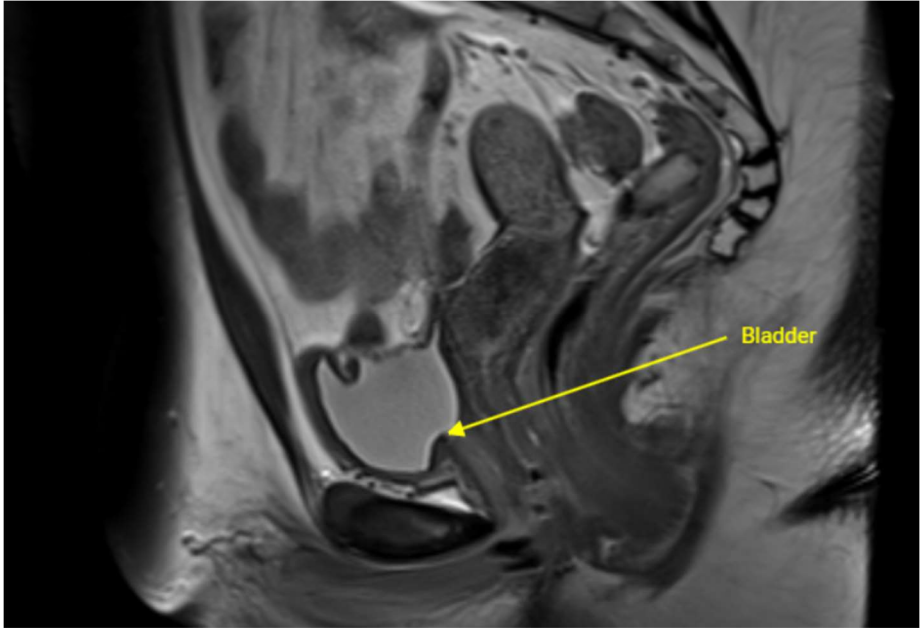
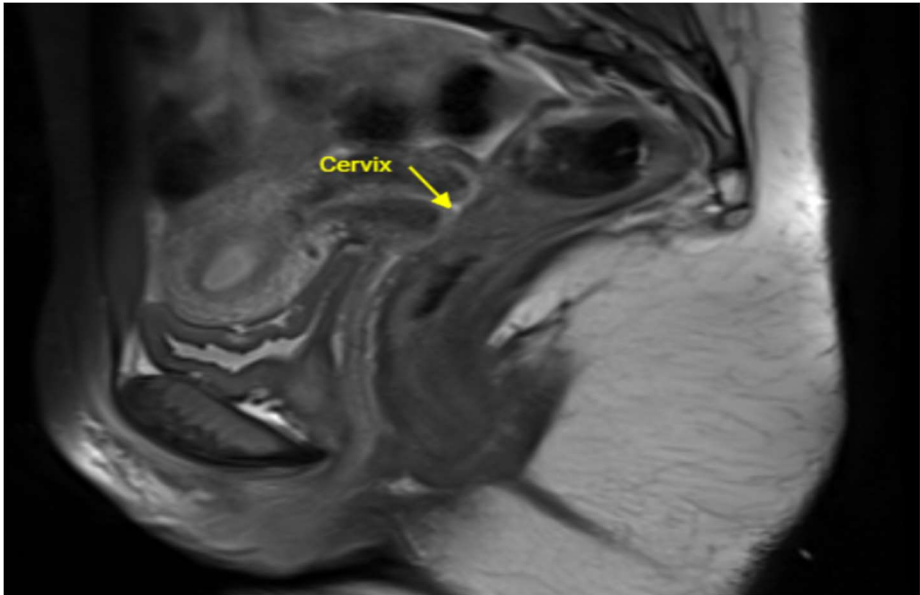


Appendix 3: Instructions for point placement

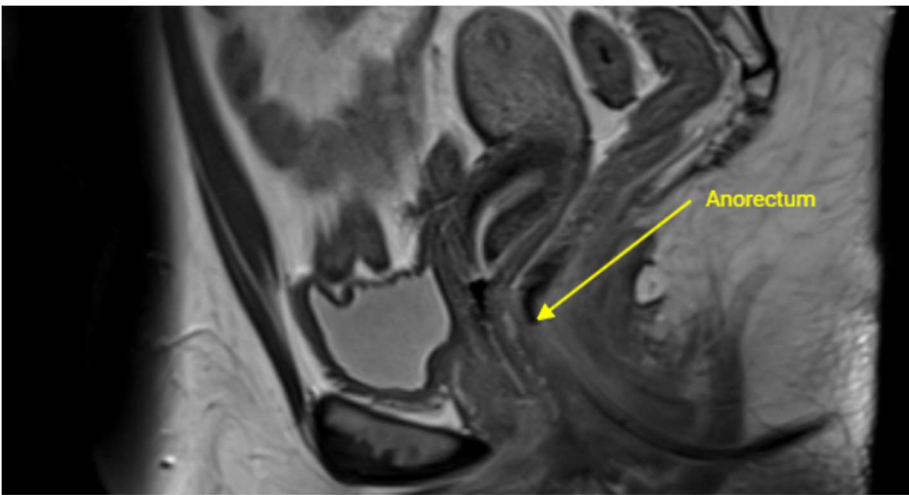
Orientation:

