

November 27, 2026 - Dr. Krebs (claudia.krebs@ubc.ca)

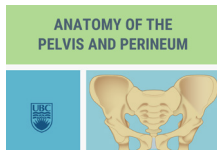
Dissector

Objectives:

- Identify the muscles and fascia forming the pelvic floor and explain their roles in supporting the pelvic viscera and maintaining continence.
- Delineate the boundaries of the urogenital and anal triangles and identify the principal structures contained within each triangle.
- Identify the boundaries and contents of the deep perineal pouch, compare its organization in phenotypically male and female anatomy, and explain how the external urethral sphincter complex contributes to urinary continence.
- Identify the boundaries, extent, contents, and clinically relevant communications of the ischioanal fossa.
- Identify the erectile tissues, associated muscles, and fascial coverings within the superficial perineal pouch, and compare their organization in phenotypically male and female anatomy
- Trace the course of the internal pudendal artery and the pudendal nerve to the perineum and describe their branches and areas of distribution.

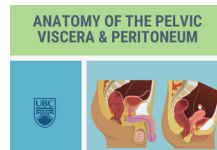
Resources:

Here are the e-tutorials to prepare for the lab - click the green buttons to access them.



Pelvis & Perineum (Module)

** Perineum section only **



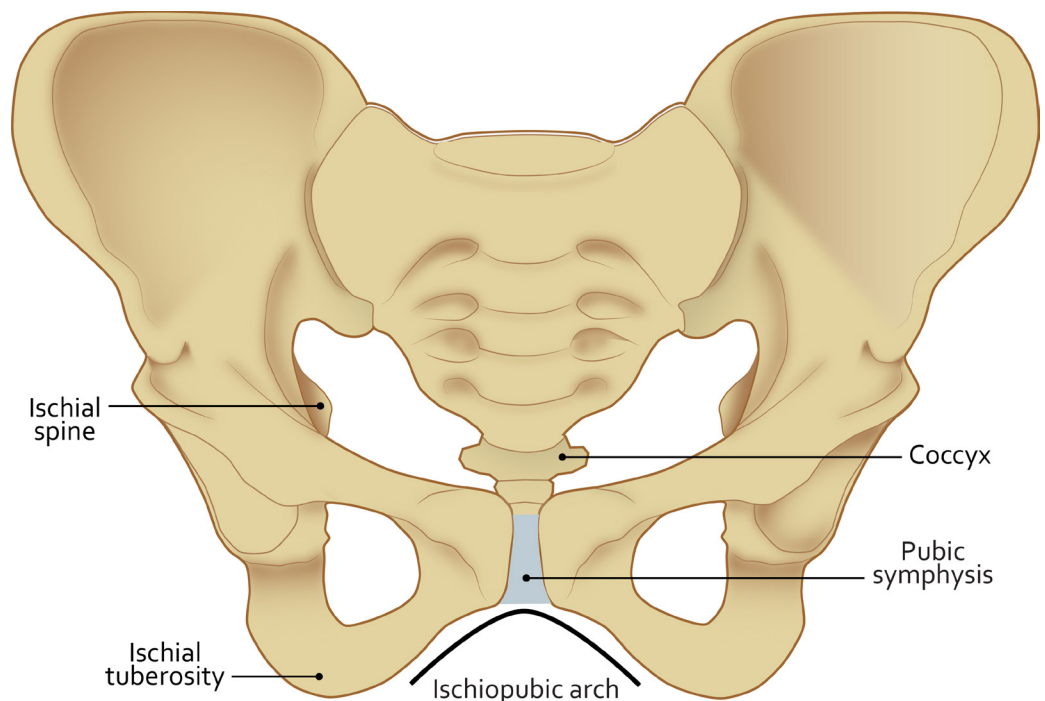
Pelvic Viscera & Peritoneum (Module)

** Peritoneum section only **

Pelvic Bones:

- ☐ Coccyx
- ☐ Ischiopubic arch
- ☐ Pubic symphysis
- ☐ Ischial spine
- ☐ Ischial tuberosity

Android Pelvis (3D)



