

## **Lab 13 Dissection Steps:**

- Re-identify the **superficial cervical lymph nodes** on the right side (previously identified in Lab 9, and on the left side in Lab 2)
- Re-identify the **right subclavian a.** and the **superficial cervical a.** (previously identified in Lab 11)
- Reflect the superficial and deep pectoral muscles of the right forelimb toward their insertions to expose the vessels and nerves for this dissection. (Instead of reflecting all of the pectorals cranially, you may choose to transect them, in the approximate middle of the superficial pectorals, and split them, reflecting each half respectively.)
- Follow the right subclavian artery as it exits the thorax and becomes the axillary a. Re-identify the **axillary a.** (previously identified in Lab 11) and the following branches that are given off of it:
  - Identify the **external thoracic a.**
  - Re-identify the **lateral thoracic a.** (previously dissected in Lab 10)
  - Identify the **subscapular a.**
    - Transect the teres major and reflect both halves to expose the continuation of the subscapular a.
    - Identify the **thoracodorsal a.** branch of the subscapular a.
    - Identify the **caudal circumflex humeral a.** branch of the subscapular a.
      - On the lateral side of the right forelimb, transect the insertion of the deltoideus m. and reflect the muscle proximally to see the caudal circumflex humeral a. entering its deep face
    - If desired, transect the long head of the triceps at its origin and reflect the muscle to follow the continuation of the subscapular a.
  - Identify the **cranial circumflex humeral a.**
- After the cranial circumflex humeral artery is given off, the axillary a. changes names and becomes the brachial artery. Identify the **brachial a.** and then identify the following branches off of it:
  - Identify the **deep brachial a.**
  - Identify the **bicipital a.**
  - Identify the **collateral ulnar a.**
  - Identify the **superficial brachial a.**
  - Note:** in the cat the brachial a. goes through the supracondylar foramen (along with the median n. that you will be tracing in the next lab)

- Attempt to identify the *cranial pectoral nerves*
- Identify the **suprascapular n.**
  - Transect the supraspinatus m. near its insertion and reflect its distal end to see the suprascapular n. entering the muscle
- Identify the **subscapular n.**
- Identify the **musculocutaneous n.**
- Identify the **axillary n.**
- Identify the **thoracodorsal n.**
- Identify the **radial n.**
- Identify the **median n.**
- Identify the **ulnar n.**
  - Attempt to identify the *caudal cutaneous antebrachial n.* branch of the ulnar n.
- Re-identify the **lateral thoracic n.** (previously dissected in Lab 10)