

URINARY BLADDER: Capacity - 120 - 300ml

Feature: Muscular Reservoir of urine

lies in Ant part of pelvic cavity

Shape - Empty - Tetrahedral
Full - Ovoid

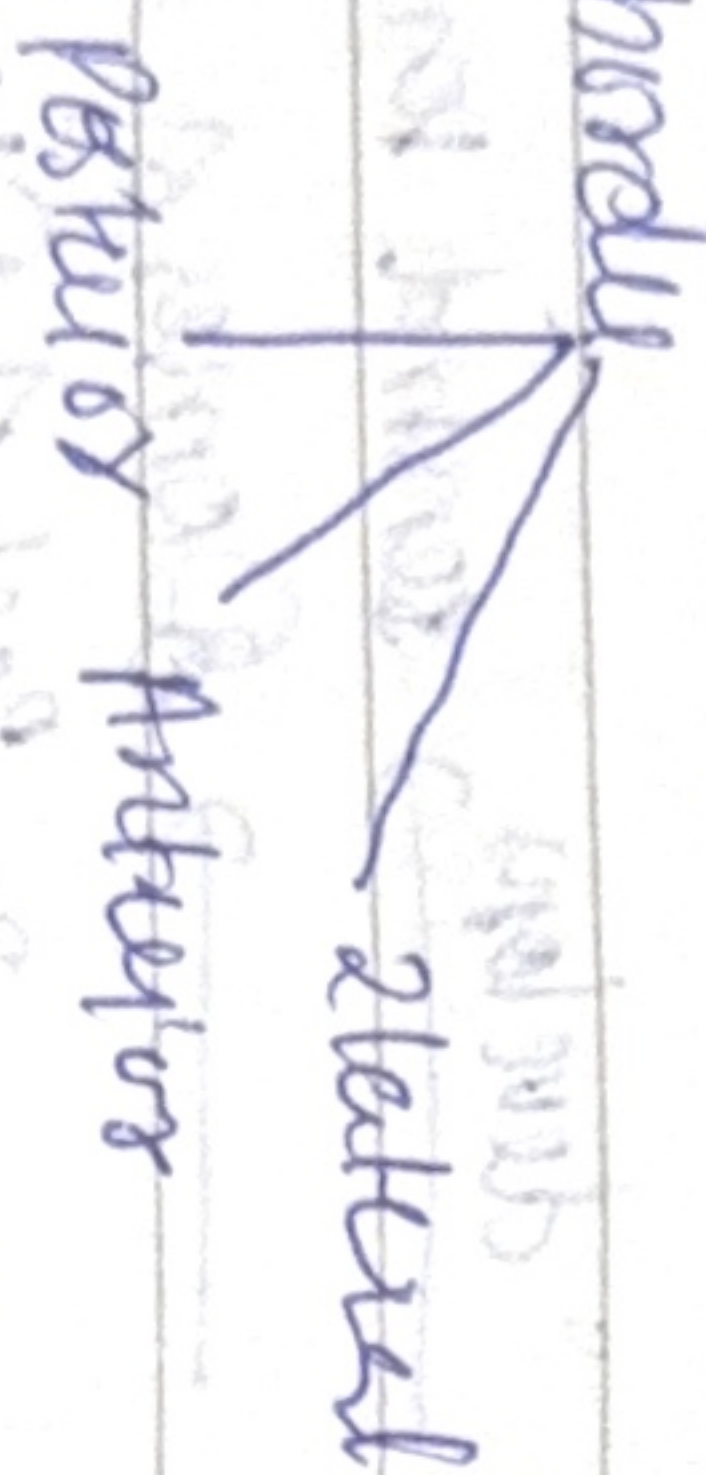
External features:

Empty bladder - Apex

- Base or fundus

- Neck

- 3 surface - right & left inkolateral



RELATION: Apex - Median umbilical ligament

Base - female - vagina & cervix

vagina

male - urethra - separated from

Rectum by Recto-urinary

Loupe - Seminal vesicle

Vas - deferens

Neck -> lower most fixed part of bladder

by

preprostatic urethra

male - smooth muscle surrounding bladder neck -> preprostatic divert of urethra

female - Related to pelvic -> surrounding the cervical part of

ovaria

superior surface -> male - completely covered by peritoneum

female - Peritoneum covers greater part of

except small area near post bladder

Inkollateral surface -> divided of peritoneum

Male -> pubis symphysis

Pubo-prostatic ligament

Repubic - fast space

levator Ani

Obturator foramen

female - same

exception - pubo-prostatic ligament

CLINICAL

Prostate gland

It is a gland which secretes

secretion

LIGAMENT:

Pave ligament: condensation of pelvic fascia around neck & base of bladder.

