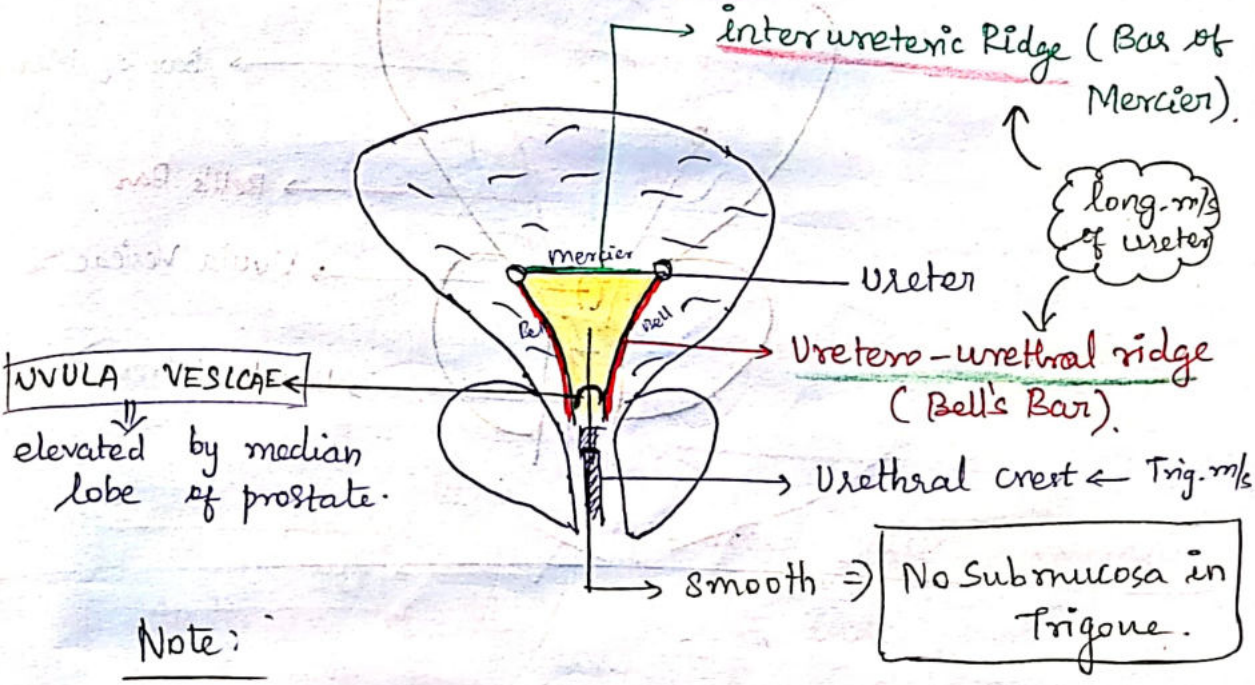
Interior of the bladder:



Note:

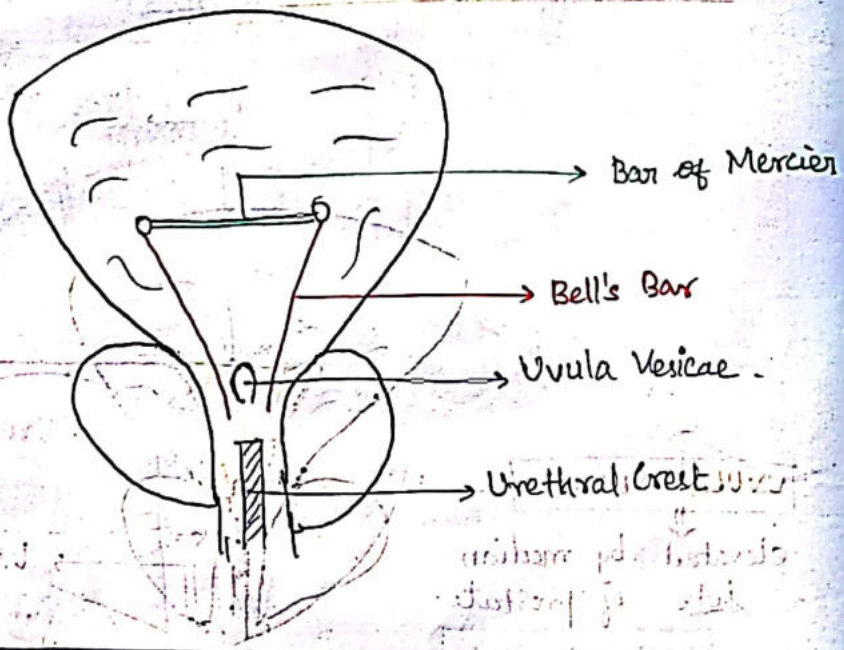
* m/s of ureter don't end at the ureteric opening into the bladder but continue as
  (i) Bar of Mercier
  (ii) Bell's Bar