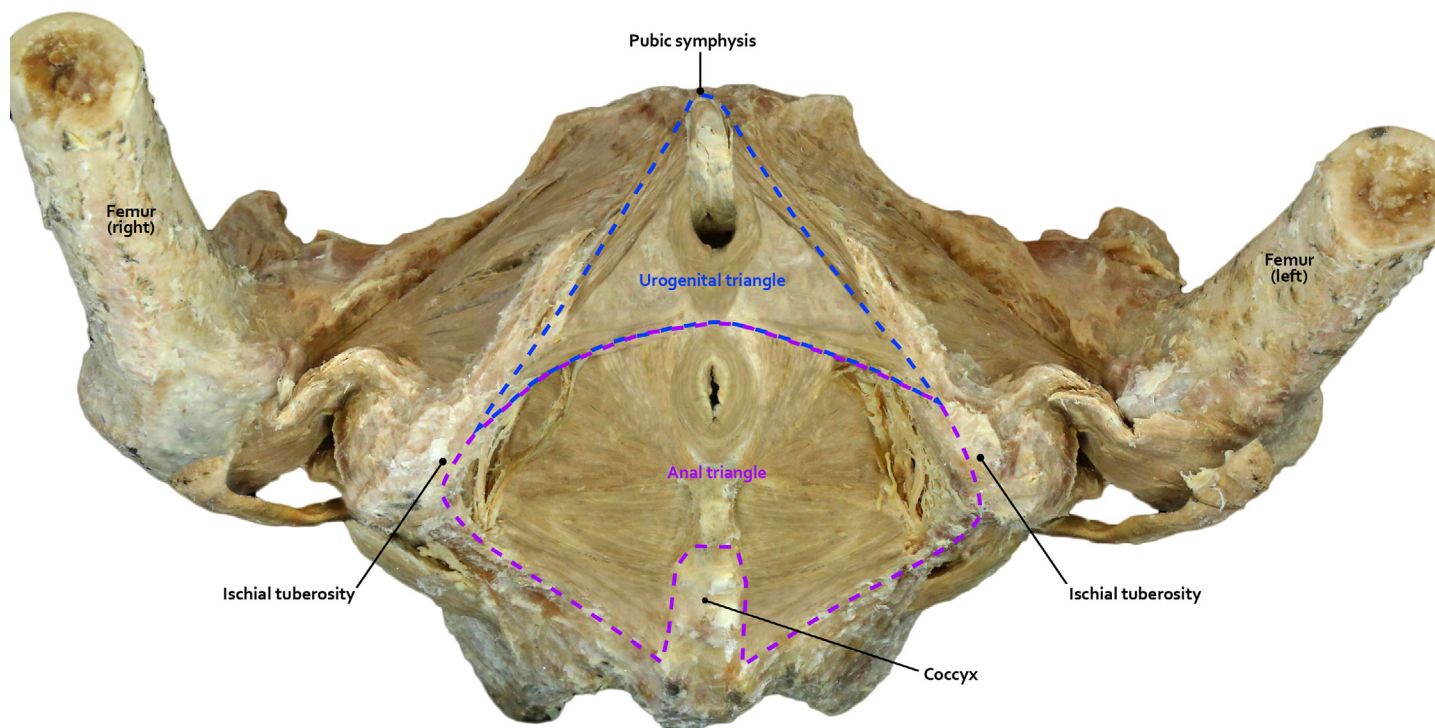
Anterior View of Android Bony Pelvis

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Perineum:

- ☐ Anal triangle
- ☐ Urogenital triangle

Female Perineum (3D)



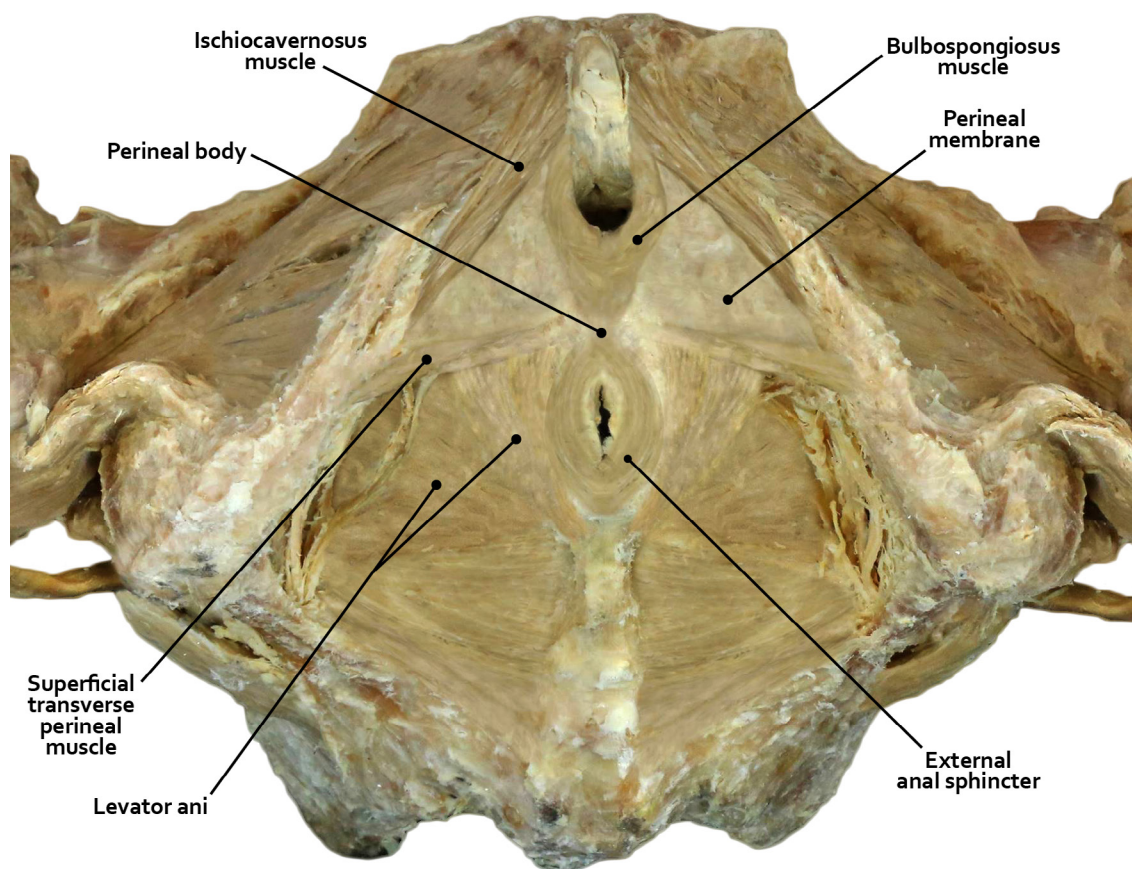
Female Perineum - Inferior View
(B. Kathleen Alsup & Glenn M. Fox, University of Michigan Medical School, [BlueLink](#))

