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Dissection is a powerful tool that gives us a deep understanding of our own anatomy and physiology as living, breathing creatures, and helps us develop a deeper understanding of the evolutionary relationship between taxonomic groups. What kind of autopsy experience do you already have? As you begin this sequence of autopsies, please keep in mind a few things. The autopsy should be done thoughtfully and respectfully. It is important to wait and think carefully about what you are doing. This help will help you maintain the structure over the next few weeks and will make the review easier. Moreover, it is not enough simply to define structures in order to fully assess how these structures function. You have to think about the function of these structures. How do they work?! Also, please do these autopsies respectfully. These organisms were strewn with us to have a great opportunity to learn something more about the living world. Please keep this in mind as you work. Goals: Develop autopsy skills. Study the anatomy and physiology of key vertebrate and mammalian systems. You will use this handout, your dismembered sample, and the autopsy key on the bench. 1. Before you start dissecting, examine the outer side of the pig and determine its sex. Look for these features: Men: urogenital hole is located next to the umbilicus; penis hidden inside. The scrotum sac can be seen as swelling only the abdominal anus, depending on the age of the fetus. The testicles are still deep inside the body cavity; they don't go down into the scrotum until later. Females: Look for the urogenital nipple (nipple structure) located just below the anus. In addition, both males and females have nipples, as do both humans. What kind of sex do you have for a pig? \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Make sure you are familiar with anatomical conditions: anterior (front), posterior (back), dorsal (see above), abdominal (see below). In addition, you need to know the following terms: Medial: to the middle line or the middle of the body Side: to the outside of the body Proximal: close to the starting point distal: further from the reference point to mark the sides on the pig picture above 3. Open the pig's mouth and find a hard and soft taste on the roof of the mouth. Can you feel your own hard and soft taste with your tongue? Note the taste buds (also known as sensory cuso on the tongue side. Find the oesophagus in the back of your mouth. Feel the edge of your mouth for your teeth. Does the fetus have teeth? To access structure, you have to cut both sides of the jaw and peep the jaws down. This can be difficult and requires some strength. You, in fact, have to break your jaw and it will make a crackling sound. Once you do this find epiglottis, a cone-shaped structure in the back of your mouth, a flap of skin helps cover the trachea when the pig swallows. The throat (throat) is a cavity at the back of the mouth - it is a compound for food (esophagus) and air (trachea). 4. Watch the pig's feet. How many legs are there? The question is: Do they have a strange or even number of legs? Note make sure you know the location of all the bold words on this handout. Now you will work on opening the pig's abdominal and thoracic cavity and determine the structure. Remember that a showdown means cut into pieces from Latin dēssicare - a thorough autopsy will make it easier for you to find organs and structures. Be sure to follow all directions. Place the fetal pig in the dissection pan the abdominal side up. Use a string to tie your feet behind the back of the pan. Use scissors to cut through the skin and muscles according to the chart. Don't remove the umbilical cord. After completing the incisions, find the umbilical vein that leads from the umbilical cord to the liver. You will need to cut out this vein in order to open the abdominal cavity. Your pig can be filled with water and preservative, drain over the sink if necessary. Using the diagram on

the right, start the cut in the neck area. Try to cut as little as possible. Once you open the body cavity, you will usually be able to separate the different organs by simply pulling them apart with your fingers, tips or probe. The more you cut things, the harder it will be to understand what you're looking at. Cut the middle line on the abdominal surface of the neck to expose the underlying muscles. Carefully separate the muscles to observe the basic structures. Find and understand the functions of the following structures: Larynx: an enlarged structure on the trachea. If you cut it, you can see the vocal cords inside. Timus Gland: Endocrine (hormone-secretion) gland, which helps regulate the immune system. It is a large spongy structure covering the vented surface of the trachea, extending along both sides, as well as inhabited above the heart. It's easy to cut so be especially careful. Thyroid: another endocrine gland; it is a small bilobed (two-part) structure of just the rear larynx. The thyroid gland secretes hormones that help regulate metabolism. Trachea: respiratory tract; it is