



# OSCE Guide on Clinical Pelvimetry (using pelvic bone model)

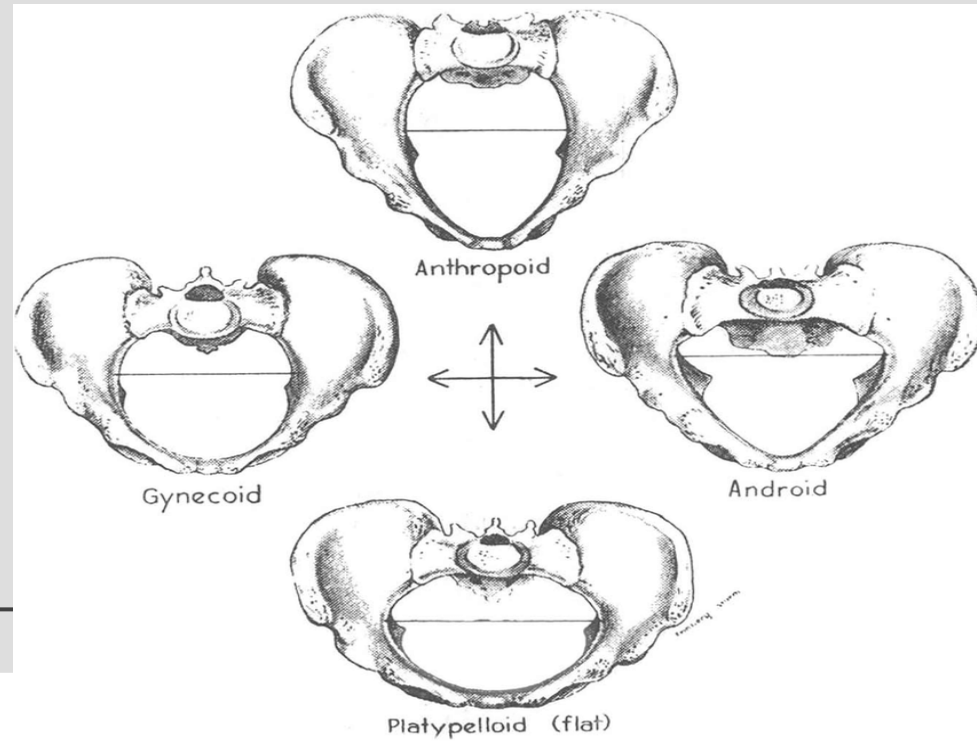
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**Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility**



Identify the  
parts of the  
bony pelvis

# Identify the shape of the pelvic inlet

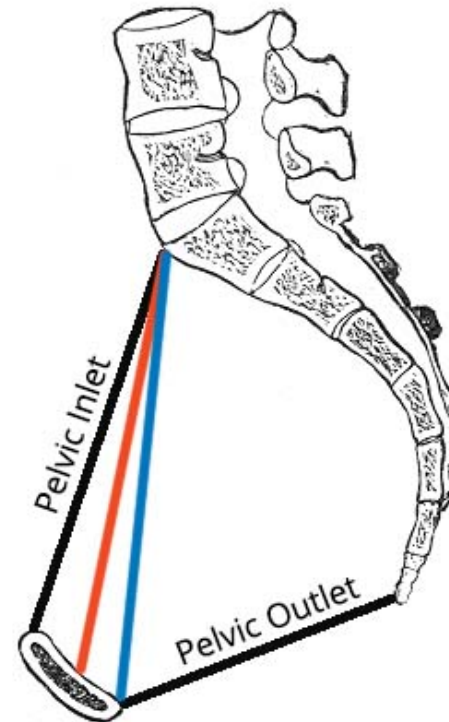
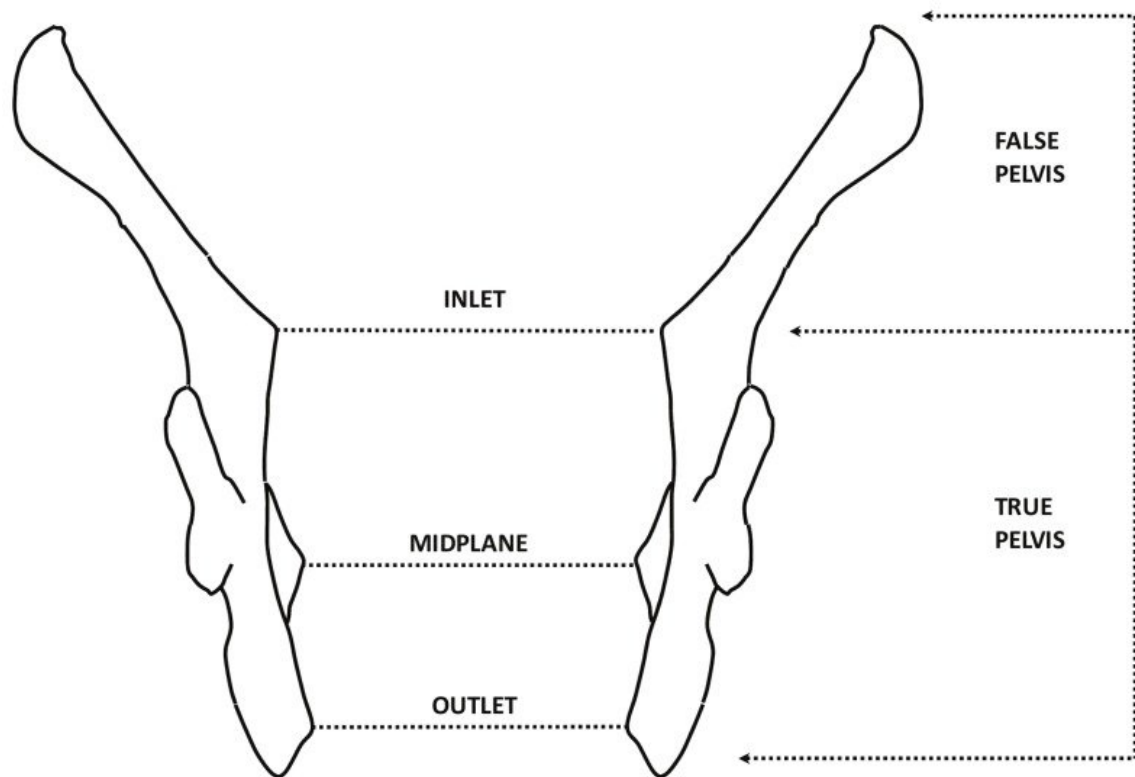






