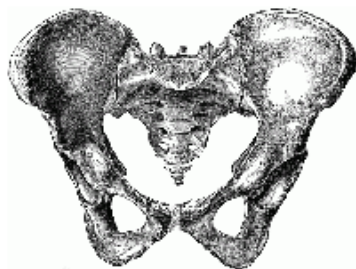


ATLAS MODE

GUIDE MODE



Learning Objective: Pelvis

L1 orientation of the pelvis

L2 bones and ligaments

L3 nerves and vessels

L4 pelvic viscera and peritoneal coverings

Learning Objective: Perineum

L5 pelvic floor

L6 urogenital and anal triangle

L7 deep perineal pouch

L8 extent of ischioanal fossa

L9 superficial perineal pouch

L10 arterial and nerve supplied to perineum

start learning

Learning Objective: Pelvis

L1 orientation of the pelvis

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L6 urogenital and anal triangle

L7 deep perineal pouch

L8 extent of ischioanal fossa

L9 superficial perineal pouch

L10 arterial and nerve supplied to perineum

resume learning



L1



L2



L3



L4



L5



L6



L7



L8



L9



L10



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ATLAS MODE

GUIDE MODE

- L1 orientation of the pelvis
- L2 bones and ligaments
- L3 nerves and vessels
- L4 pelvic viscera and peritoneal coverings
- L5 pelvic floor
- L6 urogenital and anal triangle
- L7 deep perineal pouch
- L8 extent of ischioanal fossa
- L9 superficial perineal pouch
- L10 arterial and nerve supplied to perineum



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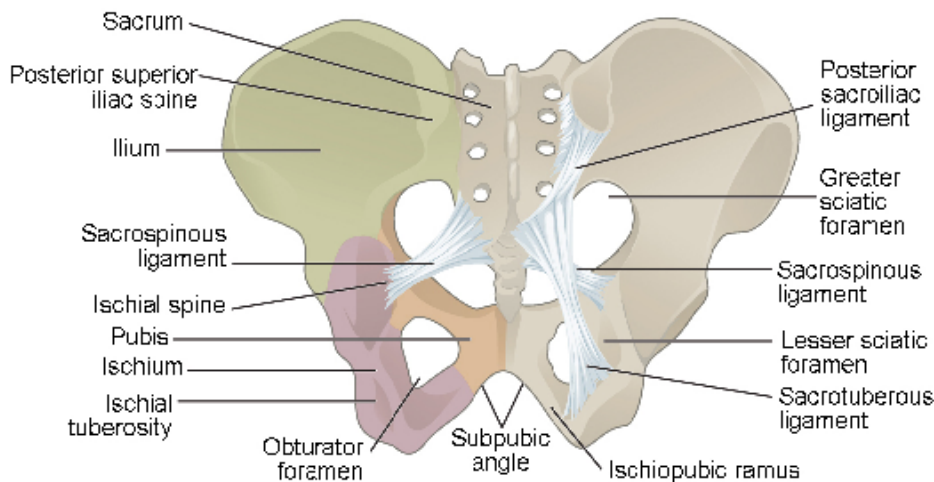
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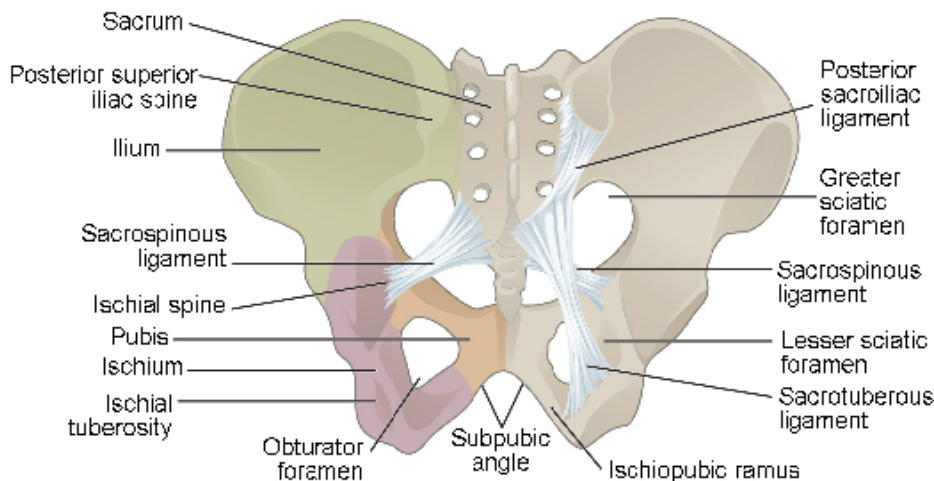
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1. The sacrum is a large, triangular bone at the base of the spine, formed by the fusion of five sacral vertebrae. It is located between the lumbar vertebrae and the coccyx. The sacrum is divided into four regions: the sacral hiatus, the sacral foramina, the sacral hiatus, and the sacral hiatus.

