Lab 3 Dissection Steps:

- ❑ Identify the **deltoideus m.** (both portions of deltoideus together make a 'checkmark' shape)
    - ❑ Transect the combined portions of deltoideus just distal to the acromion of the scapula and reflect the stumps
    - ❑ Free and reflect the scapular portion of deltoideus to the spine of the scapula, revealing the infraspinatus m. underneath

- ❑ Identify the i**nfraspinatus m.**
    - ❑ Transect infraspinatus through its middle
    - ❑ Free and reflect the distal half by scraping it away from the scapula with a scalpel handle
    - ❑ Continue reflecting the distal half until you reveal the subtendinous (synovial) bursa

- ❑ Identify the ***subtendinous bursa*** (shiny pocket w/fluid)
- ❑ Identify the ***teres minor m***.
- ❑ Identify the **supraspinatus m**.
- ❑ Identify the **subscapularis m**.
- ❑ Identify the **teres major m**.
    - ❑ Transect teres major through its middle and reflect the distal half to view the coracobrachialis m. underneath
- ❑ Identify the ***coracobrachialis m.***
- ❑ Identify the ***tensor fasciae antebrachii m.***
- ❑ Identify the **triceps brachii m.** (4 parts: **long, lateral, accessory** and **medial heads**)
    - ❑ Transect the lateral head at its origin and reflect it distally to reveal the accessory head
- ❑ Identify the **anconeus m**.
- ❑ Identify the **biceps brachii m.**
    - ❑ Transect the biceps brachii m. through its middle and reflect the proximal half toward its origin
    - ❑ Identify the ***transverse humeral retinaculum*** as you reflect biceps brachii

- ❑ Identify the **brachialis m.**
- ❑ Optional: In preparation for Lab 4, remove the remaining skin from the forelimb (including 3rd and 4th digits down to the nail). Be careful not to cut too deeply!