- Sagittal: anterior on the left side of the image
- Axial: right on the left side of the image, anterior on the upper side of the image
- Coronal: right on the left side of the image

Point	Instructions	Illustration (3D-PICS-Screenshot)
Organ point: Bladder	Sagittal plane, midpoint of internal bladder meatus	
Organ point: Cervix	Sagittal plane, midpoint of external cervical os	

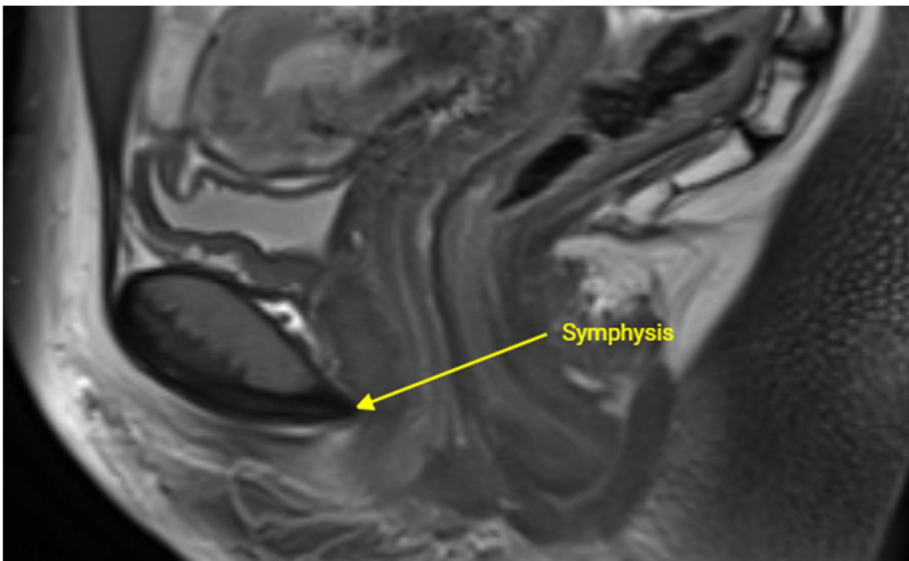
Organ point:
Anorectum

Sagittal plane,
midpoint of
angulation of
anus and rectum



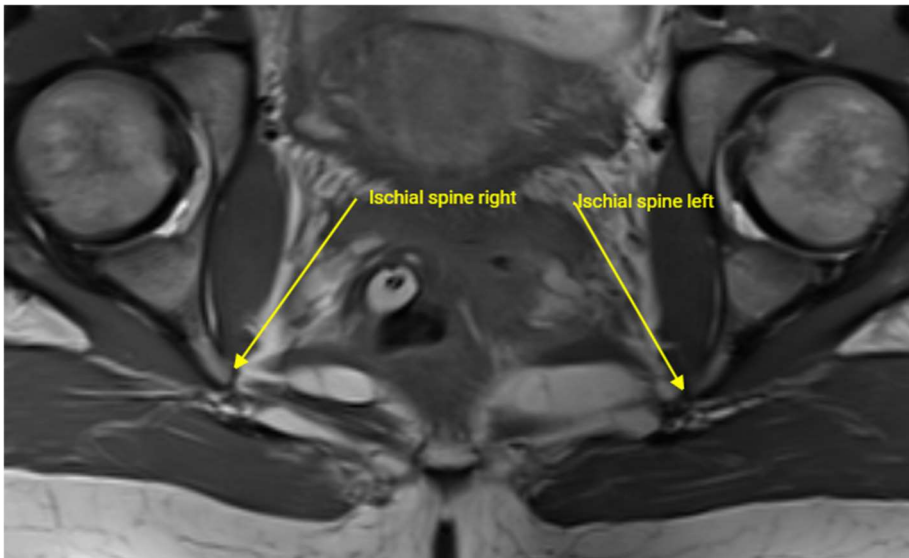
Bone point:
Symphysis

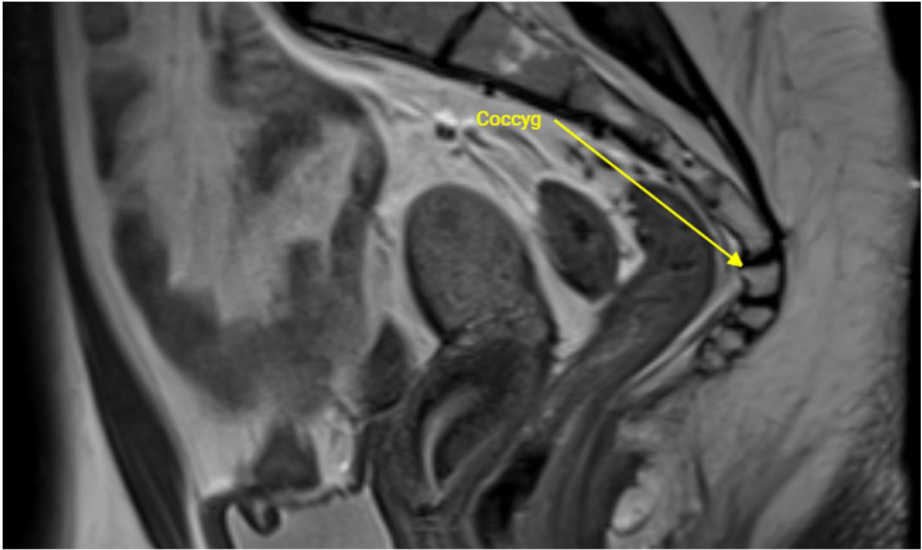
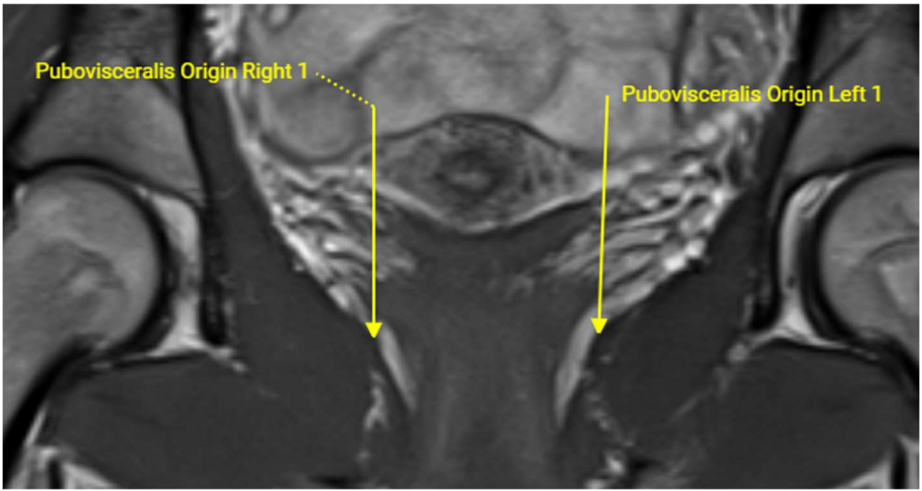
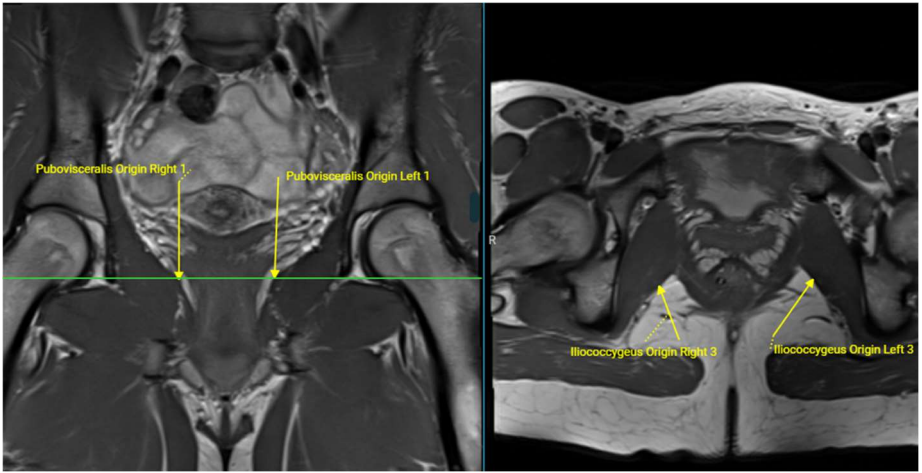
Sagittal plane, inferior
pubic point, most
central

