Lab 23 Dissection Steps:

- Examine the larynx and identify the following:
  - epiglottic cartilage (epiglottis)
    - Attempt to identify the aryepiglottic fold
  - thyroid cartilage
    - Attempt to identify the rostral cornu & caudal cornu
    - Attempt to identify the caudal thyroid incisure
  - cricoid cartilage
    - Identify the cricothyroid ligament
  - arytenoid cartilage
    - Identify the vocal process
    - Attempt to identify the muscular, corniculate & cuneiform processes
  - vestibular fold
  - laryngeal ventricle (absent in cat)
  - glottis (the glottis is made up of the following components):
    - vocal fold in dog, vocal ridge in cat
      - In the dog, incise the mucosa of the vocal fold and attempt to identify the:
        - vocal ligament
        - vocalis muscle
    - vocal process of arytenoid cartilages (identified with the arytenoid cartilages above)
    - rima glottidis (glottis cleft)

- Reflect the mucosa from the dorsal aspect of the larynx. Identify the following intrinsic muscles of the larynx:
  - cricothyroid m. (bowtie shape on ventral aspect of larynx)
  - cricoarytenoideus dorsalis m. (dorsal aspect of larynx)
  - cricoarytenoideus lateralis m. (lateral aspect of larynx)
  - thyroarytenoideus m.
    - This is the parent muscle of the previously dissected vocalis m. in the vocal fold.

- Examine the external ear and identify the auricle (pinna) and the auricular cartilage it is made up of. Do the following:
  - Identify the marginal cutaneous sac
  - Attempt to identify the helix, tragus and incisures of the ear
  - Incise the lateral wall of the ear canal with 2 parallel incisions. Reflect the isolated piece of lateral wall to observe the external ear canal and the annular cartilage

- Identify the temporalis m. (temporal m.)
Identify the **masseter m.**

Transect the attachments of the temporalis and masseter muscles along the zygomatic arch. Using a Stryker saw or Rongeurs, cut through the zygomatic arch rostrally and caudally and remove it.

Remove the temporalis m. by scraping it off the bone with a scalpel handle.

If necessary, remove the coronoid process of the mandible, and (if possible) observe/identify the **pterygoid muscles (medial and lateral)**

- On the medial side of the specimen, incise the mucosa of the oropharynx, reflect the cut edges and observe the ventral surface of the medial pterygoid m.

Identify the **zygomatic salivary gland**

On the lateral side of the specimen identify the **digastricus m.**; transect digastricus in its approximate middle.

Identify the **styloglossus m.** (deep to the digastricus m.)

Identify the **hyoglossus m.** (extends from the hyoid apparatus to the tongue)

Identify the **genioglossus m.** (extends from the chin to the tongue)

Identify the **sternohyoideus** and **sternothyroideus mm.** (previously identified in Lab 2)

Identify the **thyrohyoideus m.** (extends from thyroid cartilage to the hyoid apparatus)

Identify the **mylohyoideus m.** (thin ‘sling’ of muscle)

Identify the **geniohyoideus m.** (extends from the chin to the hyoid apparatus)