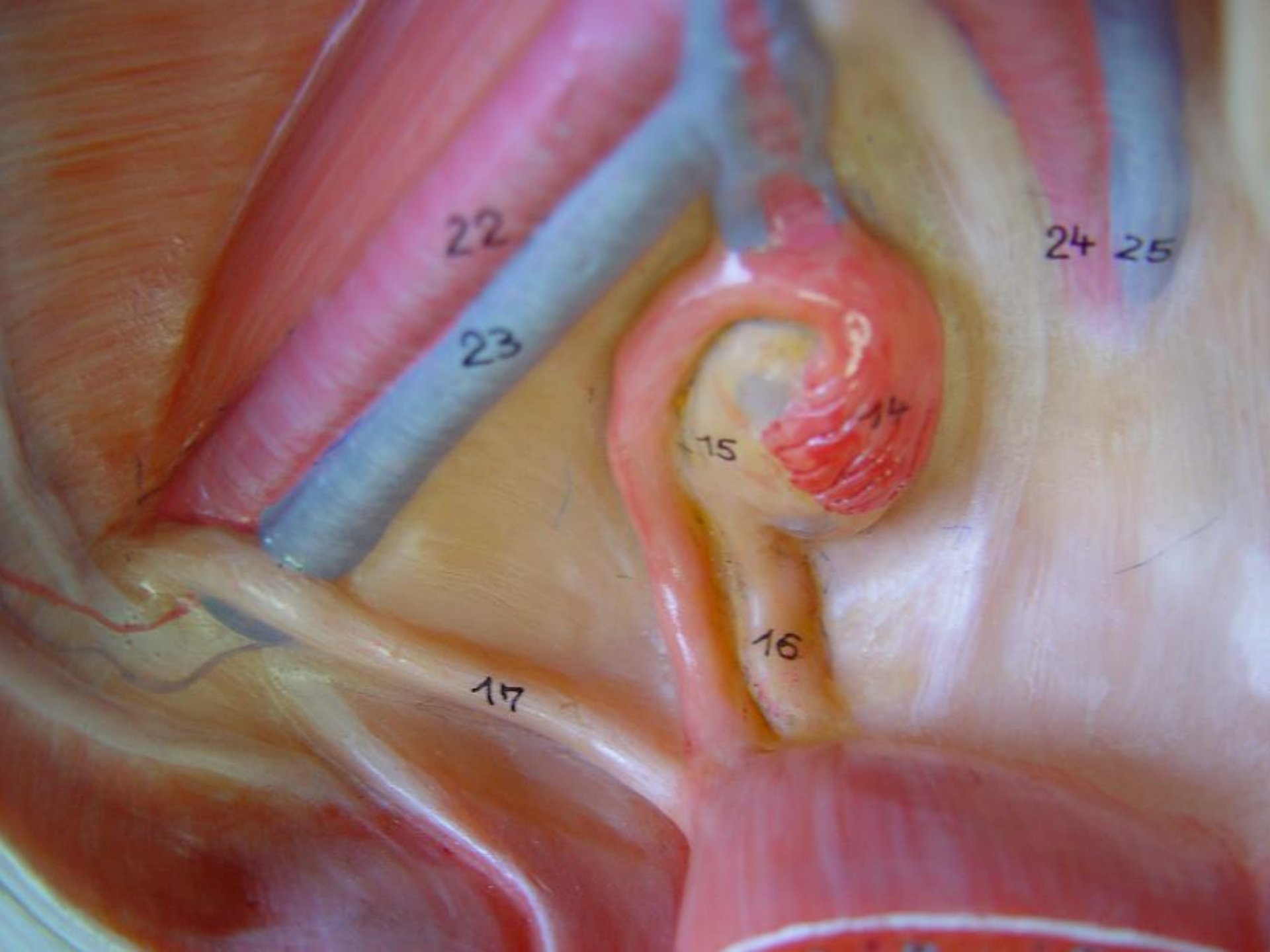


Ligamento redondo



Ligamento redondo





22

23

24 25

14

15

16

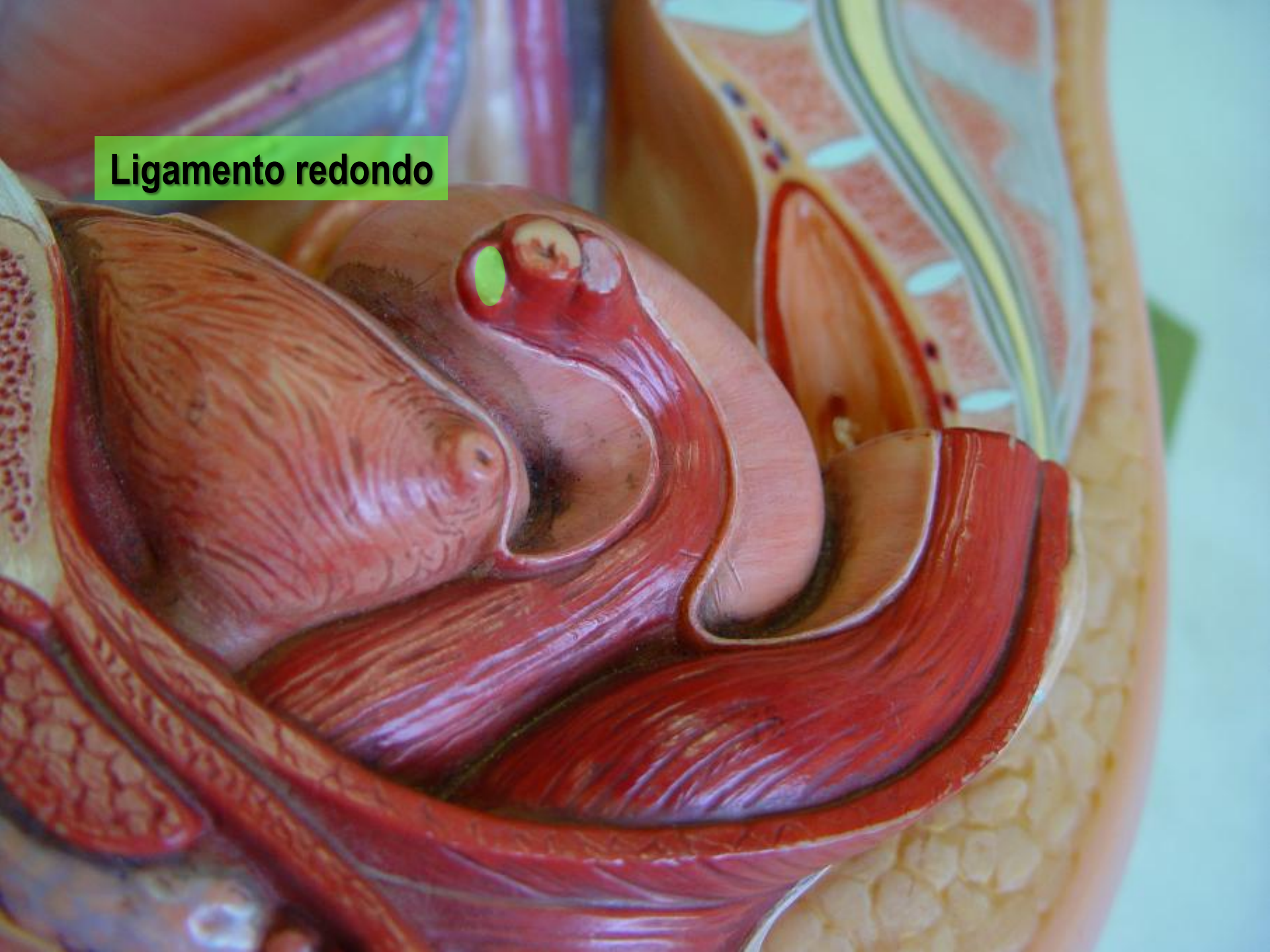
17

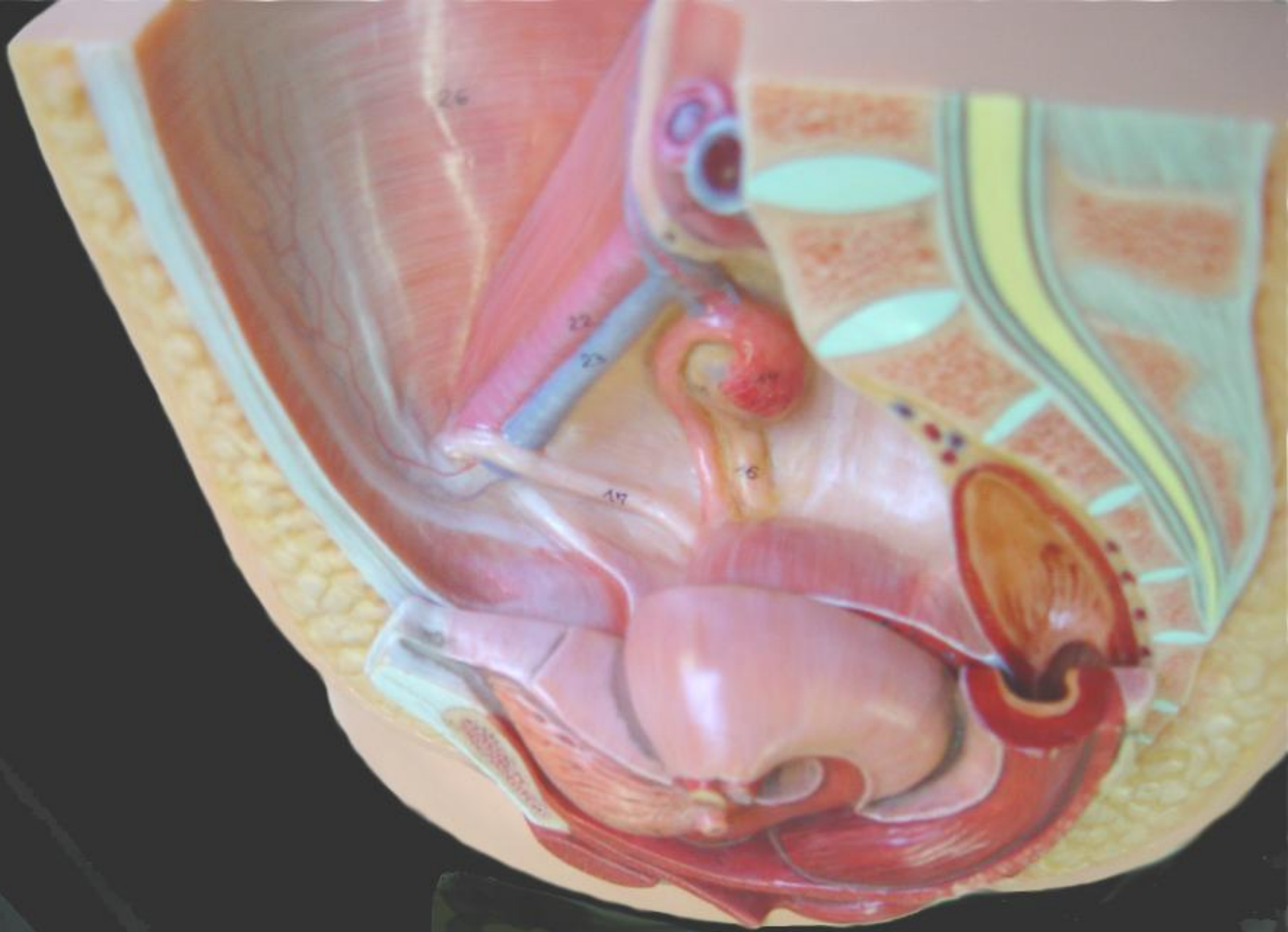
Ligamento redondo





Ligamento redondo





Orificio interno
del
conducto inguinal



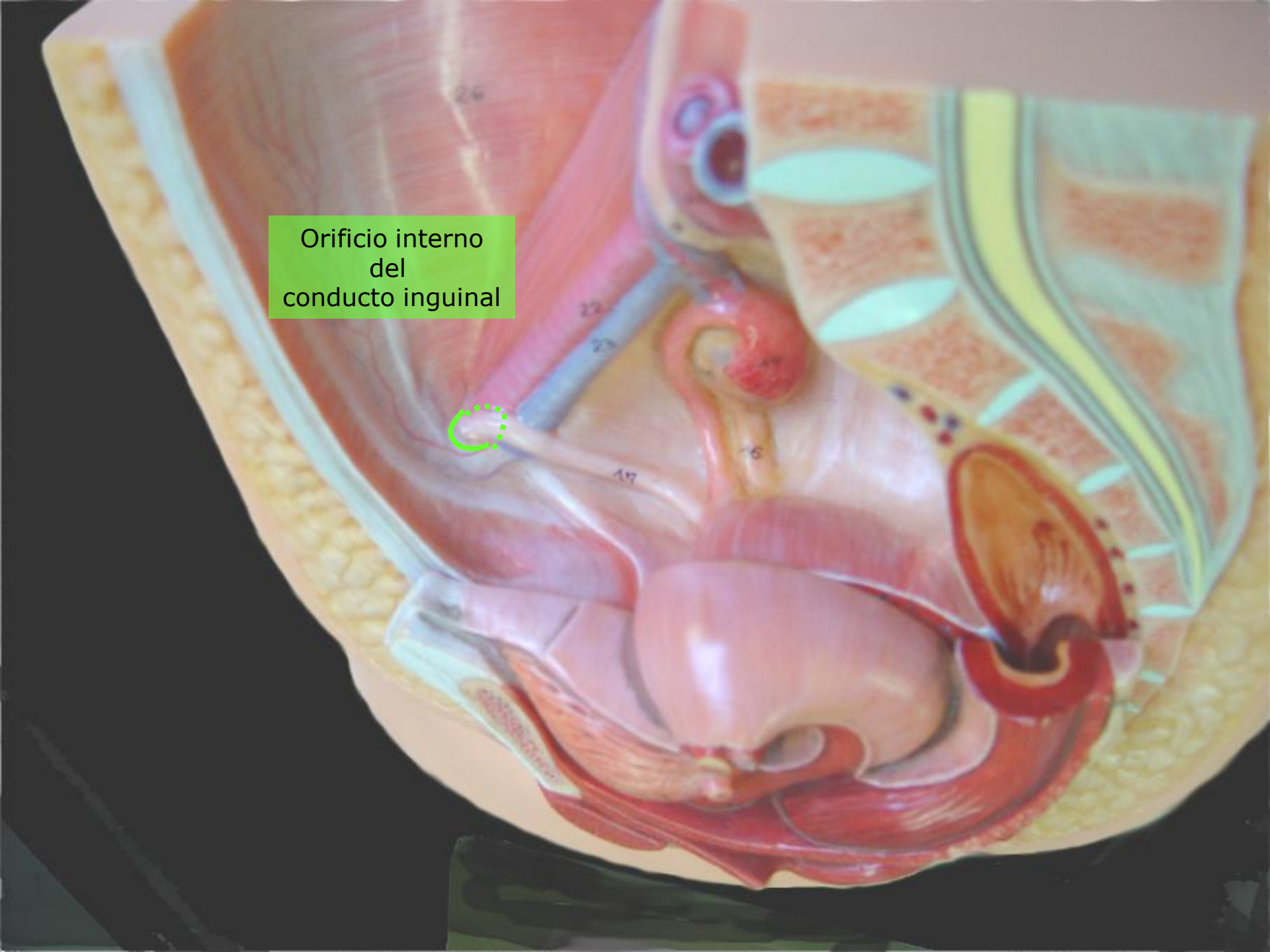
26

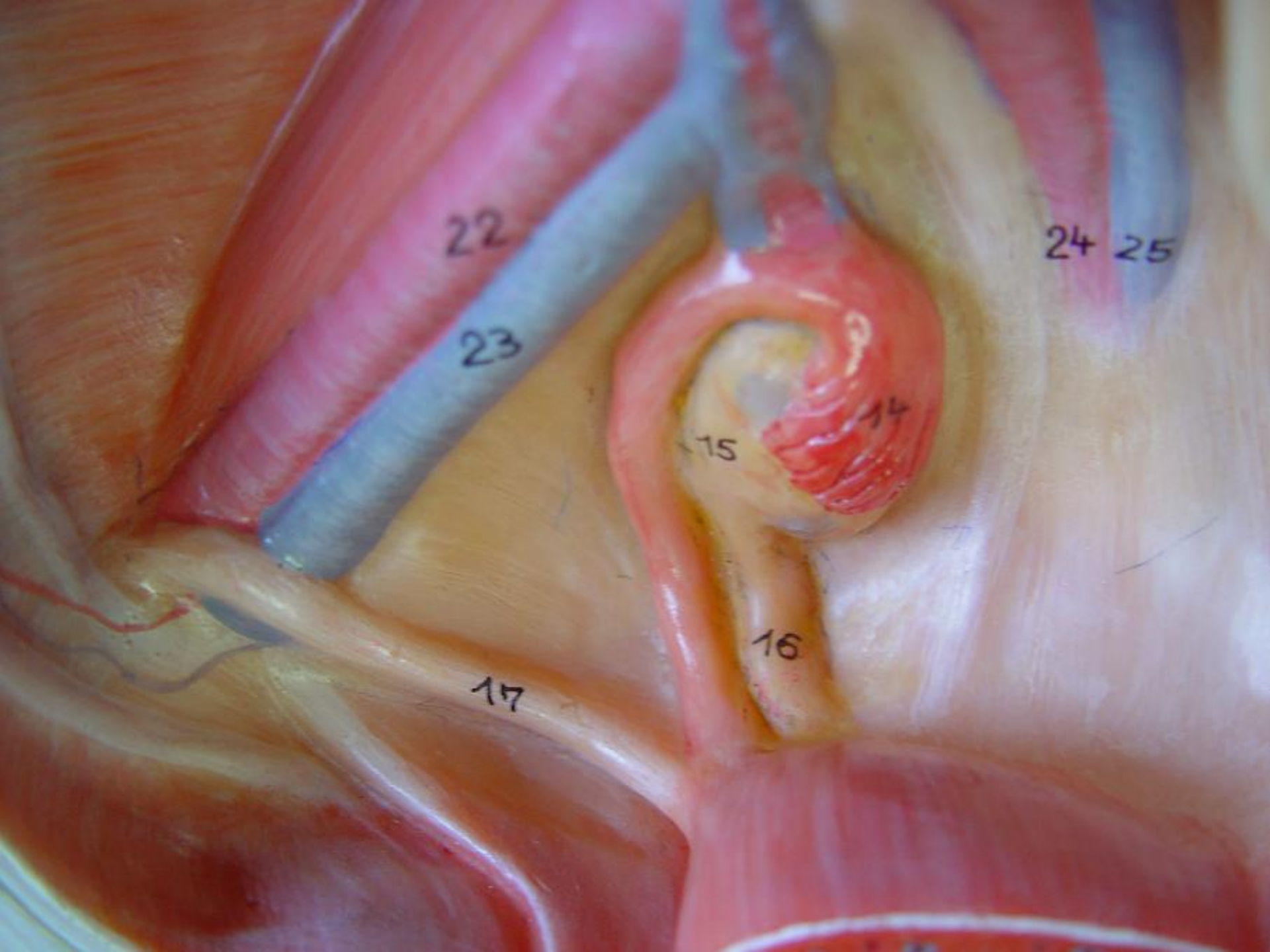
