يمنع أخذ السلايدات بدون إذن المحرر واي اجراء يخالف ذلك يقع تحت طائلة المسؤولية القانونية جميع المعلومات للاستخدام التعليمي فقط

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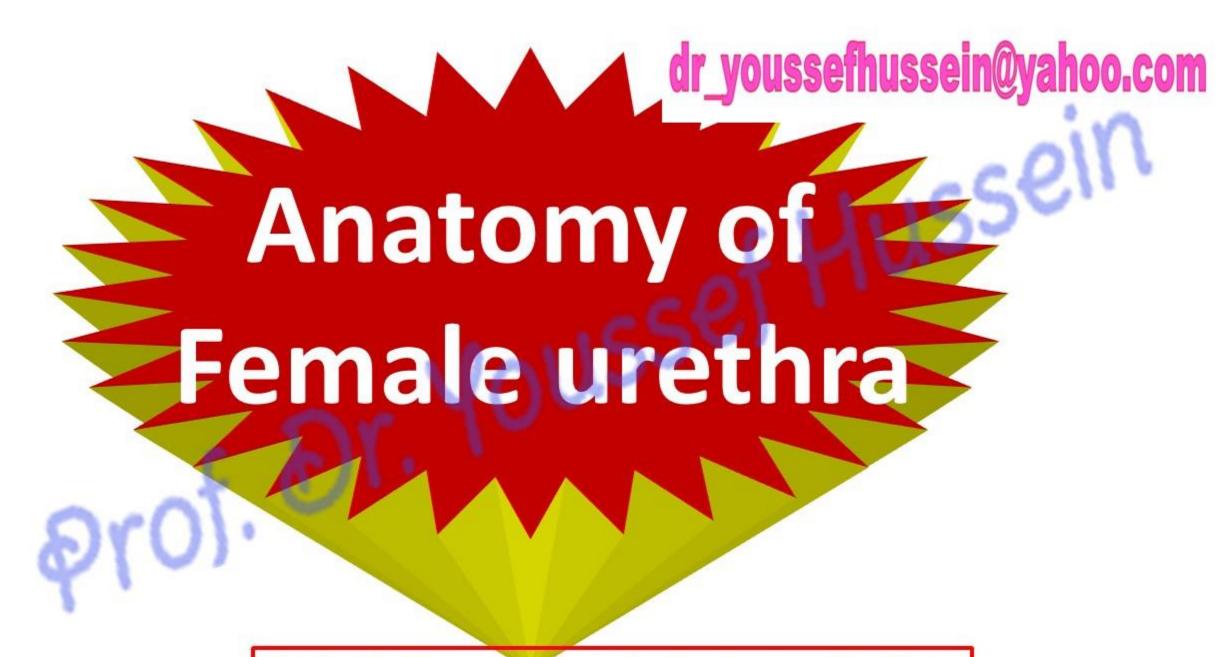
الأستاذ الدكتور يوسف حسين

