

Lab 22 Dissection Steps:

- Remove the skin on both halves of the specimen head, but leave muscles in place wherever possible.
 - Leave a rim of skin around the eyelids and the edge of the lips
 - Remove the skin only from the base of the ear, leave the skin on the rest of the pinna
- Identify the **philtrum** (if possible)
- Using the left half of your specimen head for identifying muscles, identify the **platysma m.** Carefully reflect the platysma m. rostrally (toward the nose).
- Identify the **orbicularis oris m.**, curving around the edges of the mouth. (Platysma m. usually attaches to/integrates into the orbicularis oris m.)
- Identify the **buccinator m.** forming the foundation of the cheek; placing one finger inside the left cheek and pushing outward will help you see the placement of this muscle.
- Identify the **levator nasolabialis m.**
- Identify the **superior & inferior palpebrae** , the **palpebral fissure** (the opening between the eyelids) as well as the **medial & lateral palpebral commissures**
- Identify the **orbicularis oculi m.** surrounding the eyelid region.
- Identify the **retractor anguli oculi lateralis m.**
- Identify the **conjunctival sac**. (This is the 'cavity' formed by palpebral and bulbar conjunctiva.) Identify the **palpebral conjunctiva** and the **bulbar conjunctiva**
 - Identify the **fornix** (angle formed between palpebral and bulbar conjunctiva)
- At the medial commissure, attempt to identify the **lacrimal caruncle** and **lacrimal puncta (dorsal and ventral)** (which are the openings into the **nasolacrimal duct**; you should also attempt to identify the other opening of the nasolacrimal duct inside the nose).
- Identify the **plica semilunaris (third eyelid)**
- Identify the **rostral auricular muscles**. Transect these muscles on the dorsal midline and reflect them toward the ear.
- Attempt to identify the **scutiform cartilage** in the muscles rostral and medial to the external ear

- ❑ Identify the **caudal auricular muscles**
- ❑ Identify the following parts of the oral cavity: **vestibule** and **oral cavity proper**
 - ❑ Attempt to identify the **parotid & zygomatic duct openings** in the vestibule; these can be very difficult to see in cadavers
- ❑ Examine the tongue and identify the **root, body & apex**. Identify the following structures associated with the tongue:
 - ❑ **papillae: filiform, conical, fungiform, foliate, & vallate**
 - ❑ **lingual frenulum**
 - ❑ Attempt to identify the **lyssa** on the ventral midline of the tongue, just under the mucosa (this may be difficult to see in the cat)
 - ❑ **sublingual caruncle**
 - ❑ **sublingual fold**
 - ❑ Incise the mucosa of the sublingual fold to identify the **mandibular and major sublingual salivary ducts**
- ❑ On the lateral side of the head (left half), expose and identify the **mandibular salivary gland**.
- ❑ Dissect rostral/medial to the mandibular salivary gland to identify the **sublingual salivary gland (monostomatic gland)**
- ❑ At the base of the left ear identify the **parotid salivary gland**. Carefully dissect and identify the **parotid duct** as it crosses the cheek/masseter muscle.
- ❑ Inside the mouth, examine the **palate**. Look for the **incisive papilla** just caudal to the incisor teeth.
 - ❑ On the cut edge, attempt to identify a **vomer nasal organ**, but note that this is typically not seen
- ❑ In the cat only, identify the **buccal salivary gland**
- ❑ On the cut edge of your head specimen, examine the region of the pharynx and identify the following: **oropharynx, nasopharynx, and laryngopharynx**.
 - ❑ In the oropharynx, identify the **palatoglossal arch**, the **palatine tonsil**, and **semilunar fold**
 - ❑ In the nasopharynx, identify the **palatopharyngeal arch** and the **opening of the auditory tube**
 - ❑ In the laryngopharynx, identify the **pharyngoesophageal limen (border)**
- ❑ Attempt to identify the following pharyngeal muscles: **cricopharyngeus m.**, **thyropharyngeus m.**, and **hyopharyngeus m.**