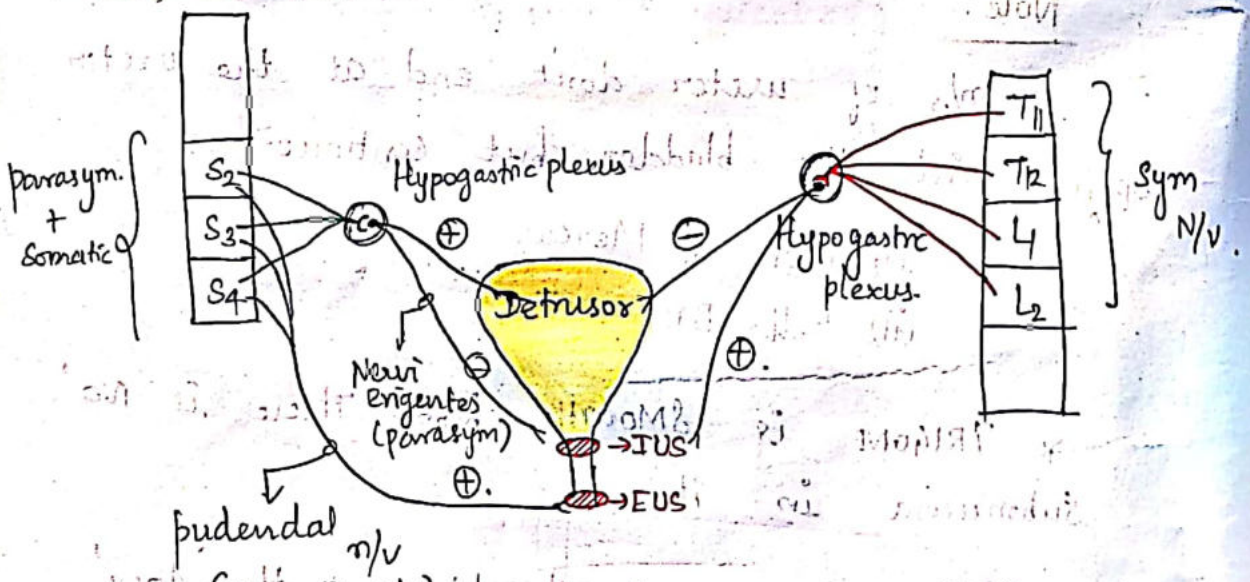
* TRIGONE is SMOOTH. bcoz There is 'No' Submucosa in it.

* UVULA vesicae ⇒ elevation at the 'Apex' of Trigone due to median lobe of prostate

* Trigonal m/s go beyond the Trigone & form an elevatn in post. wall of prostatic urethra called Urethral Crest.

