

## **Lab 17 Dissection Steps:**

- Identify the **pancreas (left lobe, body, & right lobe)**
- Incise the free border of the proximal portion of the descending duodenum. Use a scalpel handle to scrape away the mucosa inside the duodenum to search for/do the following:
  - Identify the **major duodenal papilla** (this is where the pancreatic duct opens into the duodenum)
  - 2-3cm caudal to the major duodenal papilla, identify the **minor duodenal papilla** (this is where the accessory pancreatic duct opens into the duodenum)
- At the cranial aspect of each kidney identify the **adrenal glands (right & left)**
- Identify the **kidneys (right & left)**
  - Identify the **hilus** of each kidney
- Identify the right and left **ureter(s)**
- Free the left kidney from the surrounding peritoneum, but DO NOT remove it, and do not cut its vascular attachment. Make a longitudinal incision through the lateral border to the hilus (dividing the kidney into dorsal and ventral halves). Open the kidney and identify the following:
  - renal pelvis**
    - pelvic recesses*
  - renal cortex**
  - renal medulla**
    - pyramids*
    - renal crest*
  - renal sinus**
- Free the right kidney from the peritoneum, but DO NOT remove it, and do not cut its vascular attachment. Make a transverse section through it at the hilus (dividing it into cranial and caudal halves) and identify the **renal cortex, medulla, renal crest** and **renal pelvis**.
- In the intact FEMALE specimens, identify the following:
  - ovaries** (right & left) and the **proper ligament of the ovary**
  - uterine tube**
    - infundibulum**
      - Attempt to identify the **tubouterine junction**
  - Re-identify the **uterus (cervix, body & horns)** - previously seen in Lab 16

- Identify the **broad ligament of the uterus**. Identify its three parts and associated terms:
  - mesovarium** and the **suspensory ligament of the ovary**
  - mesosalpinx** and (attempt to see) the **ovarian bursa**
  - mesometrium** and the **round ligament of the uterus**
- Re-identify the **parietal & visceral peritoneum** (seen in Lab 16)
- Identify the following parts of connecting peritoneum:
  - lesser omentum**
    - hepatoduodenal ligament**
  - greater omentum**
    - omental bursa**
    - epiploic foramen**
  - mesoduodenum**
    - duodenocolic fold**
  - mesentery (mesojejunoleum)**
    - root of the mesentery**
  - mesocolon (ascending, transverse, descending)**
  - Attempt to identify the ligaments of the liver: **right triangular ligament, left triangular ligament, coronary ligament**
  - Re-identify the **falciform ligament** as well as the **umbilical v. remnant (round ligament of the liver)** (previously identified in Lab 16)
- Re-identify the **right & left vagus nerves** (previously identified in Lab 12)
  - Re-identify the **dorsal and ventral branches** of right and left vagus nerves and also the **dorsal and ventral vagal trunks**
- Transect the left crus of the diaphragm at the esophageal hiatus and reflect it to observe the continuation of the vagal trunks
  - Follow the dorsal vagal trunk and note the **celiac branch to the celiacomesenteric plexus**
- On the left side, identify the thoracic part of the **sympathetic trunk**; trace it caudally and attempt to identify the following branches (transect the tendon of psoas minor if needed): **major splanchnic nerve, minor splanchnic nerve, and lumbar splanchnic nerves**
- Identify the **celiacomesenteric plexus & ganglia** (and its component parts):
  - Identify the **celiac plexus** and the **right & left celiac ganglia**
  - Identify the **cranial mesenteric plexus** and the **cranial mesenteric ganglion**
- Identify the **caudal mesenteric plexus & ganglion**
  - Identify the **right & left hypogastric nerves** (be careful, these tend to break easily!)