كلية الطب - جامعة مؤتة - الأردن

دكتوراة من جامعة كولونيا المانيا

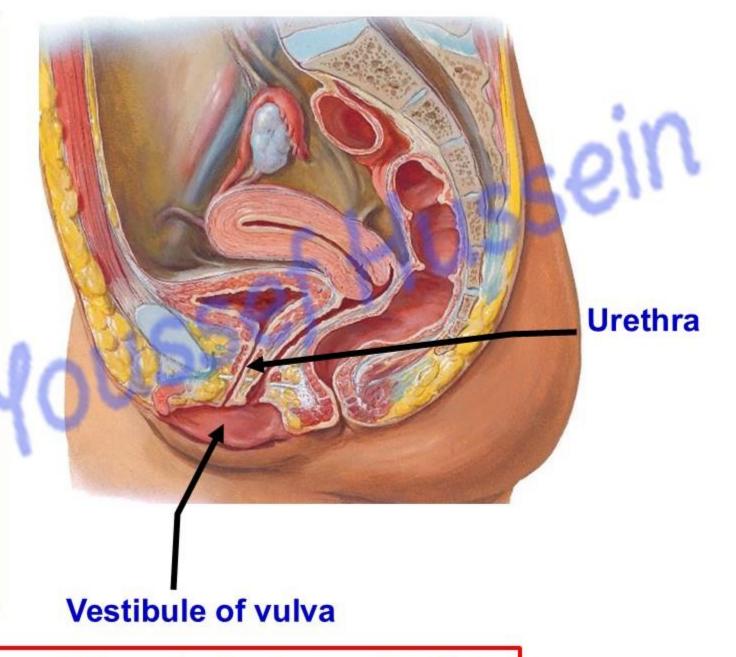
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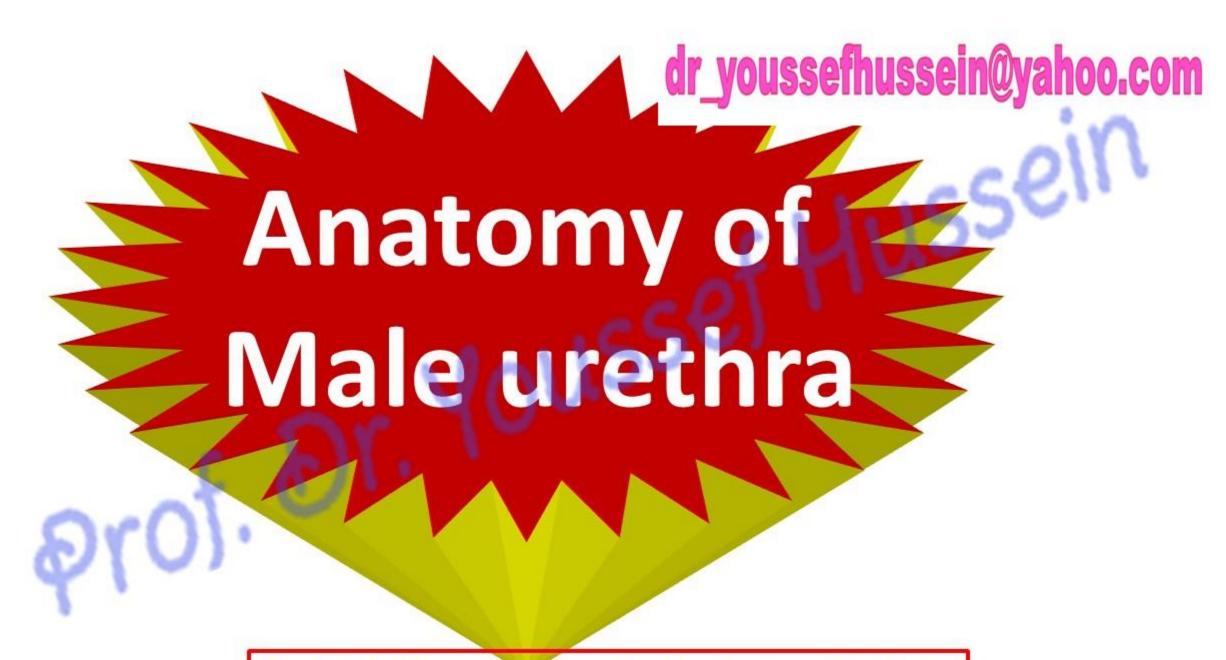




Female Urethra

- The female urethra is very short, about 4 cm long.
- It begins from internal urethral orifice in the neck of urinary bladder.
- It ends by external urethral orifice into the vestibule.
- It is surrounded by internal urethral sphincter (smooth muscle) and external urethral sphincter (striated muscle).





Prof. Dr. Youssef Hussein Anatomy - YouTube Internal urethral

Prostatic urethra

Membranous urethra, the narrowest part, completely surrounded by external urethral sphincter in deep perineal pouch

