

UTERUS

introduction - It is the child bearing organ present in pelvic cavity.

Parts ✓
relations ✓

supports

Blood supply.
A.A.

anatomical position ✓

peritoneal support.

Lymphatics.

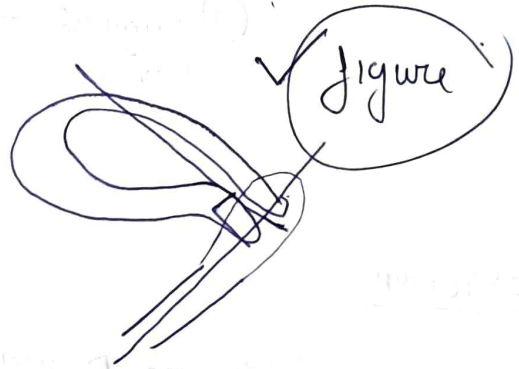
True ligaments.

Fallopian tube.

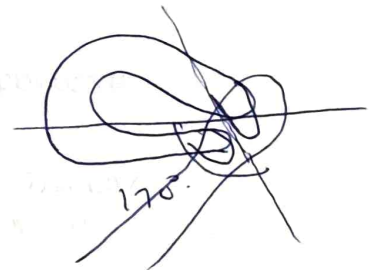
Anatomical position & axes of uterus ✓ ~~✗~~

The position is antversion & antiflexion.

Anteversion → the long axis of cervix is bent forward on long axis of vagina forming 40° angle.

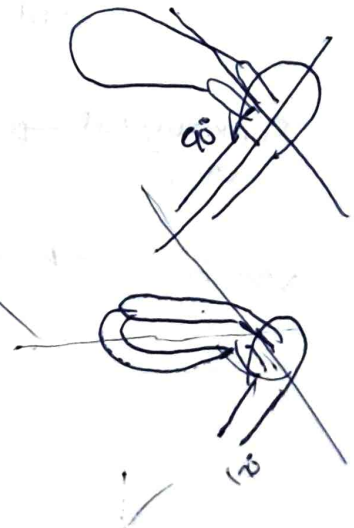
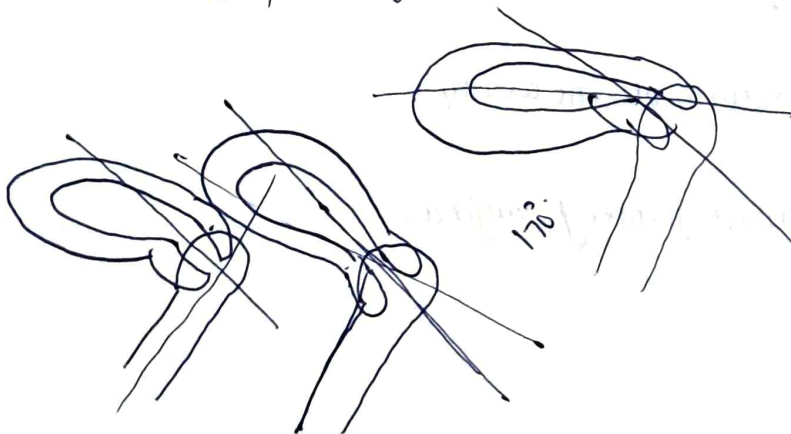


Antiflexion → the long axis of body of uterus is bent forward at the level of isthmus on long axis of cervix forming 170° angle. {forward angle}



→ provided bladder & rectum are empty

located in pelvic cavity behind UB & in front of ampulla of rectum.



Shape & size.

pear shaped.

Length = 3 inch

breadth = 2 inch.

thick = 1 inch.

30-40g.

Parts — 3 parts.

- ① Body → upper rounded pear shaped. } $\frac{2}{3}$ rd.
part. } Junction — circular constriction
- ② Cervix → lower cylindrical part ($\frac{1}{3}$) } → Isthmus.
- ③ Fundus → The upper dome like end of body.
lies above the openings of Fallopian tube.

Body

flattened anteroposteriorly.

It has → Anterior surface
posterior surface.
right & left lateral bodies.

Anterior Surface → flat and curved downward.

Peritoneum → covers it up to isthmus.

from isthmus → reflected to upper surface of urinary bladder.

Joining — ~~retroperitoneal~~ pouch (Douglas).

ultravesical pouch ←

RELATIONS

(Figure)

Anterior relations : (1) Body of uterus → uterovesical pouch
superior surface of UB.

(2) supravaginal cervix → posterior surface of UB.

(3) vaginal cervix → anterior fornix of vagina.