2. The sacral hiatus is the lower end of the sacrum, where the sacral nerve roots exit the vertebral canal. It is located at the bottom of the sacrum, between the two sacral horns.

3. The sacral foramina are the openings in the sacrum, through which the sacral nerve roots exit the vertebral canal. They are located on the sides of the sacrum, between the sacral horns.

4. The sacral hiatus is the lower end of the sacrum, where the sacral nerve roots exit the vertebral canal. It is located at the bottom of the sacrum, between the two sacral horns.

5. The sacral foramina are the openings in the sacrum, through which the sacral nerve roots exit the vertebral canal. They are located on the sides of the sacrum, between the sacral horns.

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Congratulations!
You have completed all
learning tasks!

Done!



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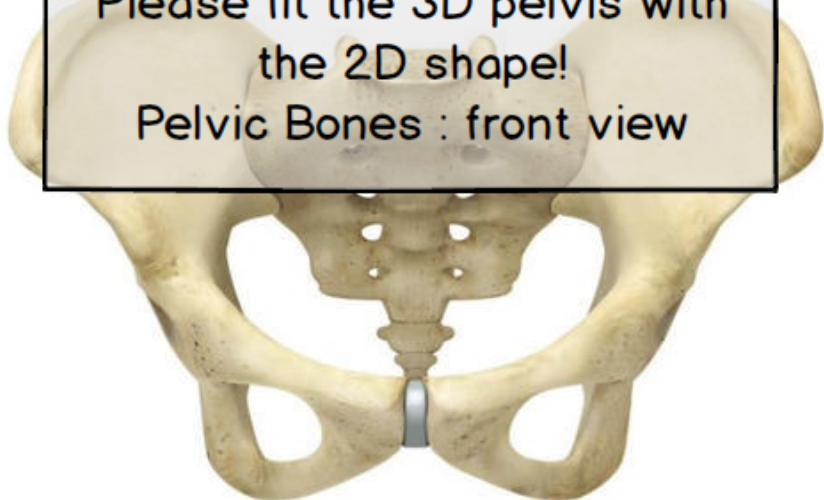
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Please fit the 3D pelvis with
the 2D shape!
Pelvic Bones : front view



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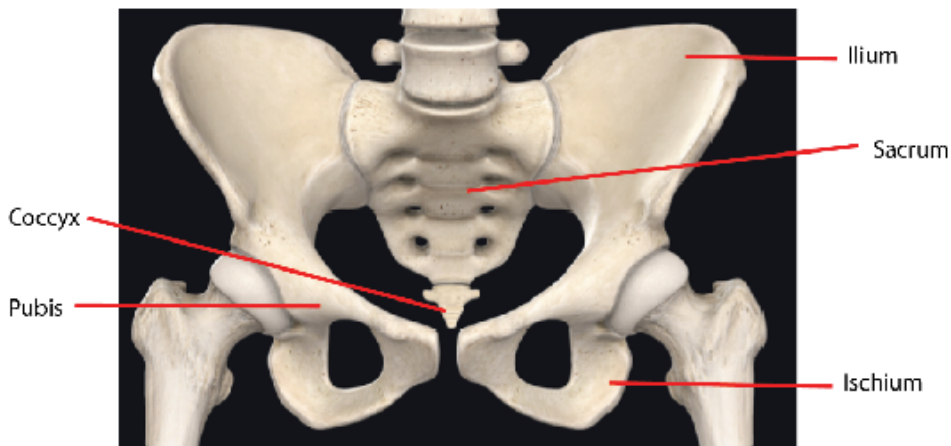
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Well done !



articulation with the femur in the acetabulum, comprised of portions of the ilium, ischium, pubis