reinforced with rings of cartilage so that it does not collapse. Esophagus: transfers food from the mouth to the stomach; Soft and muscular so it can move the food bolus peristaltase. It is located dorsal to the trachea (but appears behind it, for upside down). The vertebrates have true coiled (body cavity). In mammals, the colon is divided into two main cavities: the thoracic cavity, which contains the lungs, and the abdominal cavity, which contains the digestive system. The chest cavity and abdominal cavity are separated by the diaphragm. Notice the many membranes lining the call and holding the organs in place. Look for these structures in the thoracic cavity: Lungs: they have several lobes. Notice how spongy the fabric is. Heart: muscular and easy to find. The heart is surrounded by a pericardial sac. Notice the aorta, where high blood pressure leaves the heart on its way to systemic circulation. You can also see the right and left carotid arteries that supply blood to the head. At this point, don't spend too much time on different parts of the heart and many blood vessels. Come back to that later. Diaphragm: a sheet of muscle and connective tissue that helps in breathing and separates the two cavities described here. Find and understand the functions of the following structures: Liver: very large and dark. It has several shares. You will need to lift it out of the way to see the bodies underneath. The liver produces bile, which is stored in the gallbladder. The gallbladder is a small organ attached to the lower part of the liver; It is usually greenish because of the bile. It connects to the small intestine bile duct. Stomach: A muscular, bag-like organ that sits the back and left of the liver. This is where the gastric juices released by the glands continue the enzymatic digestion started in the mouth. In particular, proteins are hydrolyzed through pepsin. At each end of the stomach there are valves that regulate the entry and exit of food from the stomach. In the esophagus is the heart valve of the sphincter, and in the duodenum there is a pyloric sphincter valve. View inside the stomach, slicing it open along. Small and large intestines: tubular structures that continue to move food (now called chyme). The small intestine is the first. The initial part of the small intestine (duoden) is responsible for the last steps of enzymatic digestion and then eventually absorbing the degraded molecules. The colon primarily functions to seal the remaining waste by absorbing water embedded in the digestion and lubrication process. Also the absorption of vitamins is completed here. Rectal: The final part of the colon where the waste is stored before being disposed of through the anus. Mesenteria: small, transparent sheets of connective tissue containing blood vessels connecting the intestines and other organs. Pancreas: White and looks a bit like cauliflower and is located along the lower part of the stomach, the pancreatic duct leads to the duodenum - the first part of the small intestine. The pancreas also produces insulin, which is essential for absorption of sugar from the blood. It secretes digestive enzymes and buffers as well, which contribute to the digestion of the material in the small intestine. Spleen: The spleen is a flat organ located next to the stomach. It performs several functions related to the production and maturation of new blood cells and the elimination of old ones. Blood passes through the open sinuses in the spleen, instead of being confined to narrow blood vessels. 1. Opening (valve) between the stomach and the small intestine. 2. Shops of bile, lies under the liver. 3. Separates the chest and abdominal cavity; helps you breathe. 4. The membrane that holds the coils of the small intestine. 5. Part of the small intestine immediately after the stomach. 6. The emptiness of bile in a duodenum of the gallbladder. 7. The last part of the colon before it goes out on the anus. 8. - Bambi structure under the stomach; makes insulin. Note the following features: Arteries that carry high blood pressure from the heart are usually thicker than the wall, which carry a decrease in blood pressure back to the heart. The hearts of mammals have four chambers. Each side of the heart has an atrium that receives blood from other places in the body and the ventricle that pumps blood out of the heart. The right atrium receives blood from the systemic circulation and transfers it to the right ventricle, which pumps blood into the pulmonary chain. Once the blood passes through the lungs, it enters the left atrium and then into the left ventricle, which pumps blood into the chain. The first part of the systemic arterial chain is the aorta, which soon branches to supply different areas of the body. Fetal circulation is different from that of adults. In the fetus, the blood does not receive oxygen in the lungs; it gets oxygen in the placenta. Umbilical arteries carry fetal blood to the placenta. The umbilical vein carries blood from the placenta back to the fetus. (In the placenta, substances are exchanged between fetal and maternal blood, but the blood itself