

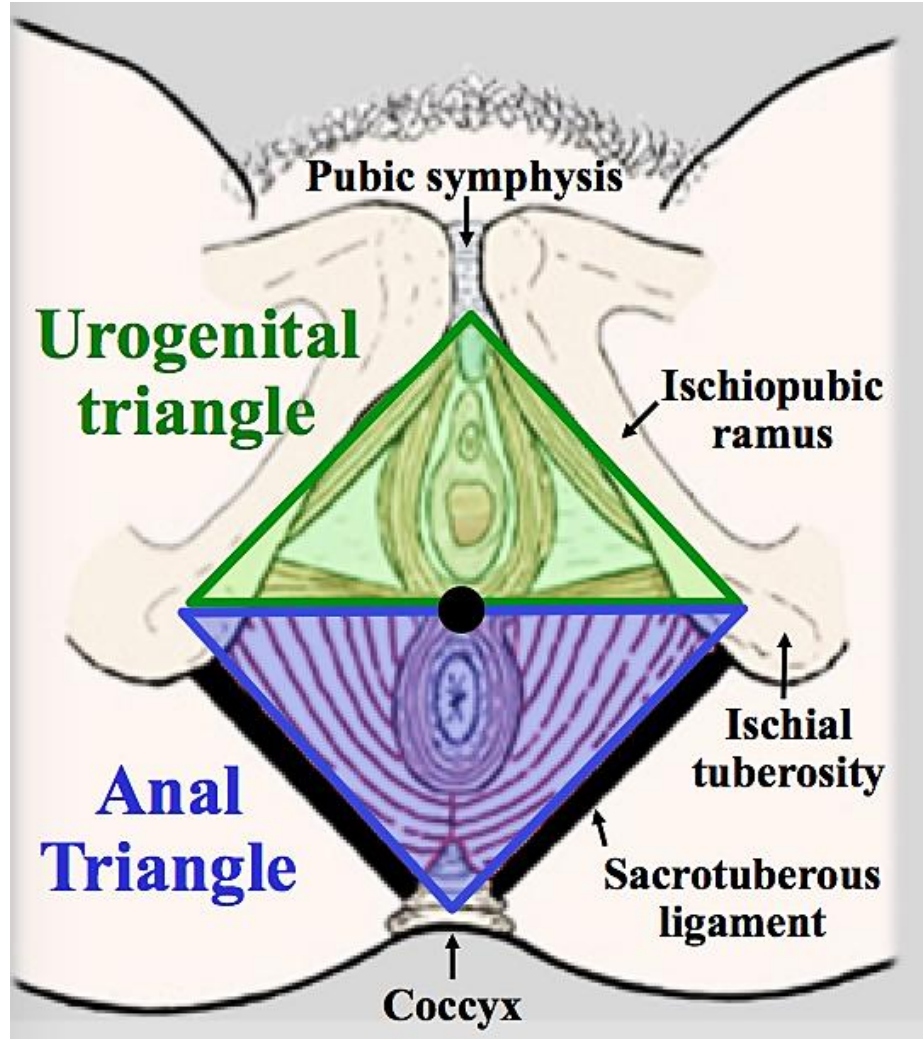
# The Perineum

Maan Al-Abbasi

PhD, MSc, MBChB, MD



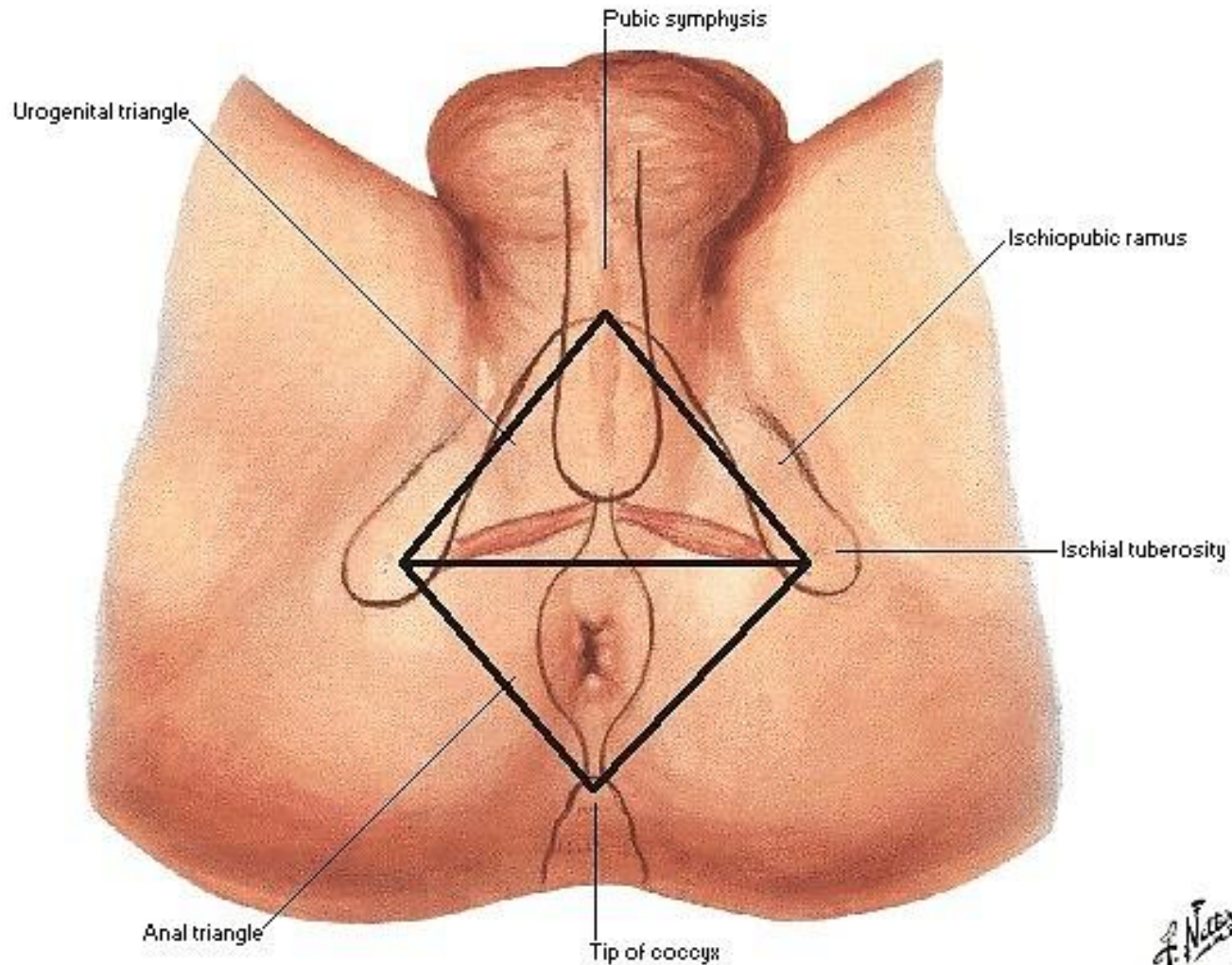
# Perineum Triangles



● = Central point of the perineum = perineal body ("perineum" of clinicians)