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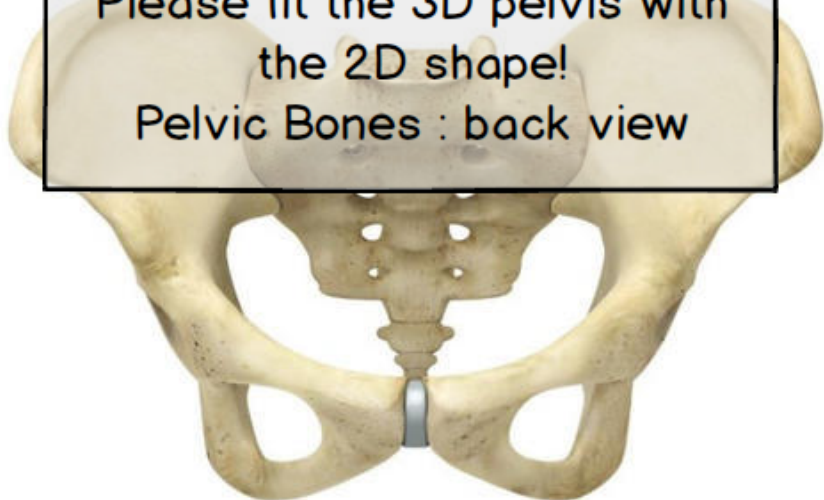
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Please fit the 3D pelvis with
the 2D shape!
Pelvic Bones : back view



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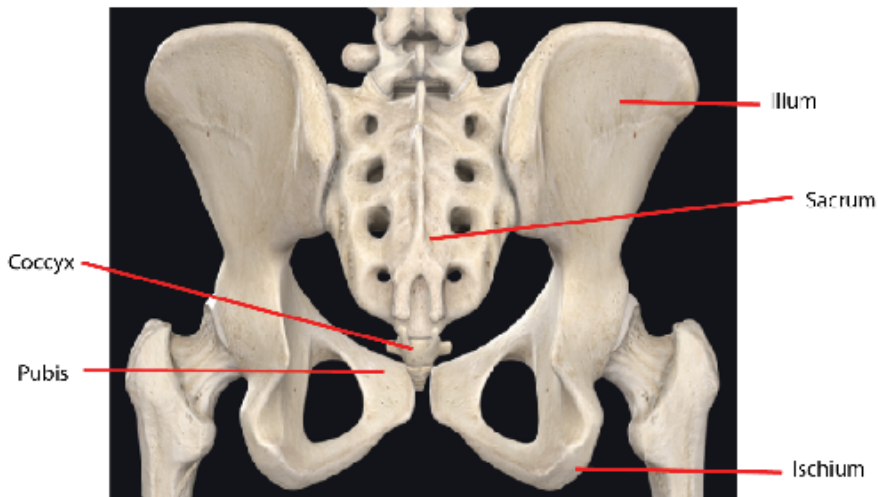
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Well done !



articulation with the femur in the acetabulum, comprised of portions of the ilium, ischium, pubis



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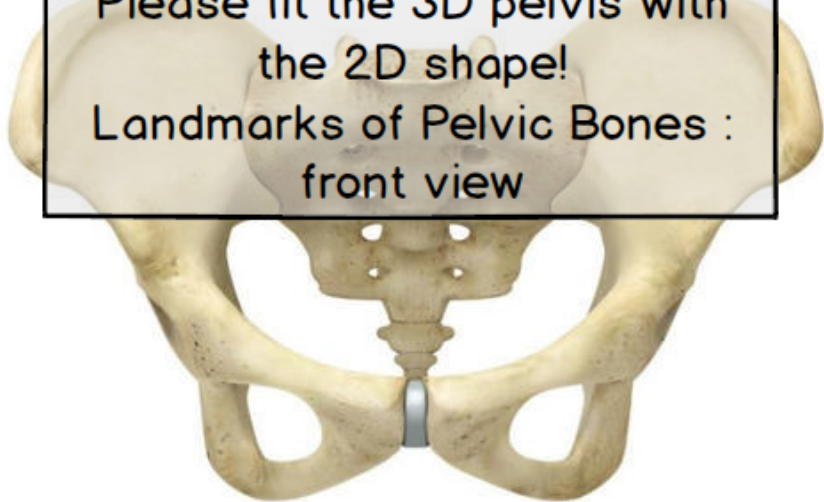
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Please fit the 3D pelvis with
the 2D shape!
Landmarks of Pelvic Bones :
front view