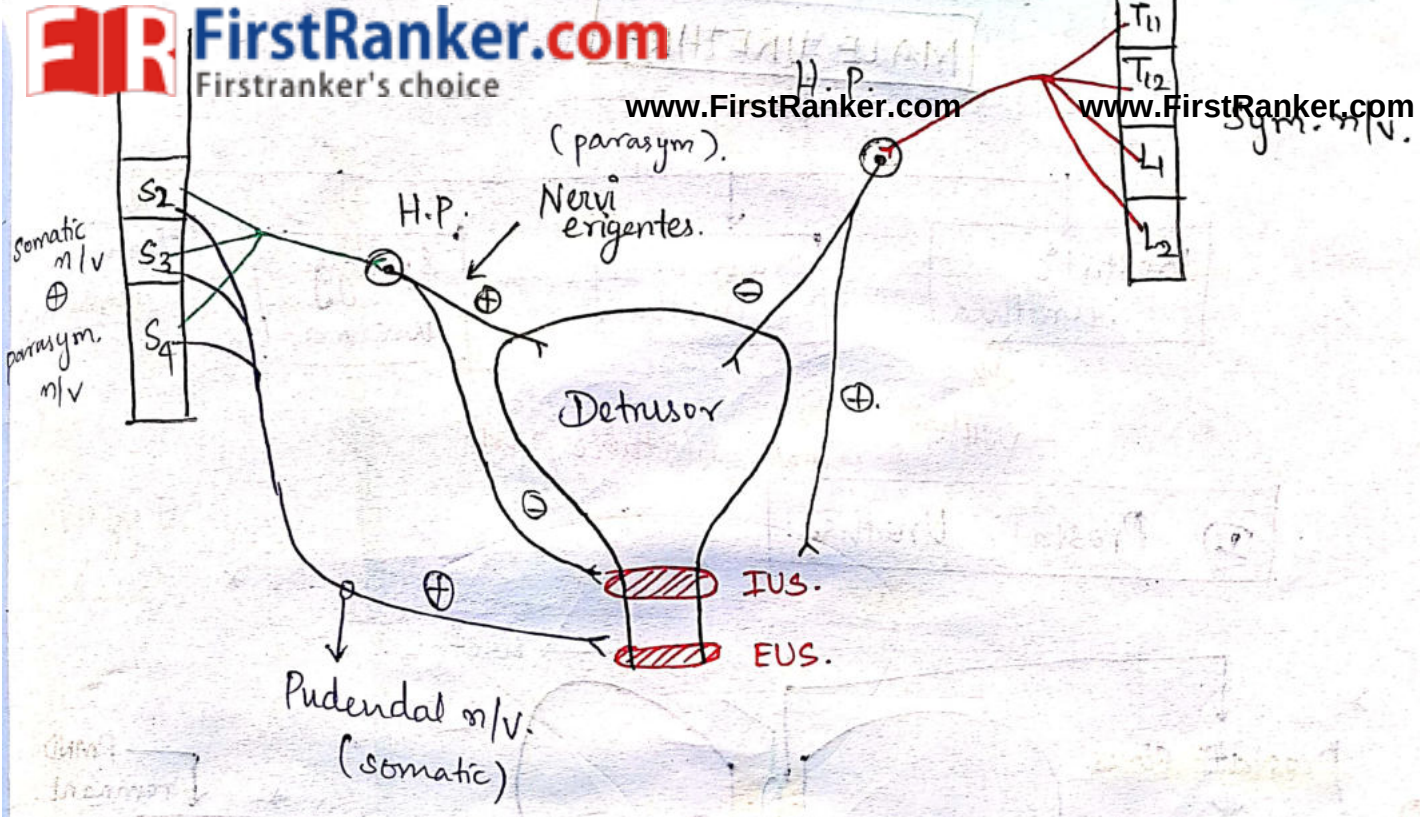
Interior of Bladder





Note:

