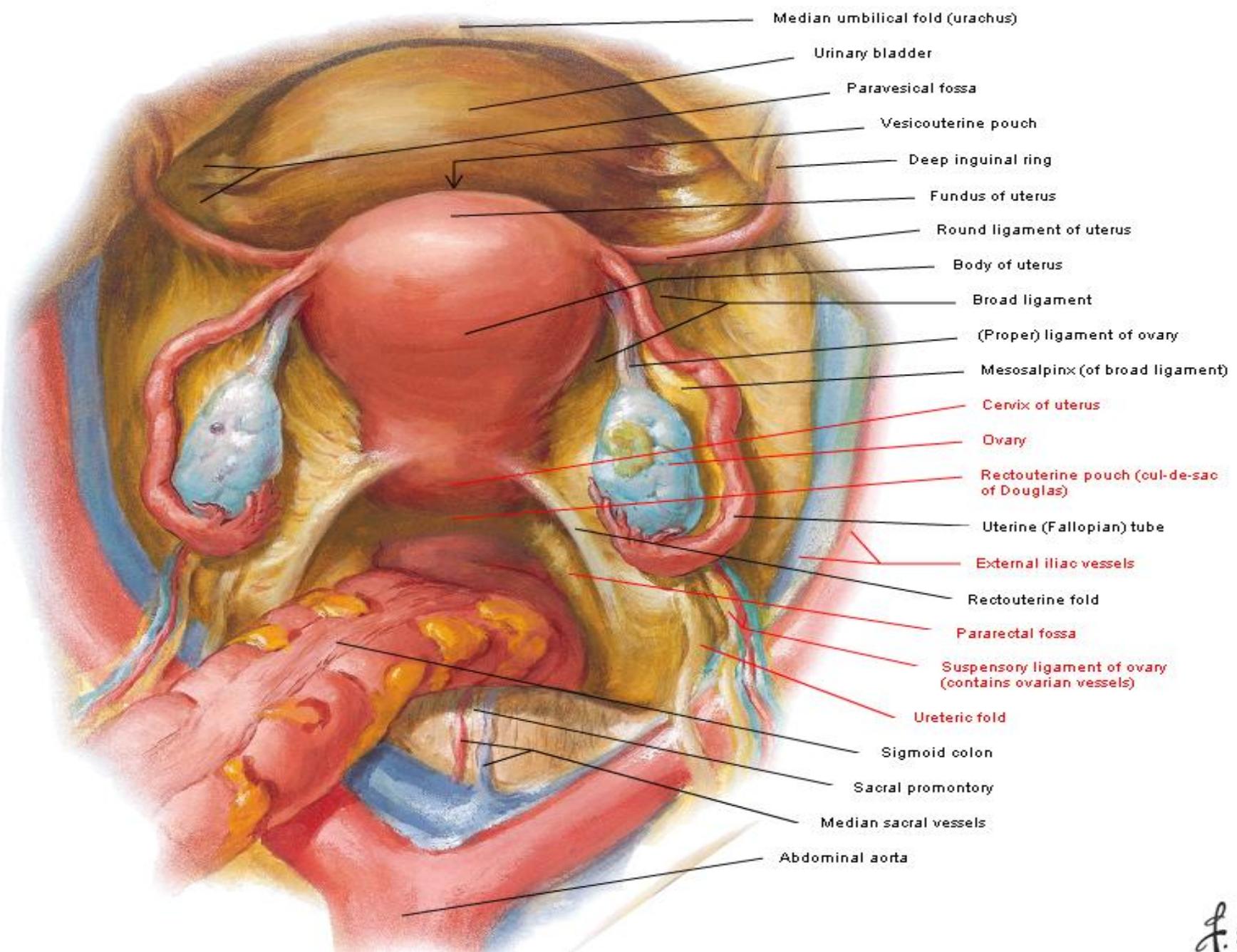
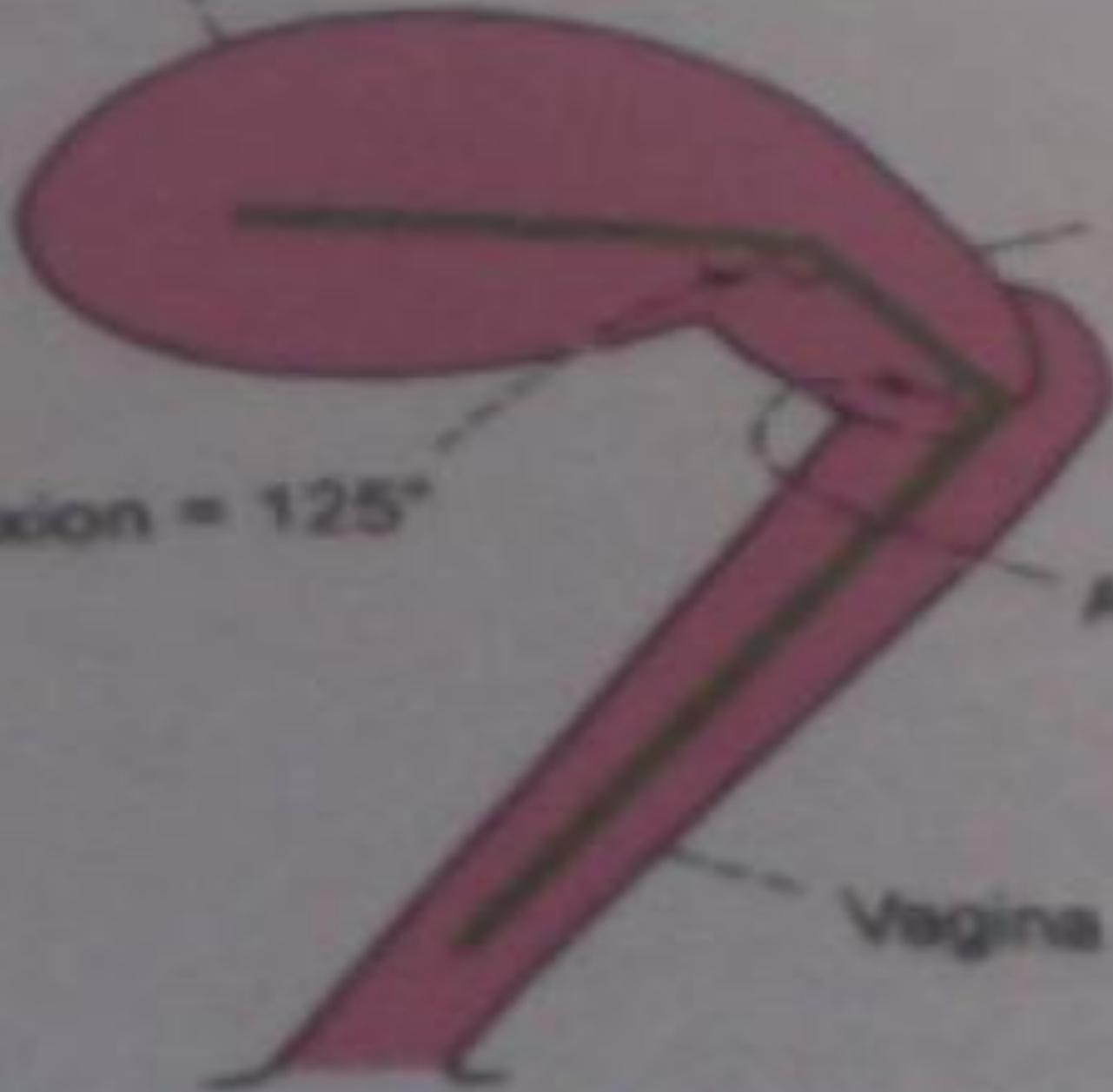


