13 - Surgical Anatomy

OC-007 - (23806) - MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATIONS IN SACROTUBEROUS LIGAMENT COMPLEX IN CADAVERIC SPECIMENS: STUDY IN CONTEXT TO SURGICAL ANATOMY

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Sacrotuberous ligament, a strong ligament connects the ischium to sacrum and has a neurophysiological connection between spine to the pelvis. Sacrotuberous ligament has been linked to pudendal nerve entrapment and reconstructive pelvic surgeries. Looking to complex morphology, sparse data available and clinical aspects, we planned to carry a study to enhance the knowledge about percise morphology of sacrotuberous ligament complex.

Objectives: To record the morphology, morphometry (length, width, thickness) of the sacrotuberous ligament and its connections with adjoining structures in precise detail.

The study was conducted on 34 formalin-fixed pelvic regions of adult age group. The pelvic muscles, the sacral plexus, nerves and vessels separated from the ligament to record it's morphology and morphometry in the form of attachments (proximal & distal) and dimensions with the help of digital vernier caliper.

The proximal attachment of sacrotuberous ligament was found extended to the iliac crest (in relation to evolution), posterior superior iliac spine to coccyx. The most common shape was contorted bifrustrum in 21 specimens (61.7%), followed by triangular in 9 specimens (26.4%) & irregular in 4 (11.7%). The maximum length observed was 11.7 cm and minimum 4.3 cm. These and all other findings related to evolution and not reported earlier will be discussed during conference.

The contorted bifrustrum shape and rotation of fibers, broadextensions of ligament may be linked to the broadening of ilium, incipient greater sciatic notch and angulation of ischial tuberosity during evolution. These precise parameters will guide the surgeon to perform safe surgical procedures involving sacrotuberous ligament.

Palavras-chave : sacrotuberous, morphology, variations