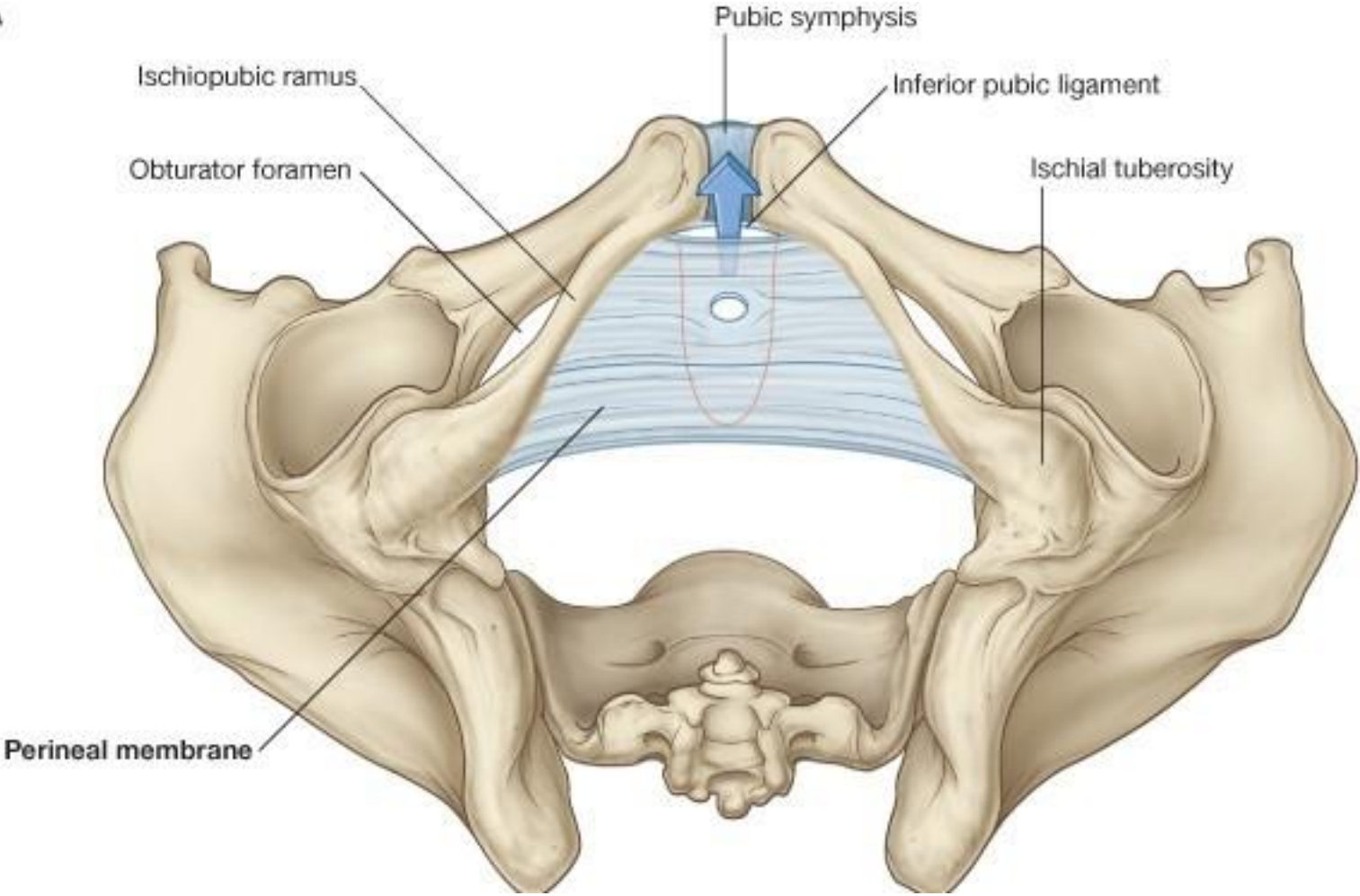
# Triangles

## Perineum of Male Regions [Triangles] and Surface Topography

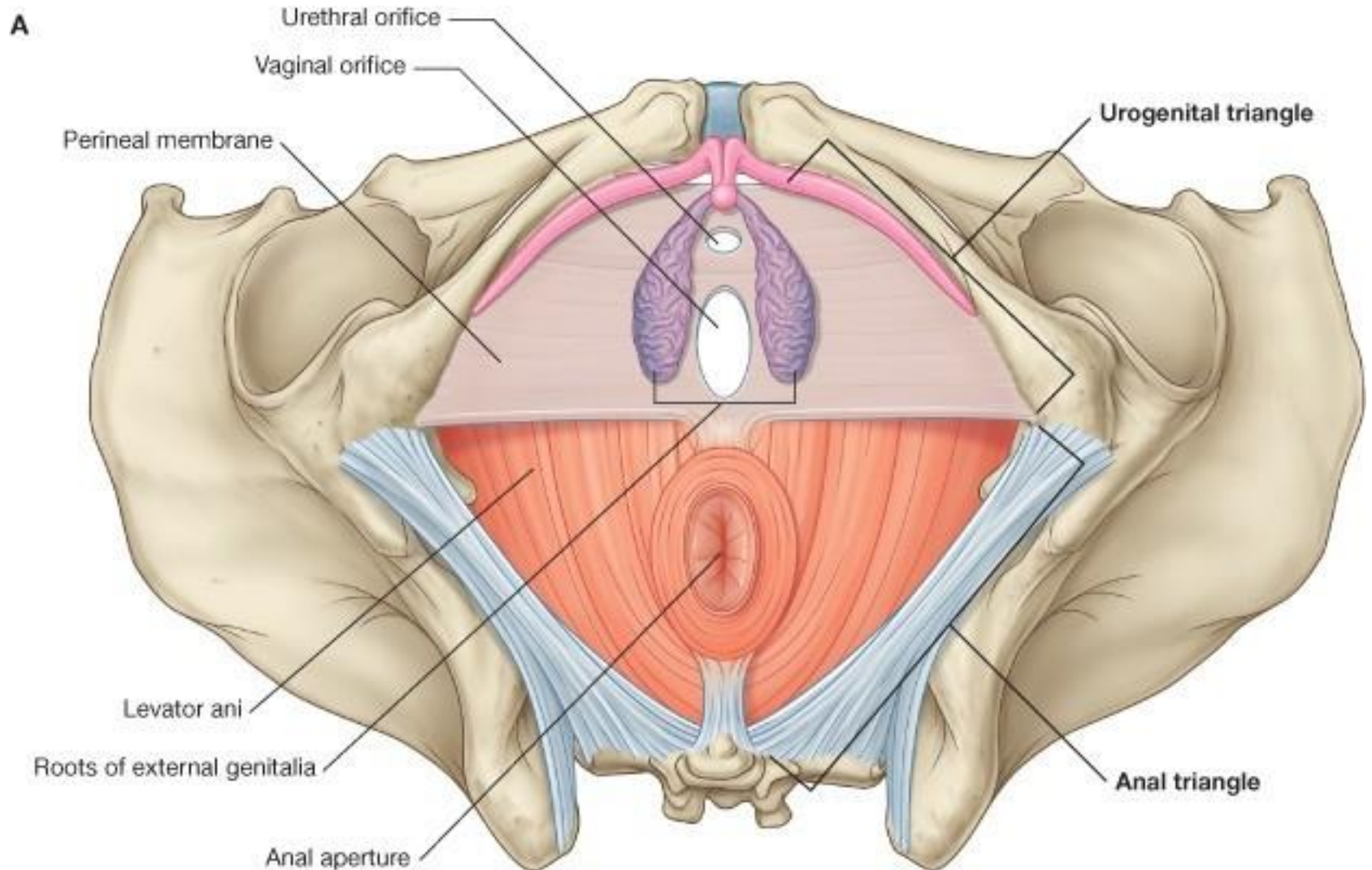


# Perineal Membrane

A

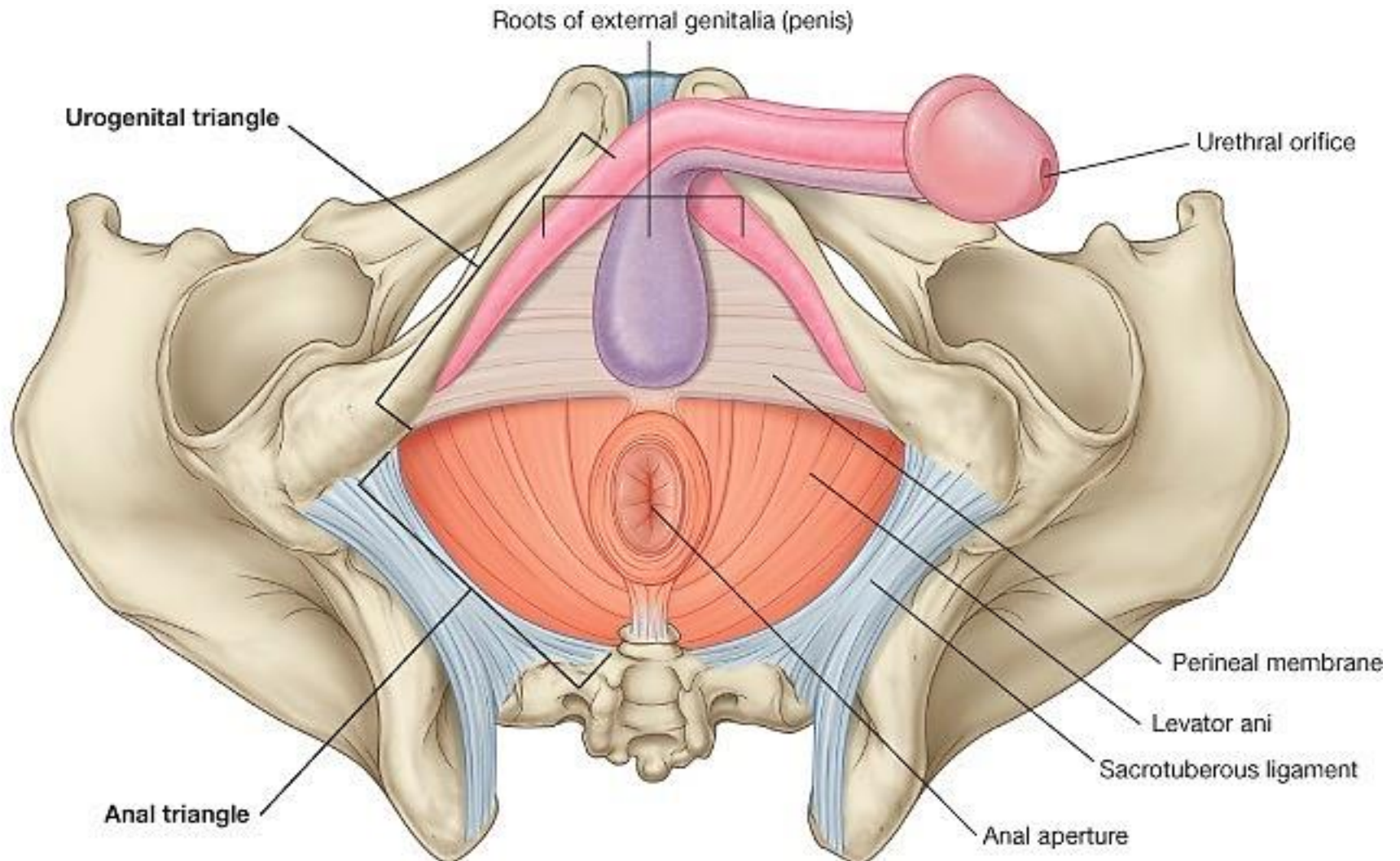


# Perineum-Female



# Perineum - Male

B



# Perineum Muscles

## Bulbospongiosus

- F O: central tendon of perineum
- M O: central tendon of perineum and bulb of penis
- F I: dorsum of clitoris, urogenital diaphragm
- M I: root of penis
- A: compress vagina orifice or compress urethra
- N: perineal nerve, pudendal nerve

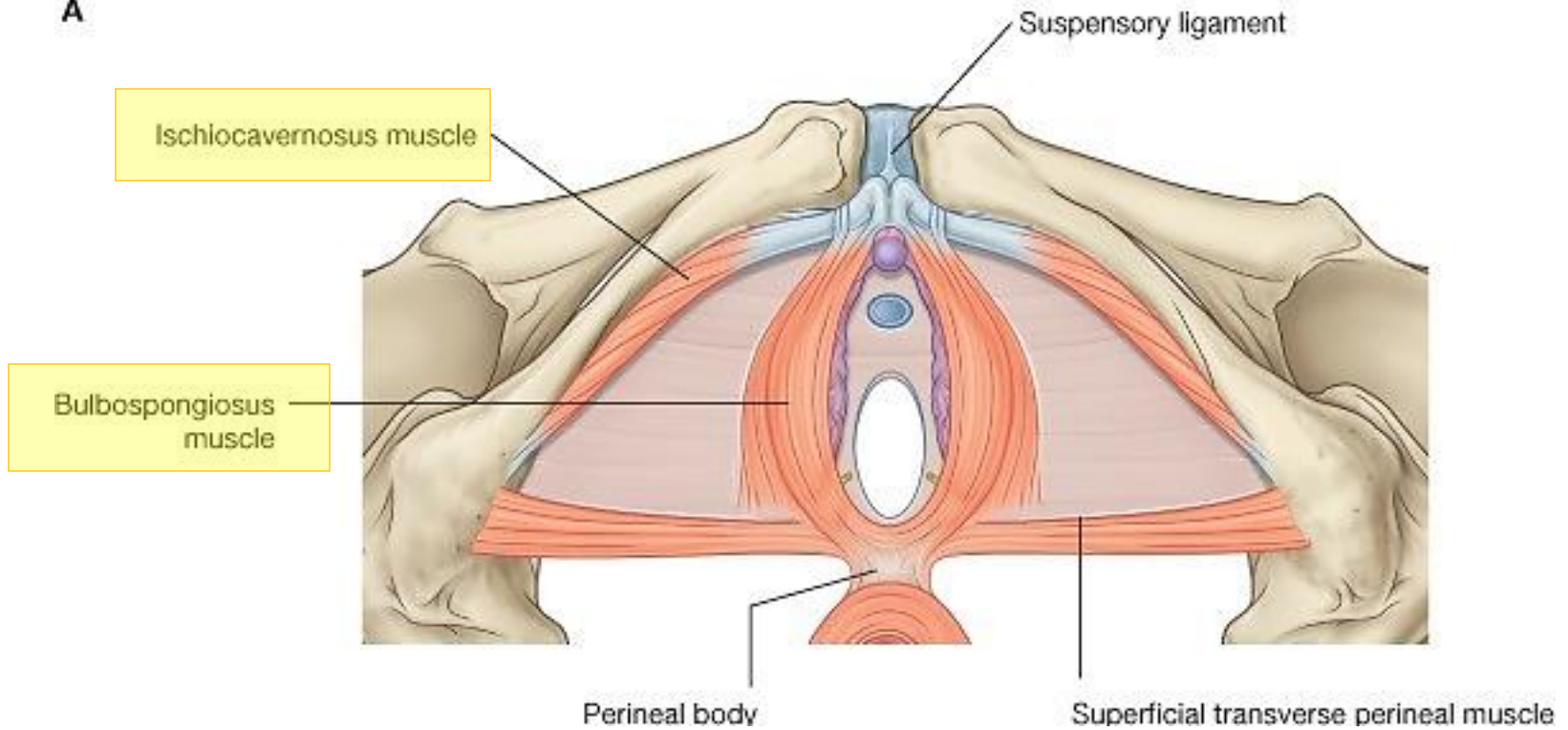
## Ischiocavernosus

- O: ramus of ischium
- I: near pubic symphysis, maintains erection of penis or clitoris