Pelvic Viscera of Female

Superior View - Peritoneum Intact



Body of uterus



Anteversion = 125°

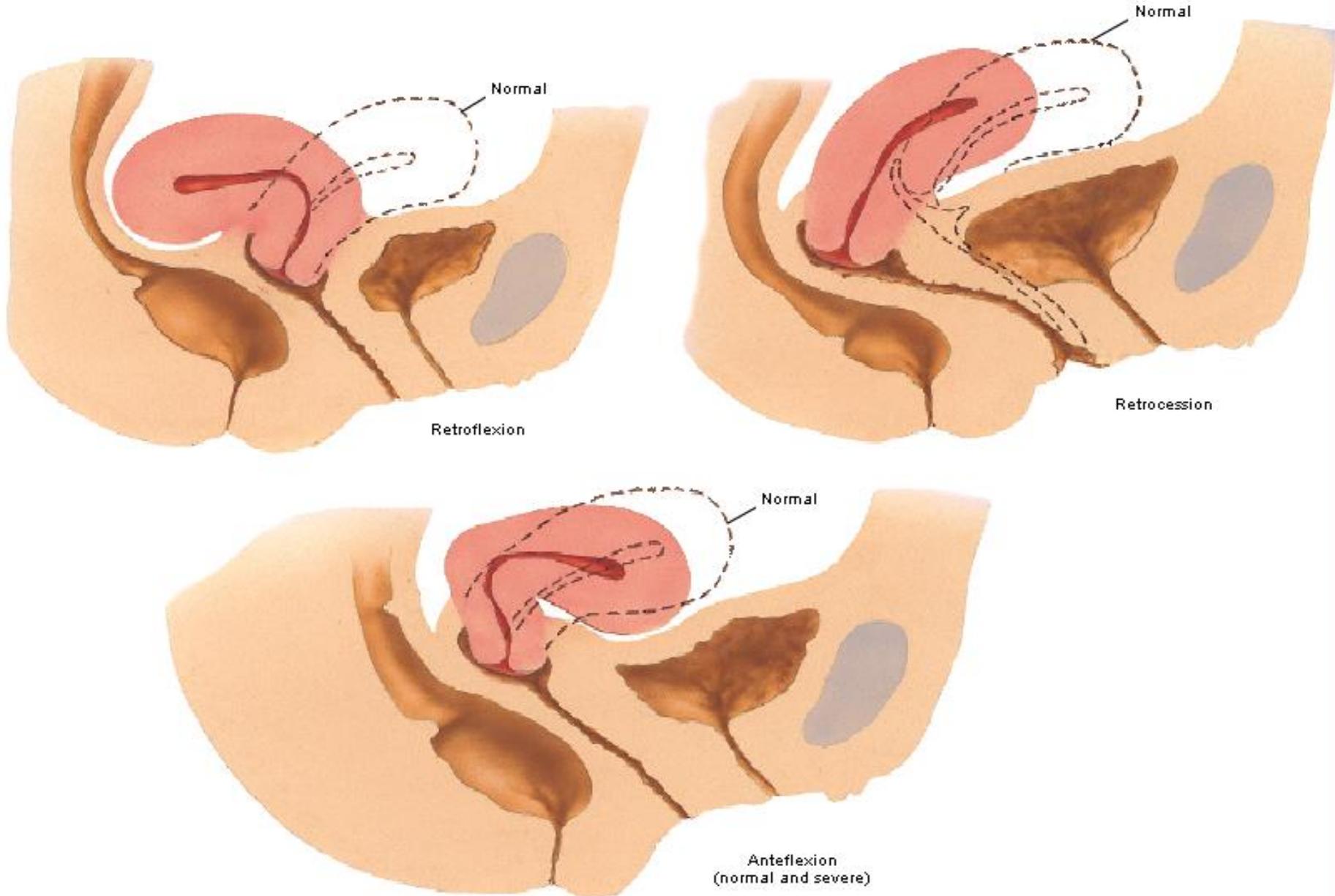
Cervix

Angle of a

Vagina

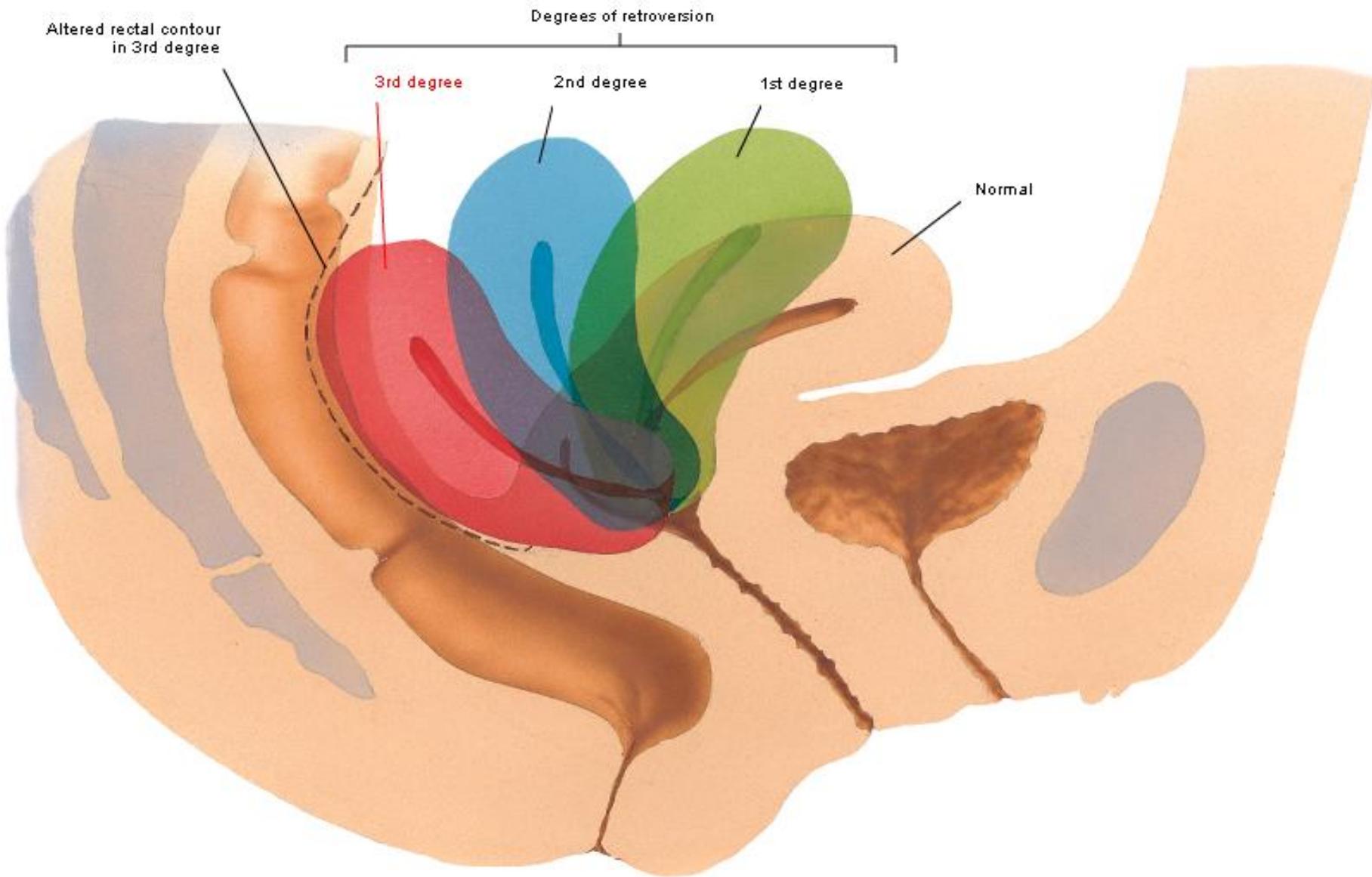
Uterus

Variations in Position

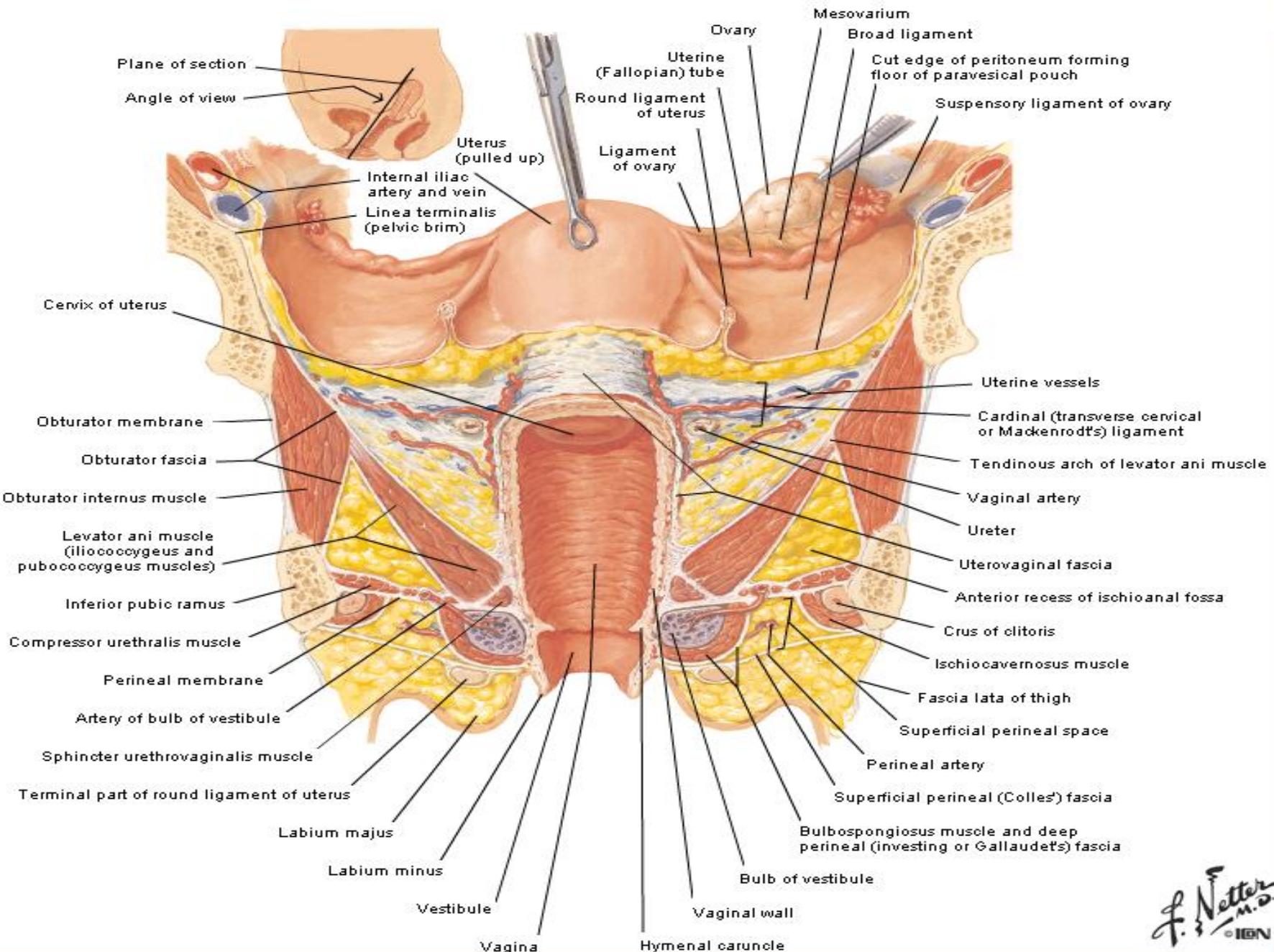


Uterus

Variations in Position



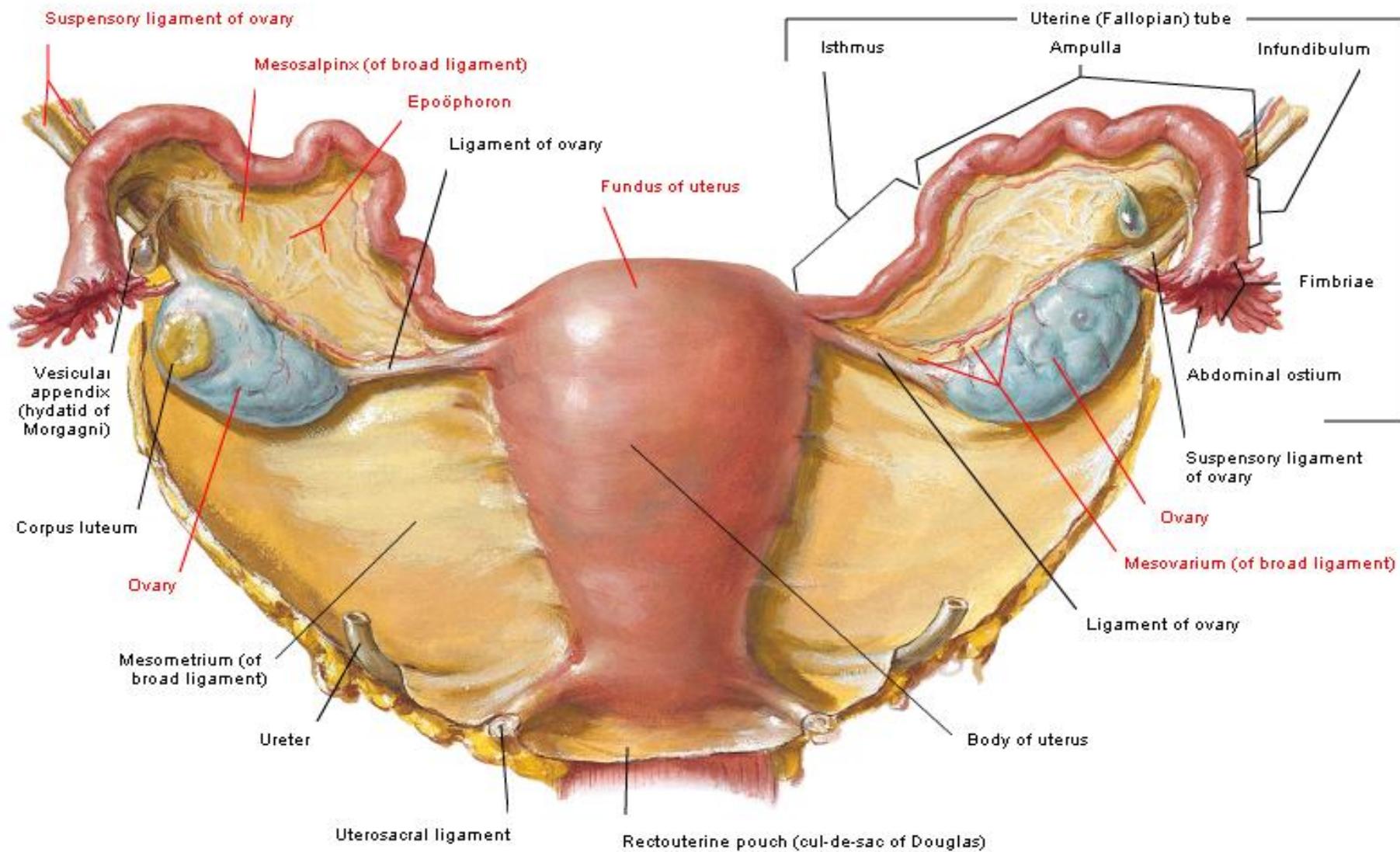
Uterus, Vagina and Supporting Structures