- ⇒ lateral pubo ligament
- ⇒ lateral medial pubo urethral ligament / pubourethral lig
- ⇒ Median umbilical lig
- ⇒ Perit lig with venous plexus.

Falx ligaments: they are paired fold.

- Median umbilical fold
- Medial umbilical fold
- Lateral pubic lig
- Perit pubic lig

ARTERIAL SUPPLY: uterine & ovarian artery.

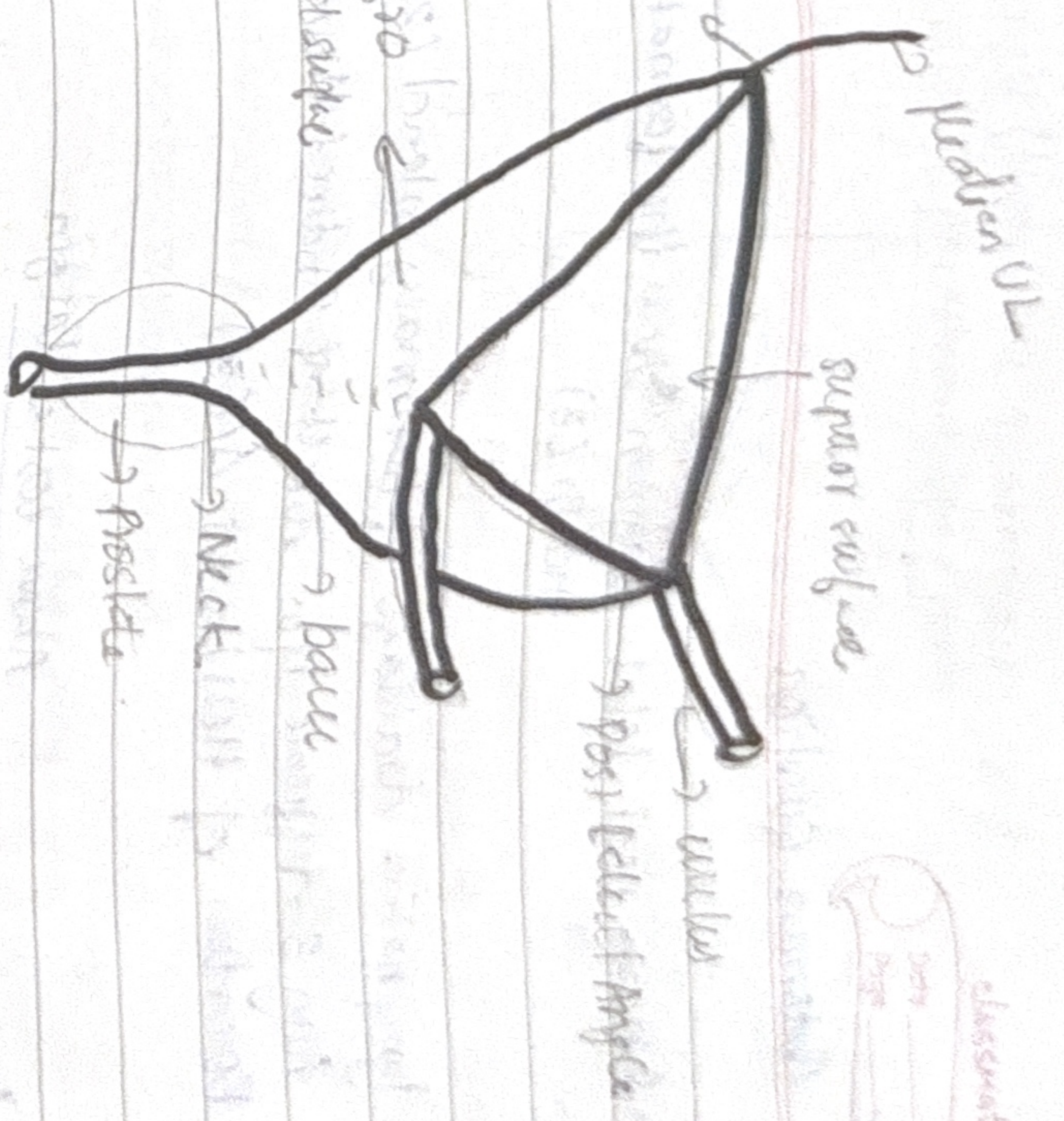
main - uterine, and uterine artery
Additional - ovarian artery at its greatest extent.

VENOUS DRAINAGE: uterine venous plexus

uterine iliac vein

NERVES: Parasympathetic effect from S2-S3

Sympathetic effect from T11 → L2.
Somatic → voluntary. Sorrow → Pain → Parasympathetic



Intutor is lined by glycocalyx to prevent reabsorption