## Lab 20 Dissection Steps:

- Incise the skin on the medial surface of the RIGHT thigh all the way down to the claw of the second digit. Remove the remaining skin from the right hind limb, down to the level of the metatarsal pad. Leave subcutaneous vessels and nerves on the limb if possible.
- Observe the **caudal gluteal artery** on the interior of the right ilium at the pelvic inlet
- □ Caudal gluteal a. is the larger of the two terminal branches of the internal iliac artery.
  - Pull the caudal gluteal a. away from the ilium and identify the origin of the following (coming off of caudal gluteal):

## 📮 iliolumbar a.

## cranial gluteal a.

- On the RIGHT hind limb of the animal, expose the insertion of the superficial gluteal m. and transect it. Reflect the proximal portion of superficial gluteal to its origin.
- **T**ransect the middle gluteal m. 1cm from the crest of the ilium and detach/reflect it
- □ Identify the **cranial gluteal artery** and **nerve** as they emerge between middle and deep gluteal muscles.
- **Transect the biceps femoris m. midway between origin and stifle and reflect both parts**
- Transect the semitendinosus m. 1cm distal to the biceps transection; reflect the proximal part
- □ Identify the continuation of the **caudal gluteal a.** as it emerges on the lateral side of the rump
- **Q** Return to the interior of the pelvis and re-identify the right **external iliac artery**
- **Trace the external iliac a. and identify the deep femoral artery branching from it.**
- □ Trace the deep femoral a. and identify the **pudendoepigastric trunk.** Identify the following branches of the trunk (these were previously identified in Labs 16 & 15):
  - **caudal epigastric a.**
  - external pudendal a.
- Trace the continuation of the deep femoral a. after it gives off the pudendoepigastric trunk. This is the *medial circumflex femoral a*. To trace this artery, transect the pectineus m. and origins of gracilis and adductor muscles. Identify the two branches of the medial circumflex femoral a.: deep branch & transverse branch
- □ Identify the **femoral triangle**
- Identify the **femoral artery** (continuation of external iliac a. beyond the vascular lacuna) and identify the following branches of the femoral a.:

**u** superficial circumflex iliac a.

- □ Transect the sartorius m. to observe this artery
- lateral circumflex femoral a.
- **proximal caudal femoral a.**
- **G** saphenous a.
  - **c**ranial & caudal branches
- **descending genicular a.** 
  - Transect the semimembranosus muscle and reflect the distal end to trace the femoral artery and see the descending genicular, middle caudal femoral and distal caudal femoral arteries
- **u** middle caudal femoral a.
- **distal caudal femoral** 
  - Transect the medial head of the gastrocnemius m. and reflect it if needed to observe the distal caudal femoral
- □ After the distal caudal femoral a. is given off, the femoral artery is continued as the **popliteal artery.** Transect the popliteus m. where it covers the popliteal a. and follow the artery to the interosseous space.
- Reflect the fascia on the cranial aspect of the stifle and separate the cranial tibial and long digital extensor muscles. Transect the fibularis longus m. at its origin and reflect it.
- **I** Identify the **cranial tibial artery** on the cranial aspect of the limb
- Identify the medial saphenous vein on the medial aspect of the limb (feline venipuncture site)
- **I** Identify the **lateral saphenous vein** on the lateral aspect of the limb
  - □ Identify the **cranial branch** of the lateral saphenous vein (canine venipuncture site)