22

23

17

16





22

24 25

23

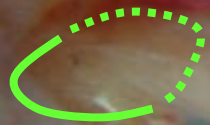
14

15

16

17

Orificio interno
del
conducto inguinal



22

23

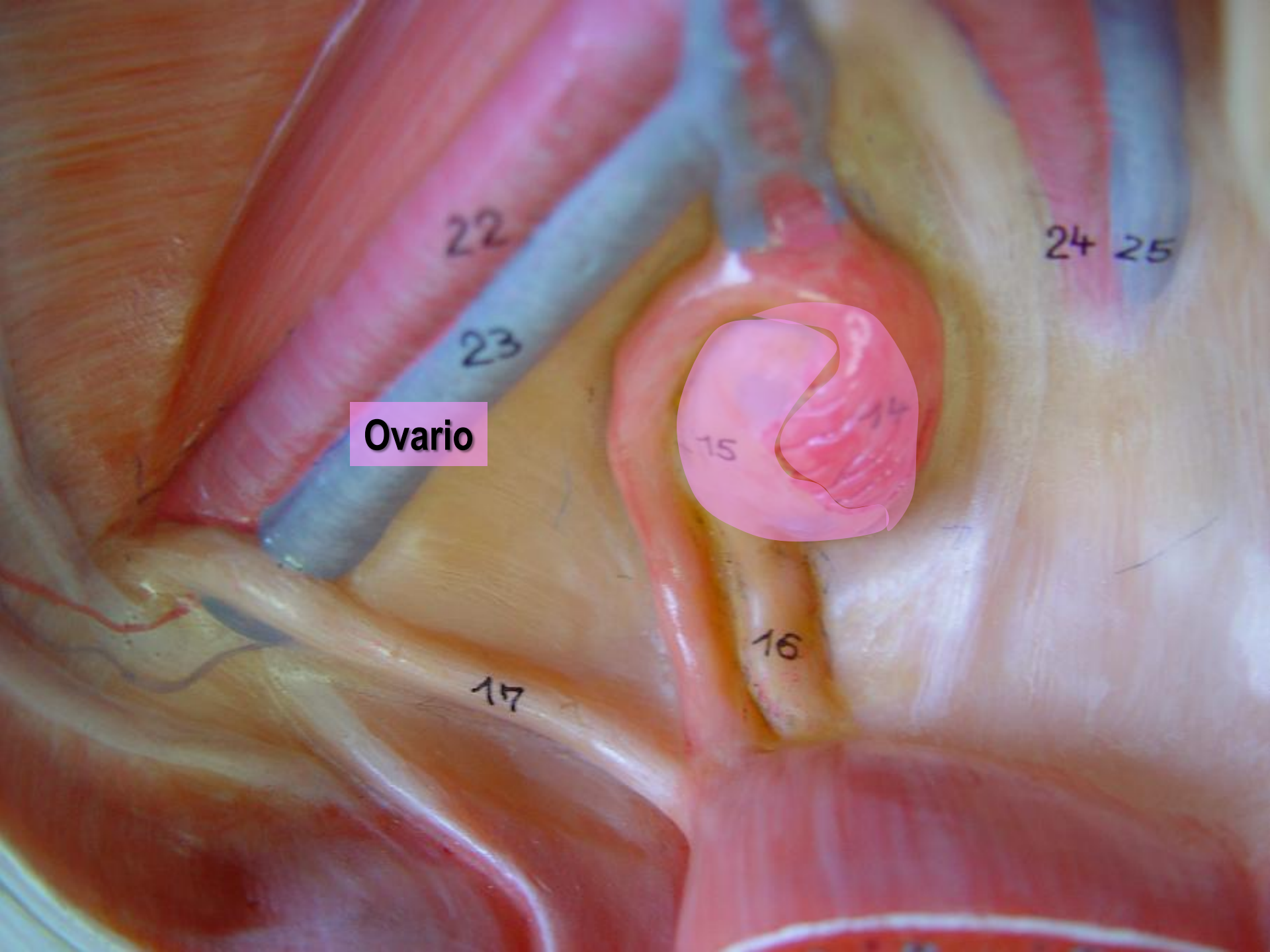
24 25

14

15

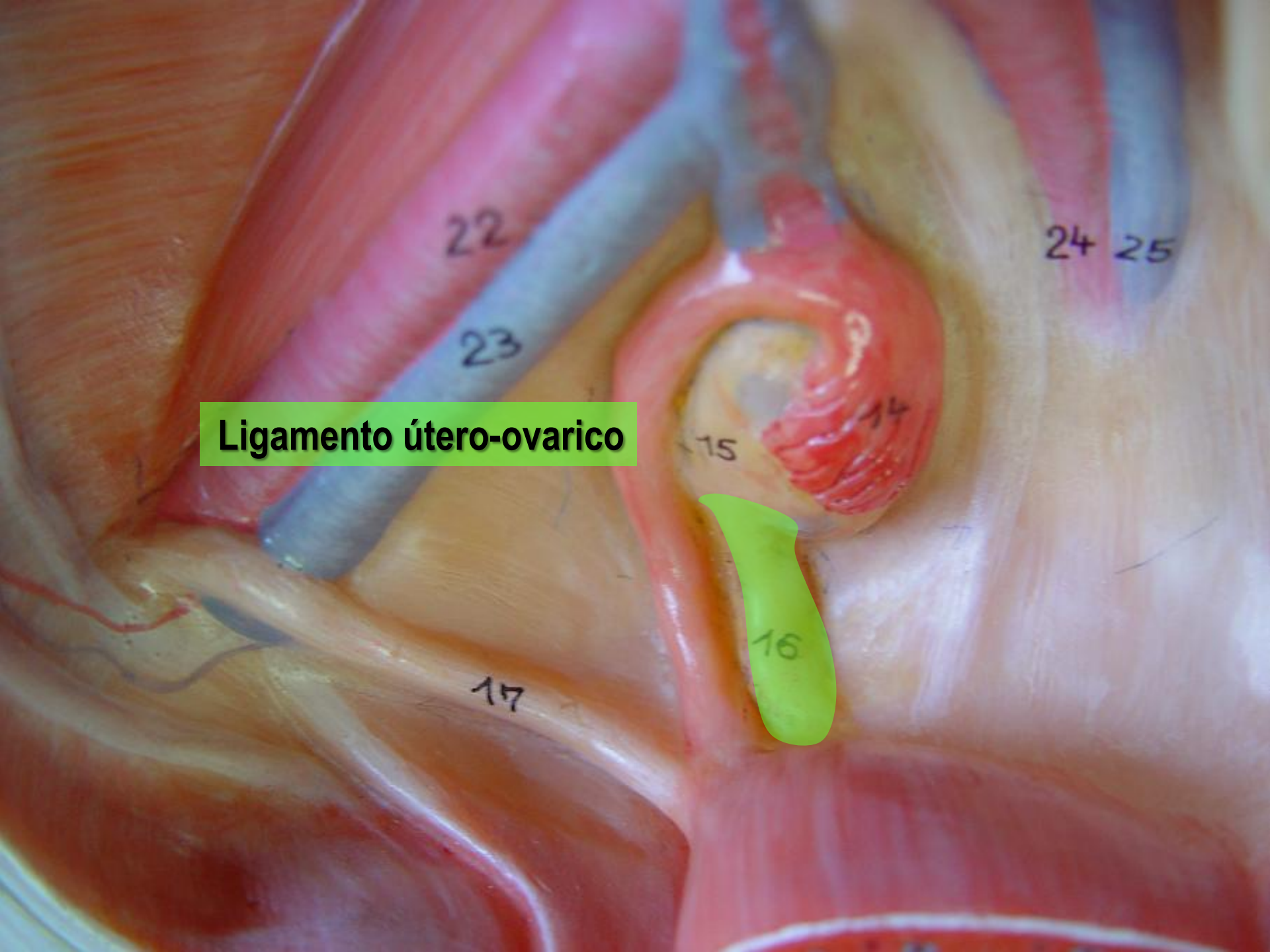
16

17

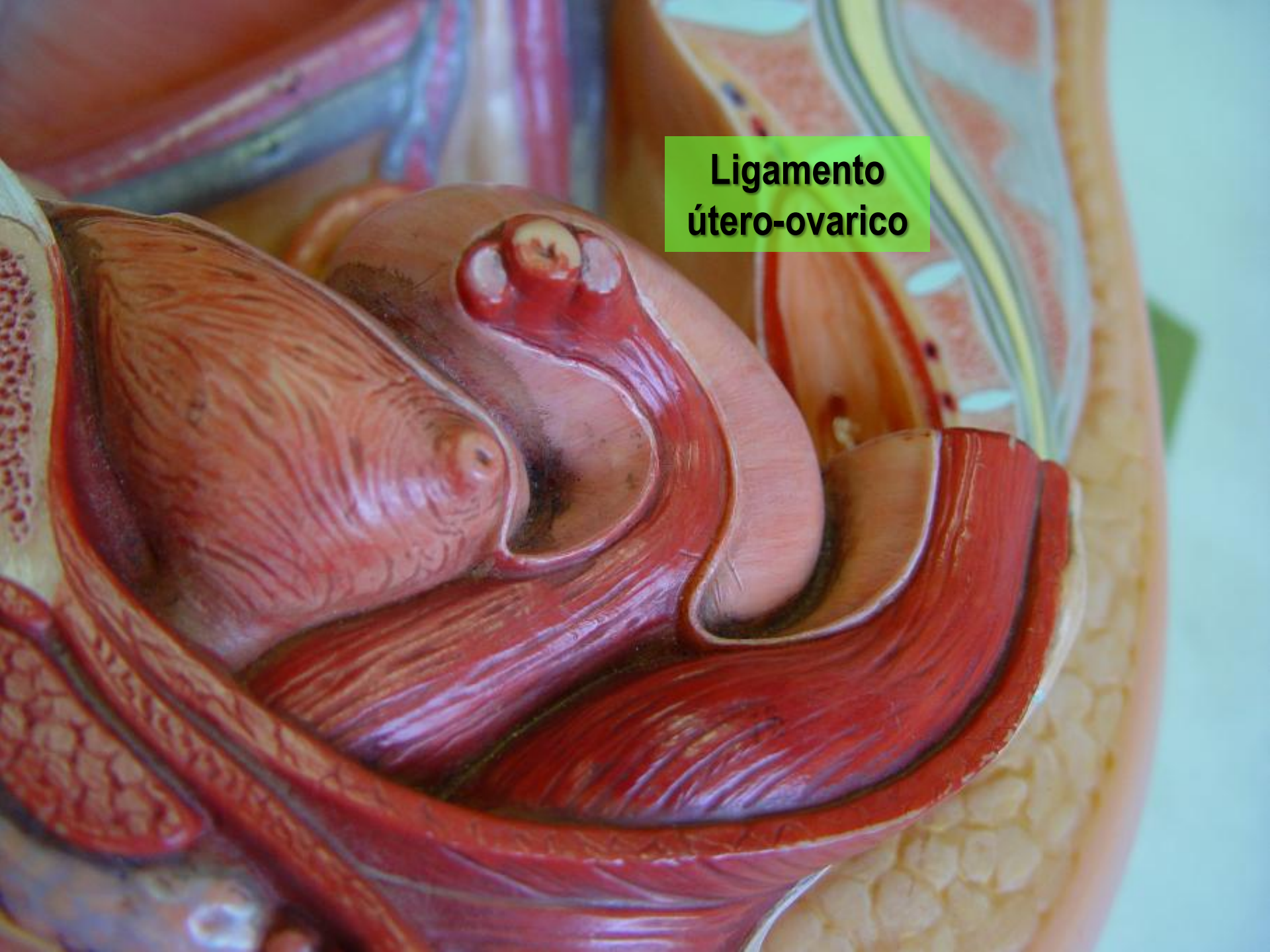


Ovario

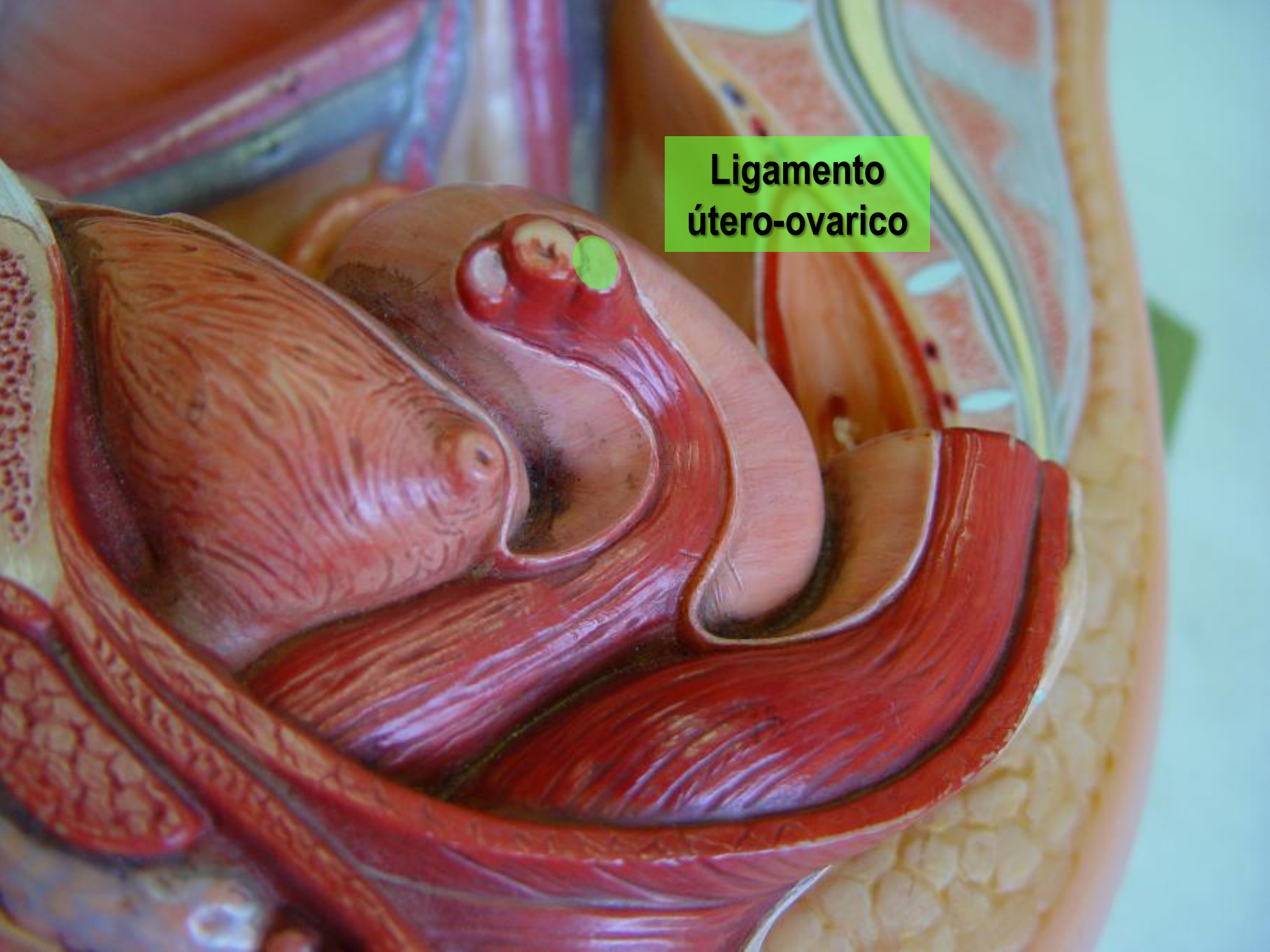
