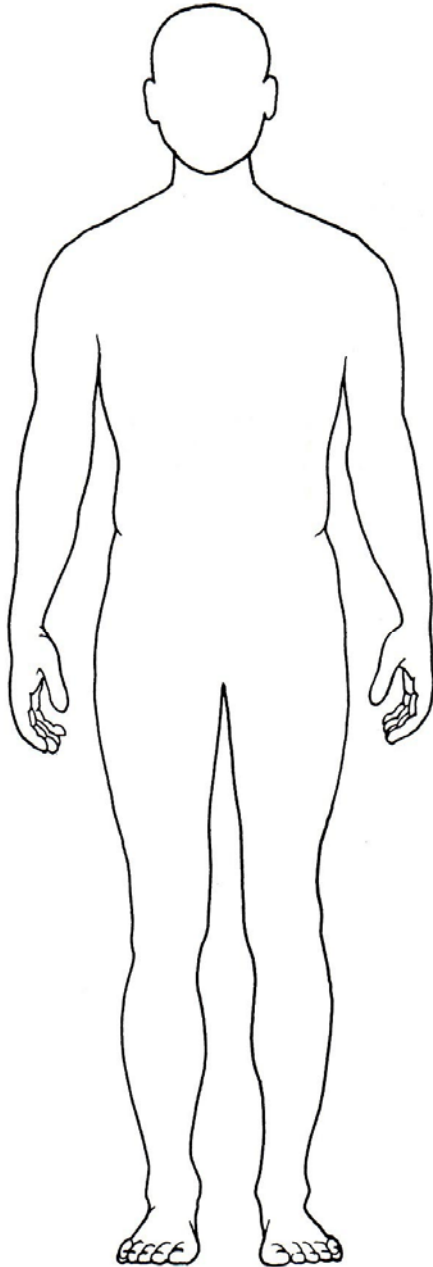


## BI 199 ANATOMY LAB MYSTERY TREASURE HUNT – NEW CADAVERS! ☺

Thanks sincerely for printing the names of the members of your group below:

1. 2. 3. 4.  
Your goal is to complete all treasure hunt questions by working collaboratively with all members of your group. One of you who have not served previously should be the recorder for this lab & text/reference investigator. Others can be primary cadaver explorers! Remember if you switch roles be sure to change gloves to avoid cross-contamination of pens & references. Also, thanks for being gentle – return all structures as you found them and be sure to cover body areas that you're not examining to help preserve these beautiful, new dissections! All questions are open game! Have fun!
1. Note the cadaver name/# at your station. The *femoral triangle* is often used as a pressure point in first aid. Identify with members of your group, the *femoral triangle on both sides* of the cadaver. List in order from *lateral to medial* the following structures within the triangle: *arteries, empty or interstitial space, lymphatics, nerves, veins*. Does the 1<sup>st</sup> letter of each of these femoral triangle structures you've listed *spell a word*? That is, can a *pneumonic* be used to remember the structures' order from lateral to medial? If the *femoral nerve or artery were injured* what muscles would be affected?
2. Note the cadaver name/# at your station. This is a review station. Have each group member *identify & say out loud*, *muscles that make up the quadriceps*. What single muscle courses across the quadriceps *from the hip to the knee, from lateral to medial*? Please identify on both sides, print the name of the muscle, the meaning of the name in Latin, and the general function of the muscle. Which sport or activity uses this muscle extensively?
3. Note the cadaver name/# at your station. This is a review station. Have each group member *identify & say out loud*, *unique abdominal muscle layers*. If the hips are stable and the *trunk is moved counter-clockwise* (from R to L) which *muscles are activated*? Identify these muscles & list all layers below from superficial to deep.
4. Note the cadaver name/# at your station. What are *hip flexor muscles*? Please *identify all components parts*. If your cadaver has an open abdomen and the thigh skin and underlying tissue are exposed, try to find the *iliopsoas combination muscle group* (iliacus and psoas major). How does *flexing the hips* and keeping the *knees bent at a constant angle* influence all hip flexor muscles especially the *iliopsoas*? Why *bend knees for all standing exercises*?
5. Note the cadaver name/# at your station. Identify and list below the bones that make up the *acromion-clavicular (A-C) joint* and the *sterno-clavicular (S-C) joint*. Does the cadaver at your station have an *A-C or a S-C subluxation or dislocation*? Discuss your rationale for saying yes or no with your group members. How might a *sports accident* cause any one of these shoulder injuries? Any *weight training exercises* associated with either *A-C or S-C separations*?
6. Note the cadaver name/# at your station. If you're at a station with a cadaver in the *prone (face-down) position*, you may be able to answer these mystery questions. Can you find the *sciatic nerve*? Which distal *muscles* are served by the sciatic nerve & which proximal *bones* might affect sciatic nerve function? *What muscle is directly overlying the sciatic nerve*? What does this *muscle's name in Latin mean*? What is *sciatica* & what *weight training exercise* might induce it?



Station Rotation Explorations  
New Cadaver Dissections –  
Ask As Many Questions  
As Possible!