F. Netter M.D.
© 2003 Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

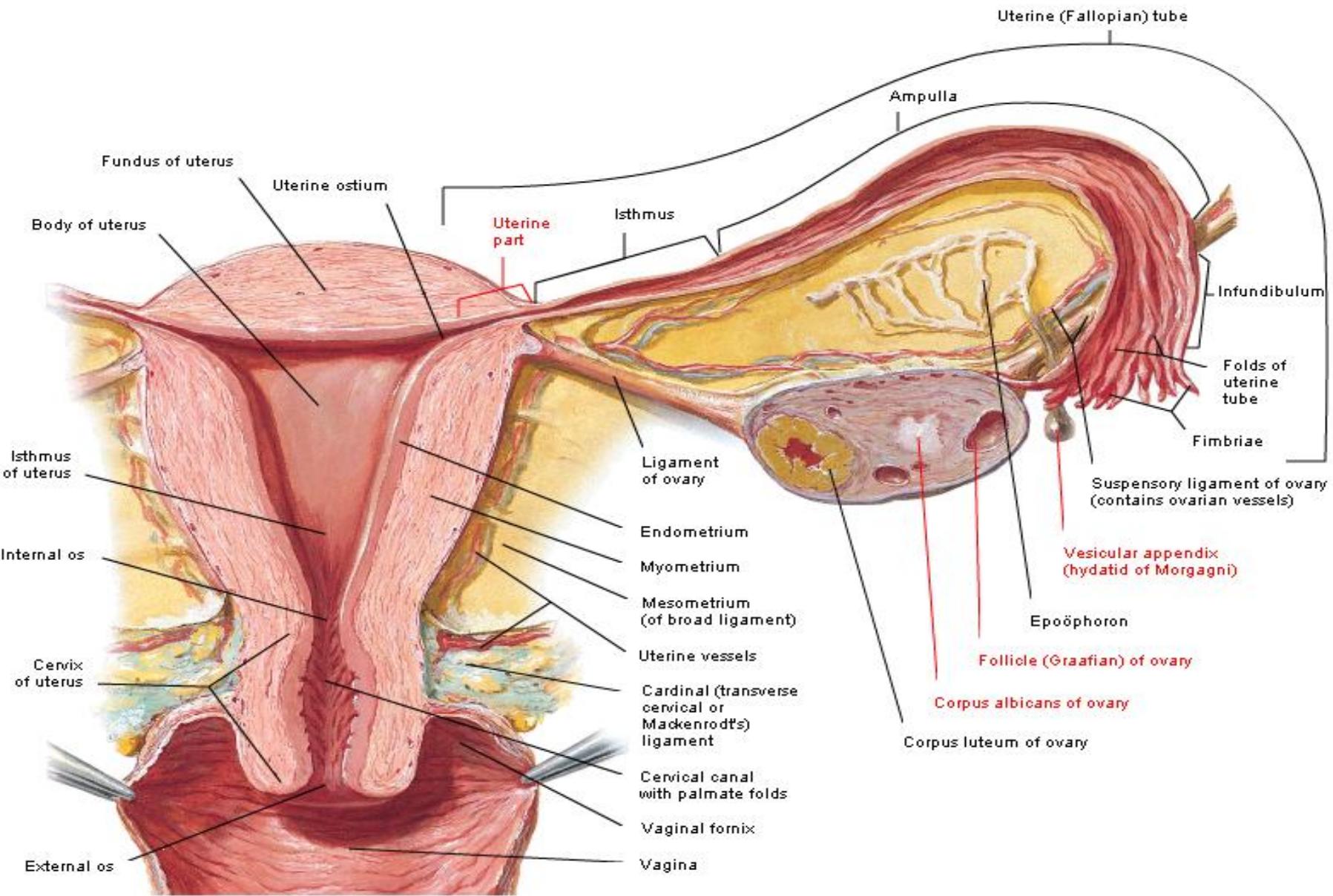
Uterus and Adnexa

Posterior View



Uterus and Adnexa

Frontal Section



Uterus

Changes with Age



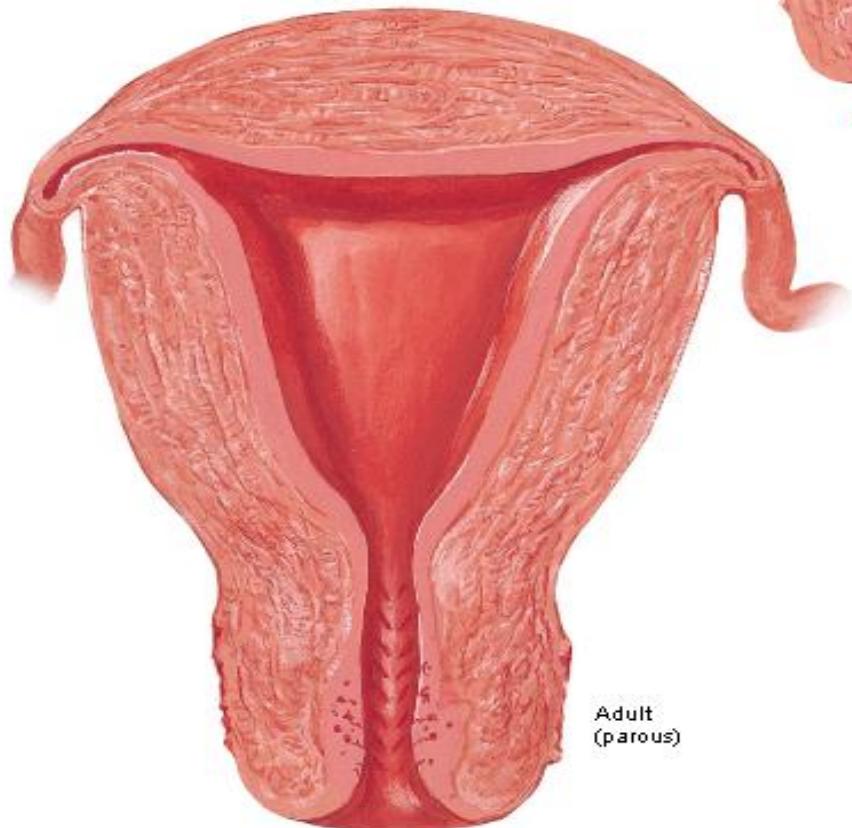
Newborn



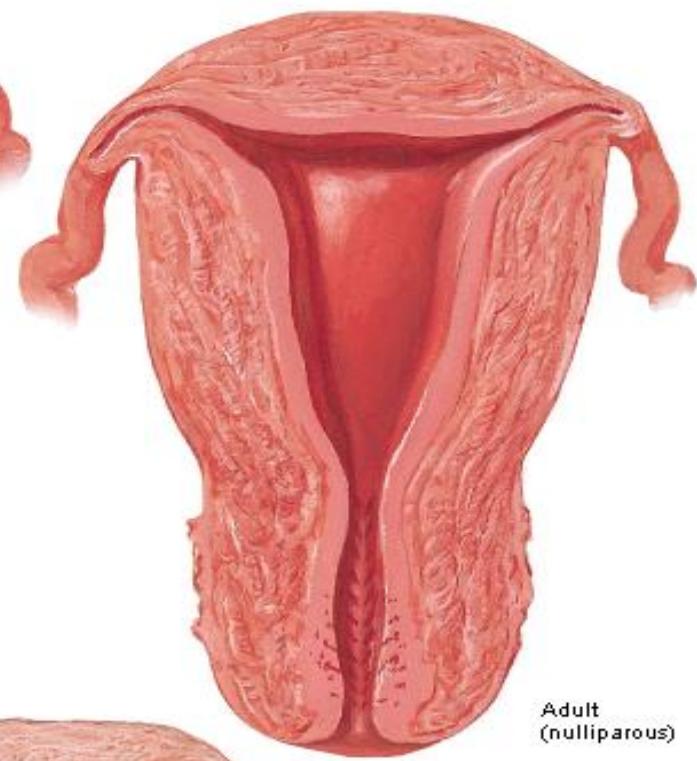
4 years



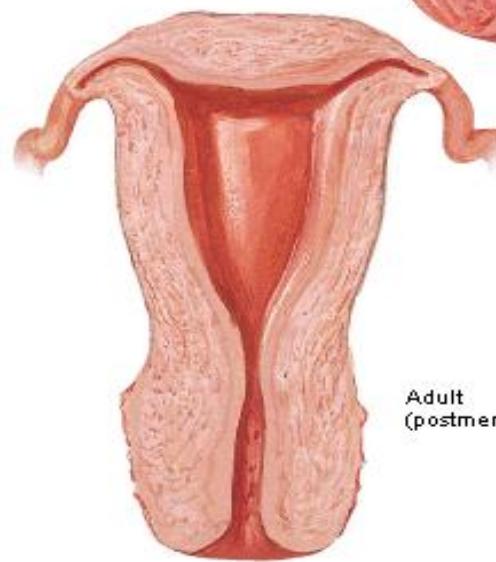
Puberty



Adult
(parous)



Adult
(nulliparous)

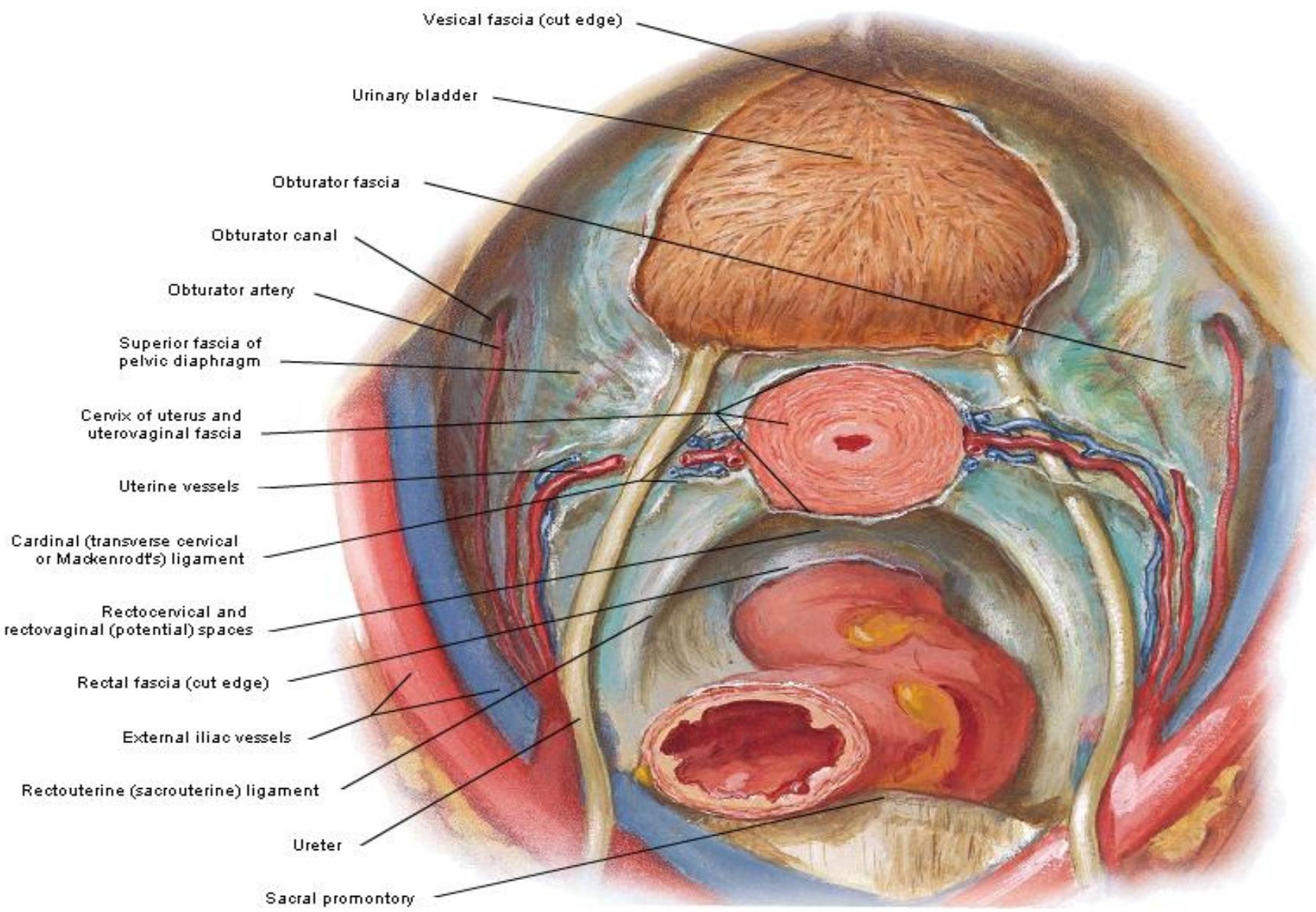


Adult
(postmenopausal)