Ligamento útero-ovarico



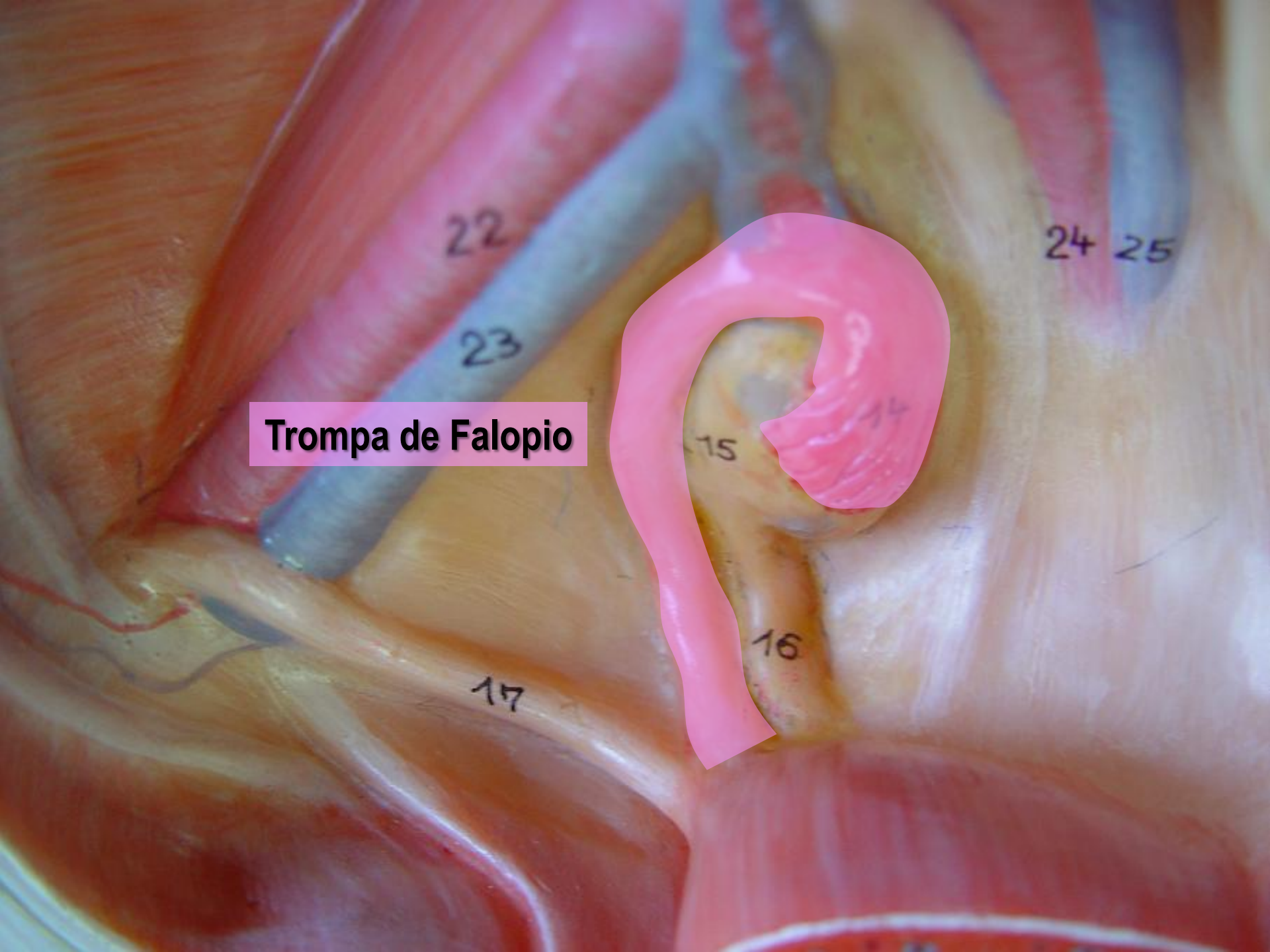
**Ligamento
útero-ovarico**

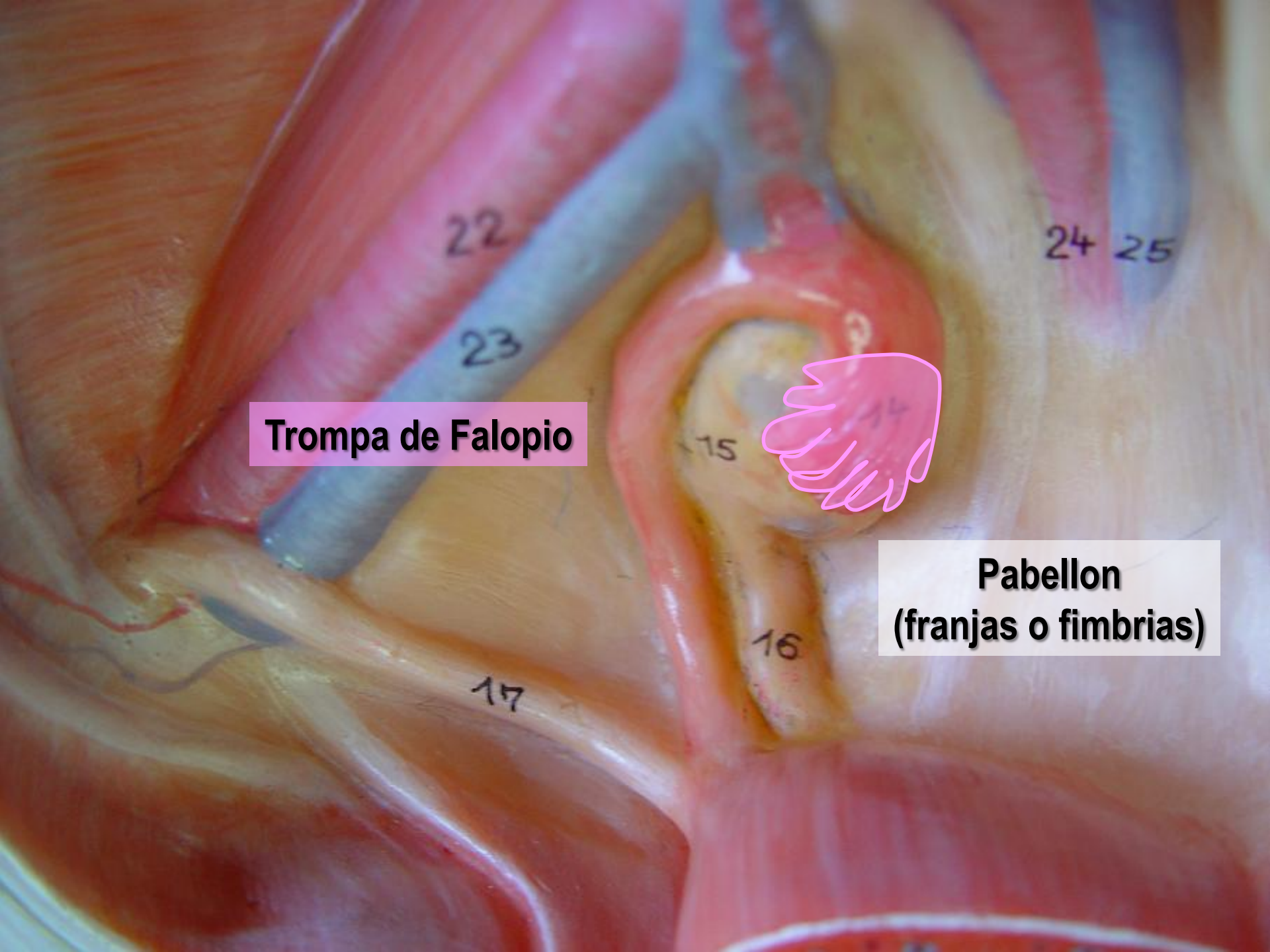


**Ligamento
útero-ovarico**



Trompa de Falopio



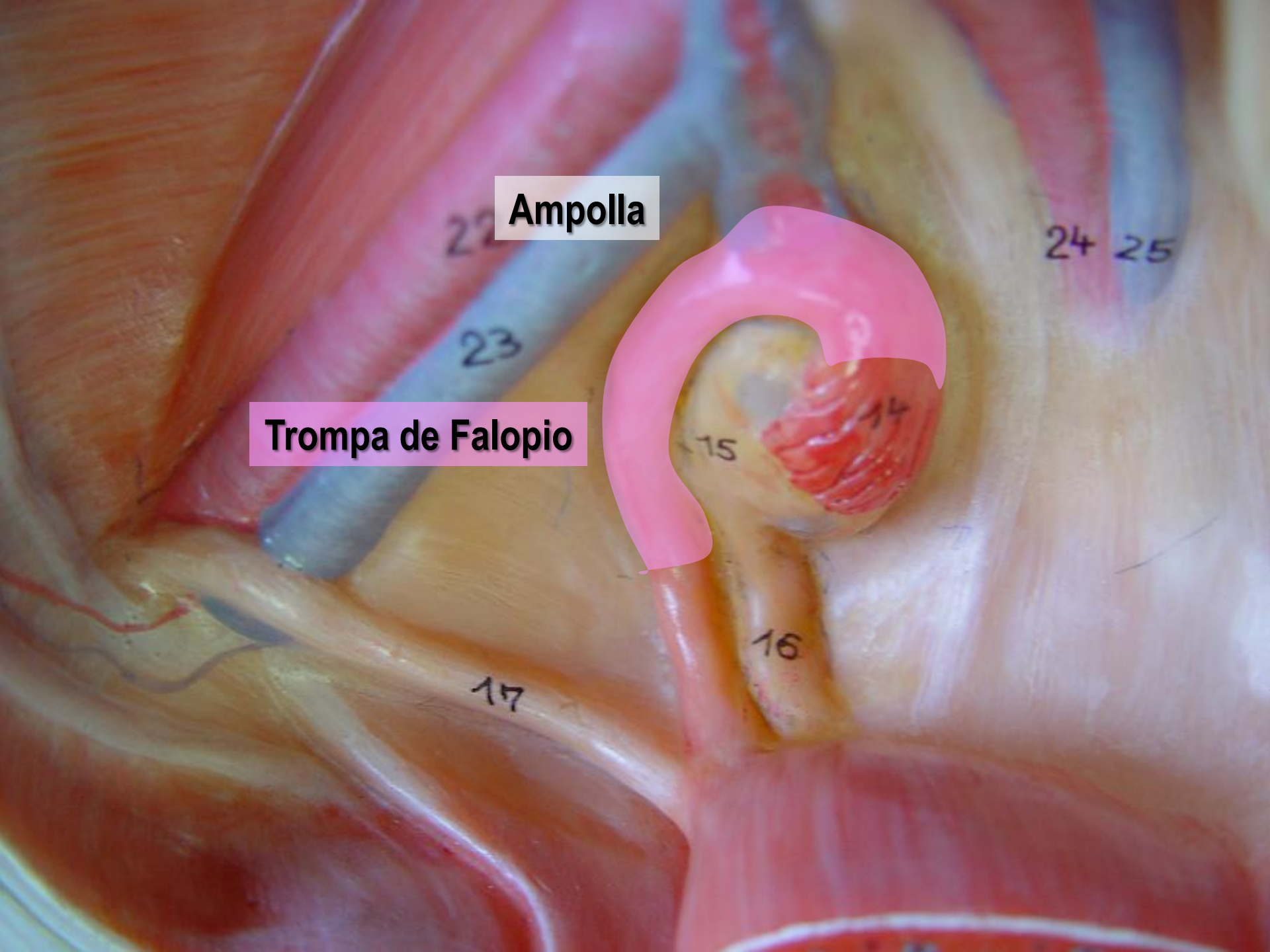


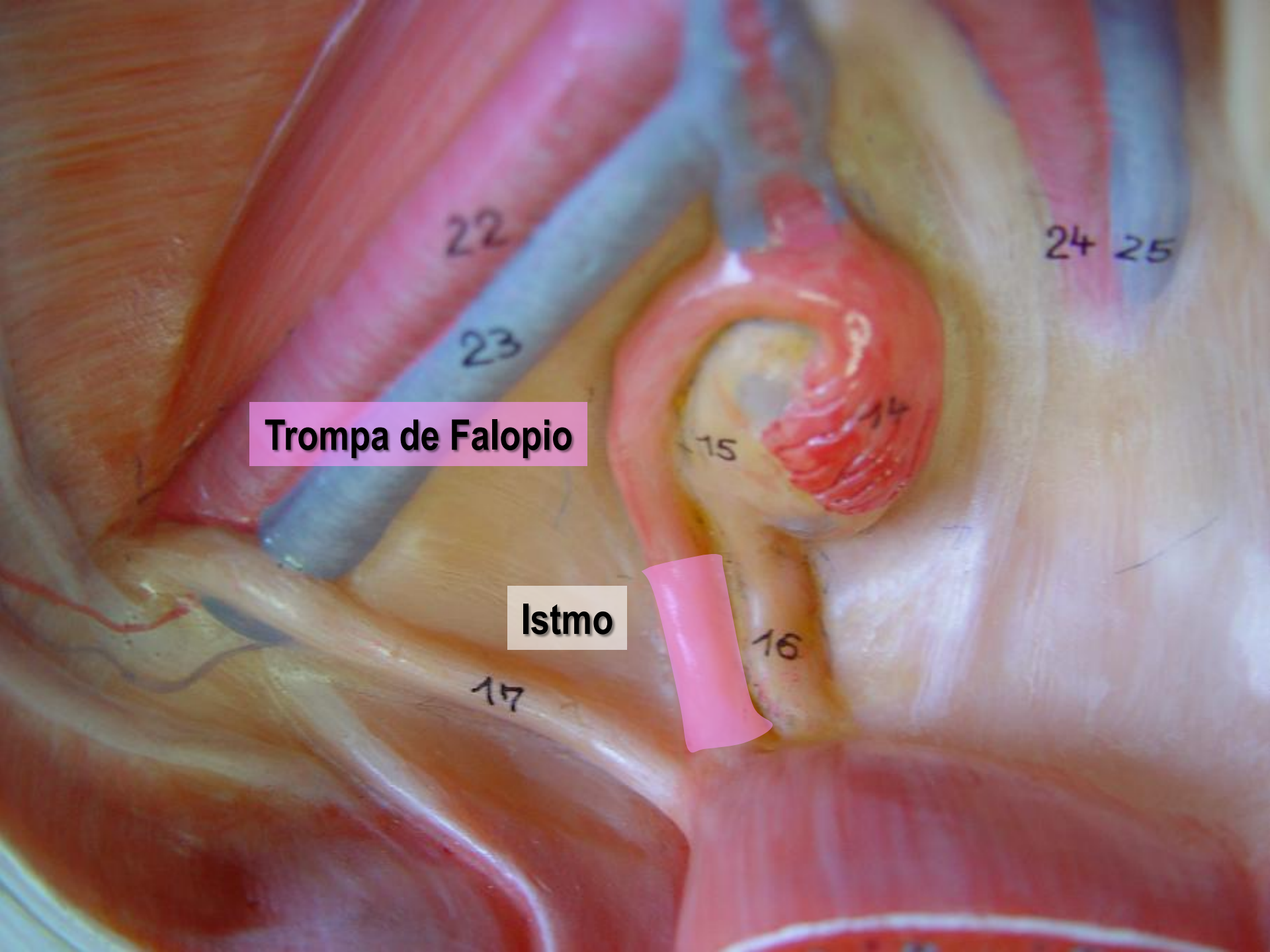
Trompa de Falopio

**Pabellon
(franjas o fimbrias)**

Ampolla

Trompa de Falopio

