

#### Pelvis - Blood vessels

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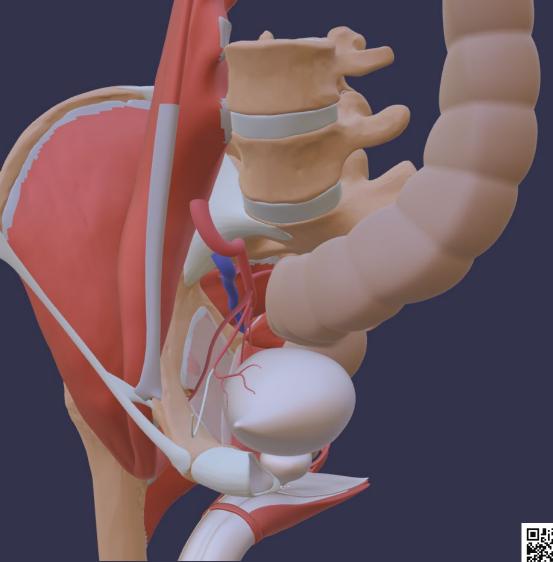
#### **Open anatomical 3D model**

Images in this presentation are retrieved from the Sub model 'Pelvic floor and perineum' (untextured) by Marco C. DeRuiter, Eungyeol Lee, Daniël Jansma and Paul Gobée (all at LUMC). It is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution ShareAlike (CC BY SA).

https://anatomytool.org/content/ open3danatomy-3d-model-pelvicfloor-and-perineum-english-labels



This is a sub model of the **Open Anatomical 3D model**, which was developed by LUMC, UMCU, UM and KU Leuven, with an initial grant of the Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture & Science. It was based on predecessor models <u>BodyParts</u> and <u>Z-Anatomy</u>, which are licensed under Creative Commons Attribution ShareAlike (CC BY SA).





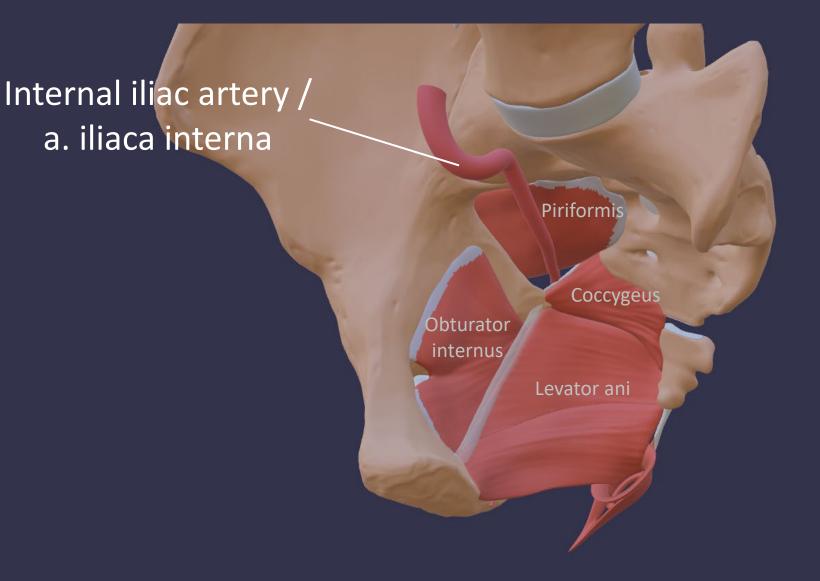


#### Blood vessels in the pelvis

- Are named according to their destination.
- Order and origin: very variable.











"Open3DAnatomy - 3D model Pelvic Floor and Perineum - English labels" by Marco C. DeRuiter, LUMC, Eungyeol Lee, LUMC, Daniël Jansma, LUMC et al, license: CC BY-SA



# a. iliaca interna

Umbilical artery / a. umbilicalis (patent part)

Umbilical artery / a. umbilicalis (obliterated part) = medial umbical ligament / lig. umbilicale medialis Bladder

# How to recognize the umbilical artery?

A proximal branch of internal iliac artery. Runs on inside of abdominal wall to navel. Gives rise to a branch that runs to the superior side of the bladder (superior vesical artery). The part up to the branching of the superior vesical artery is patent. The part after the branching of the superior vesical artery is obliterated.

