Structure	Arterial supply	Venous drainage	Nerve supply	Lymph drainage
Ovaries	 By the ovarian artery . The ovarian artery arises from the abdominal part of the aorta at the level L2. The artery passes through the suspensory ligament of the ovary, then through the mesovarium to enter the hilum of the ovary at its attached border . Distribution : it supplies the ovary, lateral part of uterine tube and anastomoses with the uterine artery within the broad ligament. 	 The veins emerge at the hilum of the ovary as a pampiniform plexus which gives rise to the ovarian vein. The right ovarian vein → I.V.C. The left → left renal vein. 	By autonomic nerves along the ovarian artery. They are derived from coeliac and aortic nerve plexuses. They are sensory and vasomotor.	Lateral aortic lymph nodes,
Uterine tubes	-Medial 2/3 by uterine vessels -Lateral 1/3 by ovarian vessels		Medial 2/3 by uterine nerve plexus Lateral 1/3 by ovarian nerve plexus Sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves from the inferior hypogastric plexuses.	
Uterus	 By uterine artery It runs medially on the upper surface of the pelvic diaphragm to reach the root of broad ligament close to the lateral vaginal fornix. It enters the broad ligament and runs a tortuous course along the lateral margin of the uterus. It ends by anastomosing with the ovarian A. It gives branches to pelvic part of ureter, vagina (azygos arteries), cervix and of uterus, medial part of the uterine tube . 	 Begins by the uterine venous plexuses. Each extends along the lateral side of the uterus within the broad ligament. The lower part of the plexus is drained by uterine veins which open into the internal iliac vein. The plexus communicates with the ovarian and vaginal venous plexuses. 	By the uterovaginal nerve plexus derived from the inferior hypogastric plexus.	 -Fundus: Lateral aortic lymph nodes -Uterotubal junction (along the round ligament of the uterus): Superficial inguinal lymph nodes -Body(lymphatics pass through the broad ligament):External iliac lymph nodes -Cervix: External, internal and sacral lymph node
Vagina	By uterine and vaginal arteries. The vaginal A. Supplies: the base of the bladder and gives vaginal branches which anastomose with vaginal branches from uterine A. These anastomoses form 2 median longitudinal vessels called azygos arteries which descend anterior and nosterior to the vagina supplying it	By vaginal venous plexus on the side of vagina. It is drained by the vaginal vein into internal iliac vein.	Autonomic fibres from the uterovaginal Plexus derived from the inferior hypogastric plexus. The lower inch of vagina is supplied by the pudendal nerve	Above the hymen → external, internal iliac lymph nodes. Below the hymen → superficial inguinal lymph nodes.
Breast	The medial part: a) Perforating branches of the internal mammary artery b) Ant. intercostal arteries from 2-6 The upper lateral part: Pectoral branch of the thoraco acromial artery. (branch of 2 nd part of axillary artery). The lower lateral part: Lateral thoracic artery (branch of 3 rd part of axillary artery).	1)The subcutaneous tissues→ venous circle at the bas 2) The gland and stroma→ mammary and axillary veins small veins that accompany the arteries internal		Upper part Apical group of axillary lymph nodesMedial Internal mammary (parasternal) lymph nds. Cross to opposite breastCentral & Lat. Pectoral (anterior) group of axillary lymph nodesInferomedial Part Lymphatics of the rectus sheath, linea alba and subdiaphragmatic lymphaticsImphatics
All muscles in superficial and deep perineal pouches			Perineal branch of pudendal nerve	

Relations

Ovarian fossa	Anterior External iliac vessels.	Posterior Internal iliac vessels and ureter	Superior	Inferior	Medial	Lateral
Ovary	Hilum of the ovary and is attached to the posterior layer of the broad ligament by a short peritoneal fold called the mesovarium.	Related to the lateral curved end of the uterine tube.	Related to the ovarian fimbria of the uterine tube and is attached to side wall of the pelvis by the ovarian suspensory ligament.	Connected to superior aspect of the uterotubal junction by the round ligament of the ovary which runs within the broad ligament	Related to the uterine tube	Related to the parietal peritoneum of the ovarian fossa which separates the ovary from obturator nerve and vessels.
Uterine Tubes					Opens into the superior angle of the uterine cavity	Pierces the upper layer of the broad ligament to open into the peritoneal cavity near the ovary (it is the abdominal ostium)
Uterus	Anterior (vesical) Surface: Related to the urinary bladder, with uterovesical pouch in between.	Posterior (intestinal) Surface: Sigmoid colon and coils of small intestine.	(Fundus):related to coils of small intestine and sigmoid colon	Opens into the vagina at external os.		 Each receives the uterine tube at its upper end. Ant.inf. to the junction: attached to round ligament of uterus Post.sup. to the junction: attached to the round ligament of the ovary. The uterine tube and the 2 lig. Run in the broad lig. which stretches from the lateral border to the lateral belvic wall.
Supravaginal Cervix	Related to urinary bladder with a cellular connective tissue in between called parametrium.	Related to the rectum with Douglas pouch in between.				Related to parametrium, in which the uterine artery crosses the ureter 2 cm from the supravaginal cervix.
The broad ligament	Anterior layer : Is bulged by the round ligament of the uterus.	Posterior layer : Is connected to the ovary by the mesovarium. It is pierced by lateral end of the uterine tube	Upper free border : Contains the uterine tube in its medial 4/5. The lateral 1/5 represents the suspensory ligament of the ovary.	Lower attached border : Rests on the pelvic floor (levator ani). It is related to the ureter crossed by the uterine artery about 2 cm from the supravaginal cervix.	Medial border: Attached to the side of the uterus. The 2 layers of the broad ligament become continuous, with peritoneum of the body of the uterus.	Lateral border : Attached to the side wall of the pelvis. The 2 layers of the ligament become continuous with the parietal peritoneum of the lateral pelvic wall.
Vagina	-Base of the bladder -Urethra	 Upper ¼ (covered with peritoneum) is related to rectum with Douglas pouch in between. Middle 2/4 are related directly to rectum. Lower ¼ is related to anal canal with the perineal body in between 	Cervix through External os.			Upper part : ureter Middle part : is related to sphincter vaginae part of the levator ani. Lower part is related to muscles of urogenital diaphragm (in the deep perineal pouch), bulbs of vestibule and greater vestibular glands (in the superficial perineal pouch).
Perineum	Inferior margin of symphysis pubis.	Tip of coccyx.				 Anterolateral: Fused rami of pubis and ischium and ischial tuberosity. Posterolateral: Sacrotuberous ligaments.

