Key to Cat Vascular Anatomy Demonstration Dissection

64 W 4657

1. Larynx
2. Trachea
3. Esophagus
4. Anterior Vena Cava
5. Heart
6. Lungs
7. Liver
8. Gall Bladder
9. Spleen
10. Stomach
11. Pancreas
12. Small Intestine
13. Intestinal Mesentery
14. Caecum
15. Colon
16. Rectum
17. Abdominal Aorta
18. Posterior Vena Cava
19. Hepatic Portal Vein
20. Kidney
21. Adrenal Gland
22. Ureter
23. Urinary Bladder
24. Celiac Trunk
25. Renal Artery and Vein
26. Iliac
27. Inominate
28. Jugular
29. Axillary
30. Mesenteric

FEMALE

31. Ovary
32. Uterus

MALE

33. Testis
34. Penis
35. Vas Deferens

Use of Demonstration Dissection Preparation

The circulatory system of this specimen has been injected with colored latex. Red is used for the arterial system, blue for the systemic veins, and yellow for the hepatic portal system.

The specimen can be easily removed from the acrylic display case for closer study. Additional callout labels may be applied to other parts, or numbered pins can be inserted into parts for student identification. Freeze-dried tissue has the consistency of balsa wood, and you may dissect this specimen in more detail by using a sharp scalpel and probe. Parts can be removed and glued or pinned back into place when the study is completed.

Whole mount preparations of striated muscle tissue teased from the specimen will demonstrate muscle banding. Additional details of the digestive system, including stomach rugae, Peyer's patches, and intestinal villi can be revealed by cutting "windows" in the digestive organs. Use a penlight to highlight these structures. You can also use a penlight to show structures of the pharynx by shining the light into the mouth cavity.

Note: The key cards supplied in the supplementary information envelope may show more numbered structures which may not correspond to those keyed here. If you wish to call out more structures, you may insert numbers on an insect pin and insert the pin in the appropriate structure. Numbers may also be removed by carefully peeling them off, if you wish.

Care of Bio-Dri Specimens

This specimen has been permanently preserved by the process of sublimation, or freeze-drying, in which the only physical alteration is water removal. In the freeze-drying process, most of the natural color is retained, and there is minimal shrinkage.

This specimen has been coated with varnish to enhance the appearance. It will last indefinitely if you treat it as you would a fine taxidermy preparation. You may also keep it in the display case.

If the specimen is to be stored over a period of time, Ward's recommends placing napthalene or paradichlorobenzene flakes or balls in the case to guard against infestation. Do not store under wet or damp conditions.

If physical damage does occur by accident, household glue or modeler's glue can be used to reassemble broken parts.

If parts of the specimen become soiled or discolored after excessive handling, use a cleaning solvent to remove stains.

Some fatty tissues may become slightly oily over time. If this occurs, periodically wipe the area involved with a soft cloth moistened with a cleaning solvent.

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