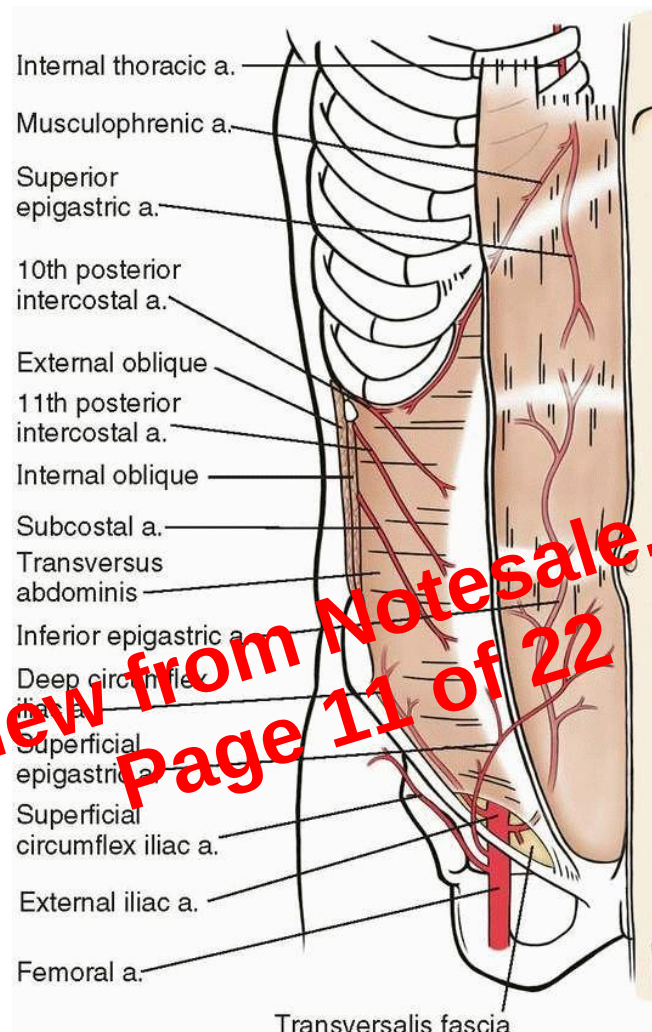


Arteries

- 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 ischiocavernosus, bulbospongiosus, and superficial transverse perineal muscles, with lateral attachment to the ischiopubic rami, continuous with internal oblique of the abdomen
 - In men, fused to suspensory ligament of the penis
 - In women, fused to the suspensory ligament of the uterus

