

Pelvis and perineum

Male and female reproductive organs

Curricular Objectives: By the end of this session students are expected to:

Theory

1. List the different parts of male & female reproductive organs and recall their function
2. Outline the pathway taken by the sperms in the process of ejaculation
3. Outline the important relations of the vas deference along its course
4. Describe the shape and location of seminal vesicles
5. Outline the different parts of the male urethra
6. Describe the shape, lobes, and relations of the prostate
7. Outline the role of prostatic venous plexus in the spread of prostatic carcinoma
8. List the relations of the broad ligament and the blood vessels running within it
9. Summarize the different parts and positions of the uterus
10. Describe the cervix and the related vaginal fornices, and their important relations
11. Summarize the blood supply of the ovaries and uterus
12. Outline the importance of the recto-uterine pouch in clinical practice

Practical

1. Identify the different parts of the male reproductive system
2. Identify the different parts of the uterus, cervix, vagina and uterine tubes
3. Distinguish the broad ligament and the structures related to it
4. Identify the ovarian fossa and the nerve passing through
5. Follow the course of uterine and ovarian arteries
6. Compare the parts of reproductive system related to ureters in male & female

Selected references and suggested resources

- ✦ Clinical Anatomy by Regions, Richard S. Snell, 9th edition
- ✦ Grant's Atlas of Anatomy, 13th Edition
- ✦ McMinn's Clinical Atlas of Human Anatomy, 7th Edition
- ✦ [Anatomy for Babylon medical students](#) (Facebook page)
- ✦ [Anatomy for Babylon medical students](#) (YouTube channel)
- ✦ [Human Anatomy Education](#) (Facebook page)
- ✦ [Human anatomy education](#) (YouTube channel)

Feedback and suggestions

- ✦ <http://goo.gl/forms/SjyjGeUpvH>

Session check list

❖ Clinical highlights

- Common emergency situations that junior doctors may face include ectopic pregnancy, abortion, and acute vaginal bleeding
- Knowledge of the anatomy of the female bony pelvis and its viscera and related peritoneal spaces is crucial for delivering quality antenatal care in primary health care centers

Lab Activity List

For each task below, identify the listed structures then answer the related questions

❖ Task 1: Male reproductive system

- ✓ Testis/ Epididymis/ Vas deference/ Seminal vesicles/ Prostate
- ⊕ Which structure connects between the vas deference and the prostatic urethra

❖ Task 2: Female reproductive system

- ✓ Uterus/ Fundus of the uterus/ cervix
- ✓ Ovaries
- ✓ Uterine tubes/ infundibulum/ fimbriae
- ✓ Vagina/ Posterior vaginal fornix
- ✓ Broad ligament/ Uterine artery
- ✓ Ovarian fossa/ Obturator nerve
- ⊕ Which structure crosses the uterine artery as it passes medially toward the uterus?
- ⊕ The ovaries are attached to the anterior layer of the broad ligament (True/ False)

Review questions:

1. Which lobe of prostate is mostly affected by benign prostatic hyperplasia?
2. List the parts of the male reproductive system lying behind the urinary bladder
3. Which part of the uterus is incised to open the uterine cavity in caesarian section?
4. Discuss: *the peritoneal cavity in female communicate with the exterior of the body*
5. Which lobe of the prostate is commonly enlarged in benign prostatic hyperplasia?
6. Ovarian pathologies can cause pain in the inner side of the upper thigh. Why?

Homework:

1. A 25 years old female was in labor room for 12 hours. The attending doctor noticed that the baby started to show signs of fetal distress with slow progress of labor (dystocia). Clinical decision was made to convert to caesarian section to save the baby and his mother.
 - A. What should be done before operation to avoid injury to the urinary bladder?
 - B. Which artery is in close relation to the lower part of uterus?
2. A 30 years old female with history of 2 missed periods presented to emergency with severe lower abdominal pain. The ultrasound examination showed fluid collection in the rectouterine pouch. The doctor decided to perform a diagnostic transvaginal aspiration of fluid
 - A. Which part of the vagina is the best to reach the pouch?
 - B. What are the relations of this pouch?