

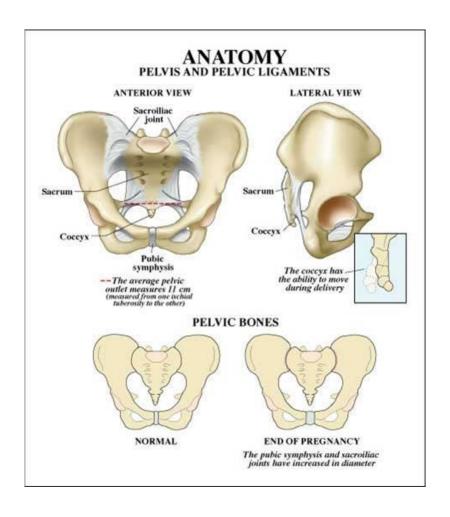
Anatomy of the Pelvic Floor

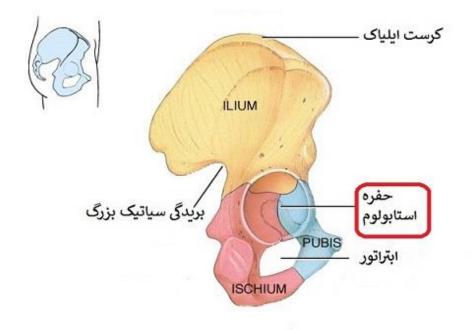
"Pelvic Floor" refers to the compound structure which closes the bony pelvic outlet

- bony pelvis
- pelvic floor muscles
- fascia and ligaments
- -viscera

Anatomy of the Pelvic Floor

- Pelvic floor muscles
 - Pelvic Diaphragm (levator ani)
 - Pubococcygeus
 - Iliococcygeus
 - Coccygeus
 - Puborectalis
 - Associated muscles
 - Piriformis
 - Obturator Internus





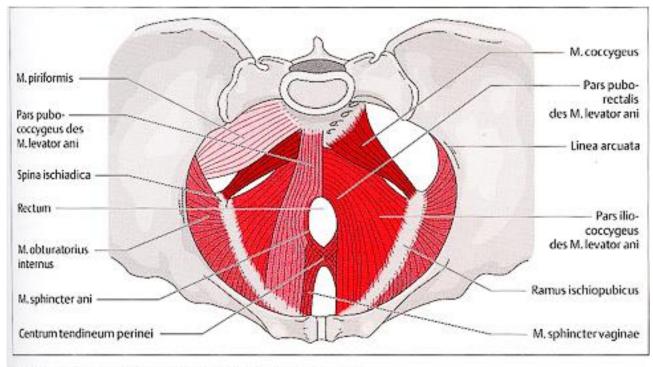
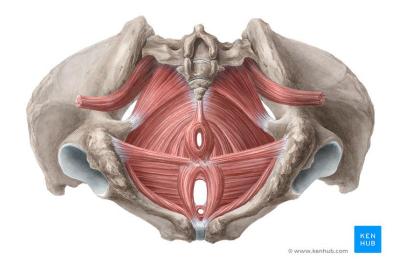


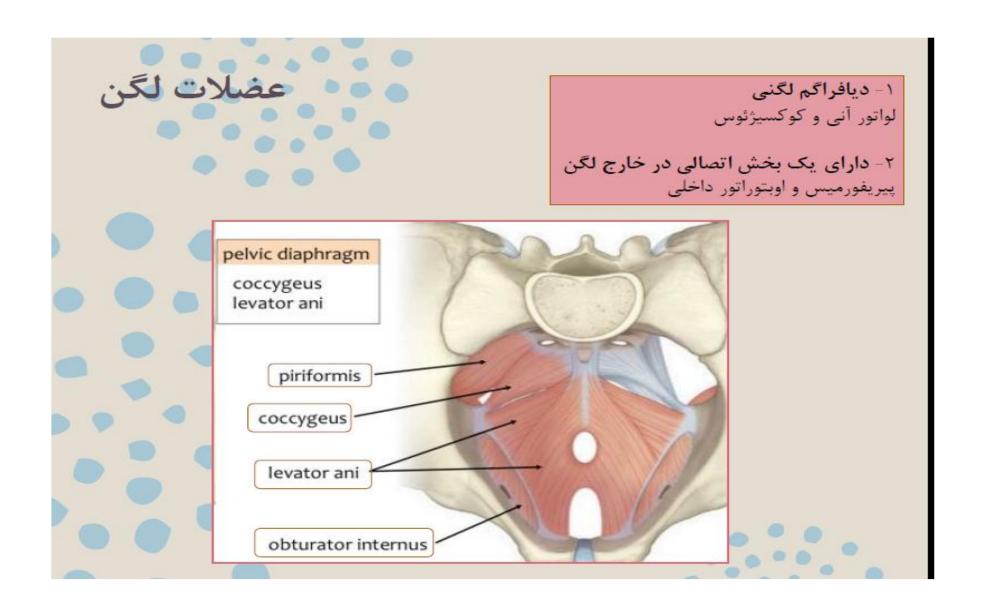
Abb. 2.135 Weibliches Diaphragma pelvis (Ansicht von kranial).

