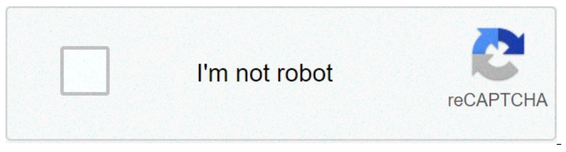

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Dissection of the sheep heart lab answers

The £ dissecÃ§Ã £ o Ã © probably one of the most dissecÃ§Ãµes difÃceis that you farÃ¡. Part of the reason the £ Ã © tÃ £ o Ã © difficult to learn than £ coraÃ§Ã the sampler £ o Ã © perfectly Sima © trafficking, but Ã © tÃ £ o prÃ³ximo it becomes difficult to discern which side you looking estÃ¡ (dorsel, ventral, left or right). Find ships estÃ¡ directly related to being able to properly guide the coraÃ§Ã £ o and find out which side you estÃ¡ looking. The coraÃ§Ã the tamba £ © © M difficult because the adipose tissue surrounding the coraÃ§Ã £ may obscure the openings to the vessels. This means that you really should try the £ coraÃ§Ã with the mÃ £ them and feel their way to find the gaps. Many people will be £ the escrÃºpulos about it, and because the coraÃ§Ã £ Ã © slippery, Ã © easy fall. Do the £ is acetamido with the £ coraÃ§Ã, use your fingers to feel your way through © s of the £ dissecaÃ§Ã. 1. Step One: the £ orientation When you remove your £ coraÃ§Ã the first purse, You'll see a lot of fat around it. Ã © usually a waste of time to try to remove this tissue. Take some color to lÃ¡pis ajudÃ¡ you identify and mark the ships that you find. There are a few clues to ajudÃ¡ you figure out the left and right sides, but often the packaging and the process of the £ preservaÃ§Ã can cause the coraÃ§Ã the £ is misshapen. If you are lucky, the coraÃ§Ã £ preserved and the serÃ¡ You'll see that the front side (ventral) of the coraÃ§Ã £ has a pair of main characteristics: 1) a large pulmonary trunk extending from top of it 2) of the flaps covering the top of aurÃculas Ã¡trios. 3) the curve across the front, while the rear part of Ã © much flatter. The first picture shows the front part of the coraÃ§Ã £ often identified by the coronary sinus atravancÃ¡ flowing it into a Ã ¢ angle (yellow). The Ã © aurÃcula the flap covering the Ã¡trio seems ear. The pulmonary trunk Ã © located at the front of the coraÃ§Ã £ and enters a Ã ¢ angle. Step 2: Locate the aorta to probe Use your fingers around the top of the coraÃ§Ã £. Four large embarcaÃ§Ãµes can be found entering the coraÃ§Ã £ o: the pulmonary artery, aorta, superior vena cava and the pulmonary vein. Remember that if you are looking to the trÃ¡s part of coraÃ§Ã £ o, £ Enta the left and right sides sÃ £ o the same as the £ mÃ the right and left. This photo was in tÃ¡bua the day of the £ dissecaÃ§Ã so that you could look up and remember what the embarcaÃ§Ã £ came into which part of the £ coraÃ§Ã. If you find the pulmonary vein, the aorta must be located a little atrÃ¡s it. May be covered by fat, Enta £ o use your fingers to poke minutes © find the opening. Slide your finger all the way and you are sentirÃ¡ into the left ventrÃculo. The left ventrÃculo has a very thick wall, to the right contrÃ¡rio ventrÃculo. Insert your finger atravÃ © s lung vessel to feel the left ventrÃculo and you notarÃ¡ and sentirÃ¡ that Ã © much slimmer than the left side of the £ coraÃ§Ã. With your fingers or probes in the aorta and the pulmonary trunk, you should realize that intersect with the pulmonary trunk in front. At this point, you may want to use your color lÃ¡pis to mark these embarcaÃ§Ãµes so that you do the £ faÃ§a confused when searching for the other two openings to the top of the £ coraÃ§Ã. Step 3: Find the veins The two large veins entering the coraÃ§Ã £ can be found on the trÃ¡s as both enter the Ã¡tria. On the left side, you should be able to find the opening of the pulmonary vein as it enters the left Ã¡trio. The superior vena cava enters the Ã¡trio right. In many preserved coraÃ§Ãµes the coraÃ§Ã £ o was cut these points, the £ Enta You do the £ verÃ¡ the prÃ³prios ships, you just guests will find the gaps. Again, use your fingers to feel the £ coraÃ§Ã to find the gaps. If you marked the aorta and pulmonary Enta the £ £ You do the will confuse them by the veins that you are looking for. This image shows all labeled vessels. S times the aorta still has its branches linked to it. There are three that branch from the aorta: the brachiacephaly, left common and left cardet Most of the time, these containers are not visible because the aorta was cut too close to the main part of the heart when the heart was removed from the animal. Occasionally, you can find the inmanched art attached, since it is in this photo. Step 4: Make the incisions now that you have all the localized and marked vessels, now you can open the heart to see the internal câms. Use the upper cava vein and pulmonary vein as guides to cut. You are basically going to be cutting each side of the heart so you can look inside. (Some dissections will ask you to make a coronal cut, where a single cut opens all the back of the heart). The heart below is