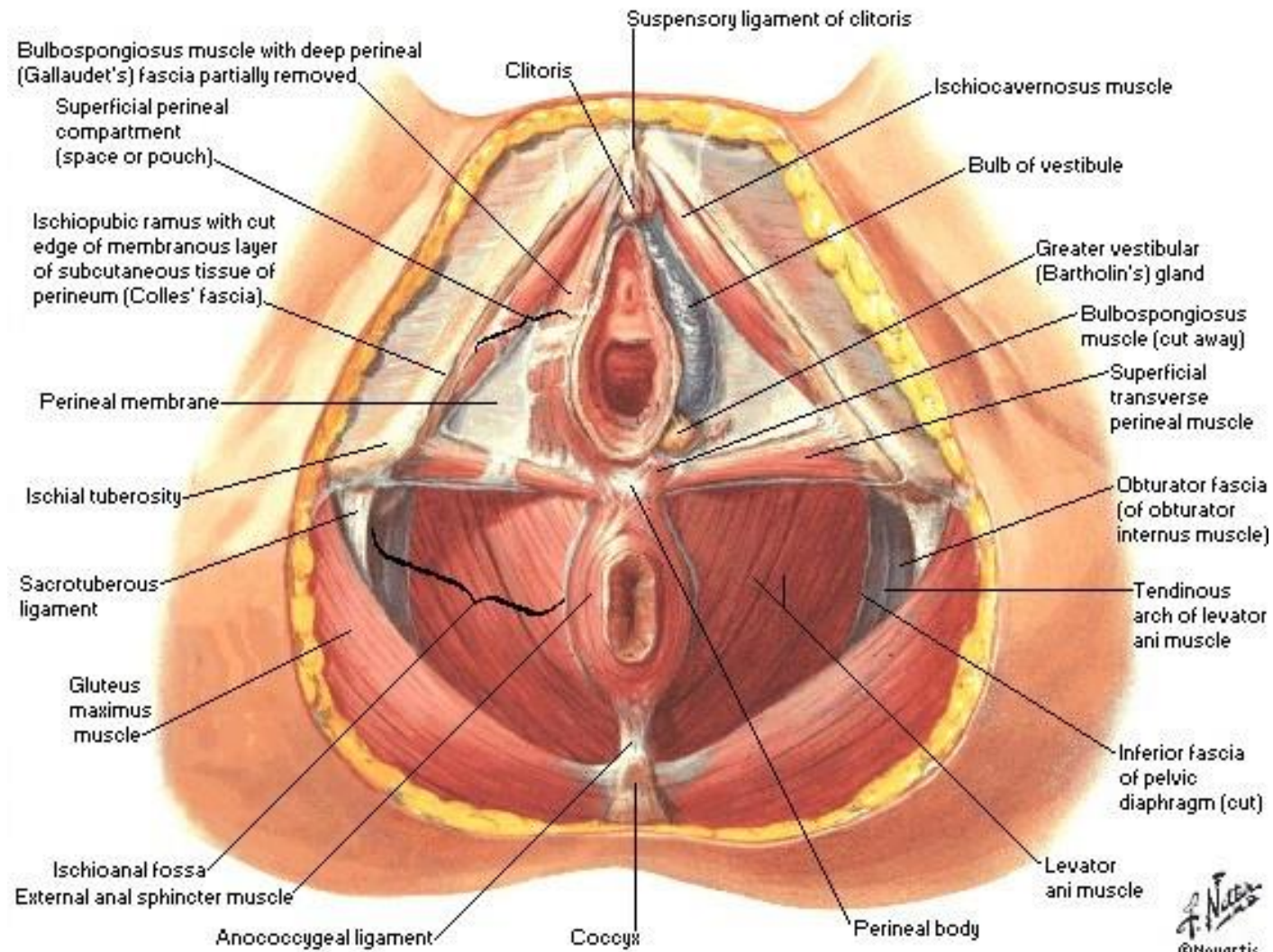
# Muscles - Female

A

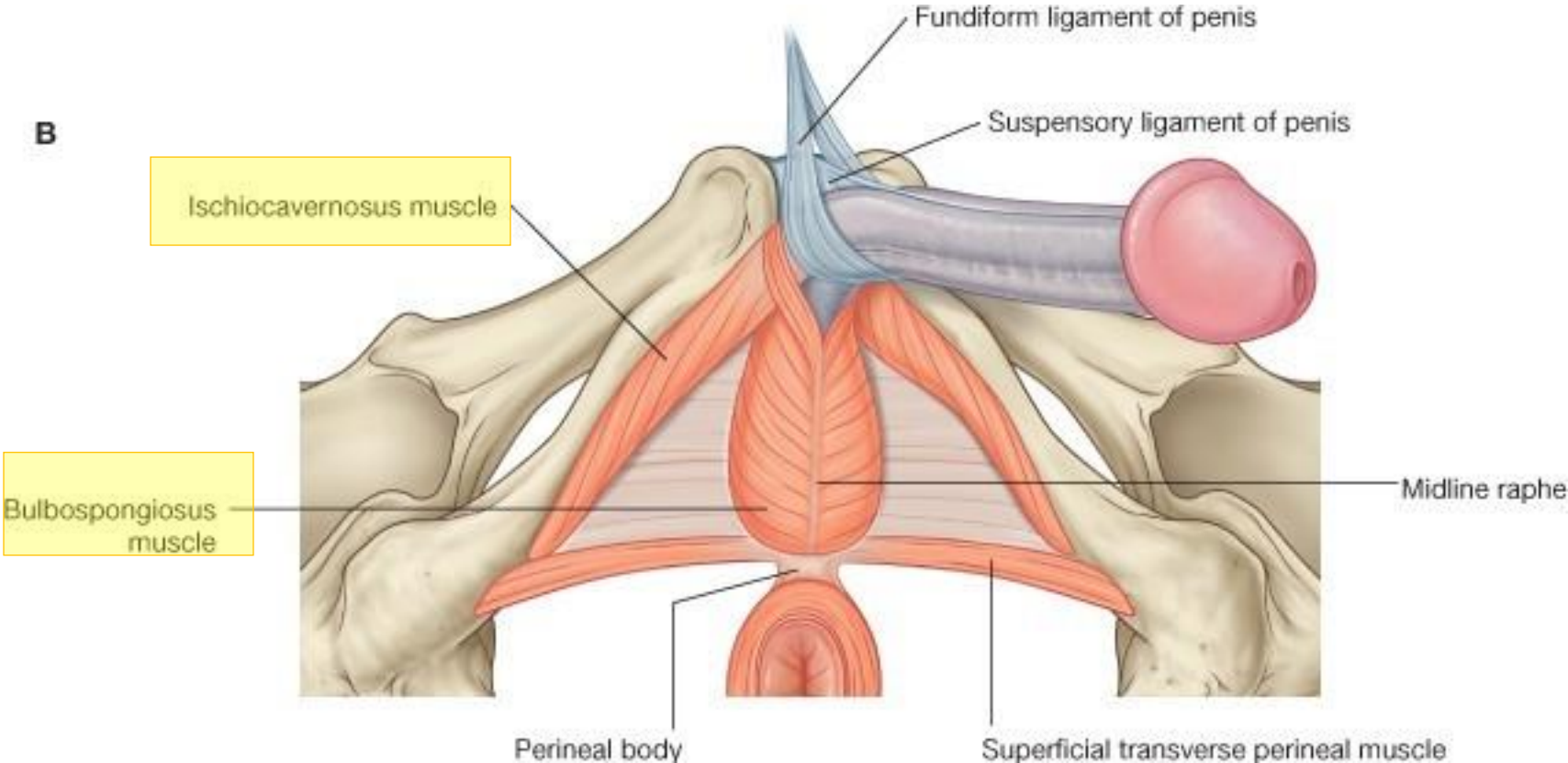


# Muscles - Female

## Perineum and Urogenital Diaphragm of Female

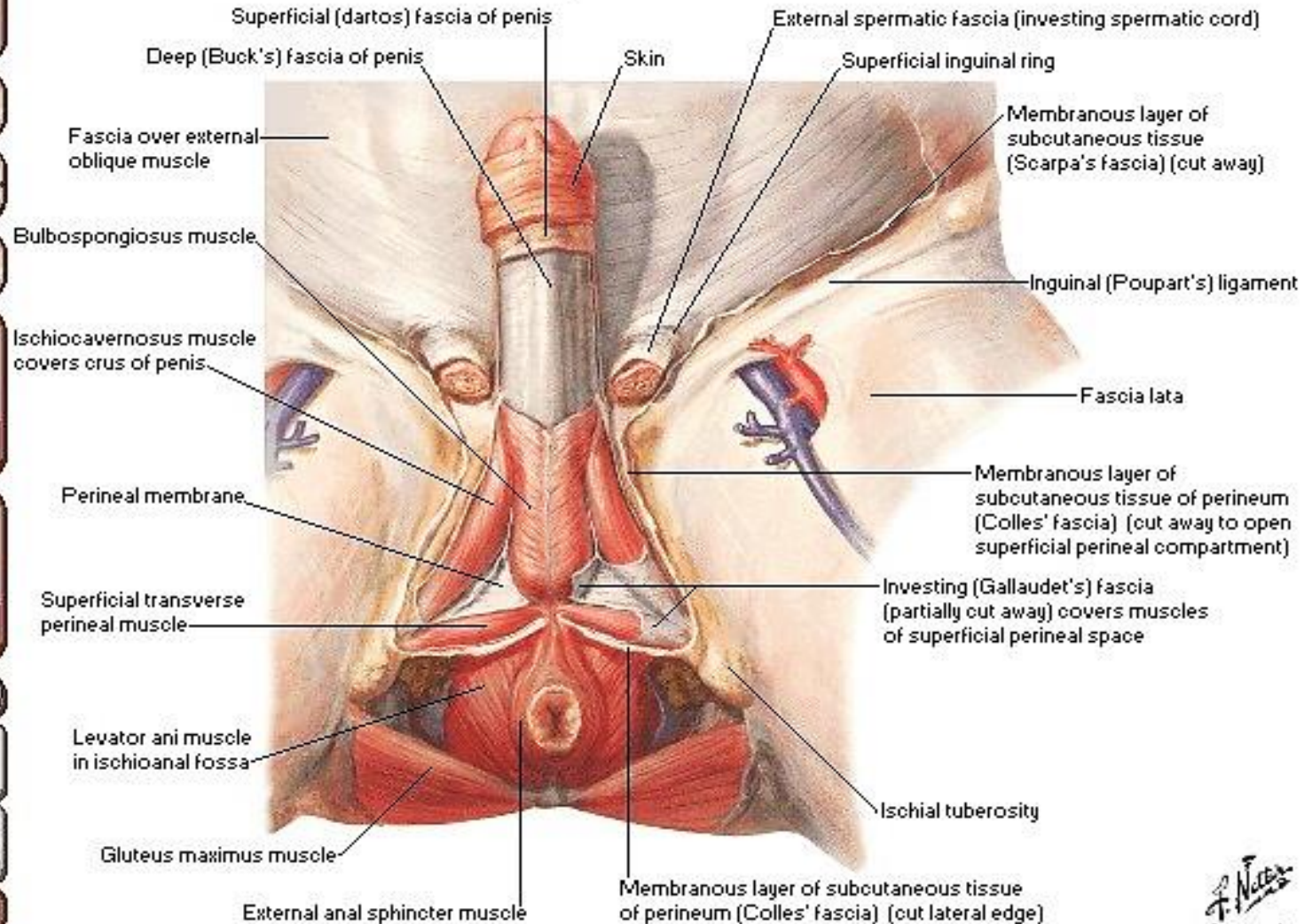


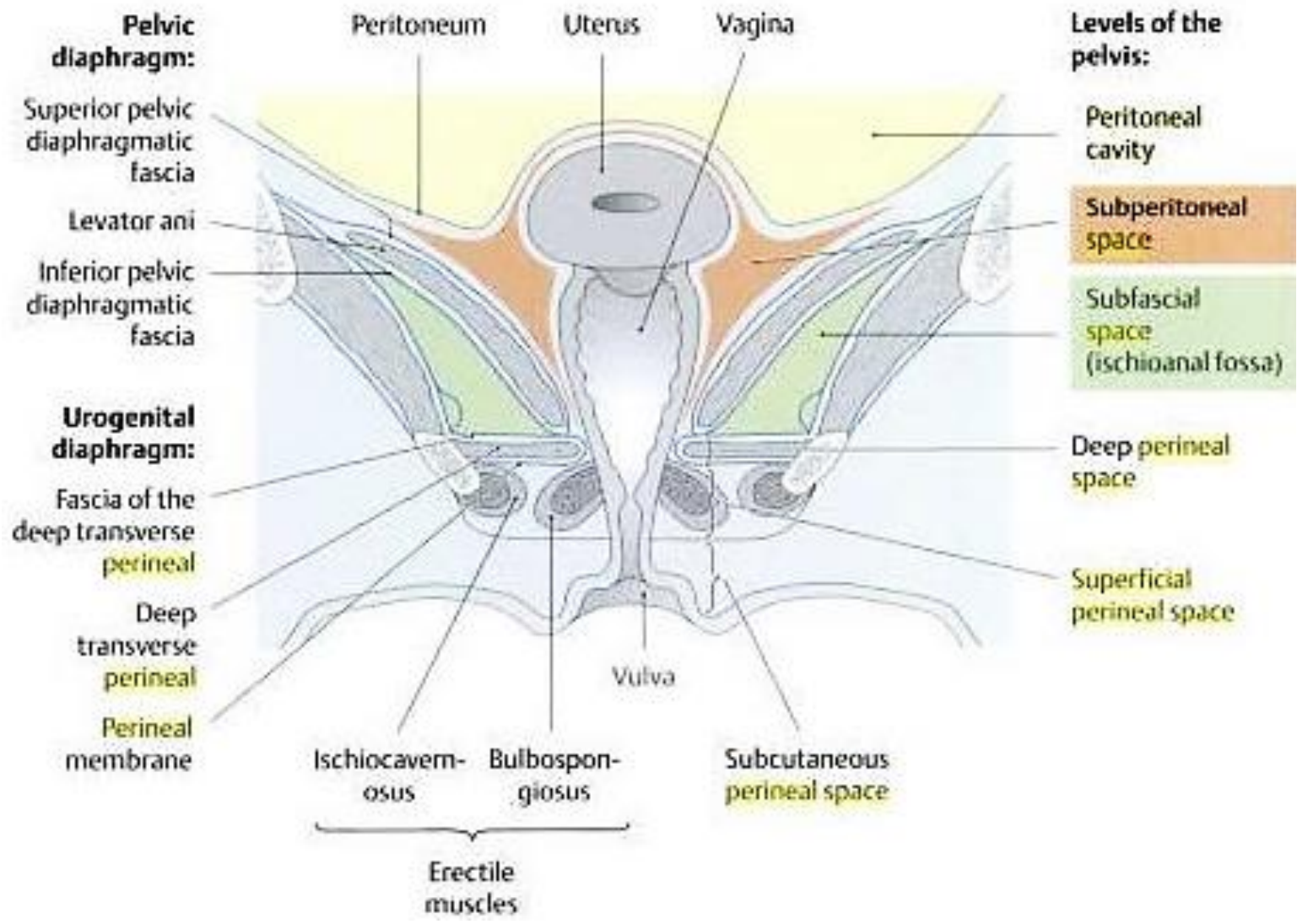
# Muscles – Male



# Muscles - Male

## Perineum and External Genitalia of Male Deep Dissection



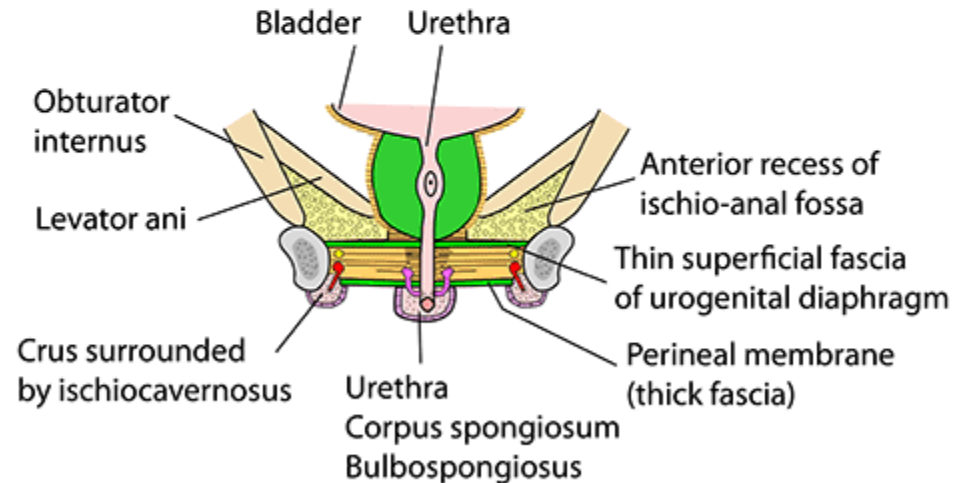


Perineum Layers

## MALE PERINEUM - DEEP PERINEAL POUCH

**Deep perineal pouch** (between perineal membrane below & superior fascia of urogenital diaphragm above). Contains:

- Membranous urethra
- Deep transverse perinei
- Sphincter urethrae (external sphincter)
- Bulbourethral glands (Cowper's). They drain into urethra below the perineal membrane
- Internal pudendal vessels
- Dorsal nerve of penis
- Note that the external sphincter has striated muscle extensions around lower prostatic urethra, above the urogenital diaphragm that are called the **intrinsic urethral mechanism**