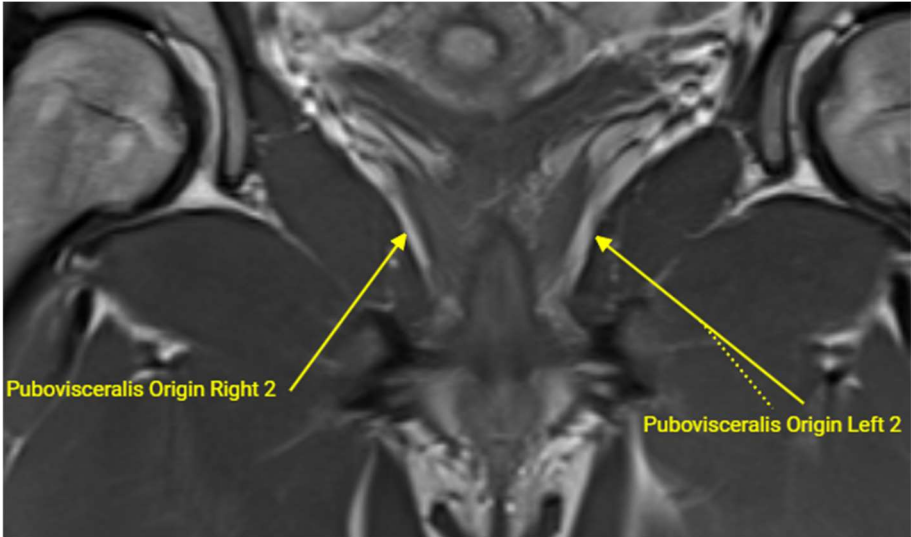
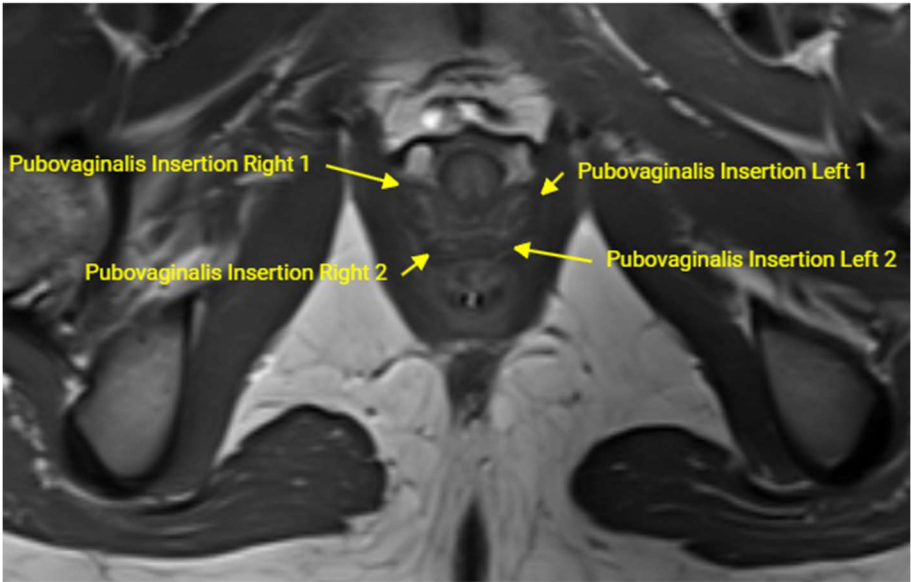
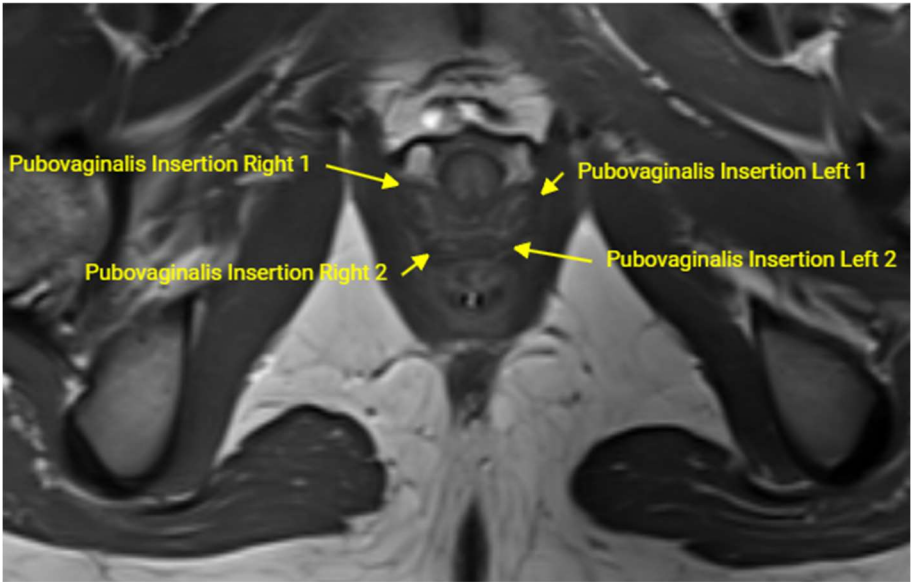
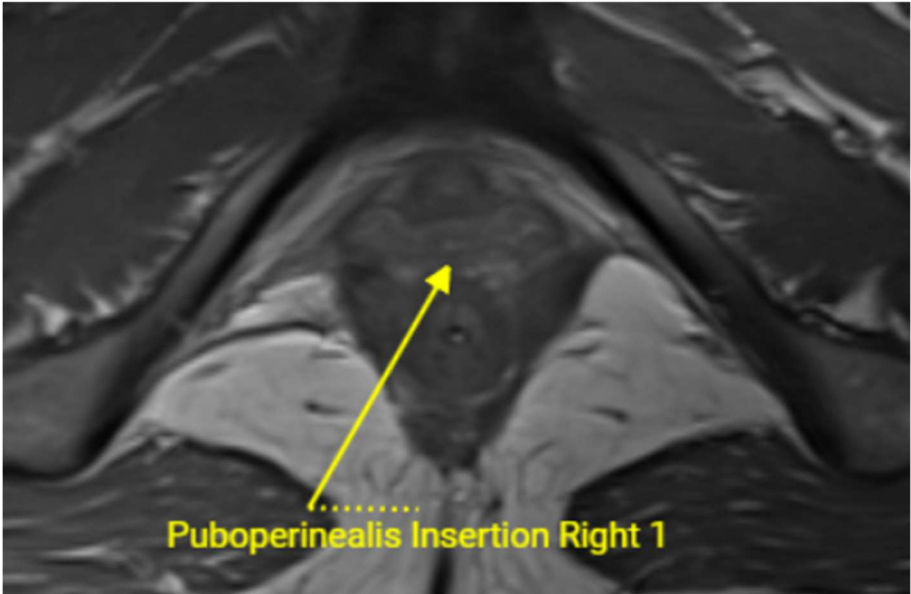