Pelvic Floor Anatomy

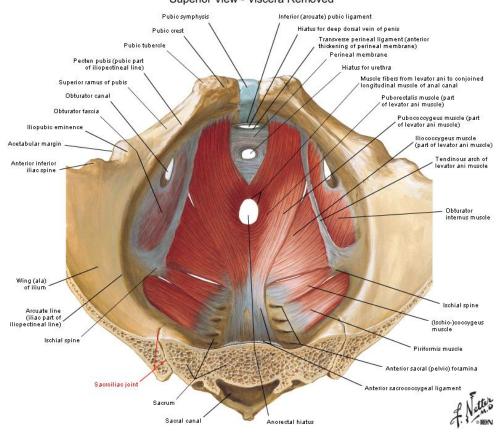
What is the pelvic floor?

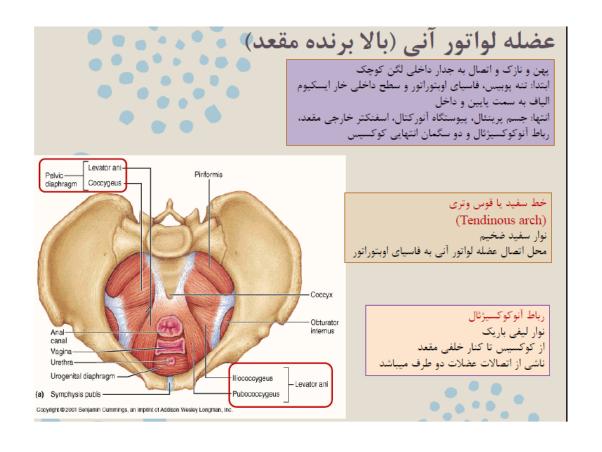
- "A complex web of muscle, fascia and fibrous tissue that helps support the pelvic organs"
- Note: It is not just muscle!!!! Fascia and fibrous tissue are important too.

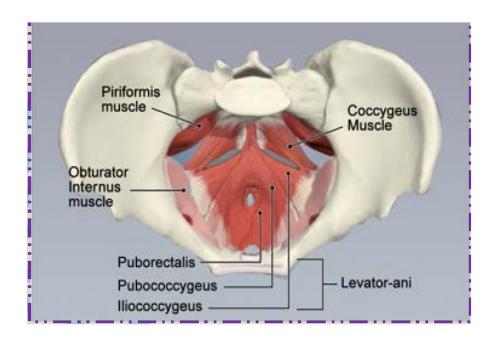


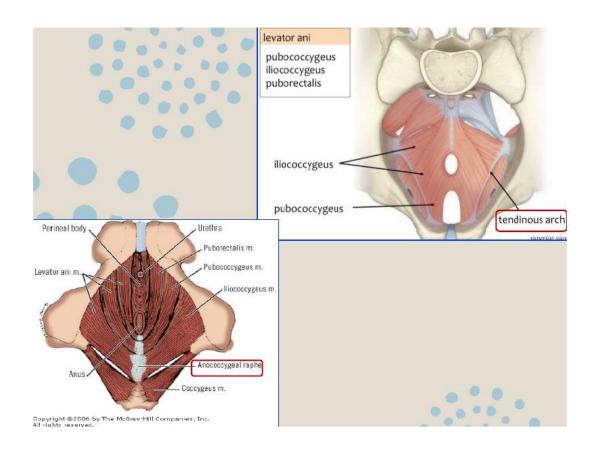


Pelvic Diaphragm of Male Superior View - Viscera Removed









- Pelvic floor anatomy
- Pelvic floor disorders:
 - Pelvic organ prolapse
 - Types/ anatomy
 - Assessment
 - Treatment (how to teach

Pelvic floor exercises)

- Urinary disorders
 - Anatomy
 - treatment
- Pelvic pain
 - Causes
 - Treatment techniques