J. Netter
M.D.
NETTER

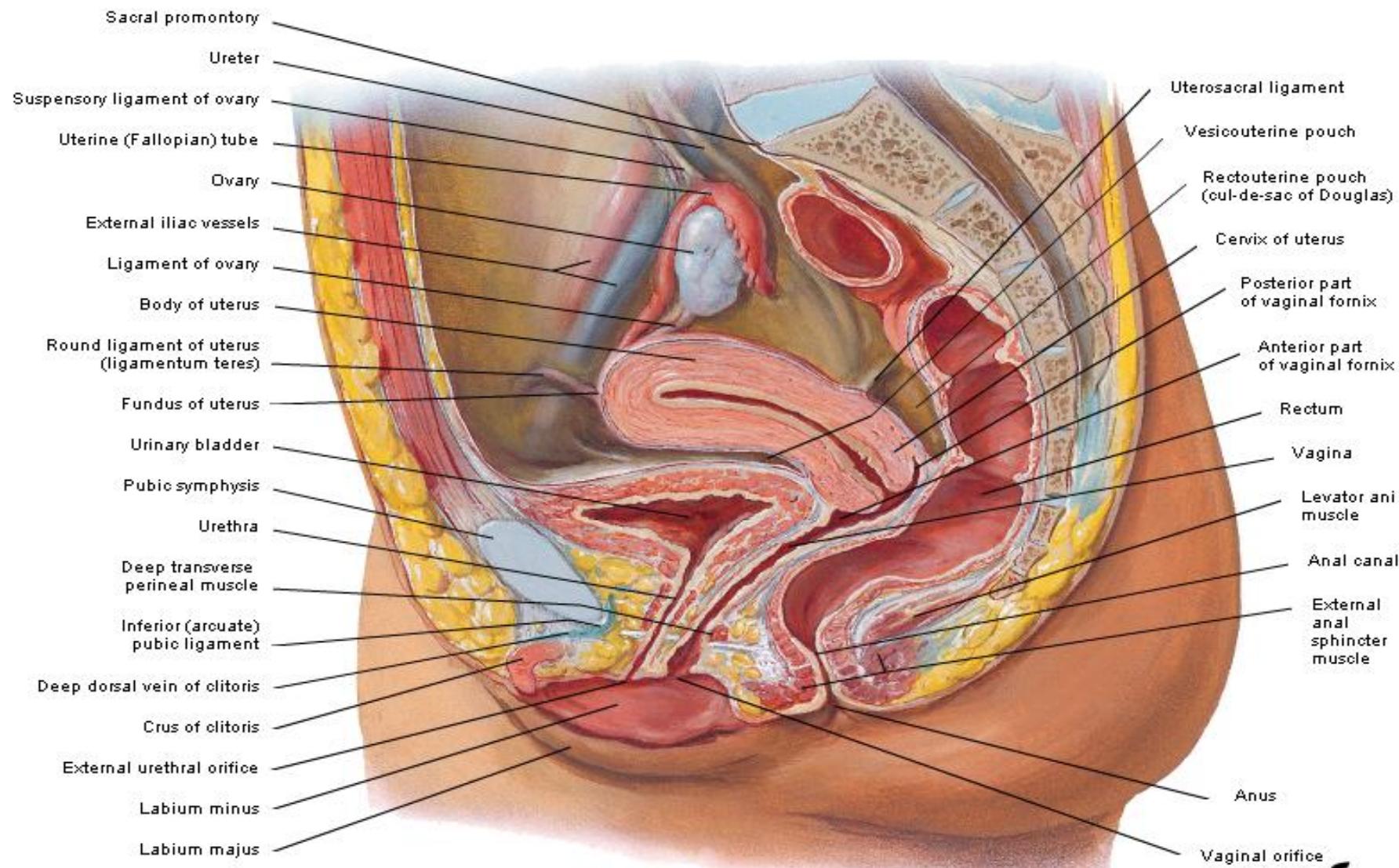
Pelvic Viscera of Female

Superior View - Peritoneum Removed



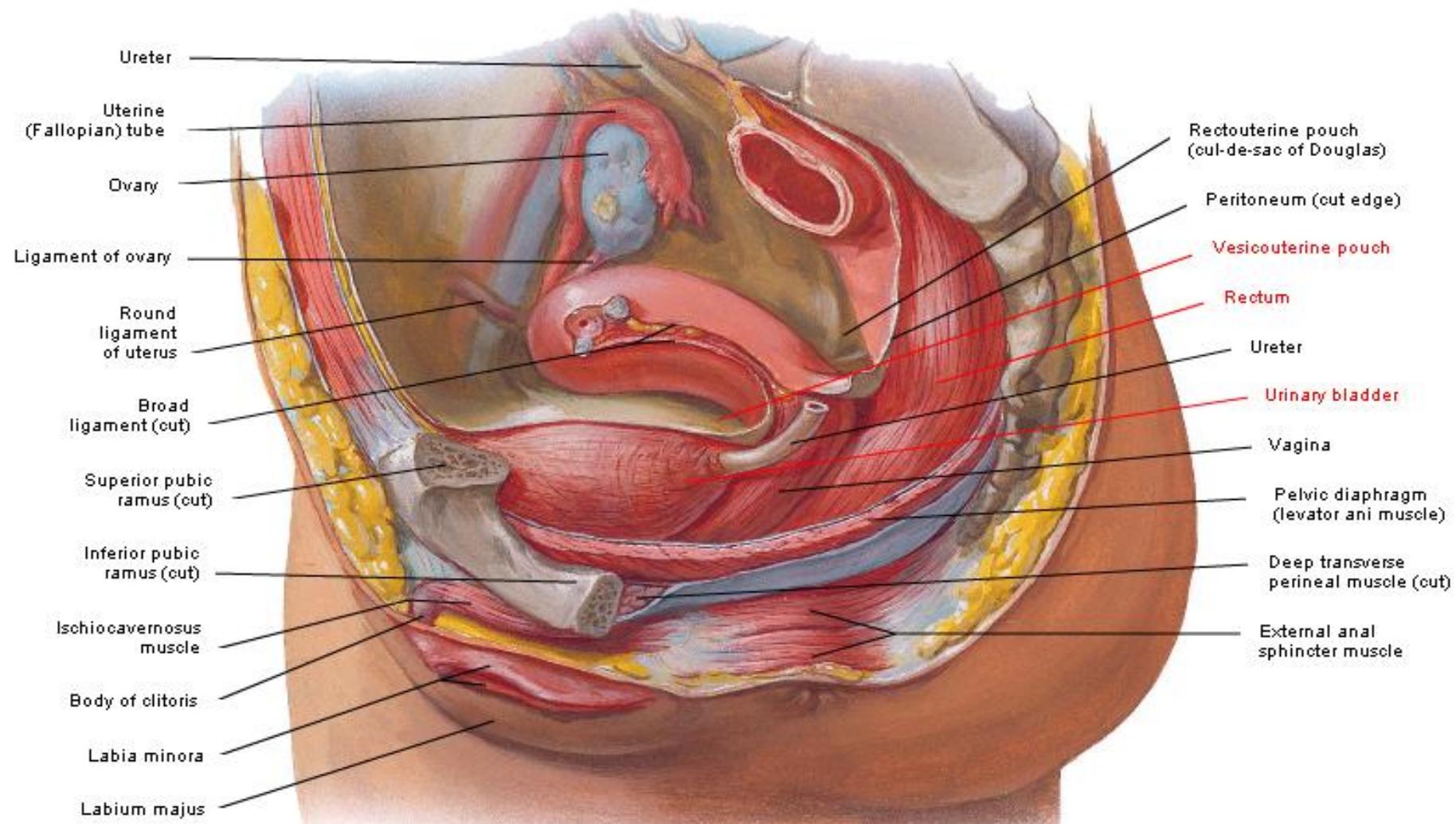
Pelvic Viscera and Perineum of Female

Median (Sagittal) Section



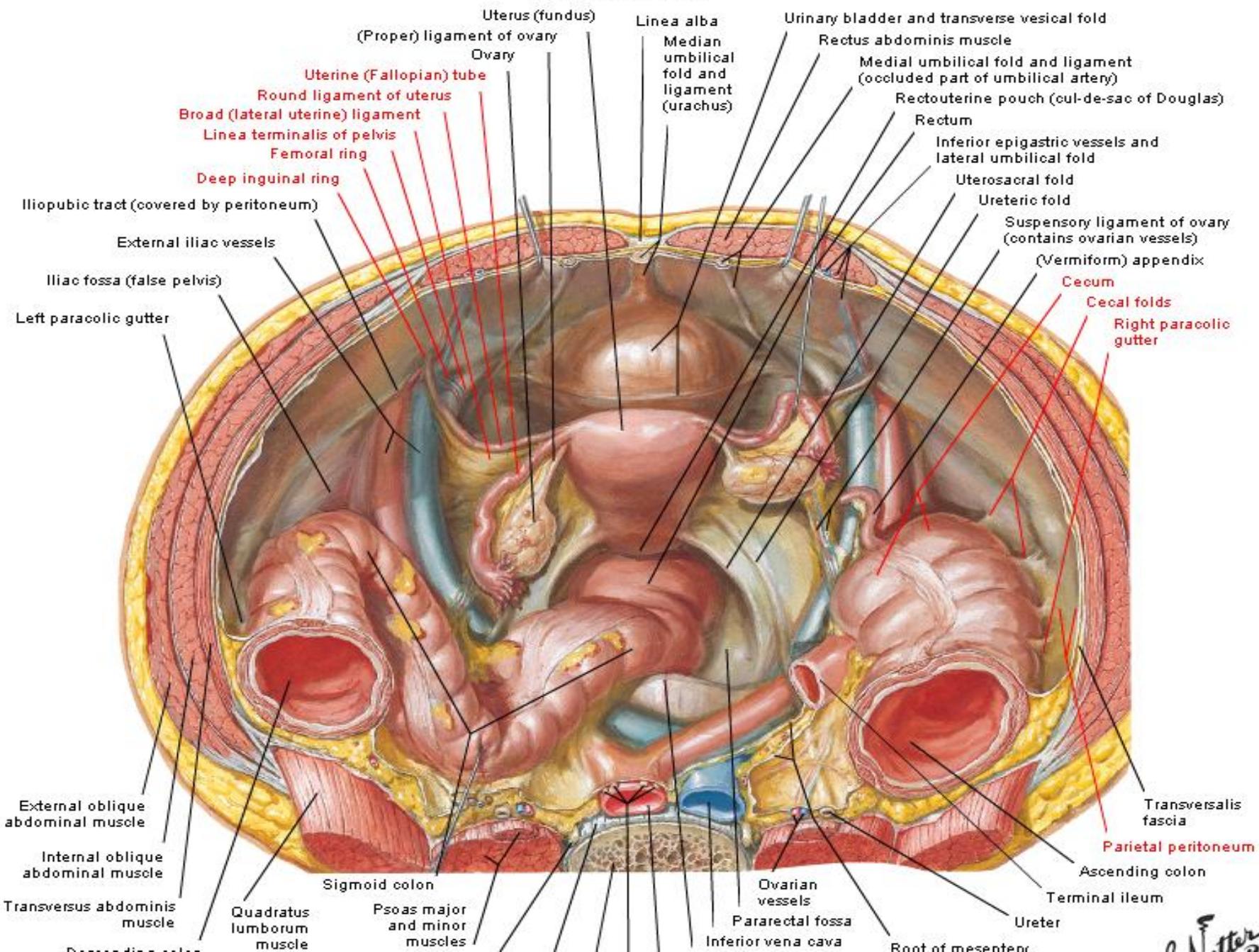
Pelvic Viscera and Perineum of Female

Paramedian Sagittal Dissection



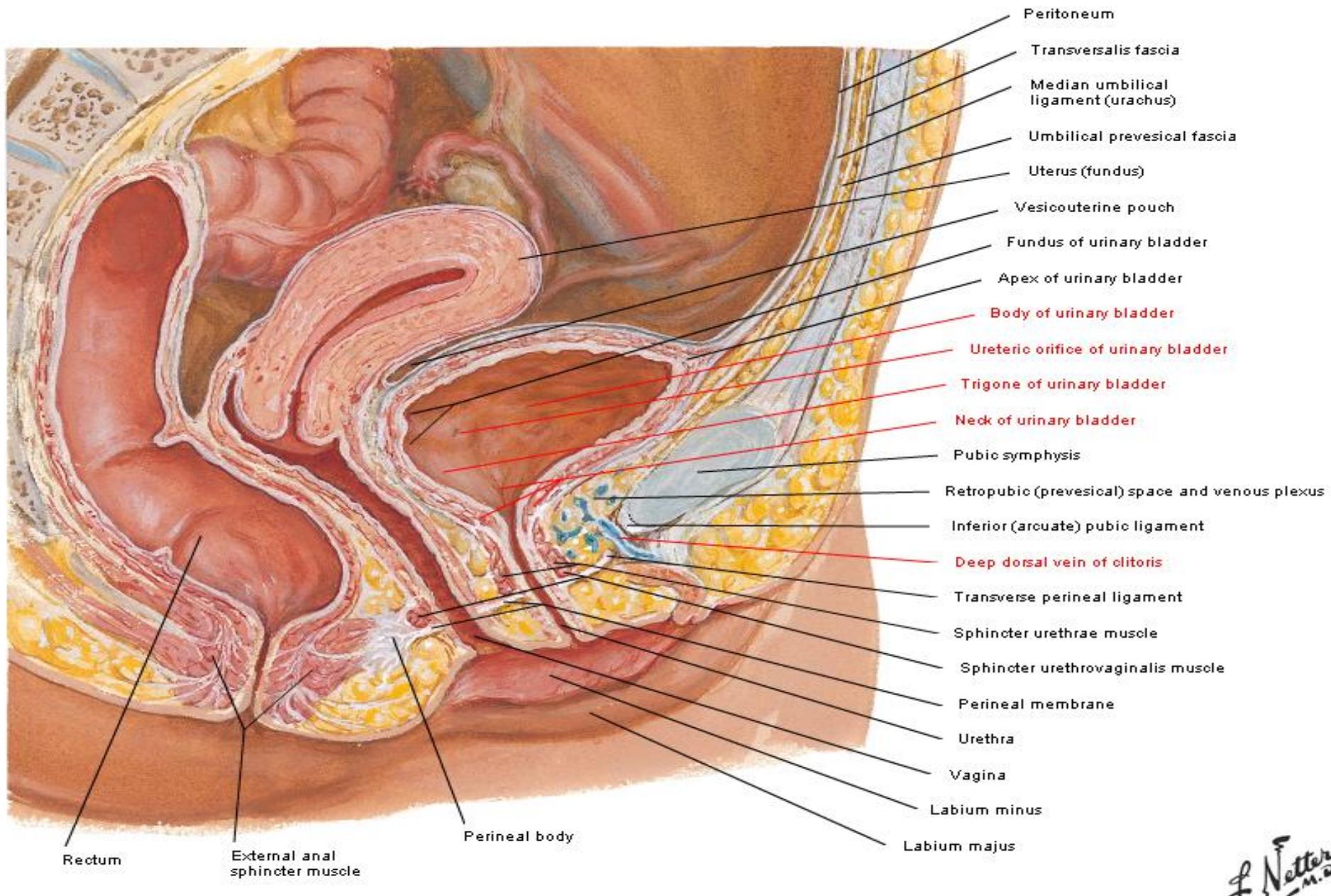
Pelvic Contents of Female

Superior View



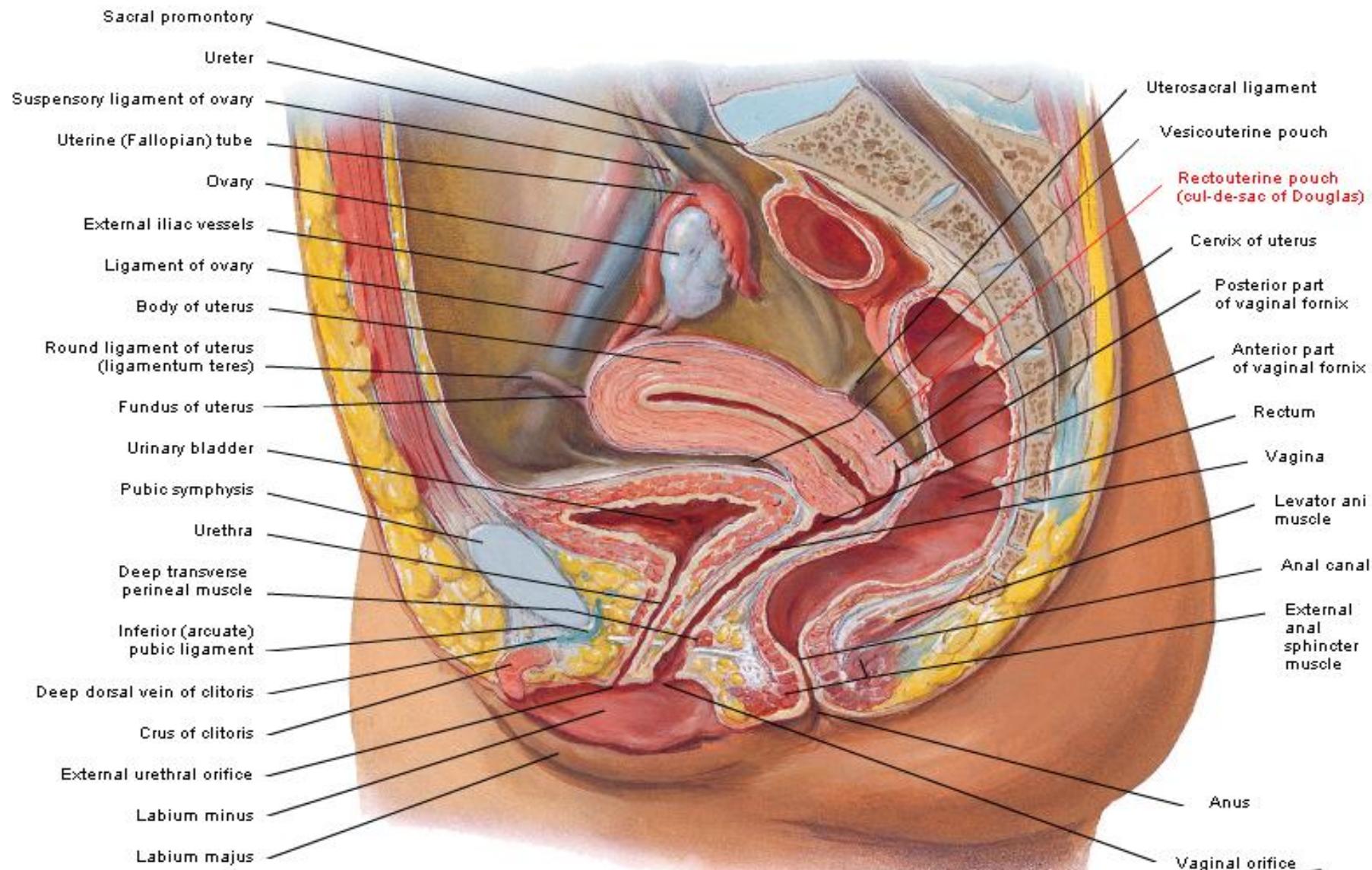
Urinary Bladder - Orientation and Supports

