Lab 4 Dissection Steps:

- Identify the **antebrachial (deep) fascia**
  - Make an incision through the deep antebrachial fascia from the olecranon to the accessory carpal bone.
  - Carefully reflect the deep antebrachial fascia cranially; you may remove it if necessary.

- Attempt to identify the **brachioradialis m.** (more obvious in cat)

- Identify the **extensor carpi radialis m.** (note: 2 parts in the cat, *longus* and *brevis*).

- Identify the **extensor retinaculum** and define its margins.

- Identify the **common digital extensor m.**
  - Dissect the tendon of the common digital extensor as it splits into four parts; trace the tendons that go to the third and fourth digits.

- Identify the paired **dorsal elastic ligaments** on either side of the common digital extensor tendon in the digits of the dog (usually only 1 in the cat).

- Identify the **lateral digital extensor m.**

- Identify **ulnaris lateralis [aka extensor carpi ulnaris] m.**
  - Note the two tendons of insertion.

- Transect the extensor carpi radialis m. through its middle and reflect the proximal stump to reveal the **supinator m.** underneath. (If necessary, also transect and reflect the common digital extensor m.)

- Identify the **supinator m.**

- Identify the **abductor digiti I longus m.** *(aka abductor pollicis longus or extensor carpi obliquis m.)*

- Identify the **pronator teres m.**

- Clean the tendons of insertion of biceps brachii and brachialis mm.

- Identify the **flexor carpi radialis m.**

- Identify the **flexor retinaculum**

- Identify the **superficial digital flexor m.**
  - Transect the superficial digital flexor m. through its middle.
  - Reflect the distal half of superficial digital flexor toward the digits, transecting the superficial part of the flexor retinaculum as you do so.
  - Dissect one of the tendons of insertion down to the 3rd or 4th digit.
Identify the **palmar annular ligament**

Identify the **flexor carpi ulnaris m.** (2 parts: **ulnar** and **humeral heads**)
- Optional: If necessary, transect the flexor carpi ulnaris m. (both parts together) through its middle and reflect the stumps to reveal the deep digital flexor m. underneath

Identify the **deep digital flexor m.** (3 parts: **humeral, ulnar** and **radial heads**)
- Note: Moving on to the next step to identify the carpal canal may help with identification of the deep digital flexor. After you transect the flexor retinaculum, use a probe to elevate the tendon of the deep digital flexor out of the carpal canal. This will help facilitate identification of the three heads.

Identify the **carpal canal**
- Transect the flexor retinaculum and reflect it to open the carpal canal and expose the deep digital flexor tendon
- Dissect the deep digital flexor tendon down to the 3rd or 4th digit

Identify the **digital annular ligaments** (proximal & distal in dog; cat usually has only one)

Identify the **pronator quadratus m.**

Identify the **interosseus mm.**
- If necessary, transect the deep digital flexor tendon just proximal to the carpus and reflect it distally to reveal the interosseus mm.

Identify the **lateral elastic ligament** in the digit of the cat

**Joints:** Do joint exposure on one of the dogs within your row of tables.

Identify **shoulder joint**

Identify **elbow joint**
- Identify **medial collateral ligament**
- Identify **lateral collateral ligament**

Identify **interosseous ligament**

Identify **carpal joints**

Identify **metacarpophalangeal joint**

Identify **proximal interphalangeal joint**

Identify **distal interphalangeal joint**