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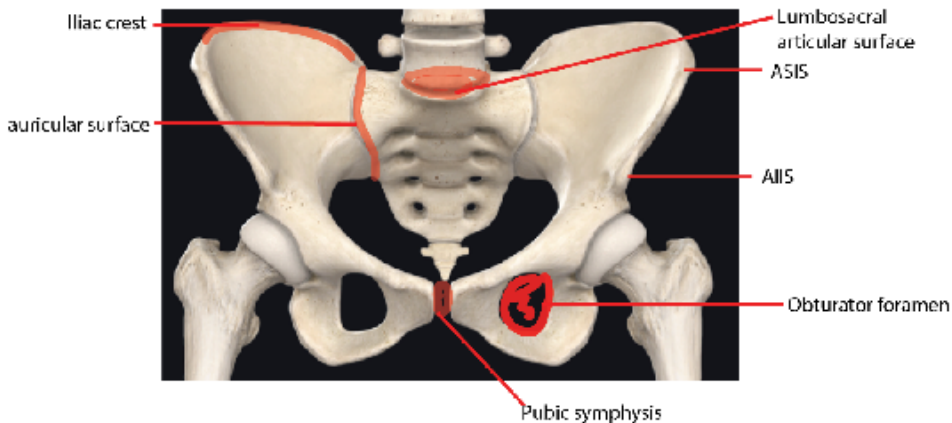
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Well done !



The sacrum attaches to coccyx at sacrococcygeal joint

The sacrum attaches to pelvis via the ilium, at the sacral and Iliac auricular surfaces

The pubis, ilium and ischium are fused and all meet at the acetabulum

The superior margin of the obturator foramen is comprised of the pubic bone, while the inferior margin is comprised of ischial bone.



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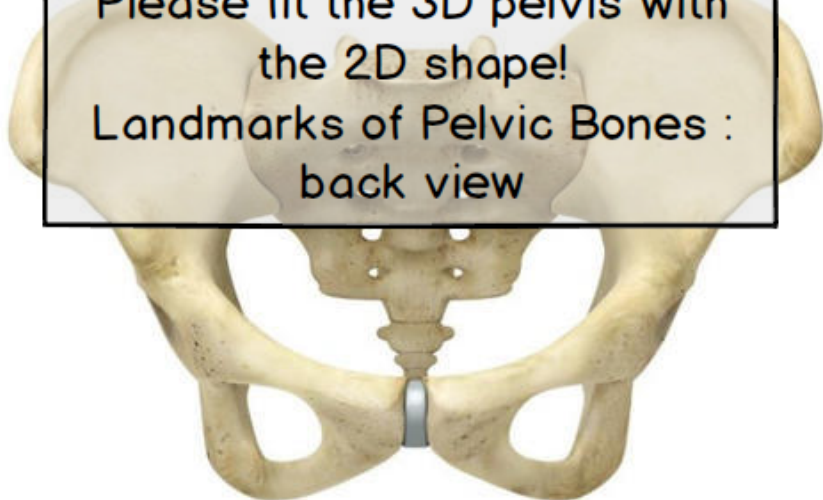
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Please fit the 3D pelvis with
the 2D shape!
Landmarks of Pelvic Bones :
back view



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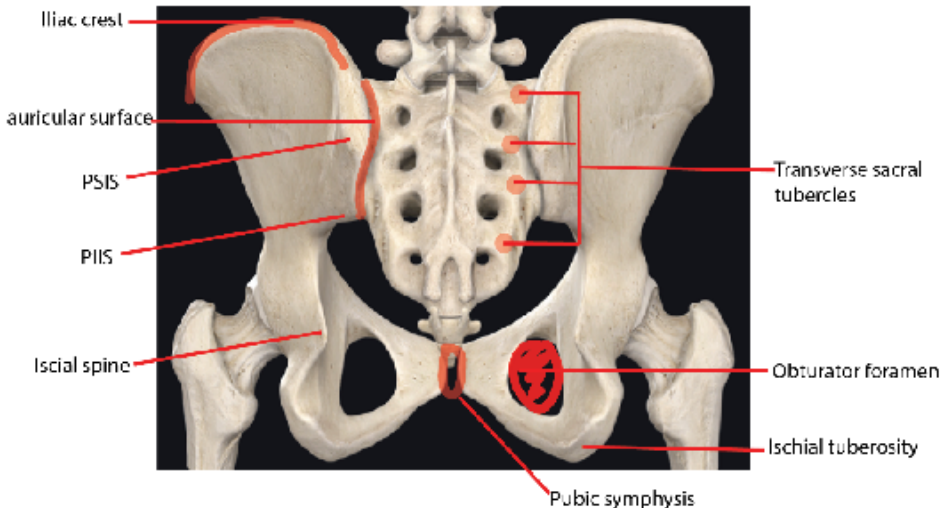
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Well done !