> **Bulbous portion of** spongy urethra

Corpus spongiosum of penis

External urethral meatus at the tip Navicular fossa of the glans penis

meatus at neck

External urethral

of UB

sphincter

Penile portion

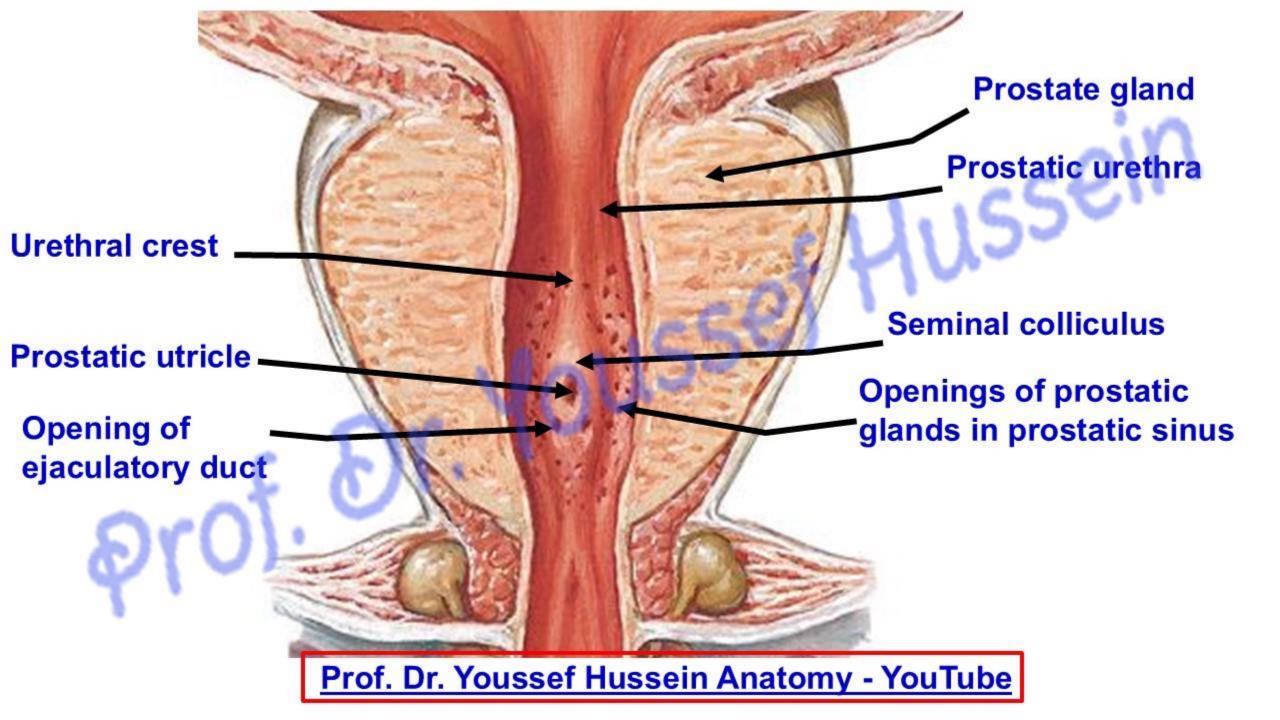
of spongy

urethra

in the glans penis

Urethra (Penile) Spongy transverses penis through corpus spongiosum.

- It presents 2 dilatation,
- a- Bulbar fossa, at its beginning in the bulb.
- Navicular fossa termination in the glans penis.

