

## Lab 18 Dissection Steps:

- (For this dissection trace the descending aorta caudally to find the arteries.)
- Identify a few of the **lumbar arteries**
- Identify the **celiac a.** and its 3 major branches: **hepatic a.**, **left gastric a.**, and **splenic a.**
  - Follow the **hepatic a.** and attempt to identify the following branches:
    - cystic a.**
    - right gastric a.** (this one breaks easily)
    - gastrooduodenal a.**
      - Identify the **right gastroepiploic a.** and **cranial pancreaticoduodenal a.** (terminal branches of gastrooduodenal a.)
  - Follow the **left gastric a.** and attempt to identify **esophageal branches**
  - Follow the **splenic a.** and attempt to identify the **left gastroepiploic a. (aa.)**, and **pancreatic branches (not easily seen)**
- Identify the **cranial mesenteric a.** and the following branches:
  - common trunk** (in dog; separate branches are usually present in cat, i.e., cat does not usually have a common trunk)
    - middle colic a.**
    - right colic a.**
    - ileocolic a.** (and attempt to identify the following branches of the ileocolic a.):
      - mesenteric ileal branch**
      - colic branch**
      - cecal a.**
        - antimesenteric ileal branch**
  - caudal pancreaticoduodenal a.**
  - jejunal arteries**
  - ileal arteries**
- Attempt to identify the **phrenicoabdominal a. (common trunk)** (also seen in Lab 15) and the following branches:
  - cranial abdominal a.**
  - caudal phrenic a.**
- Identify the **renal arteries** (right & left)
- Identify the **ovarian a./testicular a.** (one on left & one on right; ID one or both, if possible)
- Identify the **caudal mesenteric a.** and its two terminal branches, the **left colic a.** and the **cranial rectal a.**
- Identify the **deep circumflex iliac a.** (also seen in Lab 15)

- ❑ Identify the **portal vein**. Carefully reflect peritoneum and fat from the vein to expose its branches. (The portal vein tends to be very delicate and tears apart easily.) Identify the following:
  - ❑ **gastroduodenal v.**
  - ❑ **splenic v.**
  - ❑ Attempt to identify the **left gastric v.**
  - ❑ **cranial & caudal mesenteric veins**
- ❑ In MALE specimens, reflect the penis and scrotum to the right side.
- ❑ Use the pruners/snips provided in lab to cut through the pelvic symphysis (ventral midline of the pelvis).
- ❑ Locate the wing of the LEFT ilium and sever all muscles attaching to its medial and ventral surfaces.
- ❑ Move the specimen to the edge of the table and apply ample force and pressure to abduct the left hind limb and crack the pelvis open.
- ❑ On the left side, identify the **levator ani m.** and the **coccygeus m.** that make up the **pelvic diaphragm**
- ❑ Identify the **pelvic plexus** by tracing the left hypogastric nerve to it.
- ❑ Know the extensions of the peritoneal cavity and visualize them on your specimen if possible:
  - ❑ **pararectal fossa**
  - ❑ **rectogenital pouch**
  - ❑ **vesicogenital pouch (female)**
  - ❑ **pubovesical pouch**
  - ❑ Note that males have 3 of these: the pararectal fossa, rectogenital pouch and pubovesical pouch. Females have all of them (pararectal fossa, rectogenital pouch, vesicogenital pouch and pubovesical pouch).