Lab 5 Dissection Steps:

- ❑ Remove the skin from the left hind limb and caudal trunk as directed in the text (down to the tarsus); remove any remaining cutaneous trunci m. with the skin.
- ❑ Identify the ***superficial gluteal fascia*** and ***deep gluteal fascia***
- ❑ Identify the **thoracolumbar (deep) fascia**
- ❑ Identify the **fascia lata**
- ❑ Identify the **biceps femoris m.** and dissect its borders
    - ❑ Dissect carefully along the caudal border and attempt to identify:
        - ❑ ***caudal crural abductor m.***
        - ❑ **popliteal lymph node**
    - ❑ Transect the biceps femoris m. proximally and reflect the main muscle mass toward the stifle (but leave it attached to the fascia lata!)
- ❑ Identify the **semitendinosus m.**
    - ❑ Dissect its borders, but do not transect it.
- ❑ Identify the **semimembranosus m.**
    - ❑ Define its borders and note that semimembranosus has two bellies
- ❑ Identify the **sartorius m.**
    - ❑ Note ***cranial and caudal parts*** in the dog, but one continuous muscle belly in the cat
    - ❑ Transect sartorius through its middle (both parts together) and reflect the distal half
- ❑ Identify the **gracilis m.**
    - ❑ Note that it arises from the ***symphysial tendon***
    - ❑ Transect gracilis through the aponeurotic origin (on ventral midline) and reflect it distally
- ❑ Identify the **femoral triangle;** note the femoral artery and vein
- ❑ Identify the **pectineus m.**
    - ❑ Transect pectineus through its middle
- ❑ Identify the **adductor m.**
    - ❑ Note that adductor has two parts (***magnus et brevis & longus)*** but it is not necessary to differentiate them
    - ❑ Carefully transect adductor at its origin (alongside the ventral midline) but do not transect the underlying external obturator m.
- ❑ Identify the **tensor fasciae latae m**.
    - ❑ Note the two portions (***cranial and caudal***)
    - ❑ Transect tensor fasciae latae proximally, through both parts

- ❑ In the cat, identify the **gluteofemoralis (caudofemoralis) m**.
- ❑ Identify the **superficial gluteal m.**
    - ❑ Transect superficial gluteal at its aponeurosis and reflect it distally
    - ❑ Carefully avoid cutting the ***sacrotuberous ligament*** along the caudal border of the gluteals and identify this ligament in the DOG only (cats do not have the sacrotuberous ligament)
- ❑ Identify the **middle gluteal m.**
    - ❑ Clean its borders and separate the cranial aspect of the middle gluteal from the underlying deep gluteal
    - ❑ Transect the middle gluteal and reflect it distally
    - ❑ Note the ***piriformis m.*** on the deep caudal portion of middle gluteal as you reflect it
- ❑ Identify the **deep gluteal m.**
- ❑ Attempt to identify the ***articularis coxae m.***