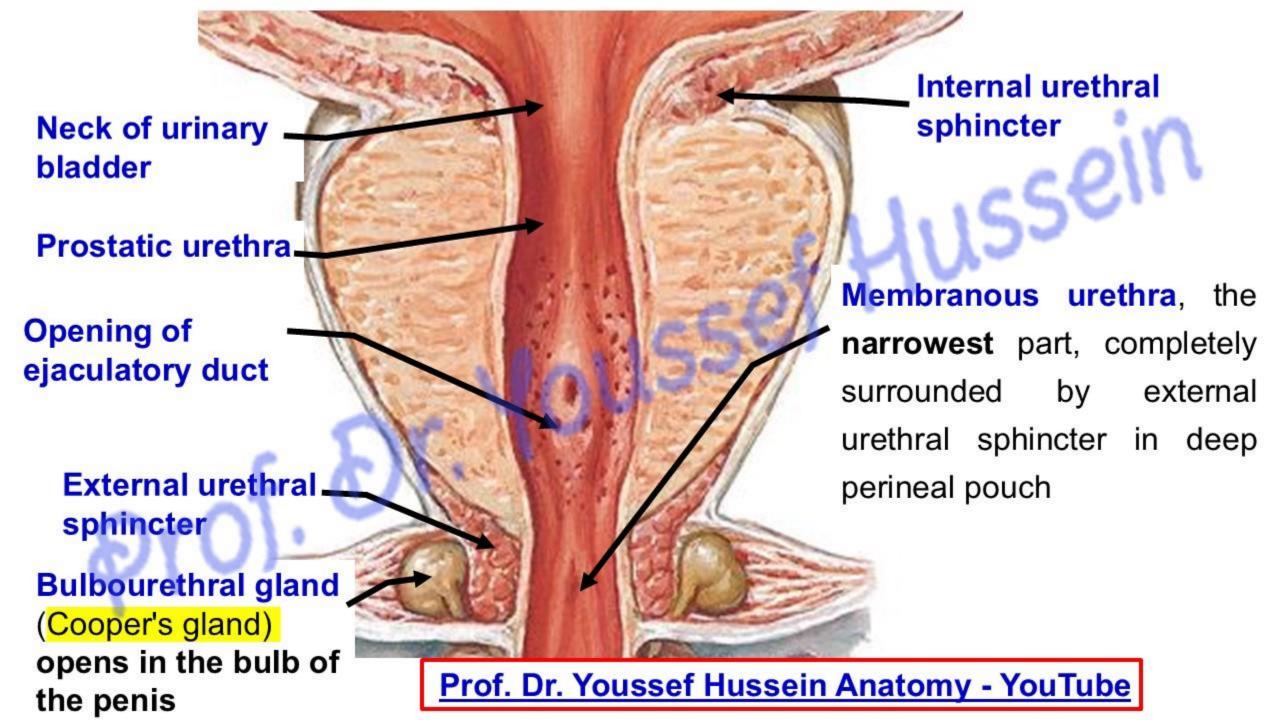


Prostatic Urethra

- It pierces the base of the prostate and exits from its apex.
- It is the widest part of the male urethra.
- It lies nearer the anterior surfaces of the prostate.
- The posterior wall presents several features.
- 1- Urethral crest, a median longitudinal elevation.
- 2- Prostatic sinuses, shallow grooves around the urethral crest receiving the opening of the prostatic glands.

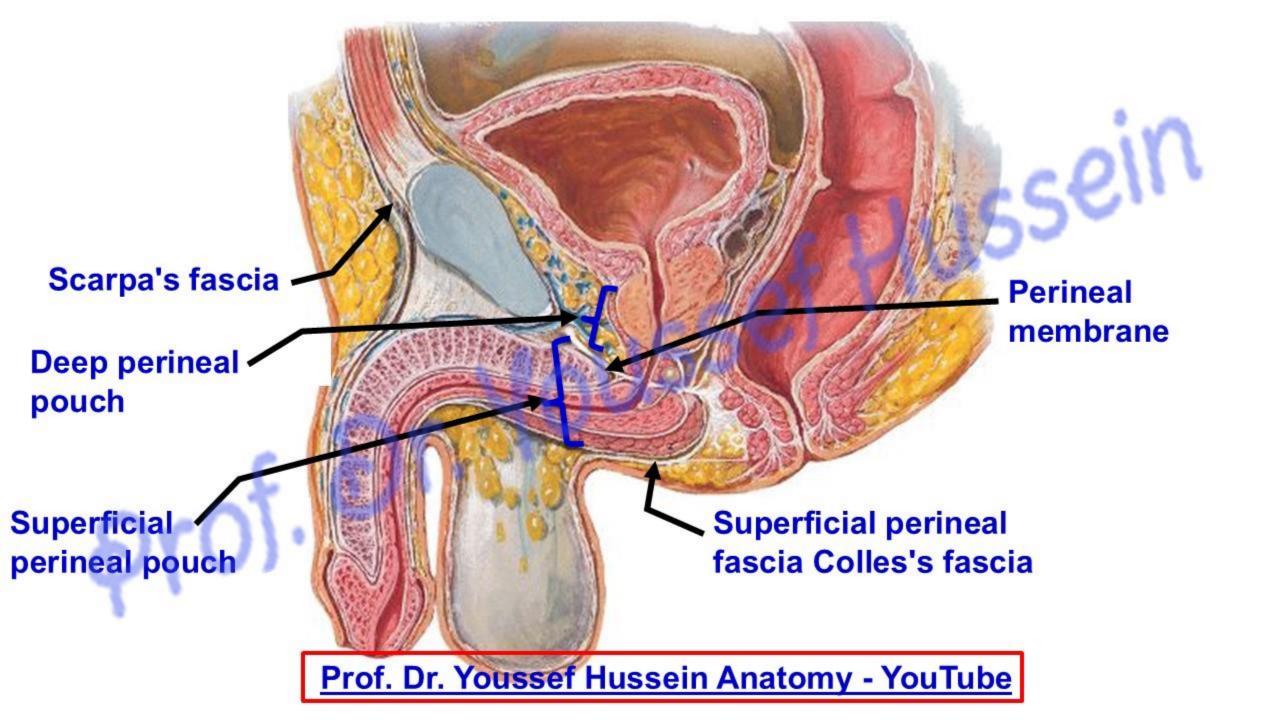
Missell

- 3- Seminal colliculus is a swelling in the middle of the urethral crest showing 3 openings;
 - a- Opening of the prostatic utricle (resemble uterus in female).
 - It is a blind sac directed upward and backward .
 - b- 2 lateral openings of the ejaculatory ducts.



