

Lab 4 Dissection Steps:

- Identify the **antebrachial (deep) fascia**
 - Make an incision through the deep antebrachial fascia from the olecranon to the accessory carpal bone.
 - Carefully reflect the deep antebrachial fascia cranially; you may remove it if necessary
- Attempt to identify the ***brachioradialis m.*** (more obvious in cat)
- Identify the **extensor carpi radialis m.** (note: 2 parts in the cat, ***longus*** and ***brevis***)
- Identify the **extensor retinaculum** and define its margins
- Identify the **common digital extensor m.**
 - Dissect the tendon of the common digital extensor as it splits into four parts; trace the tendons that go to the third and fourth digits.
- Identify the paired **dorsal elastic ligaments** on either side of the common digital extensor tendon in the digits of the dog (usually only 1 in the cat)
- Identify the **lateral digital extensor m.**
- Identify **ulnaris lateralis [aka extensor carpi ulnaris] m.**
 - Note the two tendons of insertion
- Transect the extensor carpi radialis m. through its middle and reflect the proximal stump to reveal the **supinator m.** underneath. (If necessary, also transect and reflect the common digital extensor m.)
- Identify the **supinator m.**
- Identify the ***abductor digiti I longus m. (aka abductor pollicis longus or extensor carpi obliquus m.)***
- Identify the **pronator teres m.**
- Clean the tendons of insertion of biceps brachii and brachialis mm.
- Identify the **flexor carpi radialis m.**
- Identify the **flexor retinaculum**
- Identify the **superficial digital flexor m.**
 - Transect the superficial digital flexor m. through its middle
 - Reflect the distal half of superficial digital flexor toward the digits, transecting the superficial part of the flexor retinaculum as you do so
 - Dissect one of the tendons of insertion down to the 3rd or 4th digit

- Identify the ***palmar annular ligament***
- Identify the **flexor carpi ulnaris m.** (2 parts: **ulnar** and **humeral heads**)
 - Optional: If necessary, transect the flexor carpi ulnaris m. (both parts together) through its middle and reflect the stumps to reveal the deep digital flexor m. underneath
- Identify the **deep digital flexor m.** (3 parts: **humeral, ulnar** and **radial heads**)
 - Note: Moving on to the next step to identify the carpal canal may help with identification of the deep digital flexor. After you transect the flexor retinaculum, use a probe to elevate the tendon of the deep digital flexor out of the carpal canal. This will help facilitate identification of the three heads.
- Identify the **carpal canal**
 - Transect the flexor retinaculum and reflect it to open the carpal canal and expose the deep digital flexor tendon
 - Dissect the deep digital flexor tendon down to the 3rd or 4th digit
- Identify the **digital annular ligaments (proximal & distal** in dog; cat usually has only one)
- Identify the ***pronator quadratus m.***
- Identify the **interosseus mm.**
 - If necessary, transect the deep digital flexor tendon just proximal to the carpus and reflect it distally to reveal the interosseus mm.
- Identify the **lateral elastic ligament** in the digit of the cat

Joints: Do joint exposure on one of the dogs within your row of tables.

- Identify **shoulder joint**
- Identify **elbow joint**
 - Identify **medial collateral ligament**
 - Identify **lateral collateral ligament**
- Identify ***interosseous ligament***
- Identify **carpal joints**
- Identify **metacarpophalangeal joint**
- Identify **proximal interphalangeal joint**
- Identify **distal interphalangeal joint**