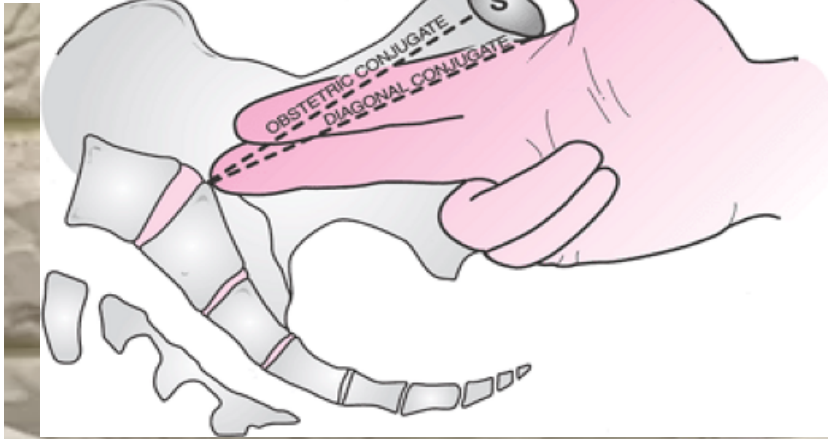


Measure the examining hand from the tip of the index finger up to the base of the thumb, using a tape measure (cms)

# 1. Evaluation of the pelvic inlet



 Obstetric Conjugate  
 Diagonal Conjugate



Measure the diagonal conjugate by introducing the index and middle fingers under the symphysis pubis, reaching for the sacral promontory

Note where the inferior border of the symphysis pubis touches your examining hand