Coronal section through urogenital diaphragm at level of the prostate

# Perineum Muscles

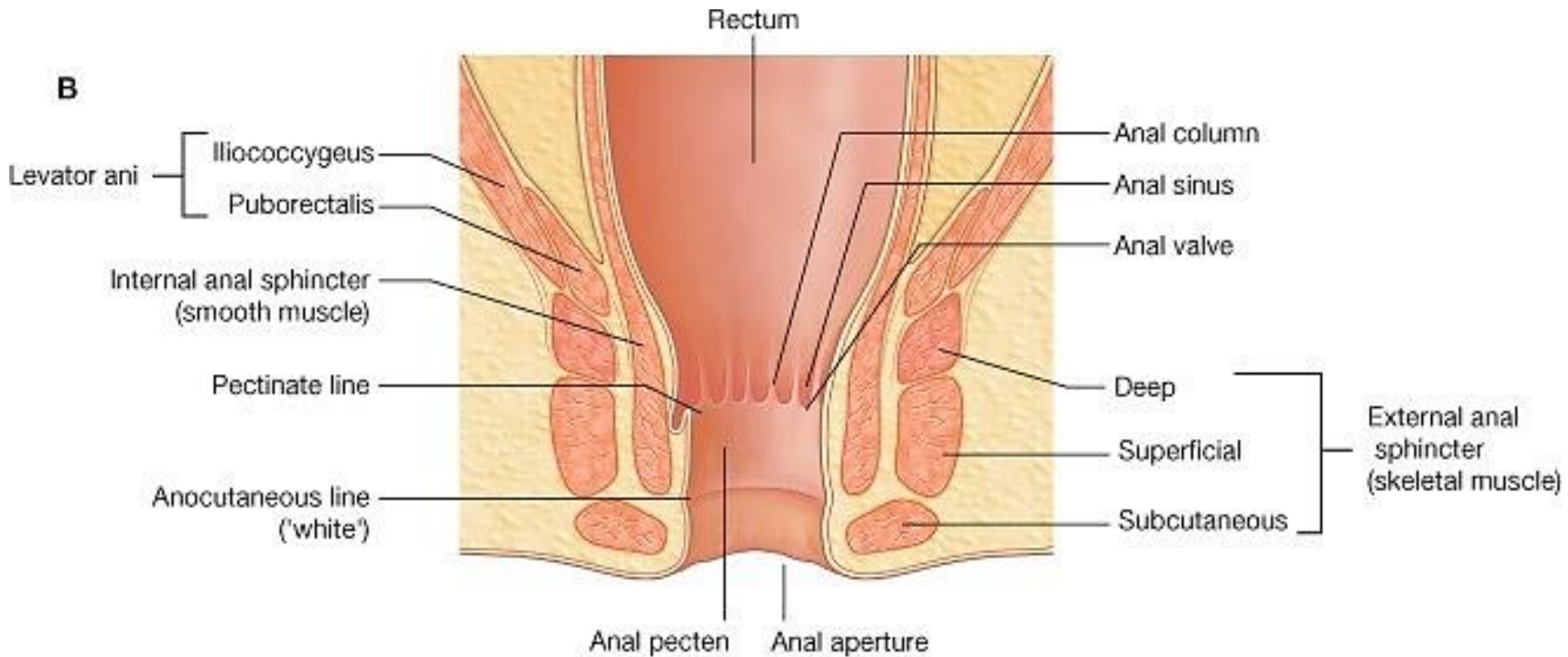
## External anal sphincter (skeletal muscle)

- O: skin and fascia surrounding anus and coccyx
- I: perineal body
- A: closes anal canal
- N: Inferior Anal Nerve (Somatic nerve from S2-S4) – inhibits voiding

## Internal Anal Sphincter

- smooth muscle, N by sympathetic NS (S2,S3,S4) inhibits voiding

# External/Internal Anal Sphincter



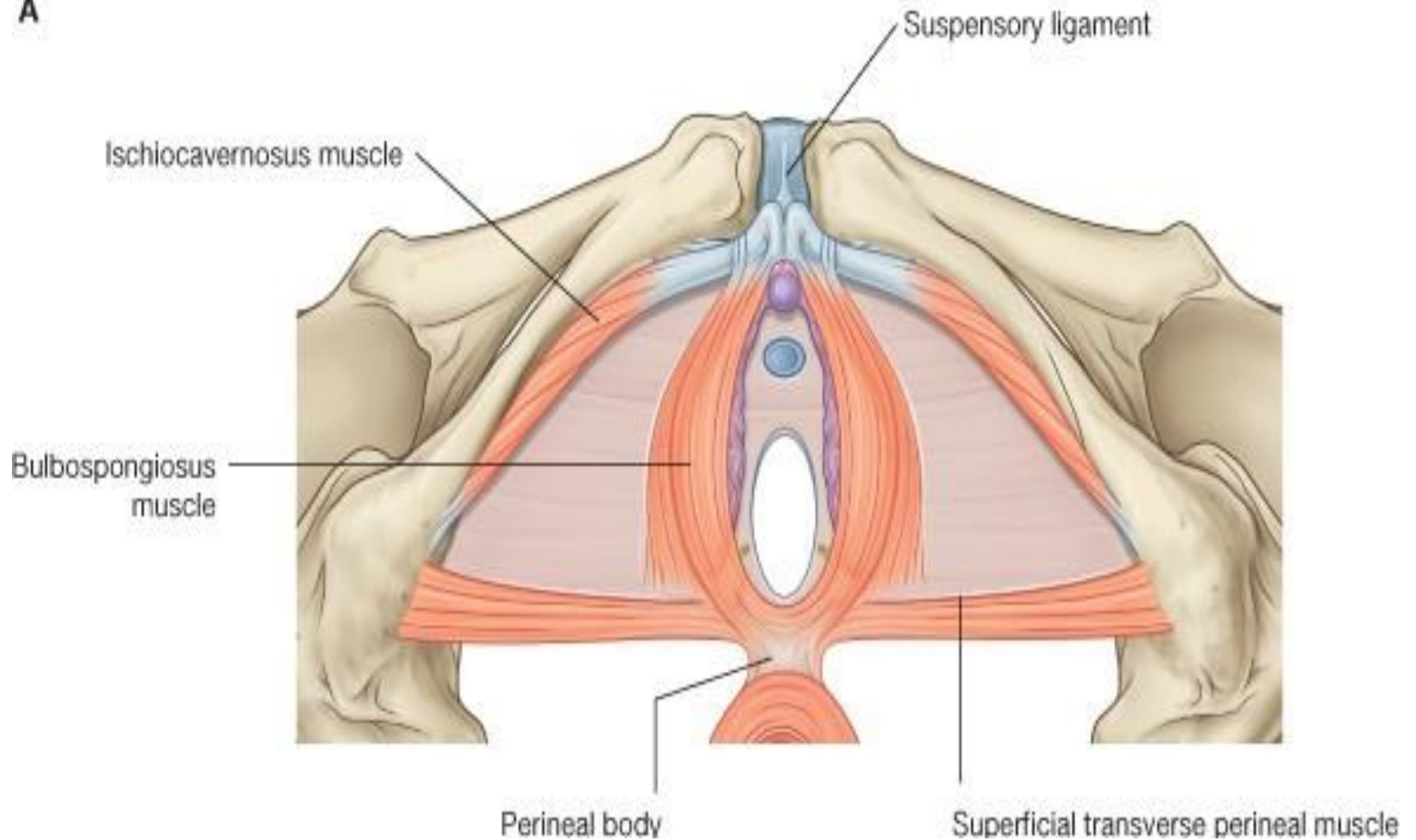


# Superficial Transverse Perineal

- O: Ischial tuberosity
- I: Perineal body
- A: Support perineal body
- N: Pudendal nerve (S2-S4)

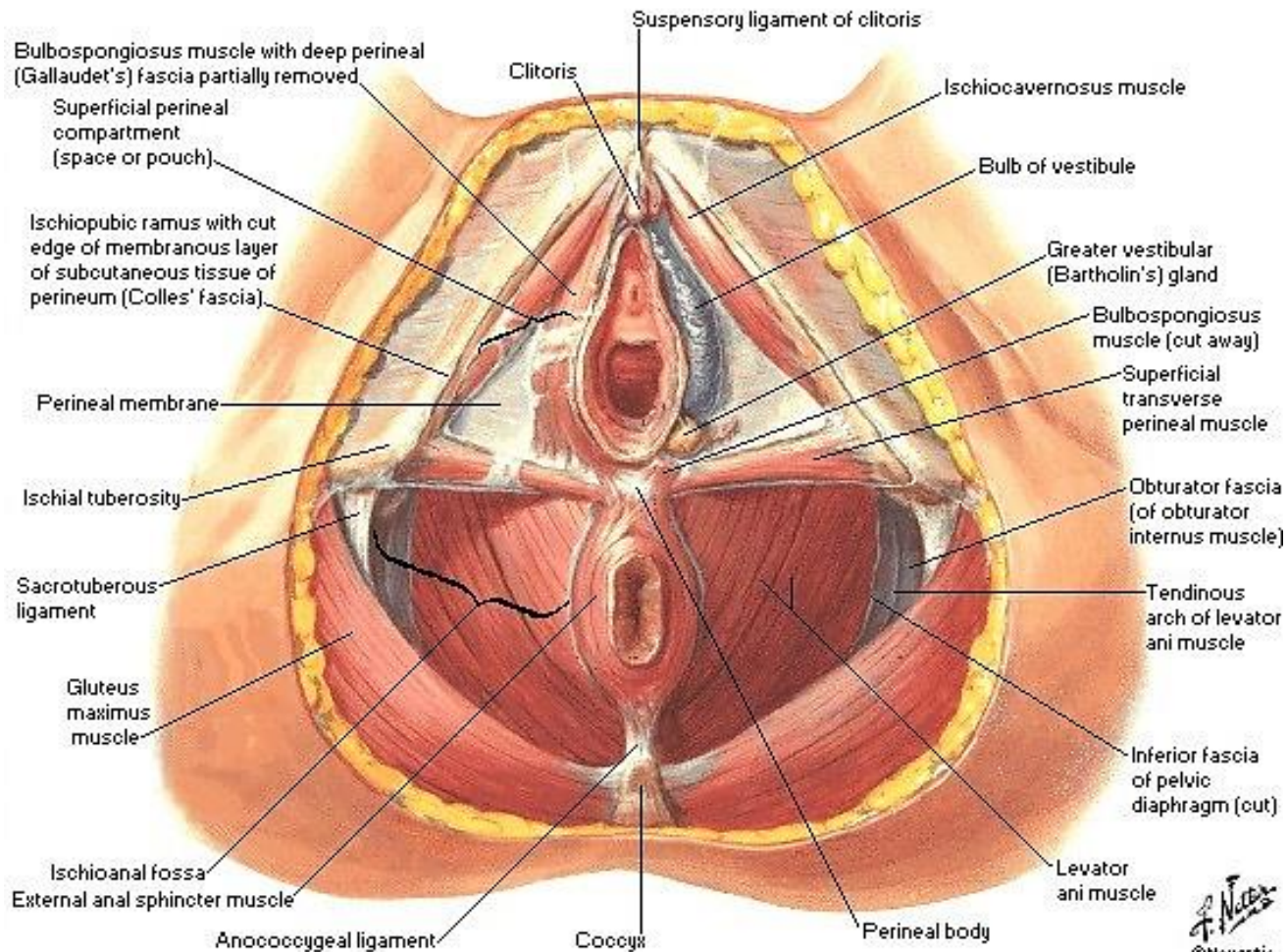
# Superficial Transverse Perineal - F

A



# Superficial Transverse Perineal - F

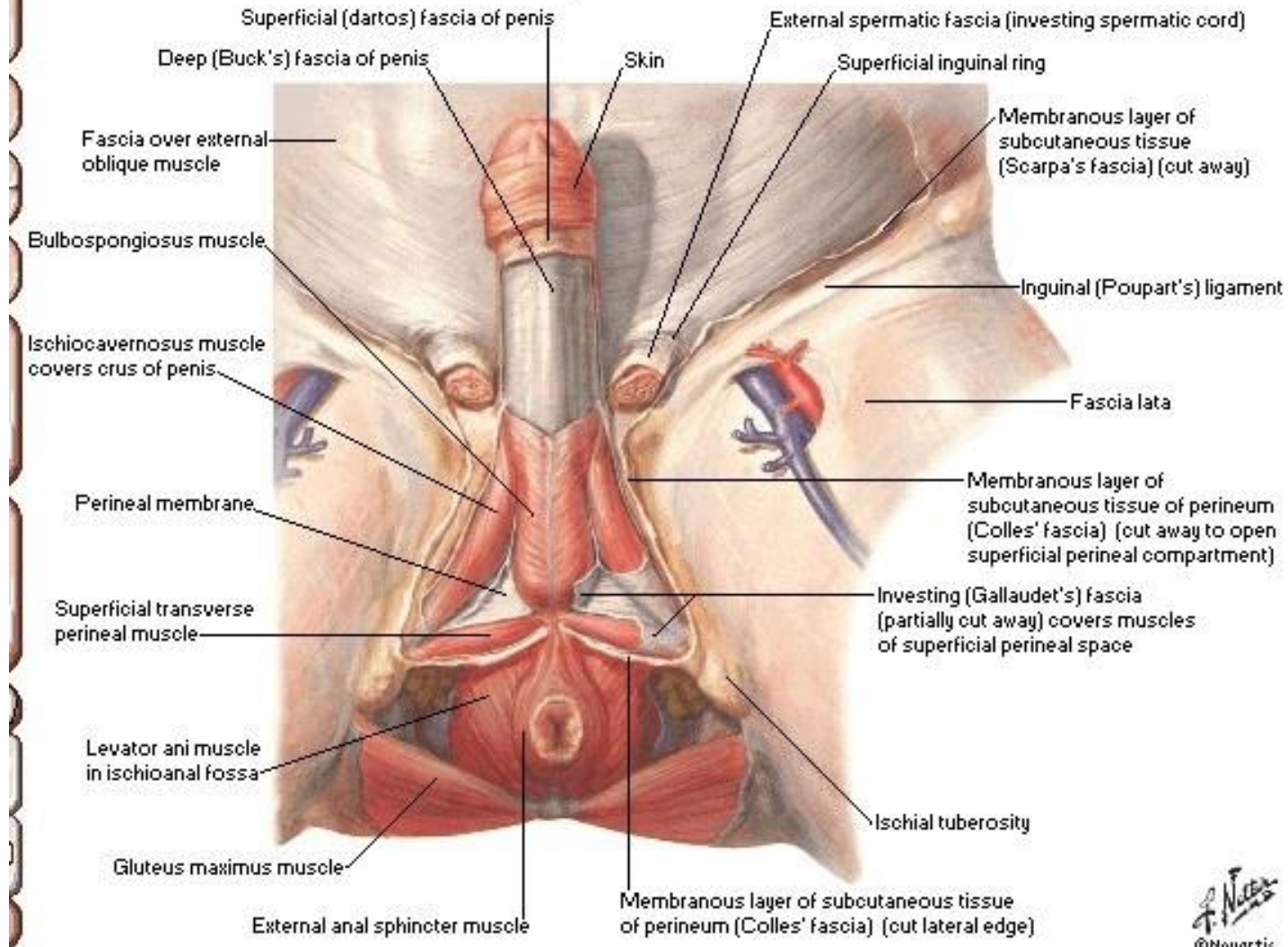
## Perineum and Urogenital Diaphragm of Female



