BI 358 Discussion Session 6

:00 I. **Announcements** By next Tuesday, *e-mail* draft of paper to Bella *isalinas@uoregon.edu* or Abbie *afo@uoregon.edu* or Mea *jsongco@oregon.edu*. Sooner rather than later, especially if you're presenting 1st so you get feedback < presentation. Also e-mails to group members for feedback. MS Word file with *.doc* or *.docx*. Q?

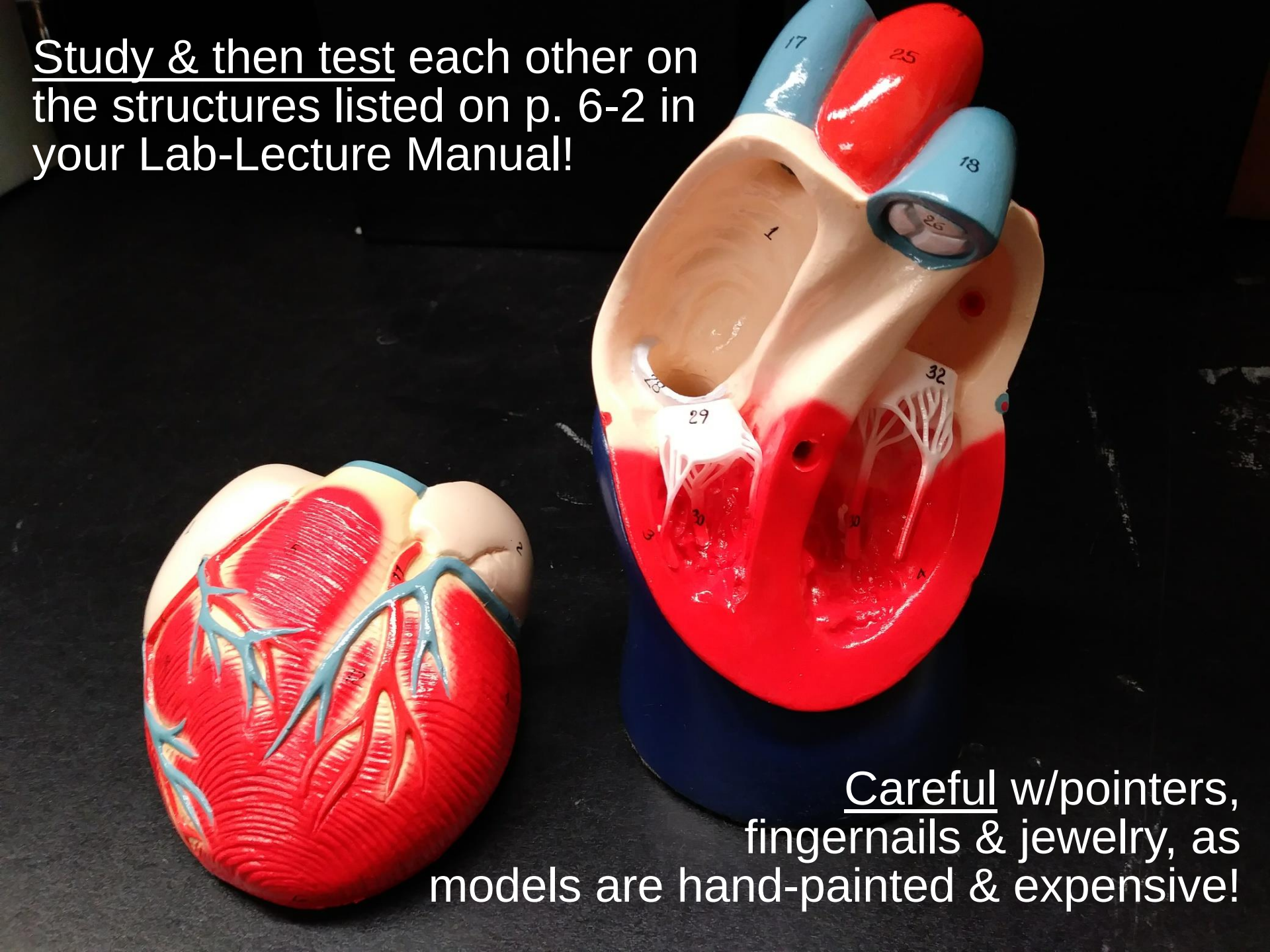
:05 II. **Heart Models** Review anatomy in groups of 2-3.

:20 III. **Heart Dissections**! More fun!! :)

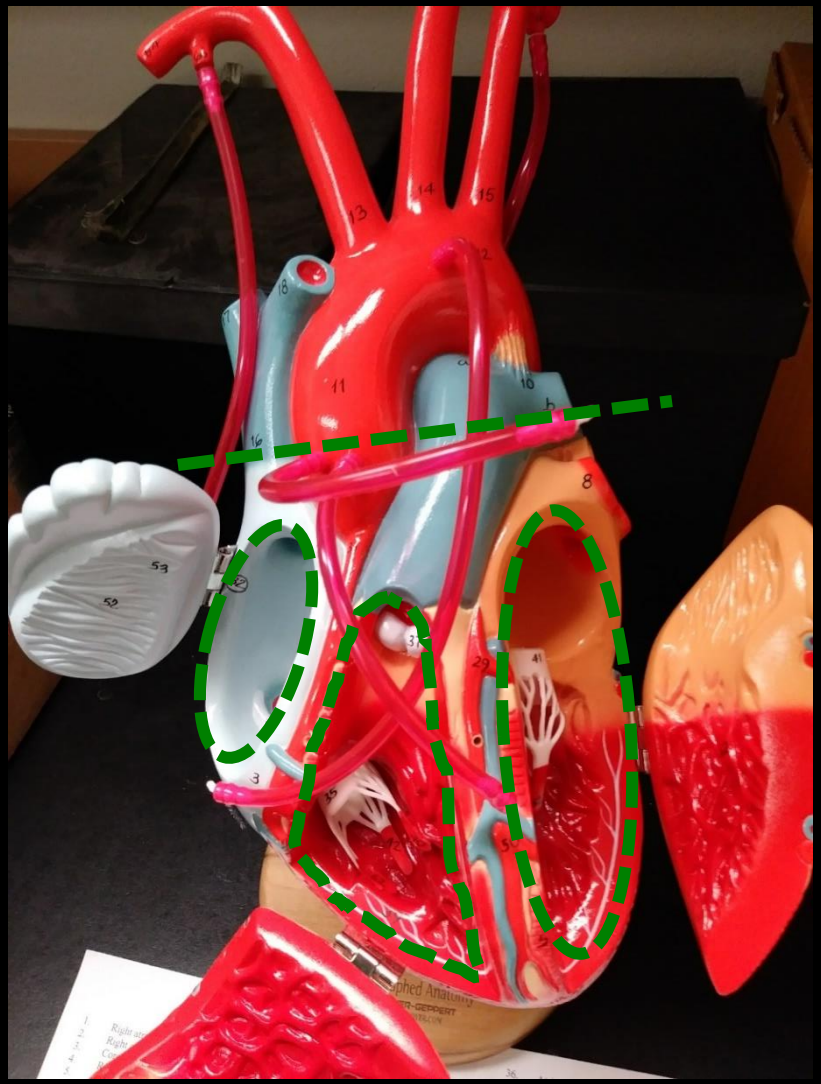
:55 IV. **Time to Review for Quiz**

:10 V. **Quiz 3**

:45 VI. **Class Presentations** Two wk from today! Q?
Tips for presentations? See DLN pp 1-2 for help!
What? Where? How? Why? 5 key take-home points
Keep it short and sweet! ☺
Grading scale = ½ instructors + ½ peers
For sample scoring sheet, see DLN p x.

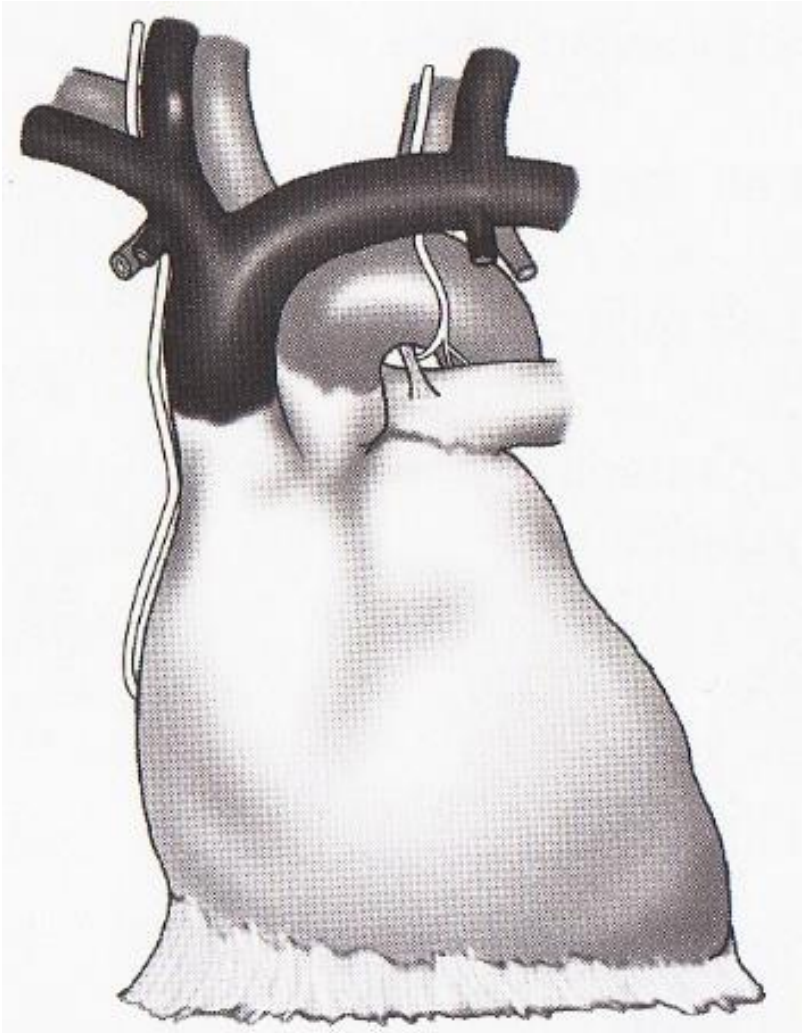

Study & then test each other on the structures listed on p. 6-2 in your Lab-Lecture Manual!
Careful w/pointers, fingernails & jewelry, as models are hand-painted & expensive!