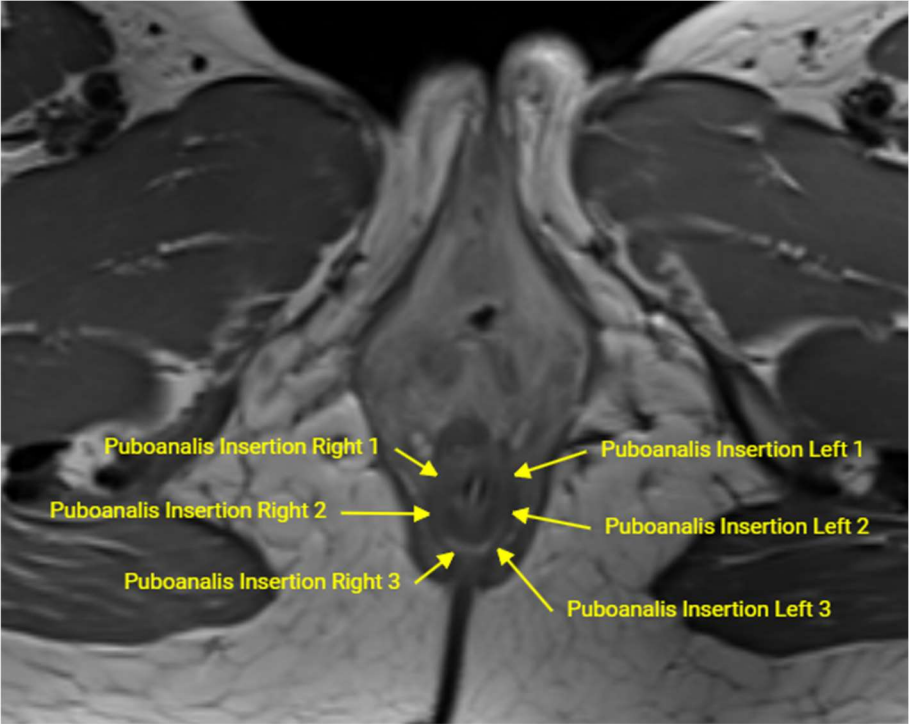
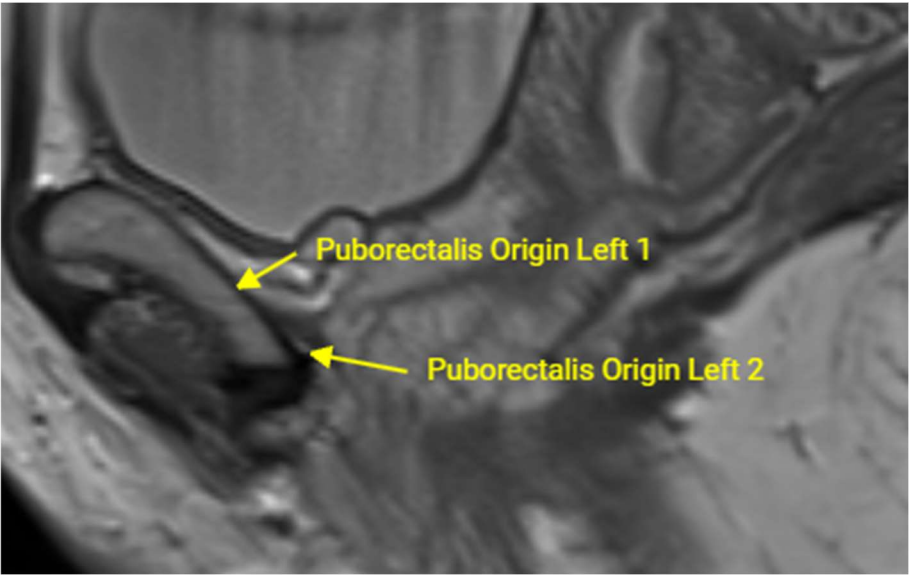
Bone point:
Ischial spine

