Lab 7 Dissection Steps:

- ❑ Identify the **soleus m.** in the cat (not present in dog)
- ❑ Attempt to identify the ***caudal tibial m.*** in the cat (very small in dog)
- ❑ Identify the **gastrocnemius m.** (2 heads: medial and lateral)
    - ❑ Identify the **common calcanean tendon**
    - ❑ Separate medial and lateral heads of gastrocnemius from the superficial digital flexor m. between them; this can be tricky, but following the tendon of the superficial d.f. can help separate it out.
    - ❑ Transect the lateral head of gastrocnemius near its origin. (If needed, transect medial head as well.)
- ❑ Identify the **superficial digital flexor m.**
    - ❑ Make a sagittal incision just lateral (or medial) to its tendon, where it passes over the tuber calcanei. Displace the tendon to one side to observe the underlying **calcaneal bursa**
    - ❑ If needed, transect the superficial digital flexor m. (proximal to its tendon)
- ❑ Identify the **deep digital flexor m**. (2 parts: **lateral digital flexor** and **medial digital flexor mm.**)
    - ❑ Observe where the tendons of lateral and medial come together
- ❑ Identify the **flexor retinaculum**
- ❑ Identify the **popliteus m.**
    - ❑ If desired, transect popliteus and reflect it proximally to observe sesamoid

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

- ❑ **Symphysis pelvis**
- ❑ **Sacroiliac joint**
- ❑ **Hip joint: ligament (round ligament) of the femoral head**, ***transverse acetabular ligament, acetabular lip***
- ❑ **Knee (Stifle) joint: patella/patellar ligament, meniscus (lateral & medial menisci), collateral ligaments (medial & lateral), cruciate ligaments (cranial & caudal)**
- ❑ **Tarsal joint**
- ❑ **Metatarsophalangeal joint**
- ❑ **Interphalangeal (proximal, distal)**