Colles fascia	In the male, the membranous layer of subcutaneous tissue is continuous with the fascia of the penis and scrotum	The posterior margin of the perineal membrane and the perineal body				The fascia lata (deep fascia) of the upper medial aspect of the thigh. On each side of the scrotum, the membranous layer becomes continuous with the membranous layer of subcutaneous tissue of the abdomen (Scarpa fascia).
Deep Perineal pouch	Anteriorly : The pouch is closed by union of roof and floor below symphysis pubis to form the transverse perineal ligament.	Posteriorly : The pouch is closed by union of roof and floor.	Roof: Inferior fascia of pelvic diaphragm (levator ani)	Floor : Perineal membrane (inferior fascia of urogenital diaphragm)		On either side : Obturator fascia.
Superficial Perineal Pouch	Anteriorly : The pouch is opened and continuous with the interval between the membranous layer of anterior abdominal wall and the external oblique aponeurosis	Posteriorly : The pouch is closed by union of the roof and floor.	Roof : Perineal membrane.	Floor : Membranous layer of the superficial fascia of the perineum (Colles fascia).		On either side : both roof and floor are attached to the side of the pubic arch .
Ischiorectal fossa	Anteriorly : the posterior border of the perineal membrane	Posteriorly : sacrotuberous ligament covered by lower border of gluteus maximus muscle.	Apex : it is the origin of levator ani from the lateral pelvic wall (White line)	Base : skin on either side of the anal orifice (skin of the base is supplied by inferior rectal N.).	Medial wall formed by: -Levator ani muscle (lower surface). -External anal sphincter.	Lateral wall is vertical, formed by : -Lower part of obturator internus muscle and lower part of obturator fascia splitting to form pudendal canal. - Medial surface of ischial tuberosity.

Muscles

Perineal muscle	Site	Action
Ischiocavernosus	Each covers the crus penis.	It compresses crus penis to maintain erection
		of penis.
Bulbospongiosus	Covers bulb of penis. In female, it is split into two parts to cover	In Male ,Assist in erection of penis and eject last drops of urine during micturition.
	bulbs of vestibule.	In Female: act as sphincter vagina and help in erection of clitoris
Superficial transverse perineal	On posterior edge of perineal membrane in front of anus.	Fixation the perineal body.
Sphincter urethrae	It surrounds membranous urethra.	It represents the voluntary control of urethra.
Deep transverse perineal	On deep surface of posterior border of the perineal membrane.	Fixation of perineal body.

м	uscles attached to the perinea	I body : 3 paired and 3 single muscles :	Internal pudendal artery	Internal pudendal nerve
	3 paired muscles	3 single muscles	Inferior rectal	Inferior rectal N
1.	Superficial transverse perineal.	1. Bulbospongiosus.		
2.	Deep transverse perineal.	2. Superficial part of external urethral	Perineal A	Perineal N
3.	Levator prostate or sphincter	sphincter (sphincter urethrae).	Two scrotal (or iibial)	Two scrotal (or iibial)
	vaginae part of levator ani.	3. Superficial part of external anal sphincter	Transverse perineal A	
			Artery of the bulb Urethrai artery	
			Dorsal artery of the penis Deep artery of the penis	Dorsal nerve of penis or clitoris

Contents of Superficial Perineal Pouch

Dorsal A. of penis.
Deep A. of penis.
Two scrotal arteries

Dorsal N. of penis.
Two scrotal nerves

Urogenital Structures

Muscles

Vessels

Nerves

Root of penis (2 crura +Bulb)
 Penile urethra in corpus
 spongiosum (bulb of penis)
 Greater vestibular glands.

Spangosam (build pens) - Greater Vesubuar ganos. Two ischico-vernosus muscle Bullopspongiosus muscle covers bulls of penis. Two supericial transverse perineal muscles.

Dorsal A. of clitoris.
 Deep A. of clitoris.
 Two labial arteries.

Dorsal N. of clitoris.
 Two labial nerves

	Male	Female	
Urogenital Structures • Membranous urethra • Bulbourethral glands		Part of the urethra Part of vagina	
Muscles	Sphincter urethrae Deep transverse perineal muscles (These two muscles form the urogenital diaphragm.)		
Vessels	 Internal pudendal A. Artery of bulb. Urethral A. Perineal A. 	 Internal pudendal A. Artery of bulb of vestibule. Perineal A. 	
Nerves	 Dorsal N. of penis. Perineal N. 	 Dorsal N. of clitoris. Perineal N. 	

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