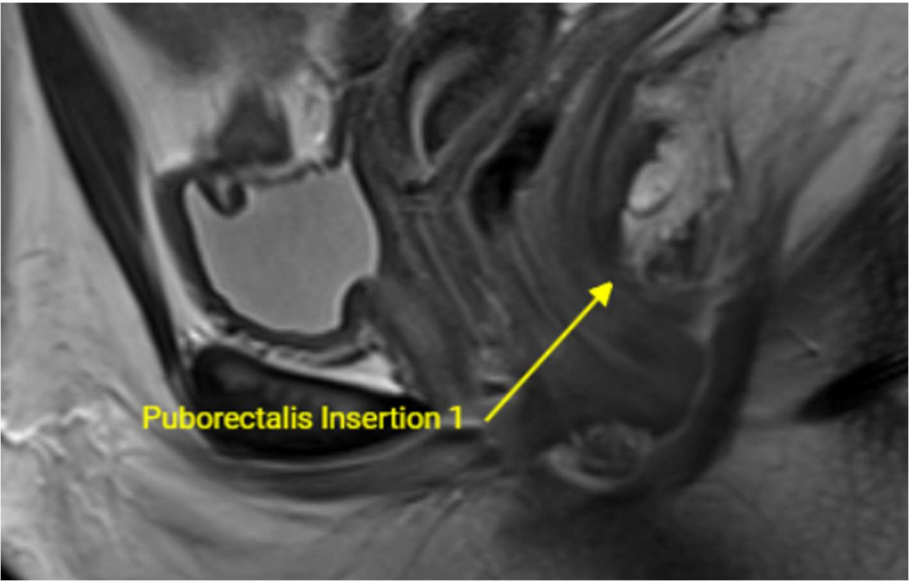
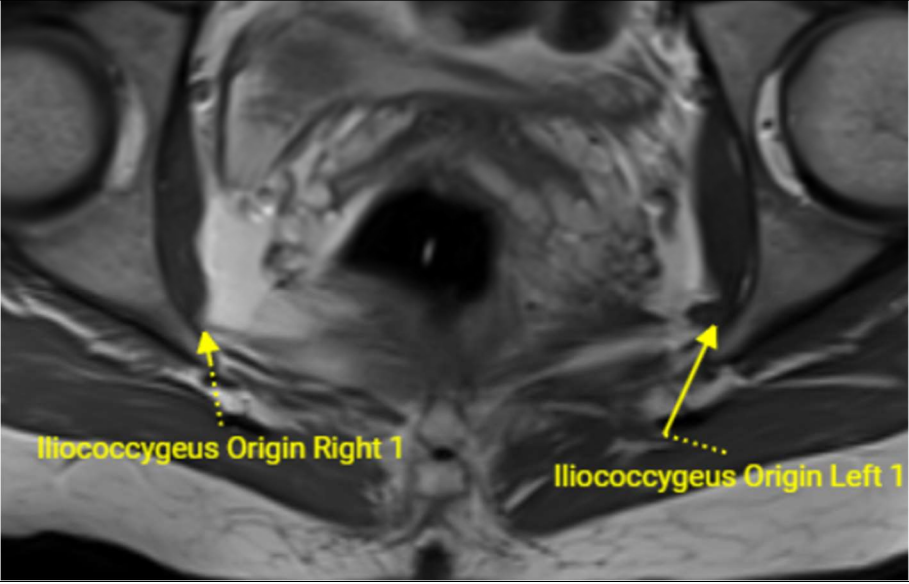
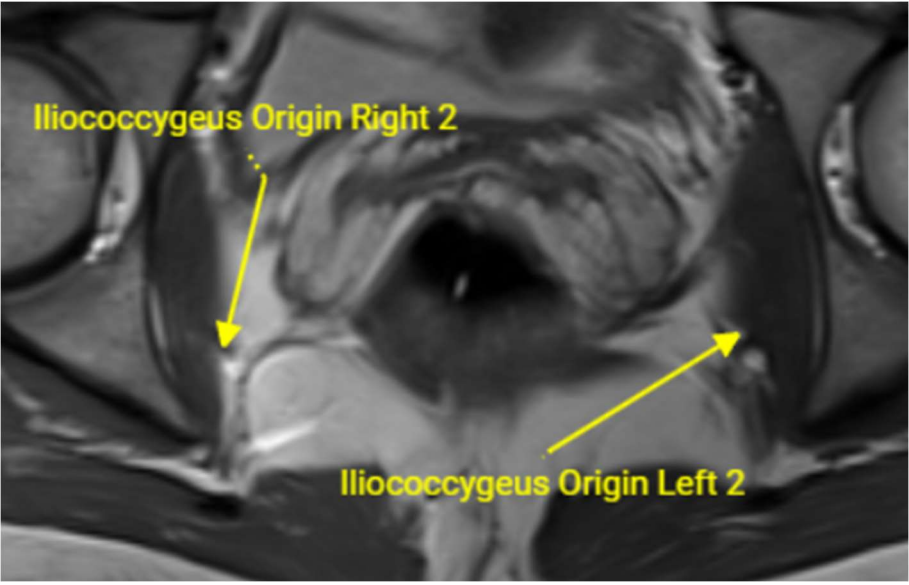
Axial plane,
at the height of
the femoral head,
most anterior and
medial spine
point on each
side