Midsagittal Section



Pelvic Viscera and Perineum of Female

Median (Sagittal) Section



Pubic symphysis

Urethra

Cervix

Pubocervical ligament

Transverse cervical ligament

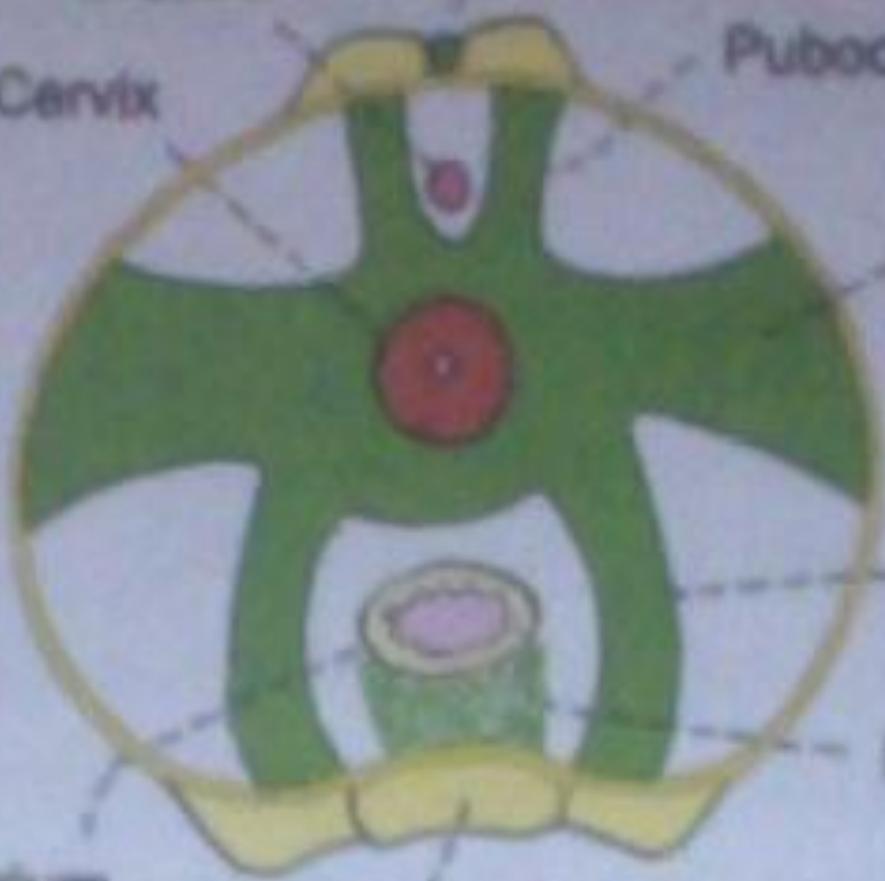
A

Uterosacral ligament

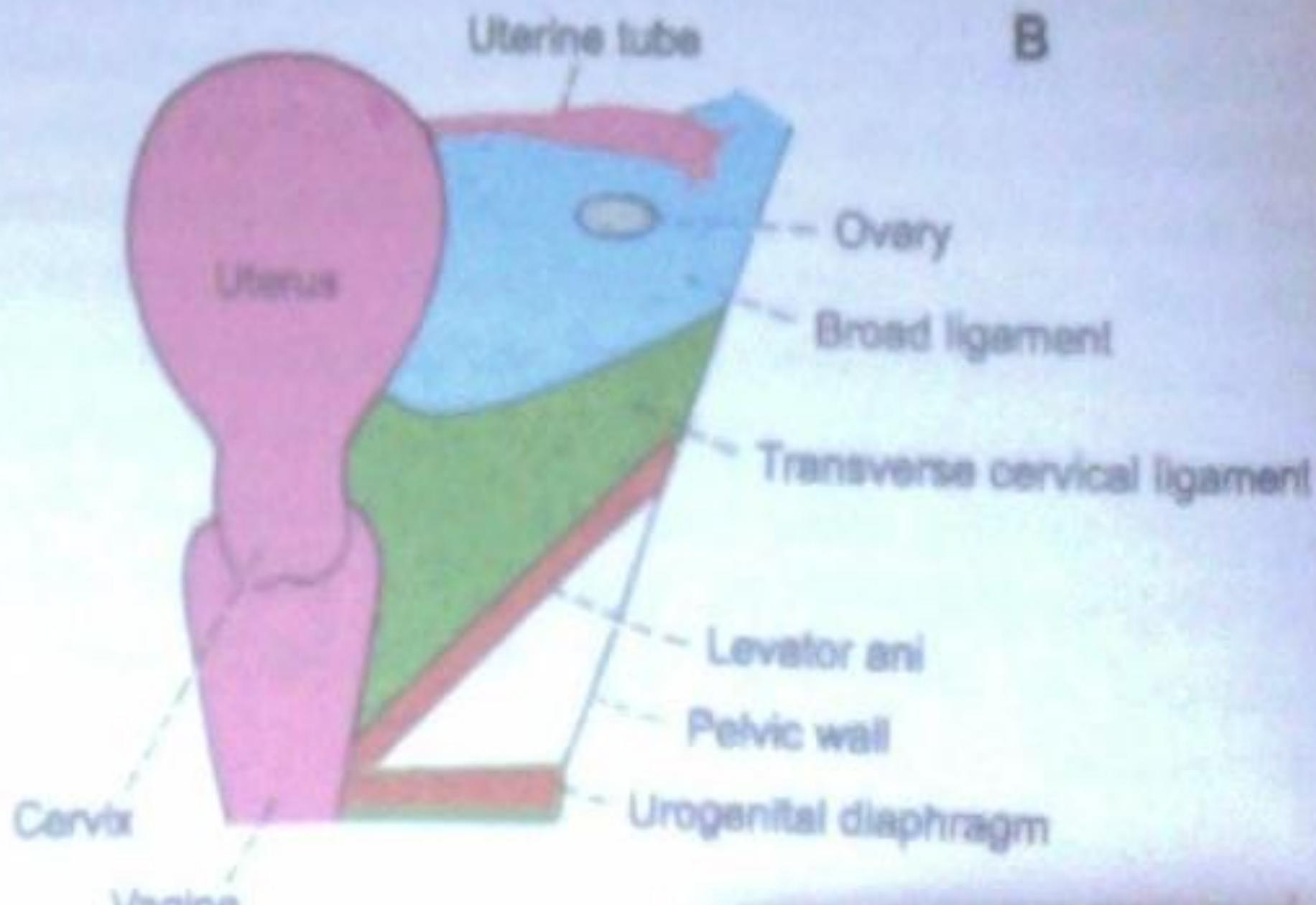
Fascia of Waldeyer

Rectum

Sacrum



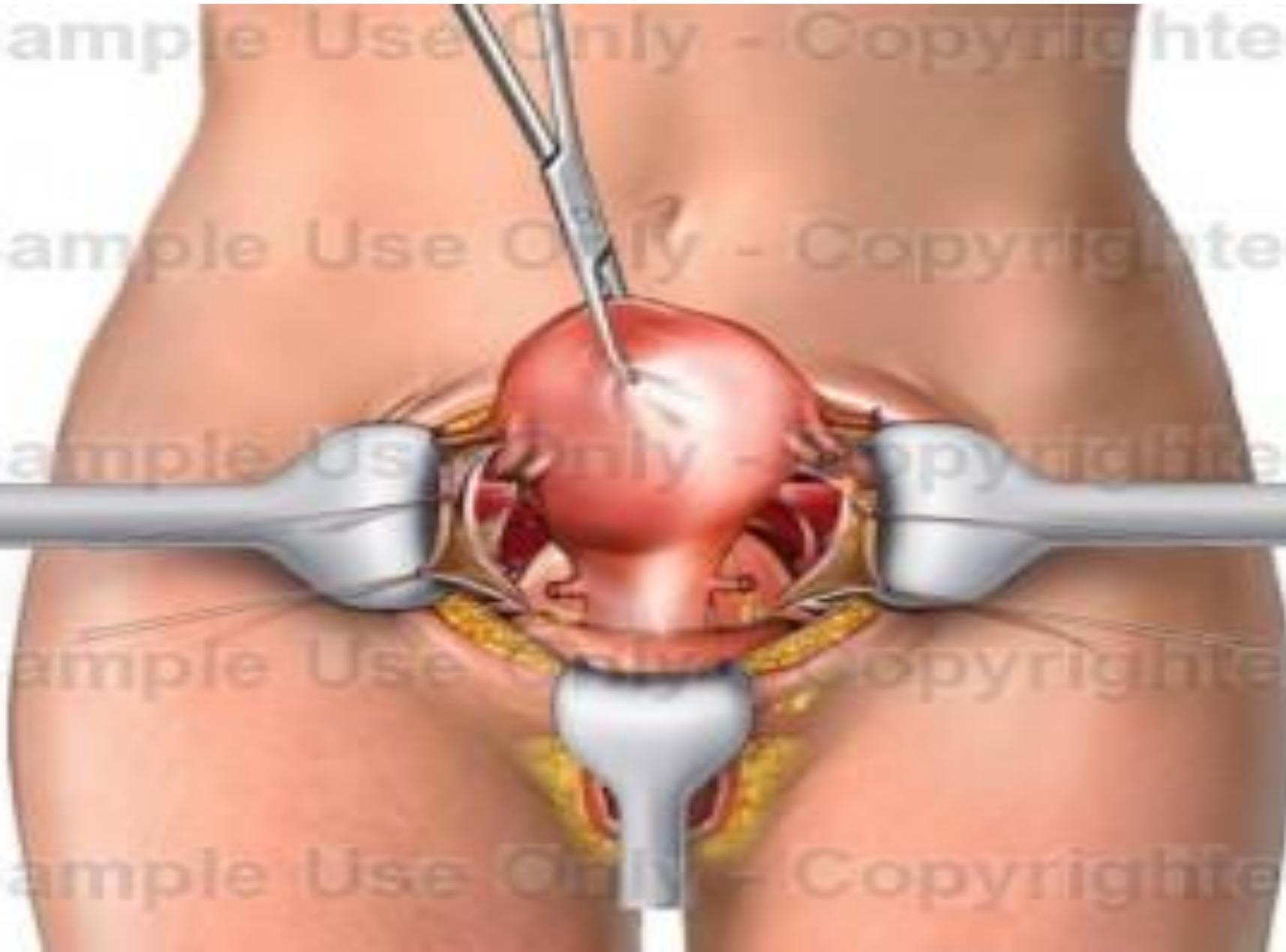
B



Applied anatomy of Uterus

- Retroverted uterus
- Prolapse of uterus
- IUCD
- Caesarian section
- Hysterectomy
- HSG
- Carcinoma of cervix
- Fibromyoma(Benign)
- D&C
- DUB