is not mixed.) Therefore, the most oxygenated blood in the fetus is in the umbilical vein. Blood from the umbilical vein is mixed with the rest of the systemic circulatory and returned to the right atrium. The blood entering the right atrium is the most oxygenated blood in the heart of the fetus, but it is the least oxygenated blood in the adult heart. The fetus has two key tricks to adapt to this fact: first, the part of blood that leaves the right ventricle bypasses the lungs. In an adult, this blood has to go to the lungs to get oxygen, but the fetus has a duct that shortcircuits this blood flow, allowing a little blood to go directly into the aorta and then into systemic circulation. Secondly, there is a hole in the heart of the fetus between the right atrium and the left atrium. This discovery is called foramen ovale. Foramen ovale is useful in the fetus because it lets oxygenated blood from the placenta get circulated faster. Foramen ovale usually closes at birth, keeping the blood flow of both sides of the heart completely separate. In some people, foramen ovale do not close. This condition, called patent foramen ovale, can lead to serious health problems. Note the chart below, focuses only on arteries, and you don't need to know all of them. 1. Find the diaphragm again. Remember that the diaphragm separates the abdominal cavity from the thoracic cavity and promotes breathing. Above the diaphragm, in the center of the chest, is the heart. 2. Remove the pericardium, which is the thin membrane that surrounds the heart. 3. The structures visible on the heart are two atria (12.13), a ventricle (14), which has two chambers that are not easily visible from the outside. 4. The most obvious vessel on the front of the heart is the pulmonary trunk (1). He curves up and joins the aorta (2) - a vessel that arches away the heart and curves around to move to the lower body where it is called the abdominal (spinal) aorta (9). The aorta supplies the body with blood. 5. Find a vessel anterior to the heart at the base of the neck. It is a common carotid artery (4). 6. Common sleepy branches to the left (7) and right carotid artery (8). The carotid artery provides blood to the head and neck. 7. Watch the coronary vessels (6) on the outside of the heart - these vessels supplied blood to the heart muscle. 8. Lift the heart to look at its dorsal side (to the back), you should be able to see the front and back veins of the caeve that bring blood back to the heart from the body. In addition, you should also be able to find left and right jugular veins that drain blood from the head and run parallel to the carotid artery. The veins are injected with blue latex. Identify the structure. 1. Membrane over the heart. 2. Supply of blood to the head 3. Lower heart chambers 4. Blood supply to the lower body 5. Muscles to help breathing 6. Brings blood back to the heart of 7. - A large artery that sags on top of the heart 8. Arteries on the surface of the heart. Find and understand the functions of the following structures: Kidneys: Two kidneys are not actually located in the abdominal cavity; they occupy another inner compartment of the dorsal abdominal cavity. You won't see them until Move the intestines to the side. The kidneys are actually located behind the mesenteria that line the abdominal cavity. Gently break through this cloth. The urine from the kidneys enters the bladder through the urer and then through the urethra as it is released from the body. Bladder and urethra: Urethra is a tube that carries urine from the bladder into the urine hole. You can find the bladder located between the two umbilical artery. Ovaries and uterus (females) or testicles (male): Male testicles and female ovaries arise from the same embryonic structures; however, the testicles migrate during the development of the fetus until they are put into the scrotum of the sac. The size of the egg is greatly varying depending on the age of the pig's fetus. Female: In the female pig, find two ovaries in the form of beans, located only the back to the kidneys and connected to the curly eggs. They are usually quite small in a pig's fruit. Track the eggs to the back to find that they merge into the uterus. Track the uterus to the vagina. The vagina will actually appear as an extension of the uterus. Man: Find the scrotum bags at the back end of the pig (between the legs), the testicles are located in each bag. Open the scrotum bag to find the testicles. On every testicle, find a spiral epididimis. Sperm produced in the testicles pass through the epididymis and into a tube called vas deferens (in humans, vasectomy involves cutting this tube). The penis can be positioned by cutting off the skin to a flap near the umbilical cord. This tubular structure eventually emerges from the urogenital hole, also known as urethra. The following two pages show diagrams of female and male urogenital systems. This laboratory includes material that has been adapted from Pig+Dissection and Pig and licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License. License.

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