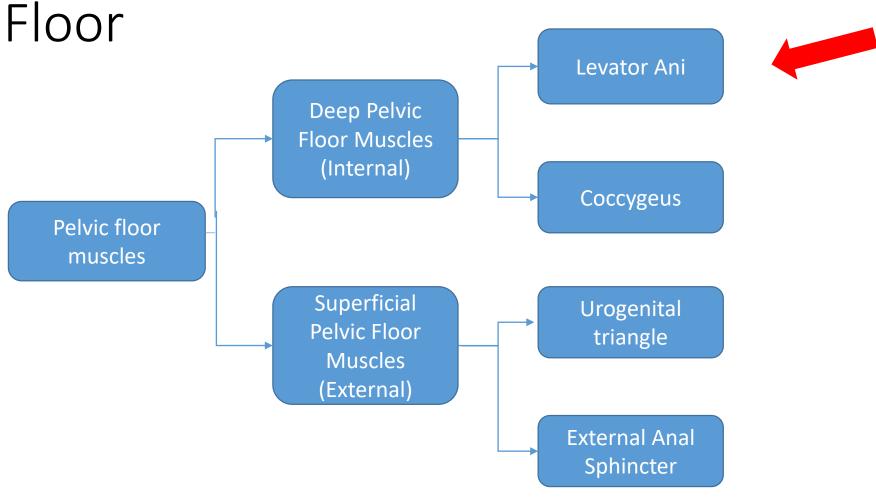
Anatomy of the Pelvic Floor

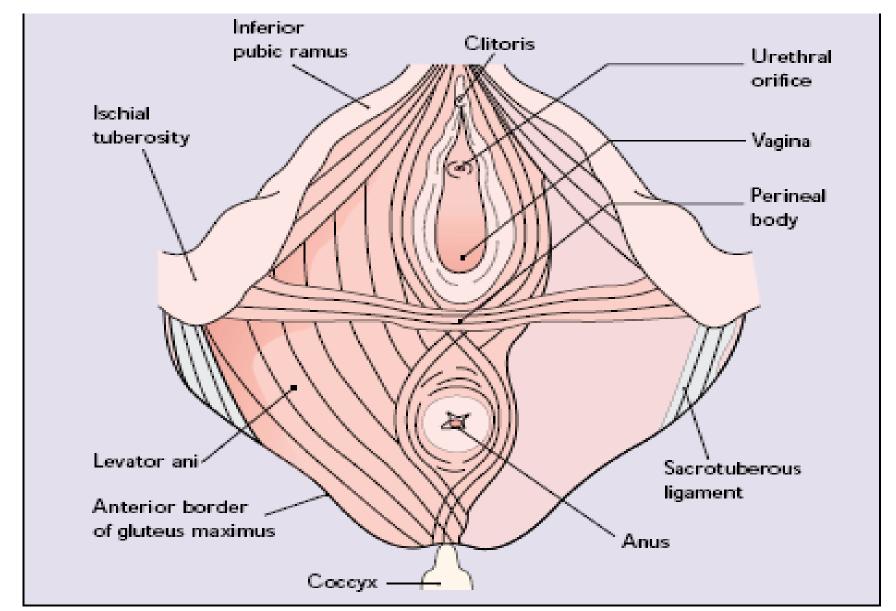
- Pelvic ligaments
 - Sacrotuberous ligaments attach the ischial tuberosity to sacrum
 - Sacrospinous ligaments attach spine to sacrum

عملکرد عضلات کف لگن

- عضلات اصلی در خروجی لگن را تشکیل می دهند.
- با کمک ترانسورس شکمی در استحکام لگن نقش بسیار مهم برعهده دارد.
 - ارگانهای لگنی را حمایت می کنند.
- تغییرات ناشی از افزایش فشار لگنی نظیر عطسه و بلند کردن اشیا سنگین را تحمل می کنند.
 - کمک به حفظ اختیار ادرار و مدفوع و همچنین دفع آن می کند.
 - کمک به چرخش داخلی سر جنین در طی لیبر
 - ایفای نقش اساسی در فعالیت های جنسی

Muscular Component of the Pelvic

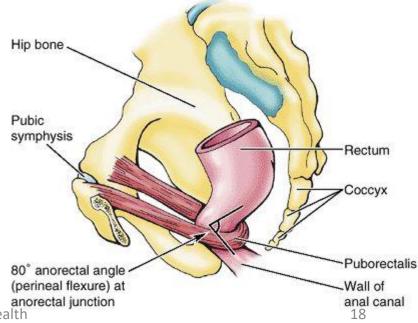




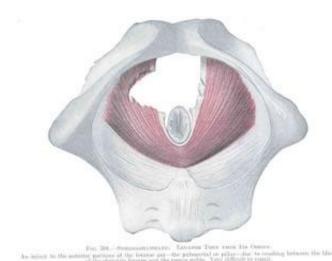
Deep Pelvic Floor Muscles: Levator Ani

Puborectalis

- PR creates a U-shaped sling around the anorectal junction. When it relaxes it lengthens allowing for widening of the anorectal angle for bowels to open.
- Therefore it is important in maintaining faecal control (by contracting) and allowing defecation (by relaxing).
- Can cause chronic constipation if overactive.