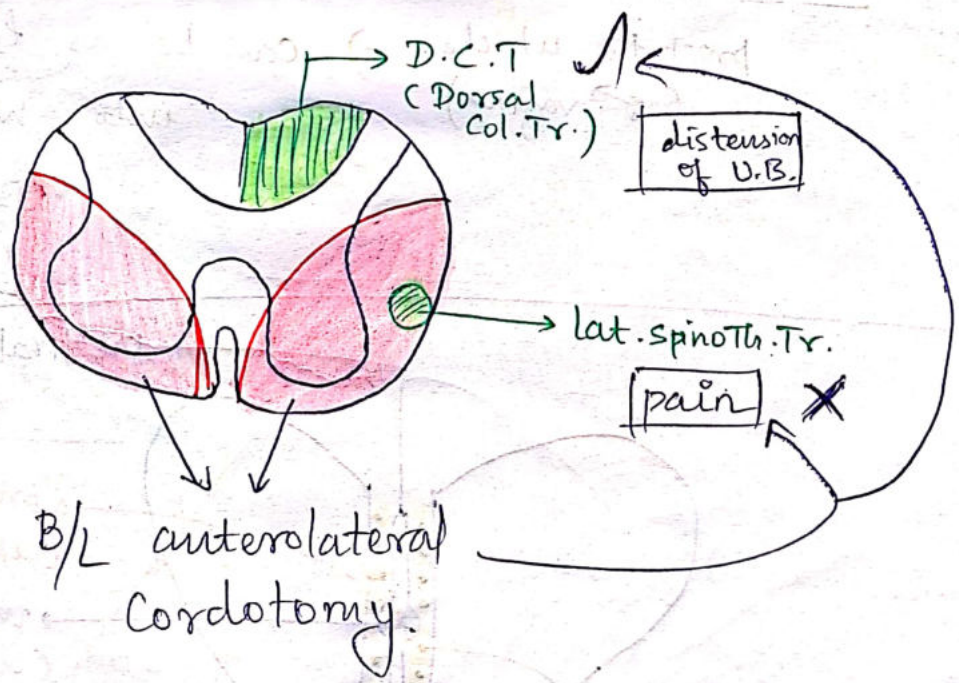
Hypogastric plexus ⇒ formed by both sym. & para sym. n/v supplying the U.B.



WHY? B/L Ant.lat. Cordotomy : doesn't affect awarness of distension of bladder (DCT) & and couseq. patient is able to pass urine but pain fibres are affected (Lat spinoTh.Tract).

⇓

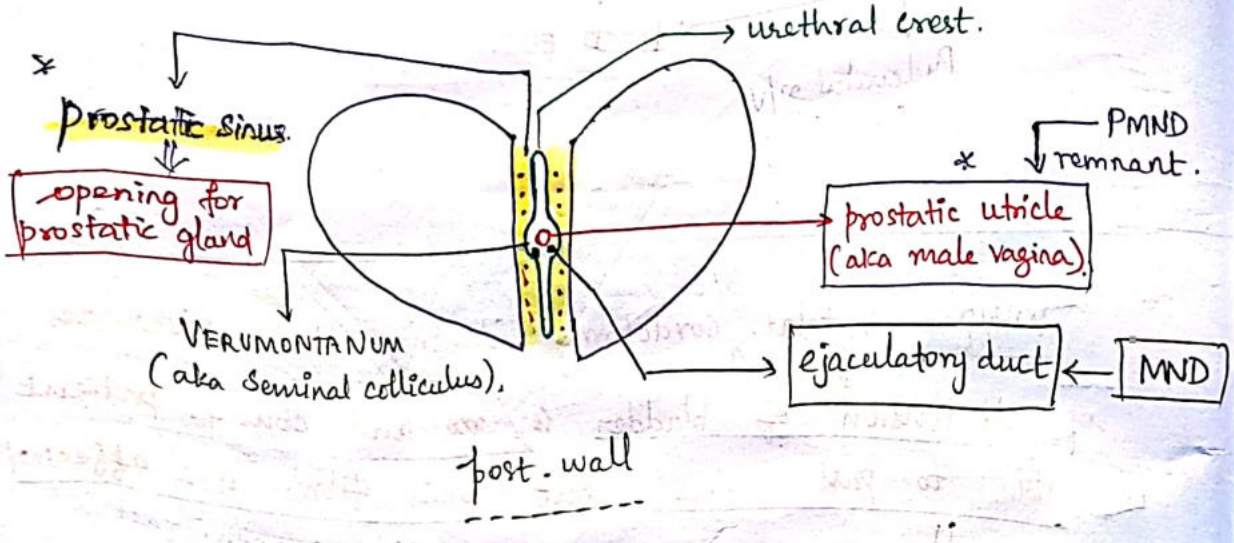
Bcoz desire to micturate is INTACT.



MALE URETHRA (18 - 20cm long)

- Prostatic urethra — 3cm. ⇒ widest & most dilatable part
- Membr. urethra — 1.5 - 2cm
- Spongy urethra — 15cm.
- Terminal urethra

1) Prostatic Urethra



Note:

Prostatic utricle (↦ vagina) ⇒ can be as long as 5-6cm ... into median lobe of prostate