# ABSTRACT

**Introduction:**

The internal iliac artery is the vital artery that supplies pelvic and perineal organs. Angioarchitecture of this artery is clinically significant in many surgeries, interventional procedures and also in recent advances. Despite its significance, in India very few literatures are available; hence the present study is done to fulfil this interim and helps to enhance the knowledge about the gross anatomy of internal iliac artery.

**Aim & Objectives:**

To study the different types in the branching pattern of internal iliac artery among the population of Tamilnadu on adult cadaveric specimens, spontaneously human aborted foetuses and pelvic arteriogram images.

**Materials & methodology:**

Study design: Descriptive study.

Study population: Tamilnadu.

Sample size:

i. Spontaneously aborted foetuses -**50**
ii. Cadaveric adult pelvic specimen **– 25**
iii. Radiological images of living adults- 100

**Observations:**

a) adult cadaveric specimens:

The types Ia, Ib, IIa, IIb, III and IV observed and their incidences were noted as 74%, 4%, 8%, 2%, 10% and 2% respectively.

b) Aborted foetus specimens:

The types I, II and III observed and their incidences were noted as 50%, 32% and 18% respectively.

c) CT pelvic angiogram:

The groups A, B, C, D and E observed and their incidences were noted as 55%, 22%, 19%, 2% and 2% respectively.

**Conclusion:**

Type I was found to be the most dominant type. Type V was discovered to be the insignificant type.

Key words: internal iliac artery, superior gluteal artery, inferior gluteal artery, internal pudendal artery, branches, classification, variations, CT angiogram.