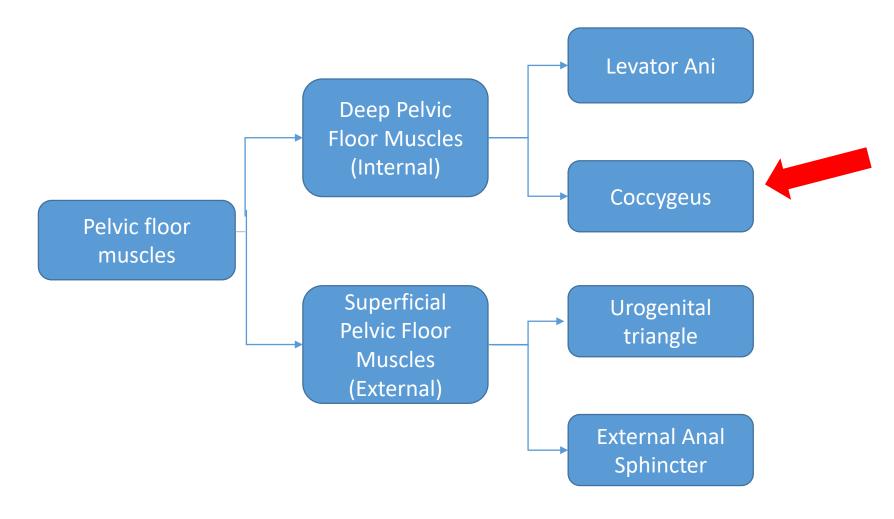


• During labour the Levator ani can reach an additional 259% of length.



De Lee, Joseph B., A.M., M.D. The Principles and Practice of Obstetrics. 7th ed.

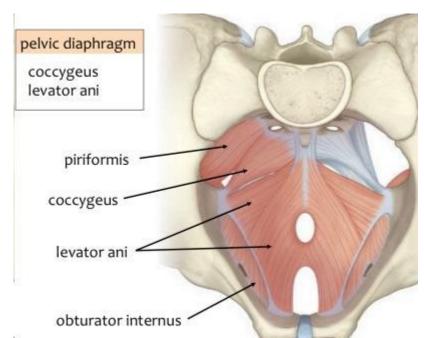
Deep Pelvic Floor Muscles: Coccygeus



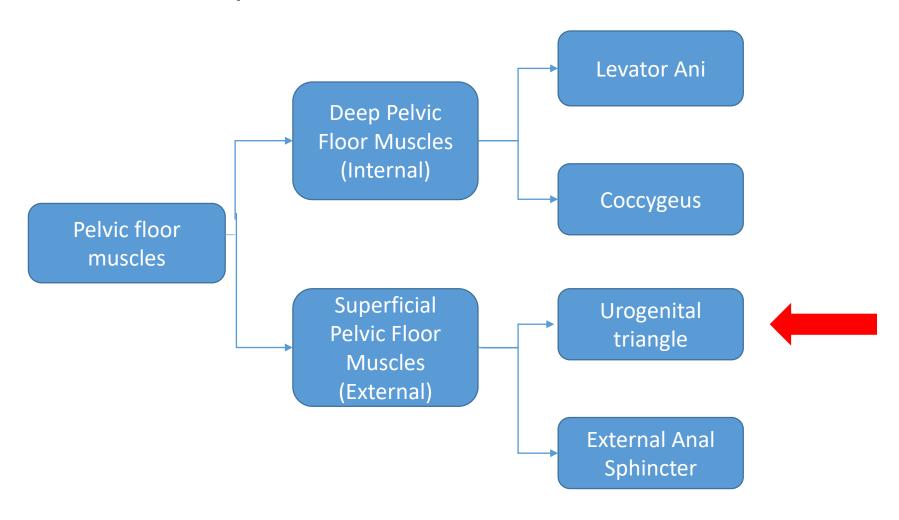
Deep Pelvic Floor Muscles: Coccygeus

• Doesn't elevate the anus.





