

Lab 23 Dissection Steps:

- Examine the larynx and identify the following:
 - epiglottic cartilage (epiglottis)**
 - Attempt to identify the ***aryepiglottic fold***
 - thyroid cartilage**
 - Attempt to identify the **rostral cornu & caudal cornu**
 - Attempt to identify the **caudal thyroid incisure**
 - cricoid cartilage**
 - Identify the **cricothyroid ligament**
 - arytenoid cartilage**
 - Identify the **vocal process**
 - Attempt to identify the ***muscular, corniculate & cuneiform processes***
 - vestibular fold**
 - laryngeal ventricle** (absent in cat)
 - glottis** (the glottis is made up of the following components):
 - vocal fold** in dog, **vocal ridge** in cat
 - In the dog, incise the mucosa of the vocal fold and attempt to identify the:
 - vocal ligament***
 - vocalis muscle***
 - vocal process of arytenoid cartilages*** (identified with the arytenoid cartilages above)
 - rima glottidis (glottis cleft)***
- Reflect the mucosa from the dorsal aspect of the larynx. Identify the following intrinsic muscles of the larynx:
 - cricothyroid m.** (bowtie shape on ventral aspect of larynx)
 - cricoarytenoideus dorsalis m.** (dorsal aspect of larynx)
 - cricoarytenoideus lateralis m.** (lateral aspect of larynx)
 - thyroarytenoideus m.**
 - This is the parent muscle of the previously dissected **vocalis m.** in the vocal fold.
- Examine the external ear and identify the **auricle (pinna)** and the **auricular cartilage** it is made up of. Do the following:
 - Identify the **marginal cutaneous sac**
 - Attempt to identify the ***helix, tragus and incisures*** of the ear
 - Incise the lateral wall of the ear canal with 2 parallel incisions. Reflect the isolated piece of lateral wall to observe the **external ear canal** and the ***annular cartilage***
- Identify the **temporalis m. (temporal m.)**

- ❑ Identify the **masseter m.**
- ❑ Transect the attachments of the temporalis and masseter muscles along the zygomatic arch. Using a Stryker saw or Rongeurs, cut through the zygomatic arch rostrally and caudally and remove it.
- ❑ Remove the temporalis m. by scraping it off the bone with a scalpel handle.
- ❑ If necessary, remove the coronoid process of the mandible, and (if possible) observe/identify the **pterygoid muscles (medial and lateral)**
 - ❑ On the medial side of the specimen, incise the mucosa of the oropharynx, reflect the cut edges and observe the ventral surface of the medial pterygoid m.
- ❑ Identify the **zygomatic salivary gland**
- ❑ On the lateral side of the specimen identify the **digastricus m.**; transect digastricus in its approximate middle.
- ❑ Identify the **styloglossus m.** (deep to the digastricus m.)
- ❑ Identify the **hyoglossus m.** (extends from the hyoid apparatus to the tongue)
- ❑ Identify the **genioglossus m.** (extends from the chin to the tongue)
- ❑ Identify the **sternohyoideus** and **sternothyroideus mm.** (previously identified in Lab 2)
- ❑ Identify the **thyrohyoideus m.** (extends from thyroid cartilage to the hyoid apparatus)
- ❑ Identify the **mylohyoideus m.** (thin 'sling' of muscle)
- ❑ Identify the **geniohyoideus m.** (extends from the chin to the hyoid apparatus)