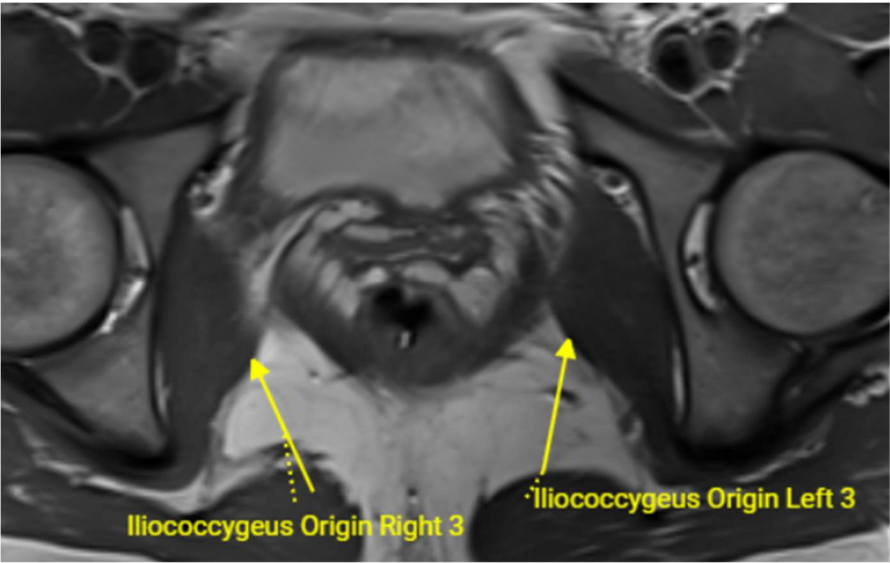
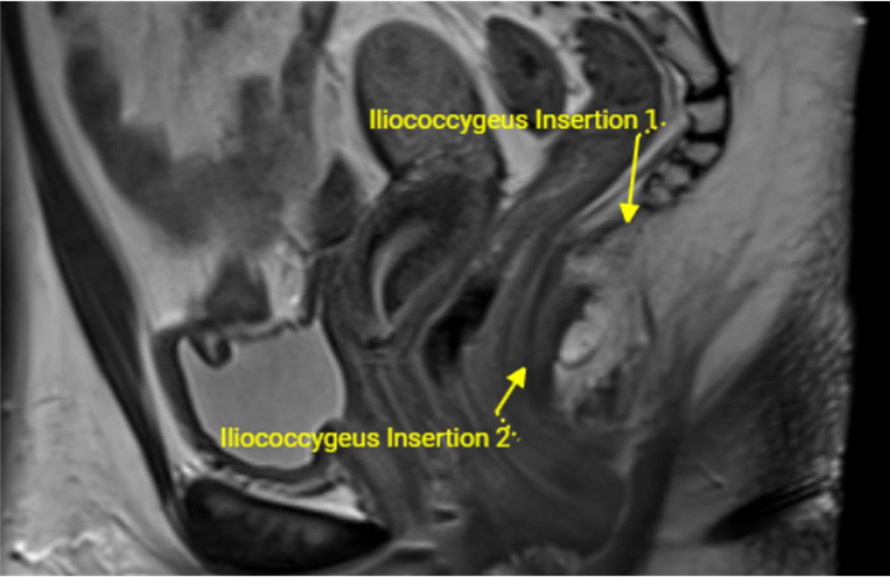