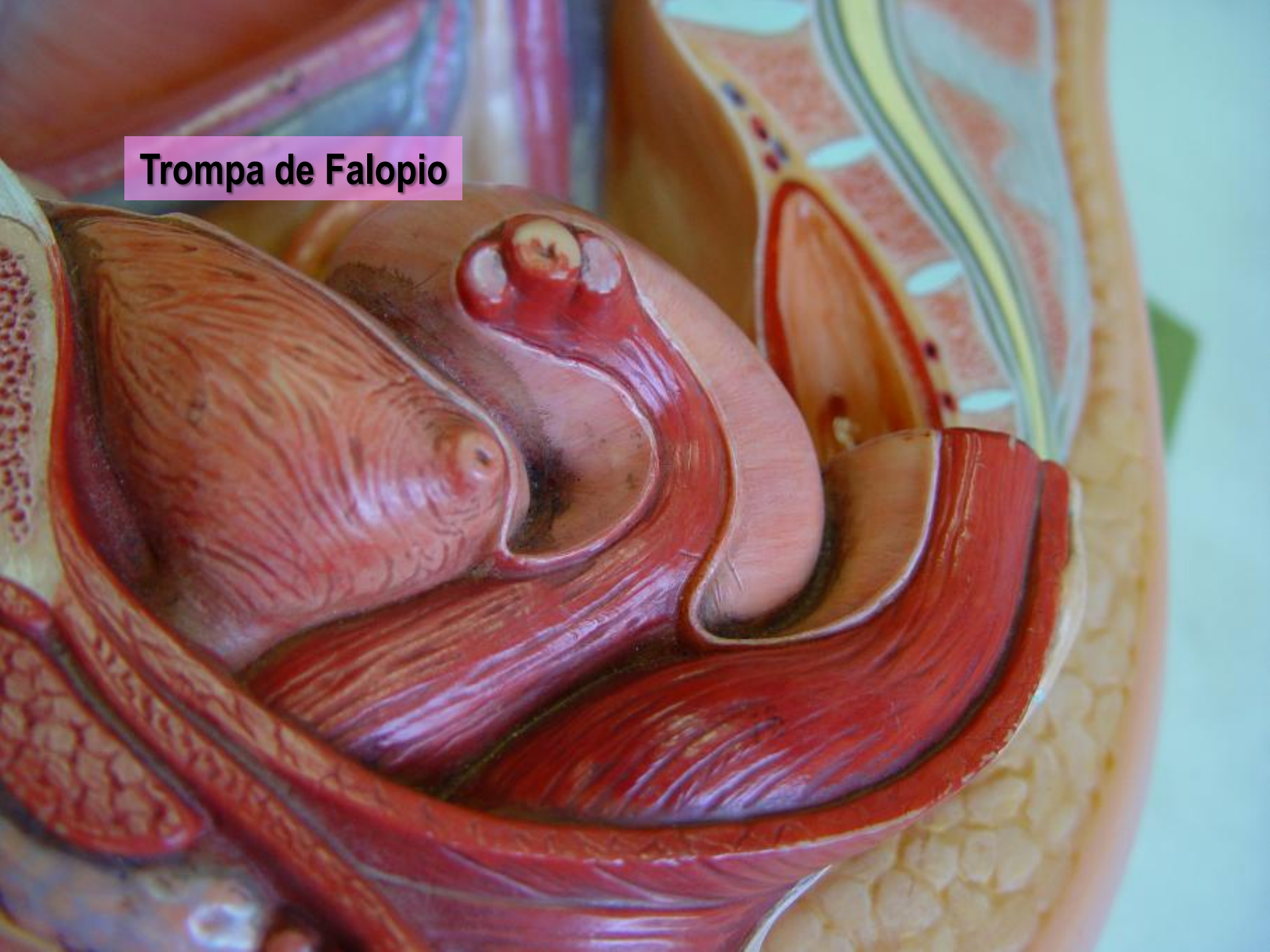




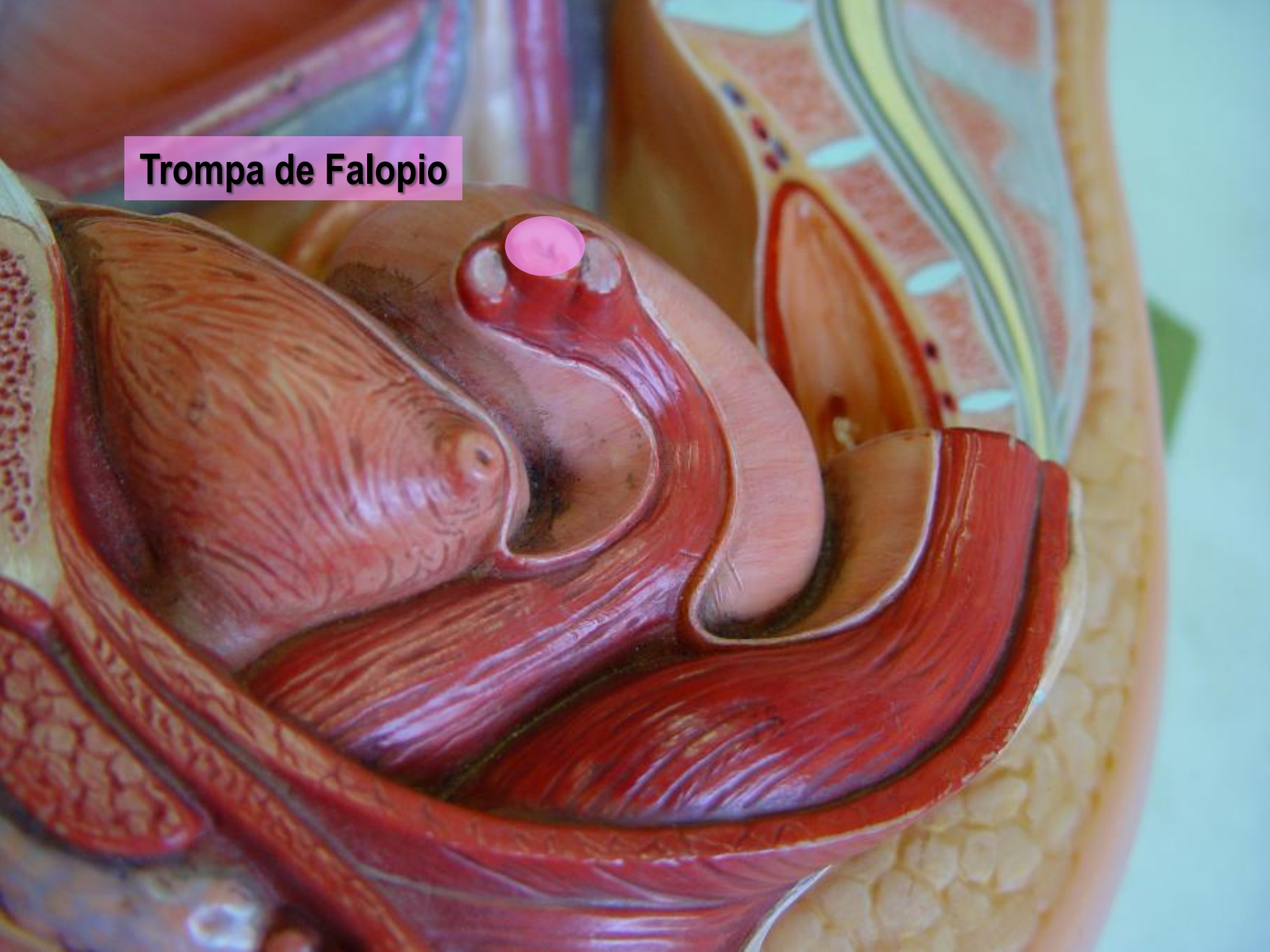
Trompa de Falopio

Istmo

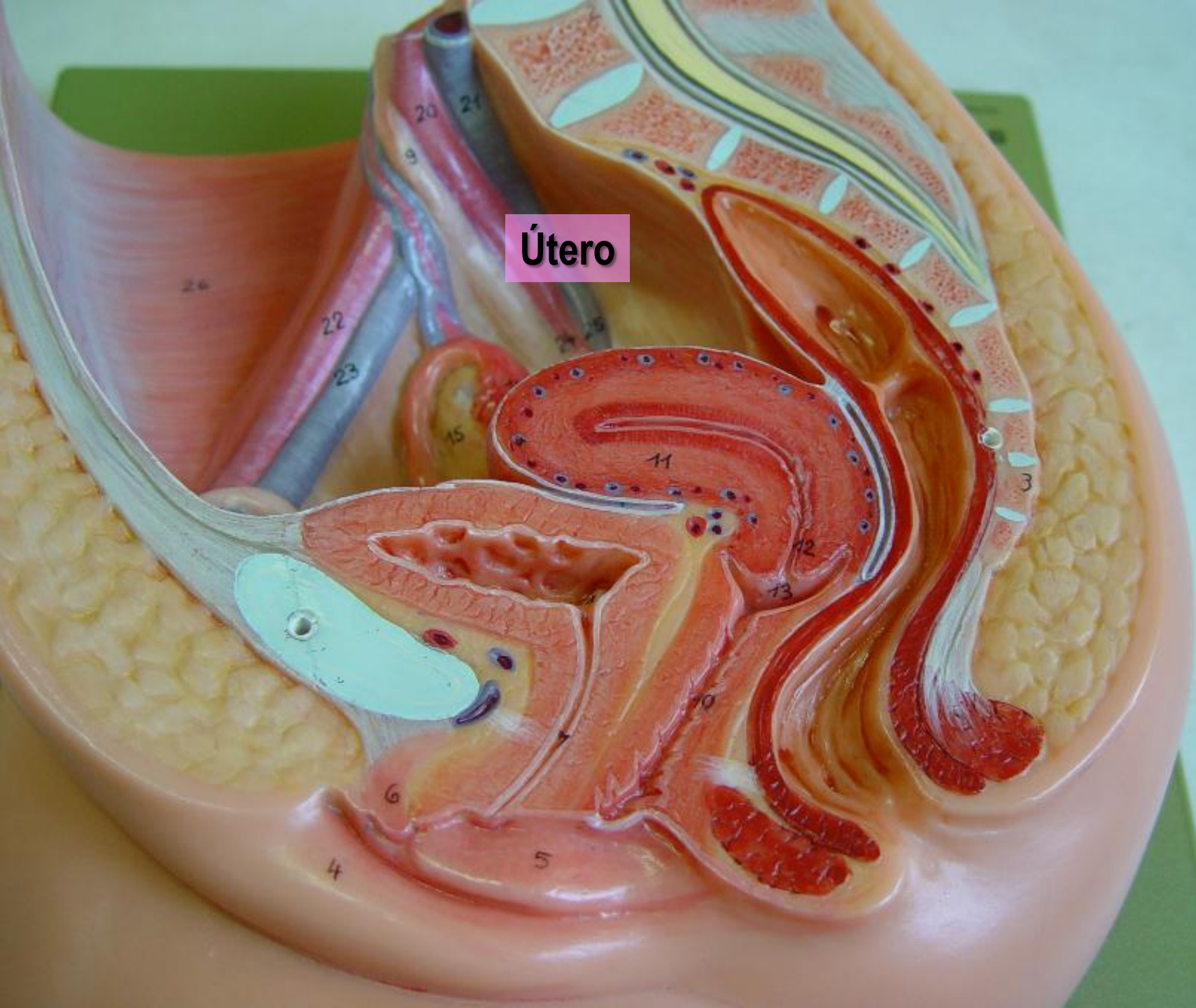
Trompa de Falopio



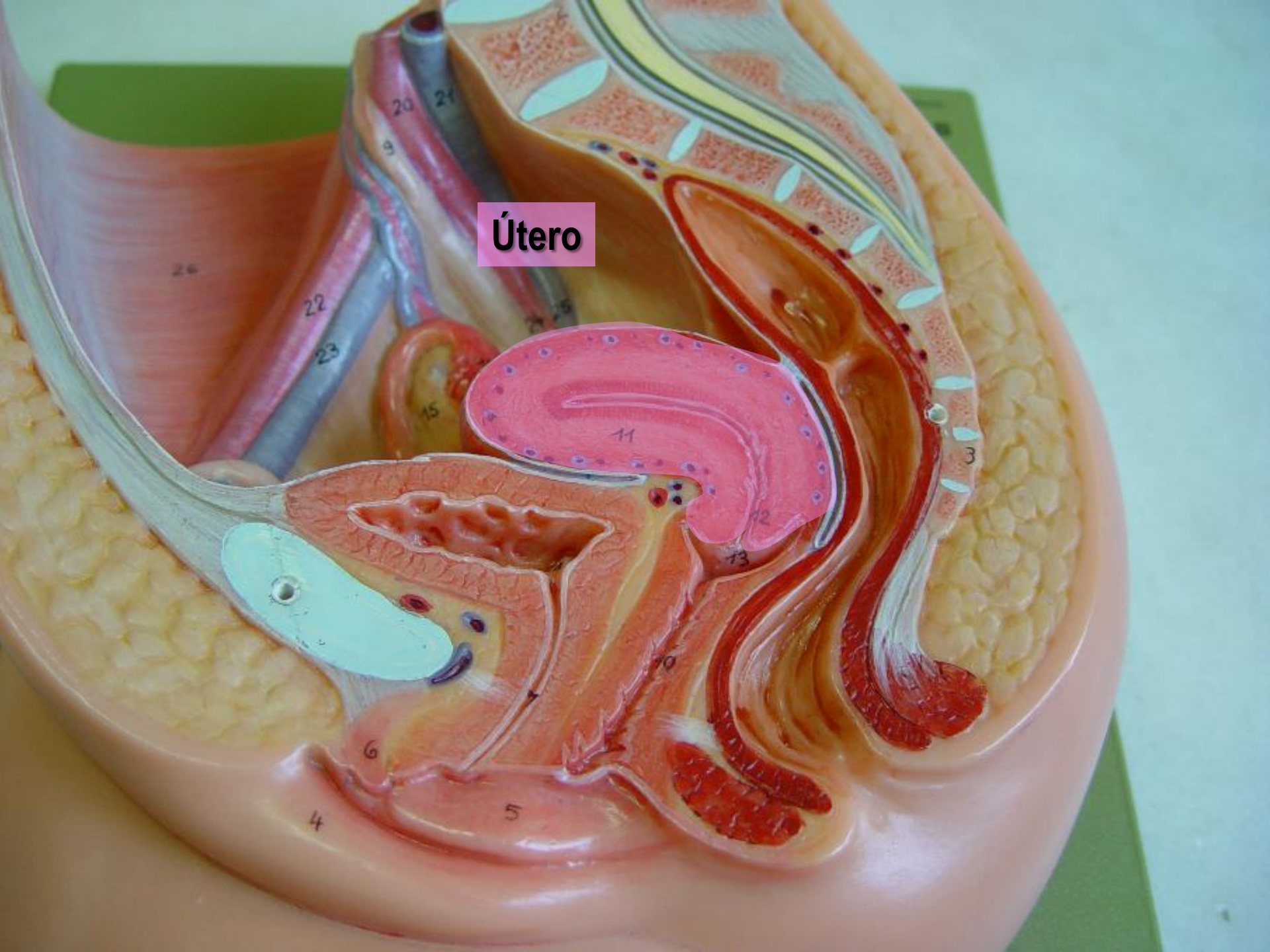
Trompa de Falopio



Útero

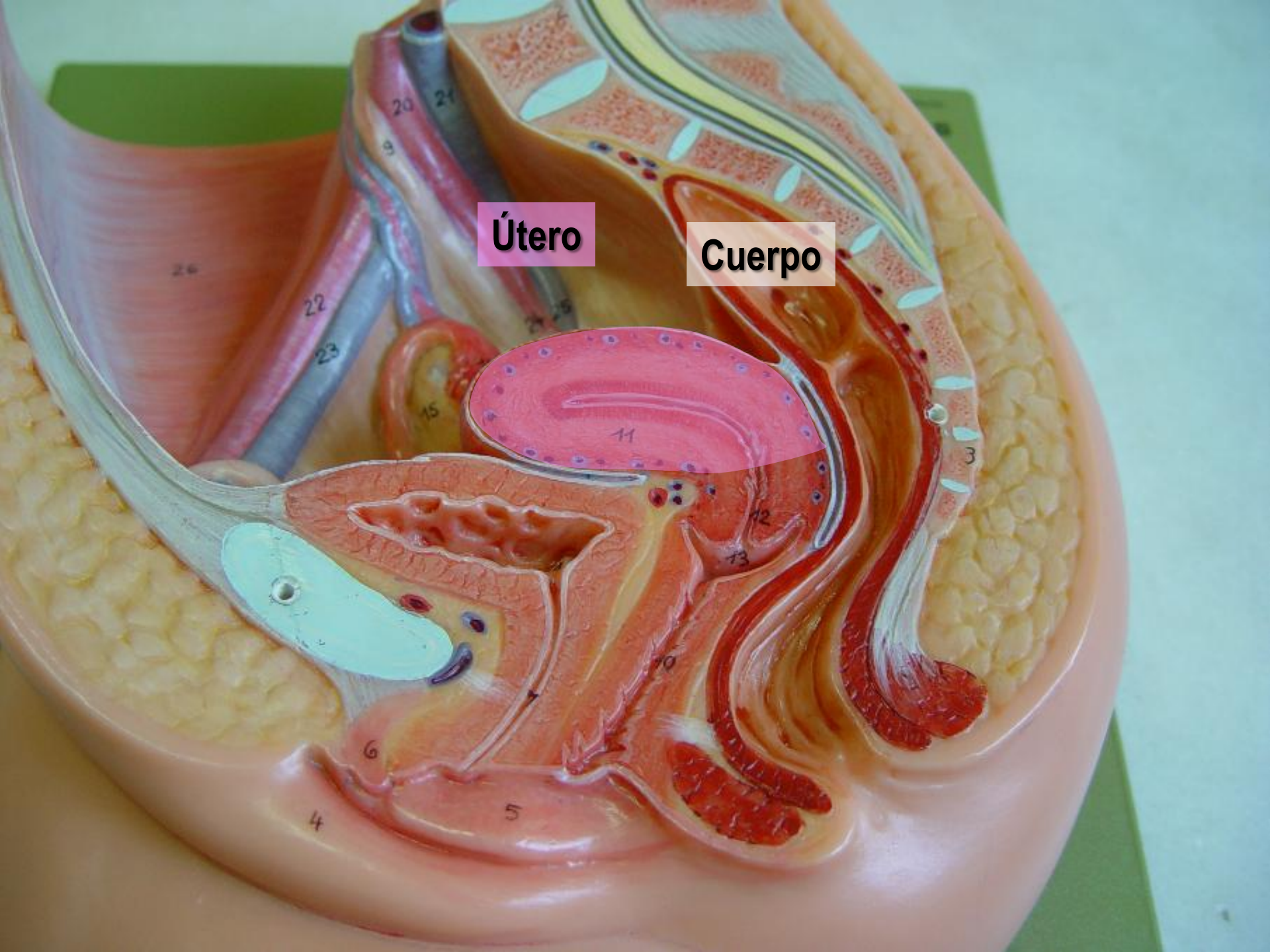


Útero



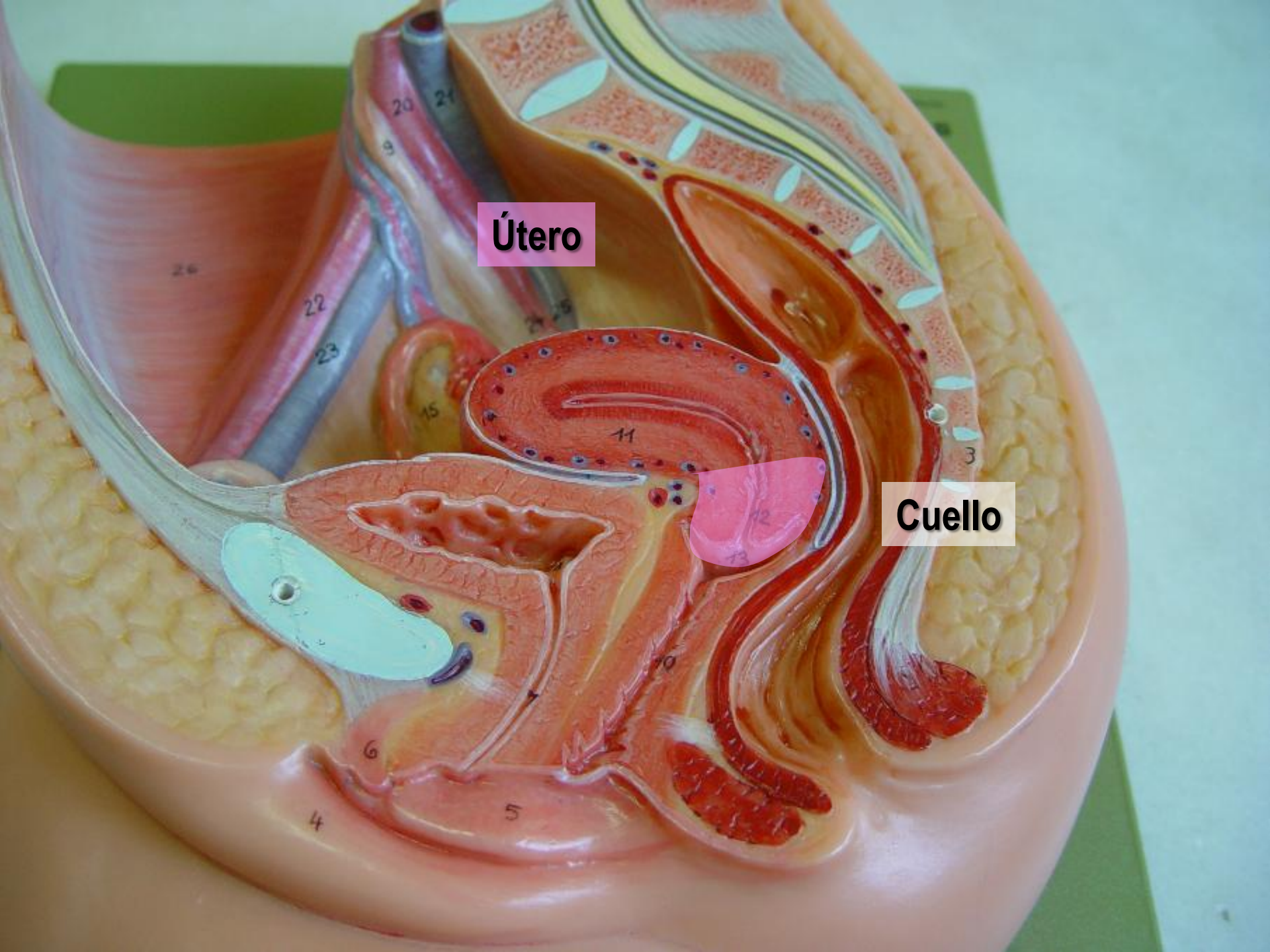
Útero

Cuerpo