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Anal Triangle:

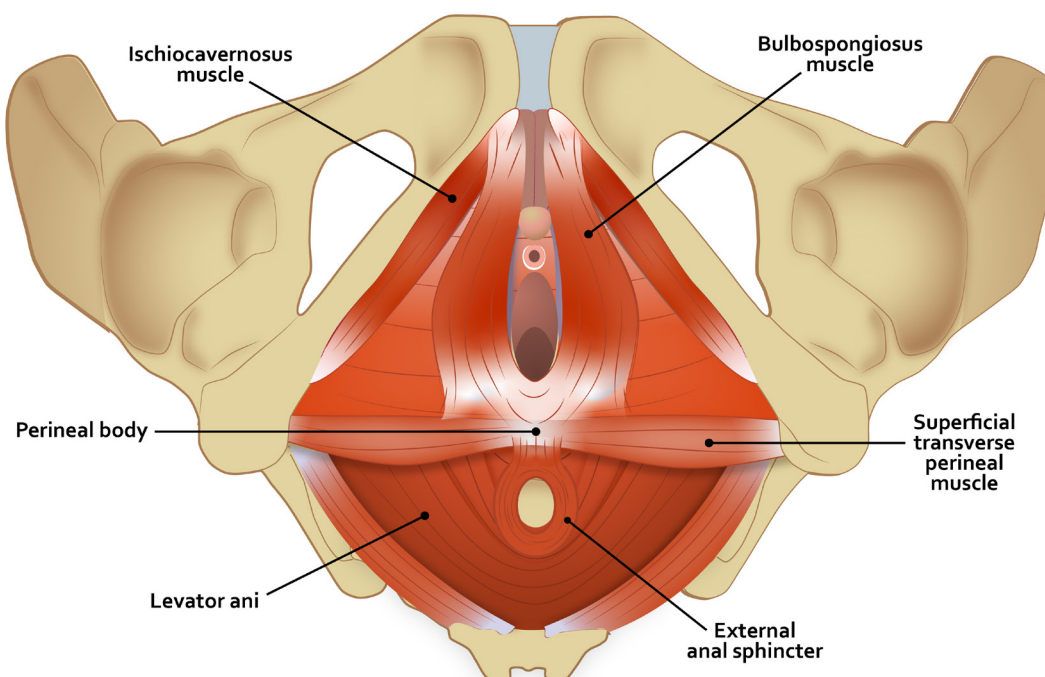
- ☐ Levator ani
- ☐ Ischiorectal fossa
- ☐ Pudendal nerve
- ☐ Internal pudendal artery & vein
- ☐ Obturator internus

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Inferior View of Female Perineum

