Cervical Effacement and Dilatation During Labor

1. Cervix is not effaced or dilated.
2. Cervix is fully effaced and dilated to 1 cm.
3. Cervix is dilated to 5 cm.
4. Cervix is fully dilated to 10 cm.

Cervix Dilation Chart
h) Uterus - Autonomic Innervation

i) Sympathetic
   1) Preganglionic neurons
      a) Lesser, least, and lumbar splanchnic nerves (T10-L2)
      b) Superior mesenteric ganglion

   2) Postganglionic neurons
      - Superior/Inferior mesenteric plexus
      - Superior/Inferior hypogastric plexus
      - Uterovaginal plexus

ii) Parasympathetic
   1) Preganglionic neurons (S2-S4)
      a) Pelvic splanchnic nerves
      b) Inferior hypogastric nerves
      c) Uterovaginal plexus

   2) Postganglionic neurons
      e) Organ wall
i) Sympathetic
(1) Preganglionic [L1-L2]
   (a) Sacral splanchnics
   (b) Inferior hypogastric plexus

(2) Postganglionic
   - Uterovaginal plexus
   - Cavernous nn. to clitoris
ii) Parasympathetic

(1) Preganglionic neurons (S2-S4)
   (a) Pelvic splanchnic nerves
   (b) Inferior hypogastric nerves
   (c) Uterovaginal plexus
   (d) Cavernous nerves

(2) Postganglionic neurons
   (e) Organ wall
Sympathetic trunk and ganglion T6
Gray ramus communicans
White ramus communicans
Greater splanchnic nerve
Lesser splanchnic nerve
Least splanchnic nerve
Sympathetic trunk
Lumbar splanchnic nerves
L3 spinal nerve
Ovarian artery and plexus
Uterine (fallopian) tube
Uterus
Ovary
Cervix
Vagina
Sympathetic fibers [Presynaptic Postsynaptic]
Parasympathetic fibers [Presynaptic Postsynaptic]
Afferent fibers

Note: Pain from intraperitoneal pelvic viscera (e.g., uterine contractions) goes via uterovaginal and pelvic plexuses, hypogastric nerves, and sympathetic trunk from L4 to L5 to spinal nerves T11, T12. Pain from subperiosteal pelvic viscera (e.g., cervical dilation and upper vagina) goes via pelvic splanchnic nerves to S2, S3, S4. Afferents from lower vagina and perineum go via pudendal nerves to S2, S3, S4.