# Superficial Transverse Perineal M

## Perineum and External Genitalia of Male

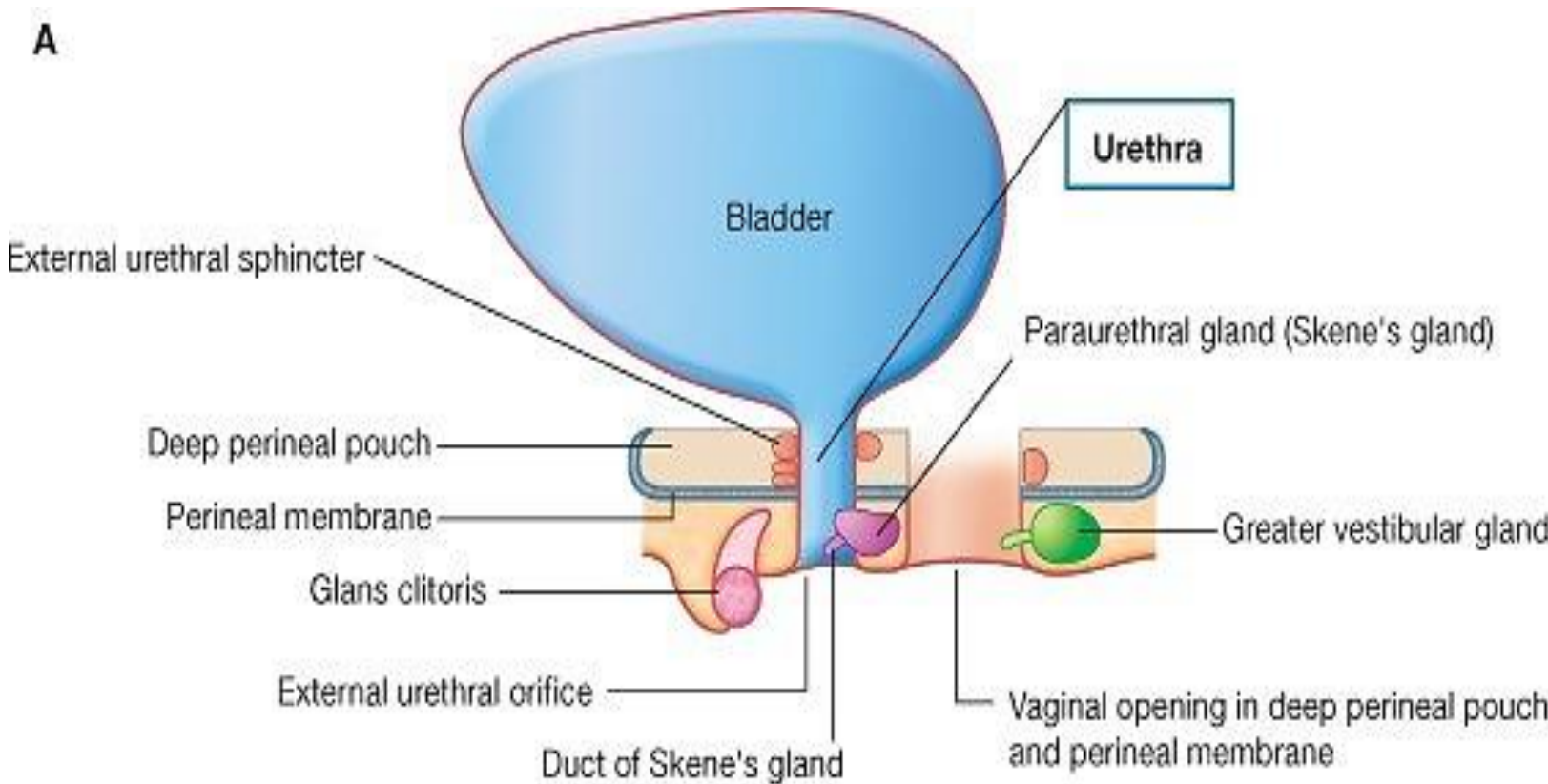
### Deep Dissection



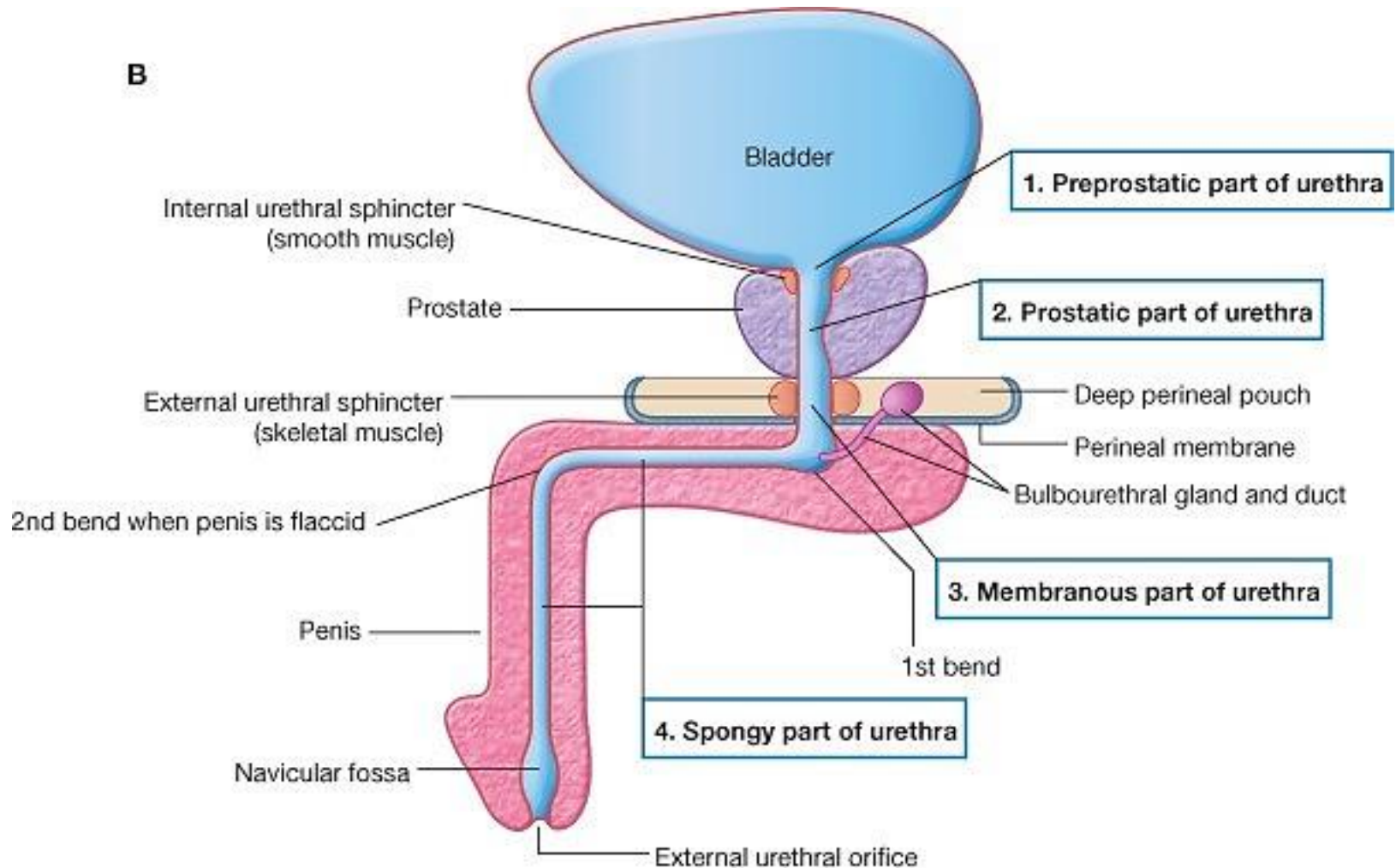
# External Urethral Sphincter

- O: Ischial tuberosity
- I: surround urethra
- A: compress urethra to maintain urine continence
- N: Pudendal (S2-S4)

# Female Urethra



# Male Urethra

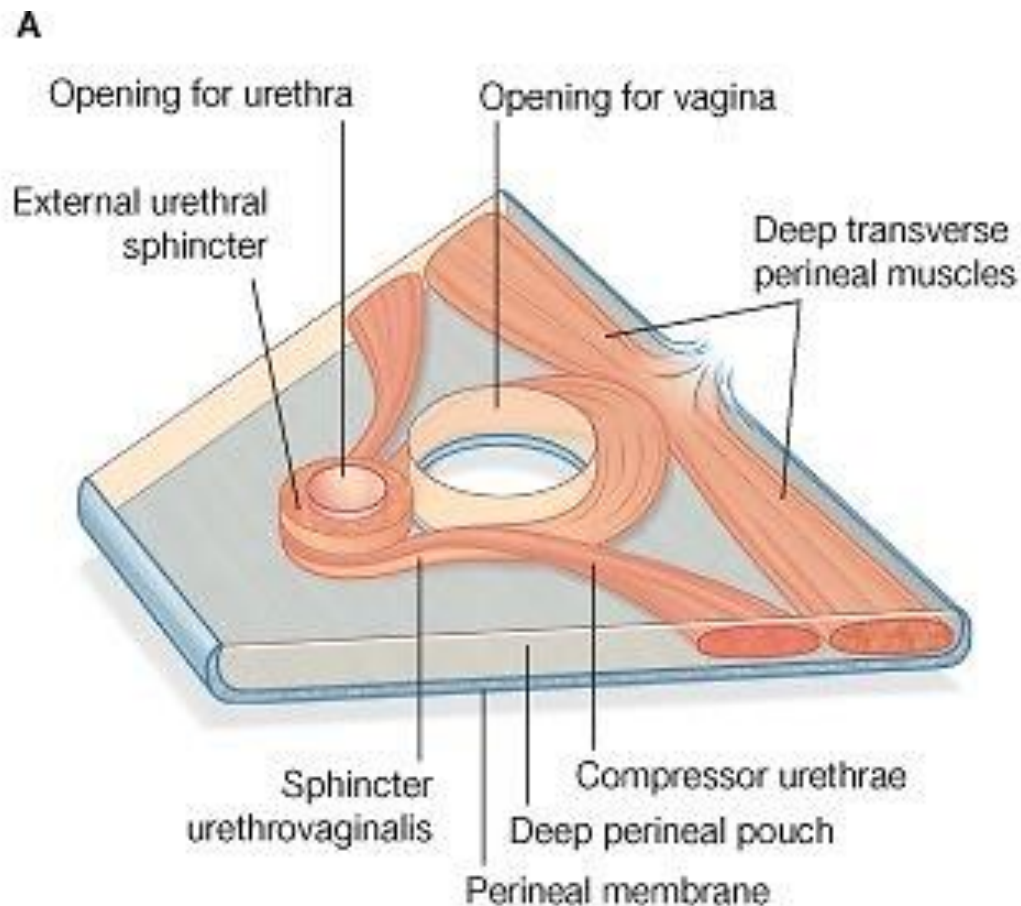


# Deep Transverse Perineal

- O: Medial Aspect of Ischial Ramus
- I: Pineal Body
- A: Stabilizes position of the perineal body
- N: Pudendal N (S2-S4)