POSTERIOR

Body → rectouterine pouch with ileum & sigmoid colon.

supravaginal cervix →))

vaginal cervix → posterior fornix of vagina.

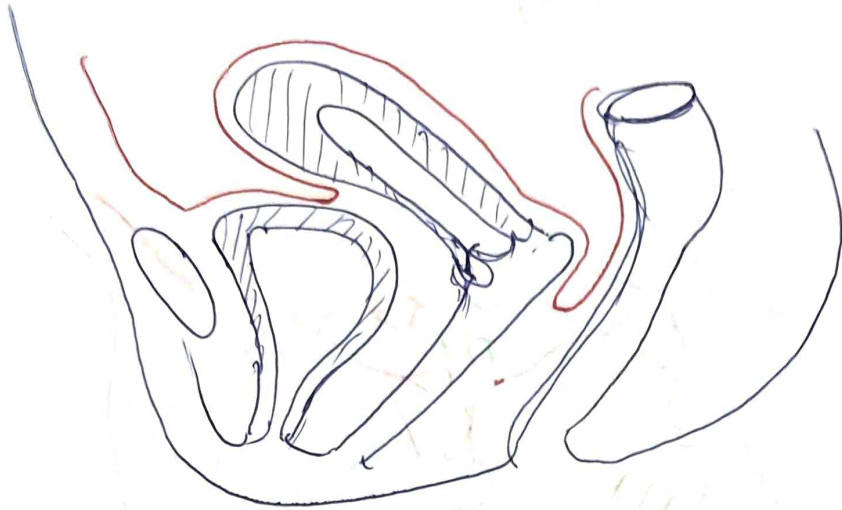
LATERAL

BODY → Uterine vessels.
Broad ligament.

supravaginal cervix → Uterus & uterine artery.

vaginal cervix → lateral fornix of vagina.

RELATIONS



LIGAMENTS OF UTERUS.

False → peritoneal folds → doesn't provide support.

true → fibromuscular → support.

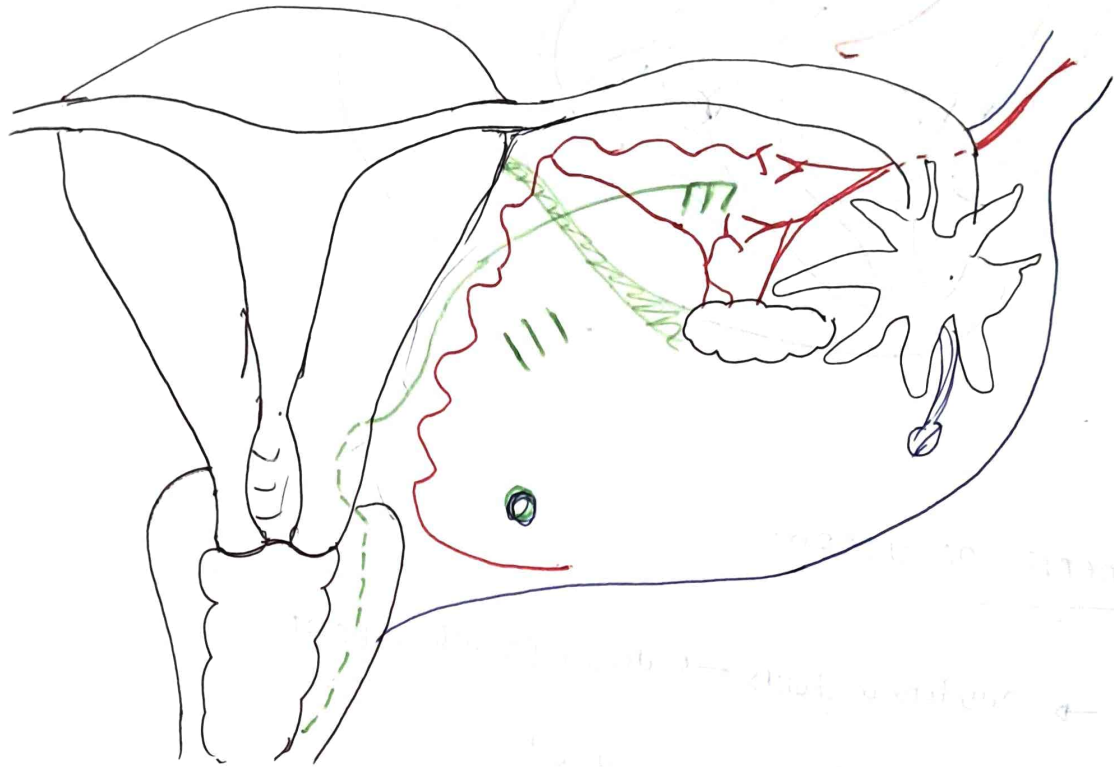
F

- Broad ligament
 - Redouline fold
 - Uterovaginal fold
 - Redouline fold
- } paracl.