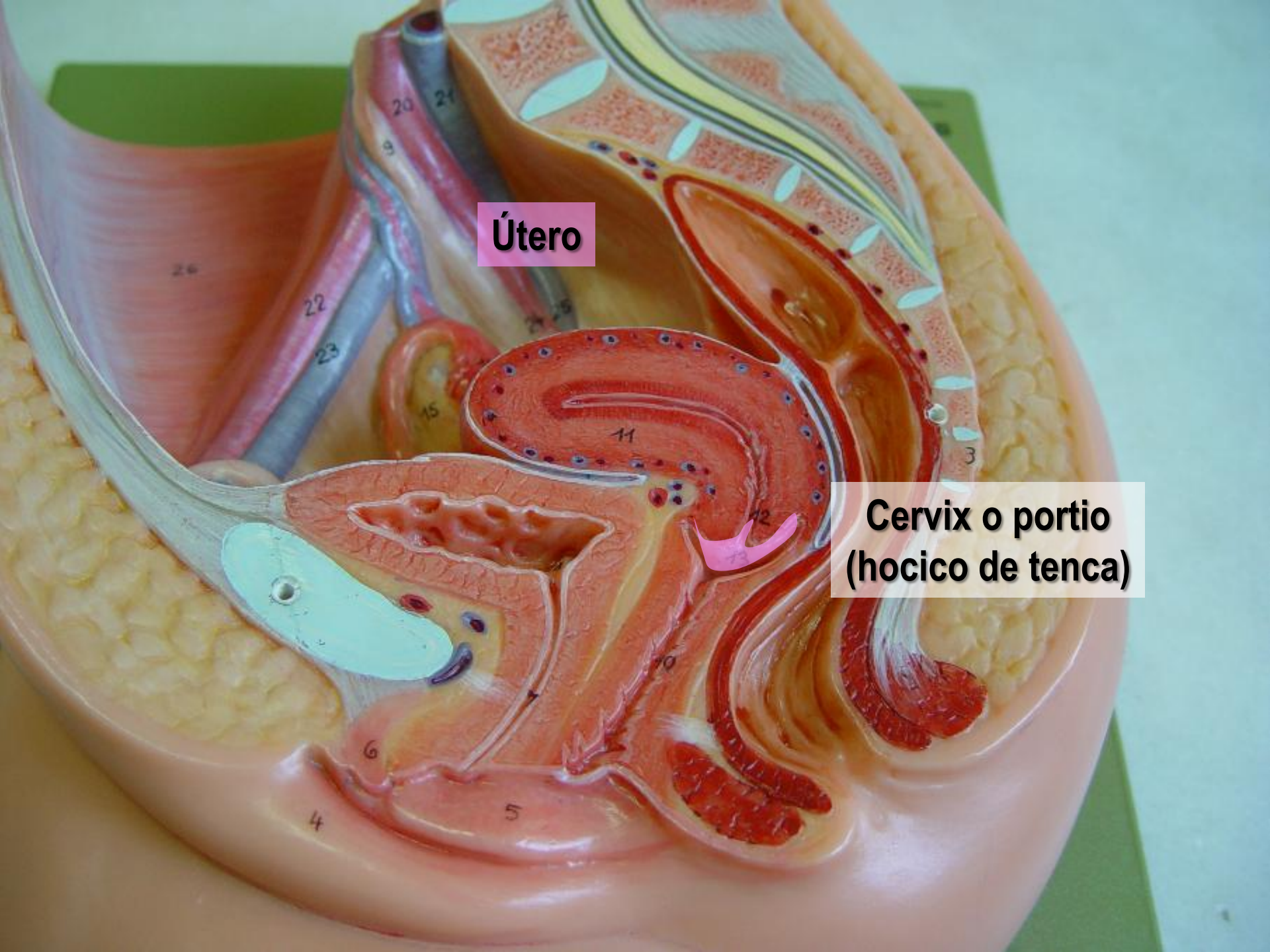
Útero

Cuello



Útero

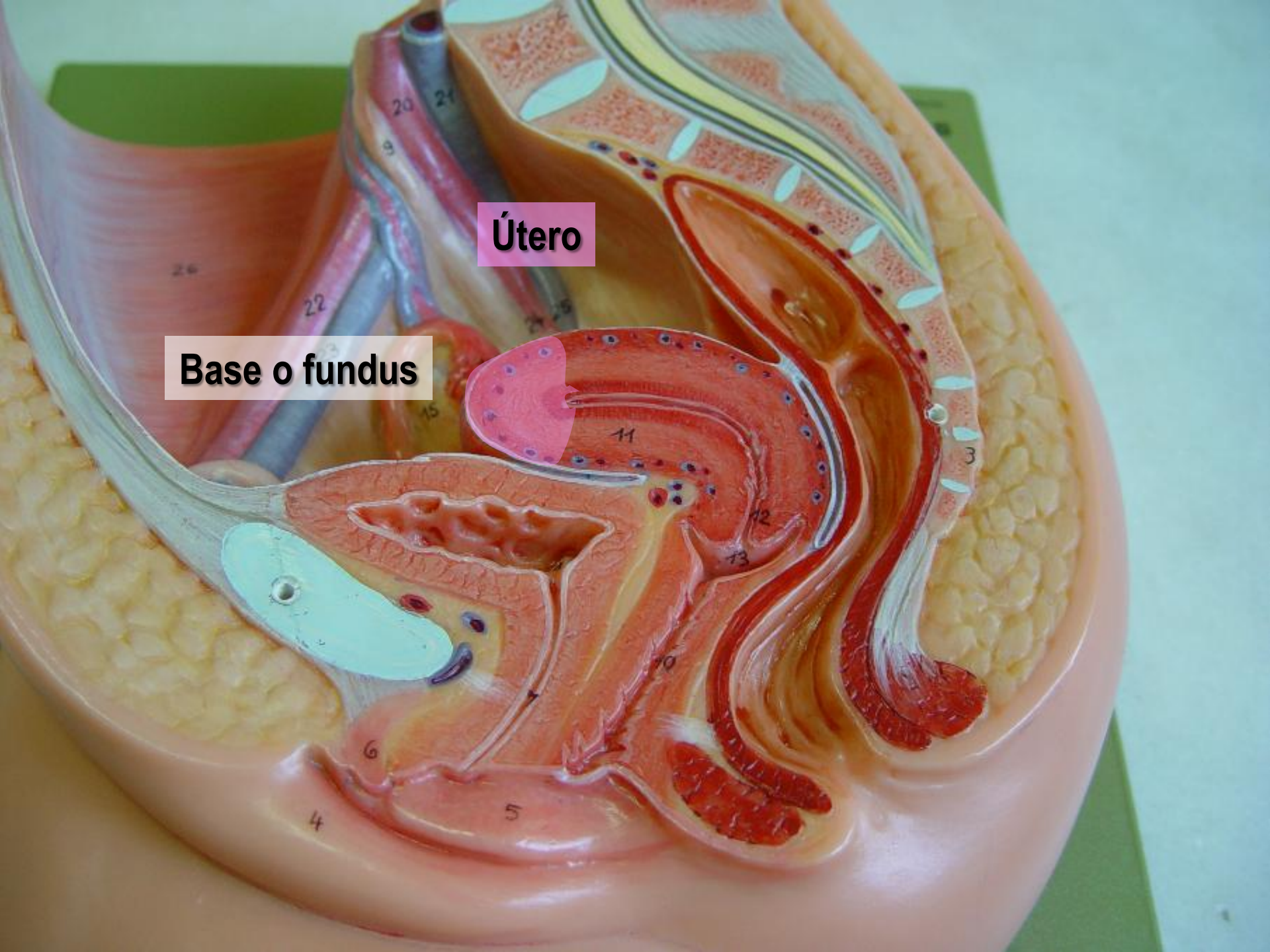
**Cervix o portio
(hocico de tenca)**





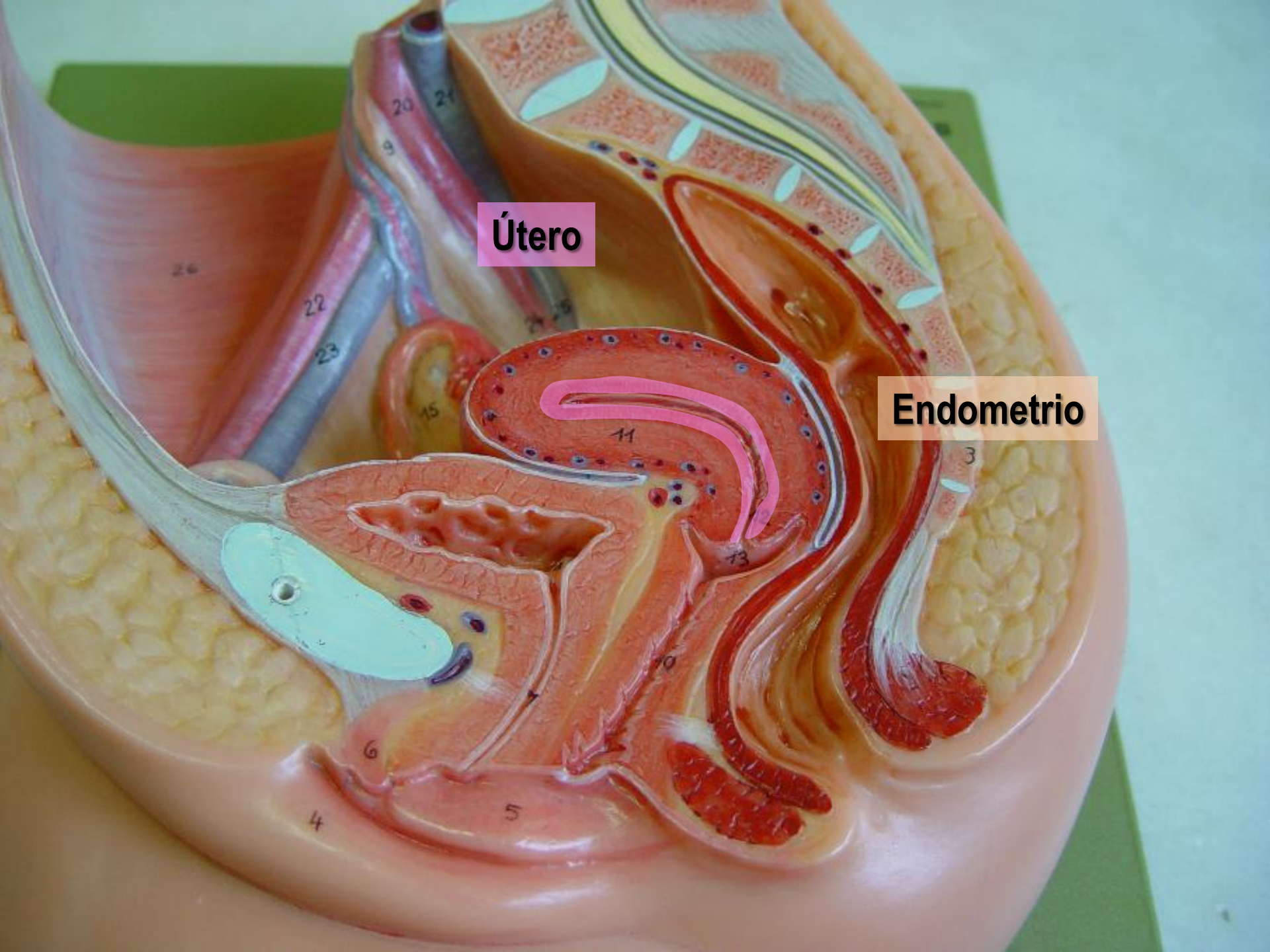
Útero

Base o fundus



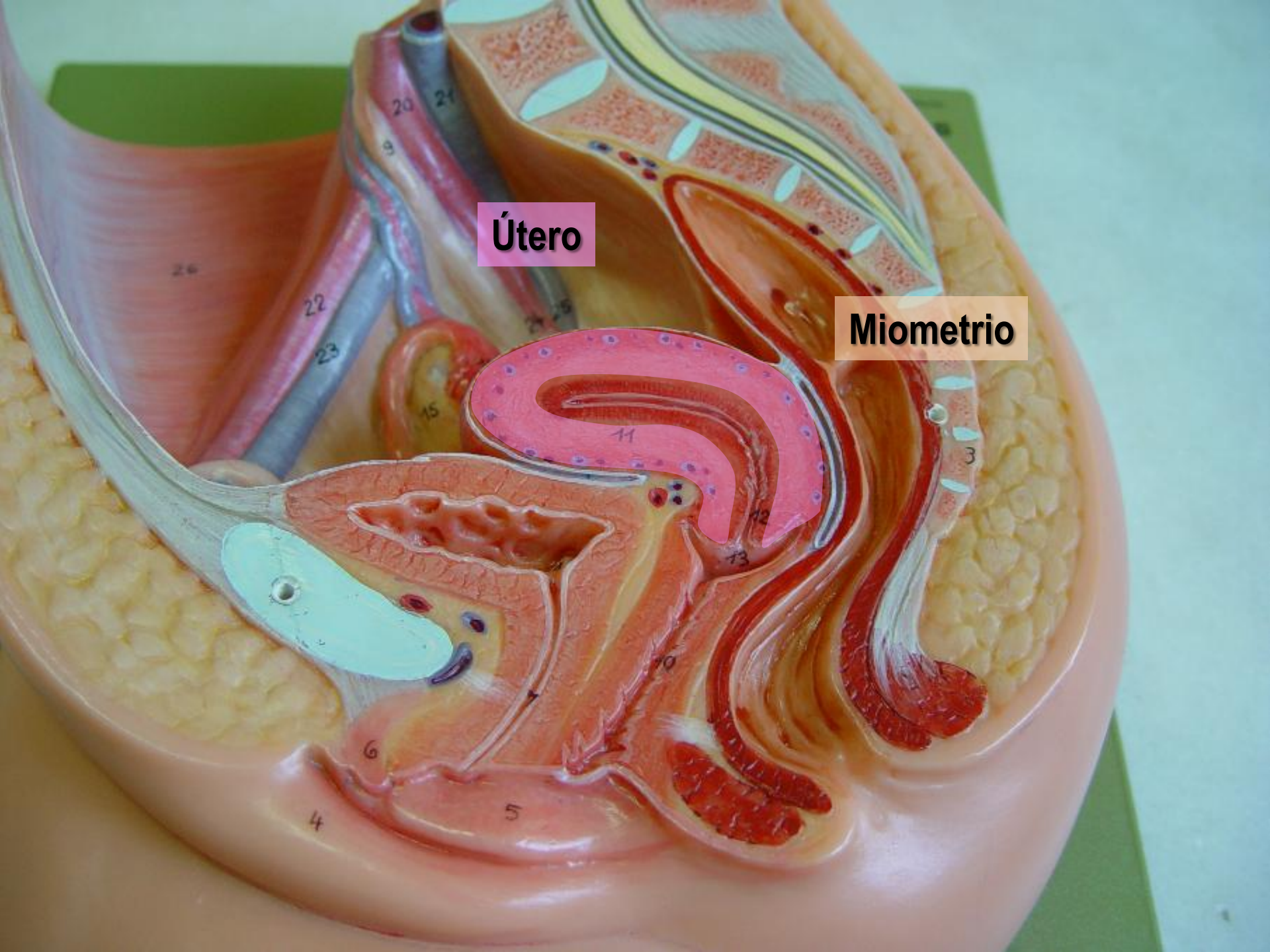
Útero

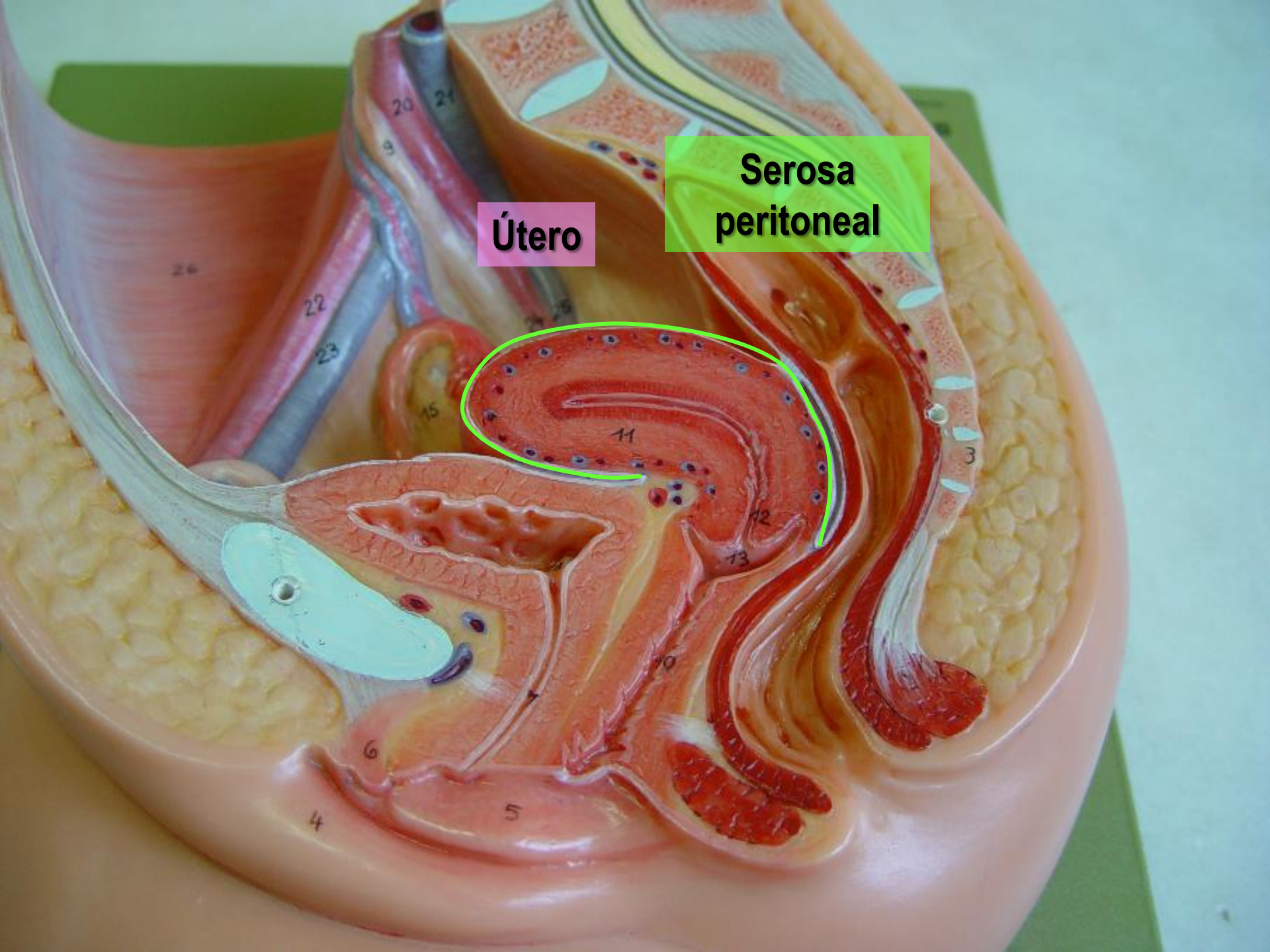
Endometrio



Útero

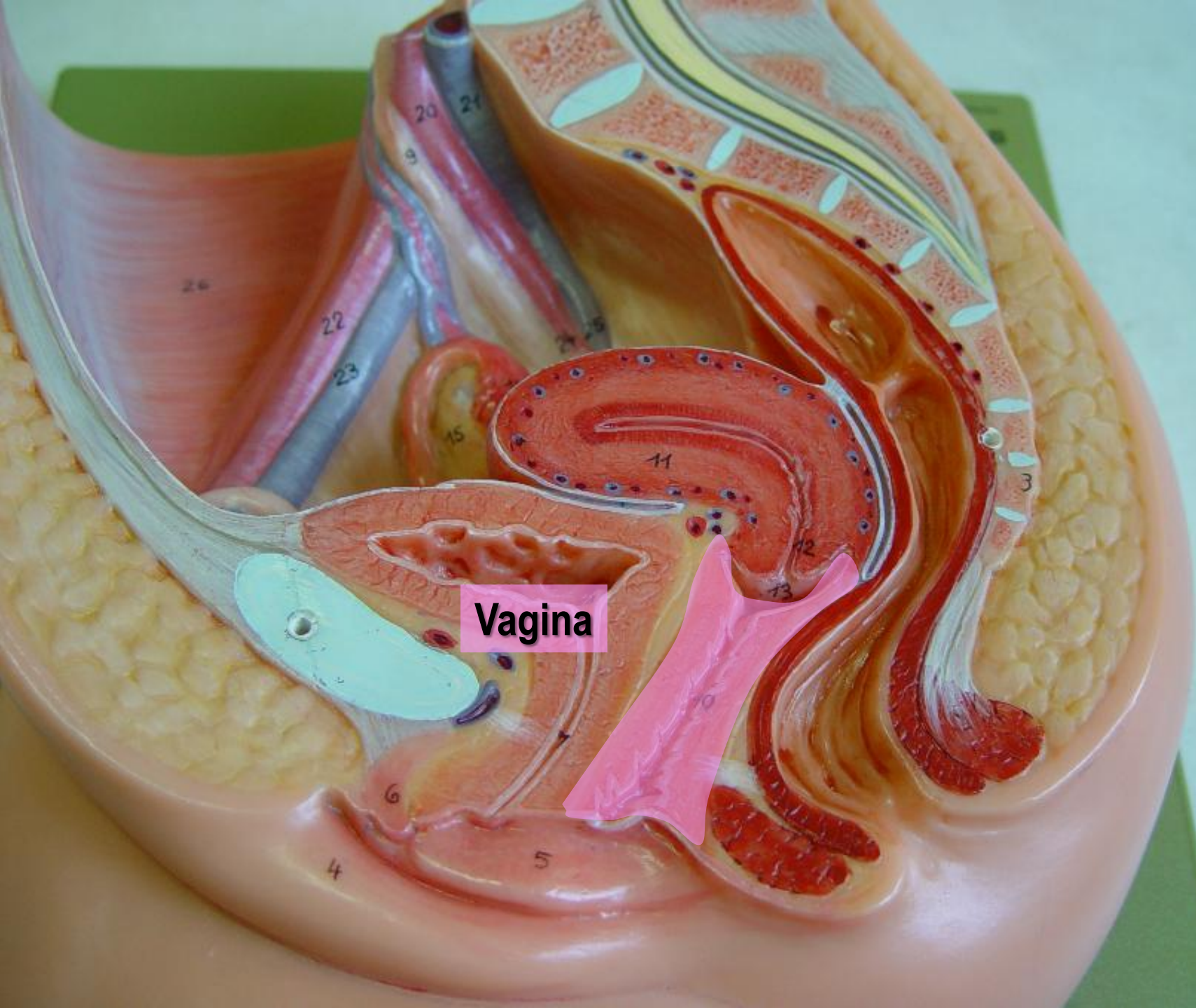