Urethral sphincters

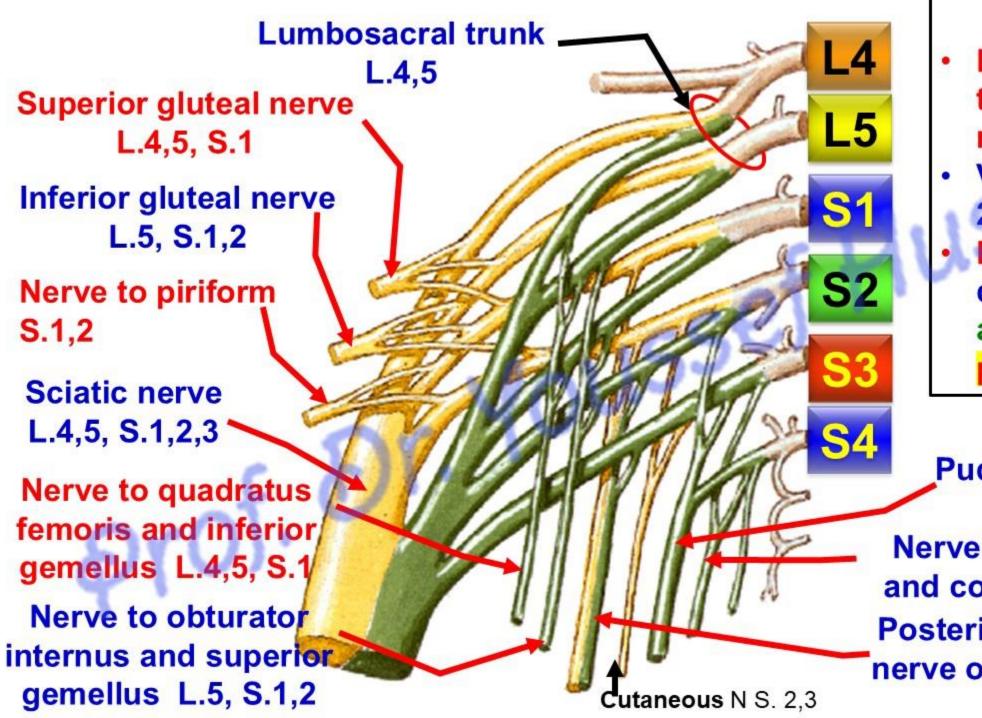
Internal urethral sphincter	External urethral sphincter
It surrounds neck of the bladder and	It surrounds membranous urethra in
prostatic urethra above the opening of	the deep perineal pouch
the ejaculatory ducts.	of Hus
Smooth muscle fibers	Striated muscle fibers
Involuntary	Voluntary
Supplied by autonomic fibers	Supplied by the pudendal nerve
Prevent reflux of seminal fluid into urinary bladder during ejaculation	Control the urine



Extravasated urine

- Rupture of the bulbous portion of the spongy urethra below the urogenital diaphragm (perineal membrane); The urine may pass into the superficial perineal pouch then
- Inferiorly spread into the scrotum
- Anteriorly spread around the penis
- Posteriorly cannot spread into anal region (ischiorectal fossa) because perineal membrane and superficial perineal fascia (Colles's fascia) are continuous together.
- Superiorly spread into the lower part of the anterior abdominal wall. The urine cannot spread into the thigh because Deep membranous layer of anterior abdominal wall (Scarpa's fascia) are connected with the deep fascia of the thigh (fascia lata) just below the inguinal ligament.
- Rupture of membranous part of the urethra, urine escapes into the deep perineal pouch and can extravasate upward around the prostate and urinary bladder or downward into superficial perineal space.