T

- round lig.
- Transverse cervical Lig.
- Uterosacral Lig.
- Pubocervical Lig.

Broad Ligament of Uterus. (UQ)



⇒ They are peritoneal folds → sides of uterus to lateral pelvic wall.

PARTS EXTERNAL FEATURE

2 Surfaces → superior/posterior, inferior/anterior.

2 borders → anterior/supper free border, posterior/lower attached.

PARTS

- ① mesosalpinx → part between fallopian tube & ovarian ligament. ✓
- ② mesometrium → part below the ovarian ligament ✓
- ③ mesovarium → fold of posterior layer that attaches to ovary.
- ④ ~~any~~ suspensory ligament of ovary → upper pole of ovary & infundibulum to lateral wall of lesser pelvis. contain ovarian vessel, nerve, lymph.

CONTENTS OF BROAD LIGAMENT.

- 1 tube → Fallopian tube
- 2 ligament → ~~ovarian~~ ^{round} ligament of ovary.
round ligament of uterus.
- 2 artery → uterine artery
ovarian artery.
- 2 plexus of nerves → Uterovaginal plexus
Ovarian plexus.
- Embryological remnants → paroophoron & G. duct.
epoophoron.
~~Cystic duct~~.
vesicular appendice.
- Lymph vessels. & lymph node.

Other false ligaments

Anterior ligament / uterovesical fold.

peritoneal fold extended from front of uterus to upper surface of
VB → at level of Isthmus { that is diff from pouch }.

Posterior ligament / ^{vaginal} rectovaginal fold.

fold of peritoneum extended from back of uterus to rectum.
at level of - posterior fornix of vagina.

Rectovaginal fold ^{fold (paired)}

- Semilunar fold → between cervix & rectum.
- forms lateral boundary of pouch of Douglas

Supports of uterus

TRUE LIGAMENTS

- 1°
 - Muscular
 - pelvic diaphragm.
 - perineal body.
 - urogenital diaphragm.

- Visceral
 - urinary bladder.
 - vagina.
 - uterine axis.

Ligaments True, paired.

Round ligament

Uterosacral
pubocervical.

Transverse cervical → Mackenrodt.

2° Support (False)

Broad ligaments.

Uterovesical fold.

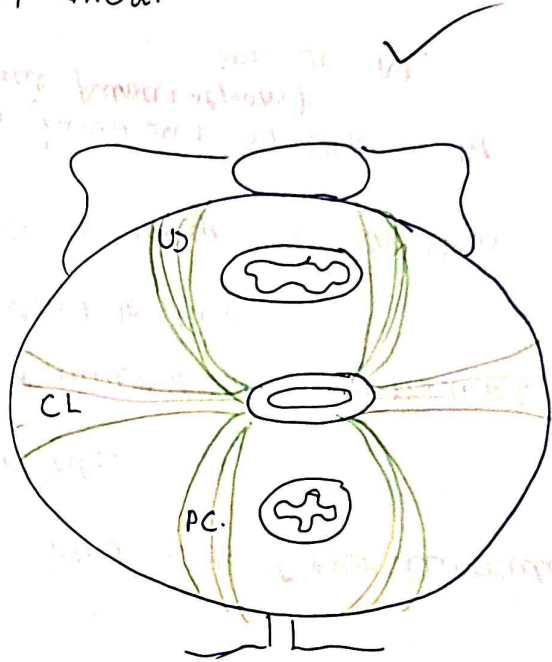
Rectovaginal fold.

Transverse cervical Ligament - Macken add's

- hammock. → prevents downward displacement.
- also called Cervical ligaments.
- condensation of pelvic fascia around uterine vessels.

Extent

- lateral aspect of cervix to lateral pelvic wall.



PUBOCERVICAL

Cervix → posterior aspect of pubic bone.

Uterosacral

Cervix to Sacrum.

lie underneath rectouterine folds.

⇒ pulls cervix backward & maintains antiflexed & anteverted pos against forward pull of round ligament.

Round L - ligamentum lous uteri.

- 10-12 cm
- enclosed in broad ligament.
- starts from lateral part of uterus, enters Inguinal canal & merge with labrum majus.

pulls fundus forward & help to maintain of ♀ av position