

UNIT-2
FEMALE PELVIS
(LECTURE -2)

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STRUCTURE OF PELVIS

1. False pelvis

1. True pelvis

The logo of Galgotias University is a stylized 'G' composed of three curved, overlapping bands in yellow, blue, and red. Below the logo, the text 'GALGOTIAS UNIVERSITY' is written in a large, light grey, serif font.

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FALSE PELVIS

- It is formed by the upper flared out portion of the ilium.
- Laterally- iliac fossae, Posterior- fifth lumbar vertebrae, Anteriorly – the abdominal wall and inguinal ligament
- It protects the abdominal organs. It has no obstetrical importance except that it provides certain landmarks for external pelvimetry.

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TRUE PELVIS

- The true pelvis is the bony canal through which the fetus passes during birth.

It has three parts-

- Inlet
- Cavity
- outlet

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THE PELVIC BRIM OR INLET

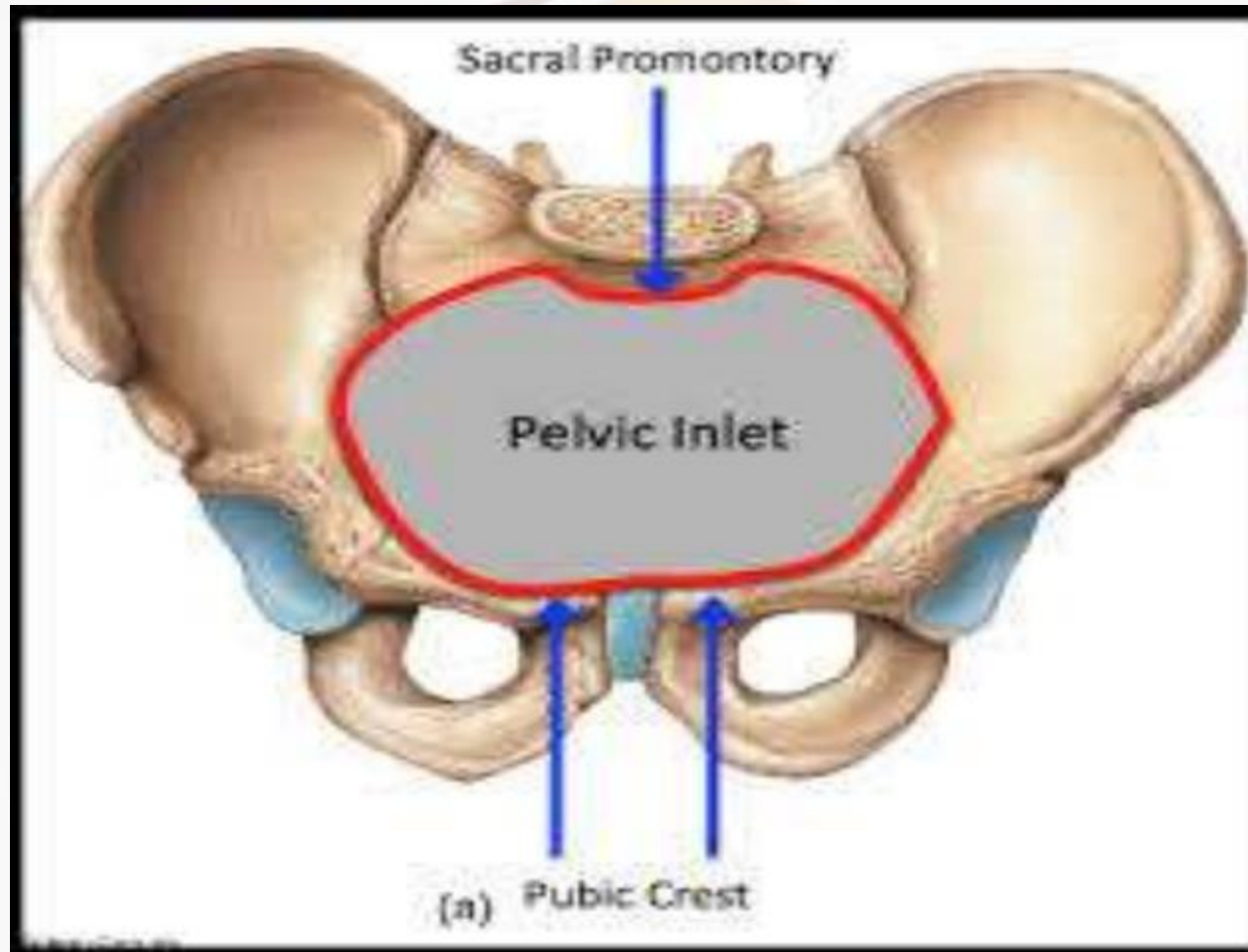
- It is formed by the sacrum posteriorly, the iliac bones laterally and the pubic bones anterior.
- Shape: it is almost rounded with antero posterior diameter being the shortest.
- Its boundaries are the sacral promontory and wings of the sacrum behind the iliac bones on the sides and the pubic bones in front.