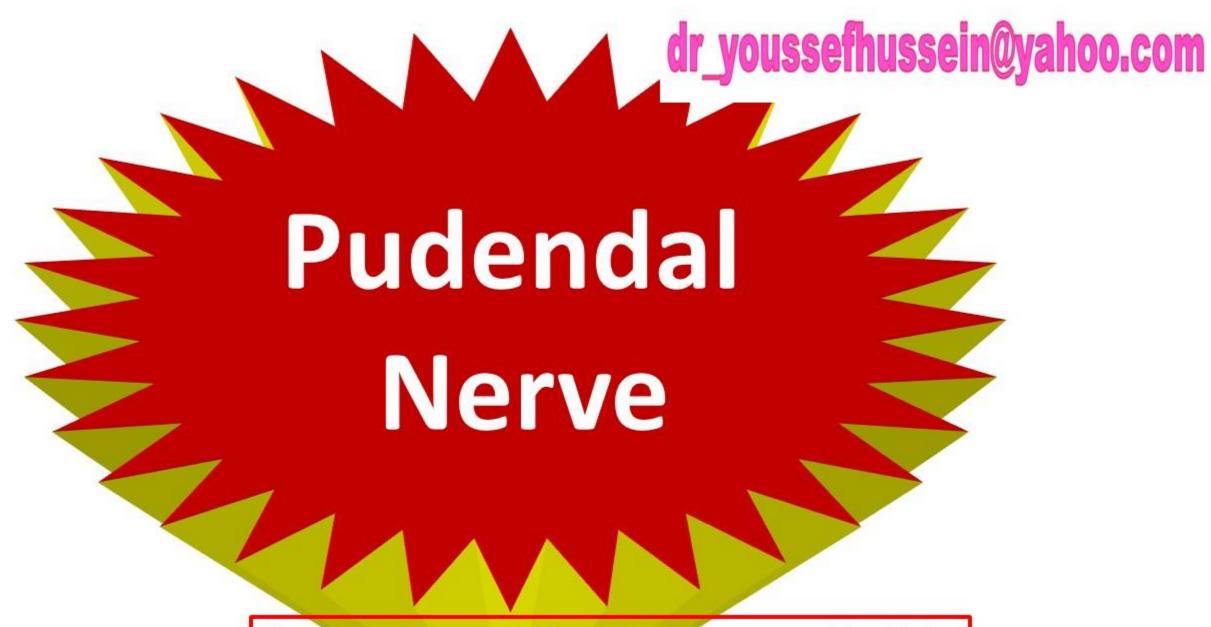


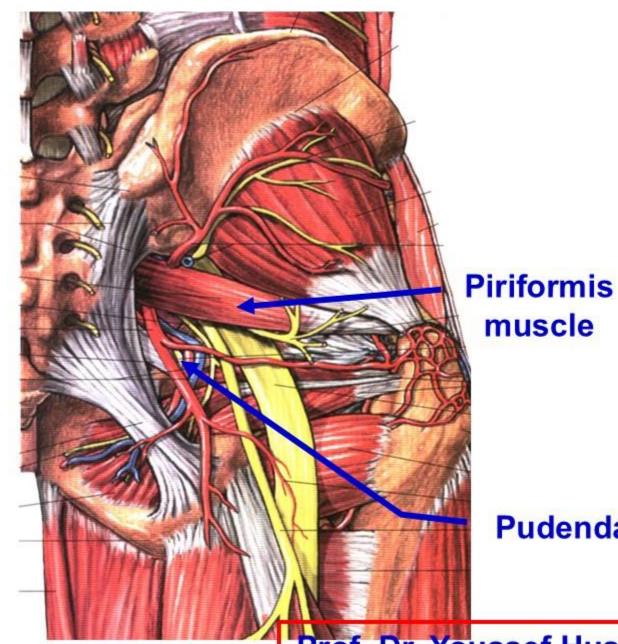


- Roots,
- Lumbosacral trunk ventral rami of L.4,5
- Ventral rami S.1,
 2, 3, 4
- Each ramus divided into anterior and posterior division

Pudendal nerve S.2,3,4

Nerve to levator ani and coccygeus S.4,5 Posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh S.1,2,3