After reinserting the paper and closing your model, bring it up to the front desk prior to dissection.



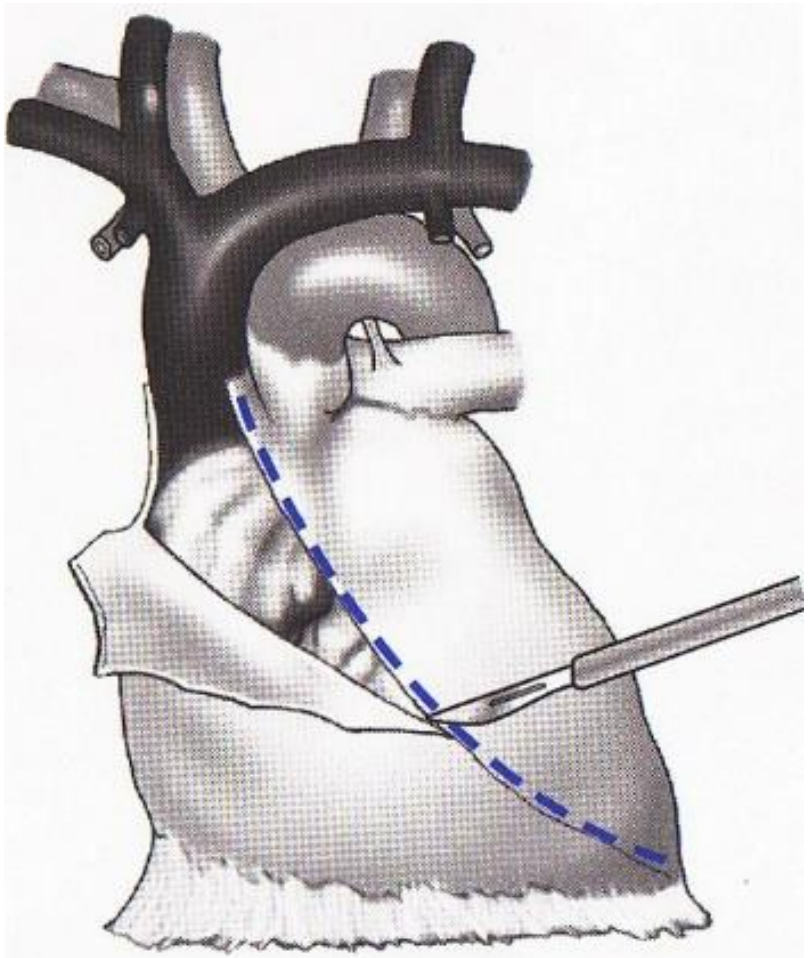
Take a look at the instructor's model to get an ~ idea of where 4 major incisions will be made!

Dissection Steps



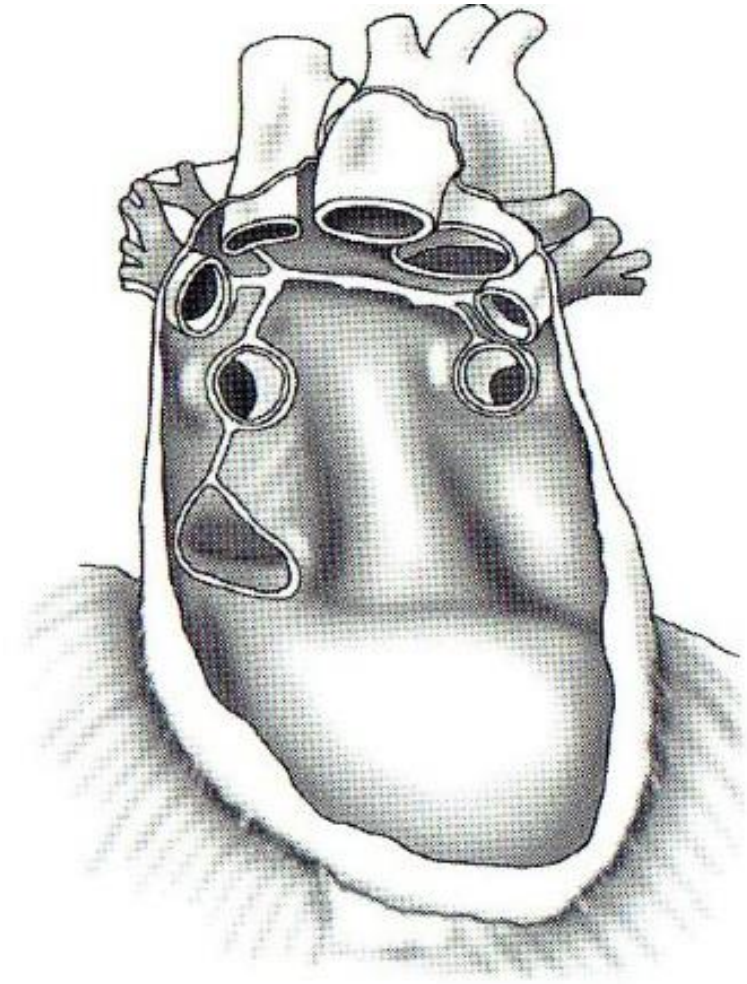
1. Identify the pericardial sac and the heart in situ.

SOURCE: DA Morton, KD Peterson, KH Albertine, *Dissection Guide for Human Anatomy*, 2nd ed, 2007. Source for all later figures unless noted otherwise.



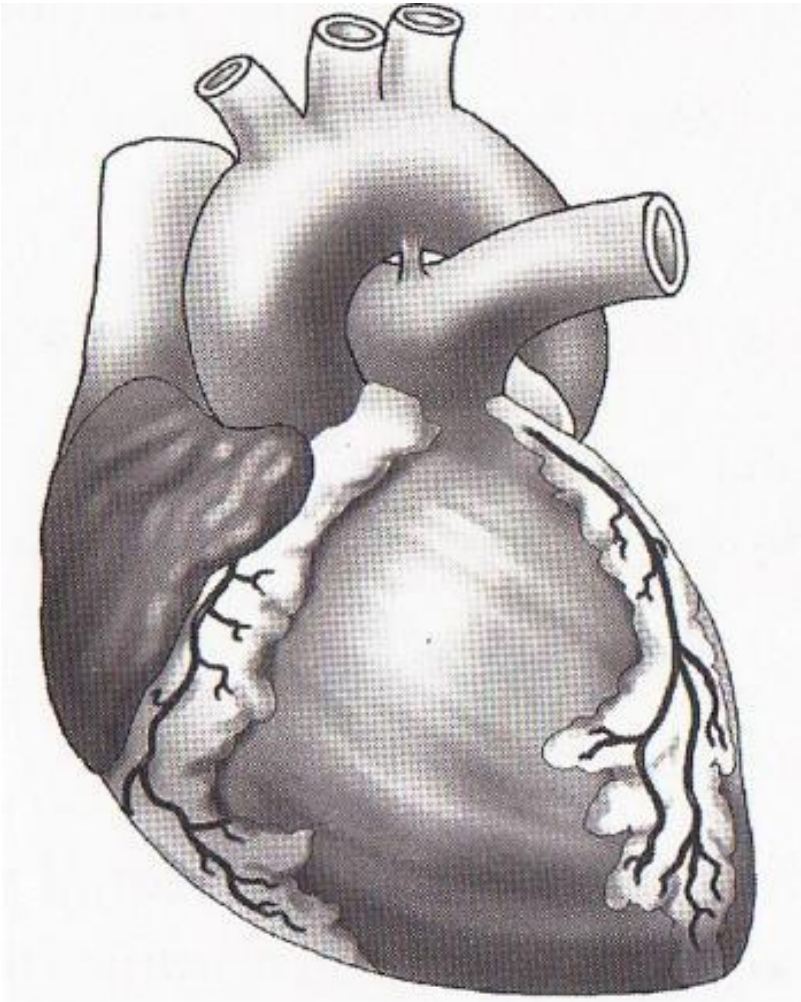
2. Make an incision through the parietal pericardium to observe the heart within the pericardial sac.

Best to put on traction!