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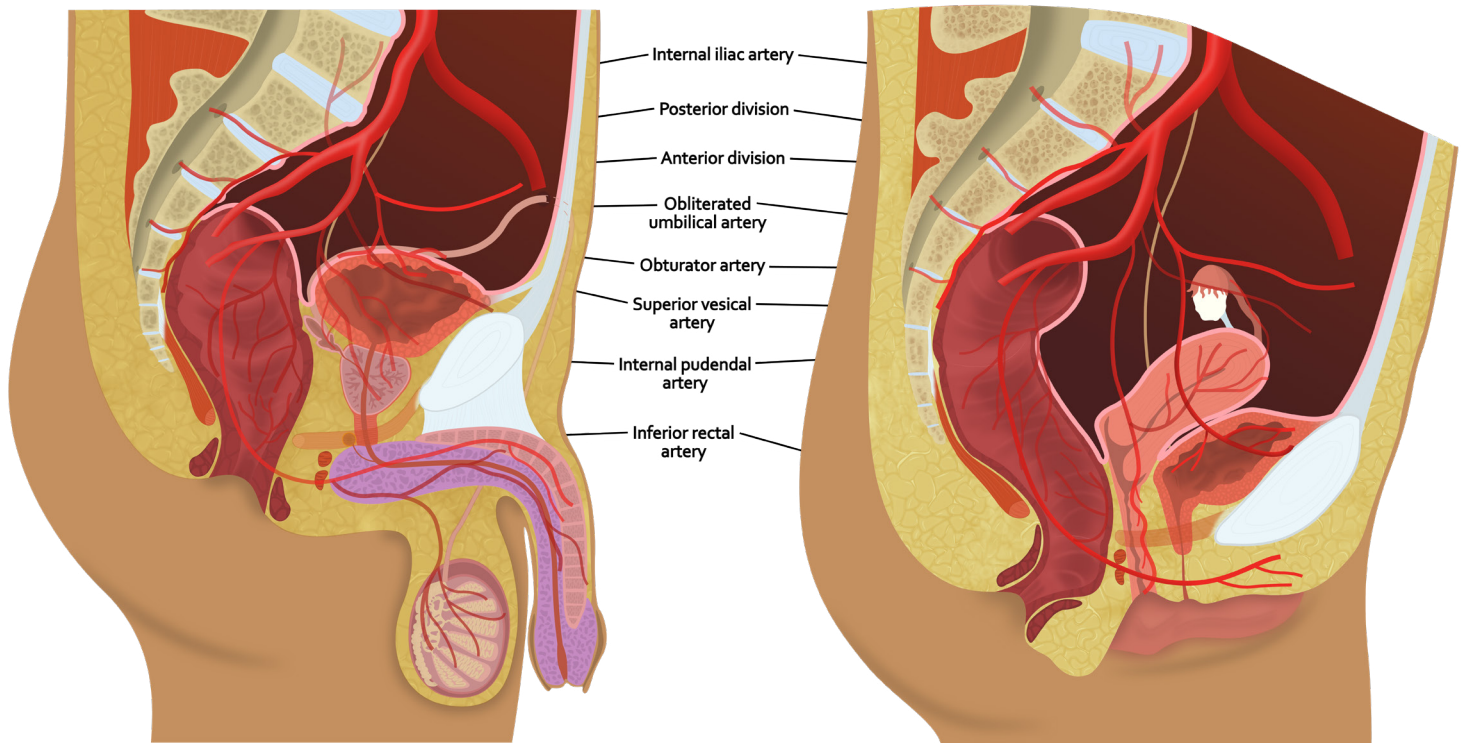
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Urogenital Triangle:

- ☐ Superficial perineal pouch:
 - ☐ Corpus cavernosum
 - Crus of clitoris or penis
 - ☐ Ischiocavernosus muscle
 - ☐ Corpus spongiosum (*male*)
 - ☐ Bulb of the vestibule (*female*)
 - ☐ Bulbospongiosus muscle
 - ☐ Superficial transverse perineal muscle
 - ☐ Pudendal nerve
 - Dorsal nerve of clitoris or penis
 - Perineal nerve
 - Inferior rectal nerve
- ☐ Dorsal artery / vein of penis or clitoris
- ☐ Greater vestibular (Bartholin's) glands (*female*)
- ☐ Perineal membrane (*describe position of deep perineal pouch*)
- ☐ Glans of the clitoris, glans penis
- ☐ Vagina
- ☐ Urethra (*male and female*)

Female Pelvis Sagittal (3D)