scheduled to show where the two incisions should be made. Optionally, you can cut the heart in half to expose the câms. My students affectually call these two variations of "hot dog cut", as in the photo above, because it looks like a hot dog bread, or the "Hamburguer Court, where the heart It is cut in front and half back, as shown below. Step 5: Viewing the Câmalas at this point, it is useful to have two hands, one to hold the distant heart as soon as you can take a Inside his peak and another to use a probe to locate the special pieces his color pieces that you used to mark the. Heart in step 2 can now be used to see where these ships are now Connect inside the heart. For example, the aorta pencil can now be seen ending in the left ventrosculation. You can also see now as much thicker of the left ventroscular walls are in comparison o with the right ventrosculation. The other Ubevias structures seen within the heart are the tendan strings, which are linked to the papillary muscles. These ten Dougers keep the cards cards in place, sometimes they are called "Heartstrings". The velvules were probably cut when the heart was opened, B UT if following the "cables" should lead you to a thin flap that is the atrioventricular valley (pronate -molar). You can find a similar spula on the right side of the heart (TricÃºspide). It shows the image to the Atrioventricular left velvula (pronate -molar) and Cordoolas. Name _____ Hour_____ 1. Identify the right and left sides of the heart. Look closely and on one side you will see a diagonal line of blood vessels that divide heart, this line is called the interventricular groove. Half which includes all the hand (pointed end) of the heart is the left side. 2. Locate coronary arts and veins that are in the heart surface. 3 .. Find the flaps of the dark fabric at the top of the heart. These beads like ear are called aurines. 4. TNE Front-Most of the vessels is the pulmonary trunk. Place a probe or peckis in this vessel to mark your place. 5. Soon behind the pulmonary trunk is the aorta. Depending on how the heart has been removed, you can also see a branch of the aorta called the brachiocephal art. Put a pencil or probe in the aorta to mark your place. 6. Turn the heart so you are looking at your dorsal side (the back of the heart.) Find the big opening at the top of the heart next to the aurchula certain. This is the upper cava vein. Put a pencil in this vase, you can also use your finger to feel the interior of the right cord. 7. Locate another opening on the back of the heart on the left side. This is the pulmonary vein. You can feel the interior of the right cord, looking for this opening with your finger. Place a pulmonary vein opening. Checkpoint: Make sure you know the location of each of the following before continuing with the internal anatomy of the heart: Vein Superior Vein Cava Cava ArtÃ © Pulmonary Aorta Lower List Atrial Veins and the Atrial Ventrço Right and the Ventroscula Auriche Coral Art and Veins Interventricular groove 8. (or use diagrams) to indicate that the ships to connect to which câmsides: pulmonary vein_____ _____ For dissecÃ§Ã £ _____ the Internal Anatomy 1. Use a scalpel to make a £ incised in the £ coraÃ§Ã in the Vena Cava higher. The incised £ must follow the line of the right side of the £ coraÃ§Ã so that you can just open the right side and see the right Ã¡trio the right ventrÃculo and vÃ¡lvula tricÃºspide between them. 2. tendinoe of chordas, m © tamba called "Heartstrings" can be found flaps are connected to the thin tricÃºspide. They £ is anchored to the wall of the papillary coraÃ§Ã £ mÃºsculo. 3. FaÃ§a an incised £ similar in the left side of the coraÃ§Ã £ Ã¡trio to expose the left, left and ventrÃculo vÃ¡lvula bicÃºspide. You tamba © m serÃ¡ tendinhas able to see the chordae and the papillary mÃºsculo this side of the coraÃ§Ã £. 5. Insert a catheter in the aorta and note where the probe exits the coraÃ§Ã £. You can ATA © be able to find the small vÃ¡lvula lunate aÃ³rtica the place where the aorta connects to the £ coraÃ§Ã. This vÃ¡lvula nA £ owns tendinae ropes and was probably broken when you identified the aorta in the first part of this activity. ** Compare £ coraÃ§Ã the sheep to humans coraÃ§Ãµes, viewing vÃ¡rios models coraÃ§Ã the £ in the room. Label the coraÃ§Ã £ 1. _____ 3. 5. 5. _____ _____ _____ 7. 8. 9. _____ _____ _____ 10. 12. 13. _____ 14. The muscles that attach to ropes to hold Tendinae the vÃ¡lvulas in place? _____ 15. What sÃ £ the tabs in front of Ã¡trios calls? _____ 16. If you put a probe in the aorta, where cÃ ¢ mara sairÃ¡? _____ 17. The superior vena cava and inferior enters the Ca ¢ £ coraÃ§Ã the Mara? _____ 18. The great embarcaÃ§Ã £ o in front of the £ coraÃ§Ã who is in front of the aorta Ã © the _____ 19. What sÃ £ o the tendÃµes vÃ¡lvulas that connect to muscles? _____ _____