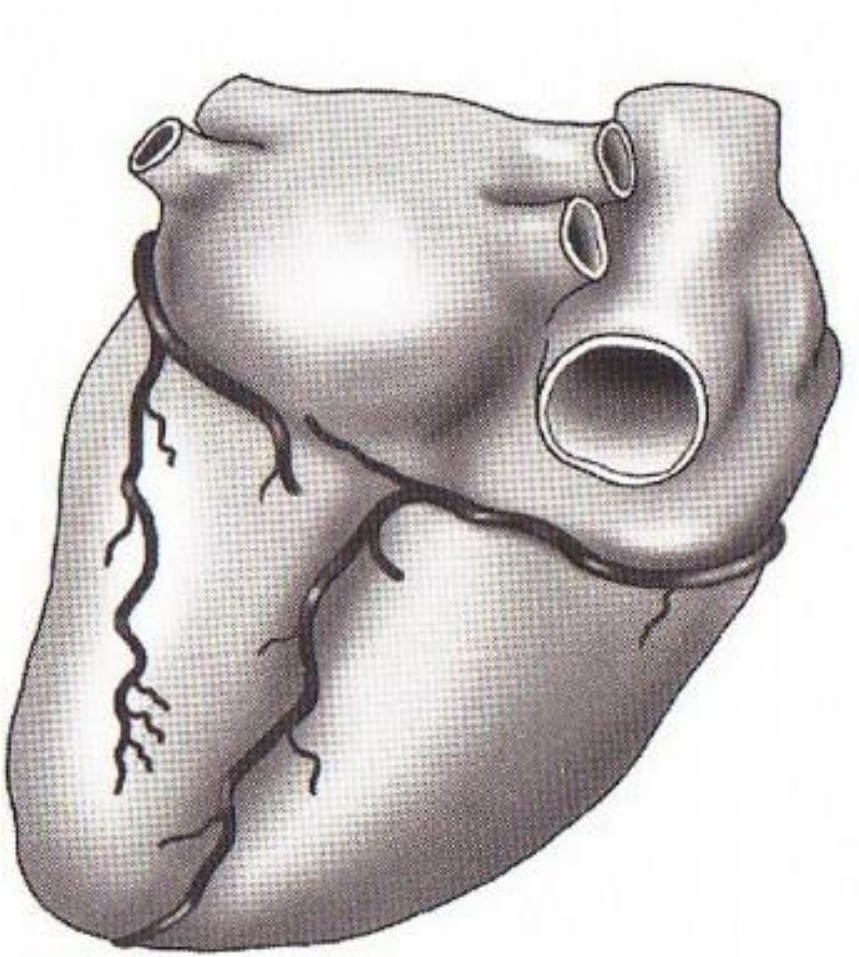
Best to use scissors to separate from great vessels from the back or posterior!

3. Remove the heart from the pericardial sac.



4. Study the external surface of the heart.

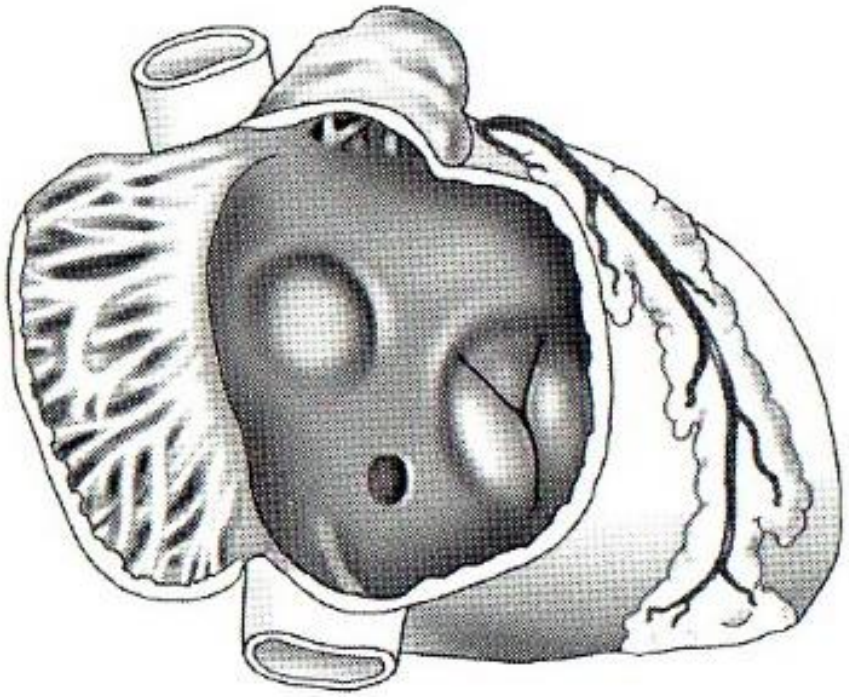
See how many of the 20 structures in the model listed on p. 6-2 you can ID on the specimen!



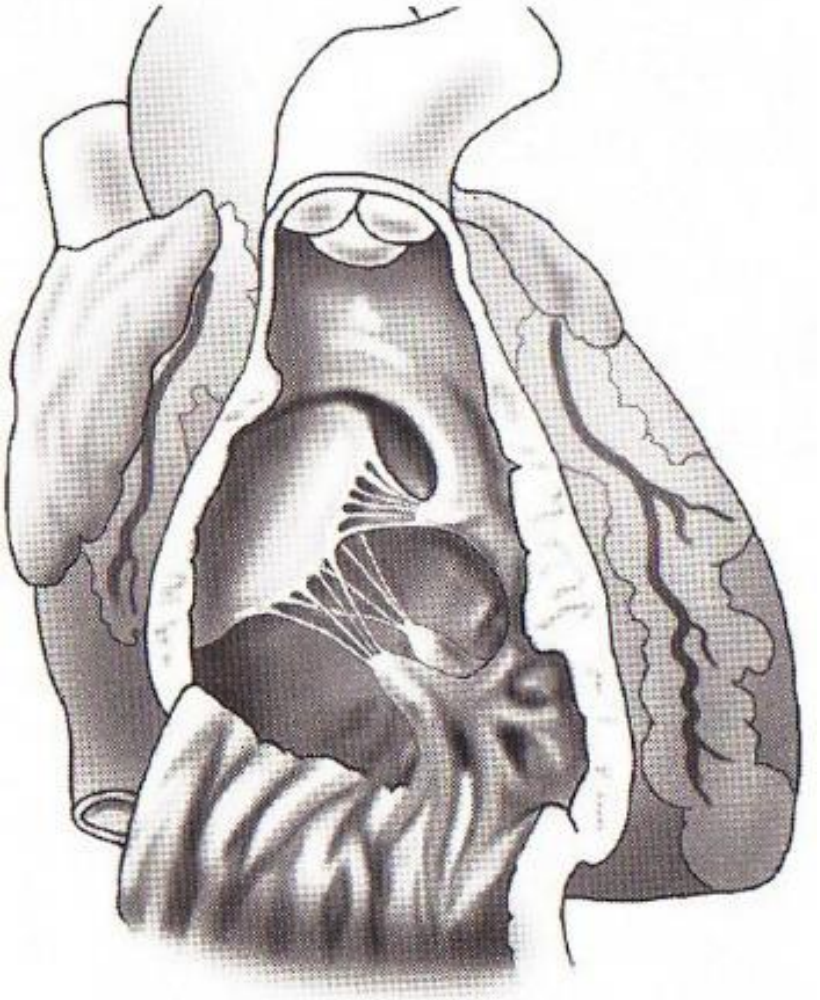
5. Identify coronary arteries and cardiac veins.

Likely tough due to fat, H_2O loss, preservatives + settling!

Can you find any openings or valves? May be tough due to compression!