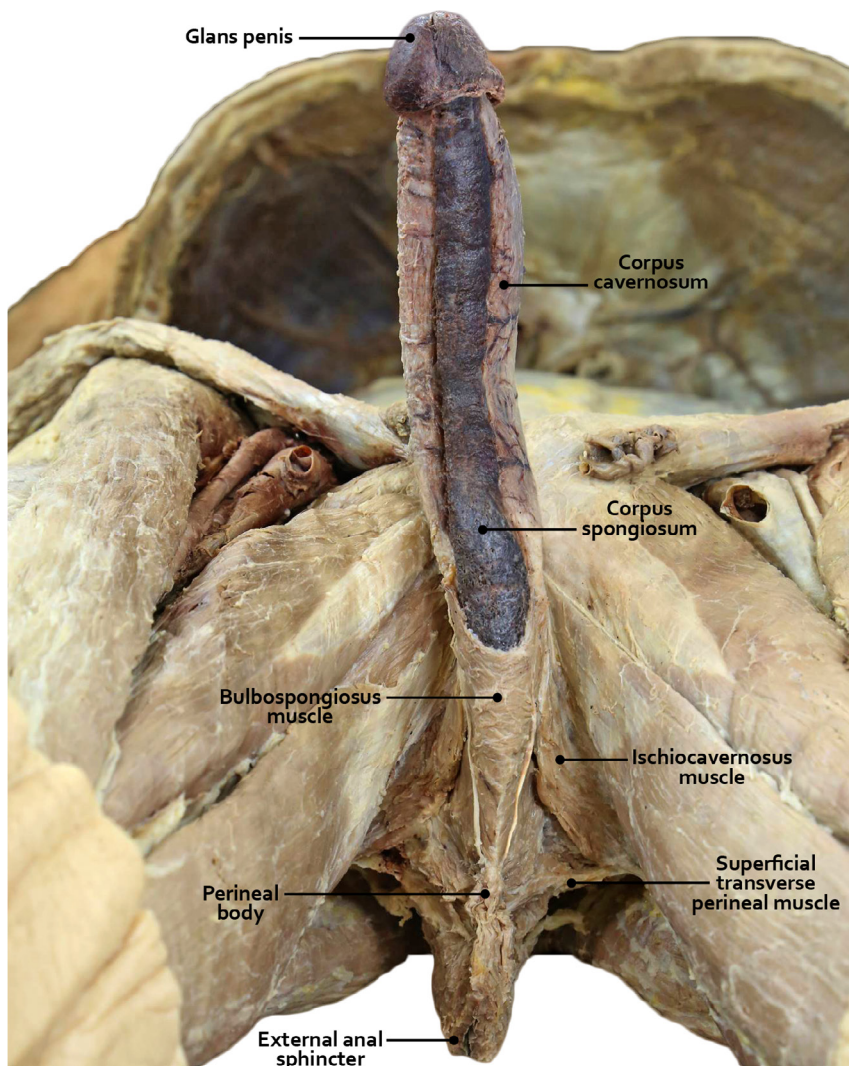
Male Pelvis Sagittal (3D)