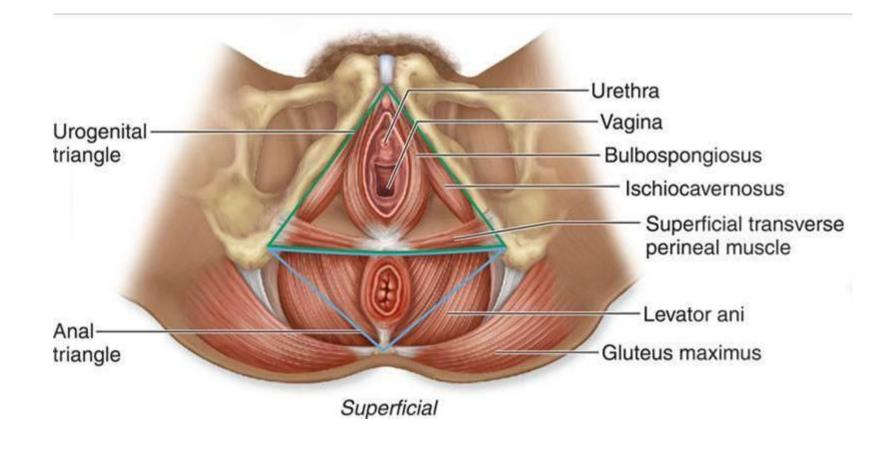
Superficial Pelvic Floor Muscles



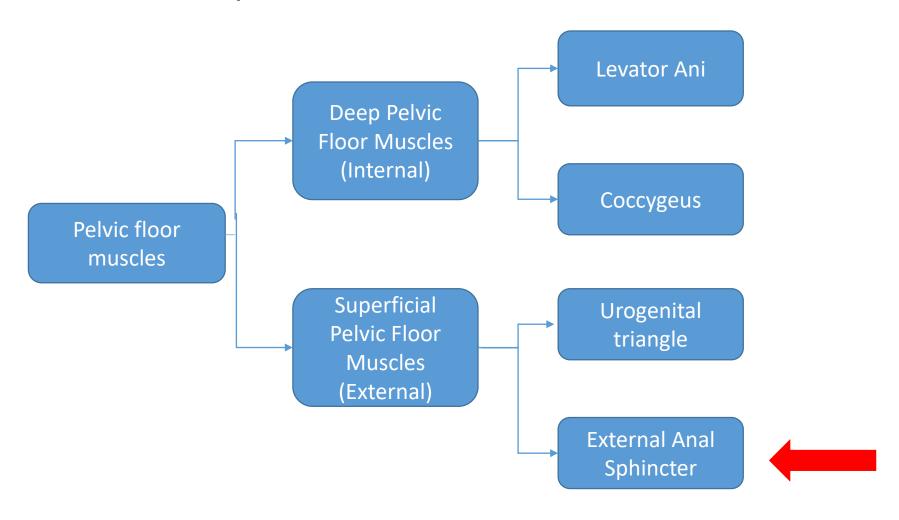
Superficial Pelvic Floor Muscles: Urogenital triangle

Anterior half: Urogenital triangle

- Ischiocavernosus
- Bulbocavernosus
- Transvere Pereneii
 Function: Provide added closure to vagina



Superficial Pelvic Floor Muscles



Superficial Pelvic Floor Muscles: External Anal Sphincter

Posterior Half:

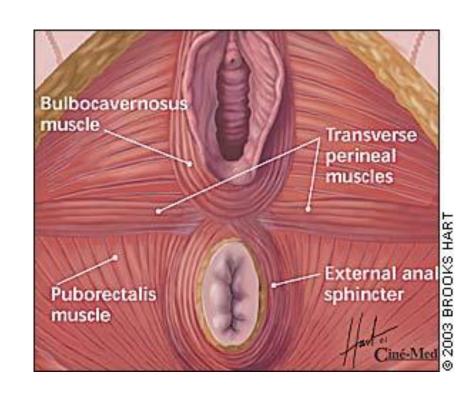
External Anal Sphincter

- Encircles the anus
- Skeletal muscle
- Voluntary control

Function: Provide added closure to anus

Provides <u>30%</u> of resting anal closure pressure

Internal Anal Sphincter (IAS) provides 70% of resting anal pressure (not under voluntary control)

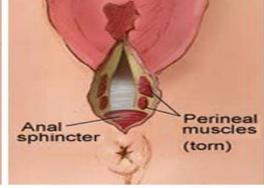


Clinical Note!!