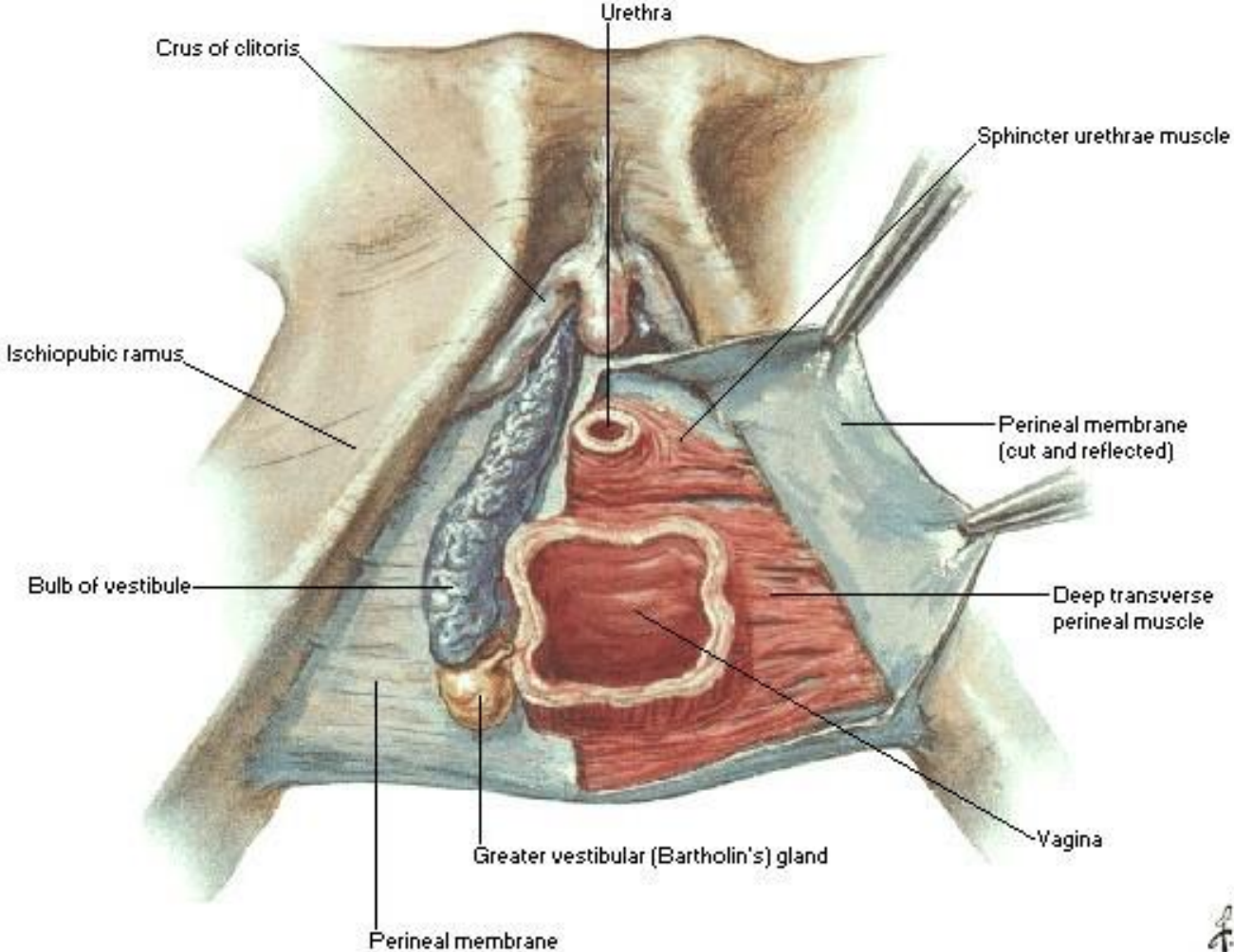


# Deep Transverse Perineal - F



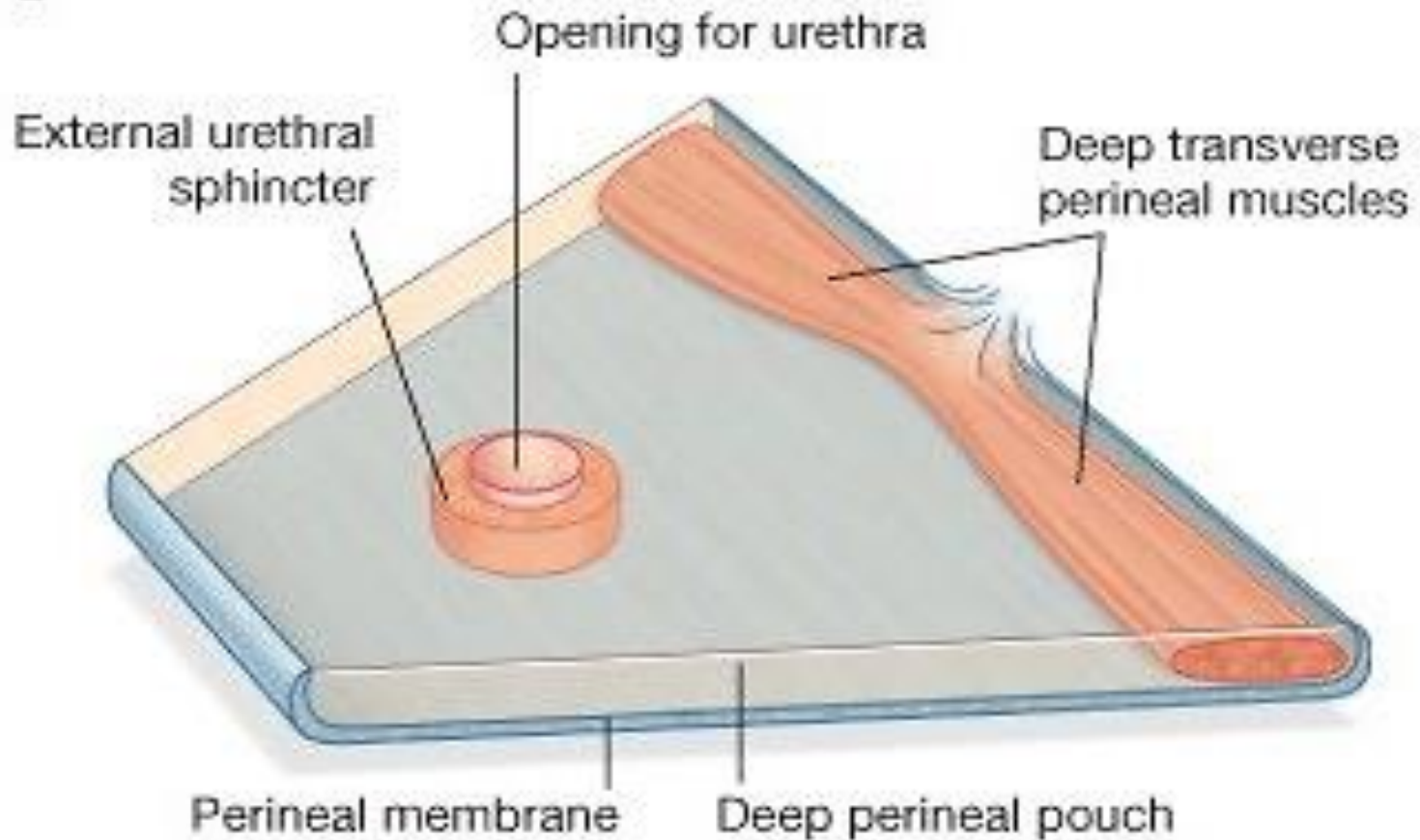
# Deep Transverse Perineal - F

## Perineum and Urogenital Diaphragm of Female Deep Dissection



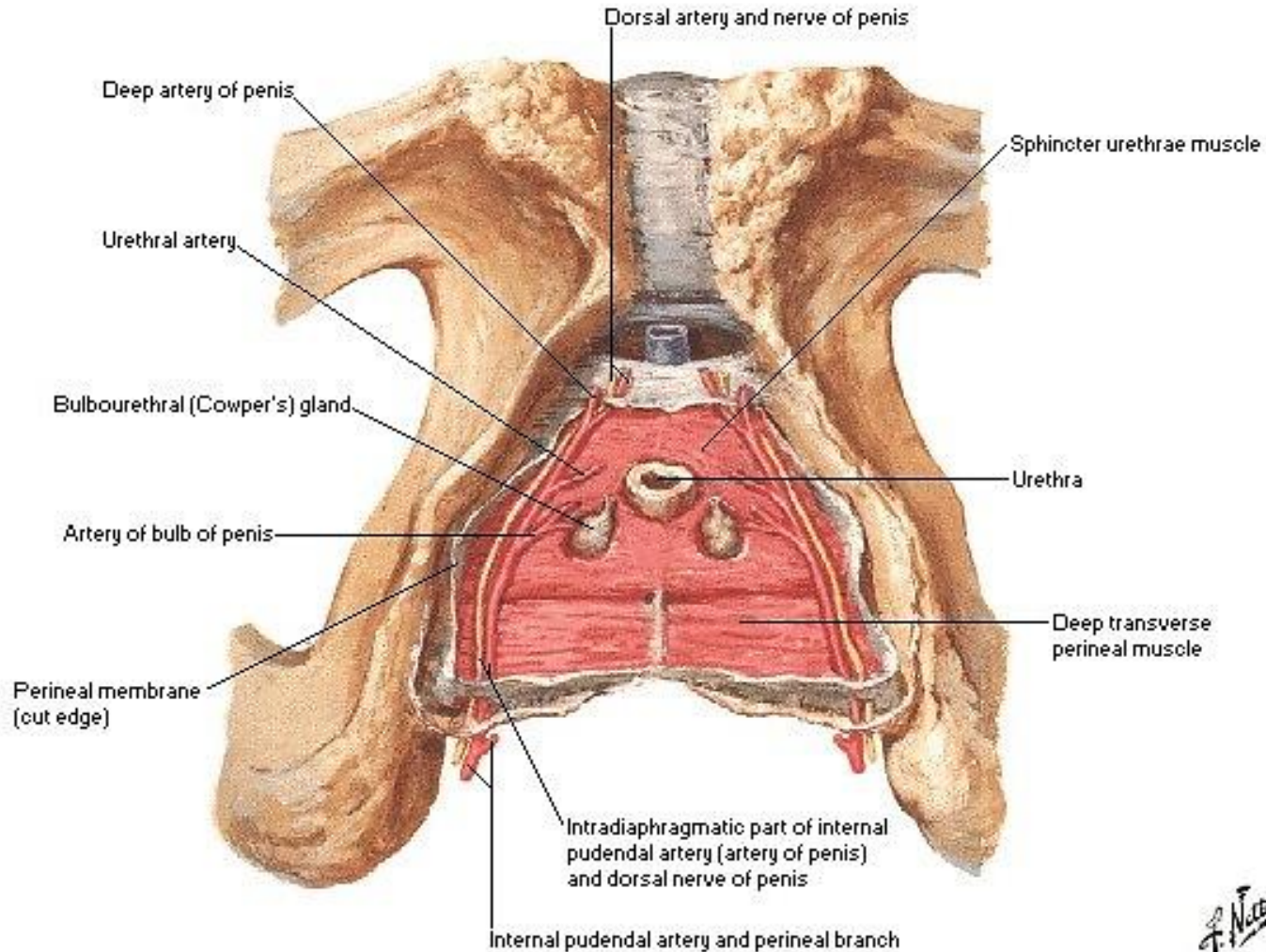
# Deep Transverse Perineal - M

B