The sacrum attaches to coccyx at sacrococcygeal joint

The sacrum attaches to pelvis via the ilium, at the sacral and Iliac auricular surfaces

The pubis, ilium and ischium are fused and all meet at the acetabulum

The superior margin of the obturator foramen is comprised of the pubic bone, while the inferior margin is comprised of ischial bone.



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Please fit the 3D pelvis with
the 2D shape!
Sacroiliac Ligament



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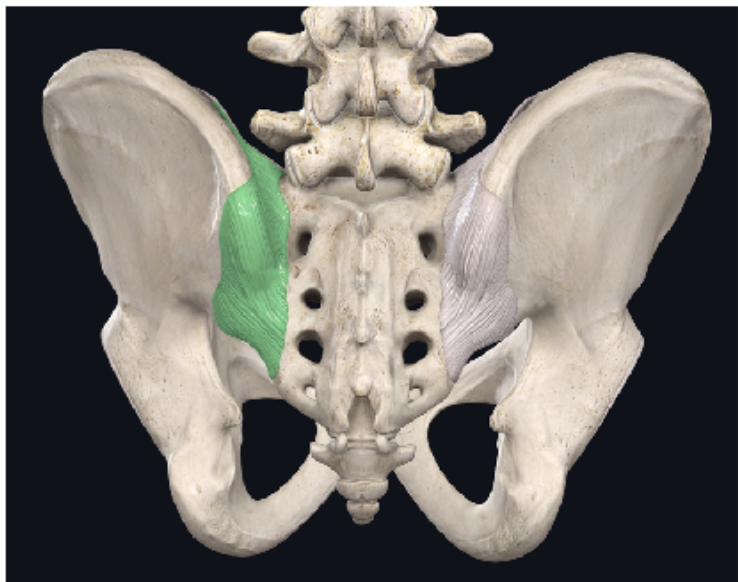
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Well done !



Attachments: Posterior attaches sacrum (sacral tubercles) to Ileal tuberosity and PSIS

Anterior attaches sacrum (anterior surface of lateral aspect) to the ilium at the margin of the auricular surface



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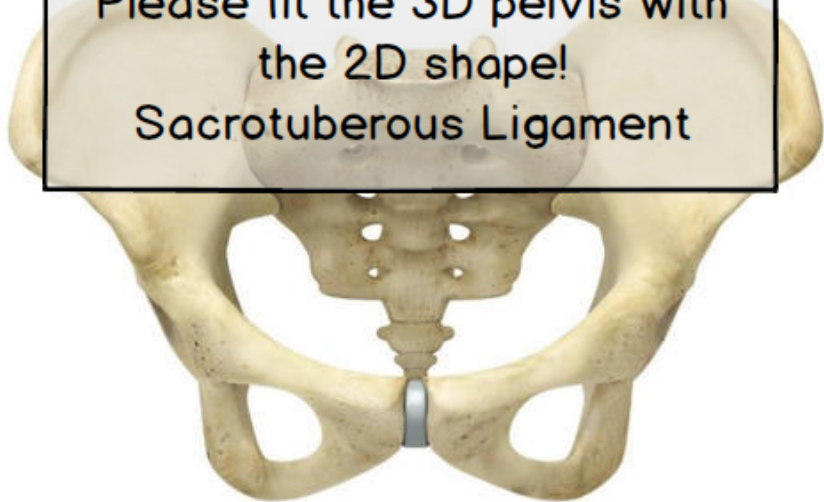
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Please fit the 3D pelvis with
the 2D shape!
Sacrotuberous Ligament