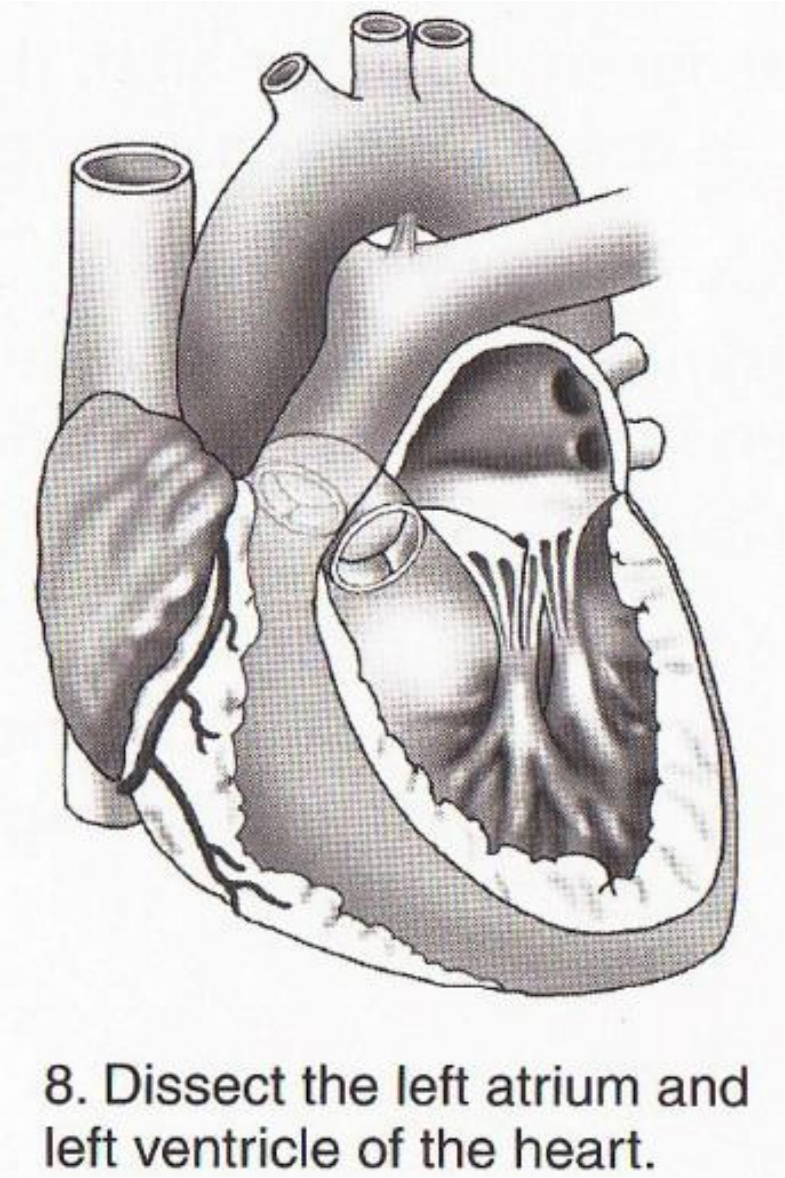


6. Dissect the right atrium of the heart.



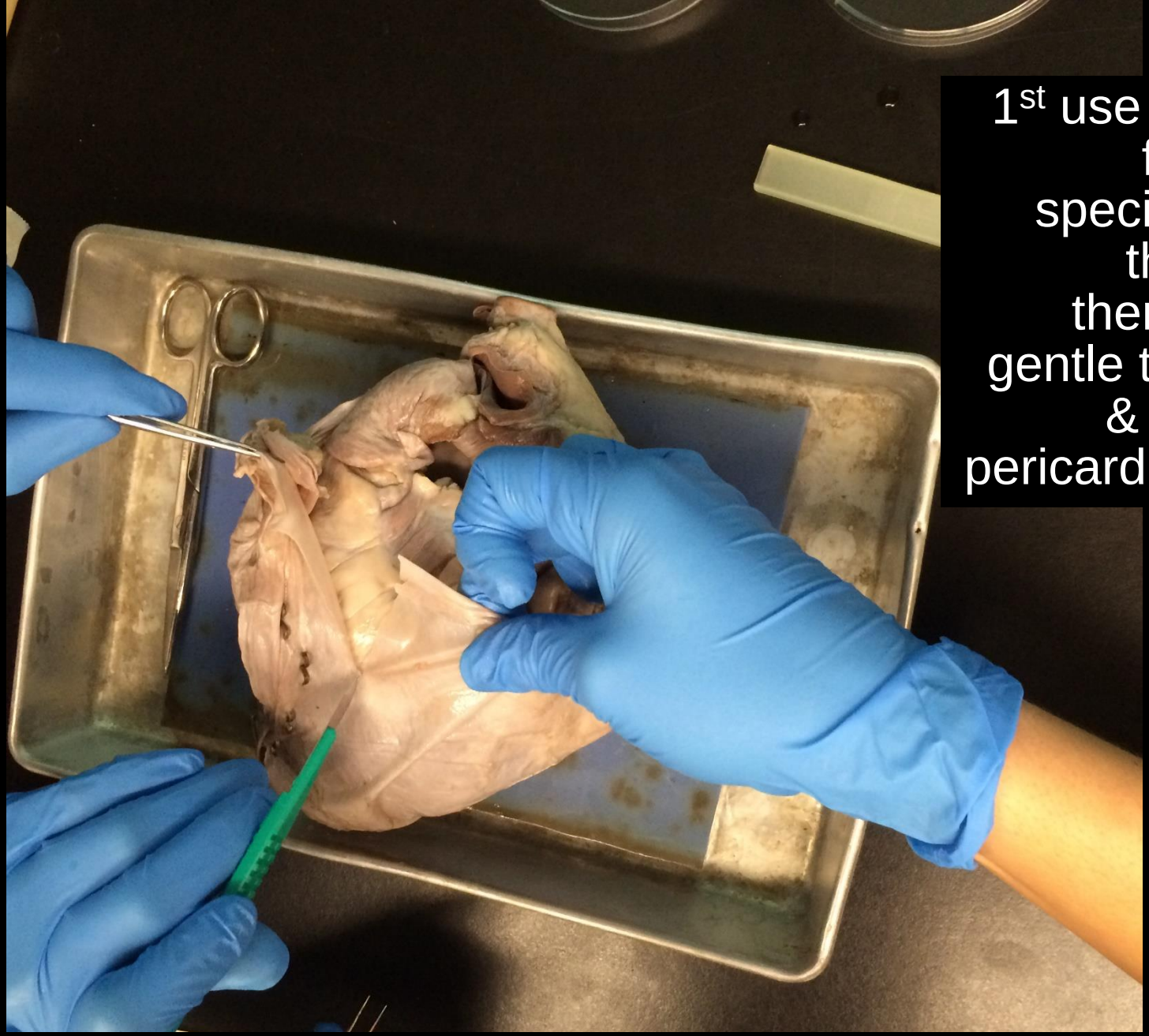
7. Dissect the right ventricle of the heart.

Requires deep cuts through thick heart muscle!

