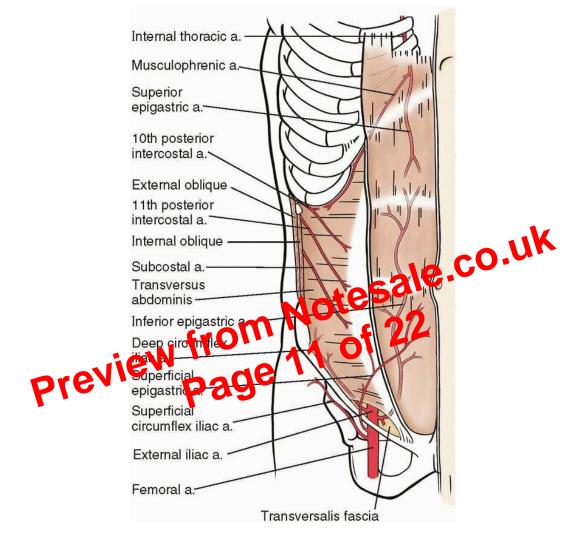
Arteries

- Vessels have an oblique circumferential pattern similar to those of the intercostals, reflecting the muscle arrangement
- Superior epigastric supplies superior rectus abdominis (thus pierces rectus sheath) and anastomoses with the inferior epigastric in the umbilicus
- Inferior epigastric artery arises from external iliacs and enters rectus sheath just below the arcuate line; anastomoses with superior epigastric per above



Lymphatics

- Superficial vessels drain to axillary lymph nodes, some to parasternal and superficial inguinal
- Deep vessels accompany the deep veins to drain to external iliac, common iliac, right and left lumbar (caval/aortic) nodes

- In males the perineal fascia is continuous with the dartos fascia of the penis and scrotum and abdominal subcutaneous layer
- In females, the perineal fascia is continuous with the abdominal subcutaneous layer
- Deep perineal fascia invests the ischiocavernous, bulbospongious, and superficial transverse perineal muscles, with lateral attachment to the ischiopubic rami, continuous with internal oblique of the abdomen
 - o In men, fused to suspensory ligament of the penis
- Urethra Urogenital hiatus Vagina Rectum Pubococcygeus (1) lliococcygeus (2) 60. Coccygeus (3) 2. preview from page (A) Inferior view 180 Female External urethral sphincter Compressor urethrae Bulbourethral gland within deep transverse perineal Urethrovaginal sphincter Deep transverse perineal Smooth muscle (B) Inferior view Dorsal nerve and essels of penis Dorsal nerve and vessels of clitoris Deep perineal ressels covered with perineal membrane (C) Inferior view
- o In women, fused to the suspensory ligament of the uterus

Image taken from Moore et al, Clinically Oriented Anatomy, Seventh Edition.

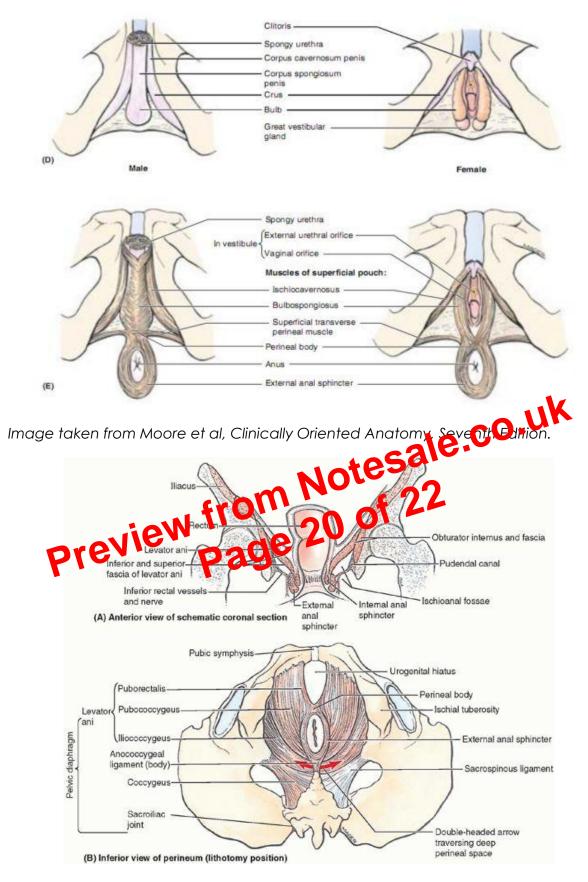


Image taken from Moore et al, Clinically Oriented Anatomy, Seventh Edition.