ABDOMEN.

PELVIS.—No. 4.

VERTICAL SAGITTAL SECTION OF THE MALE PELVIS SLIGHTLY TO THE LEFT OF THE MESIAL PLANE.

The peritoneum has been removed to show the vessels and nerves.

The bladder is moderately distended, and occupies the anterior half of the pelvic cavity, the apex rising up behind the symphisis pubis. A large area of the posterior or basal aspect lies in front of the rectum, the seminal vesicles intervening in the lower part. The prostate lies fixed in its sheath of fascia, and the portion of bladder wall associated with it does not change its position.

The *rectum* is distended, and is seen to receive branches of supply from the inferior mesenteric artery. The principal vessels and nerves lie on the side wall of the pelvis at a somewhat higher level than those organs, and therefore are not liable to pressure, except when the viscera are considerably over-distended.

The course of the vessels and other structures is seen in the next view.

The figures indicate—

1. Intervertebral disc above the sacrum.
2. Symphisis pubis.
3. Bifurcation of the common iliac artery.
4. Division of the internal iliac artery.
5. External iliac vein, the artery lying on its outer side.
6. Ureter entering the pelvis.
7. Terminal branch of the inferior mesenteric artery.
8. Anterior division of the first sacral nerve.
9. Obturator nerve.
10. Vas deferens entering the pelvis.
11. Prostate.
12. Rectum.

ABDOMEN—PELVIS. No. 4.

(EDINBURGH STEREOSCOPIC ANATOMY)

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