

Fascia and ligamentous supports

Fascia and ligamentous supports

At the posterolateral bladder neck, condensations of fascia pass forward medially and laterally to the ureter to join with the prostatic fascia; this fascia needs to be divided during cystectomy. The puboprostatic ligaments are well-defined condensations of the anterior endopelvic fascia; they stretch from the front of the prostate to the periosteum of the pubis and lie lateral to the dorsal vein complex. The urachus and obliterated hypogastric arteries, together with the folds of peritoneum overlying them, are called the median and lateral umbilical ligaments. Condensations of fascia also occur around the superior and inferior vascular pedicles. The pelvic floor organs are supported by the pelvic floor muscles, which predominantly consist of the levator ani group of muscles. The muscles are covered by endopelvic fascia, which attaches the vagina to the pelvic sidewall and is thickened laterally as the arcus tendineus fascia pelvis (ATFP). The ATFP lies medial to the obturator internus and is an important landmark into which sutures are placed for pelvic organ prolapse surgery.

Revision #1

Created 2025-12-31 15:30:09 UTC by Omar Ayman

Updated 2025-12-31 15:30:09 UTC by Omar Ayman