

ISCHIOANAL FOSSA

Wedge shaped fossa situated - each side anal canal below

↓
pelvic diaphragm.

Base - downward, toward surface

Apex - upward

BOUNDARIES:

Base : formed by skin of perineum

Apex : formed by - line where obturator foramen of pelvic diaphragm

Ant : Post border of perineal membrane

Post : gluteus Maximus
Sacrotuberous lig

Lat wall : obturator internus
ischial tuberosity

Med wall : Levator Ani
external anal sphincter

SPACE & CANNALS OF FOSSA:

Perianal space - Perianal fossa form of spectrum

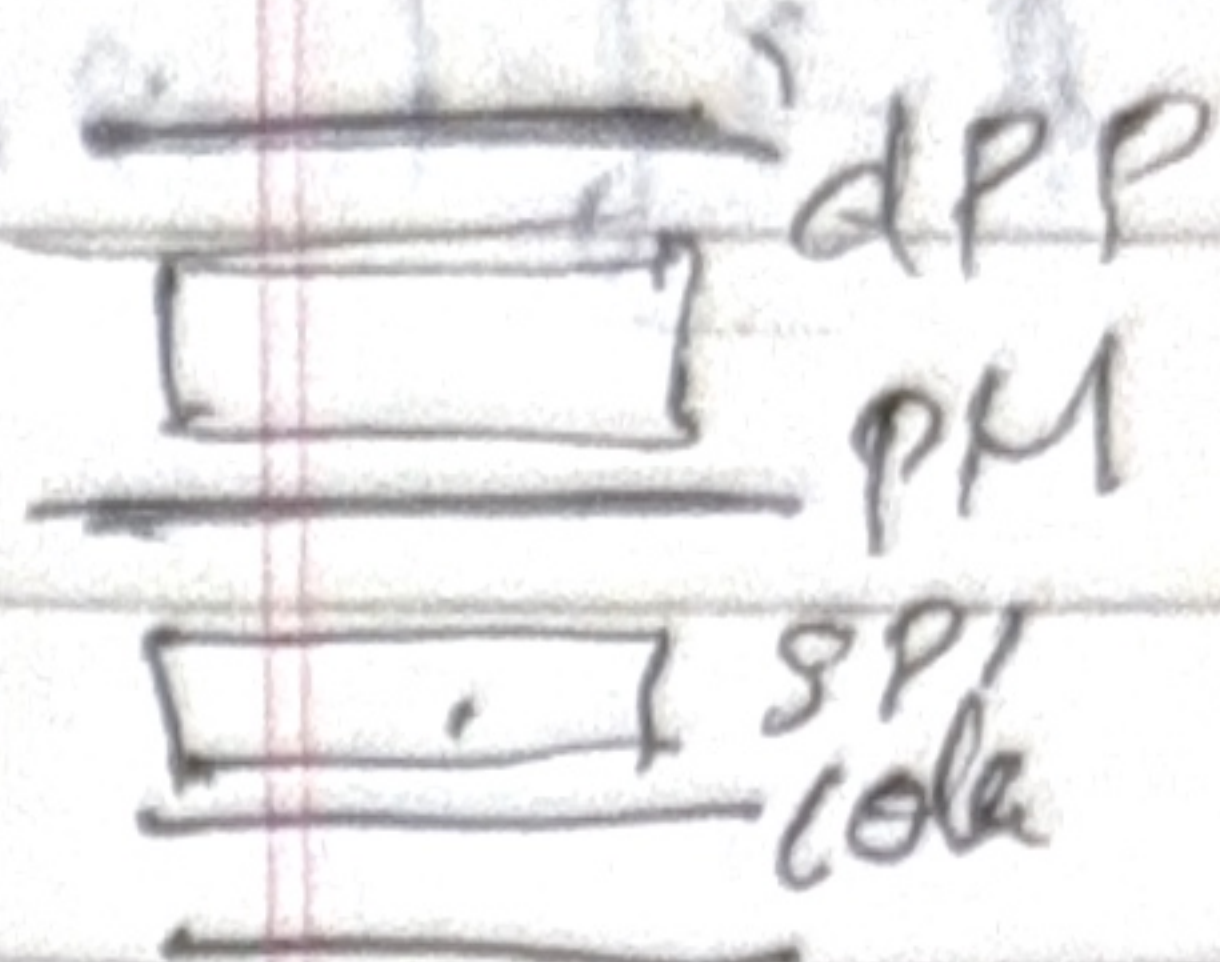
laterally longitudinal coat of Anal

Runs: Narrow extension beyond its boundaries

Int Rectus: Above perineal membrane

Ext Rectus: extend deep to sacrotuberous lig.

Horseshoe shaped → connect 2 ischioanal fossae



extend vertically from ischioanal space

Pudendal canal

Ant $\rightarrow$ ischioanal space

lateral $\rightarrow$ divide $\rightarrow$ ischioanal space from deep to superficial

$\rightarrow$ fat $\rightarrow$ in highly arranged in small loculi formed by $\rightarrow$ complete septa

o Ischioanal space - large & deep

o fat is loosely arranged in large loculi formed by $\rightarrow$ incomplete delicate septa

o Ischioanal space - large & deep

o Pudendal canal: fascial canal in lateral wall of DP entering $\rightarrow$ Pudendal Nerve

$\rightarrow$ internal pudendal vessel

CONTENT:

- Ischioanal pad of fat

- Inf rectal nerve of vessel

- Pudendal canal

- Post scrotal or perineal Nerve of vessel

- Perineal Nerve of lower sacral (S4)

- Pudendal Nerve of lower sacral (S4)

CLINICAL

$\Rightarrow$ Ischioanal Abscess: $\rightarrow$ It is more to infection because of its location.

$\Rightarrow$ The inf may really pass from one fossa to the other through horseshoe - shaped abscess behind the anal canal.

$\Rightarrow$ In neglected case the Abscess may burst up the anal canal or on the surface of perineum to form the ischioanal type of Anal fistula.

RECESS:

Ant Recess $\rightarrow$ forward extension Along pubic arch & Above deep perineal pouch with lateral b/w pelvic diaphragm of ischioanal diaphragm

Post Recess $\rightarrow$ backward extension towards coccyx b/w sacrotuberous & sacrospinous ligament.

Pudendal Canal (Alcock's Canal)

It is a canal present in the lateral wall of the ischioanal fossa about 1cm above ischio tuberosity.

It extends from less oblique foramen to post limit of deep perineal pouch.

formed by splitting of obturator foramina or separate on b/w 1. Obturator foramina & lesser foramina.

CONTENTS

1) Pudendal Nerve $\rightarrow$ divides within canal into the dorsal Nerve of perineal pouch.

parts of
external
hermaphrodite.

spleen

white line of

Pisana lavis.

Levallois-Perre

→ Obtusior Intima

→ replacement price

→ *lunata* *lucis*.

Shiel rectal spall
(large lumps)

→ schief
→ feroceity

→ putridal concd.

Perianal space (small fibrosis)

classmate