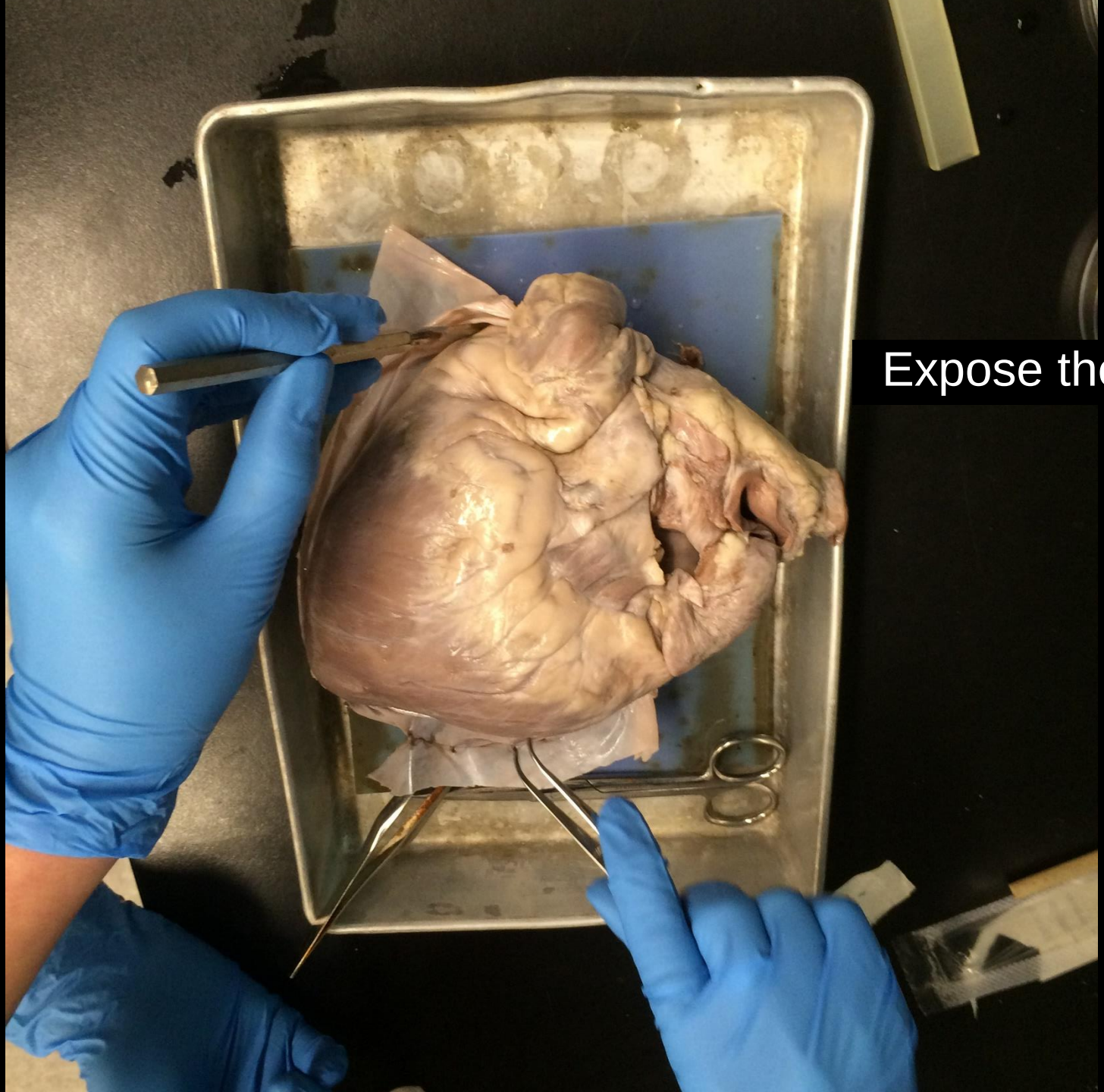


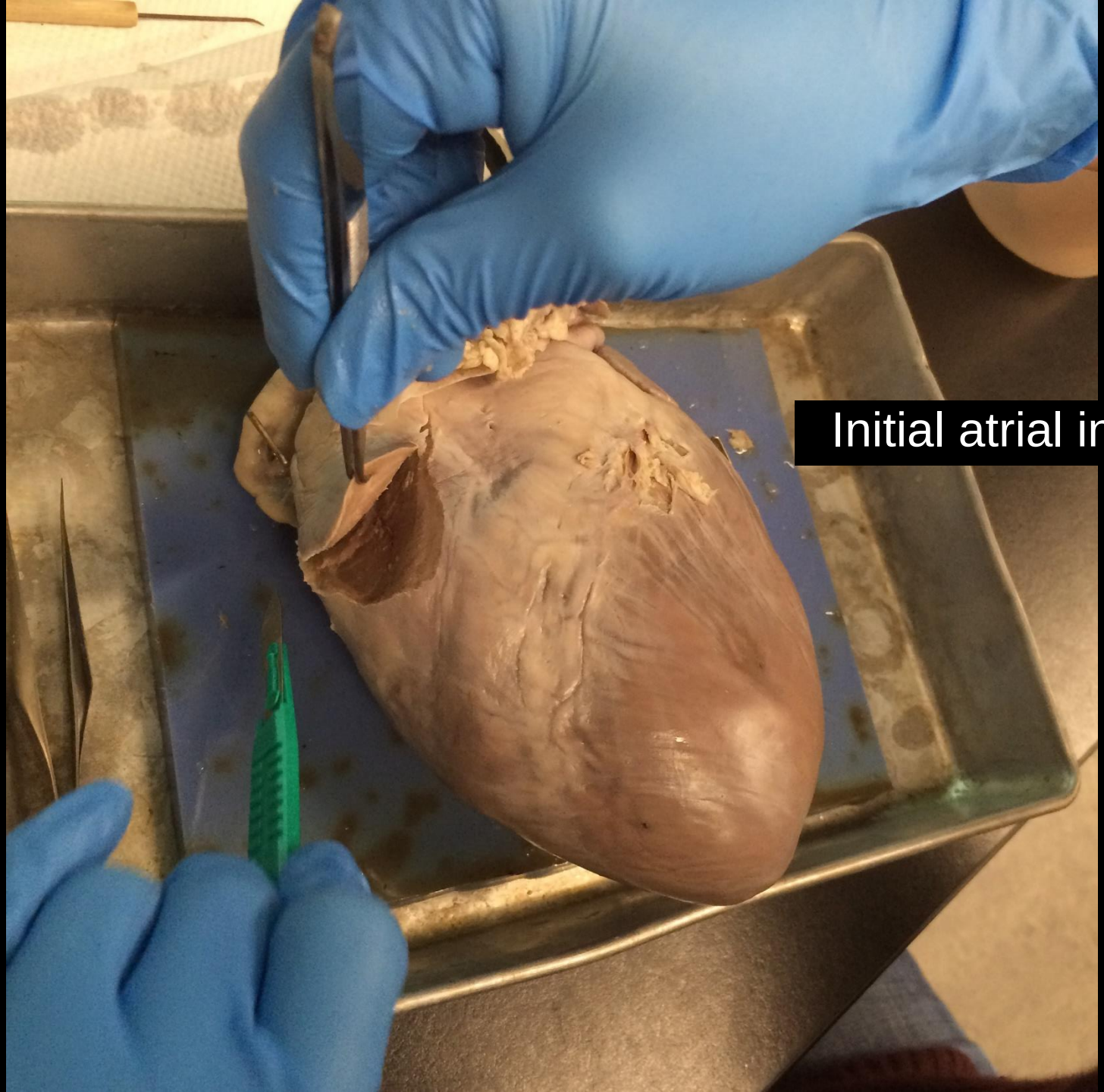
8. Dissect the left atrium and left ventricle of the heart.

Requires deep cuts, again! Note the thick L ventricle wall!

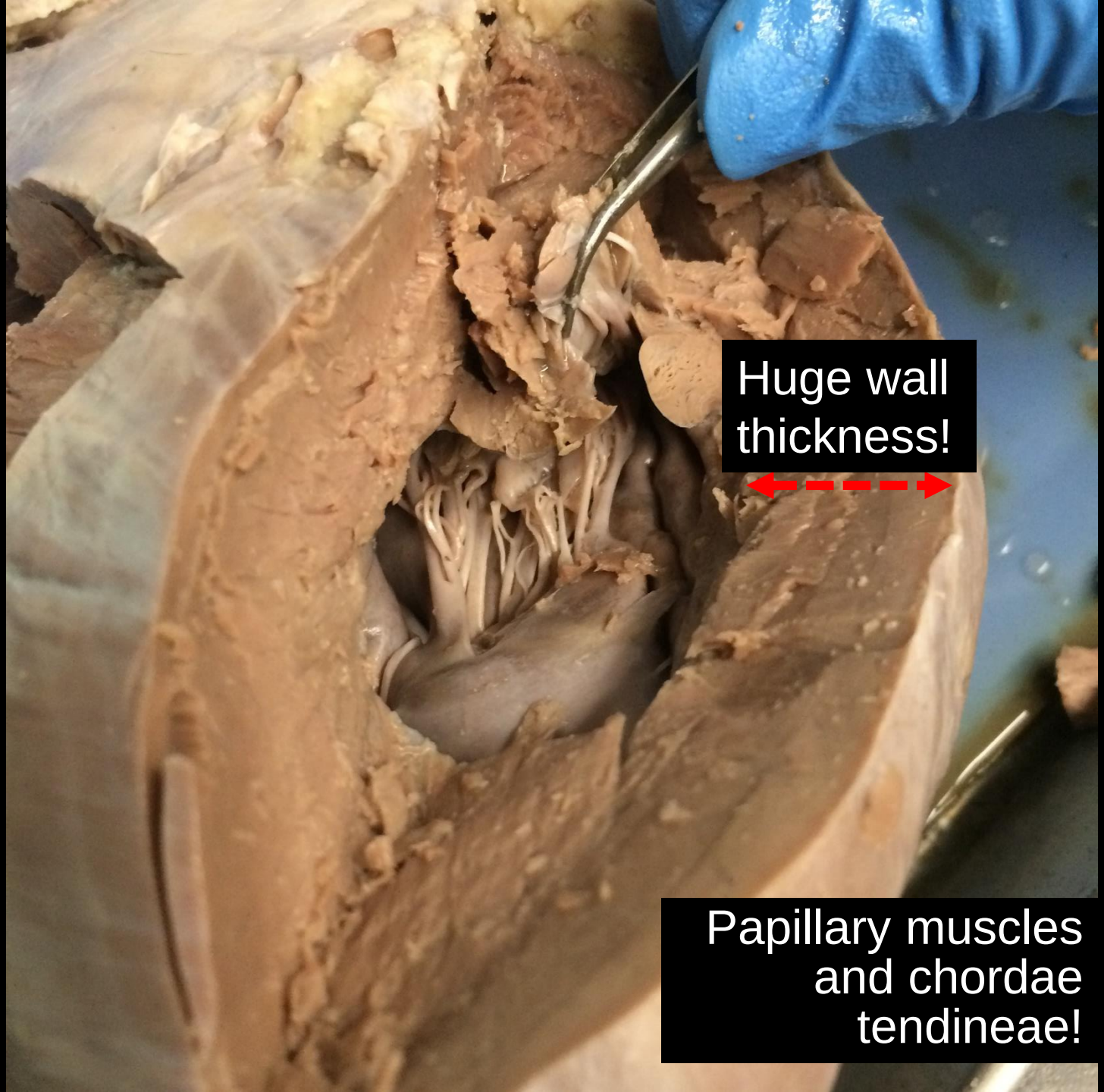


SOURCE: H Soukup & K Schultz, *Specimen Dissection & Photography Extraordinaire!* 2018. Source for all later figures unless noted otherwise.

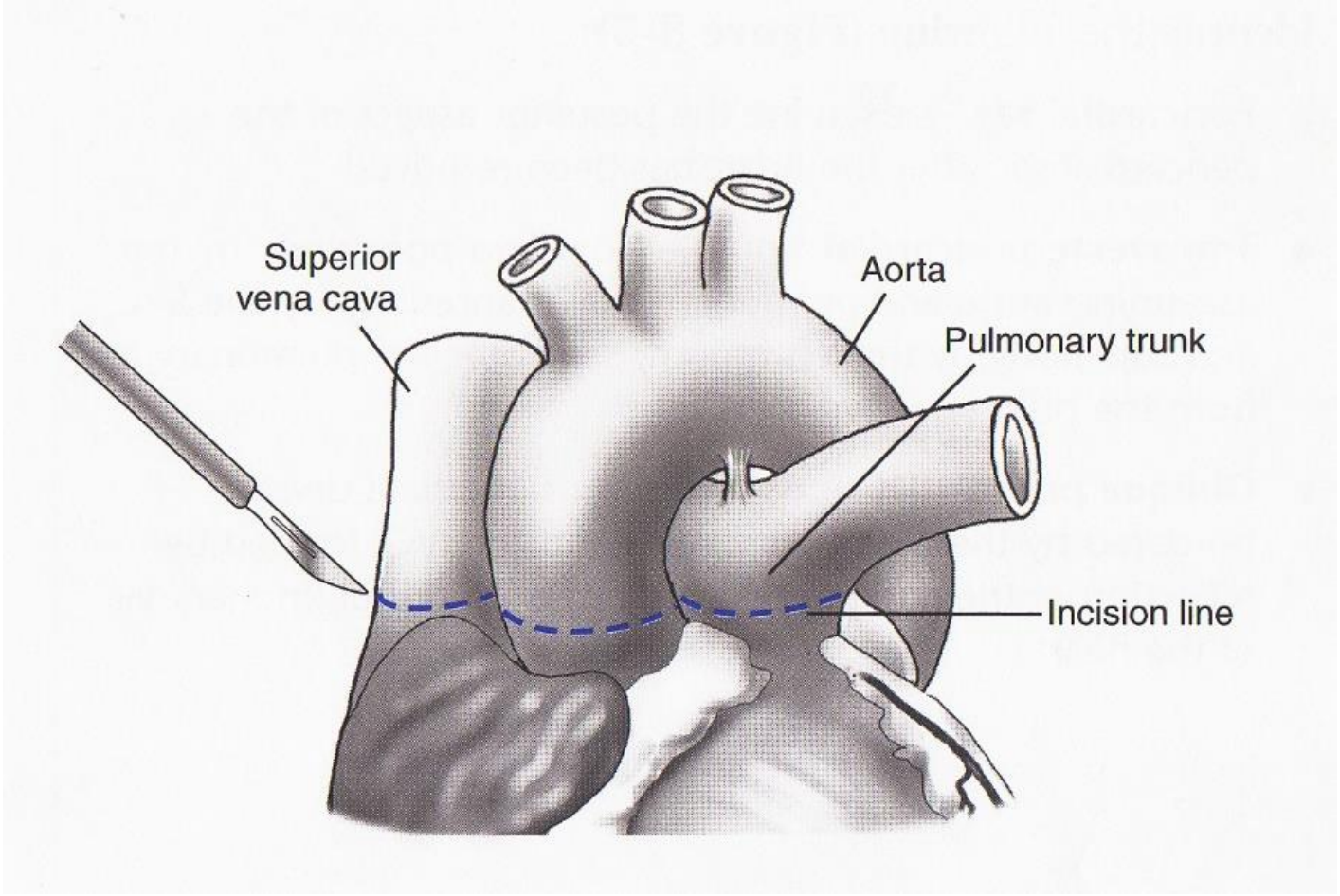

Expose the heart!