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School of Nursing

Course Code : BSCN3004

Course Name: Midwifery & Obstetrical Nursing



Name of the Faculty: Mrs. Shilpa Katoch

Program Name: B.Sc. Nursing

LANDMARKS OF THE BRIM

- Sacral promontory
- Sacral ala or sacral wing
- Sacroiliac joint
- Iliopectineal line
- Iliopubic eminence
- Pectineal line
- Pubic tubercle
- Pubic Crest
- Symphysis pubis

The Eight Landmarks of the Pelvic Brim

Sacral ala (wing)

Body of pubic bone

Sacral promontory

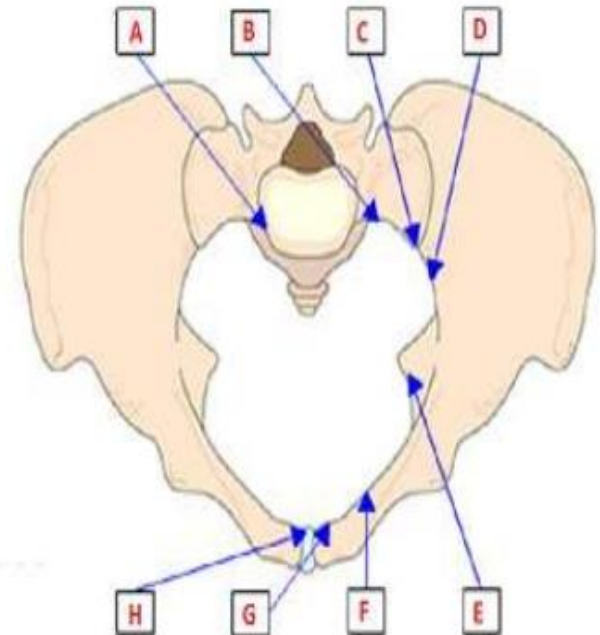
Iliopectineal line

Sacroiliac joint

Symphysis pubis

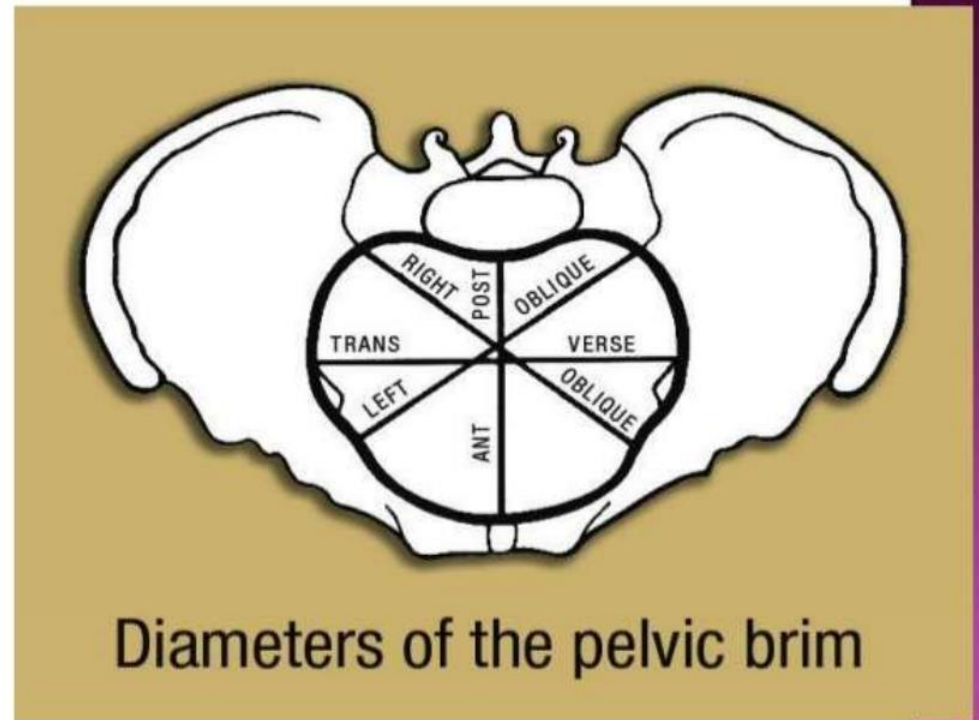
Iliopectineal eminence

Superior pubic ramus



DIAMETERS OF THE BRIM

- Anterio posterior
- Transverse
- Oblique



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ANTERIO POSTERIOR (11CM)

- it is a line from the sacral promontory to the upper border of symphysis pubis. This diameter is of three types-
- Diagonal conjugate- distance between lower border of symphysis pubis to mid point on sacral promontory it is 12 cm.
- Obstetrical conjugate- it is distance between midpoint of sacral promontory to prominent bony projection in mid line of symphysis pubis. it measures 10 cm
- True conjugate - it extends from the sacral promontory to the top of the symphysis pubis. Its normal measurement is 11 cm or more.

Transverse (13cm) –

it is the distance between the two farthest points on the pelvic brim over the Iliopectineal lines.