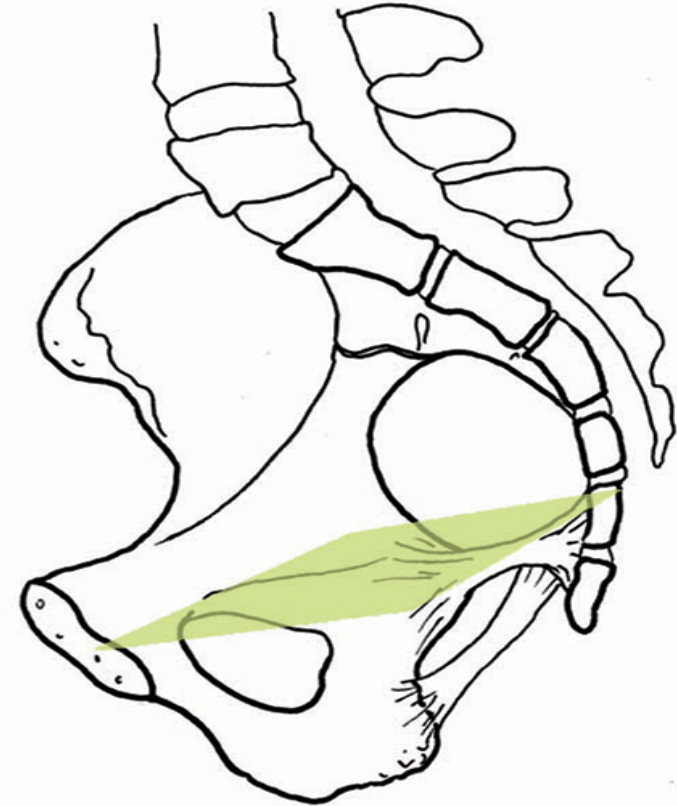
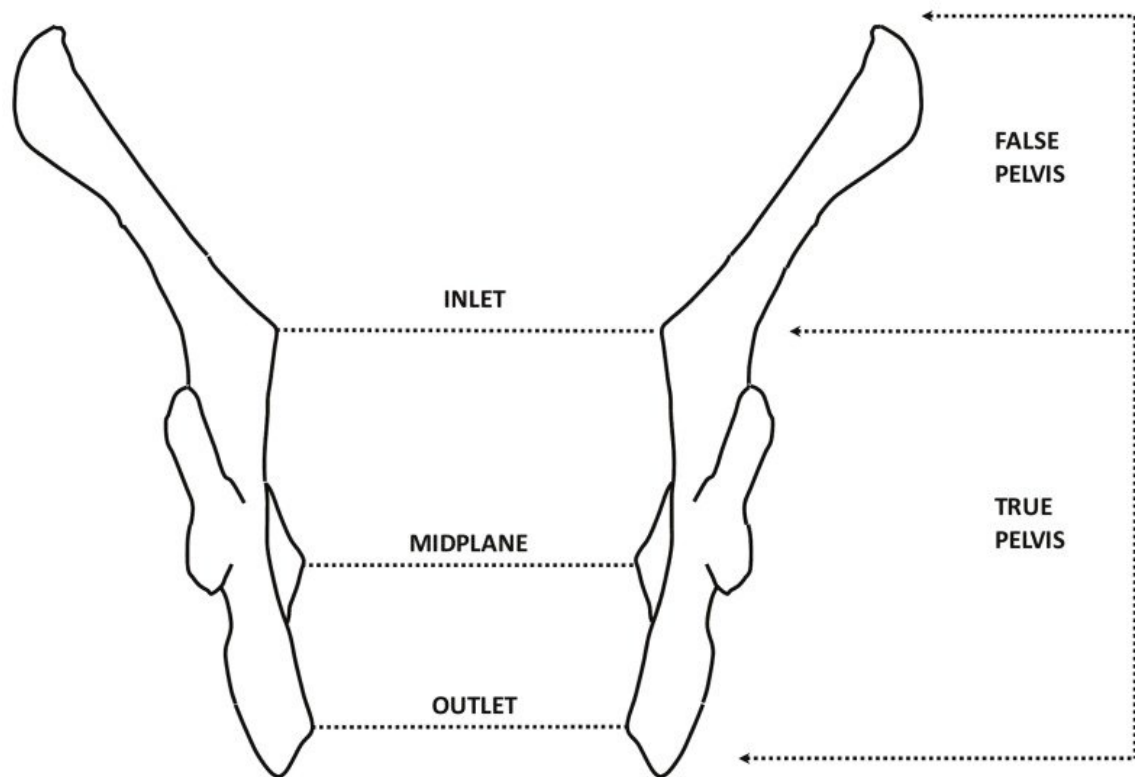
Report the findings for the pelvic inlet

## Summary of Clinical Pelvimetry findings

	Adequate	Inadequate
Pelvic Inlet	diagonal conjugate >11.5cm; "sacral promontory cannot be reached"	diagonal conjugate < 11.5 cm; "sacral promontory reached"
Midplane	sacrum curved sacrosciatic notch wide ischial spines not prominent bispinous diameter > 8.5cm sidewalls divergent	sacrum straight/shallow sacral concavity; sacrosciatic notch narrow; ischial spines prominent; interischial diameter < 8.5cm; Sidewalls convergent;
Outlet	intertuberous diameter > 8.5cm; subpubic angle > 90 deg; wide subpubic angle; coccyx moveable	intertuberous diameter < 8cm; subpubic angle < 90 deg/ narrow subpubic angle; coccyx not easily depressed/ coccyx not moveable