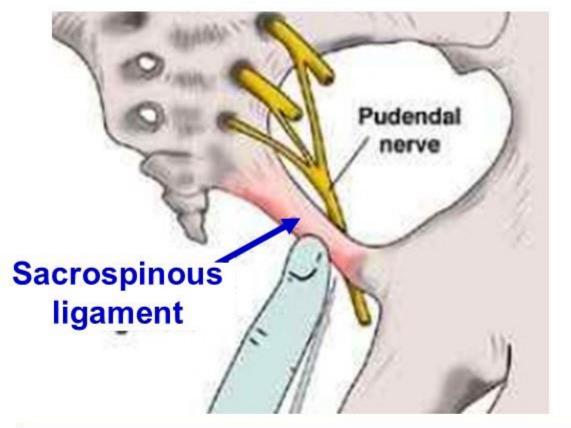
Pudendal Nerve

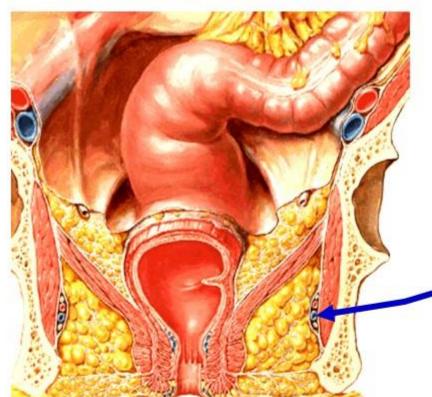
 Origin, sacral plexus, from anterior division of ventral rami of \$ 2, 3, 4.

Course :

It passes through greater sciatic foramen below the piriformis muscle to the gluteal region deep to gluteus maximus.