Sagittal View of Pelvis

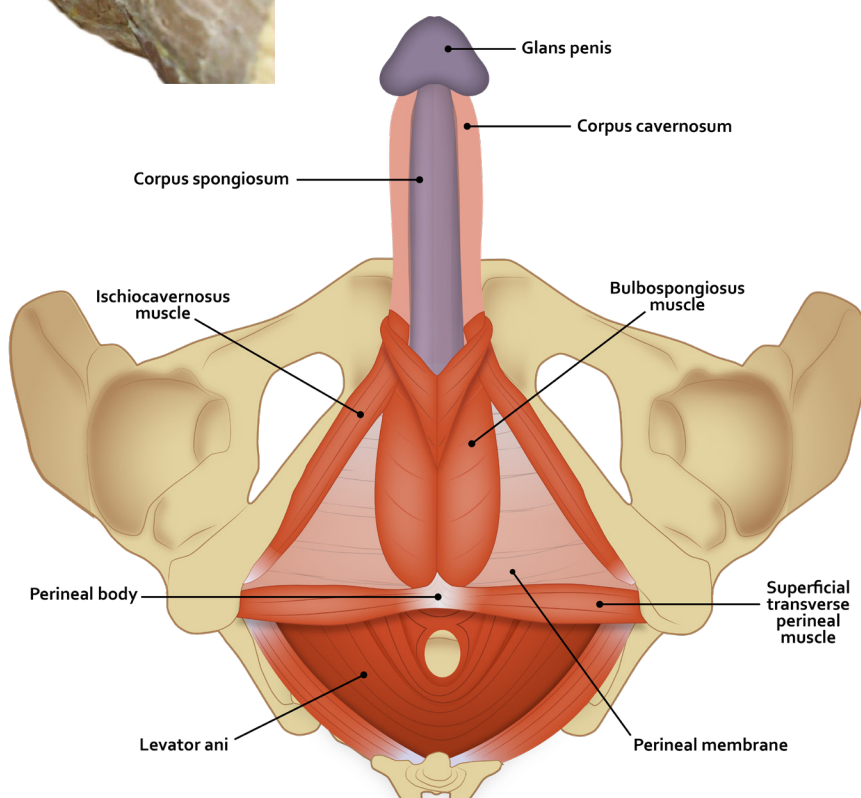
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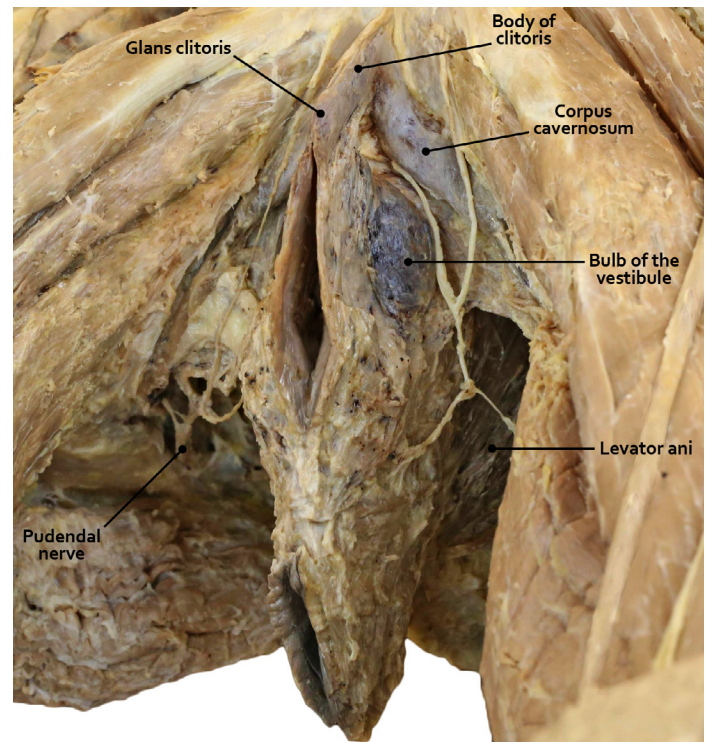
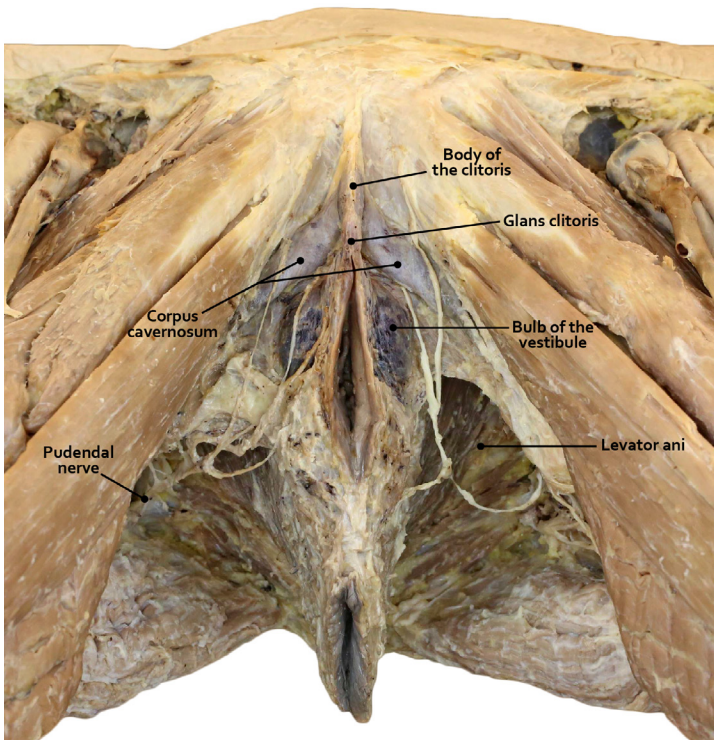


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Inferior View of Male Perineum
(B. Kathleen Alsup & Glenn M. Fox, University of Michigan Medical School, [BlueLink](#))



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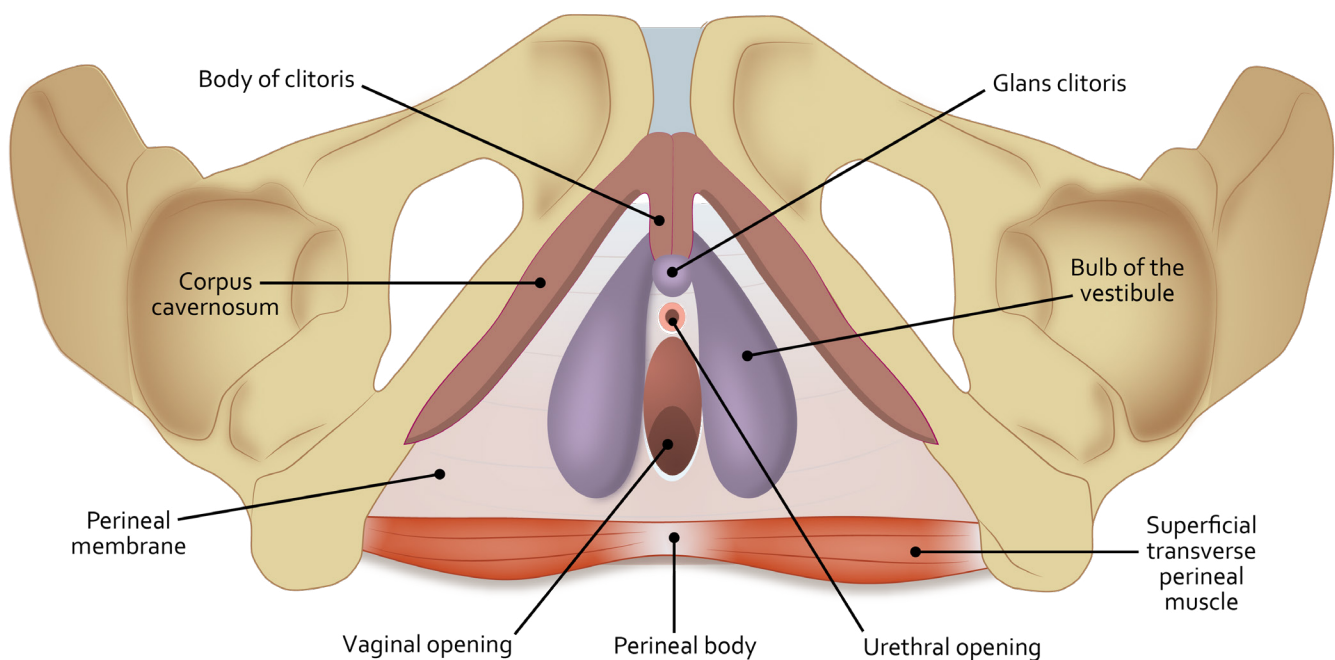