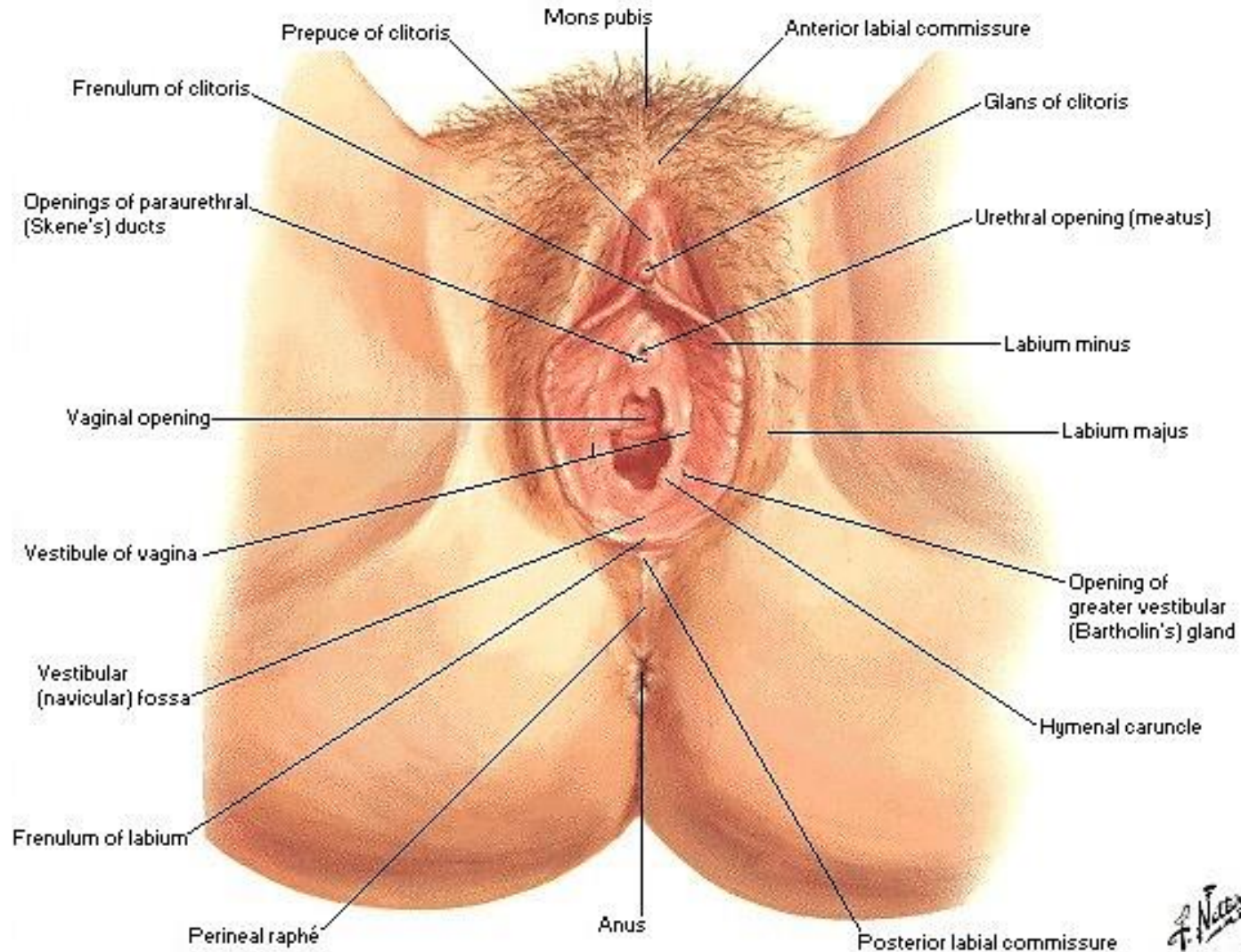
# Deep Transverse Perineal M

## Deep Perineal Space of Male Deep Dissection

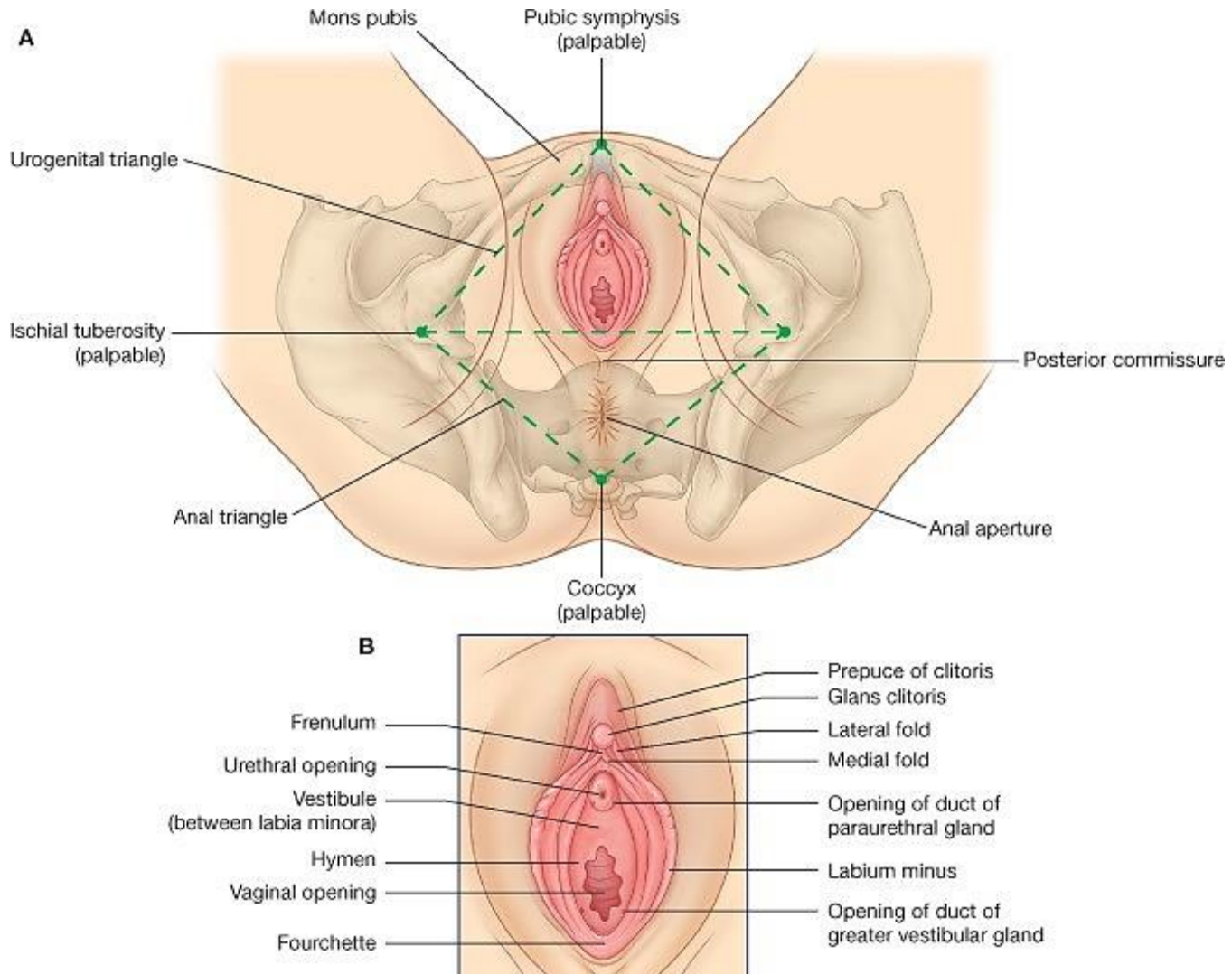


# Superficial Perineum Female

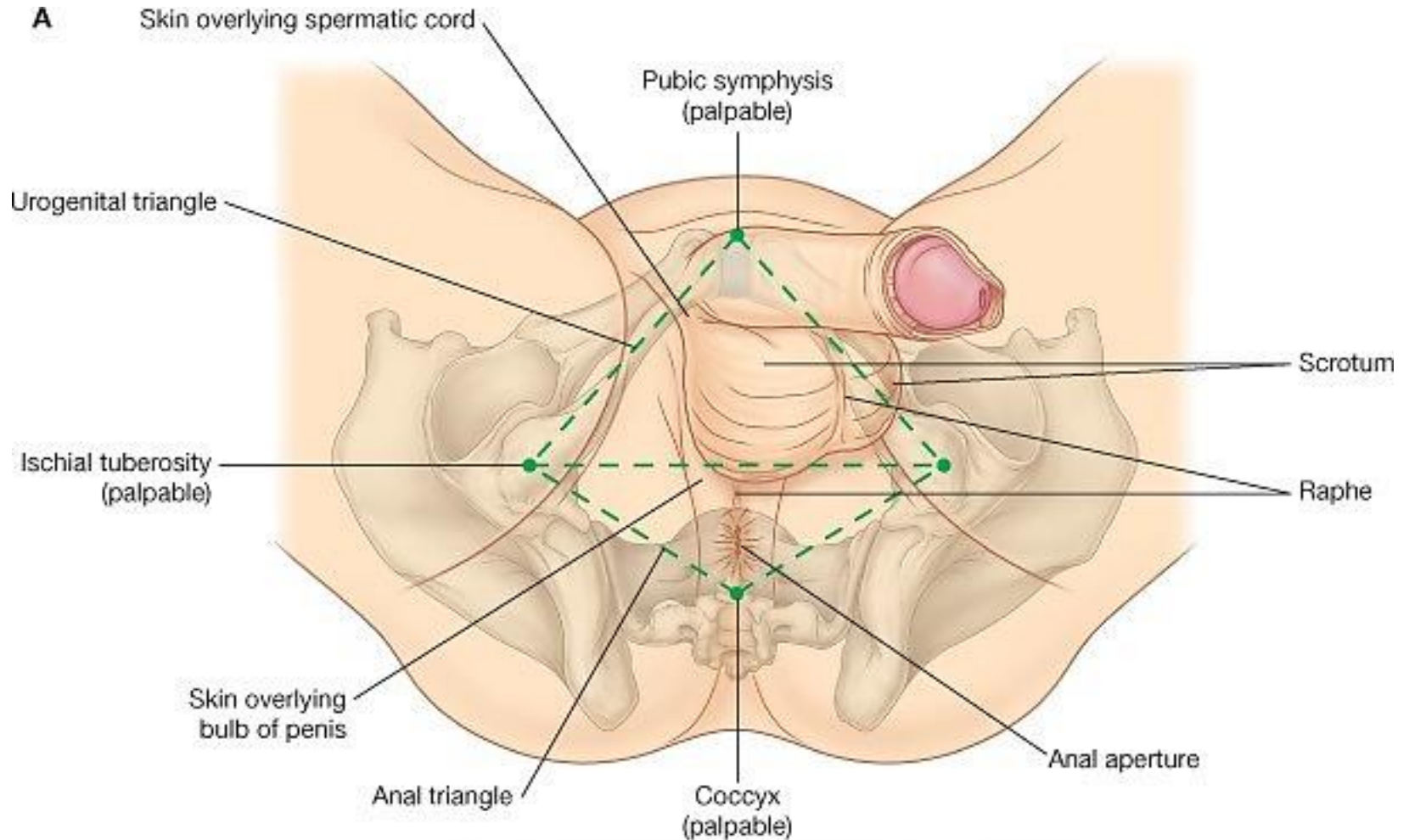
## Perineum and External Genitalia of Female