How to recognize the superior vesical artery/arteries? Branch from umbilical artery. Runs to superior side of bladder. Often several arteries.

Superior vesical artery a. vesicalis superior







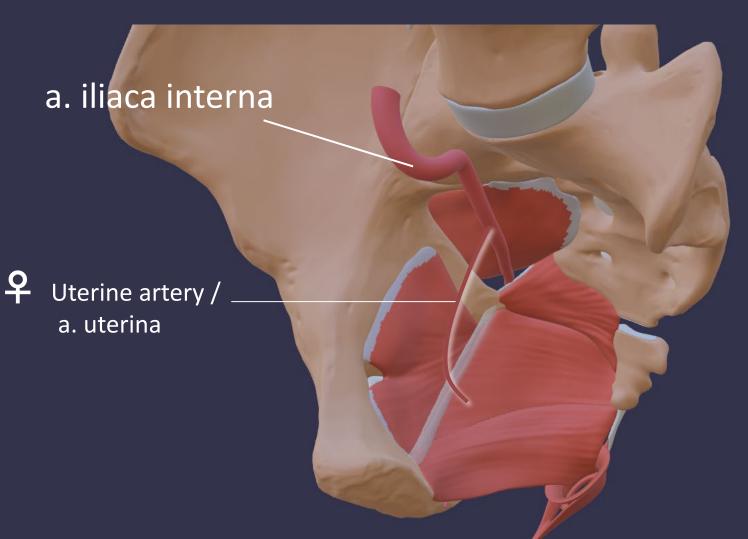
# a. iliaca interna

Obturator artery / a. obturatoria -(traverses obturator canal / canalis obturatorius) How to recognize the obturator artery? A proximal branch of internal iliac artery. Runs to obturator canal. Variant: may instead branch from inferior epigastric artery.







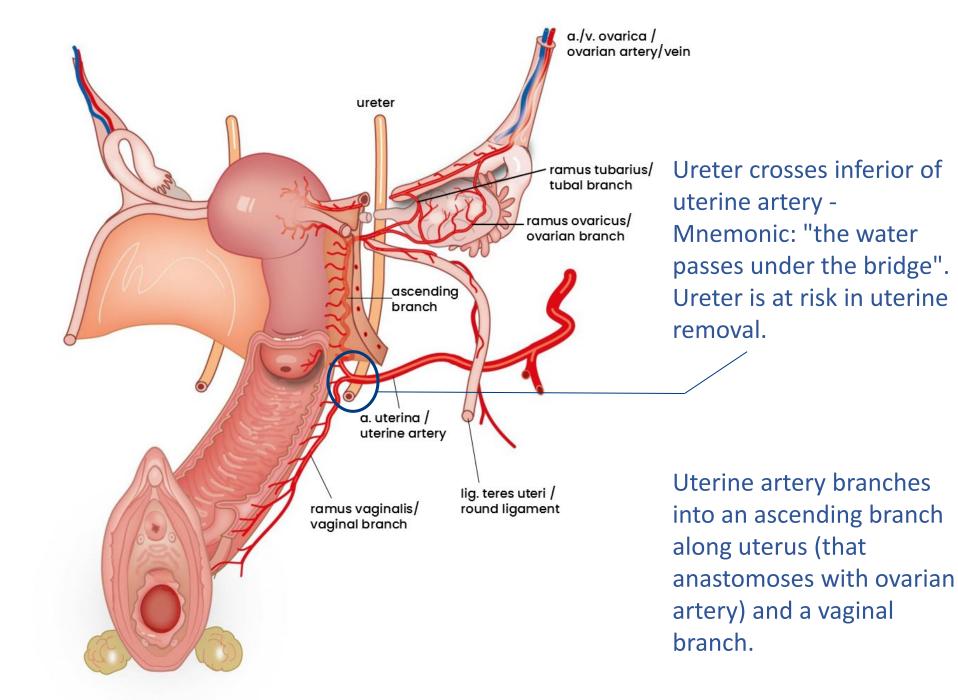


How to recognize the uterine artery? Usually branches after obturator and umbilical arteries. Only in women, as an additional branch of internal iliac artery. Runs to the uterine cervix. Crosses over ureter.