Antero-inferior View of Female Perineum

(B. Kathleen Alsup & Glenn M. Fox, University of Michigan Medical School, [BlueLink](#))

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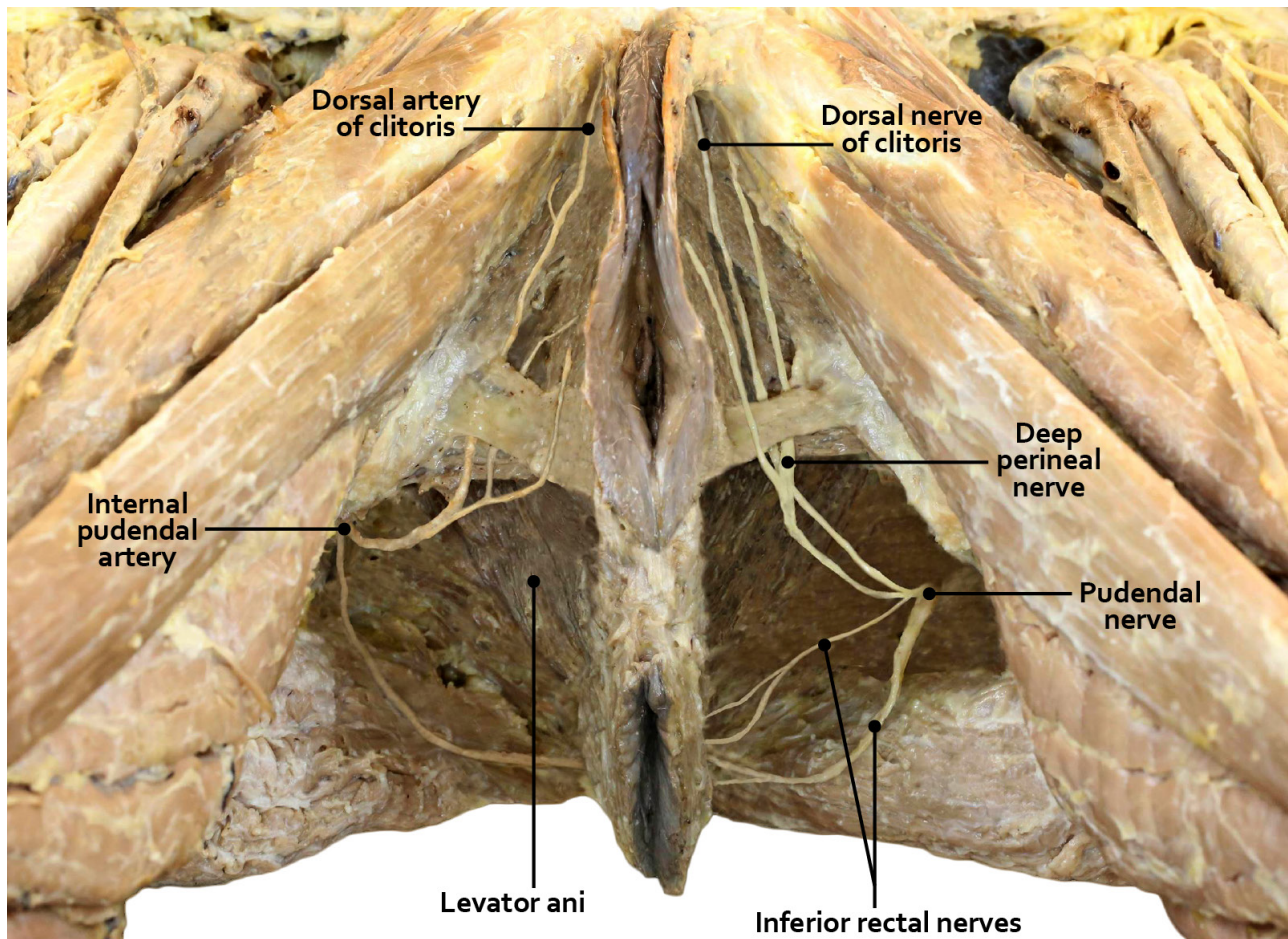
Female Pelvic Viscera (3D)



