

December 1, 2023 - Dr. Krebs ([claudia.krebs@ubc.ca](mailto:claudia.krebs@ubc.ca))

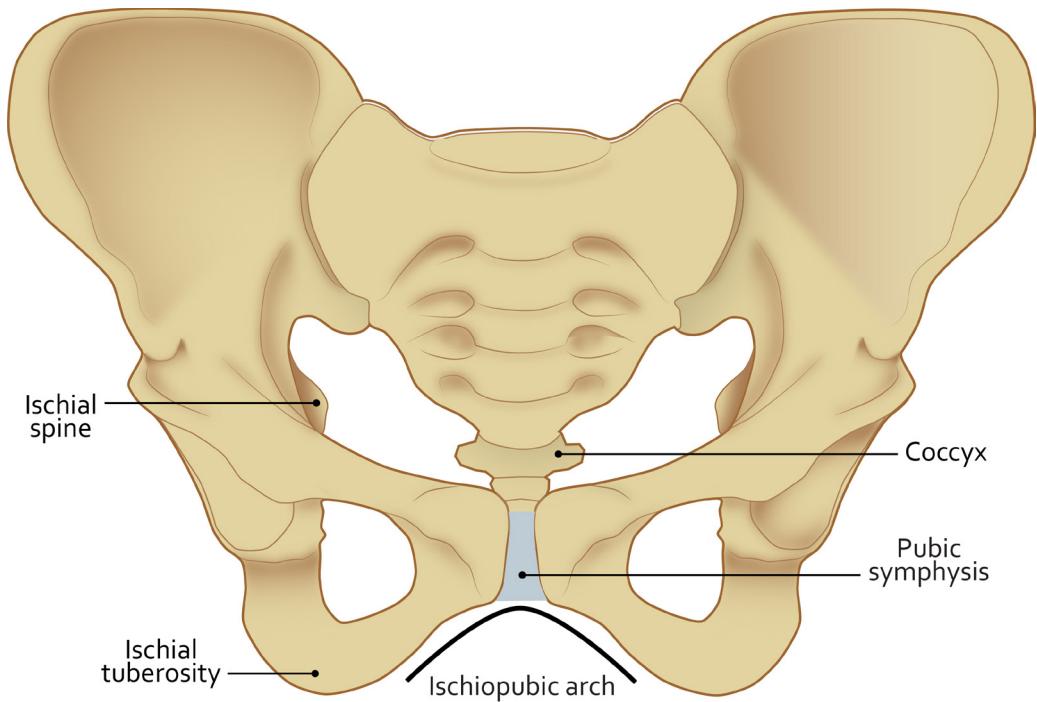
### Objectives:

- Describe the anatomy of the pelvic floor
- Define the urogenital and anal triangles
- Differentiate the components of the deep perineal pouch in both males and females as it relates to urinary continence
- Define the borders and extent of the ischio-anal fossa
- Describe the erectile tissue and their coverings in the superficial perineal pouch in both males and females
- Describe the arterial and nerve supply to the perineum

Use the modules and 3D models to help identify checklist structures:

### Pelvic Bones:

Coccyx  
Ischiopubic arch  
Pubic symphysis  
Ischial spine  
Ischial tuberosity



Anterior View of Android Bony Pelvis

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## **Perineum:**

Anal triangle

Urogenital triangle

### *Female Perineum - Inferior View*

(B. Kathleen Alsup & Glenn M. Fox, University of Michigan Medical School, [BlueLink](#))

## **Anal Triangle:**

Levator ani

Ischiorectal fossa

Pudendal nerve

Internal pudendal artery & vein

Obturator internus

# The Perineum

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*Inferior View of Female Perineum*

## ***Urogenital Triangle:***

Superficial perineal pouch:

Corpus cavernosum

- Crus of clitoris or penis

Ischiocavernosus muscle

Corpus spongiosum (*male*)

Bulb of the vestibule (*female*)

Bulbospongiosus muscle

Superficial transverse perineal muscle

Pudendal nerve

- Dorsal nerve of clitoris or penis

- Perineal nerve

- Inferior rectal nerve

Dorsal artery / vein of penis or clitoris

Greater vestibular (Bartholin's) glands (*female*)

Perineal membrane (*describe position of deep perineal pouch*)

Glans of the clitoris, glans penis

Vagina

Urethra (*male and female*)

*Sagittal View of Pelvis*

*Inferior View of Male Perineum*  
(B. Kathleen Alsup & Glenn M. Fox, University  
of Michigan Medical School, [BlueLink](#))

*Inferior View of Male Perineum*

*Antero-inferior View of Female Perineum*

(B. Kathleen Alsup & Glenn M. Fox, University of Michigan Medical School, [BlueLink](#))

