1. Anococygeal liament
2. Deep transverse perineal muscle
3. External anal sphincter
4. Inferior rectal nerve
5. Internal pudendal artery
6. Internal pudendal vein
7. M. bulbospongiosus
8. M. coccygeus
9. M. ischiocavernosus
10. M. levator ani
11. Perineal membrane
12. Perineal nerve
13. Pudendal nerve
14. Superficial transverse perineal muscle

**Superficial transverse perineal muscle**

Origin: Ischial tuberosity
Insertion: Perineal body (Tendinous center of perineum)
Function: Stabilization of the perineal body / Supporting the pelvic & perineal structures
Innervation: Perineal branches of the pudendal nerve

**Ischiocavernosus muscle**

Origin: Medial surface of the ischial ramus & Ischial tuberosity
Insertion: Anterior and lateral surfaces of crus of penis
Function: They prevent the venous drainage and maintain the erection structures.

**Bulbospongiosus muscle**

In males
Origin: Perineal body
Insertion: Lateral surfaces of bulb of penis & corpus spongiosum penis. Some end on the corpus cavernosum penis.
Function: They prevent the venous drainage and maintain the erection structures.

In females
Origin: Perineal body
Insertion: They lie over the bulb of vestibule. They surround the vagina. They end on the clitoris anteriorly.
Function: They narrow the vaginal orifice. They also contribute to the erection of the clitoris.
The ischiocavernosus and bulbospongiosus muscles are both innervated by the pudendal nerve (S2-S4).

**Deep transverse perineal muscle**

Origin: Medial surfaces of the right and left ischiopubic rami
Insertion: Perineal body
Function: Stabilization of the perineal body / Supporting the pelvic & perineal structures
Innervation: Perineal branches of the pudendal nerve

**M. levator ani**

Origins : 2 bony structures & 1 tendineous structure
Medial surface of body of pubis & Ischial spine
Tendineous arch of levator ani (L. Arcus tendineus m. levatoris ani)
Insertion : Perineal body (Centrum perinei- Corpus perineale) / Anal canal’s wall/ Anococcygeal ligament (Lig. anococcygeum) / Coccyx.
INNERRATION: Branches direct from the anterior ramus of S4 & Inferior rectal branch of pudendal nerve

**M. coccygeus**

is rudimentary in humans. It plays a role in wagging the tail in animals with a tail. It is also consired as a muscle supporting the pelvic floor/viscera.
It originates from the ischial spine and sacrospinous ligament. It attaches on the inferior part of sacrum and coccyx.
INNERRATION: Anterior rami of S3-S4