Inferior View of Female Perineum

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Antero-inferior View of Female Perineum

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LAB 11 DISSECTOR

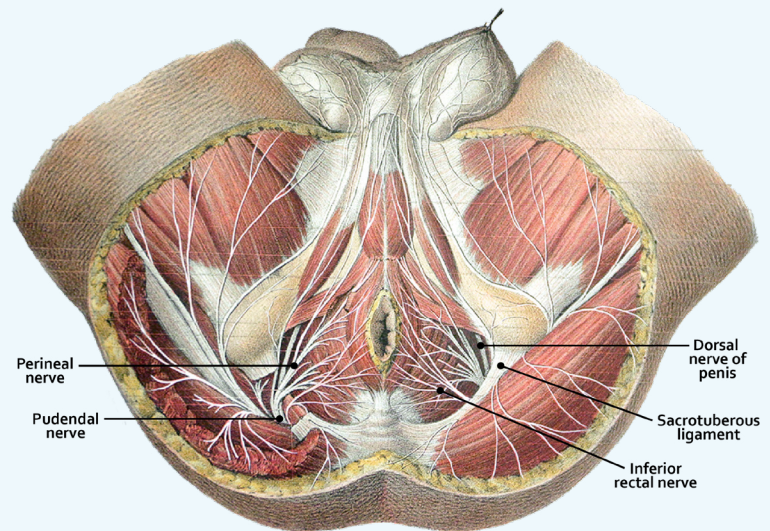
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Notes:

- Look around the room at other bodies and their pelvic anatomy
- Use the prosections gently to guide your own dissection

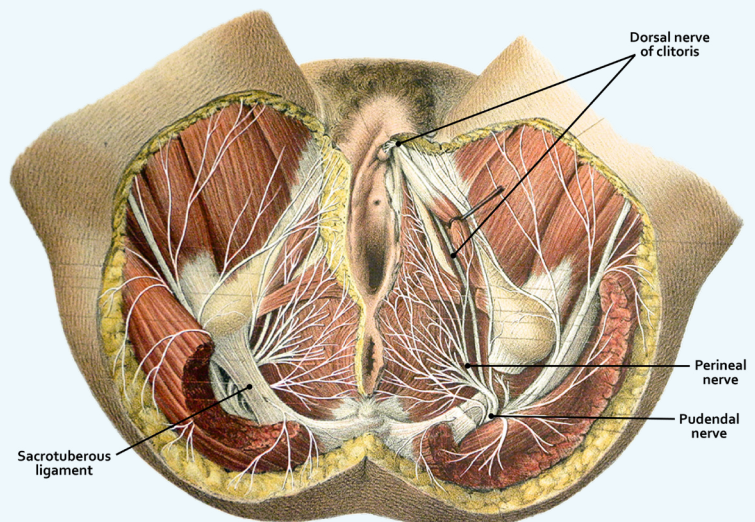
Male

1. Follow the **spermatic cord** from the inguinal canal into the scrotum.
2. Carefully open the scrotum to reveal the **testis** and the **testicular artery**. Open the spermatic cord and separate its components carefully.
3. Carefully make a longitudinal incision to remove the skin off the body of the penis.
4. Find the **dorsal nerve** and **dorsal artery of the penis** and follow them to the pubic bone.
5. Ask faculty or TAs whether to open the penis to show the location of the **urethra** and the **erectile tissue**.



Female

1. Remove the skin from the **urogenital triangle**.
2. Dissect out the **clitoris** and find the **crus of the clitoris**. This will be easiest if you find the ischiopubic ramus first and then dissect directly medially from there:
 - The crus of the clitoris is covered by the **ischiocavernosus muscle**
3. The **dorsal nerve** and **artery of the clitoris** will exit underneath the pubic bone - identify these structures.
4. The **bulb of the vestibule** can be dissected on either side of the vaginal opening:
 - It is covered by the **bulbospongiosus muscle**



Inferior View of Male & Female Perineum
(Hirschfeld & Leveillé, *Névrologie ou description et iconographie du système nerveux et des organes des sens de l'homme*, JB Baillière, Paris, 1853)