"Slagter - Drawing Vascularisation internal female genitals - Latin and English labels" by Ron Slagter, LUMC, license: CC BY-NC-SA



# a. iliaca interna

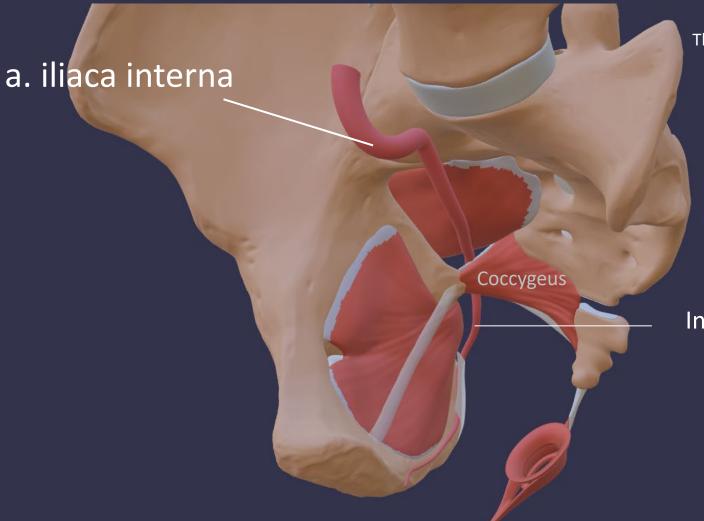
Inferior vesical artery /
a. vesicalis inferior –
Vaginal artery /
a. vaginalis

How to recognize the inferior vesical artery? Branches after obturator and umbilical (and uterine) arteries. Runs to inferior side of bladder and prostate.

How to recognize the vaginal artery? In females often replaces inferior vesical artery. May arise from the uterine artery. Gives several branches to vagina.







How to recognize the internal pudendal artery?

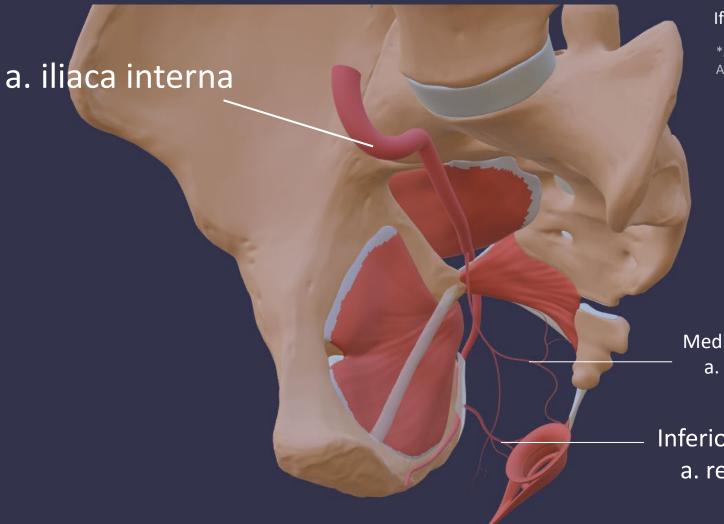
Exits pelvic cavity posterior to coccygeus muscle (through greater sciatic foramen). Then passes through lesser sciatic foramen to perineum.

Traverses pudendal canal (Alcock's). Supplies perineum and external genitals.

Internal pudendal artery / a. pudenda interna







How to recognize the middle rectal artery? Present in ~10% \* or small. If present runs to lower half of rectum.\*

\*Ayoub SF. 1978. Arterial supply to the human rectum. Acta Anat. <u>https://doi.org/10.1159/000144913</u>

How to recognize the inferior rectal artery? Arises from internal pudendal artery. Runs to anal canal.

Medial rectal artery / a. rectalis media

Inferior rectal artery / a. rectalis inferior