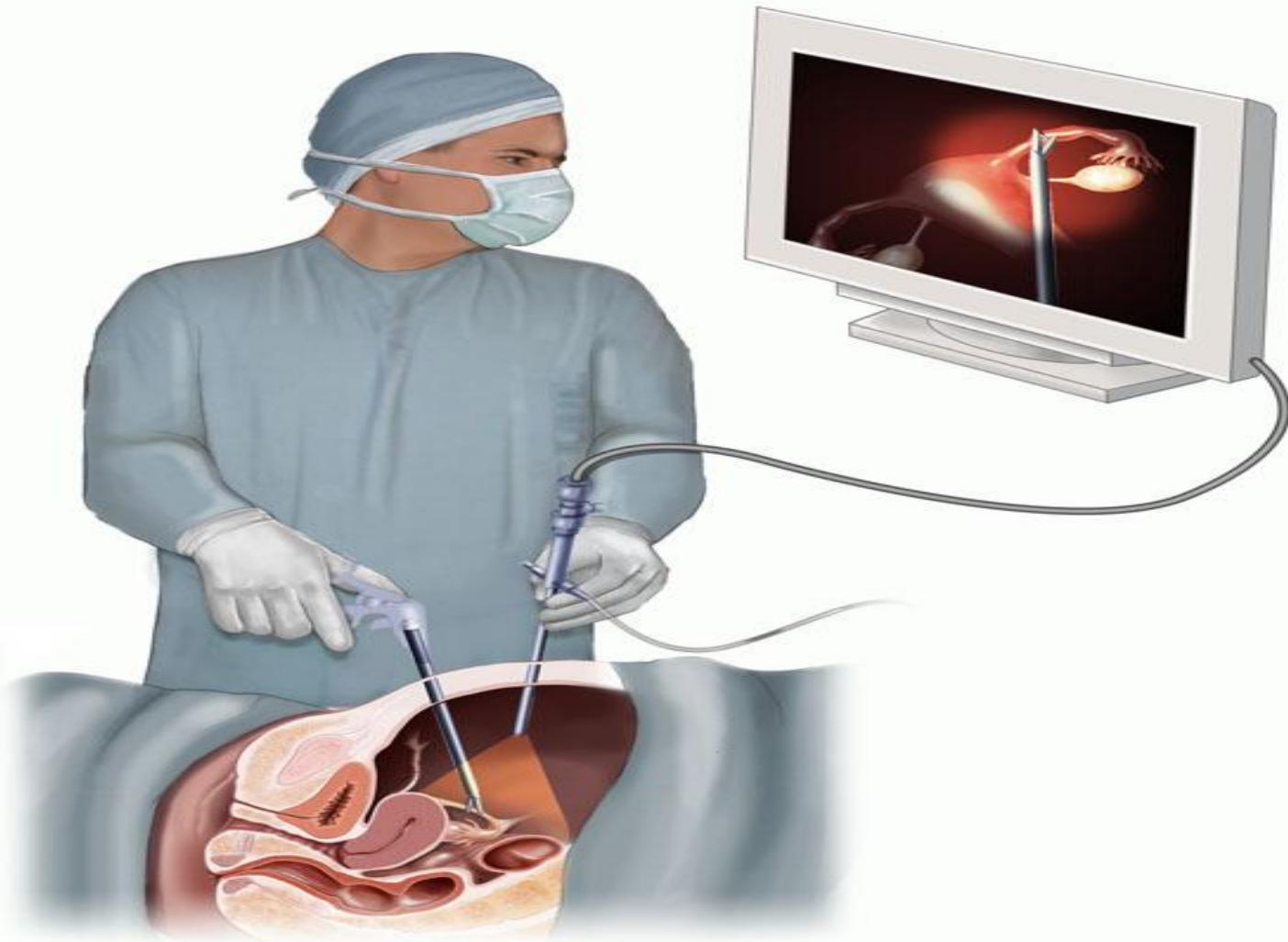
Abdominal hysterectomy



Pagtistis na Abdominal Hysterectomy



Laparoscopy

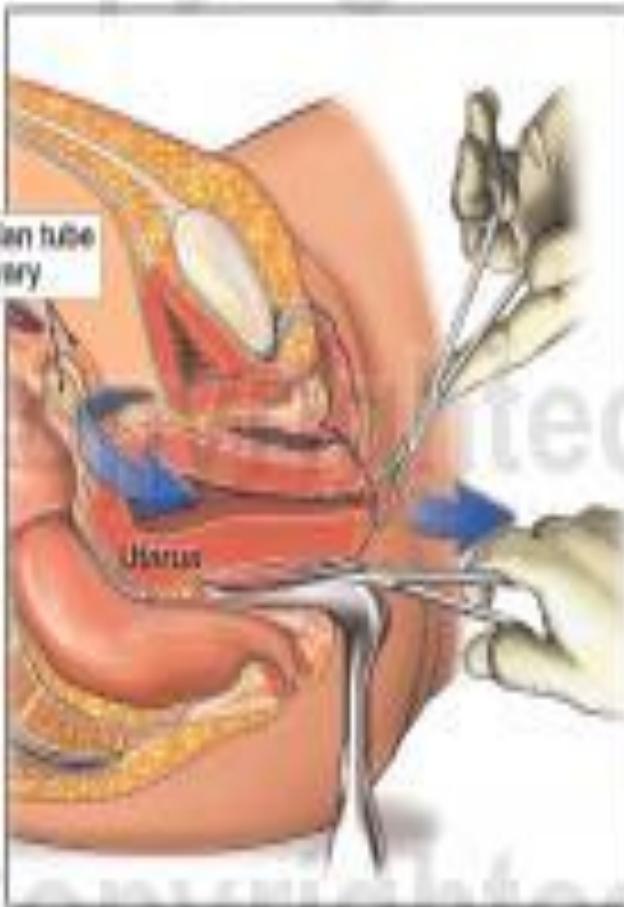




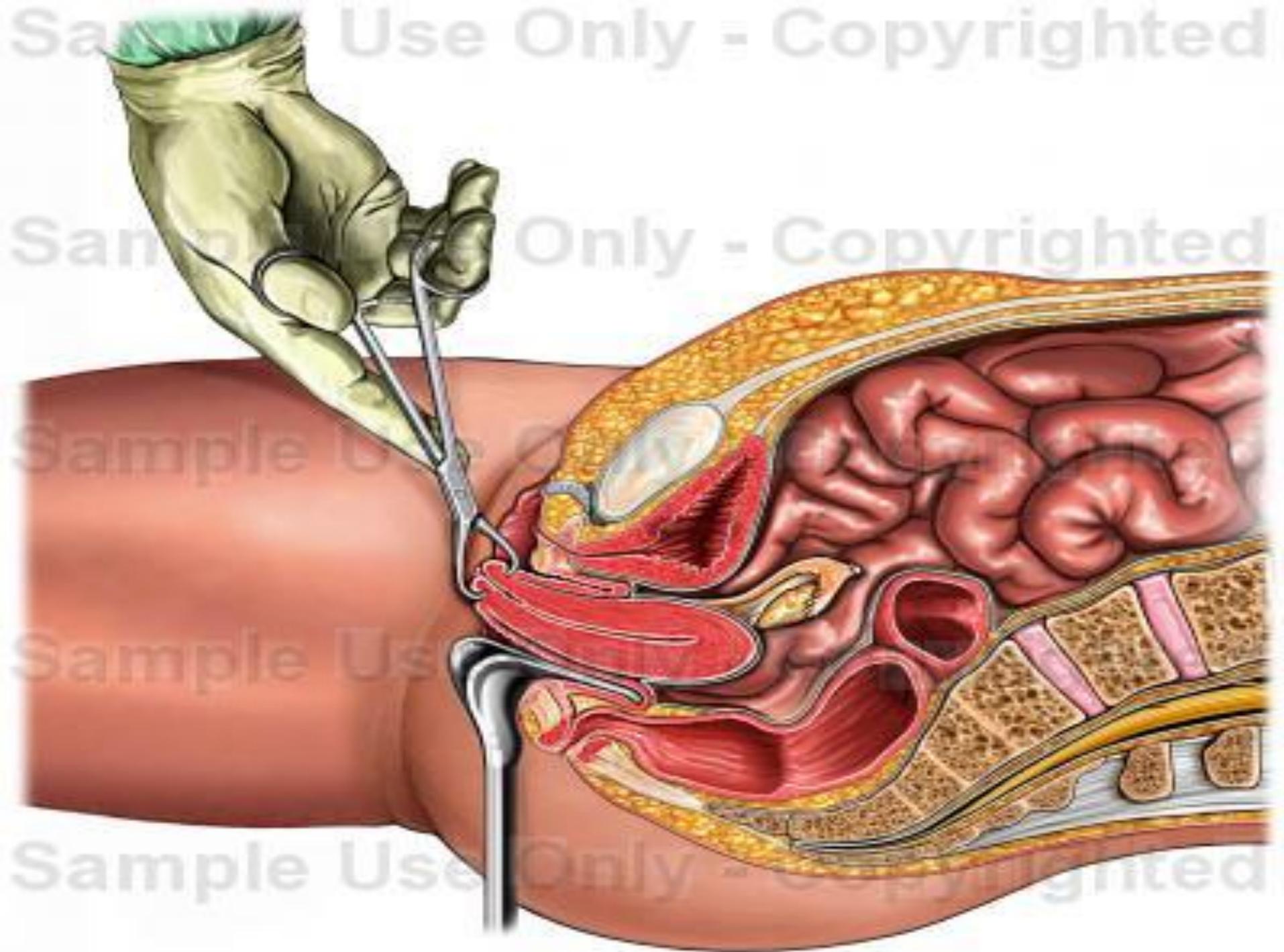
A. The pelvis is viewed with diagnostic laparoscopy. Adhesions from the right fallopian tube anteriorly to the bladder are lysed.



B. A weighted speculum is placed in the vagina. The cervix is visualized and grasped with a thyroid retractor.



C. The uterus along with the fallopian tubes and ovaries are pulled down into the vaginal canal and dissected free until they can be completely removed.

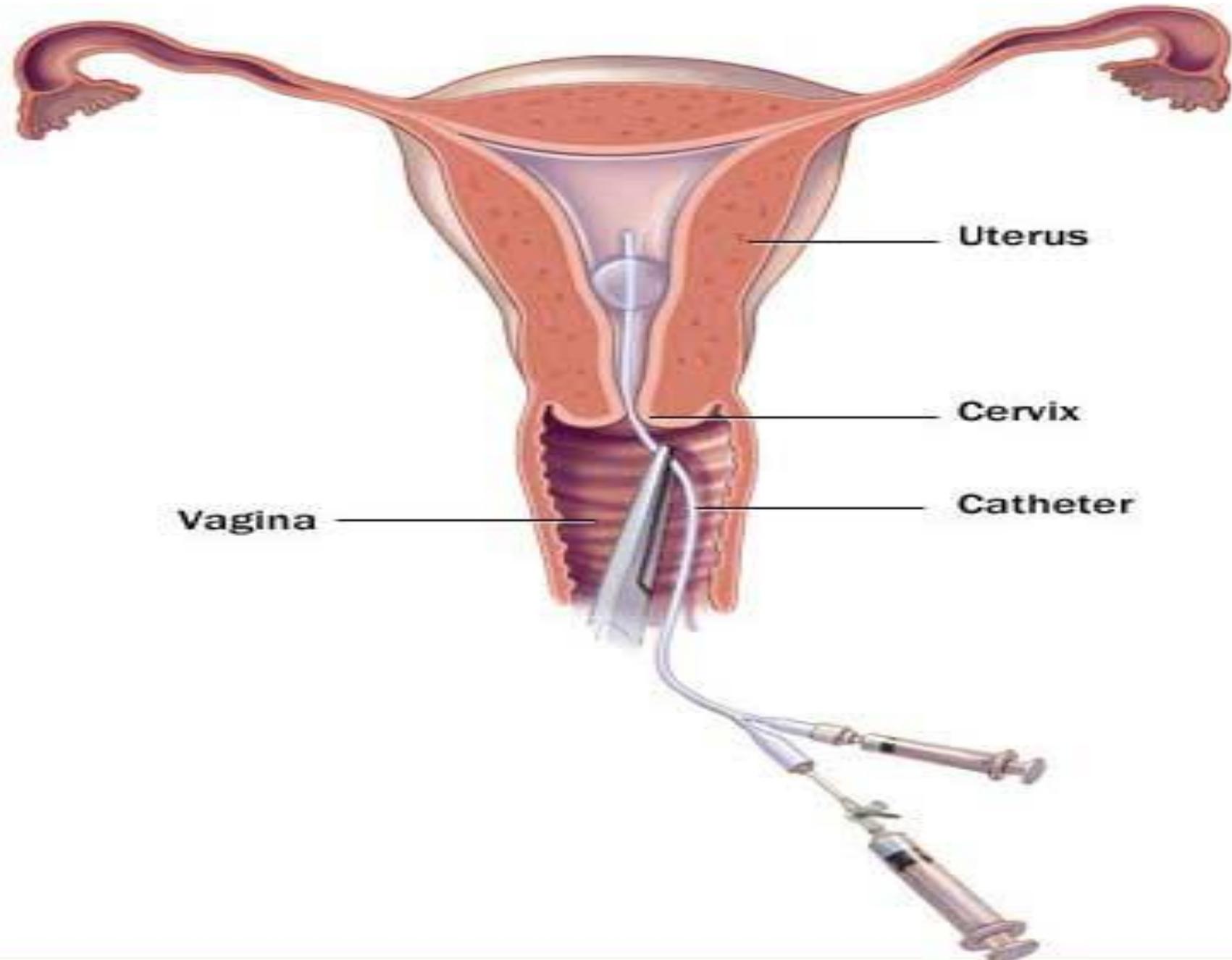


A grayscale axial MRI scan of the female pelvis. The image shows the central uterus at the bottom, flanked by two ovaries. The right ovary is labeled "Right tube" and the left ovary is labeled "Left tube". Both labels point to the Fallopian tubes extending from their respective ovaries towards the center. The surrounding tissue and the sacrum are also visible.

