

Lab 8 Dissection Steps:

- (Before you begin the dissection, if you have not already done so, detach the latissimus dorsi m. from the ribs and reflect it dorsally, to the mid-dorsal line of the back.)
- Identify the **longus capitis m.**
- Identify the **longus colli m.**
 - (Reflect the trachea and esophagus to one side to facilitate this view of longus colli)
- Identify the **scalenus m.**
- Re-identify the **serratus ventralis m.** (2 parts: **cervicis** and **thoracis**)
- Identify the **serratus dorsalis m.** (2 parts: **cranialis** and **caudalis**)
 - Identify the **serratus dorsalis cranialis m.**
 - Transect this muscle at the aponeurosis and reflect it ventrally
 - Identify the **serratus dorsalis caudalis m.**
 - This muscles is smaller and less distinctive than the cranialis portion. You will also transect the aponeurosis of this muscle.
- Identify the **external intercostal mm.**
 - Transect at least one external intercostal to create a flap/'door'; reflect this flap to observe the underlying internal intercostal m.
- Identify the **internal intercostal mm.**
- Identify the **linea alba**
- Identify the **external abdominal oblique m.**
 - Identify the **superficial inguinal ring**
 - In males, identify the **vaginal tunics** covering the **spermatic cord**
 - In females, attempt to identify the **vaginal process**
 - Transect the external abdominal oblique m. close to its origin (along the ribs and lumbar region) and reflect it ventrally
 - Identify the **inguinal ligament**
- Identify the **internal abdominal oblique m.**
 - Transect the internal abdominal oblique m. near its origin, detach it from the ribs and reflect it ventrally to the rectus abdominis m.
 - In males (dog; usually not present in cat), identify the **cremaster m.**
- Identify the **transversus abdominis m.**
- Identify the **rectus abdominis m.**
- Identify the area/region of the **deep inguinal ring**
 - Note that the ring is a boundary, not a distinct anatomical structure