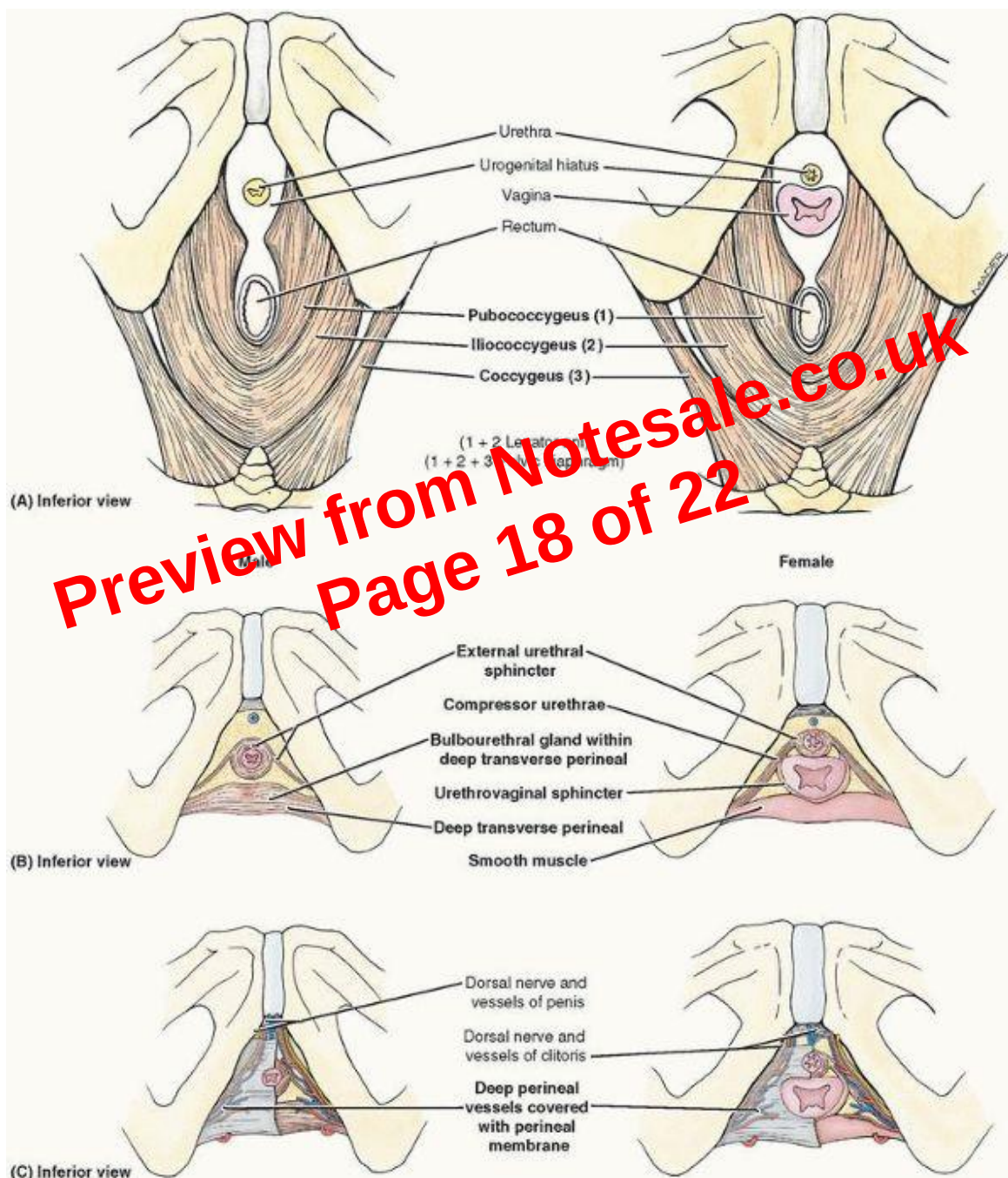


Image taken from Moore et al, Clinically Oriented Anatomy, Seventh Edition.