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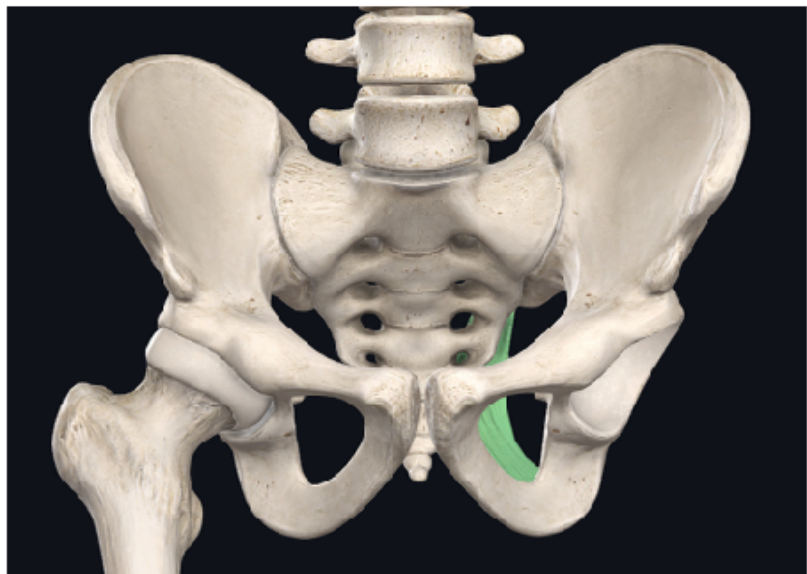
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Well done !



Attachments: attaches sacrum (transverse sacral tubercles) and coccyx to PSIS and blends into the posterior sacroiliac ligaments



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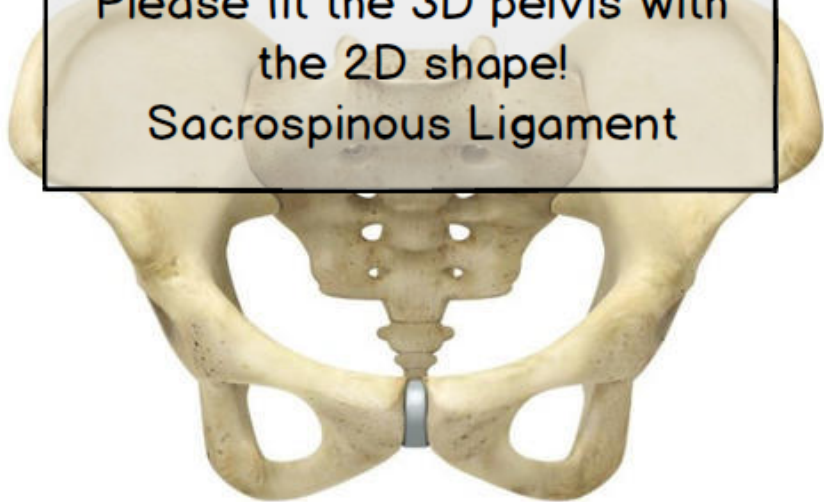
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Please fit the 3D pelvis with
the 2D shape!
Sacros spinous Ligament



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Well done !



Attachments: attaches base of sacrum and coccyx to the ischial spine



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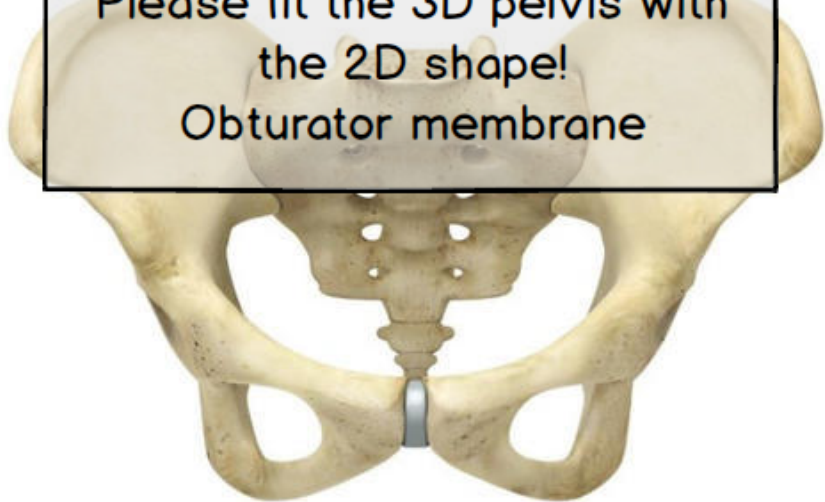
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Please fit the 3D pelvis with
the 2D shape!
Obturator membrane



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Well done !



Closes the obturator foramen leaving a small canal (obturator canal) allowing the obturator nerve, artery and vein to pass through



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