Lab 7 Dissection Steps:

- Identify the **soleus m.** in the cat (not present in dog)
- Attempt to identify the **caudal tibial m.** in the cat (very small in dog)
- Identify the **gastrocnemius m.** (2 heads: medial and lateral)
  - Identify the **common calcanean tendon**
  - Separate medial and lateral heads of gastrocnemius from the superficial digital flexor m. between them; this can be tricky, but following the tendon of the superficial d.f. can help separate it out.
  - Transect the lateral head of gastrocnemius near its origin. (If needed, transect medial head as well.)
- Identify the **superficial digital flexor m.**
  - Make a sagittal incision just lateral (or medial) to its tendon, where it passes over the tuber calcanei. Displace the tendon to one side to observe the underlying **calcaneal bursa**
  - If needed, transect the superficial digital flexor m. (proximal to its tendon)
- Identify the **deep digital flexor m.** (2 parts: **lateral digital flexor** and **medial digital flexor mm.**)
  - Observe where the tendons of lateral and medial come together
- Identify the **flexor retinaculum**
- Identify the **popliteus m.**
  - If desired, transect popliteus and reflect it proximally to observe sesamoid

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

- **Symphysis pelvis**
- **Sacroiliac joint**
- **Hip joint:** ligament (round ligament) of the femoral head, **transverse acetabular ligament, acetabular lip**
- **Knee (Stifle) joint:** patella/patellar ligament, meniscus (lateral & medial menisci), collateral ligaments (medial & lateral), cruciate ligaments (cranial & caudal)
- **Tarsal joint**
- **Metatarsophalangeal joint**
- **Interphalangeal (proximal, distal)**