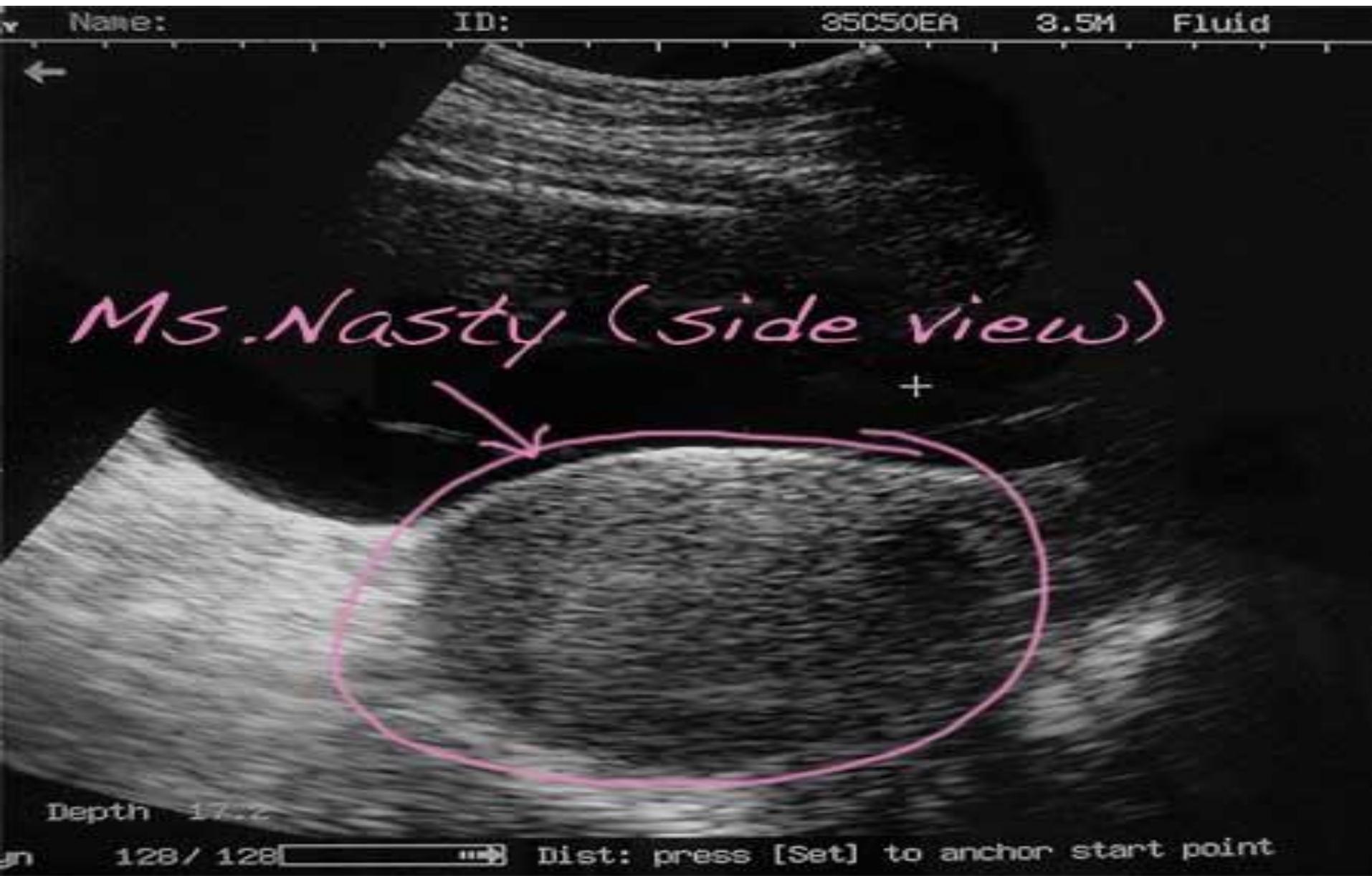
Left
tube

Right tube

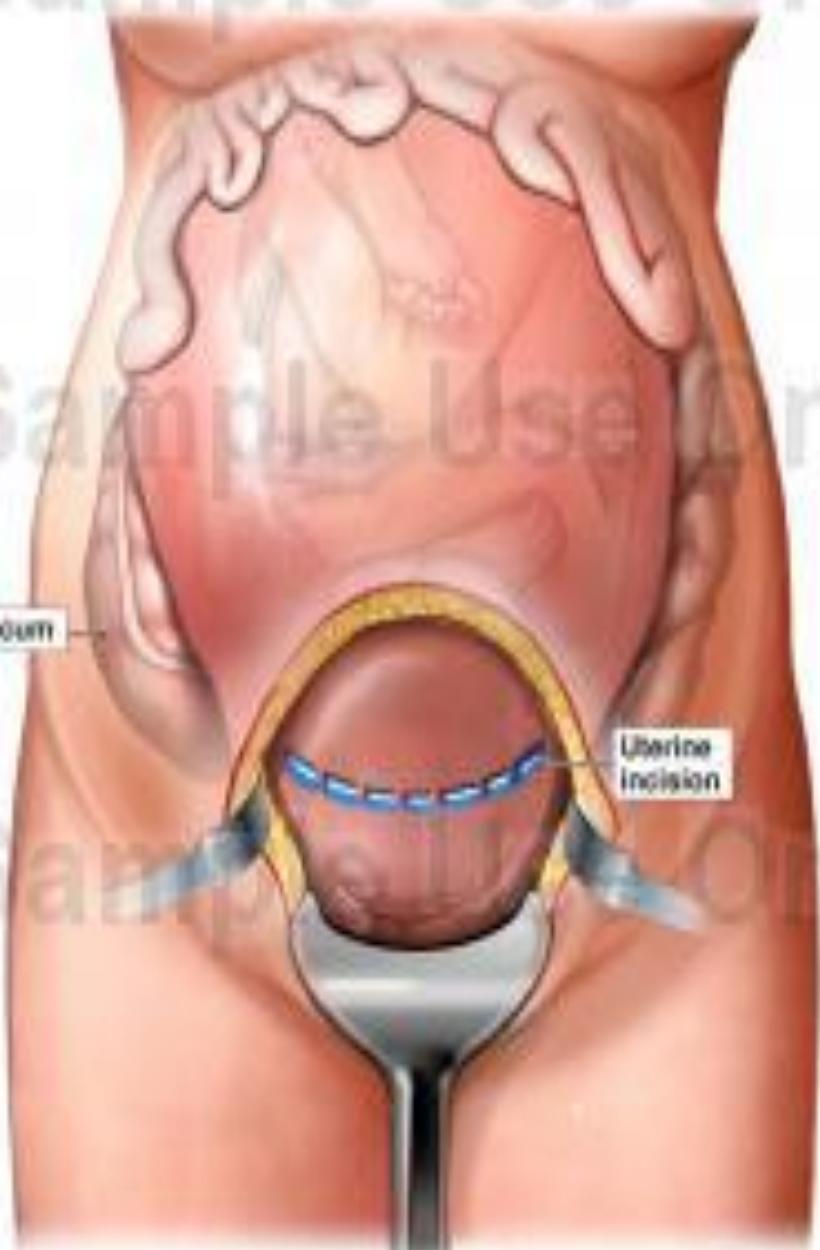
Uterus



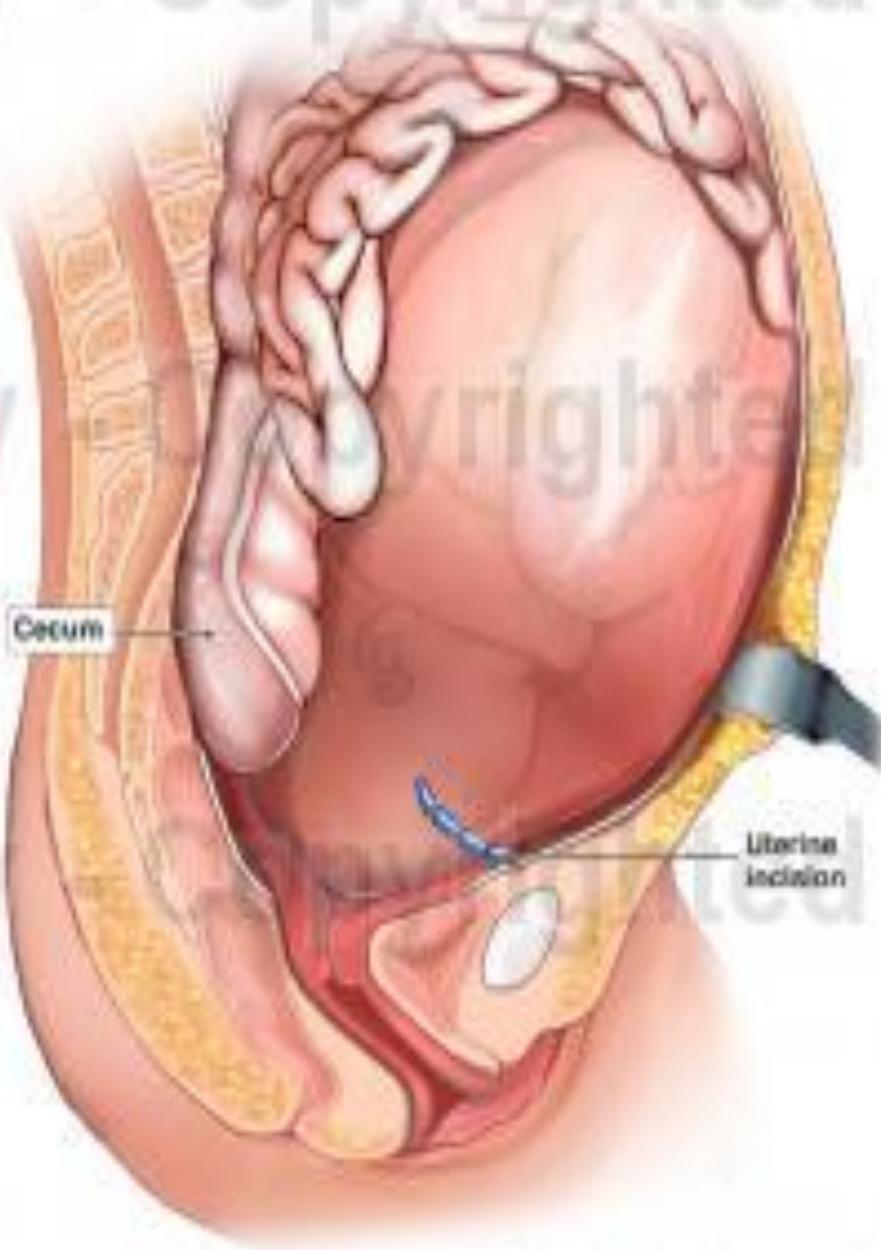
Cul-de-sac



Uterine Incision for Cesarean Delivery

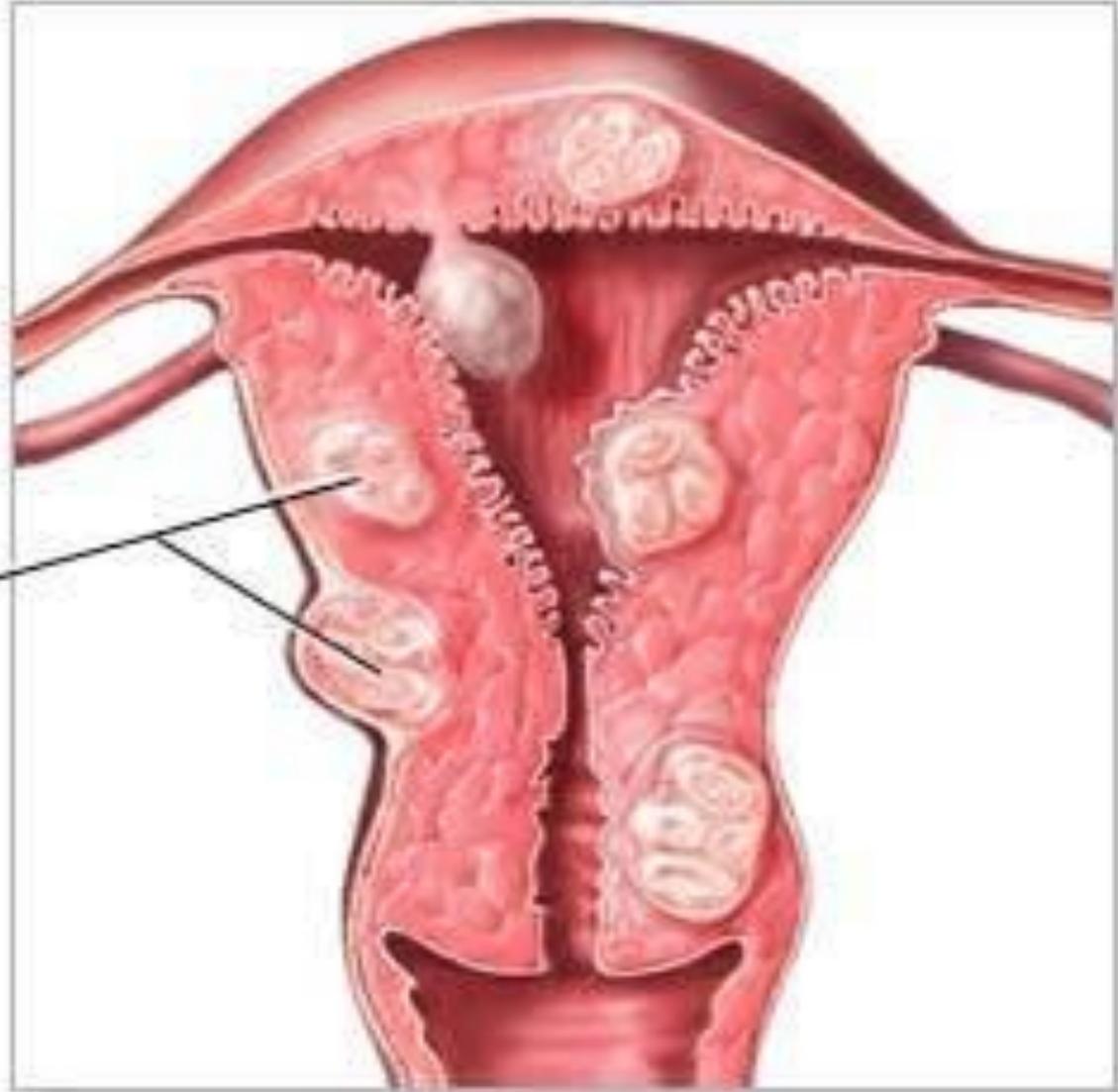


Anterior view

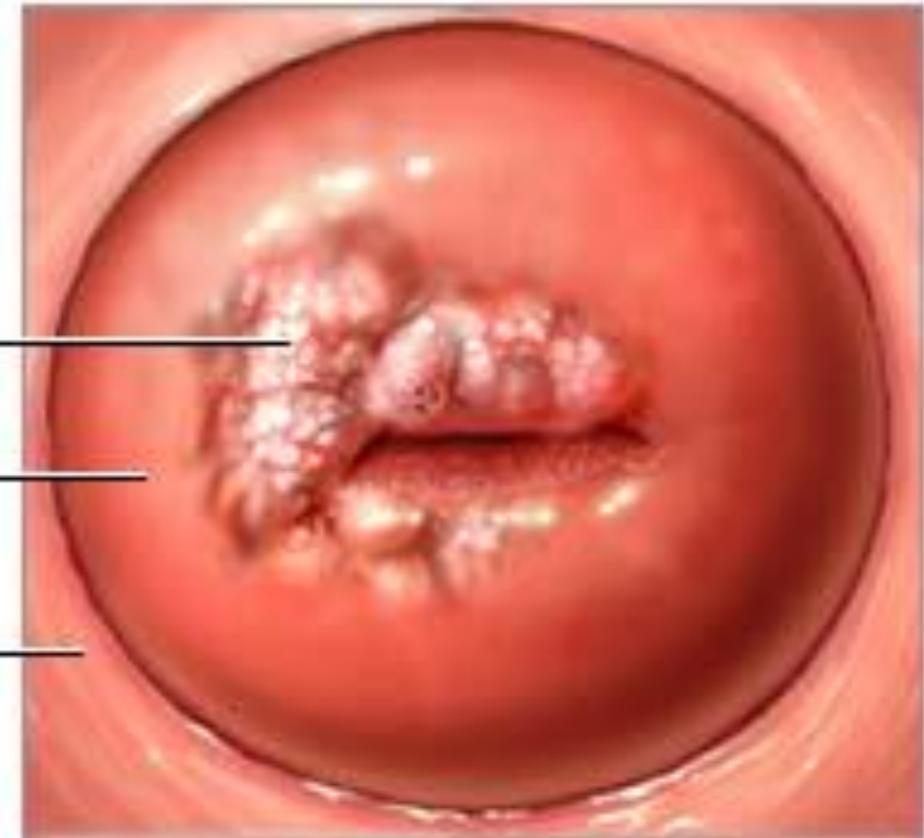
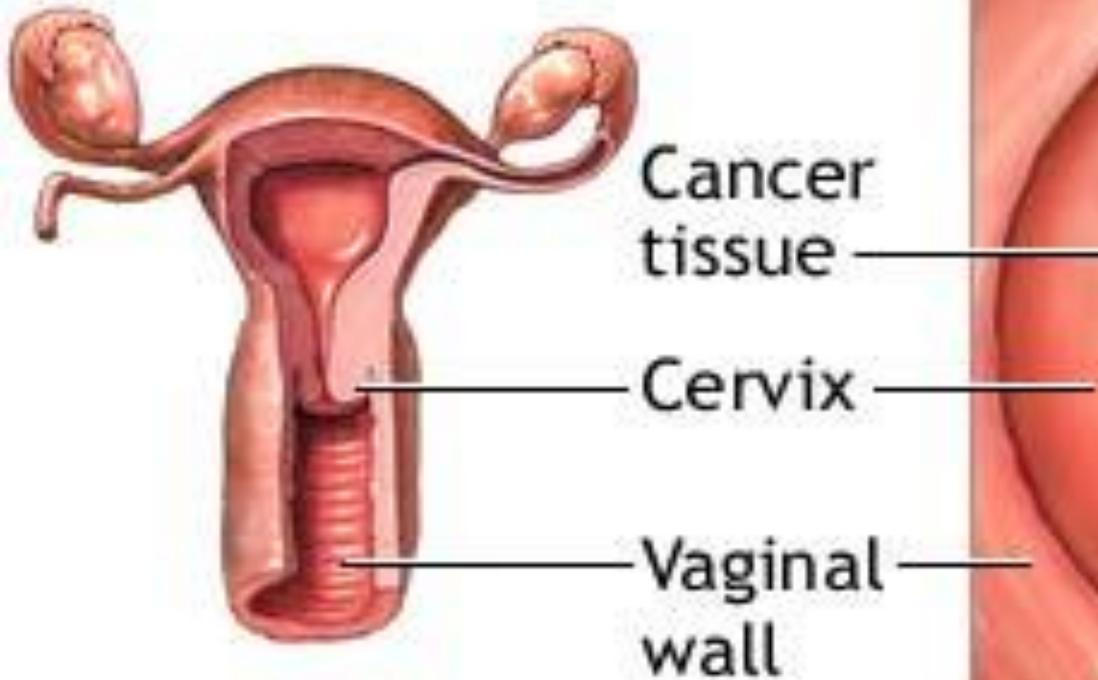


Lateral cut-away view

Fibroid tumors
may occur in
various regions
of the uterus



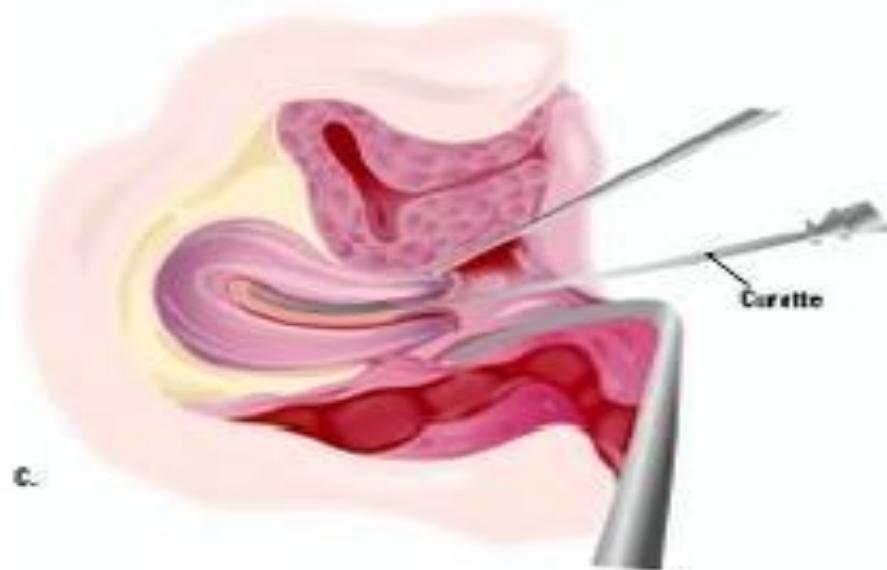
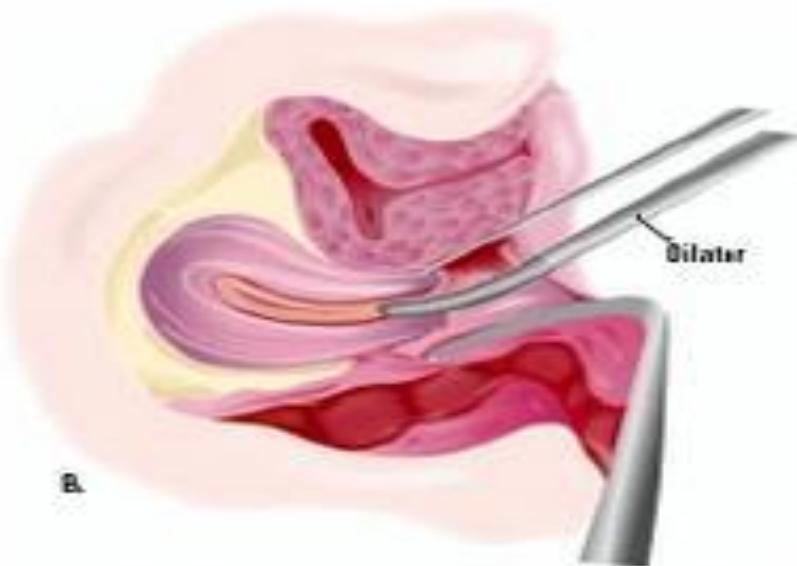
Anterior view



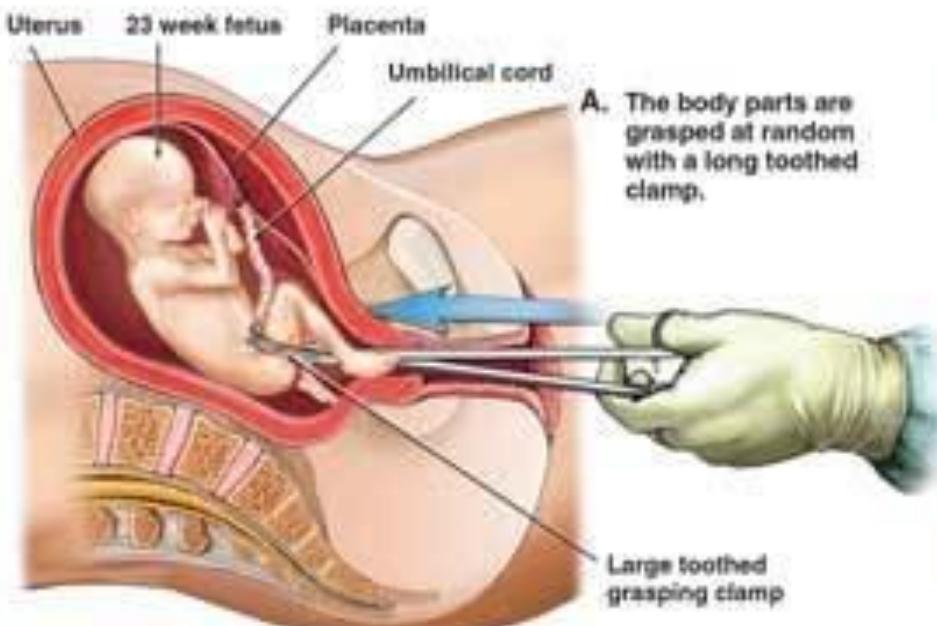
Cervix viewed
through speculum
