



C Urinary bladder in male

* पेशाबय बुल्लडर :-

अल्प अंस बोलित आरुपन्तस्तः कटवां शुभाशयो वस्तिनाम
(Su. Shy. 6/25)

- Ayurvedic Name :- वस्ति
- Modern Name :- पेशाबय बुल्लडर

→ The पेशाबय बुल्लडर is hollow muscular organ. It collects & stores urine from the kidneys and process of पेशाबन.

→ store of urine :- 120 - 320 ml.

- Location :- An empty condition lie in → lesser pelvis
:- a distended enlarges in → Abdominal cavity.

• Shape :- Empty :- Tetrahedral
Full :- Ovoid.

• External features & Relations -

| Empty Bladder | Full Bladder |
|---|---|
| - Apex | - Apex |
| - Base (Fundus) | - Neck |
| - Neck | - 2 surface :- Anterior :- Posterior |
| - 3 surface :- Superior :- Right inf. :- Left inf. | |
| - 4 Borders :- 2 lateral :- 1 Anterior :- 1 Posterior | |

Preprostatic urethra - devoid of Parasympathetic Nerve

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• Relations -

↳ Peritoneal covering :-

1) Apex :- Anterior tip of the bladder
:- above three surface are meet.
:- Median umbilical ligament.

2) Base :- It is Triangular in shape.

:- Located Postero inferiorly.

:- (M) :- Upper - separated from Rectum by Rectovesical Pouch

:- Lower - Seminal Vesical
- Vas deference

(F) :- vaginal (Ant. wall)

:- Uterine cervix

3) Neck :- Lower most fixed part of bladder.

:- 2 Infero-lateral surfaces meet

:- It has Internal urethral orifice

:- (M) :- Surround to smooth muscle & Preprostatic urethra.

:- (F) :- Related to Pelvic fascia → Surrounding to upper part of urethra.

4) Superior surface :- (M) - completely covered by Peritoneum

:- (F) - Peritoneum covers greater part, except small area near posterior border.

5) Infraperitoneal surface :- devoid of peritoneum

(M) :- Puboprostatic ligament

:- Pubis part of HIP bone

:- Retropubic fat

:- Levator ani

:- obturator An Internus.

(F) :- * Same -

:- except :- Puboprostatic ligament
not present.

• Ligament & Supports of urinary bladder

→ 2 types i) True ligament
ii) false ligament.

i) True ligament

(Male) A) Pubo-prostatic ligament :- extending from
Neck of bladder to Pubic bone

(Female) B) Pubo-urethral ligament :- extending from
neck of bladder and urethra to Pubic bone

C) Median umbilical ligament :- attached from
Apex of the bladder to umbilicus.

ii) false ligament.

→ They use Peritoneal fold.

i) Median umbilical fold

ii) two Median umbilical fold.

iii) Lateral ligament

iv) Posterior ligament (Sacro-genital fold)

• Interior of urinary bladder —

→ Mucous Membrane.

- An empty bladder shows many mucosal folds, Here the mucosa is smooth.
- **Trigone of bladder** present → lower part of base of bladder.
- In trigon Apex :- 2 orifice of urethra. Present in lateral angle of trigon.
- 2 urethral orifice connected by a curved Interureteric crest.

→ In Adult Male - median Prostatic lobe produces an elevation behind the internal urethral orifice called as uvula of bladder.

→ Layers

- Inner
- i) Mucosal layer :-
 - ii) Muscular layer :- A) outer layer
:- B) Inner longitudinal layer
:- C) Middle circular layer
 - iii) Adventitial layer (soft connective tissue)
- ↓ to ↓
- outer

• Arteries :- Main supply :- sup., infe. vesical artery branch of

Internal iliac artery :- Additional supply :- obturator & inferior gluteal artery.

* more than 500ml urine store in bladder pain in

- Cerebrum
- Perineum
- Penis

- Veins :- Internal iliac vein
- Lymphatics :- External iliac Nodes.
- Nerves :- Vesical Plexus.
 - i) Parasympathetic :- S2, S3, S4 segments
 - ii) Sympathetic :- T11 to L2 segments

• Clinical significance :-

i) urinary catheterization :- It is medical procedure that help the direct drainage of the urinary bladder.

ii) bladder capacity :- The ability to hold a significant volume of urine (around 500ml in healthy individuals)