Initial atrial incision


Thick walls!


Huge wall thickness!
Papillary muscles and chordae tendineae!

Transect Great Vessels

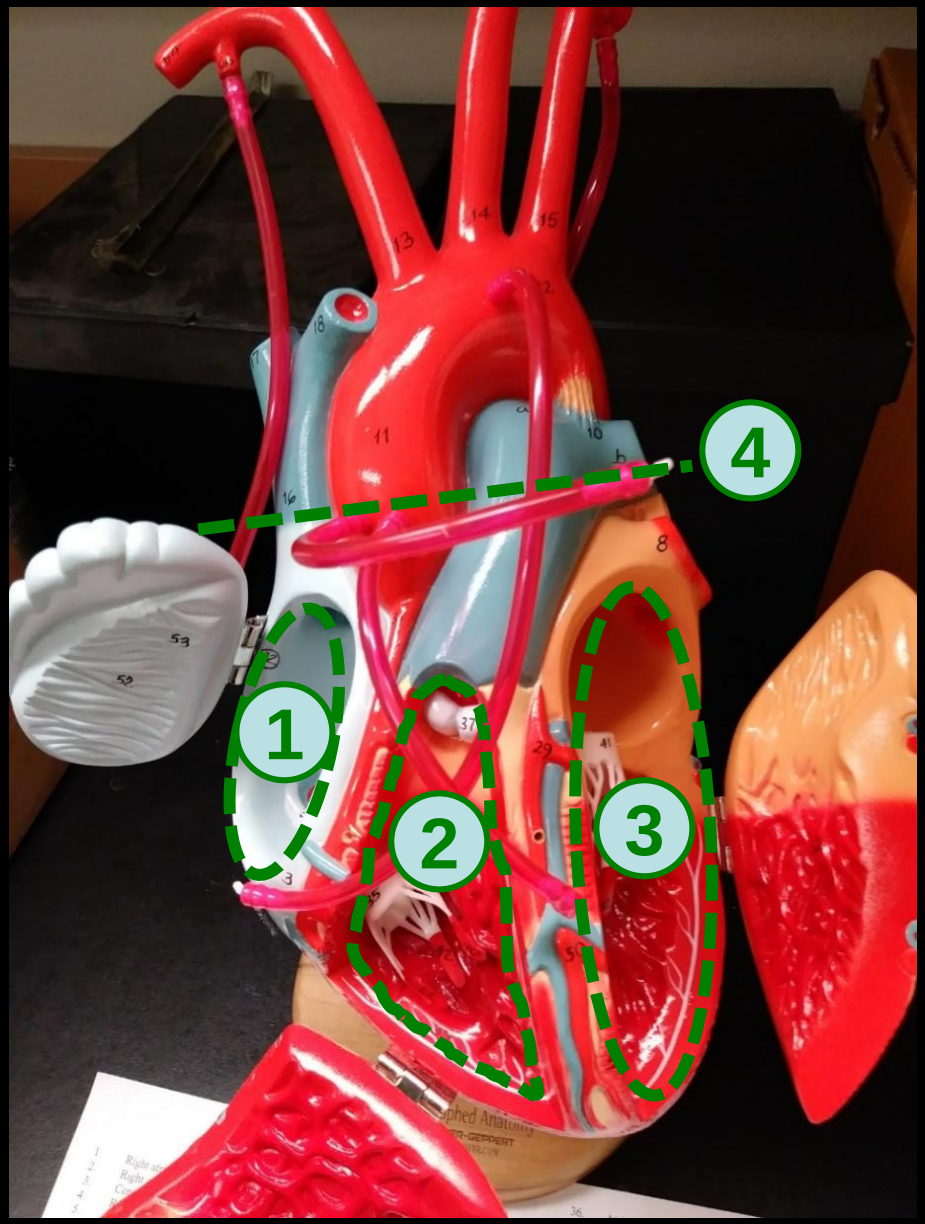


SOURCE: DA Morton, KD Peterson, KH Albertine, *Dissection Guide for Human Anatomy*, 2nd ed, 2007.

Great Vessels from Above!

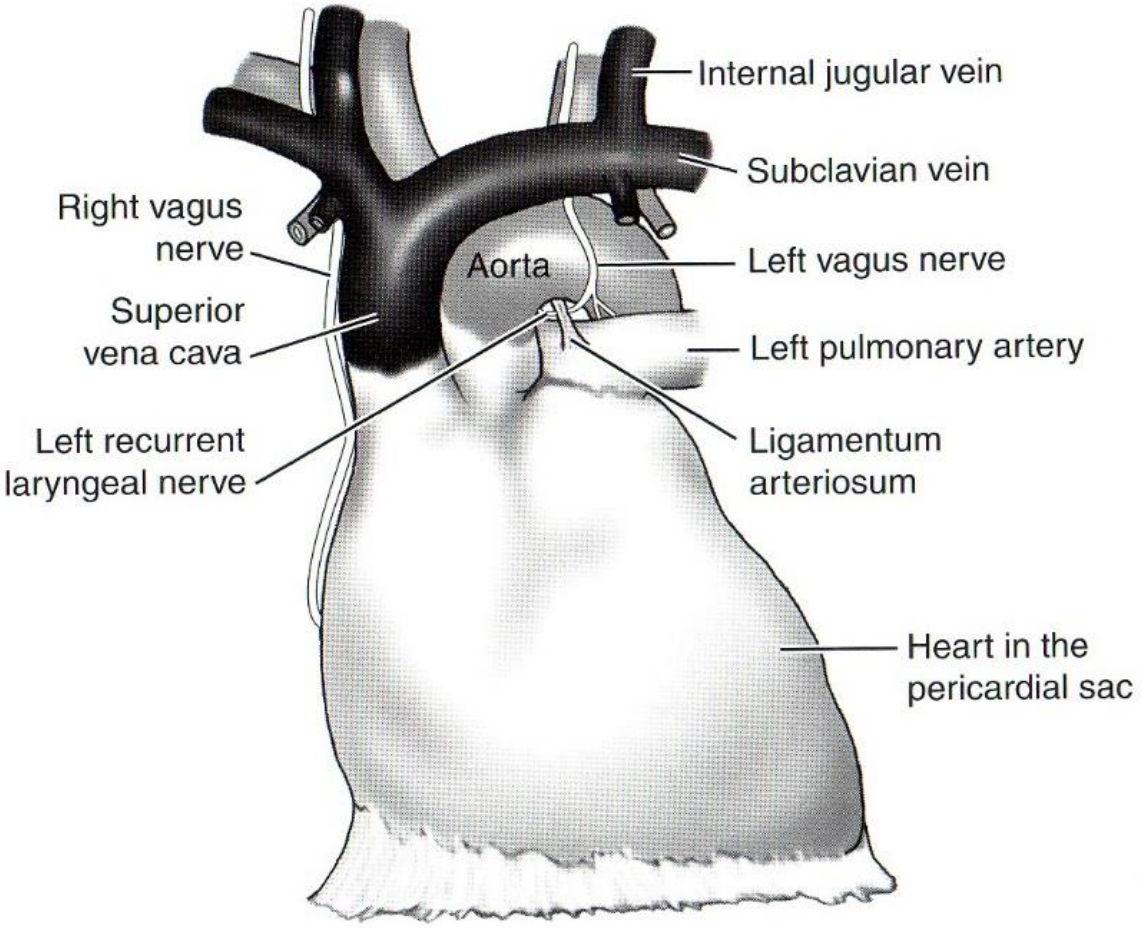
SOURCE: H Soukup & K Schultz, *Specimen Dissection & Photography Extraordinaire!* 2018. All later figures unless noted otherwise.

Review of 4 basic incisions!



