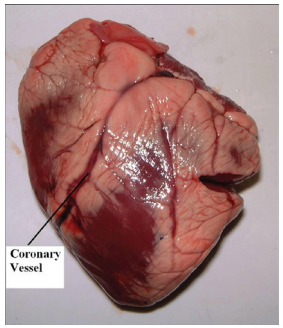
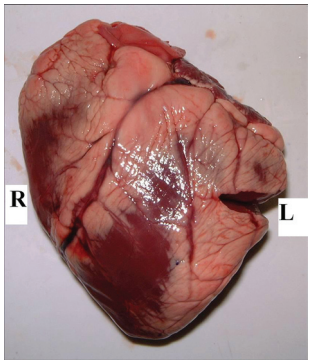
4.12 To dissect, display and identify an ox's or sheep's heart

1



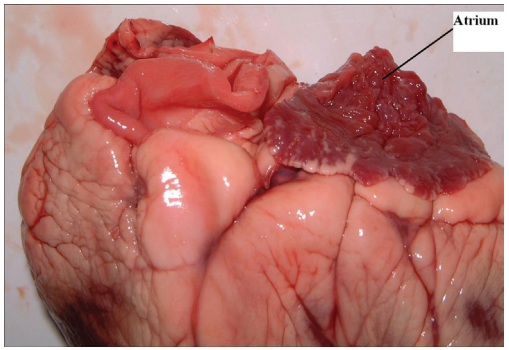
Identify the front of the heart by locating the position of the coronary artery. Place this side facing up on the dissecting board.

2



Feel / pinch the left and right side of the heart to distinguish between them.

3

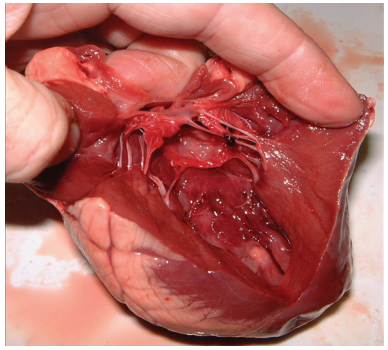


Identify the blood vessels: aorta, pulmonary artery, vena cava and pulmonary vein.

4

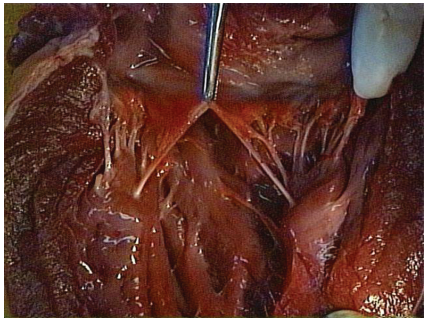
Make a shallow cut in the left ventricle and the left atrium.

5



Push open the chambers and examine the internal structure.

6



Locate the bicuspid valve and note the chordae tendinae – . anchoring the cusps of the valve

Always remember – Leave time to tidy up

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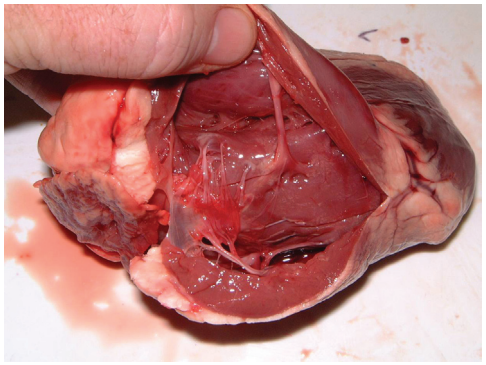
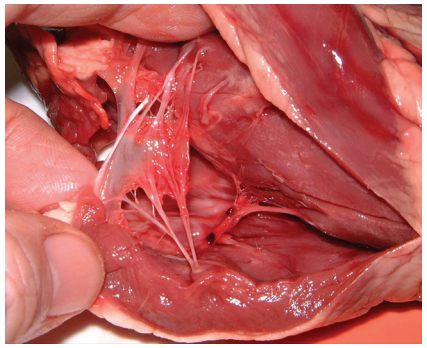
7



Repeat the previous steps for the right side of the heart.

8



Locate the tricuspid valve and note the chordae tendinae anchoring the cusps.

9

Note the difference between the walls of the left ventricle and the right ventricle.

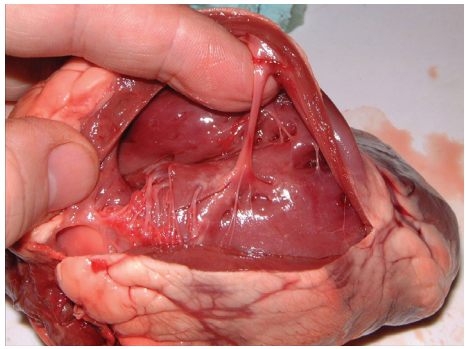
Observe

10

Locate the septum separating the left from the right side of the heart.

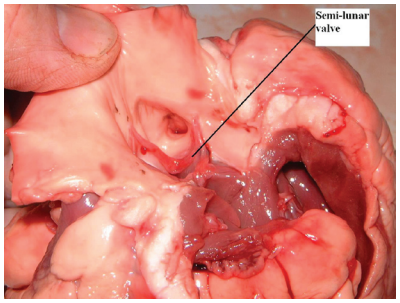
Observe

11



Insert a forceps under the moderator band in the right ventricle

12



Identify the opening at the base of the aorta, above the semi-lunar valves, leading to the coronary arteries

Always remember – Leave time to tidy up

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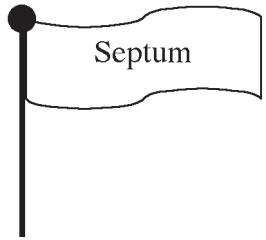
13

To highlight the coronary arteries

Using a dropper, pump air into the opening at the base of the aorta

14



Flag label each of the structures that you have identified.

Observations:

Chamber	Size: small/large	Wall: thin/thick
Left atrium		
Right atrium		
Left ventricle		
Right ventricle		

Valve	Shape/Number of Flaps
Bicuspid	
Tricuspid	
Semi-lunar	

Always remember – Leave time to tidy up

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