Bone point: Coccyg	Sagittal plane, sacro-coccygeal joint: usually the fifth ((4th-6th), medial cranial edge of the first coccygeal bone	
Muscle point: PVM Origin 1	Coronal plane, most cranial and posterior point, bird-wing-like structure	
Cross-check in axial plane, must equal ICM Origin 3		

Muscle point: PVM Origin 2 -not used in analysis	Coronal plane, halfway between PVM Origin and PVM Origin 3	
Muscle point: PvaM Insertion 1	Axial plane, Lowest part of the vagina (“w”-shaped), most distal visible muscle fibers at anterior end of the vaginal side wall	
Muscle point: PVaM Insertion 2	Axial plane, same as PvaM insertion 1, but posterior end of the vaginal side wall	
Muscle point: PPM Insertion- Named “Puboperinealis Insertion Right 1” in the annotation. There was no left point, as it is a midline structure	Axial plane, lower than pubovaginal, same height or higher than puboanal, dark structure in the midline, anterior to the anal canal	

Muscle point: PAM Insertion 1 -not used in analysis	Axial plane, at the intersphincteric groove, most distal slide, PAM insertion between the most anterior (PAM insertion 1) and the most posterior (PAM insertion 3) border of the anal canal	
Muscle point: PAM Insertion 2 -initially named “Puboanalis Insertion 2”		
Muscle point: PAM Insertion 3 -not used in analysis		
Muscle point: PRM Origin 1 -left side shown	Sagittal plane, parasagittal left and right, black muscular structure adjacent to the symphysis. PRM origin 1: cranial muscle fibers, found at about one third of the length of the symphysis. PRM origin 2: muscle fibers at the inferior and posterior ends of the symphysis	
Muscle point: PRM Origin 2 -left side shown		

Muscle point: PRM Insertion 1	Sagittal plane, midsagittal, bump behind anorectal junction. Most distal and posterior point of the bump.	
Muscle point: ICM Origin 1	Axial plane, ischial spine. Muscle fibers running anteriorly from the ischial spine.	
Muscle point: ICM Origin 2 -not used in analysis	Axial plane, one third of the way between ICM origin 1 and ICM origin 4	

Muscle point: ICM Origin 3 -not used in analysis	Axial plane, two thirds of the way between ICM origin 1 and ICM origin 4	
Muscle point: ICM Origin 4	Axial plane, marking the transition of the ICM to the obturator muscle, vector change of pubovisceral muscle	
Muscle point: ICM Insertion 1	Sagittal plane, most cranial (ICM insertion 1) and most distal (ICM insertion 2) point along the Iliococcygeal raphe	
Muscle point: ICM Insertion 2		

Muscle point:
COC Insertion 1
-right side shown

Muscle point:
COC Insertion 2
-right side shown

Sagittal plane, parasagittal, about 5 mm from the bone, most cranial (COC insertion 1) and most caudal (COC insertion 2) point of the thin black structure