Tears during vaginal deliveries

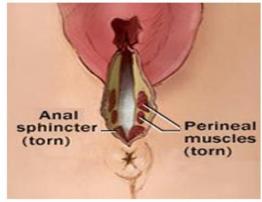
- 1st degree tear: Vaginal skin only
- 2nd degree tear: Vaginal skin + perineal muscles(superficial)
- 3rd degree tear: Vaginal skin, Perineal muscles (superficial) + Anal sphincters (EAS +/- IAS)
 - 3a: < 50% of EAS torn
 - 3b: >50 % EAS torn (IAS intact)
 - 3c: both EAS and IAS torn
- 4th degree tear
 - EAS, IAS and mucosa torn

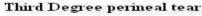


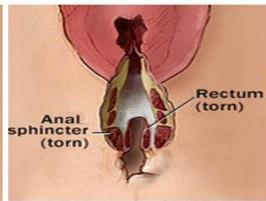


First Degree Perineal Tear

Second Degree Perineal Tear







Fourth Degree Perineal Tear

Clinical note!!

- 3c and 4th degree tears are the primary risk factor for faecal incontinence.
 - Very poor outcomes once IAS is torn.
- Pelvic floor muscle training will only increase strength of EAS (skeletal muscles), not IAS (sympathetic)

- Dyspareunia
- Vulvodynia/Vulvar Vestibulitis
- Vaginissmus
- Levator ani syndrome
- Anismus
- Coccygodynia
- LBP/herniated disc
- Pudendal Nerve Entrapment
- Scar adhesions
- Interstitial Cystitis
- Endometriosis
- Trauma/PTSD

Prevalence of Dyspareunia

- As many as 60 percent of women experience dyspareunia when the term is broadly defined as episodes of pain with intercourse. Women with symptoms severe enough to require medical attention comprise a much smaller group. Many of those with persistent symptoms do not seek medical attention.
- LORI J. HEIM, LTC, USAF, MC, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida Am Fam Physician. 2001 Apr 15;63(8):1535-1545.

Postpartum Sexual Function

- Vaginal dryness
- Anal sphincter lacerations less sexual activity
- Decreased libido
- Only small % postpartum women with sexual problems seek medical attention

Changes in Pelvic Floor Following Breast Cancer Treatment

- Vaginal dryness, discomfort with intercourse
- The vulval area also changes with ageing, as fatty tissue reduces and the labia majora (outer lips of the vagina) and the hood of skin covering the clitoris may contract.
- Pelvic floor muscles become weaker and urination may become more frequent and difficult to control.

Gynecologic Cancer

- Common sequelae post surgery and radiation treatments;
 - Constipation
 - diarrhea
 - Urinary incontinence
 - Vaginal dryness
 - Dysparuenia
 - Vaginal and rectal stenosis
 - Urinary frequency and urgency

Post Menopausal Changes

- Decrease in estrogen levels as women approach and pass menopause leads to dryness and thinning of vaginal tissues that can cause intercourse to be painful.
- Without sufficient lubrication can lead to tearing and bleeding of vaginal tissues.

- Vaginissmus is the involuntary tightness of the vagina during attempted intercourse.
 - May be due to surgical or sexual trauma
 - Protective response

- Vulvodynia- chronic vulvar discomfort
 - Symptoms; burning, irritation
 - Causes; yeast infections, STD's, eczema, chemical induced reaction (spermicides, detergents, vaginal sprays, deoderants), chronic alteration of vaginal ph, vulvar trauma, surgery

- Vulvar Vestibulitis-
- Symptoms; severe pain with palpation to vestibule or vaginal entry
 - Causes; STD's, high levels of oxylates, surgery, ph imbalance of vagina
 - most experts do not recommend surgery for women with this disorder unless symptoms are severe and other treatments have not been effective. Low oxylate diet and calcium citrate may reduce symptoms by decreasing oxylate levels in urine.
 - Some women have pain because they have sensitivity to plant oxalates, which form crystals and lodge in the vulvar tissue but this theory is controversial and has not been scientifically validated.

- Levator Ani Syndrome- spasm of deepest muscle layer
 - Symptoms include pain, pressure or ache in vagina and rectum
 - Referred pain to thigh, coccyx, sacrum and lower abdomen
 - Repeated straining during defecation can promote pain/throbbing
 - Men often misdiagnosed with prostatis
 - Can lead to erectile dysfunction

- Anismus-pain in rectum, anus restricting anal opening
 - Causes; hemorrhoids, fissures, trauma

- Coccygodynia- pain in coccyx and rectal region
 - Causes; most often due to injury from fall, arthritic changes, pelvic floor muscle spasm, birthing in lithotomy position

• LBP-low back pain due to herniated disc, foraminal stenosis, surgery, degenerative disc disease may contribute to pelvic floor muscle spasm, weakness and decrease in bowel and bladder control with extensive nerve compression.