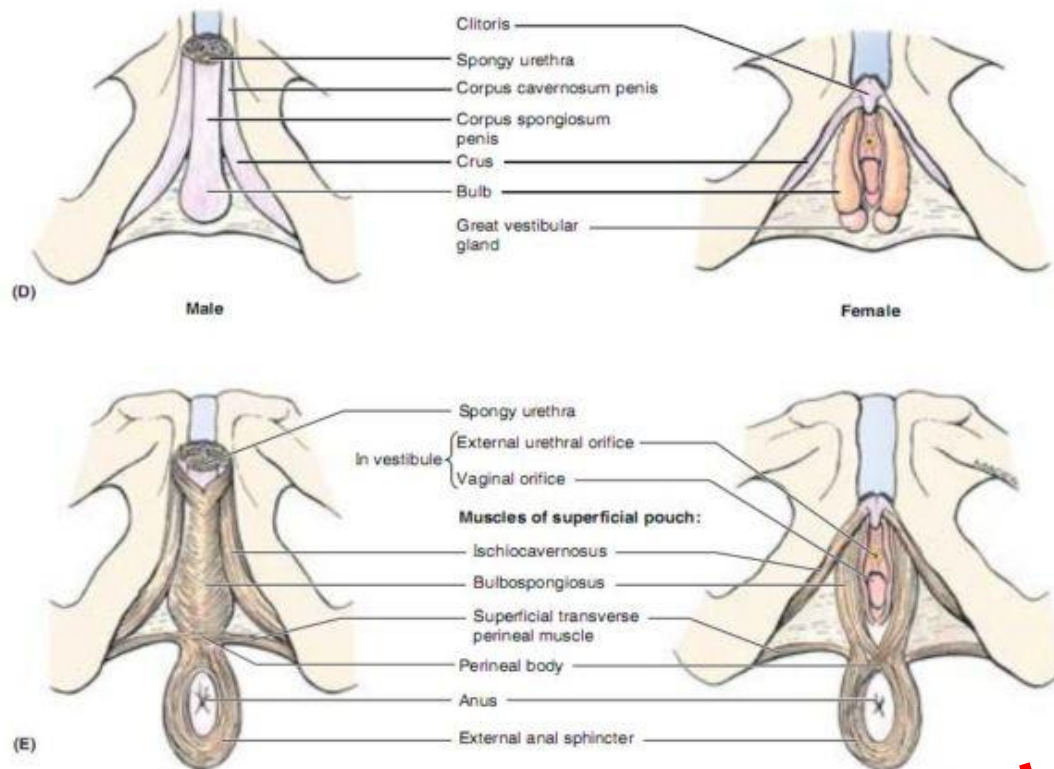


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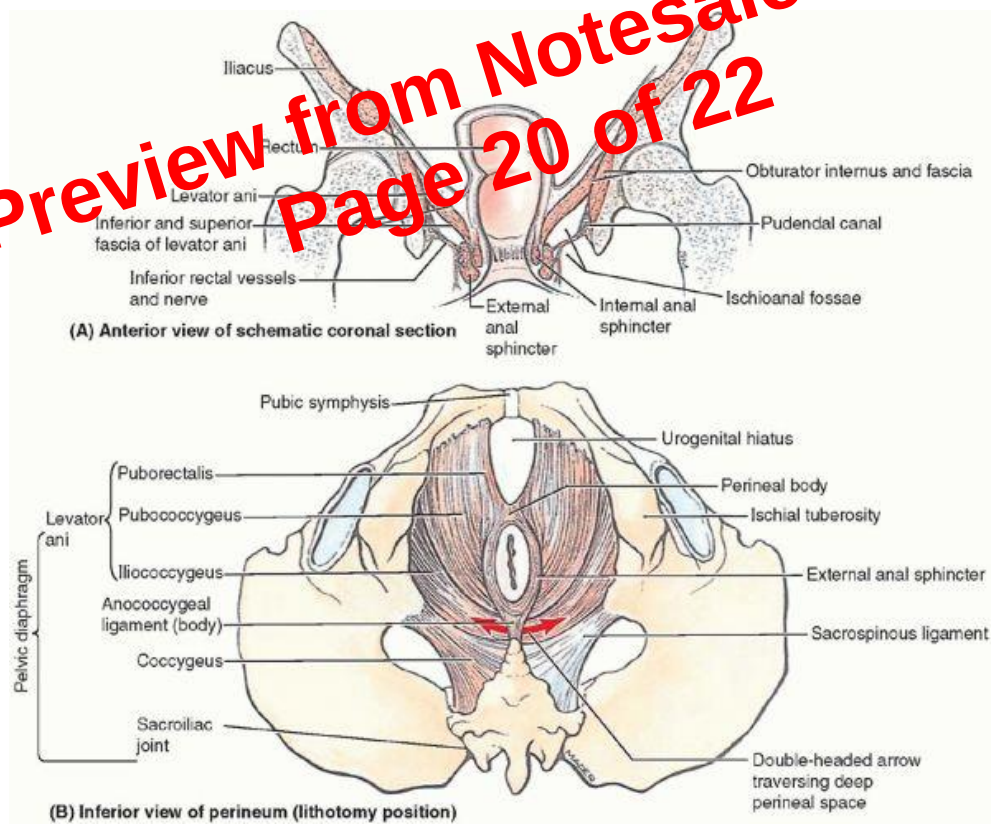


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