

Lab 15 Dissection Steps:

- Incise and (carefully) reflect the remaining skin on the right abdominal wall and cranial aspect of the hind limb. Leave vessels and nerves on the body when possible.
- Using blunt dissection, identify the **external pudendal artery** emerging from the superficial inguinal ring. Follow the external pudendal to the point where it branches and identify the following:
 - Identify the **caudal superficial epigastric a.** (coursing cranially)
 - Attempt to identify the **cranial labial a.** (female) or **cranial scrotal a.** (male) (coursing caudally)
- Identify the **superficial inguinal lymph node(s)**
- Caudal to the last rib attempt to identify the **cranial abdominal a.** (note that this is not easily seen in most specimens).
- On the cranial aspect of the thigh, attempt to identify the **deep circumflex iliac artery and vein** (you will also see these in Lab 18) and the **lateral cutaneous femoral nerve**
- Transect the lumbar origin of the external abdominal oblique m. and reflect it ventrally
- Transect the internal abdominal oblique m. along its lumbar origin and extend the incision caudally to the point of the deep circumflex iliac vessels (and lateral cutaneous femoral nerve) and reflect it ventrally
- Attempt to identify the **ventral branches** of the first four **lumbar spinal nerves** running along the surface of the transversus abdominis m. (you have hopefully already identified one of the four). Attempt to identify:
 - cranial iliohypogastric n. (L1)**
 - caudal iliohypogastric n. (L2)**
 - ilioinguinal n. (L3)**
 - lateral cutaneous femoral n.** (previously identified) (**from L4**)
- Re-identify the external pudendal artery and also identify the **external pudendal vein** running with it.
 - Identify the **genitofemoral nerve** bound by fascia to the external pudendal v.
- Identify/understand the concept of the **inguinal canal** (which the above vessels and nerve pass through; note that this canal is a 'passageway' and not a distinct 'structure')
- In the **FEMALE** specimens, re-identify the **vaginal process** (previously identified in Lab 8; contains fat & round ligament of the uterus)
- In the **MALE** specimens, do the following:
 - Identify the **scrotum**
 - Incise the skin of the scrotum and peel the skin off of the testis

- Identify the **spermatic cord**
 - (Re-) Identify the **cremaster muscle** (dog; usually absent in cats - also seen in Lab 8)
 - Identify the **spermatic fascia (*external and internal*)**

- Reflect the spermatic fascia to identify the **vaginal tunics**
 - Identify the **parietal vaginal tunic**
 - Incise the parietal vaginal tunic and identify the **visceral vaginal tunic**
 - Identify the **mesorchium** and **mesoductus deferens**

- Identify the **ductus deferens**
 - Attempt to identify the **deferent artery** and **vein**
 - Identify the **testicular artery** and **vein**
 - Identify the area of the **pampiniform (venous) plexus**

- Identify the **testis**

- Identify the **epididymis** (3 parts: **head, body** and **tail**)
 - Identify the **head, body** and **tail** of the epididymis
 - Identify the **ligament of the tail of the epididymis**
 - Identify the **proper ligament of the testis**