• Endometriosis- tissue that lines uterus grows outside of uterus. Tissue becomes trapped, irritating surrounding tissue, forming adhesions. This can become painful especially during menses.

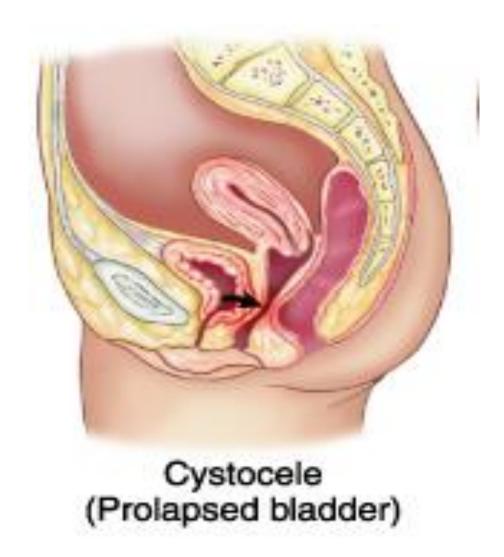
Prolapse

Prolapse: Cystocele

- Anterior vaginal wall prolapse
- Dropping of bladder base down and backward against anterior vaginal wall

Symptoms:

- Vaginal mass/ fullness
- Recurrent UTI secondary to incomplete emptying
- Lower abdo dragging/ discomfort
- Obstructive/ irritable voiding symptoms
 - Hesitancy, slow flow, incomplete emptying,

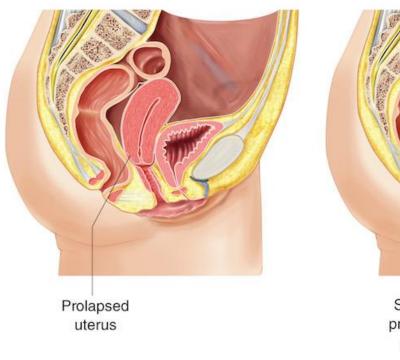


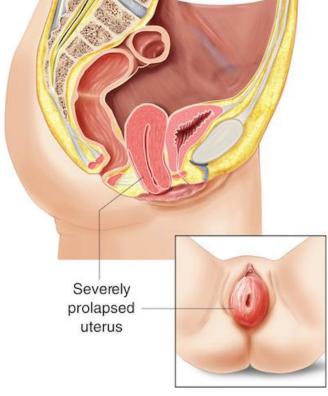
Prolapse: Uterine prolapse

• Dropping of uterus down the vagina

Symptoms:

- Vaginal mass/ fullness
 - Perineal pressure (like a displaced tampon)
 - LBP
 - Painful intercourse
 - Mass at introitus
 - Obstructive urinary symptoms





Prolapse Grading

Braden-Walker

- Most commonly used by physiotherapists
- Uses 2 main reference points
 - Half way point down the vagina
 - Hymen

Grades:

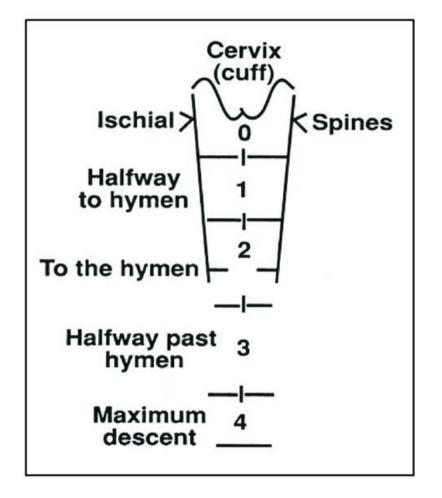
0 = Normal anatomical position

1 = Descent less than half way to hymen (mild prolapse)

2 = Descent more than half way to hymen, up to, or slightly beyond the hymen (mod prolapse)

3 = Half of organ is past the hymen (severe prolapse)

