Lab 5 Dissection Steps:

- Remove the skin from the left hind limb and caudal trunk as directed in the text (down to the tarsus); remove any remaining cutaneous trunci m. with the skin.

- Identify the superficial gluteal fascia and deep gluteal fascia

- Identify the thoracolumbar (deep) fascia

- Identify the fascia lata

- Identify the biceps femoris m. and dissect its borders
  - Dissect carefully along the caudal border and attempt to identify:
    - caudal crural abductor m.
    - popliteal lymph node
  - Transect the biceps femoris m. proximally and reflect the main muscle mass toward the stifle (but leave it attached to the fascia lata!)

- Identify the semitendinosus m.
  - Dissect its borders, but do not transect it.

- Identify the semimembranosus m.
  - Define its borders and note that semimembranosus has two bellies

- Identify the sartorius m.
  - Note cranial and caudal parts in the dog, but one continuous muscle belly in the cat
  - Transect sartorius through its middle (both parts together) and reflect the distal half

- Identify the gracilis m.
  - Note that it arises from the symphysial tendon
  - Transect gracilis through the aponeurotic origin (on ventral midline) and reflect it distally

- Identify the femoral triangle; note the femoral artery and vein

- Identify the pectineus m.
  - Transect pectineus through its middle

- Identify the adductor m.
  - Note that adductor has two parts (magnus et brevis & longus) but it is not necessary to differentiate them
  - Carefully transect adductor at its origin (alongside the ventral midline) but do not transect the underlying external obturator m.

- Identify the tensor fasciae latae m.
  - Note the two portions (cranial and caudal)
  - Transect tensor fasciae latae proximally, through both parts
In the cat, identify the gluteofemoralis (caudofemoralis) m.

- Identify the superficial gluteal m.
  - Transect superficial gluteal at its aponeurosis and reflect it distally
  - Carefully avoid cutting the sacrotuberous ligament along the caudal border of the gluteals and identify this ligament in the DOG only (cats do not have the sacrotuberous ligament)

- Identify the middle gluteal m.
  - Clean its borders and separate the cranial aspect of the middle gluteal from the underlying deep gluteal
  - Transect the middle gluteal and reflect it distally
  - Note the piriformis m. on the deep caudal portion of middle gluteal as you reflect it

- Identify the deep gluteal m.

- Attempt to identify the articularis coxae m.