Oblique (12cm) –

it starts from the sacroiliac joint to the opposite iliopubic eminence.

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THE PELVIC CAVITY

- The cavity extends from the brim above to the outlet below.
- Shape: its shape is almost rounded. It consist of -
 - Anterior border: Symphysis pubis
 - Posterior border: Sacral hollow
 - Lateral border: Soft tissues
 - All diameters- measure 12cms.

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THE PELVIC OUTLET

ANATOMICAL OUTLET:

- It consists of the lower border of all bones and Sacro tuberos ligament.
- It consists of lower border of symphysis pubis, Sacro coccygeal joint and Sacro ischial spine.
- Shape: it is antero – posteriorly oval.

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OBSTETRICAL OUTLET:

- This outlet has greater practical significance, because it includes the narrow pelvic strait through which the fetus must pass.
- It is otherwise known as bony outlet.
- Shape: it is diamond shaped.

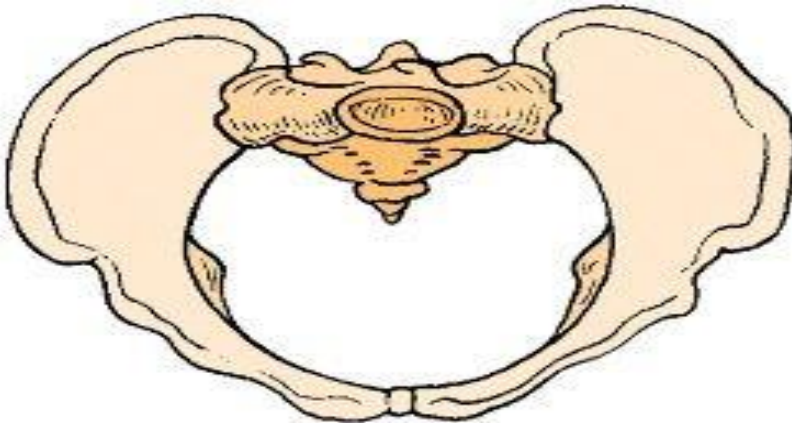
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DIAMETERS OF OUTLET:

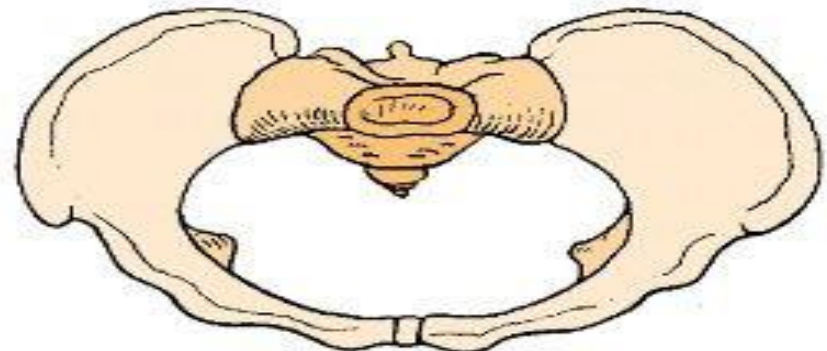
- Antero-posterior diameter (13cm): it Extends from lower border of symphysis pubis to the tip of coccyx.
- Oblique diameter (12): it extends from Rt. & Lt. Sacro spinous ligament to Obturator foramen
- Transverse diameter (11cm): between the ischial spines.