*Inferior View of Female Perineum*

# The Perineum

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*Antero-inferior View of Female Perineum*

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# LAB 11 DISSECTOR

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## Notes:

- Look around the room at other cadavers and their pelvic anatomy
- Use the prosections gently to guide your own dissection

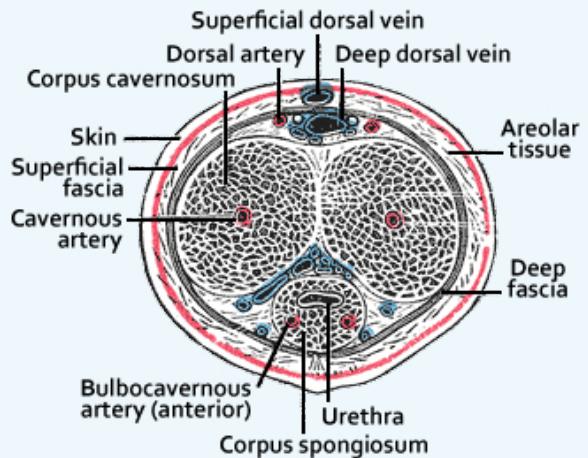
## Male

1. Follow the **spermatic cord** from the inguinal canal into the scrotum.
2. Carefully open the scrotum to reveal the **testis** and the **testicular artery**. Open the spermatic cord and separate its components carefully.
3. Carefully make a longitudinal incision to remove the skin off the body of the penis.
4. Find the **dorsal nerve** and **dorsal artery of the penis** and follow them to the pubic bone.
5. Ask faculty or TAs whether to open the penis to show the location of the **urethra** and the **erectile tissue**.

**Note:** You can cut the penis either longitudinally or transversely. When cutting transversely, do not cut through the entire body of the penis so that all parts stay attached.

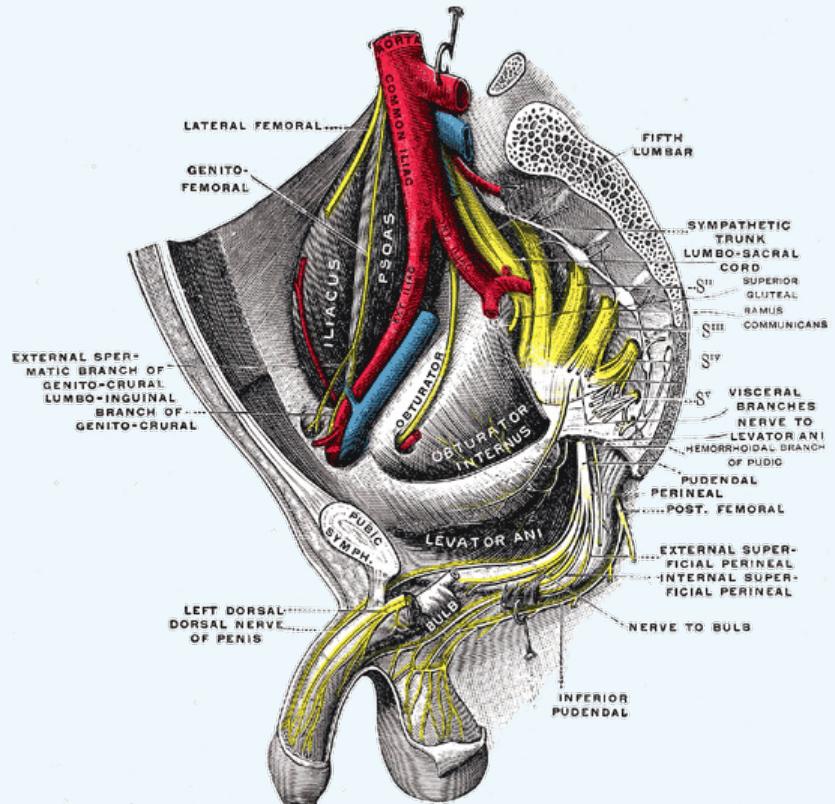
## Female

1. Remove the skin from the **urogenital triangle**.
2. Dissect out the **clitoris** and find the **crus of the clitoris**. This will be easiest if you find the ischiopubic ramus first and then dissect directly medially from there:
  - The crus of the clitoris is covered by the **ischiocavernosus muscle**
3. The **dorsal nerve** and **artery of the clitoris** will exit underneath the pubic bone - identify these structures.
4. The **bulb of the vestibule** can be dissected on either side of the vaginal opening:
  - It is covered by the **bulbospongiosus muscle**



Transverse section of penis

(Henry Gray, Anatomy of the Human Body, 1918)



Sagittal view of male pelvis

(Henry Gray, Anatomy of the Human Body, 1918)