Miometrio



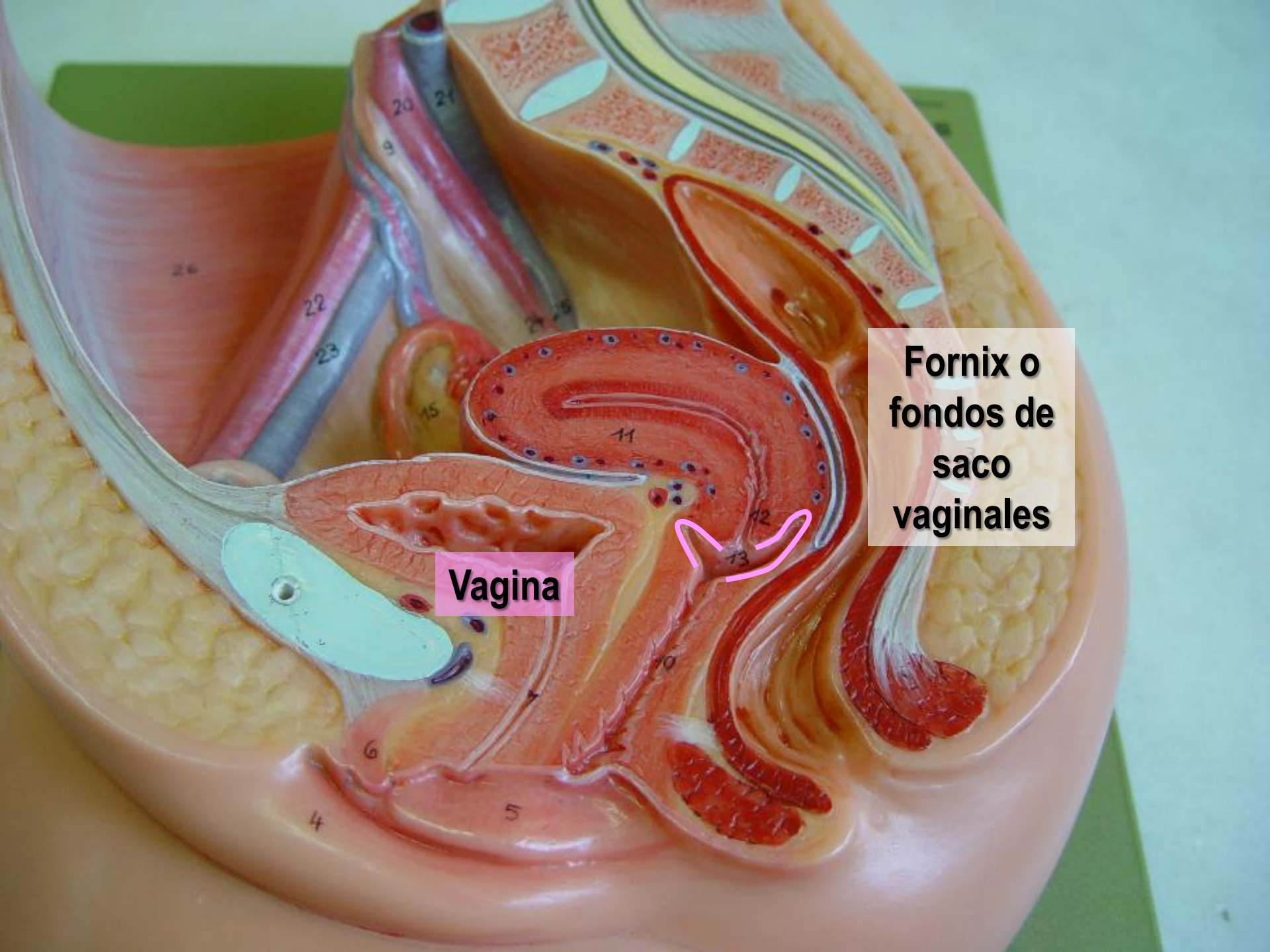


Útero

Serosa peritoneal

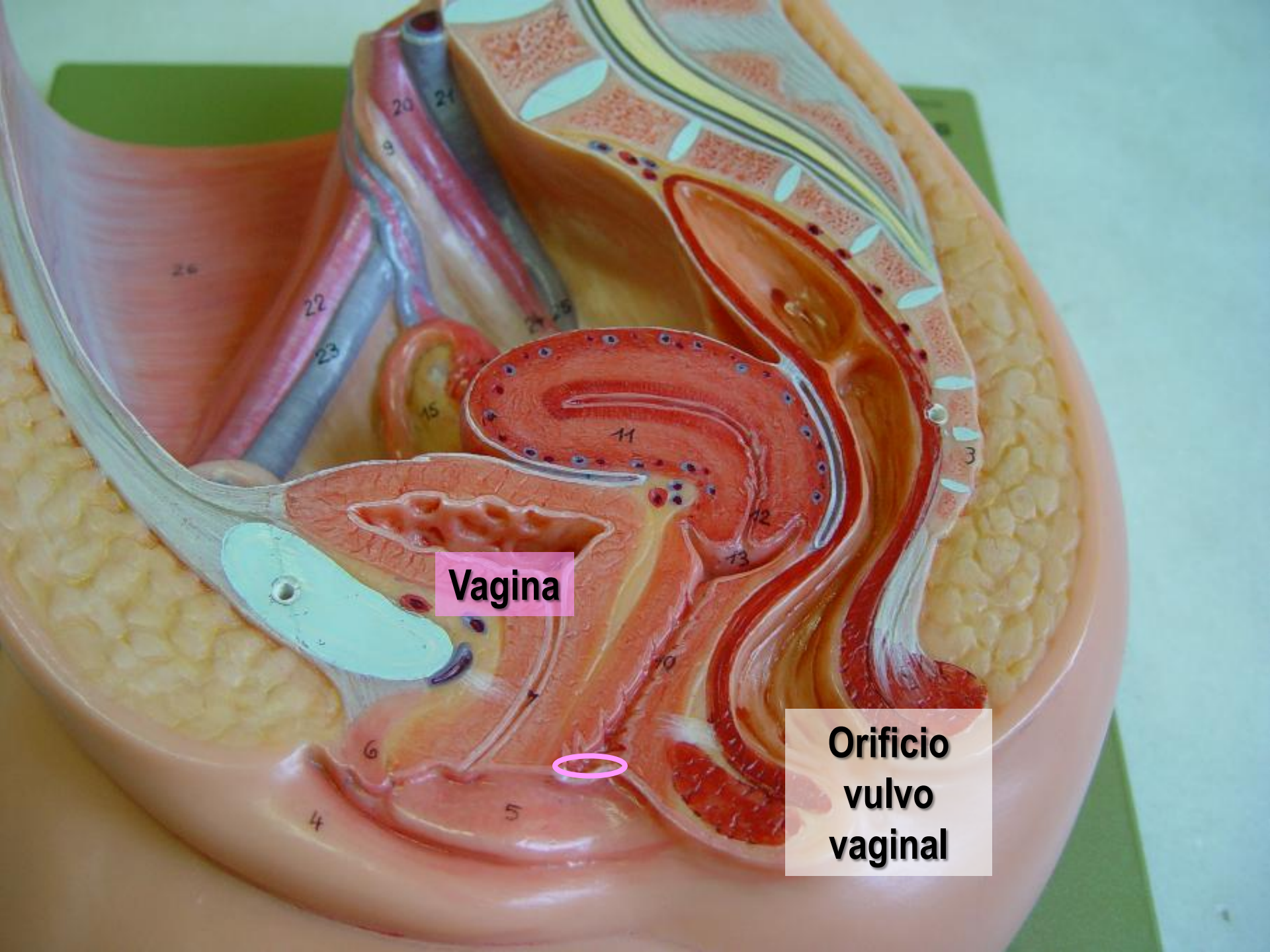


Vagina



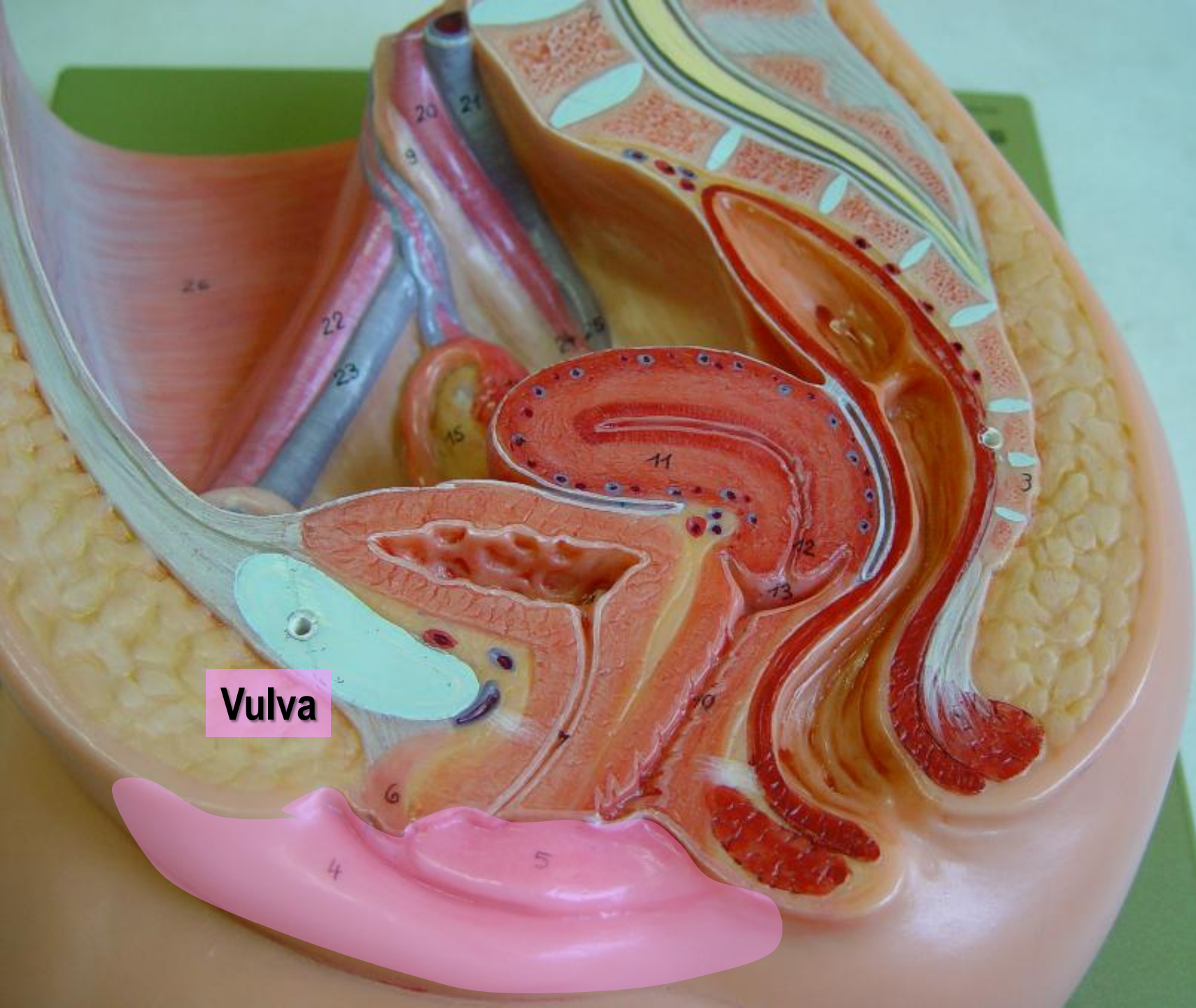
Vagina

**Fornix o
fondos de
saco
vaginales**

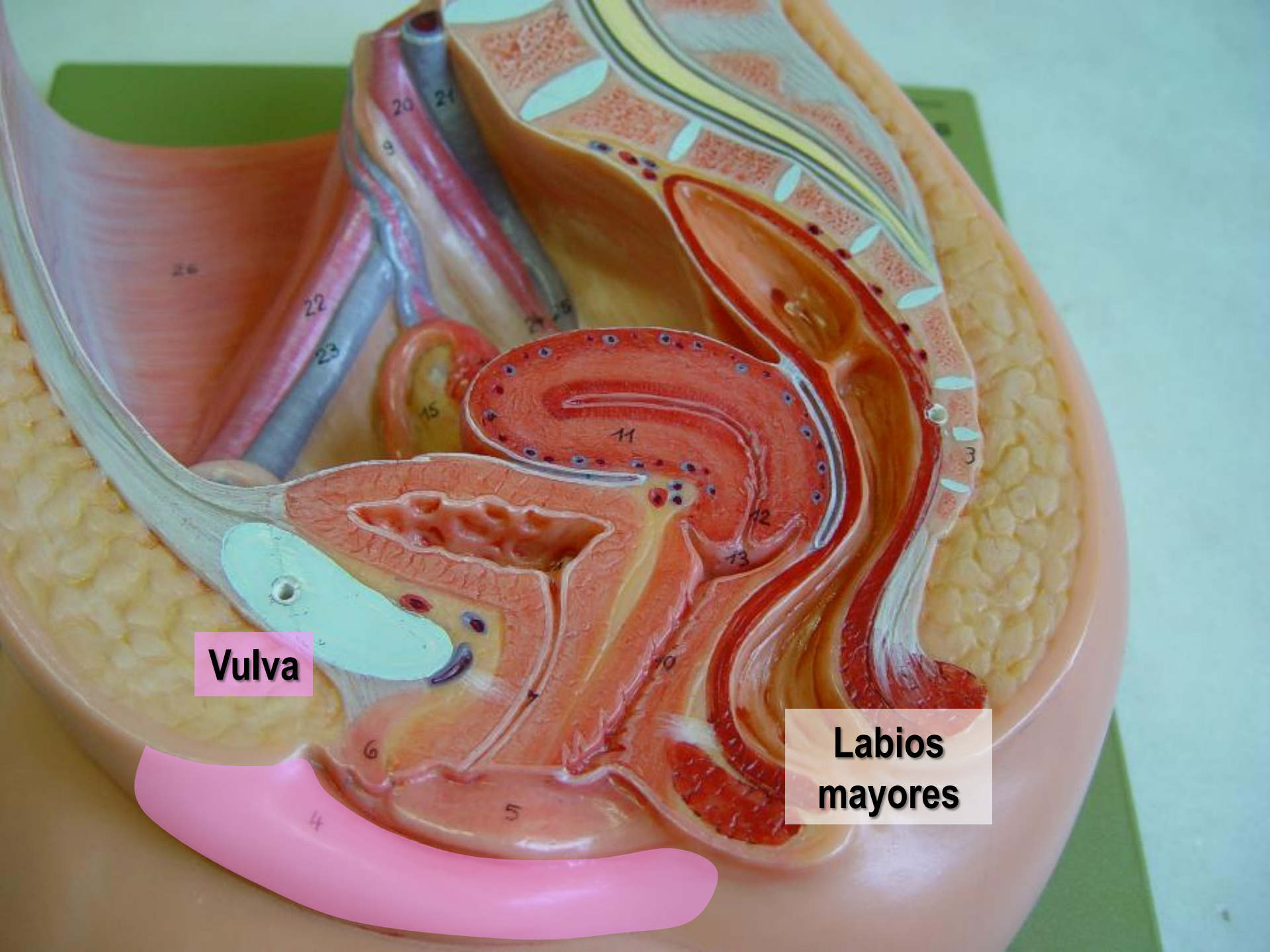


Vagina

**Orificio
vulvo
vaginal**

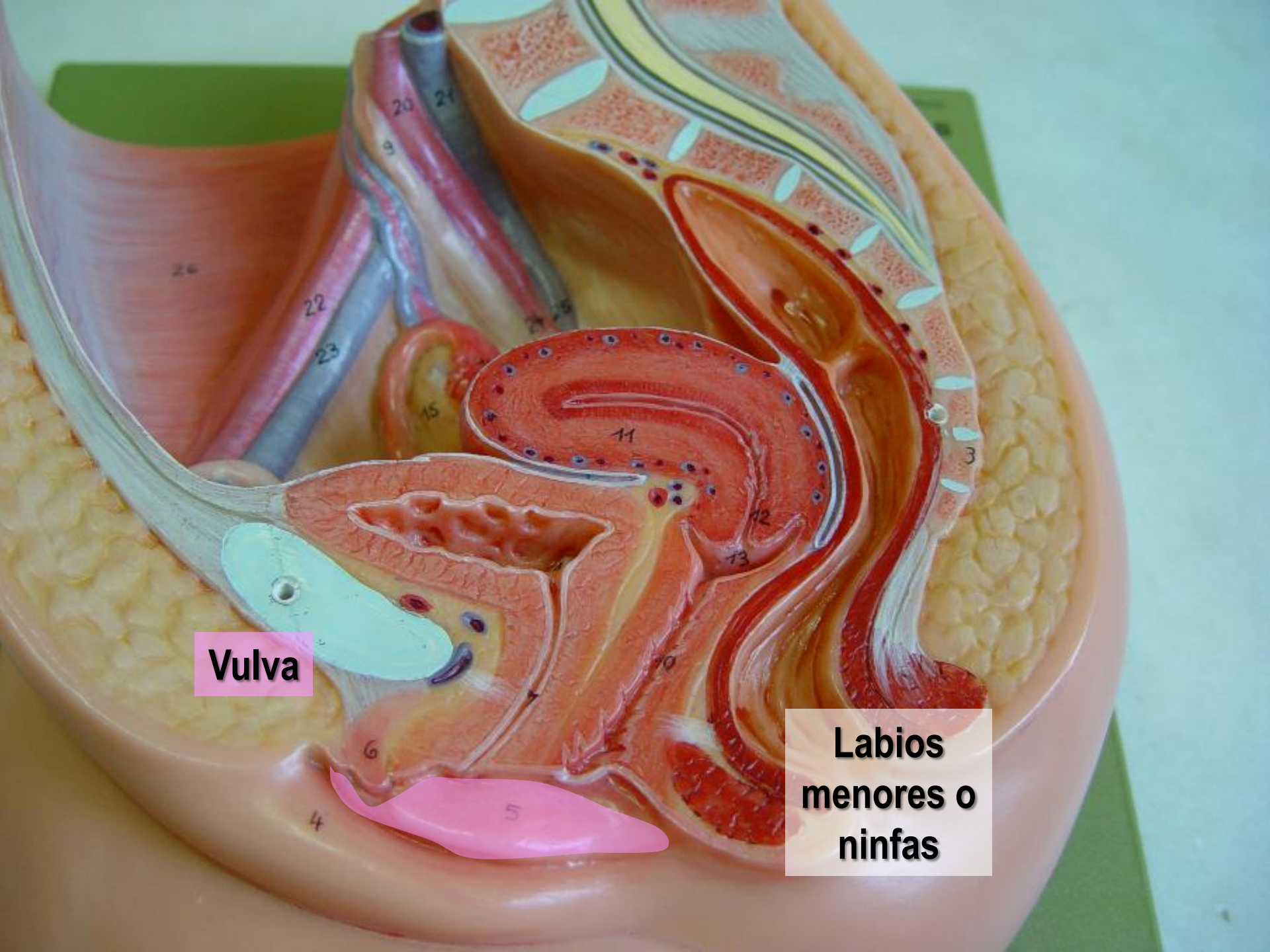


