

NOTES IN ANATOMY



PERINEUM

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WRITTEN**Enumerate structures piercing the perineal membrane in male.**

1. Urethra.
2. Artery of bulb.
3. Internal pudendal artery.
4. Dorsal nerve of penis.
5. Bulbourethral duct.

Enumerate structures piercing the perineal membrane in female.

1. Urethra.
2. Artery of bulb.
3. Internal pudendal artery.
4. Dorsal nerve of clitoris.
5. Vagina

List the 2 division of the perineum.

1. Anal triangle.
2. Urogenital triangle.

Enumerate contents of the ischiorectal fossa

1. Pad of fat.
2. Inferior rectal vessels and nerves.
3. Pudendal canal containing:
 - a. Pudendal nerve
 - b. Internal pudendal vessels.

Enumerate functions of the perineal body.

1. Important support to pelvic organs especially in females
2. Its damage during labor may result in prolapse of uterus & other pelvic organs

1. A 45-year-old man is admitted to the emergency department after a violent car crash. Physical examination reveals that the patient suffers from a “straddle” injury to the perineum. An MRI examination reveals that extravasating urine and blood from a torn bulbar urethra is present in the superficial perineal pouch. Which of the following fasciae provide boundaries for this space?
 - A. Camper's fascia and Scarpa's fascia.
 - B. Perineal membrane and external perineal fascia.
 - C. Colles' fascia and perineal membrane.**
 - D. Perineal membrane and the superior fascia of the urogenital diaphragm.
 - E. The urogenital diaphragm and the apex of the prostate gland.

2. Surgical injury to the deep perineal pouch is most likely affects:
 - A. Root of clitoris
 - B. Greater vestibular glands
 - C. Ischiocavernosus muscle.
 - D. Superficial transverse perineal muscle.
 - E. External urethral sphincter**

3. Surgical injury to the Superficial perineal pouch is most likely affects all these structures EXCEPT:
 - A. Root of clitoris
 - B. Greater vestibular glands
 - C. Ischiocavernosus muscle.
 - D. Superficial transverse perineal muscle.
 - E. External urethral sphincter**

4. All these structures bound the ischioanal fossa Except:
 - A. levator ani muscle.
 - B. Skin and fascia.
 - C. External anal sphincter.
 - D. Obturator internus and obturator fascia.
 - E. Sacrospinatus muscle.**

5. Cool's fascia forms the floor of?
 - A. Superficial perineal pouch.**
 - B. Deep perineal pouch.
 - C. Pudendal canal.
 - D. Pelvic peritoneum.
 - E. Pelvis fascia.

6. The perineum is bounded posteriorly by the:
 - A. Symphysis pubis
 - B. Coccyx**
 - C. Ischiopubic rami
 - D. Ischial tuberosity
 - E. Sacrotuberous ligament

7. The perineum is divided into areas (triangles) by

- A. The coccygeus
- B. The levator ani
- C. The external urethral sphincter
- D. The internal urethral sphincter
- E. The line extends between the 2 ischial tuberosities.**

8. The perineal membrane is related superiorly to:

- A. Superficial perineal pouch.
- B. Deep perineal pouch,**
- C. Pudendal canal.
- D. Pelvic peritoneum.
- E. Pelvis fascia.

9. The perineal membrane is related inferiorly to:

- A. Superficial perineal pouch.**
- B. Deep perineal pouch.
- C. Pudendal canal.
- D. Pelvic peritoneum.
- E. Pelvis fascia.

10. A sharp injury posterior to the perineal body would mostly affect:

- A. Transverse perineal muscles
- B. External anal sphincter (superficial and deep parts).**
- C. Bulbospongiosus muscles.
- D. Levator ani muscles.
- E. Ischioavernosus muscles.

11. Fecal incontinence after surgical procedures on the perineum involving the perineal body is mostly caused by injury to:

- A. Transverse perineal muscles
- B. External anal sphincter (superficial and deep parts).**
- C. Bulbospongiosus muscles.
- D. Levator ani muscles.
- E. Ischioavernosus muscles.

12. The external urethral sphincter is a content of:

- A. Superficial perineal pouch.
- B. Deep perineal pouch.**
- C. Pudendal canal.
- D. Pelvic peritoneum.
- E. Pelvis fascia.

13. All these structures are contents of the ischiorectal fossa EXCEPT the:

- A. Pad of fat.
- B. Inferior rectal vessels and nerves.
- C. Pudendal nerve.
- D. Internal pudendal vessels.
- E. Dorsal nerve of the penis.

14. The posterior scrotal nerve and vessels are contents of:

- A. Superficial perineal pouch.
- B. Deep perineal pouch.
- C. Pudendal canal.
- D. Pelvic peritoneum.
- E. Pelvis fascia.

15. The root of penis is a content of:

- A. Superficial perineal pouch.
- B. Deep perineal pouch.
- C. Pudendal canal.
- D. Pelvic peritoneum.
- E. Pelvis fascia.