## 2. Evaluation of the midpelvis

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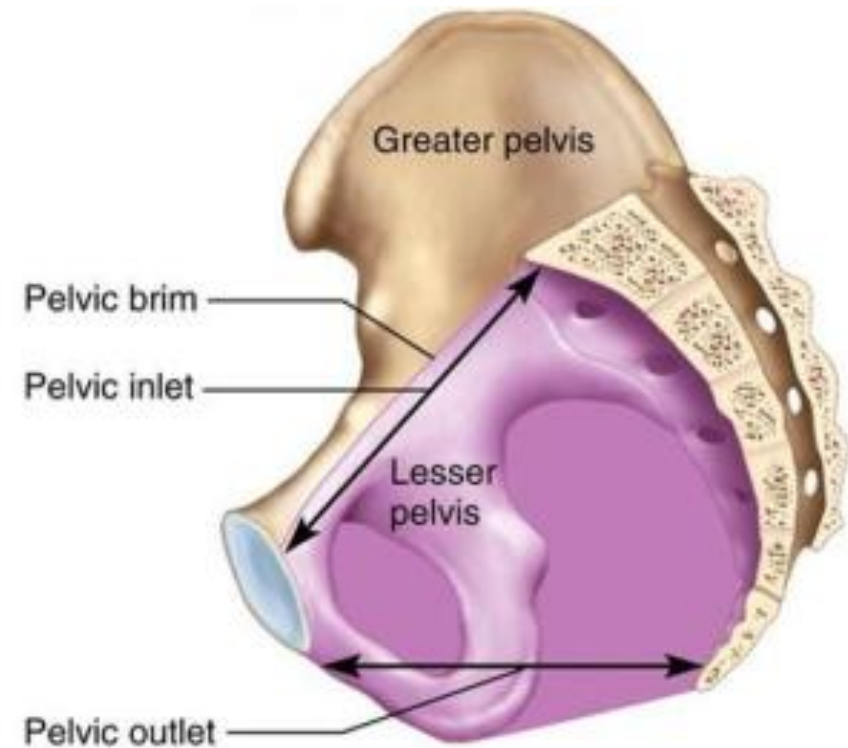
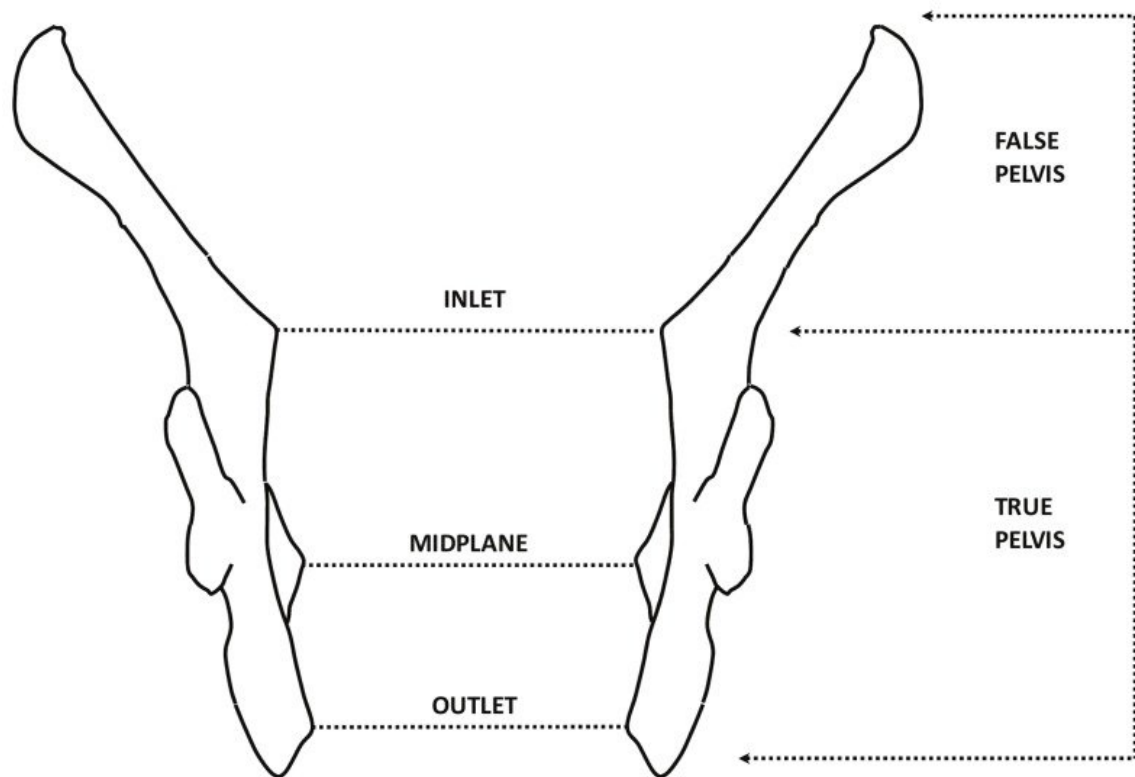


1. Check the sacral curvature
2. Measure the sacrosciatic notch
3. Palpate ischial spines
4. Measure bispinous diameter
5. Assess the splay of the sidewalls

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# 3. Evaluation of the pelvic outlet





1. Measure the interischial diameter by putting a closed fist in between the ischial tuberosities
2. Estimate the subpubic angle
3. Assess the mobility of the coccyx



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# RX PRESCRIPTION

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*Thank you!*

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