Additional Resource Slides

Pericardial Sac In Situ



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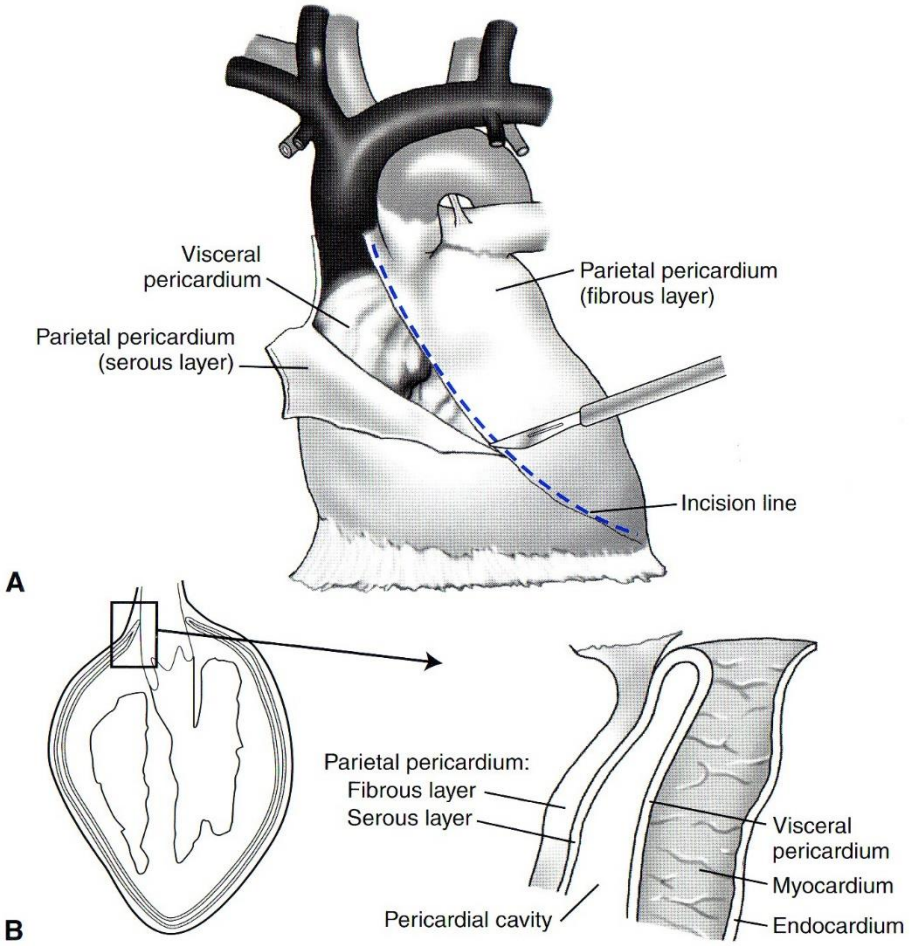
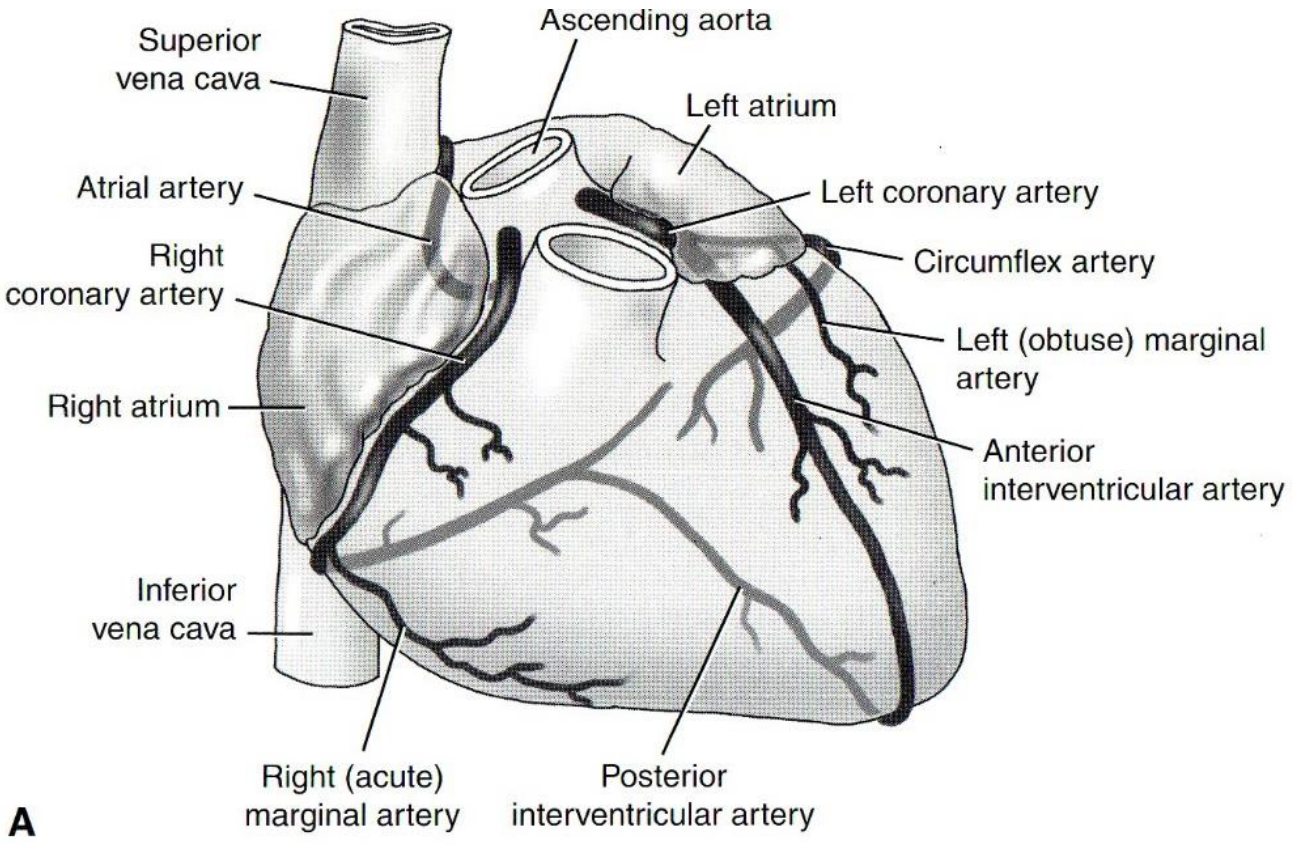
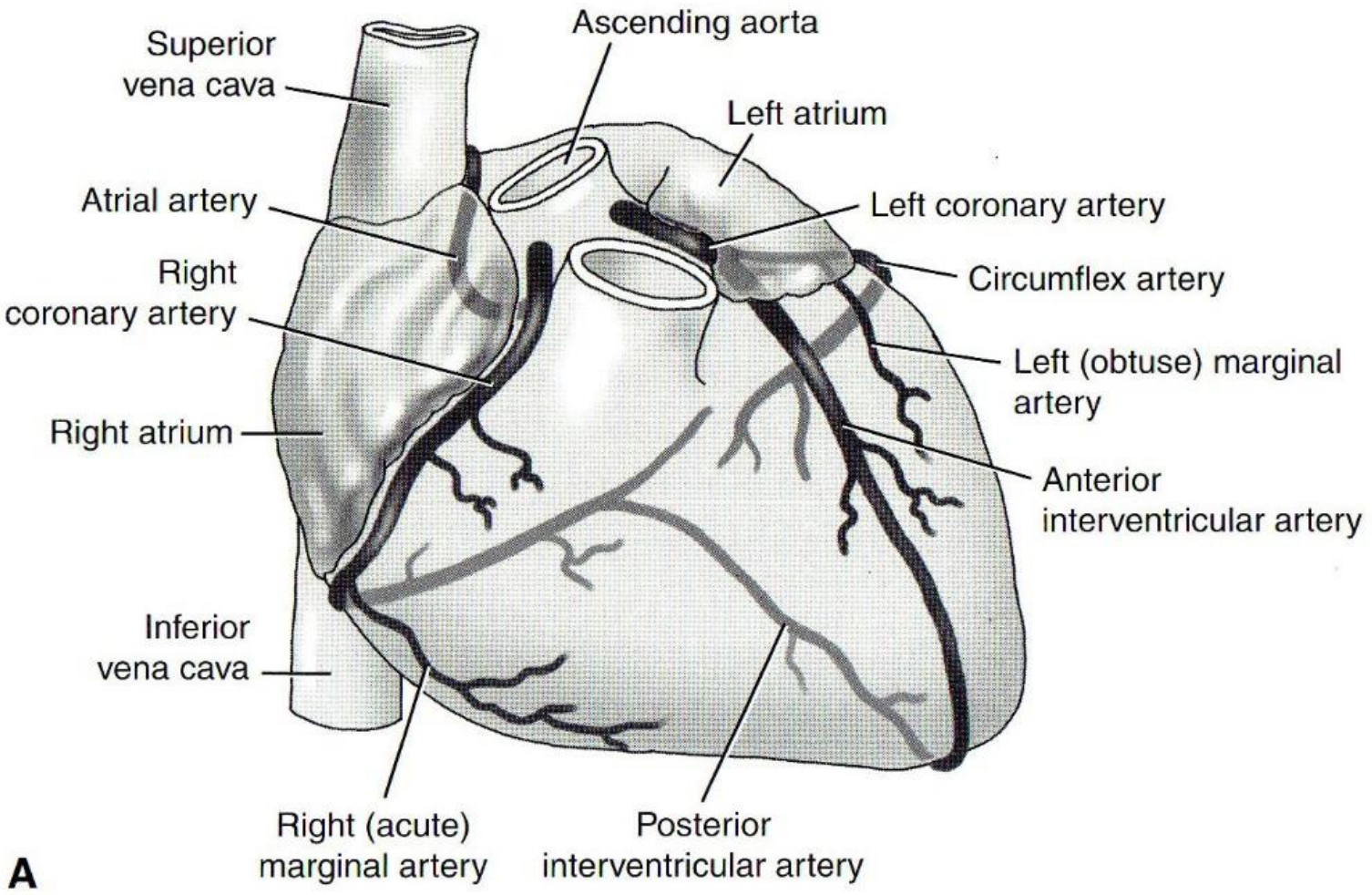
Pericardial Sac Incision