Vulva



Vulva

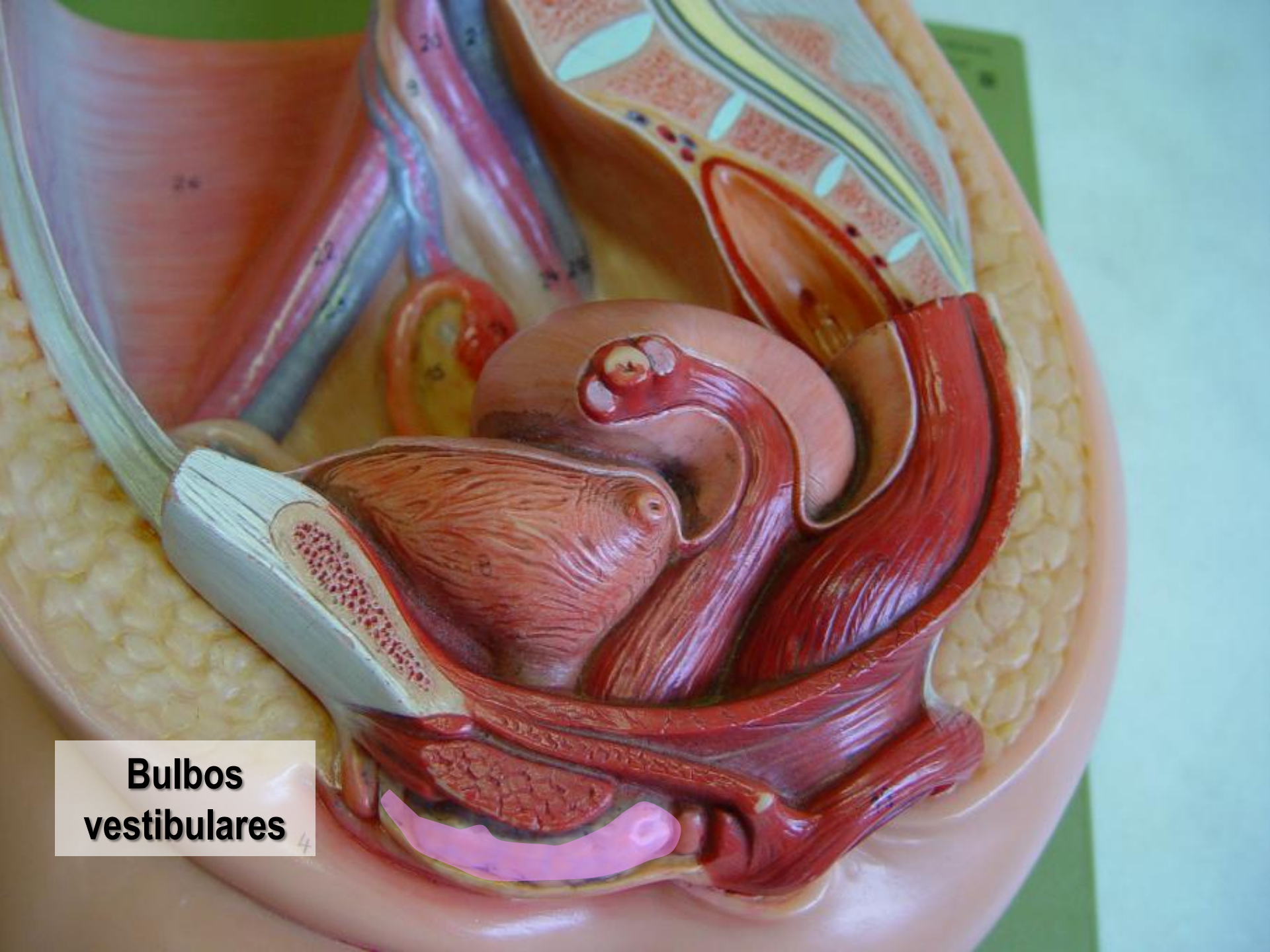
**Labios
mayores**



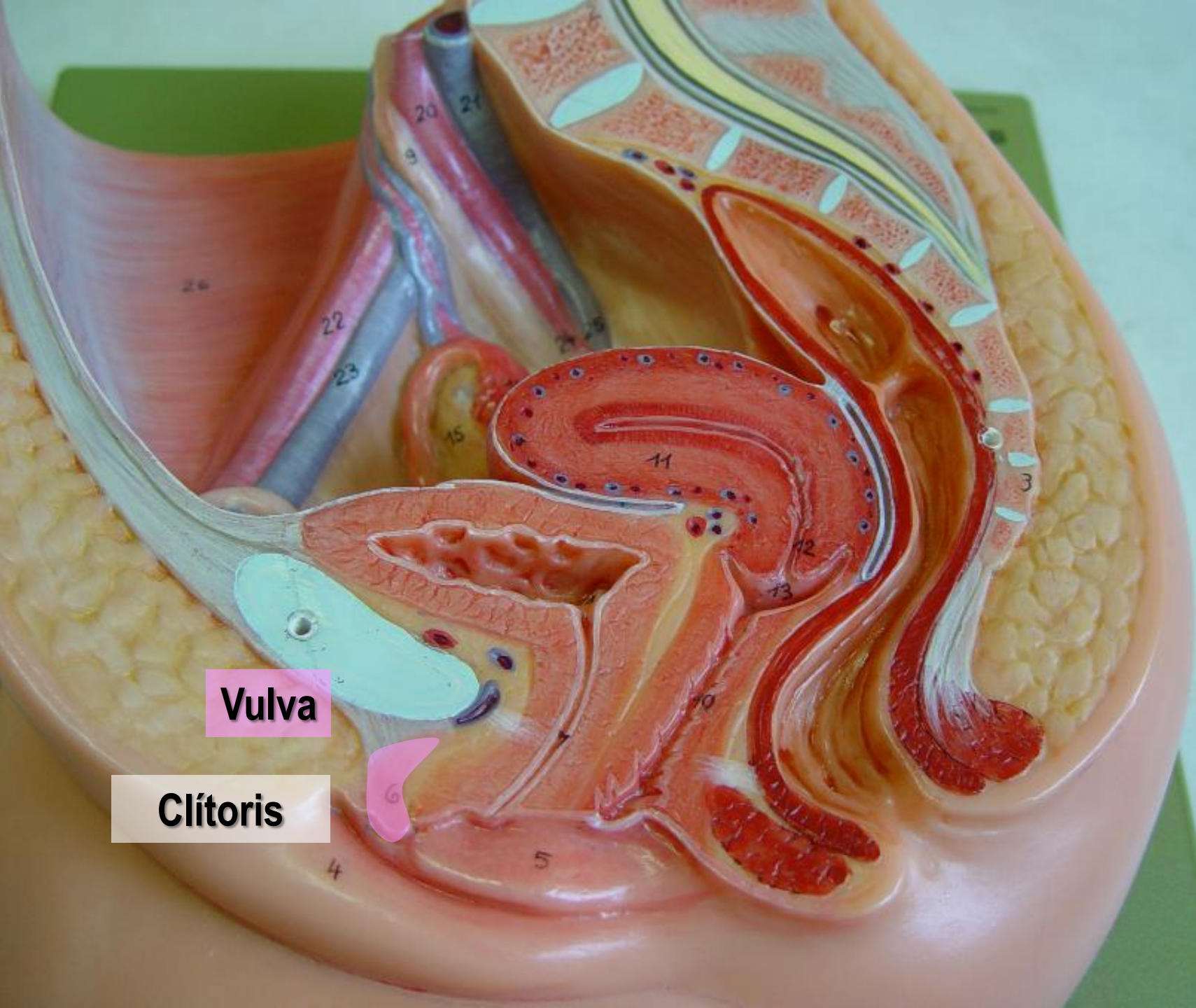
Vulva

**Labios
menores o
ninfas**





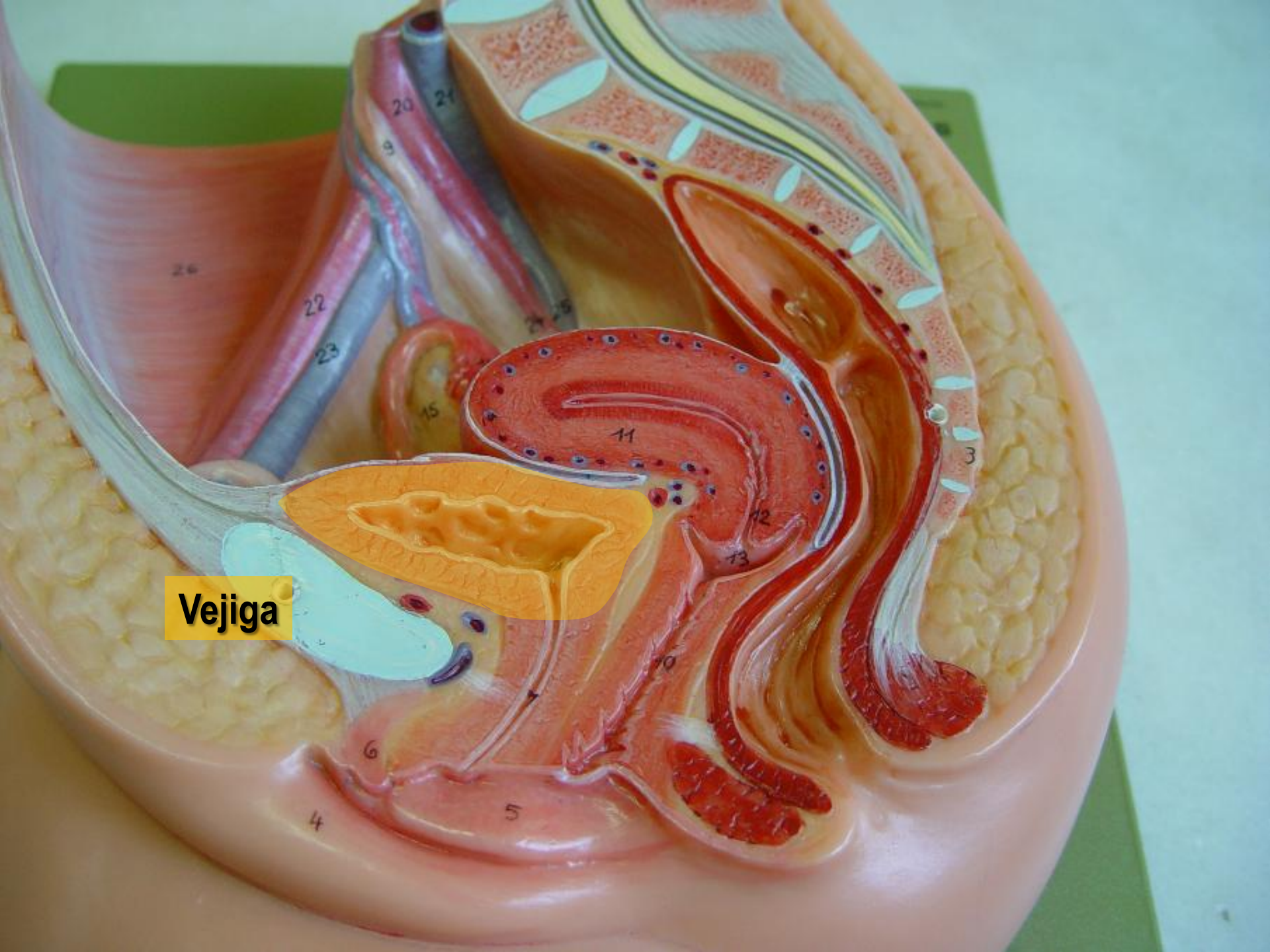
Bulbos vestibulares 4

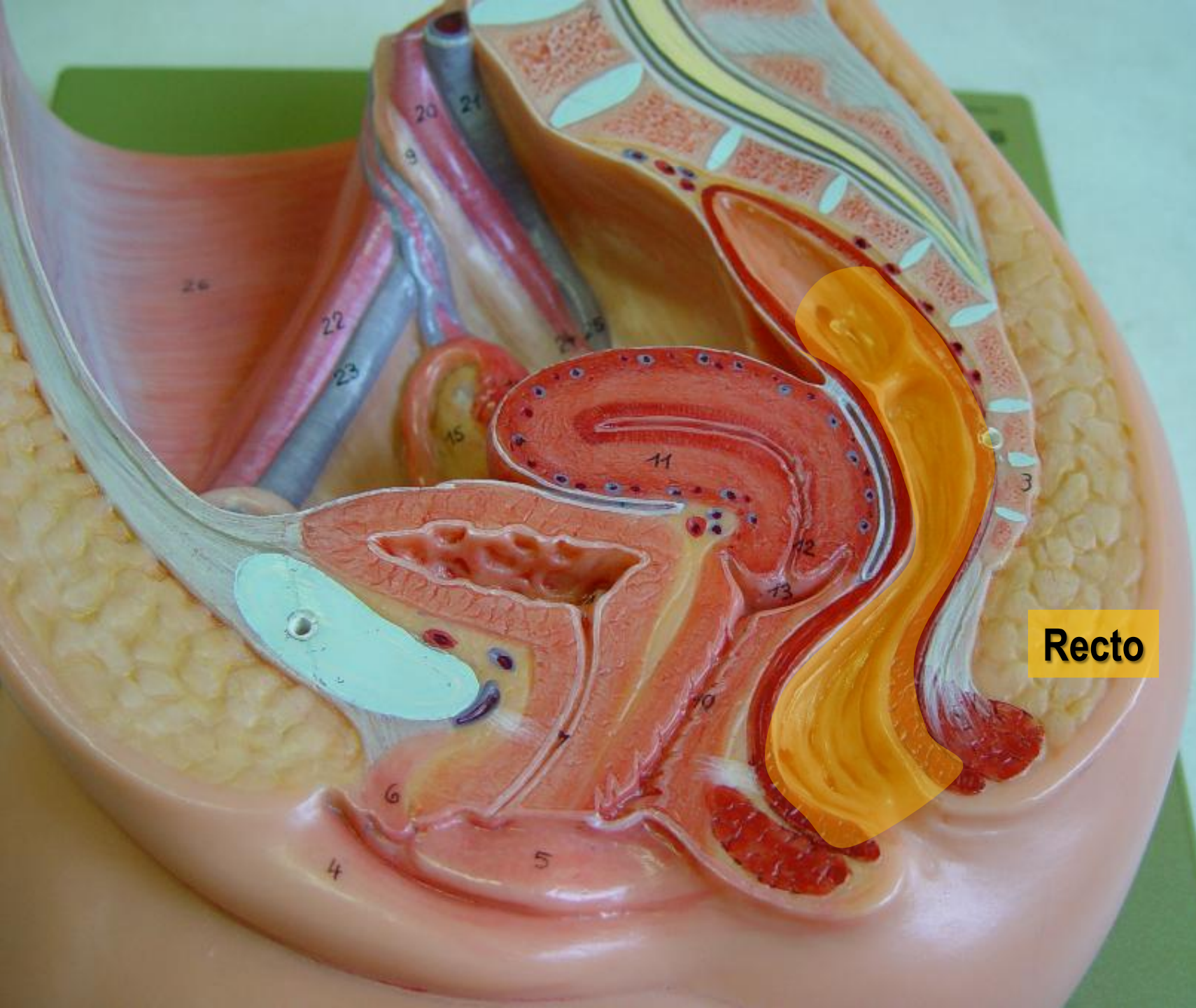


Vulva

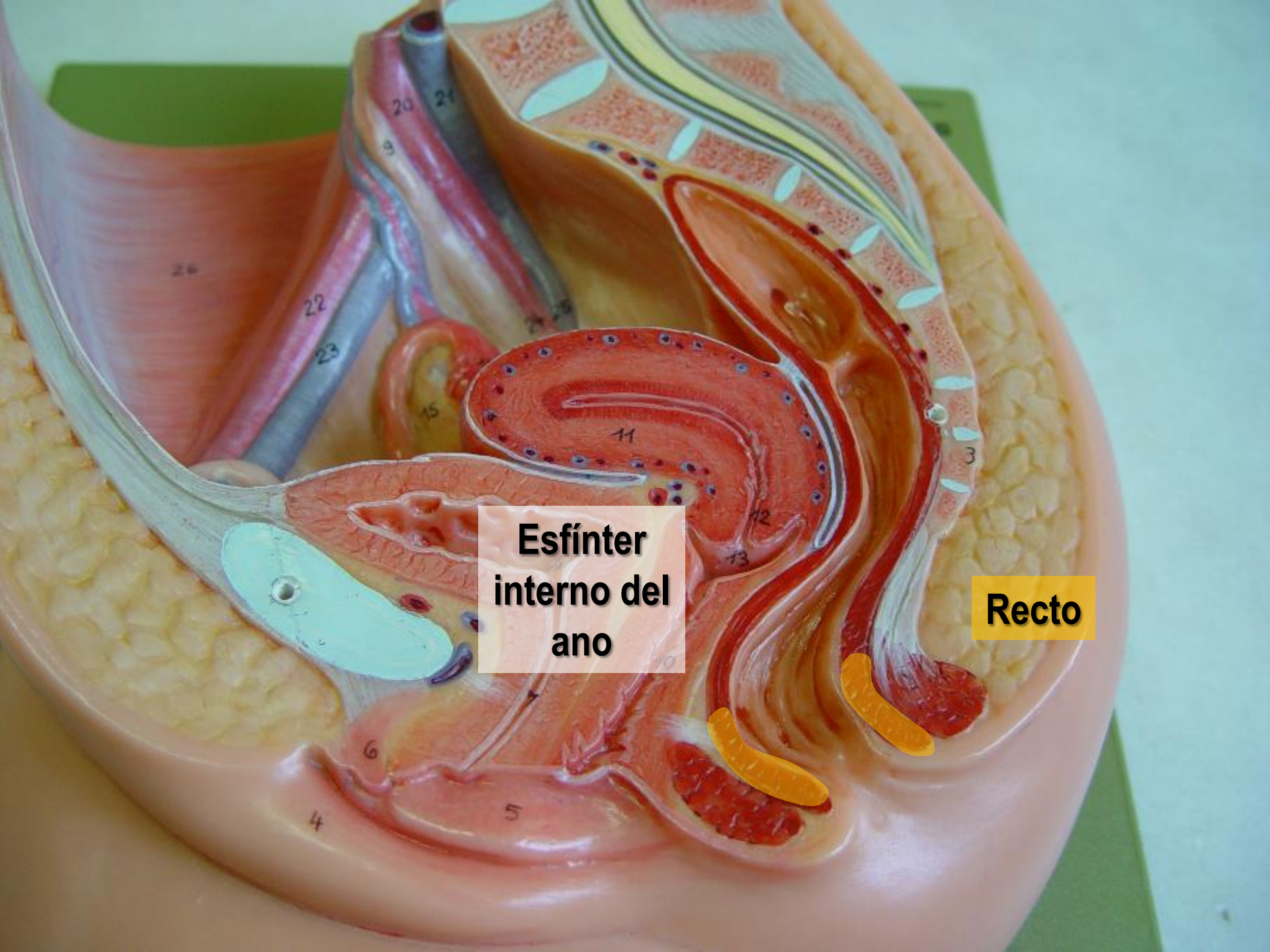
Clítoris

Vejiga