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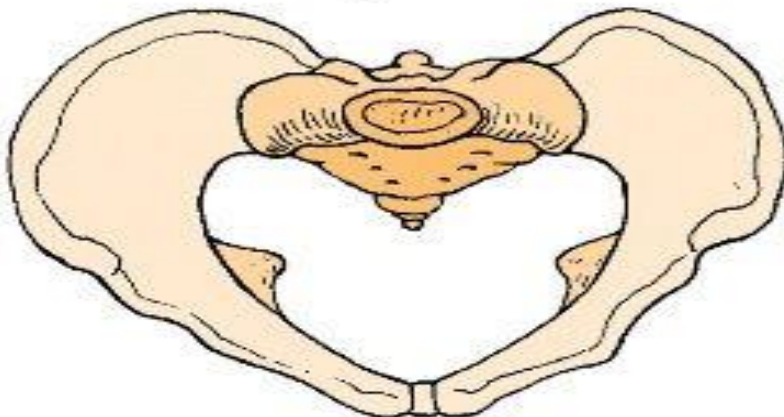
TYPES OF PELVIS



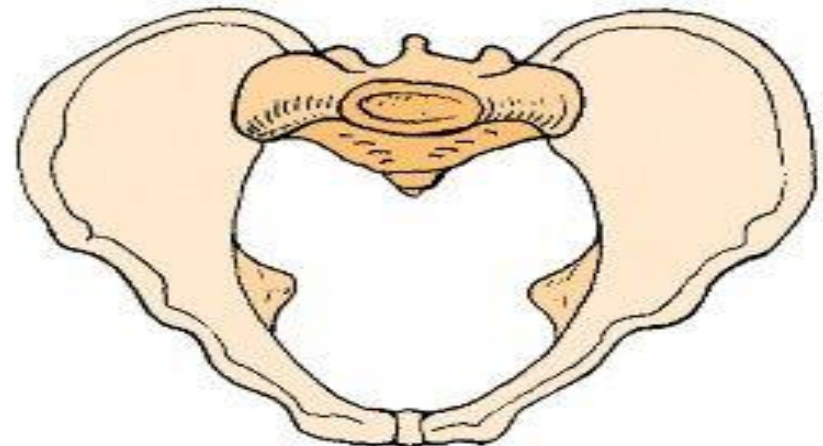
Gynecoid



Platypelloid



Android



Anthropoid

1. Gynaecoid pelvis: (50%)

- It is commonly known as the female pelvis because that type occurs most frequently in women.
- Most suitable for childbirth.
- Wider brim.
- Ischial spines are blunt
- Sub pubic angle is 90°

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2. Anthropoid pelvis: (25%)

- It favors a posterior position of the fetus.
- Oval in shape
- Transverse diameter is shorter
- Seen in tall women with narrow shoulders

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3. Android pelvis: (20%)

- It is commonly known as male pelvis because it occurs more frequently in men.
- Heart shaped brim
- Anterior posterior diameter is shorter
- Transverse diameter is wider
- Childbirth is difficult

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4. Platypelloid (flat) pelvis: (5%)

- This type of pelvis is rare.
- Kidney shaped brim
- Anterior posterior diameter is smaller
- Transverse diameter is wider
- Not conducive to vaginal delivery

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References

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- 2) Fraser , Diane M. , Cooper, Margaret. Myles Textbook For Midwives. Edition 14th 2003, China : Elsevier Publications (P) Ltd, 2007.
- 3) Basvanthappa, B.T. Textbook Of Midwifery & Reproductive Health Nursing . Edition 1st 2006, N.Delhi: Jaypee Brothrs Medical Publishers (P) ltd, 2006.
- 4) Jacob Annamma. A comprehensive textbook of midwifery. 3rd ed. New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Publications; 2008.