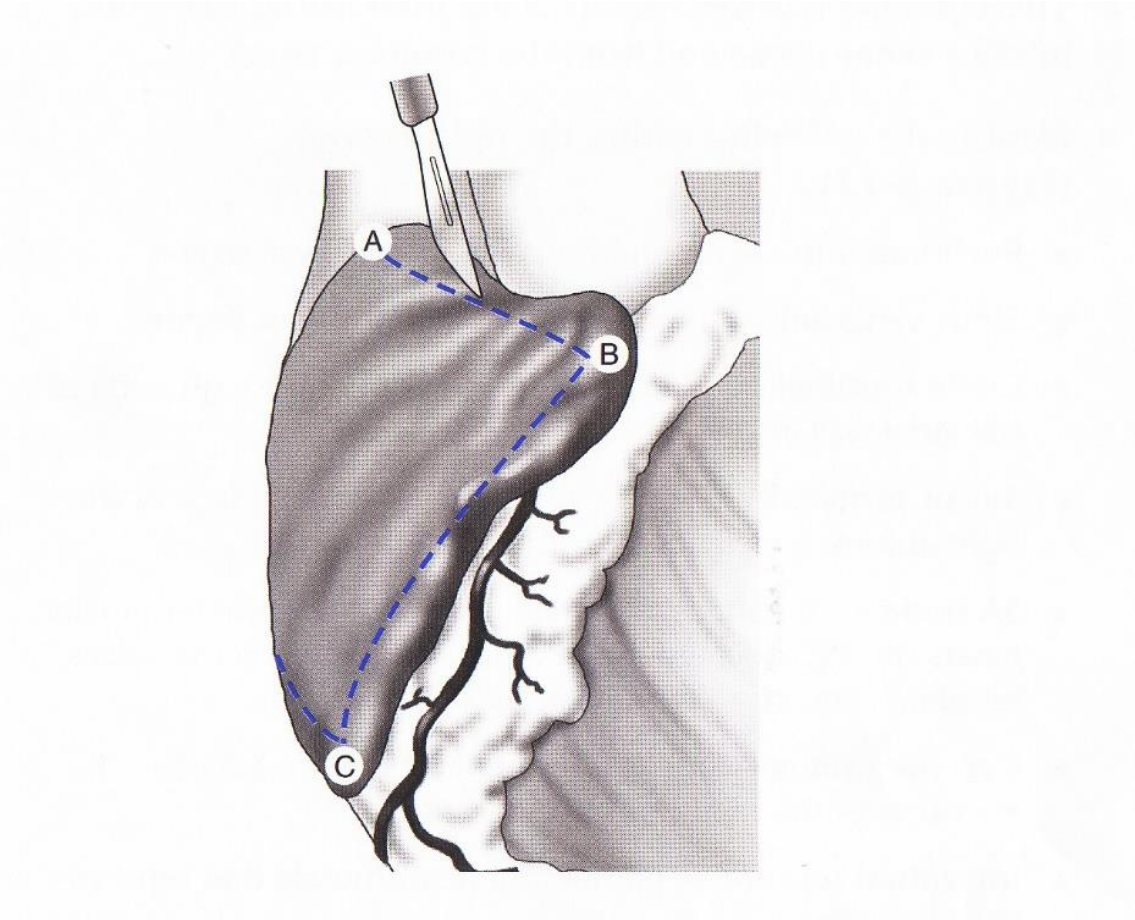
Surface Anatomy Anterior



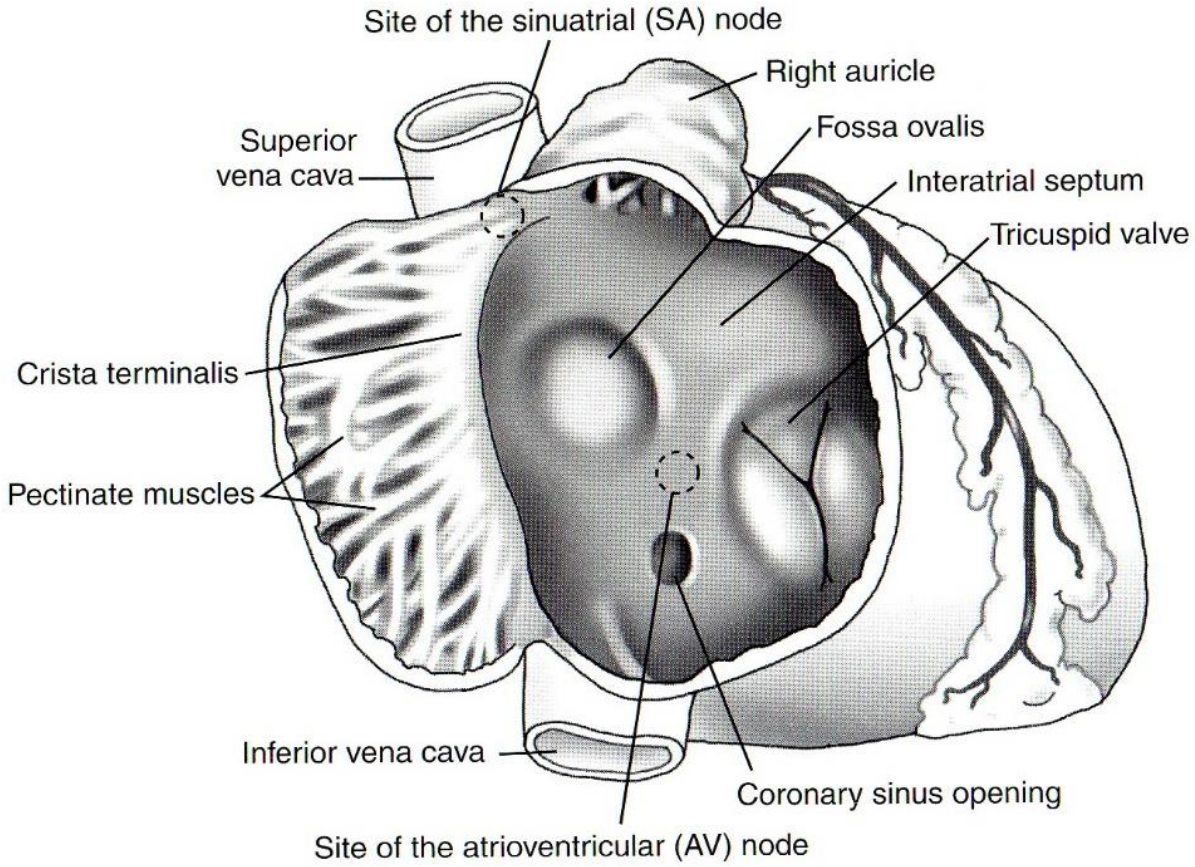
Coronary Arteries Anterior



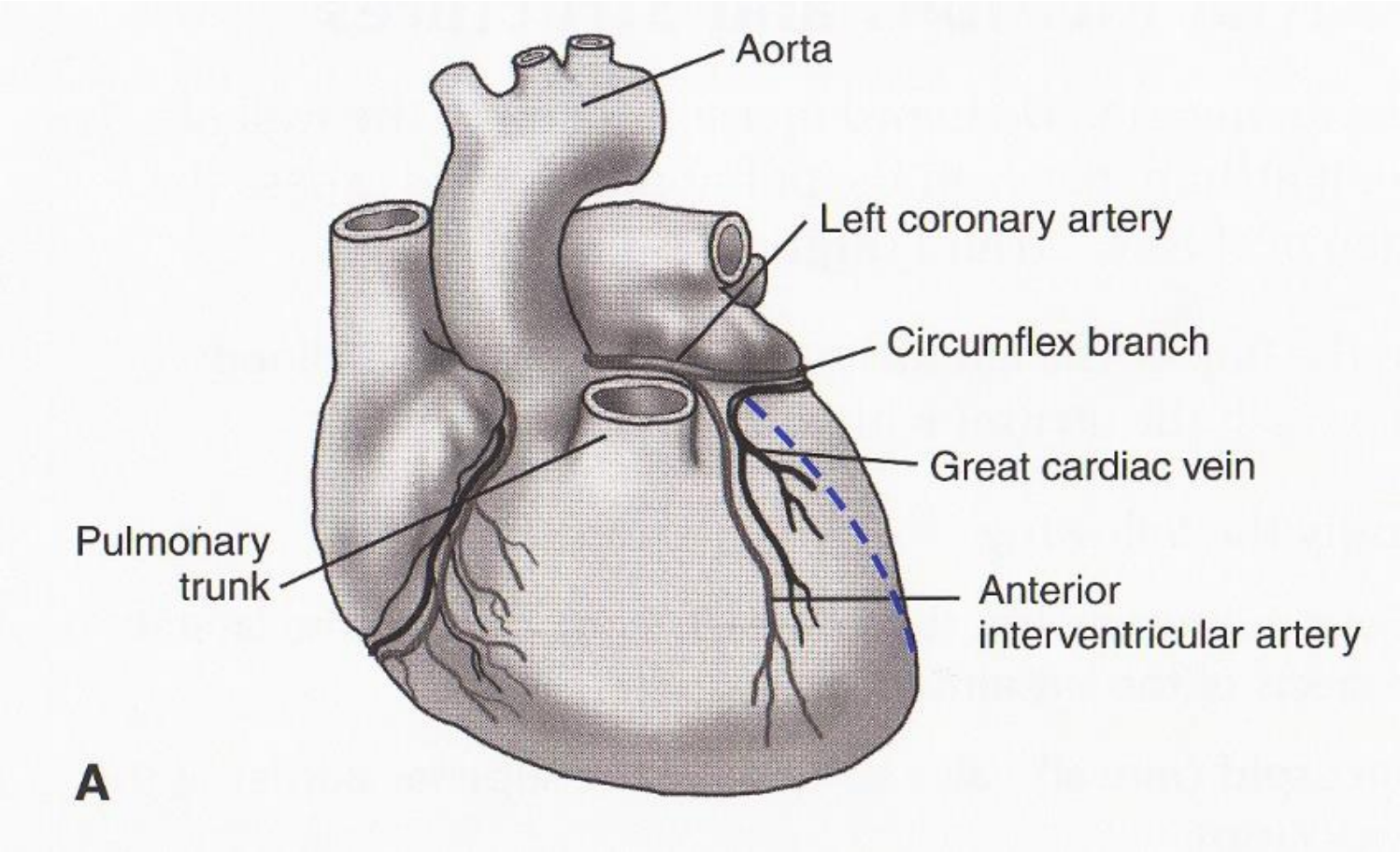
Right Atrium Incision



Right Atrium Internal



Left Ventricle Incision



Left Ventricle Internal