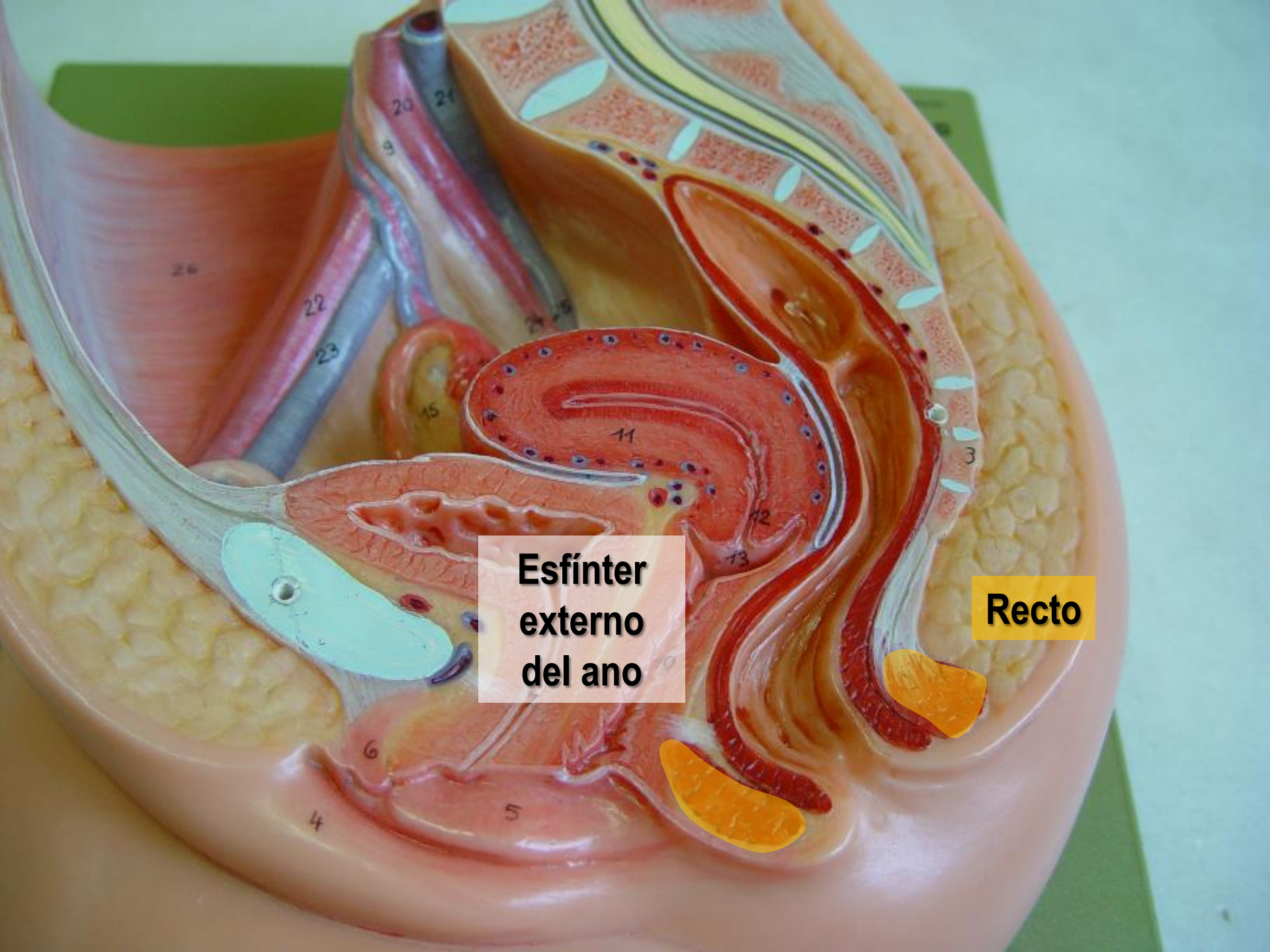


Recto



**Esfínter
interno del
ano**

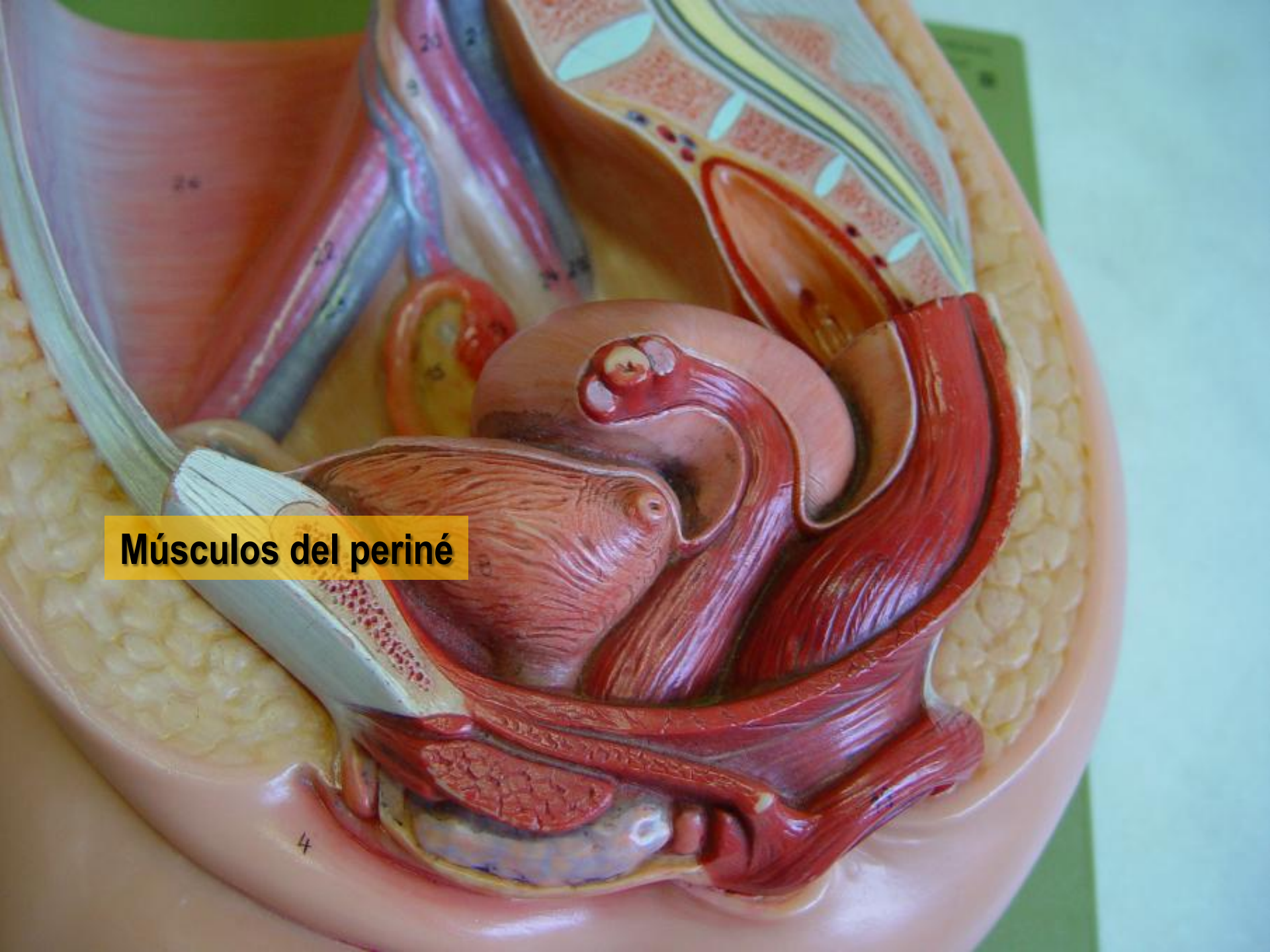
Recto



**Esfínter
externo
del ano**

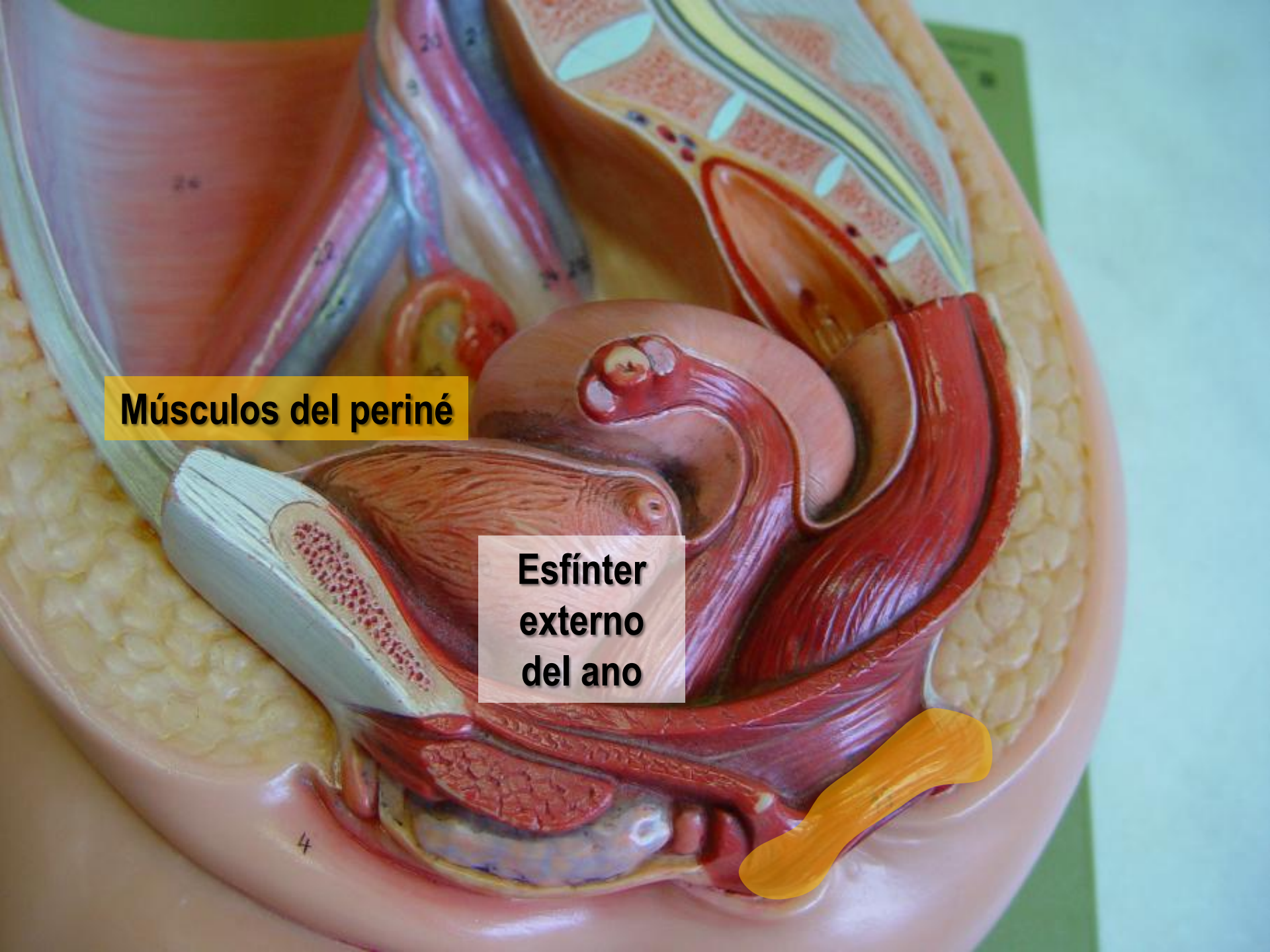
Recto

Músculos del periné



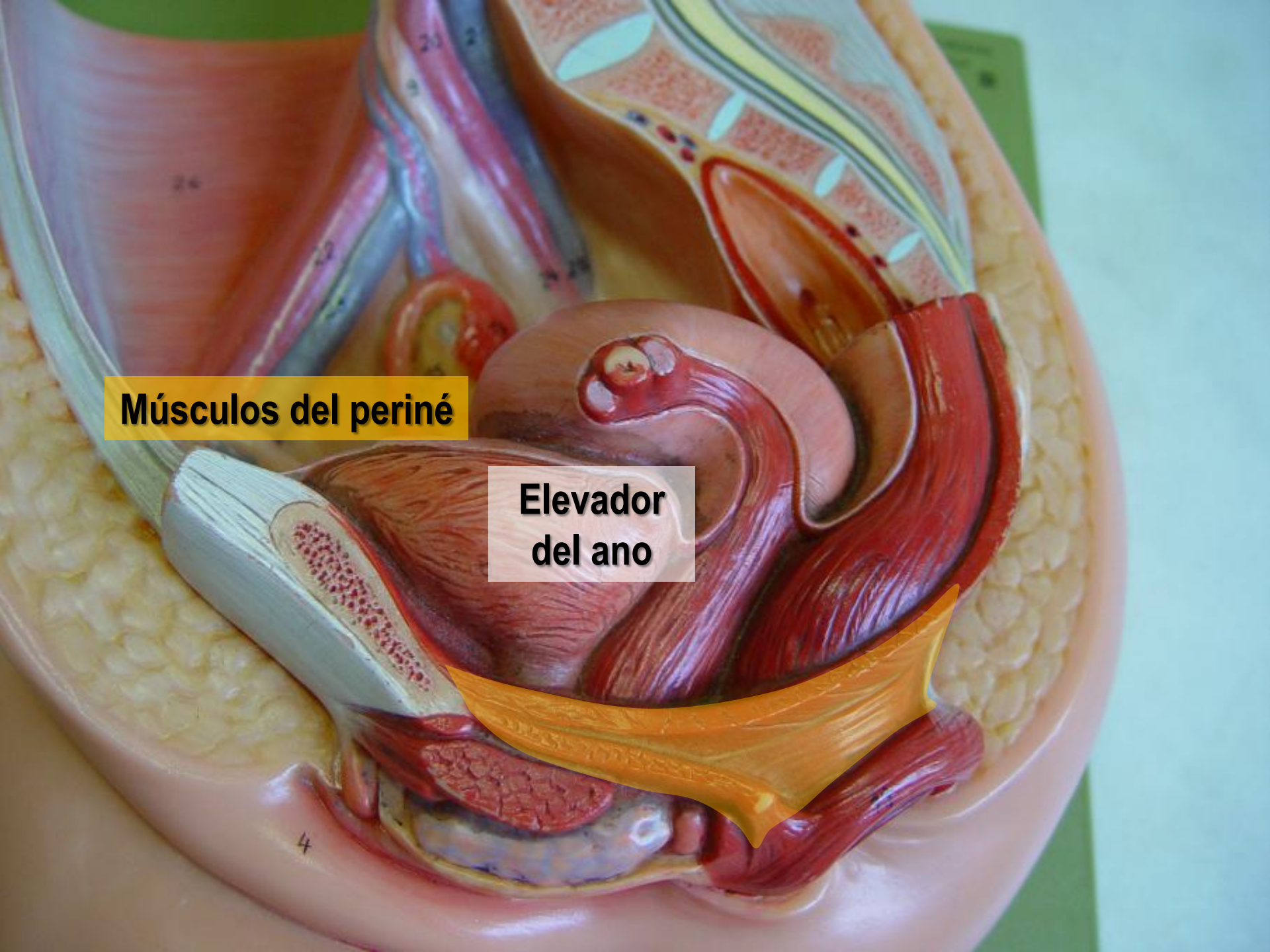
Músculos del periné

**Esfínter
externo
del ano**



Músculos del periné

**Elevador
del ano**



Fin