

Anatomical variation of human sacral hiatus its morphometry and clinical importance in caudal epidural anesthesia.

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Abstract:

Introduction: The sacrum is a bone which contributes to the formation of the pelvic girdle. It has piqued the interest of anatomists, forensic scientists and physicians, especially anaesthetists because of its unique value in gender estimation in medico- legal proceedings as well as the importance of its anatomical structure in relation to the technique of giving caudal anaesthesia. **Material & Method:-**This study was carried out on 200 dry human sacrum in Bone store of Anatomy Department, B.J Medical College, Ahmedabad, Gujarat. Parameters of sacral hiatus such as shape, level of apex and base, length, anteroposterior (AP) diameter at apex, and intercornual distance along with distance between superolateral sacral crests and their distance from apex of sacral hiatus were studied. **Results:** Various shapes of sacral hiatus were observed which included inverted U, inverted V, irregular, dumbbell, bifid and absent of sacral hiatus. **Conclusion:** The understanding of the sacral hiatus anatomy helps to define landmarks clinically used during the procedure of caudal anaesthesia.

Keywords: Caudal epidural anesthesia, Sacrum, Sacral hiatus.

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