4 = Complete eversion



عضلات مرکزی بدن

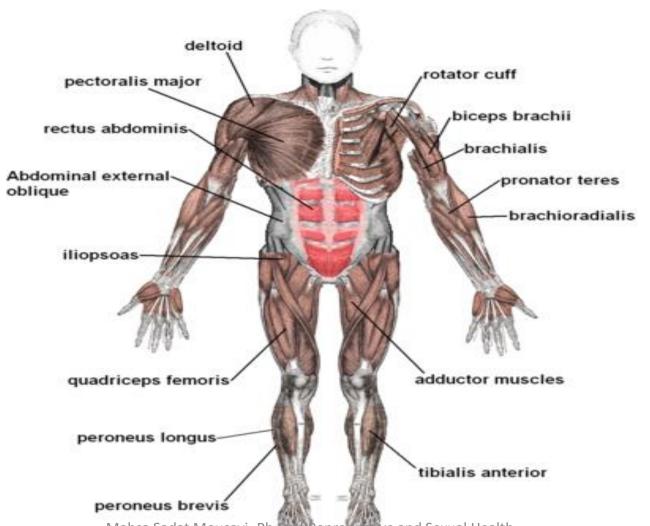
مرکز، اصطلاح متداولی است که برای توصیف ماهیچههایی که ستون فقرات، شکم، کمر و پایین کمر را کنترل میکنند، بکار میرود تمرینات بسیاری از ورزشکاران، تنها به این امید که ناحیهی میانی بدنشان ششتکه شود، روی عضلات مرکزیشان متمرکز میشود

علاوه بر زیبایی ظاهری، عضلات مرکزی قوی، باعث استحکام ستون فقرات میشوند و میتوانند به طرز ایستادن یا نشستن درست کمک کنند استحکام ستون فقرات و وضعیت قرار گرفتن درست، به کاهش درد پشت نیز کمک میکند

عضلات راست شكم (ركتوس)

- عضلات راست شکم (رکتوس) (به اختصار عضلات شکم) معروف ترین عضلهی مرکزی است که از پایین دنده و جناغ تا جلوی لگن کشیده شده و مسئول خم کردن ستون فقرات به جلو و همچنین به طرفین میباشد.
- این عضلات شکم، در بازدم قوی که با فشردهسازی حفرههای شکم برای خارج کردن هوا از ریهها انجام می شود نیز نقش دارند عضلات شکم توسط یک بافت فیبری به نام لینه آ آلبا (به معنی خط سفید) به دو نیمه تقسیم می شوند لینه آ آلبا به عضلات شکم، ظاهر شش تکهی مشخصی می دهد که در افراد بسیار لاغر قابل مشاهده است

نمای قدامی اسکلت عضلانی انسان:



عضلات مورب

- سه مجموعه از عضلات مورب وجود دارد: داخلی، عرضی و خارجی که در لایههای مورب قرار دارند. این عضلات در کنار نیمتنه قرار گرفته و قسمتهایی از کمر و دندههای شما را میپوشانند.
- آنها مسئول چرخش ستون فقرات برای خم شدن به پهلو و هم چنین برای بازدم قوی با فشرده کردن حفرهی شکم میباشند.

عضلات شكمي عرضي

- عضلات شکمی عرضی که به اختصار TVA نامیه میشوند، یک عضله ی نازک و عریض است که بطور افقی دور حفره ی شکمی قرار دارد. نقش اصلی TVA ایجاد فشار داخل شکمی میباشد.
- هنگامیکه TVA منقبض میشود، اندامهای شکمی را فشرده میکند و فشار داخل حفرهی شکم را افزایش میدهد. این فشار، ستون فقرات را از داخل تقویت میکند.

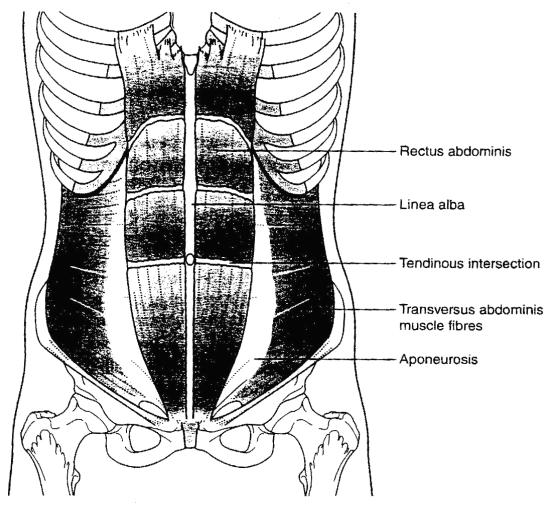


Figure 1.6 Rectus abdominis.

آناتومي عضالات ابدومينال

نقش عضلات شكم

- به هنگام بلند کردن اجسام سنگین از طریق انقباض عضلات شکمی حفره توراکوابدومینال تبدیل به یک سلیندر محکم شده وباعث توزیع نیروهای وارده بر ستون فقرات در نتیجه کاهش فشار وارد بردیسکهای بین مهره ای می شود
 - ایجاد وضعیت طبیعی لگن نسبت به تنه واندام تحتانی و حفظ پوسچر صحیح
 - سایورت احشای شکمی و محافظت از جنین