with patient in
lithotomy position



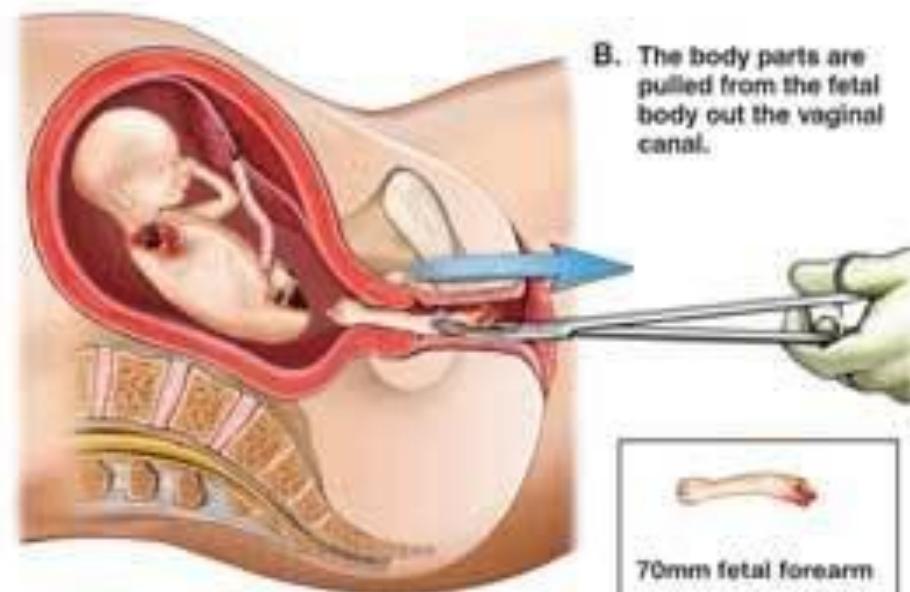
Dilatation and curettage



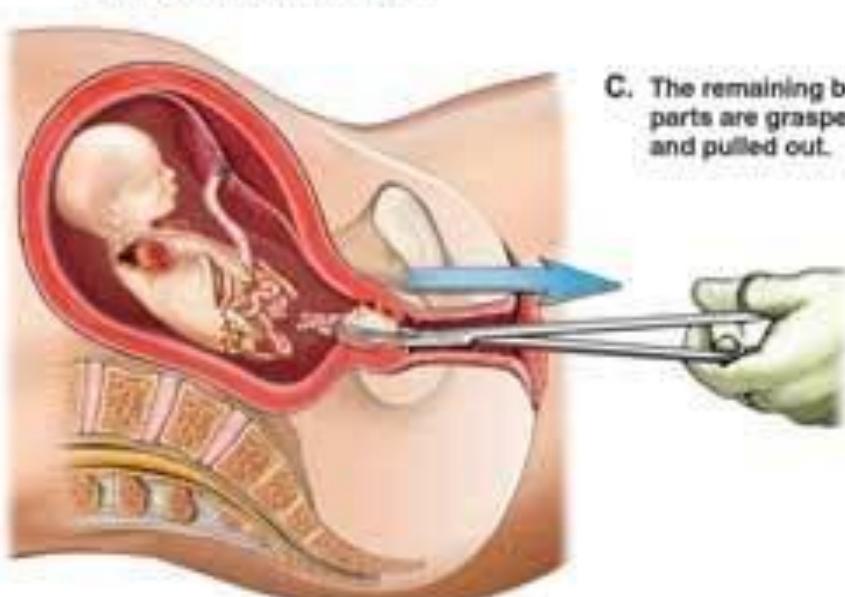
Dilation and Evacuation Abortion (D&E) of a 23 Week Old Fetus



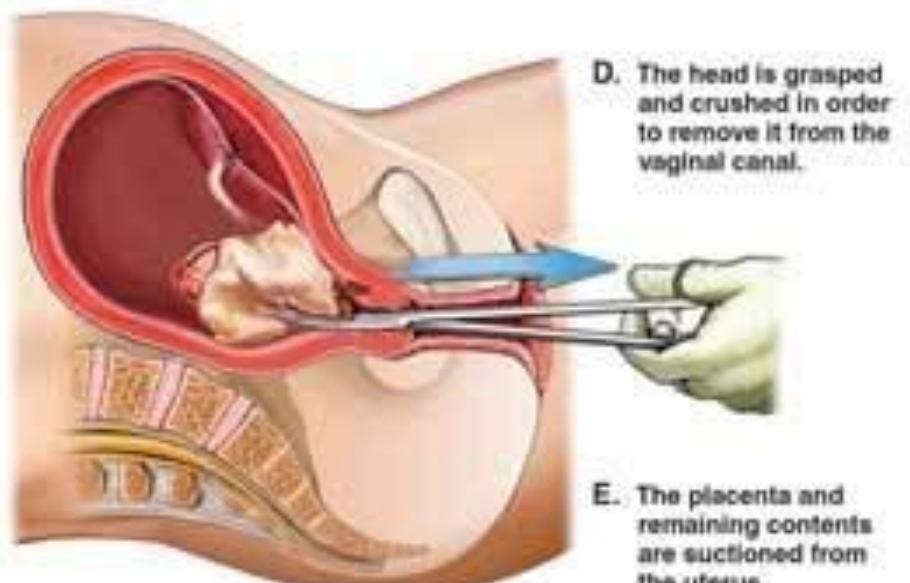
A. The body parts are grasped at random with a long toothed clamp.



B. The body parts are pulled from the fetal body out the vaginal canal.



C. The remaining body parts are grasped and pulled out.



D. The head is grasped and crushed in order to remove it from the vaginal canal.

E. The placenta and remaining contents are suctioned from the uterus.

IUCD

