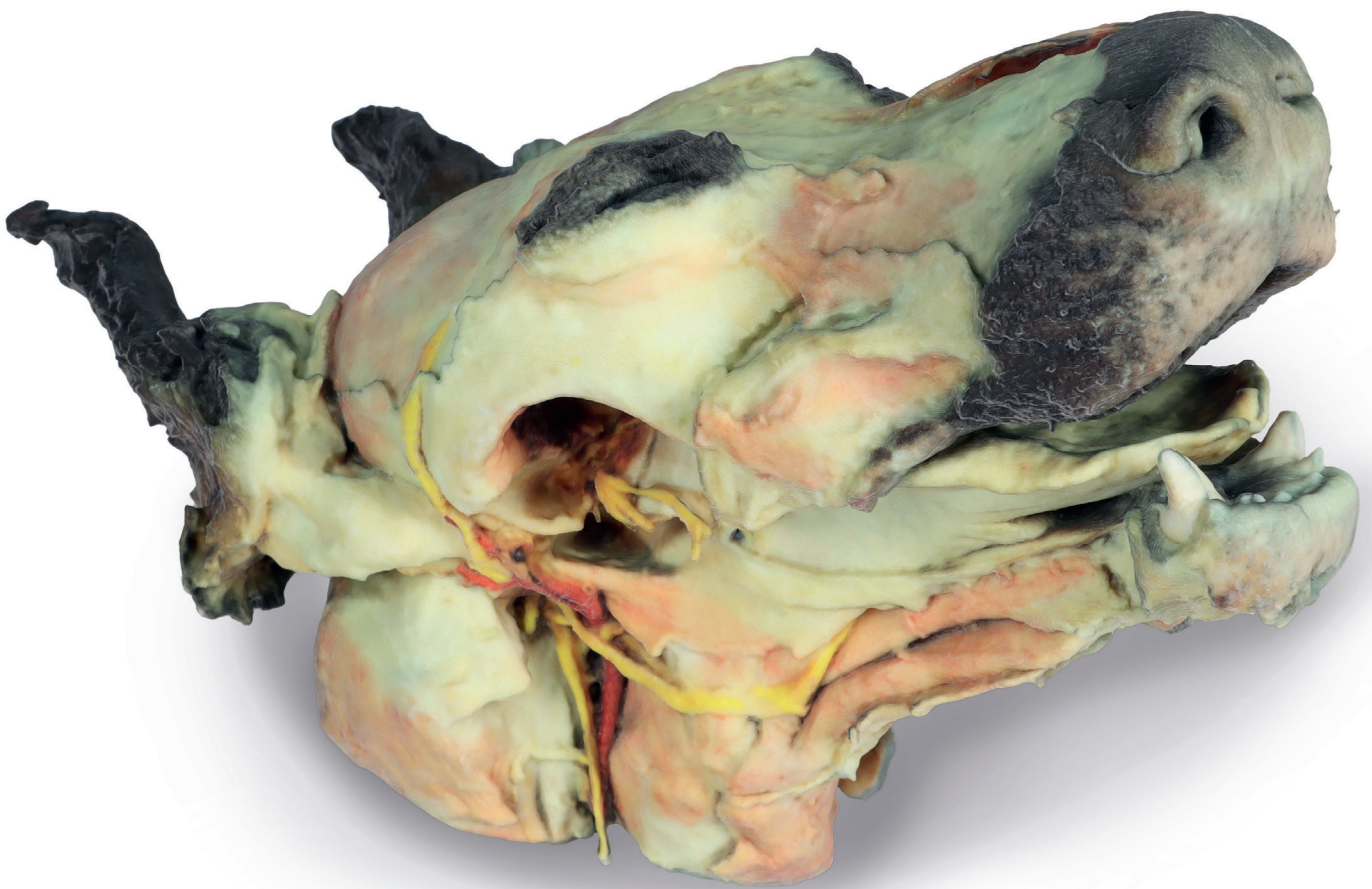


Dog head - superficial and deep dissections



Item No. VP9000

Dog head - superficial and deep dissections

Superficial anatomical structures:

- Tip of the nose (Apeze nasi)
- Right and left wings of the nose (Alae nasi)
- Nonglandular skin on the tip of the nose (Planum nasale)

Superficial dissection on the left side:

On the left side, the skin has been removed to identify the main anatomical structures, which are described grouped below.

Muscles of the facial neuromuscular system:

- M. nasolabial levator (M. levator nasolabialis)
- M. canine (M. caninus)
- M. buccinator (M. buccinator)
- M. Zygoma9c (M. zygoma:cus)
- M. parotidoauricularis

Muscles of the mandibular neuromuscular system (masseters):

- M. masseter (M. masseter)
- M. Temporalis (M. temporalis)

Nerves:

- Facial nerve: (N. facialis)
- Dorsal buccal Branch (Rami buccales)
- Ventral buccal Branch (Rami buccales)
- Buccolabial branches (Rami buccolabiales)
- N. Auriculopalpebral (N. Auriculopalpebralis)

Vascular:

- Facial artery (Arteria facialis)
- External jugular vein: (V. Jugularis externa)
- Maxillary vein (V. Maxillaris)
- Linguofacial vein (V. Linguofacialis)

Salivary glands:

- Parotid gland and parotid duct (Glandula parotis) (Ductus parotideus)
- Mandibular gland Glandula mandibularis

Lymph nodes:

- N. L. mandibular (Lymphonodi mandibulares)

Deep dissection on the right side:

On this right side mandible has been removed to see deeper anatomical structures. You can see the surfaces of the temporal bone for the temporomandibular joint (Articulatio Temporomandibularis). The medial pterygoid muscle (M. pterygoideus medialis) is identified and sectioned in its insertion area to the ramus of the mandible (Ramus mandibulae). Next to this muscle, the branches of the mandibular nerve (N. mandibularis) are identified, as well as the maxillary nerve (nervus maxillaris) and the maxillary artery (arteria maxillaris). Near the external acoustic meatus (Meatus acusticus externus), the facial nerve (N. facialis) has been maintained, with one of its branches, the auriculopalpebral nerve (N. Auriculopalpebralis), running parallel to the zygomatic arch (Arcus zygomaticus), visible after removing the parotid salivary gland (Glandula parotis). The tongue is identified in its entire caudal extension, and the styloglossus (M. styloglossus), genioglossus (M. genioglossus) and geniohyoid (M. geniohyoid) muscles reach it. Next to these muscles, the hypoglossal nerve (N. hypoglossus) is identified. In relation to the pharynx (Pharynx), the constrictor muscles of the pharynx (Mm. constrictores pharyngis caudalis) are identified. In the most caudal area, in relation to the neck, the course of the common carotid artery (arteria carotis communis) and the vagosympathetic trunk nerve (Truncus vagosympatheticus) are identified.

