

Lab 6 Dissection Steps:

- Identify the **internal obturator m.**
 - Transect the sacrotuberous ligament (dog) and reflect it to expose the tendon of internal obturator
 - Transect the tendon of internal obturator and reflect it to observe the underlying bursa

- Identify the ***gemelli mm.***
- Identify the ***quadratus femoris m.***
- Identify the **external obturator m.**
- Identify the **quadriceps femoris m.** (4 heads: **vastus lateralis, vastus intermedius, vastus intermedius** and **rectus femoris**)
 - Identify the **rectus femoris m.**; transect it in the middle and reflect the proximal part
 - Identify the **vastus lateralis, vastus intermedius and vastus medialis mm.**
 - Note where the **patella** and **patellar ligament** are located (these will be dissected with the stifle joint in Lab 7)

- Identify the **iliopsoas m.** (2 parts: ***psaos major*** and ***iliacus mm.***)
- Remove the remaining skin from the distal pelvic limb (to the level of the proximal interphalangeal joints)

- Identify the **superficial** and **deep crural fascia**
 - Identify the **crural extensor retinaculum**
 - Identify the **tarsal extensor retinaculum**

- Incise the cranial crural fascia and reflect it to the common calcanean tendon
- Identify the **cranial tibial m.**
- Identify the **long digital extensor m.**
 - Observe the four tendons of insertion

- Identify the **fibularis (peroneus) longus m.**
- Attempt to identify the ***lateral digital extensor m.***
- Attempt to identify the ***fibularis (peroneus) brevis m.***