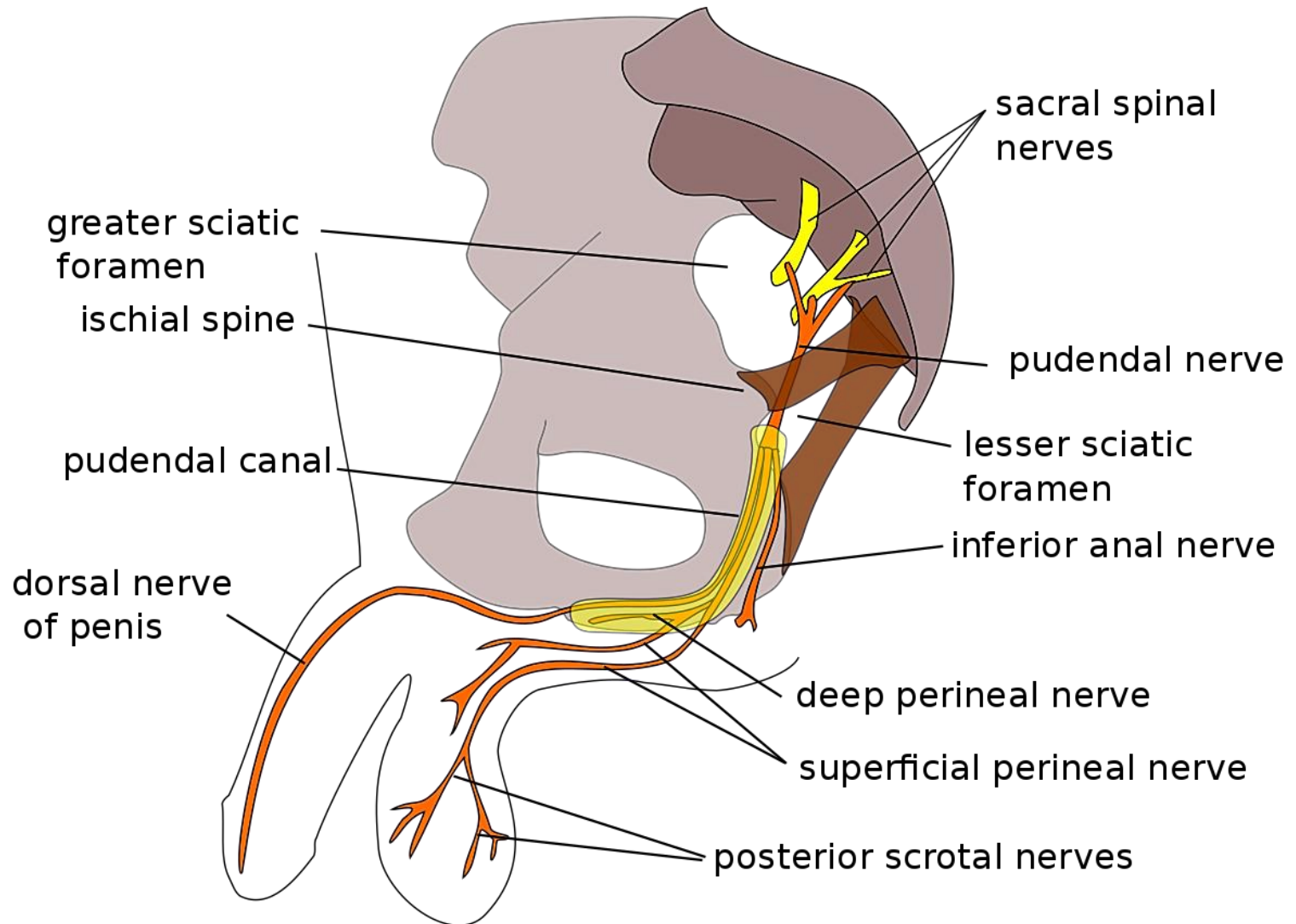
# Superficial Perineum Female



# Superficial Perineum Male

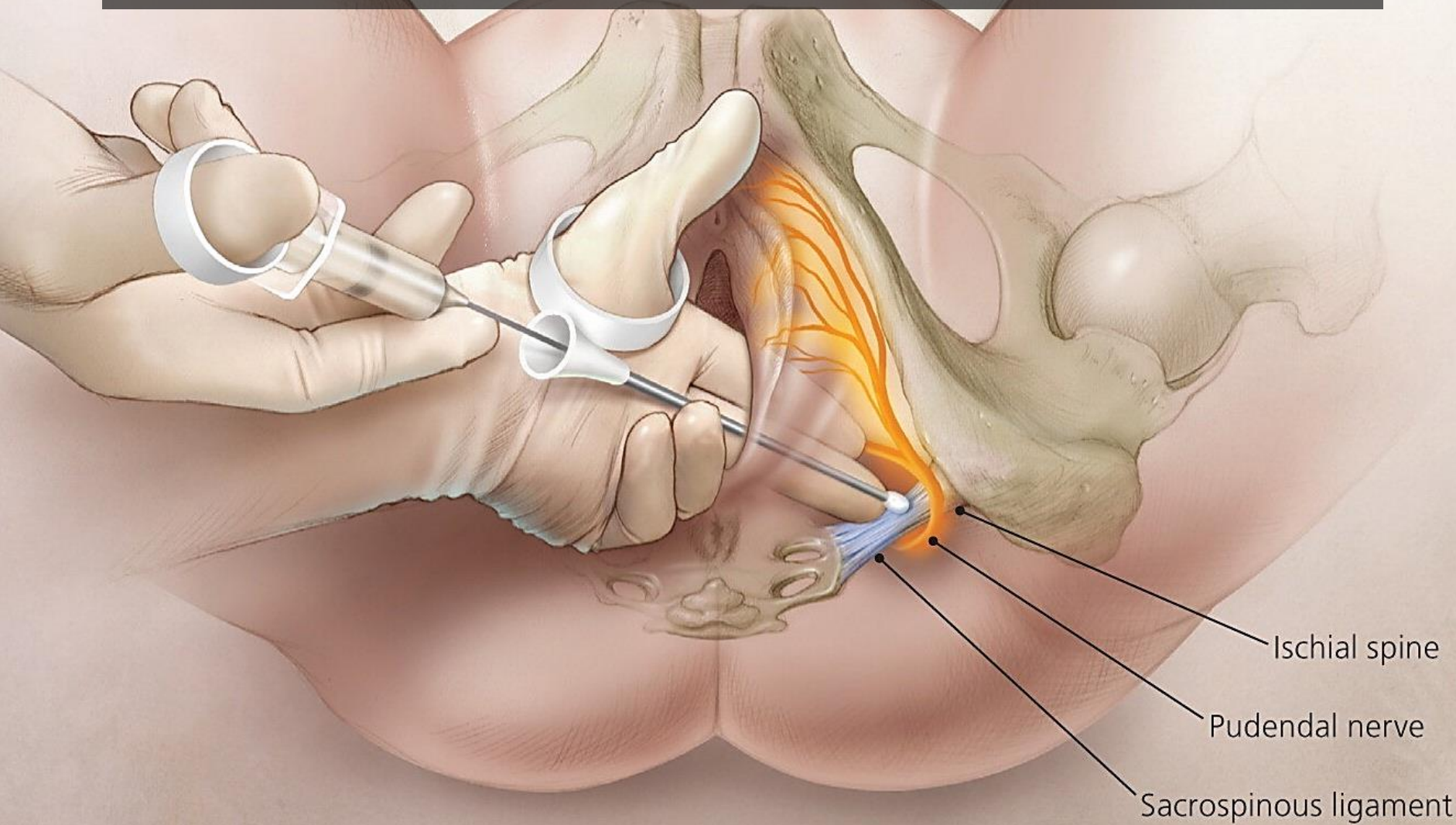


# Pudendal Nerve





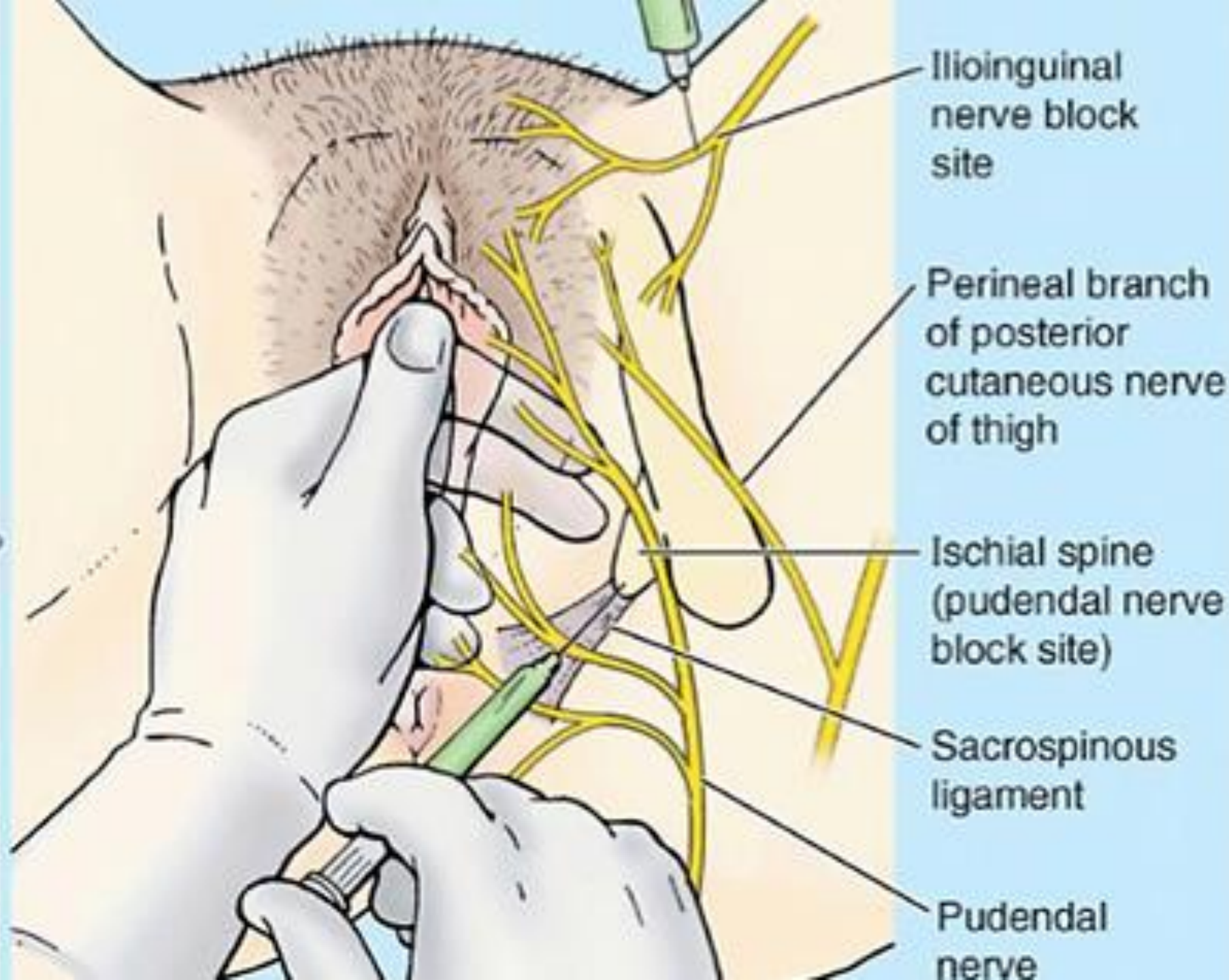
# Pudendal Nerve Block



Ischial spine

Pudendal nerve

Sacrospinous ligament



Ilioinguinal  
nerve block  
site

Perineal branch  
of posterior  
cutaneous nerve  
of thigh

Ischial spine  
(pudendal nerve  
block site)

Sacrospinous  
ligament

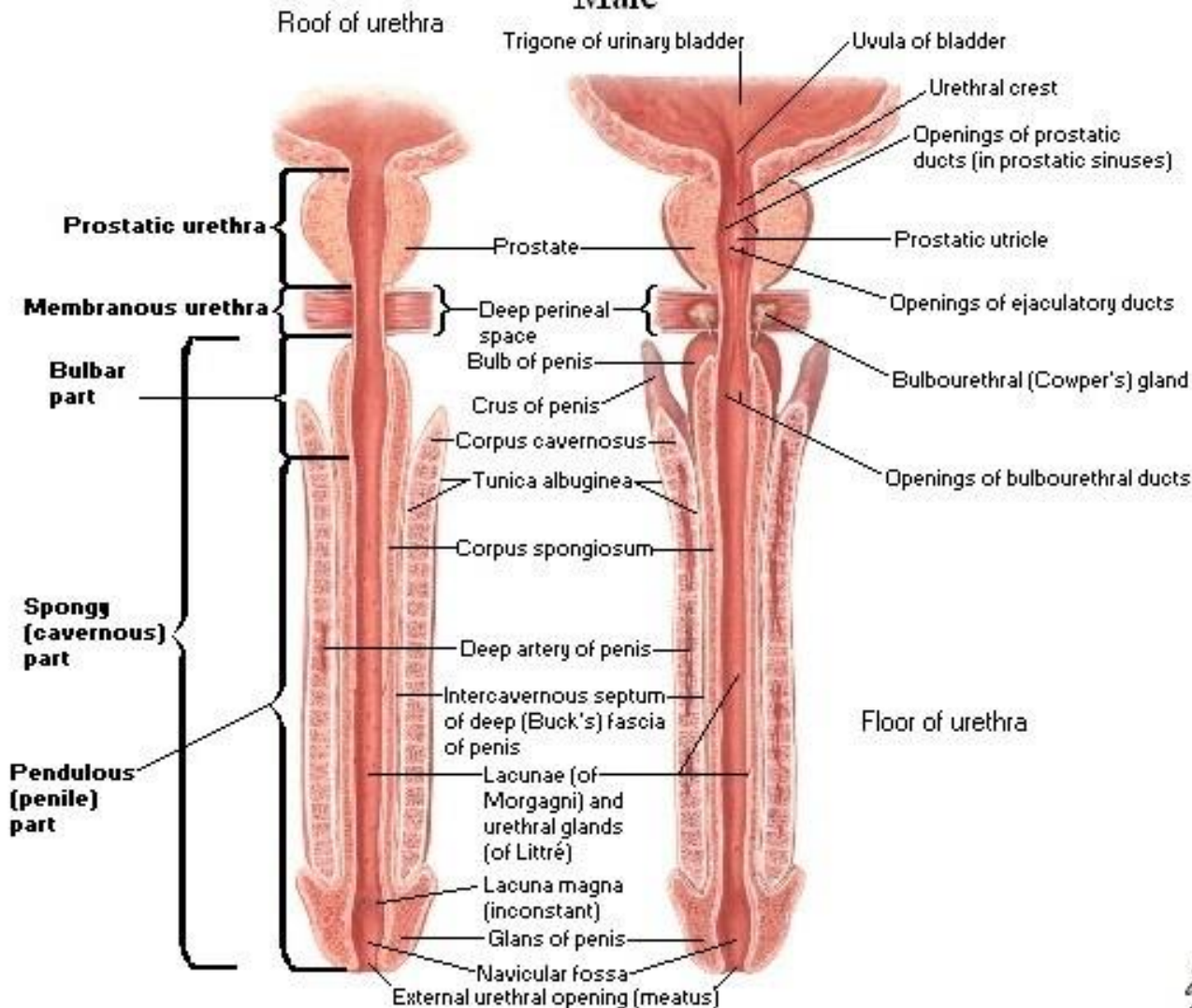
Pudendal  
nerve

# Review Slides

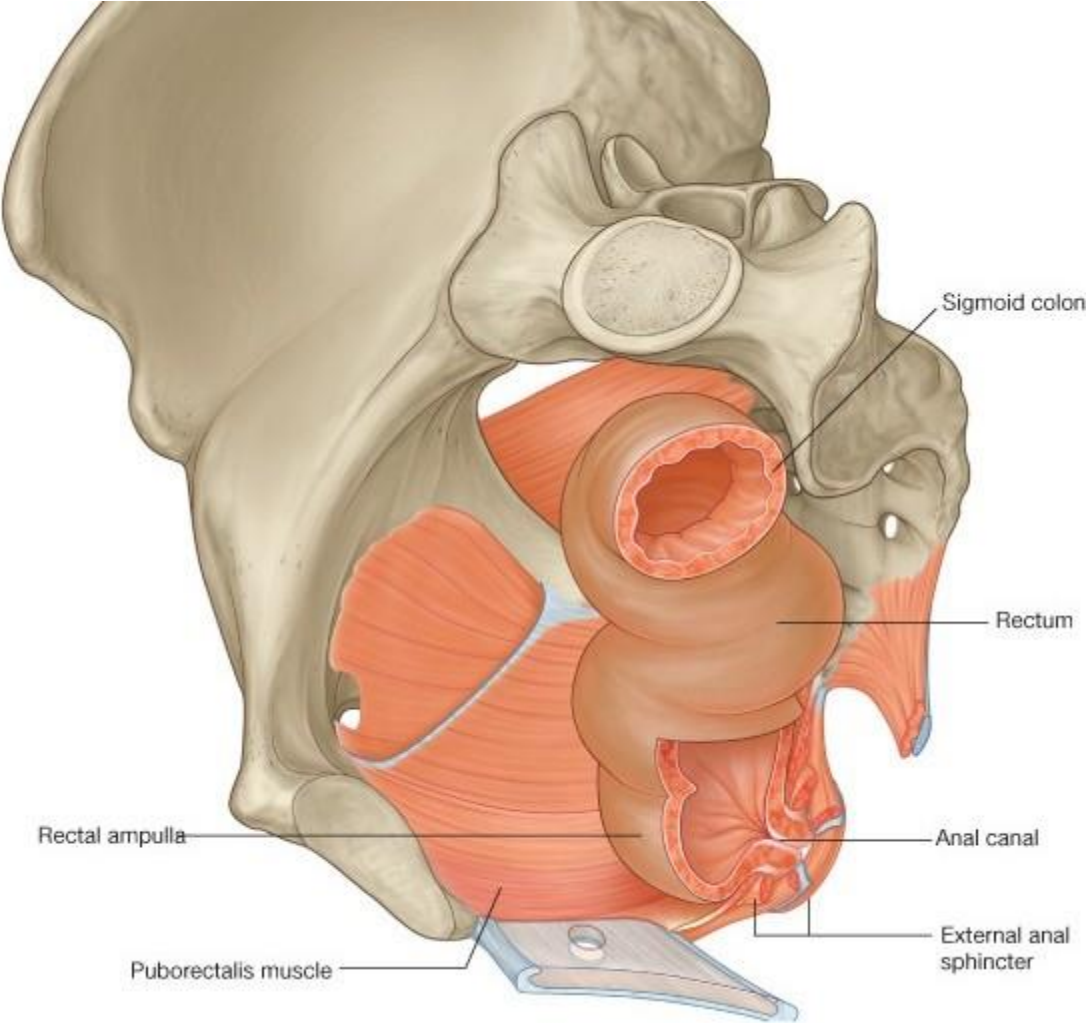
# Male Urethra

## Urethra

### Male



# Rectum



# Rectum and Anal Canal

## Rectum and Anal Canal

