Necropsy of *Musa acuminata*

Performed by Partner Doctors: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Coroners, on this day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 201\_\_\_

**PRE-LAB QUESTIONS – to be completed before starting the lab exercise**

* **In your own words, what is the purpose for doing this lab?**
* **In which step do you make the first cut?**
* **How many times are you prompted to take photographs?**
* **How many times must you take notes about your subject?**
* **Define these words:**
  + **Necropsy-**
  + **Axillary-**
  + **Umbilical-**
  + **Pelvic-**
  + **Oblique-**
  + **Transverse-**
  + **Longitudinal-**
  + **Cervical-**
  + **Frontal/Coronal-**
  + **Midsagittal-**

 I.  Purpose:  During this activity you will use your knowledge of directional terms to perform a necropsy.  It is important to keep in mind that directions refer to the subject in its anatomical position.

 II.  Procedure:

1.  Put on dissection gloves.  Obtain the materials

* Necropsy subject
* Scalpel
* Marker (Sharpie)
* Sharp dissecting probe

 2.  Lay the subject in the tray in its anatomical position with the ventral side facing you.  Use the sharpie located in your lab tool drawer to draw eyes and a mouth on the ANTERIOR “facial” region and a belly button in the “abdominal” region of the subject. Turn the subject around to the “backside” and draw “butt cheeks” on the posterior inferior region.  On the two lateral sides of the specimen in the appropriate superior cranial region draw ears onto the subject.  Draw arms and legs on the lateral portions of the subject.

3. Do an external physical examination of your subject.  In the space below, write down any observations you have about the state of your subject in the space below.  Be sure to be as specific as possible in your description as well as your drawings.  Look for abnormalities, such as wounds or scars from injuries or surgeries.

4. Take several photographs of your subject. Be sure to capture any of the features that you found noteworthy in step #3. These photos will be included on your Dissection Website.

Description of External features:

*Example: Near the specimens anterior cranial region there are two bruises or brown spots approximately the size of pencil erasers...etc..*

4. You will  now use the marker to draw lines to show where you will make the first cuts:

* One line obliquely from the subject’s right axillary region to the sternal region.
* One line obliquely from the subject’s left axillary region to the sternal region, where it will connect with the first line.
* A third line longitudinally from the sternal region (where the previous two met) to the subject’s umbilical region.
* A fourth line transversely from the inferior end of line #3 to the subject’s right pelvic region.
* A fifth line transversely from the inferior end of line #3 to the subject’s left pelvic region.

**At this point, ask the Head Necropsy Technician (teacher) to check your lines for accuracy. When your team is sure that they are correct, then photograph your subject with the lines drawn on it.**

5. You are now ready to incise. Remember to be careful to make the cuts only through the skin and superficial to the inner body wall. Peel back the flaps and pin them down with the sharp dissecting probes. Photograph your subject and make note of anything unusual about its internal anatomy

6.   Return your specimen to its anatomical position and remove the probes.  Now carefully make a **transverse cut** about 2 inches inferior to the top of the "head" at the CERVICAL region of your specimen. ***Essentially you are decapitating the specimen.*** Make another transverse cut at the umbilical region.  These cuts give you end-views of the subject which are commonly called “cross sections”.

 5.  **Photograph** these results of the transverse cuts that you made:

a. Photo of transverse cervical cut cross sectional view.

b. Photo of transverse umbilical cut cross sectional view of inferior most portion of trunk section.

6. Using the Cranial region (the head) created in step 4, carefully make a **Frontal/coronal** incision cut).

**Photograph** the results from the frontal incision. The result of this cut is now referred to as a longitudinal view.

a. photo of anterior longitudinal view.

 b. Photo of posterior longitudinal view.

7. Using the trunk section from step #4, make a **midsagittal** incision.

**Photograph** the left and right views of this midsagittal incision below.  This also creates a longitudinal view.

             a. Photo of right sagittal longitudinal view.

 b. Photo of left sagittal longitudinal view:

10.  Now that you have thoroughly examined your specimen from all angles, thoroughly clean your lab area.  All specimen and paper pieces need to be thrown away into lab waste.  All equipment needs to be rinsed clean, dried and returned to its appropriate storage.

Your determination of Ultimate Cause of Death: