

Clinical Pelvimetry

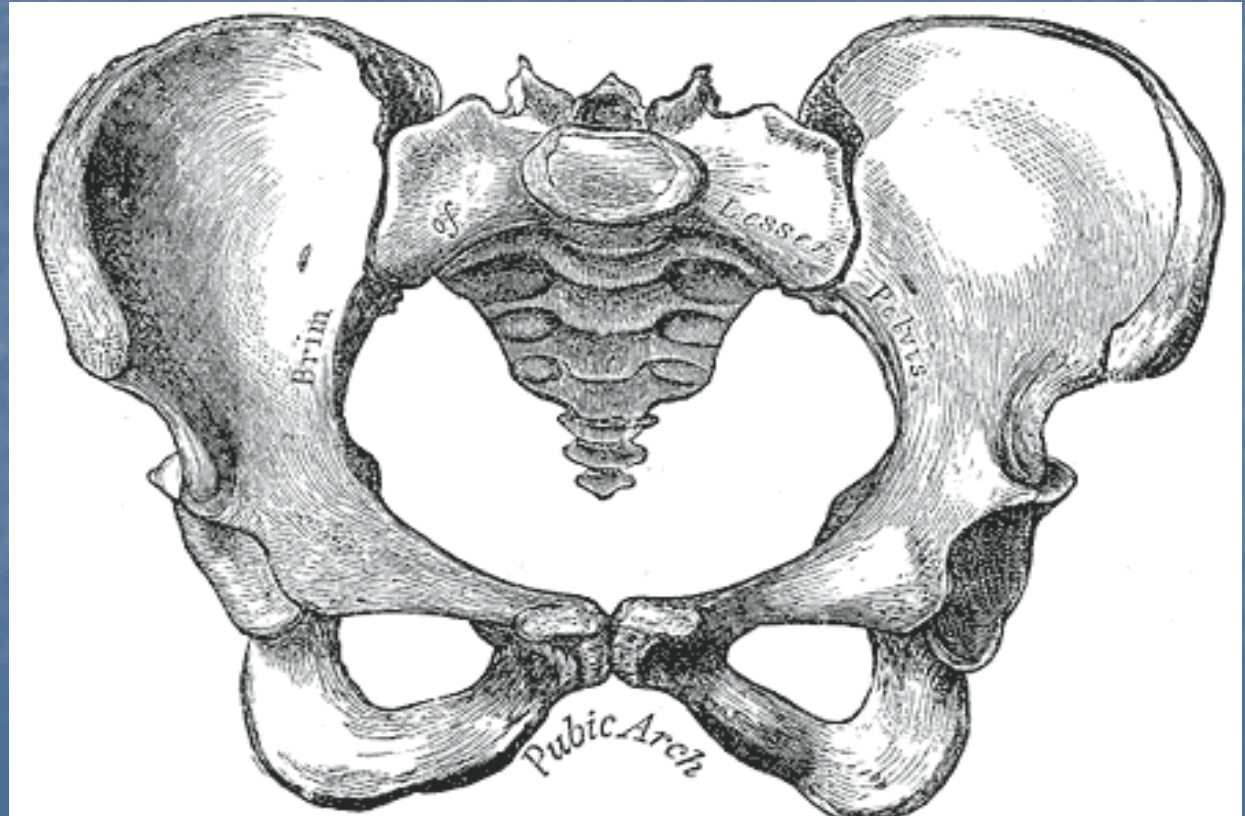
Rebekah Kaplan, CNM

What do you want to Learn?

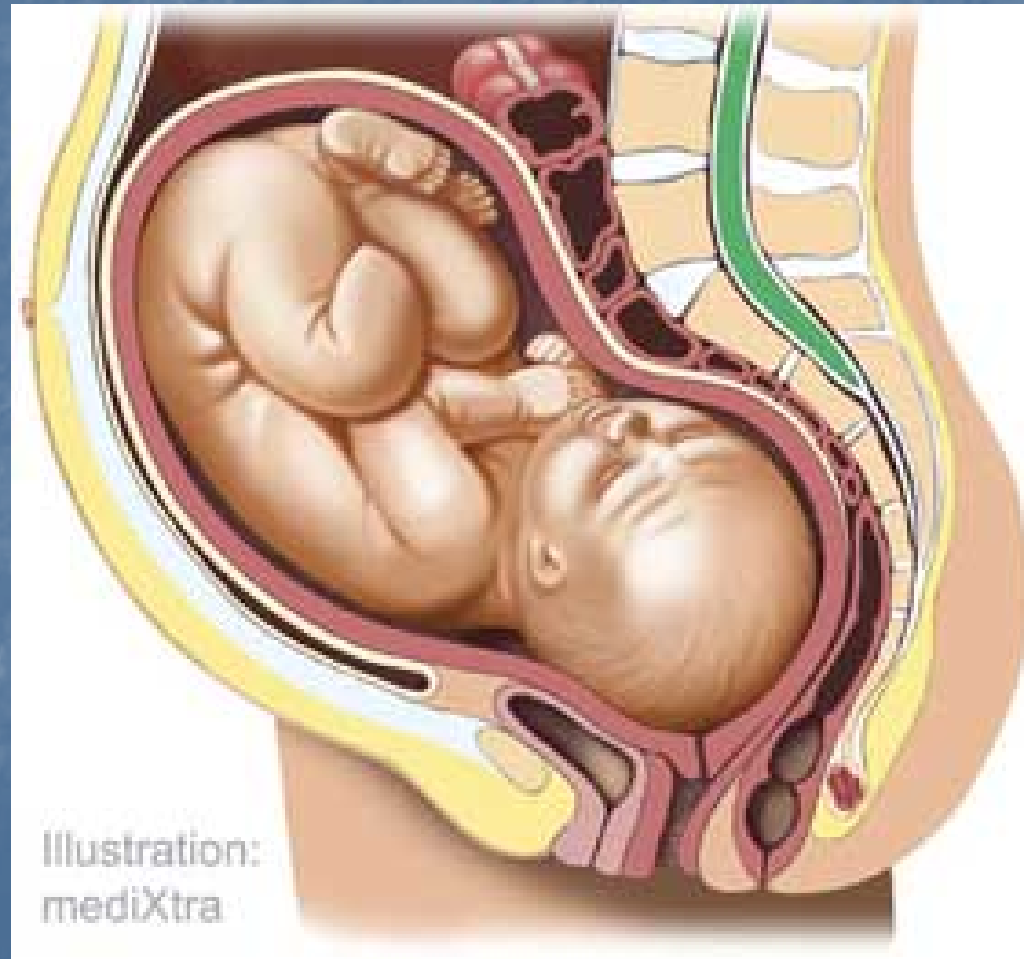
- Basic knowledge of the pelvis and pelvic types
- Beginning awareness of hand maneuvers
- Planes and landmarks of the pelvis and their obstetric significance
- How the pelvis can effect labor and birth
- Basic flow of pelvimetry

Controversy

- Does clinical pelvimetry ever effect your management?



What are the factors related to the passage of the baby through the pelvis?



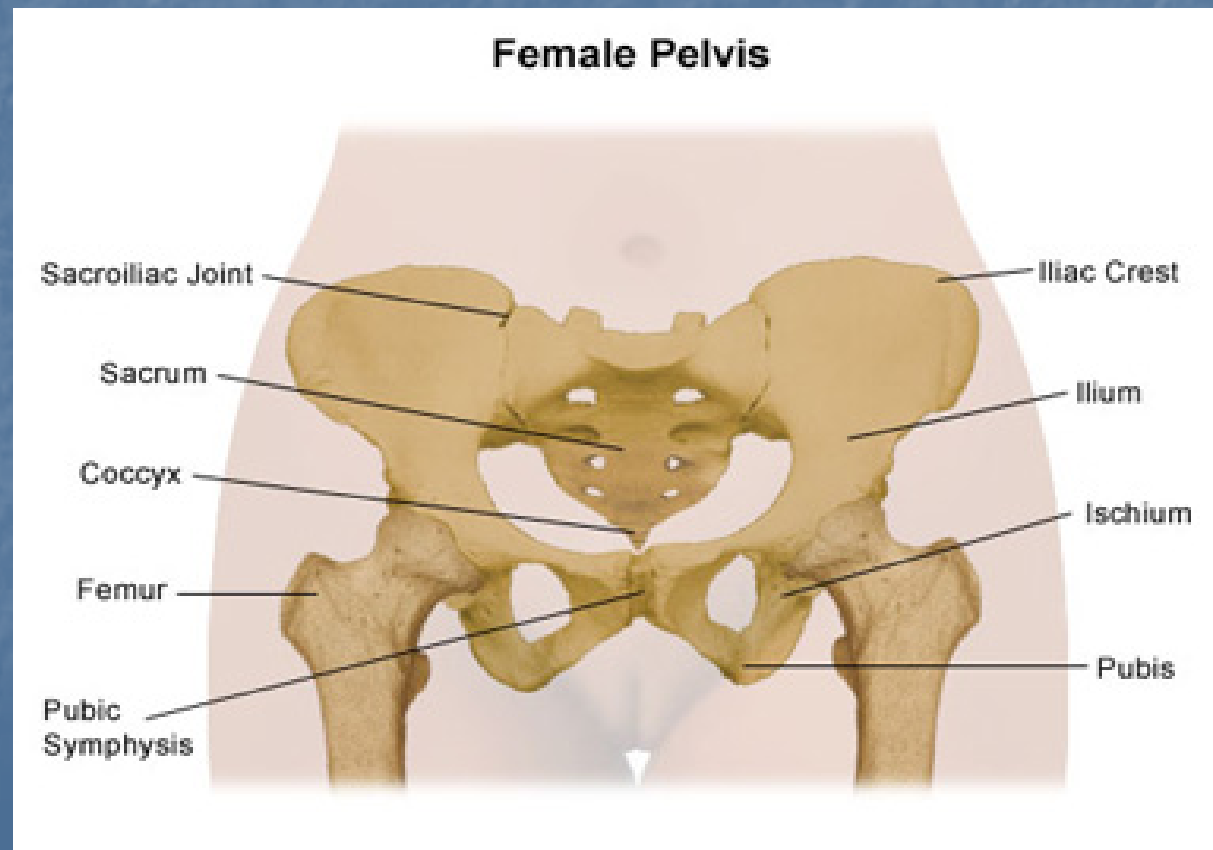
Beyond the 4 P's

- size of pelvis (passageway)
- size of baby (passenger)
- uterine contractions (powers)
- favorable presentation
- position of fetus
- moldability of fetal head
- what others? (Psyche)

The Pelvis

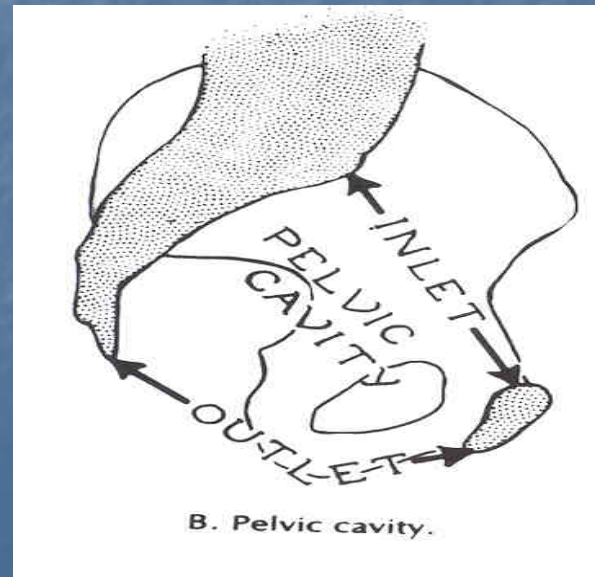
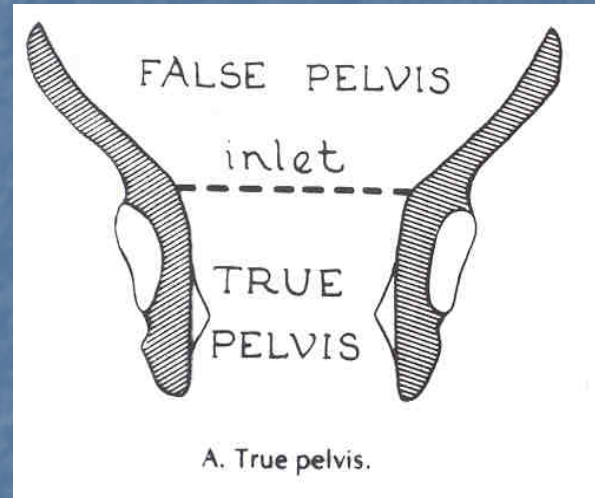
■ The Bones of the Pelvis

- Ilium
- Ischium
- Pubis



The Pelvis

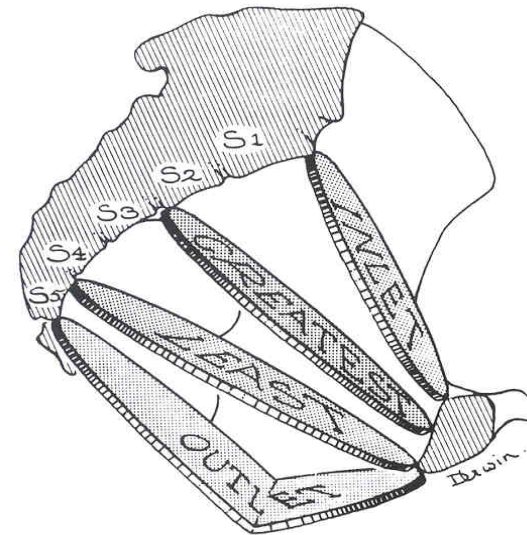
- False Pelvis
 - Superior to the linea terminalis
- True Pelvis
 - Inlet
 - Pelvic cavity or Midpelvis
 - Outlet



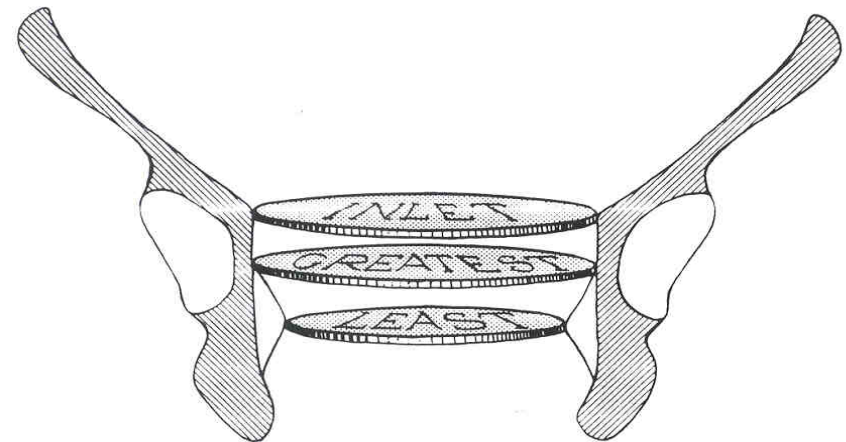
Planes of the Pelvis

- Imaginary flat surfaces passing across the pelvis at different levels

- Anterior-posterior (pubic arch-sacrum)
- Lateral (ischial tuberosities)



A. Sagittal section.

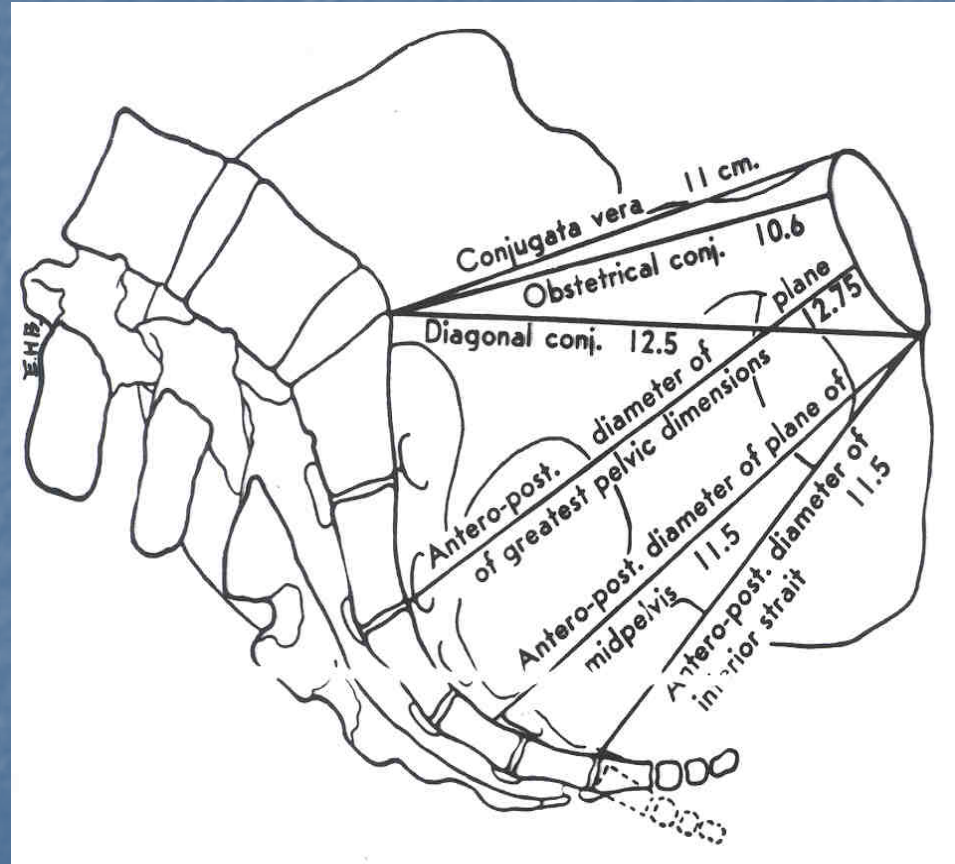


B. Coronal section.

Figure 2. Pelvic planes.

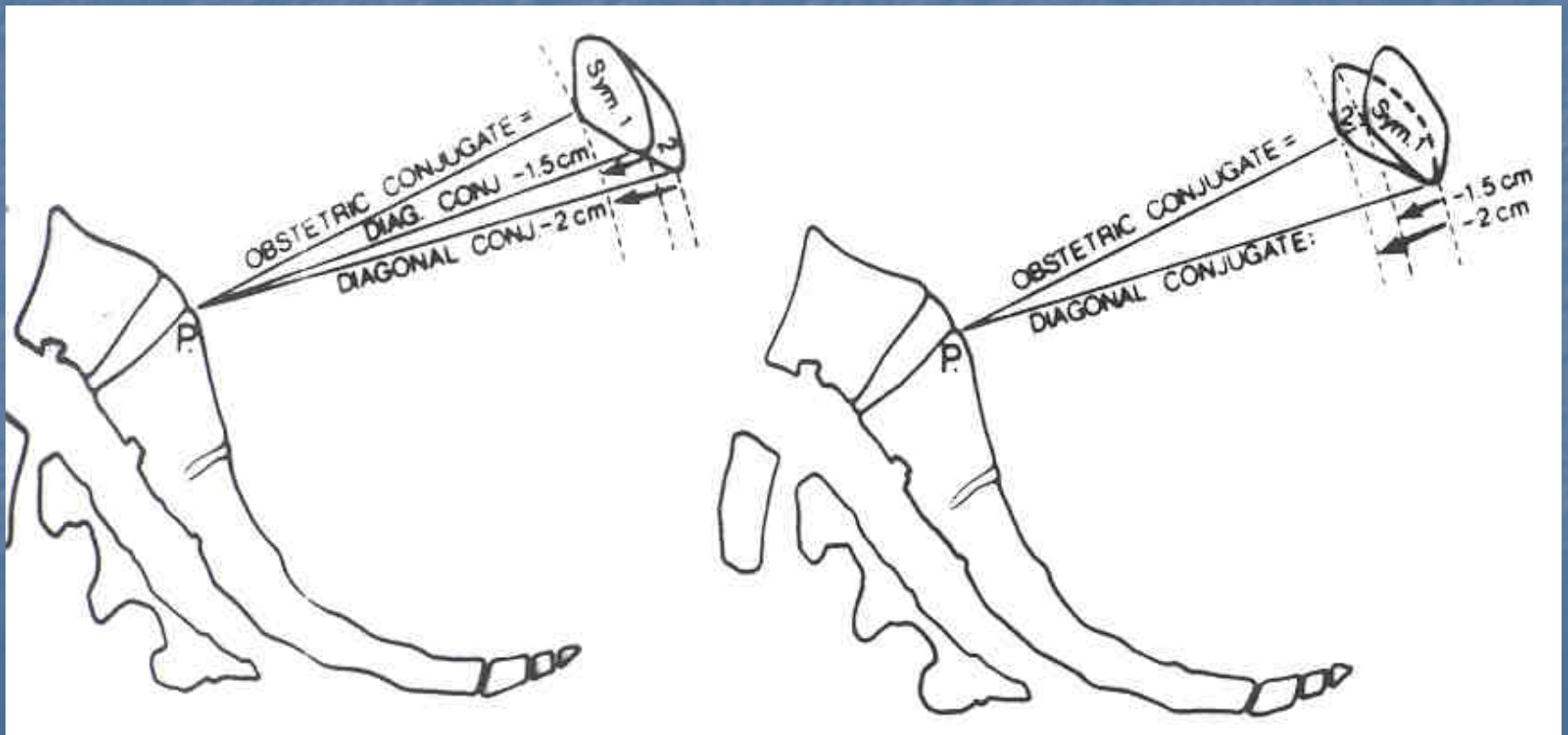
Inlet

- Can the baby enter the pelvis?
- Measurements:
 - Obstetric conjugate
 - Shortest AP distance
 - Can't be measured clinically
 - Diagonal conjugate
 - >12.5 cm = distance from lower margin of symphysis pubis to sacral promontory



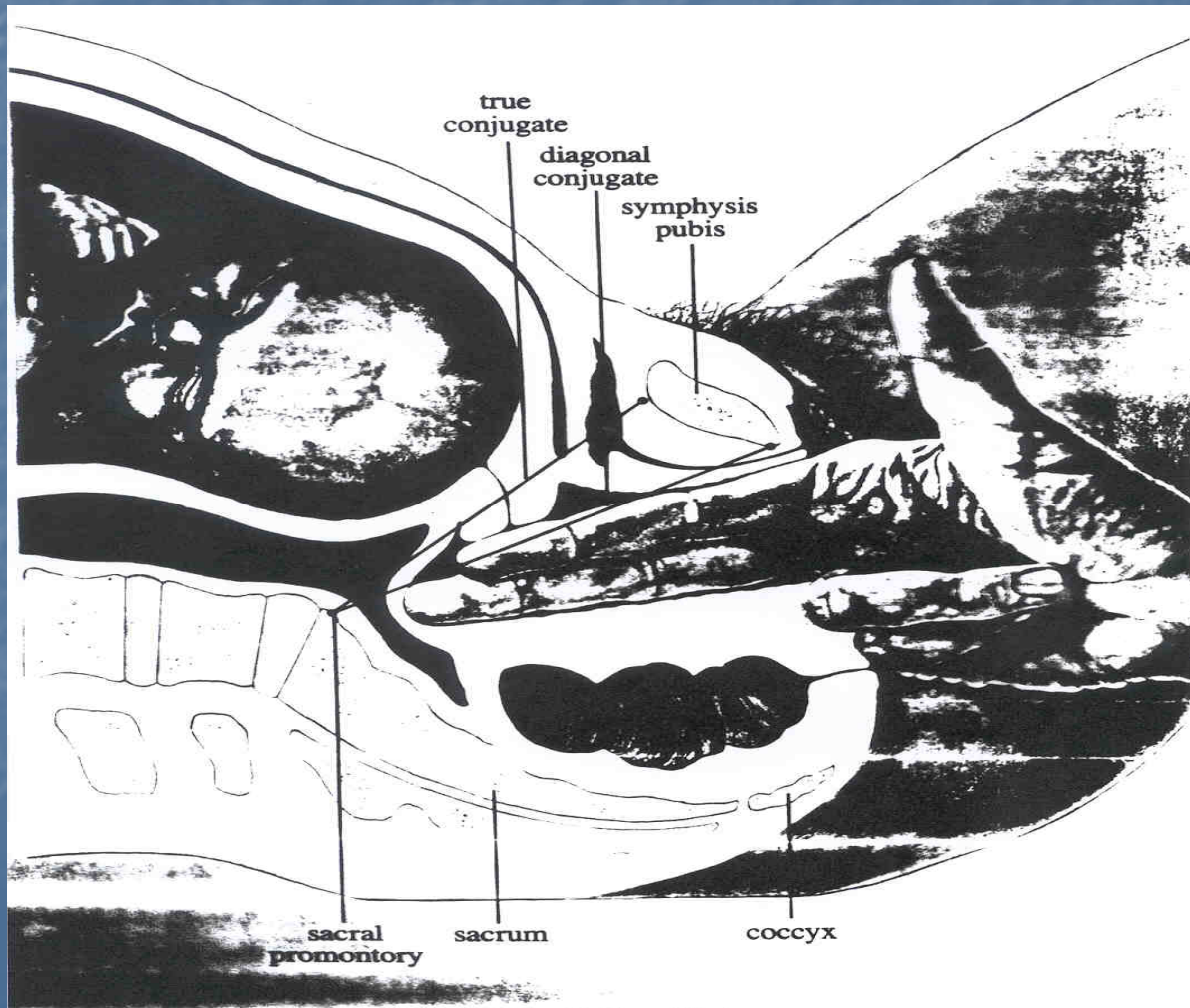
Inlet

- Angle of the symphysis pubis



Inlet

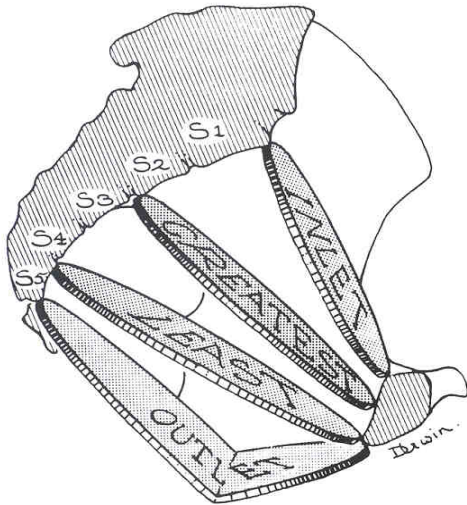
- How do you measure it?



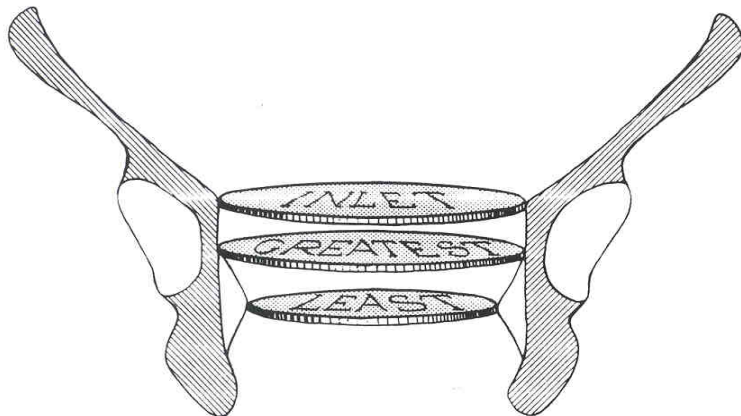
Measuring The Diagonal Conjugate

Midpelvis

- Can the baby pass through?
- Greatest dimensions
- Least dimensions



A. Sagittal section.

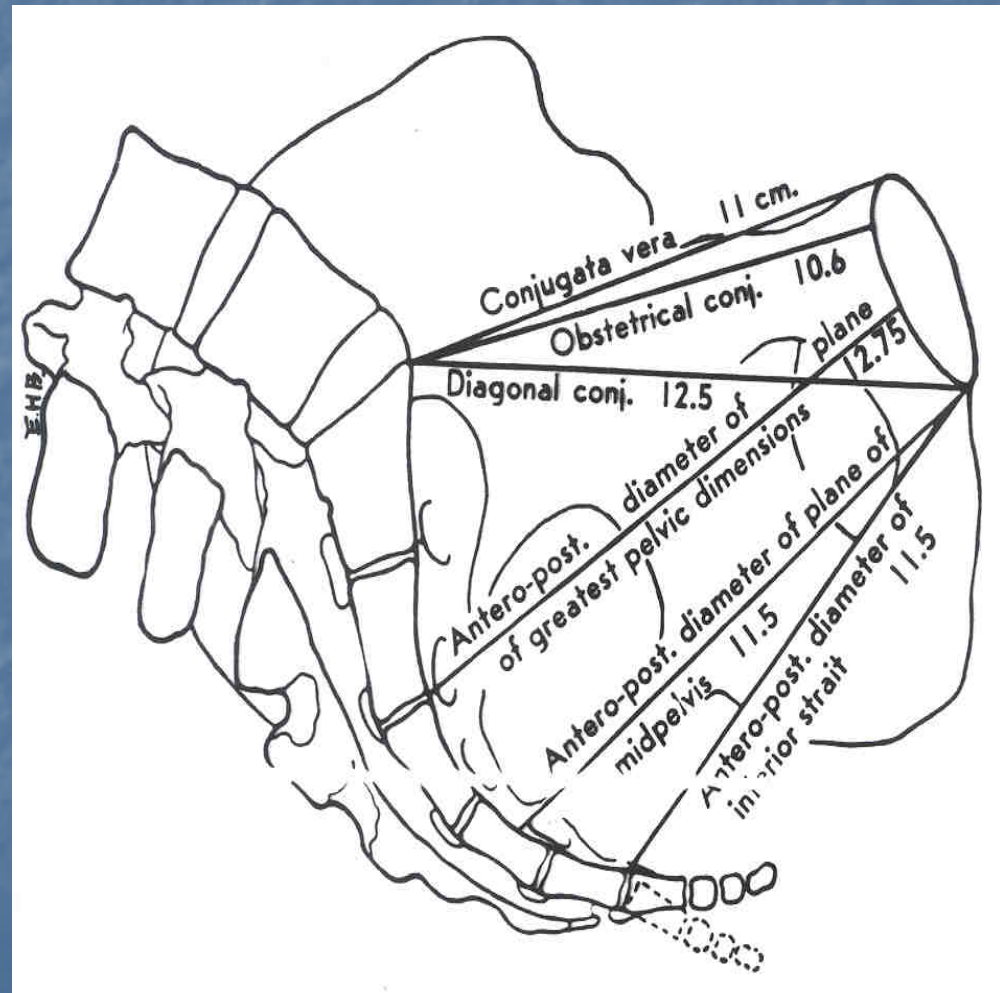


B. Coronal section.

Figure 2. Pelvic planes.

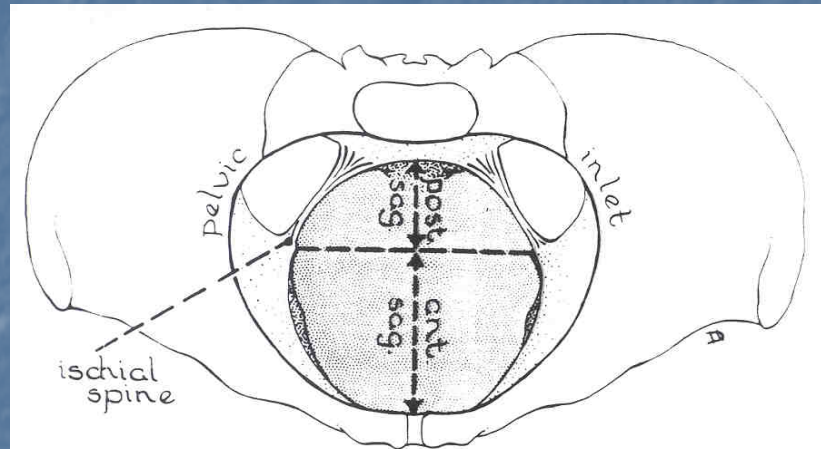
Midpelvis

- Greatest dimensions
 - AP diameter (can't measure) 12.75cm
 - Measure AP diameter from below SP to 2nd-3rd sacral vertebrae
 - Transverse diameter

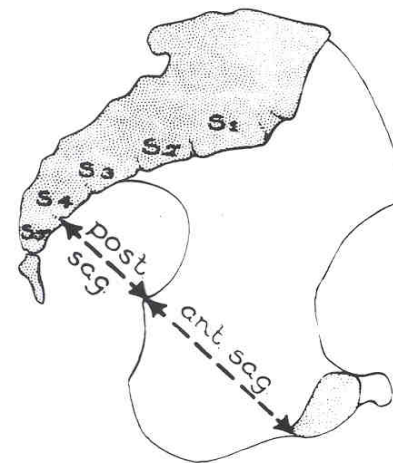


Midpelvis

- Least dimensions-
Important measurements
 - AP: lower border of SP to 4-5 sacral vertebrae
11.5-12 cm
 - Transverse: bispinous
diameter – 10cm



A. Anteroposterior view showing the anteroposterior and transverse diameters.



B. Sagittal section showing the anteroposterior diameter.

Figure 4. Pelvic cavity: the plane of least dimensions.

Midpelvis: Finding the spines

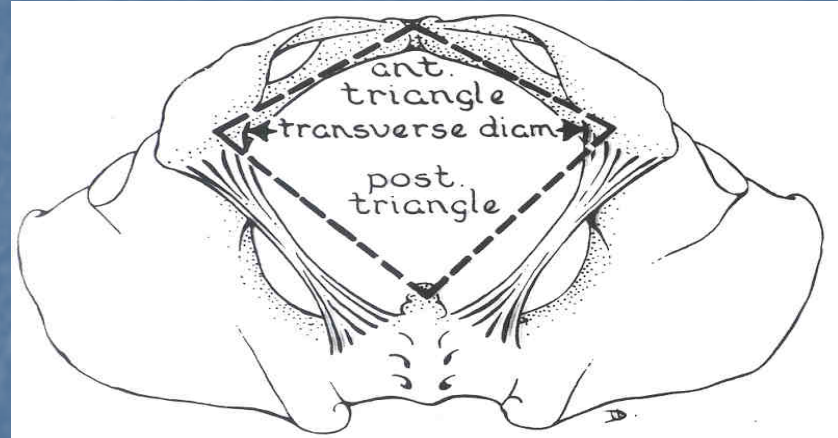


Midpelvis

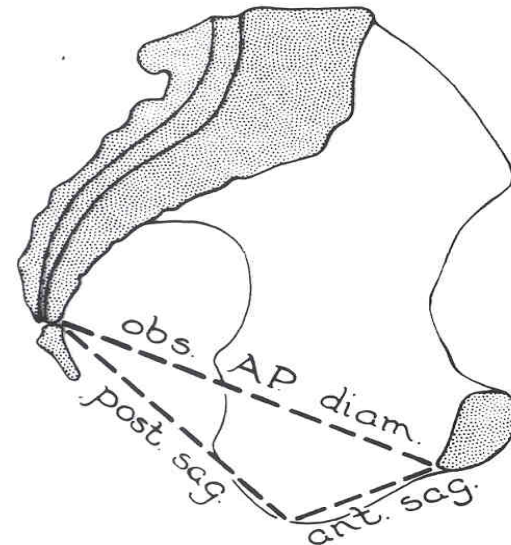
- Adequate if:
 - interspinous diameter > 10
 - spines not jutting or prominent
 - divergent sidewalls (assess splay of sidewalls)
 - sacrum - wide, deep curve, backward slope or incline

Outlet

- 2 triangles:
the base of both is
the bituberous
diameter



A. Inferior view.



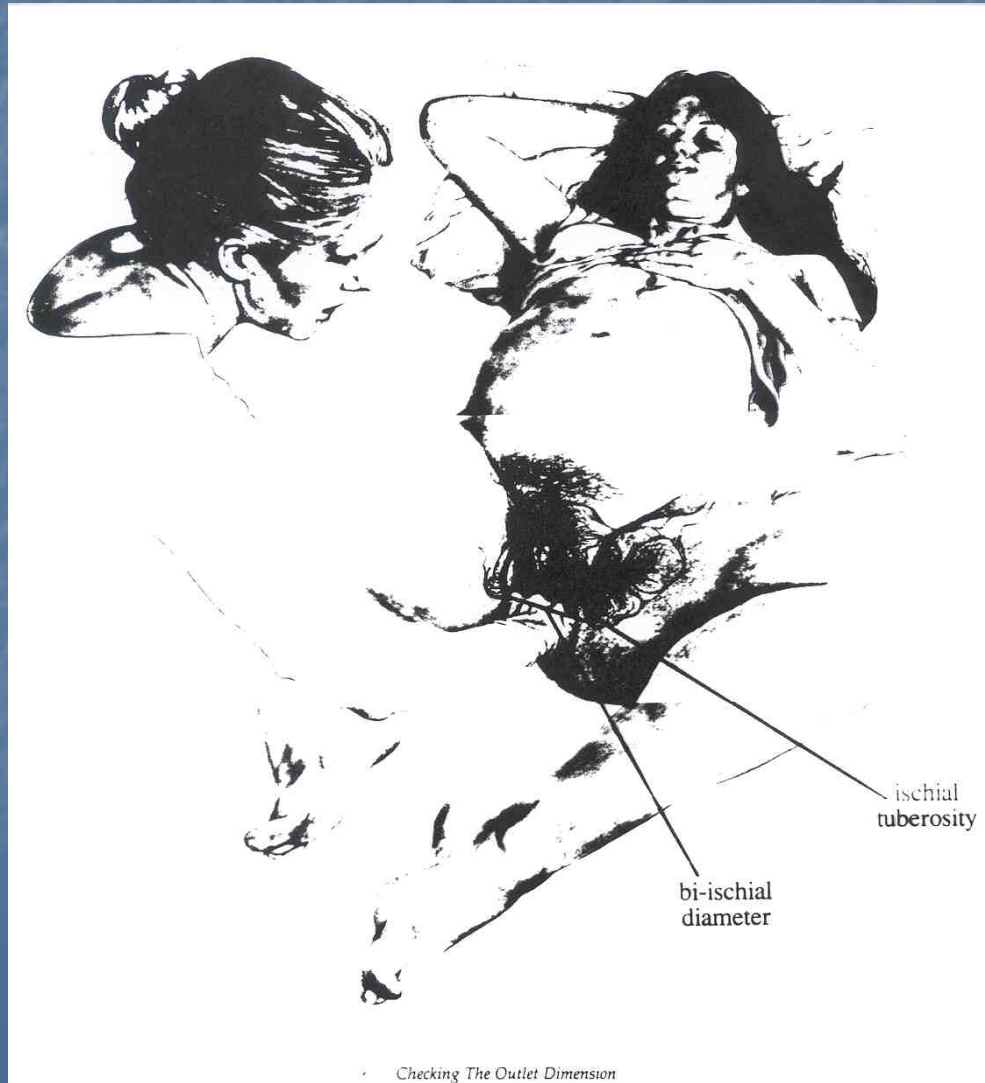
B. Sagittal section.

Figure 5. Pelvic outlet.

Outlet

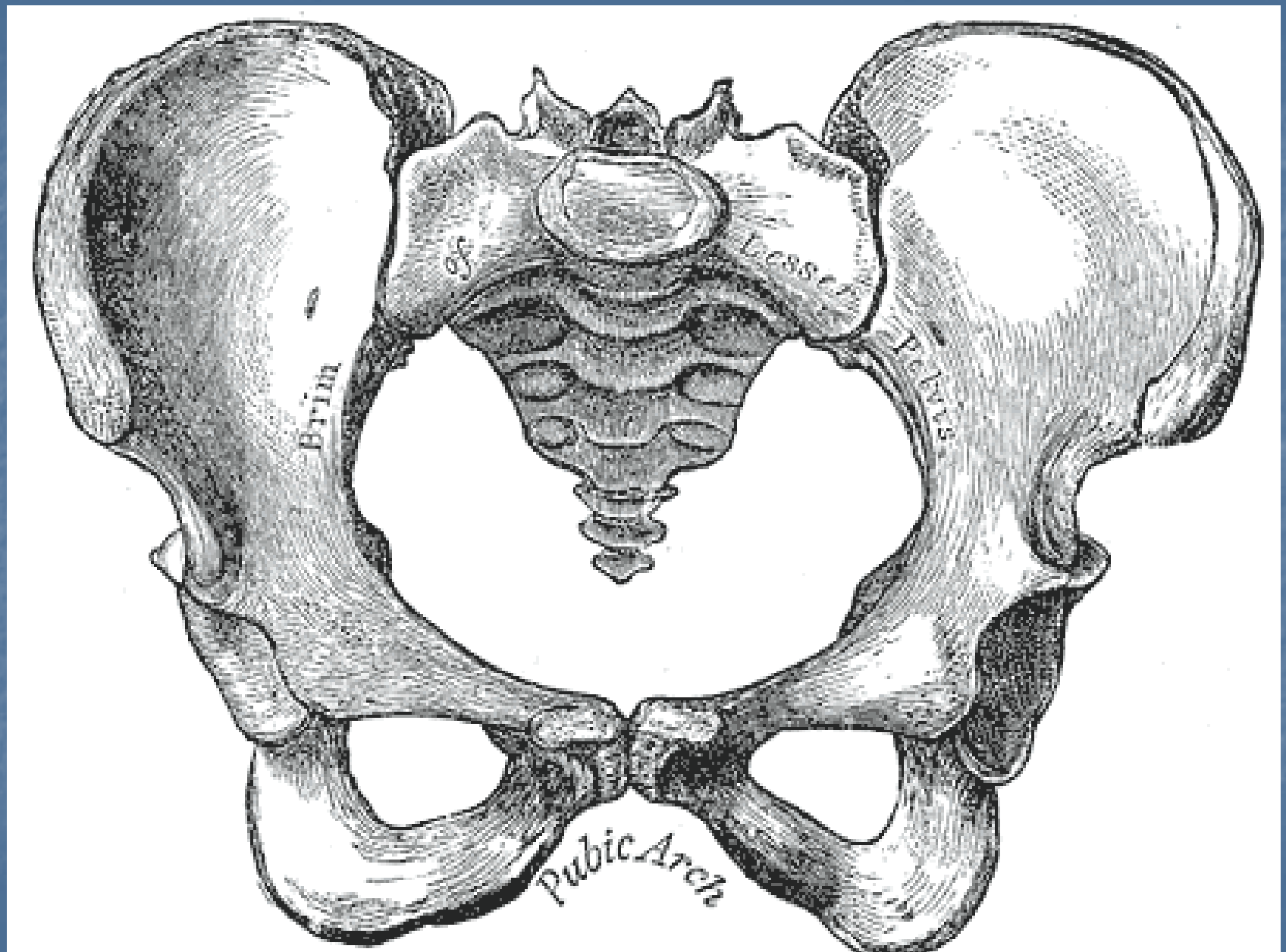
- Adequate if:
 - suprapubic arch $> 2\text{FB}$
 - intertuberos diameter > 10 (diameter of your fist)

Outlet: Measuring the bituberous diameter



Important measurements

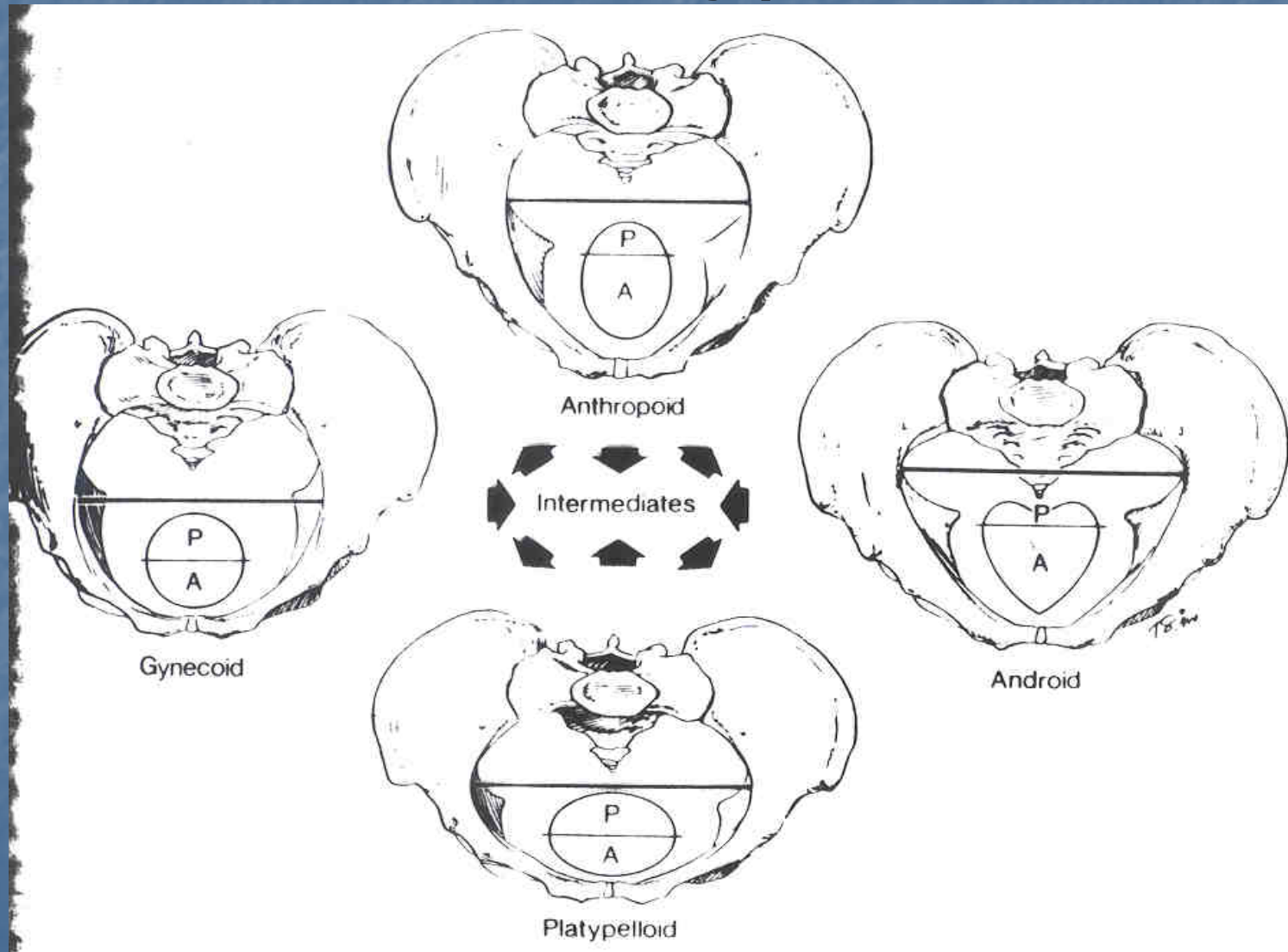
- Suprapubic arch ($>2\text{FB}$)
- Bispinous diameter >10
- Obstetric conjugate (diagonal conjugate) = 12.5 cm
- AP diameters of the 3 planes
- Transverse diameters (sidewalls straight or convergent)
- Curve and length of sacrum
- Intertuberous diameter



Pelvic Types

- Gynecoid-
 - rounded pelvis
- Anthropoid
 - more room in AP diameter
- Platypelloid
 - Short AP diameter increased transverse
- Android
 - Bony heart shaped

Pelvic types



Pelvic Types