Pudendal Nerve

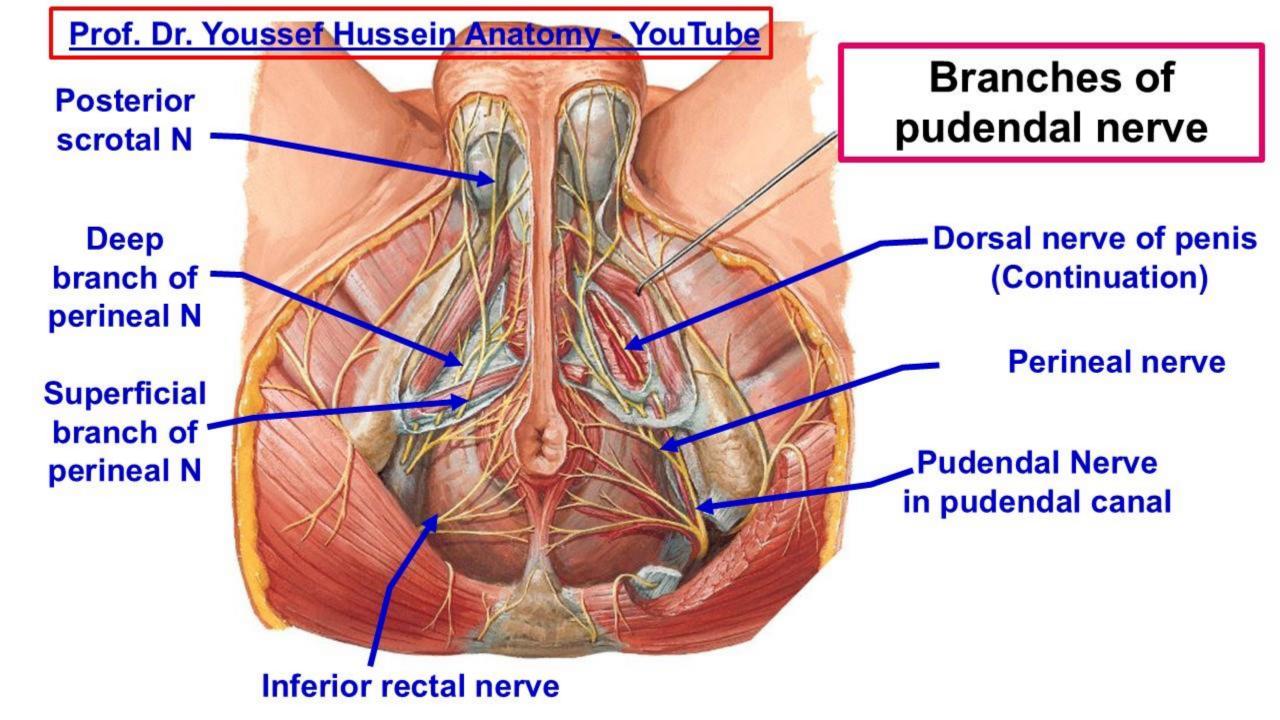


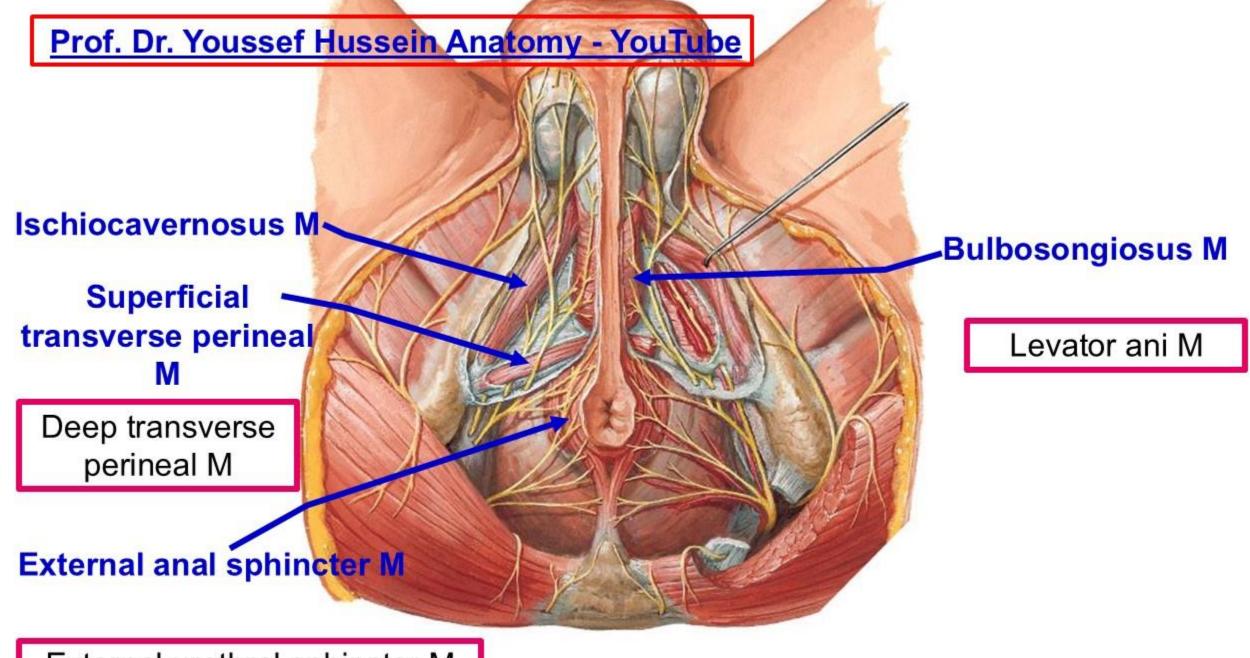


Pudendal canal

Pudendal Nerve (S 2, 3, 4)

- Then, It crosses sacrospinous ligament close to its attachment to tip of the ischial spine to re-enter the pelvis through the lesser sciatic foramen
- Then passes in pudendal canal with internal pudendal vessel.





External urethral sphincter M

** Branches of pudendal nerve:

- Inferior rectal nerve: arises inside pudendal canal and crosses the ischiorectal fossa to supply Levator ani and External anal sphincter.
 - It gives sensation to lower part of anal canal and perianal skin
- 2. Perineal nerve: arises inside the pudendal canal.
 - A- Deep branch: Muscular branches to levator ani and all perineal muscles (Bulbospongiosus, ischiocavernosus, External urethral sphincter, superficial and deep transverse perineal muscles) Prof. Dr. Youssef Hussein Anatomy YouTube
 - **B- Superficial: (sensory) Posterior scrotal or labial nerves**, Sensory to perineum, scrotum (male) or labia majora and minora (female).
- 3. Dorsal nerve of penis or clitoris (sensory) its continuation.
- It provides voluntary control of fecal and urinary continence
- It carries sensation from external genitalia, skin around anus and perineum

Clinical notes Pudendal nerve block

- It is formed during vaginal childbirth, episiotomy and other minor vaginal procedures
- The patient in lithotomy position and ischial spine is palpated transvaginal
- Local anesthesia is injected in the tissue around the ischial spine.
- The procedure is done on the opposite side.
- As the pudendal nerve is accompanied with internal pudendal artery, it is essential to aspirate before injecting local anesthesia, to avoid administration of local anesthesia to the systemic circulation

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCVSNqbibj9UWYaJdd_cn0PQ



https://www.youtube.com/@ProfDrYoussefHusseinAnatomy/playlists