**Lab 22 Dissection Steps:**

- Remove the skin on both halves of the specimen head, but leave muscles in place wherever possible.
  - Leave a rim of skin around the eyelids and the edge of the lips
  - Remove the skin only from the base of the ear, leave the skin on the rest of the pinna
- Identify the philtrum (if possible)
- Using the left half of your specimen head for identifying muscles, identify the platysma m. Carefully reflect the platysma m. rostrally (toward the nose).
- Identify the orbicularis oris m., curving around the edges of the mouth. (Platysma m. usually attaches to/integrates into the orbicularis oris m.)
- Identify the buccinator m. forming the foundation of the cheek; placing one finger inside the left cheek and pushing outward will help you see the placement of this muscle.
- Identify the levator nasolabialis m.
- Identify the superior & inferior palpebrae, the palpebral fissure (the opening between the eyelids) as well as the medial & lateral palpebral commissures
- Identify the orbicularis oculi m. surrounding the eyelid region.
- Identify the retractor anguli oculi lateralis m.
- Identify the conjunctival sac. (This is the ‘cavity’ formed by palpebral and bulbar conjunctiva.) Identify the palpebral conjunctiva and the bulbar conjunctiva
  - Identify the fornix (angle formed between palpebral and bulbar conjunctiva)
- At the medial commissure, attempt to identify the lacrimal caruncle and lacrimal puncta (dorsal and ventral) (which are the openings into the nasolacrimal duct; you should also attempt to identify the other opening of the nasolacrimal duct inside the nose).
- Identify the plica semilunaris (third eyelid)
- Identify the rostral auricular muscles. Transect these muscles on the dorsal midline and reflect them toward the ear.
- Attempt to identify the scutiform cartilage in the muscles rostral and medial to the external ear
Identify the caudal auricular muscles

Identify the following parts of the oral cavity: vestibule and oral cavity proper
  - Attempt to identify the parotid & zygomatic duct openings in the vestibule; these can be very difficult to see in cadavers

Examine the tongue and identify the root, body & apex. Identify the following structures associated with the tongue:
  - papillae: filliform, conical, fungiform, foliate, & vallate
  - lingual frenulum
  - Attempt to identify the lyssa on the ventral midline of the tongue, just under the mucosa (this may be difficult to see in the cat)
  - sublingual caruncle
    - sublingual fold
    - Incise the mucosa of the sublingual fold to identify the mandibular and major sublingual salivary ducts

On the lateral side of the head (left half), expose and identify the mandibular salivary gland.

Dissect rostral/medial to the mandibular salivary gland to identify the sublingual salivary gland (monostomatic gland)

At the base of the left ear identify the parotid salivary gland. Carefully dissect and identify the parotid duct as it crosses the cheek/masseter muscle.

Inside the mouth, examine the palate. Look for the incisive papilla just caudal to the incisor teeth.
  - On the cut edge, attempt to identify a vomeronasal organ, but note that this is typically not seen

In the cat only, identify the buccal salivary gland

On the cut edge of your head specimen, examine the region of the pharynx and identify the following: oropharynx, nasopharynx, and laryngopharynx.
  - In the oropharynx, identify the palatoglossal arch, the palatine tonsil, and semilunar fold
  - In the nasopharynx, identify the palatopharyngeal arch and the opening of the auditory tube
  - In the laryngopharynx, identify the pharyngoesophageal limen (border)

Attempt to identify the following pharyngeal muscles: cricopharyngeus m., thyropharyngeus m., and hyopharyngeus m.