



Cat Dissection

Introduction: The Cat & Man



The Mammals

- Both the cat and man belong to the class of vertebrates known as **Mammals**. These are the highly developed animal forms.
- Mammal Size Range: Shrews (0.002 kg) to giant blue whales (115,000 kg).
- Besides mammals, the **Vertebrates**, or back-boned animals, also include the:



The Mammals

- Besides mammals, the **Vertebrates**, or back-boned animals, also include the:-
 - Fish
 - Amphibians (frogs, toads, salamanders)
 - Birds
 - Reptiles



Cat Vs Man; Comparisons

- Feet:

The cat's walk is called **digitigrade**, which means that the animal walks on its digits (toes) with the rest of the foot raised.

In humans, the walk is **plantigrade**, on the entire sole of the foot.

Horses are **unguligrade**, on hooves (toe nails)



Cat Vs Man; Comparisons

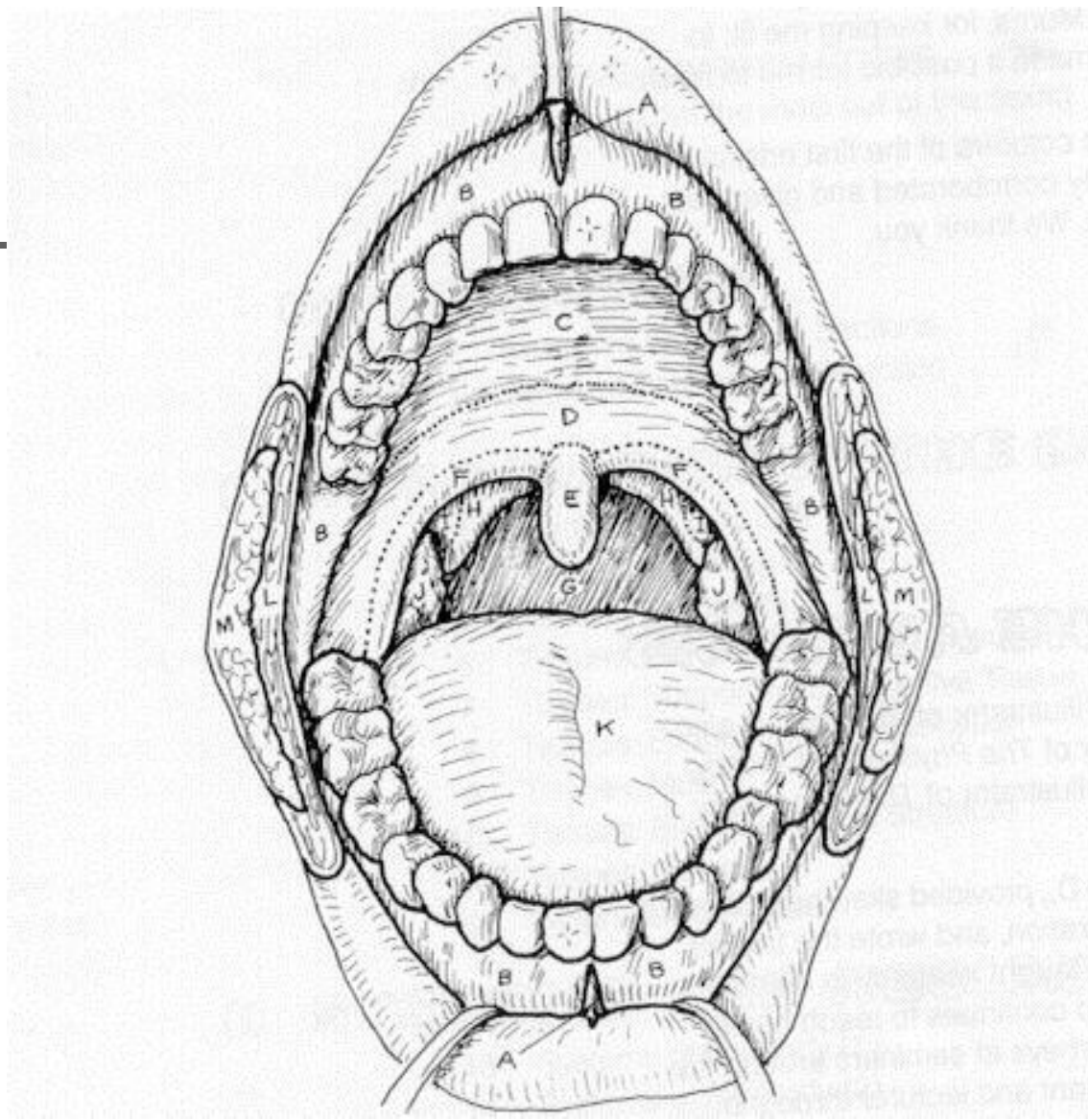
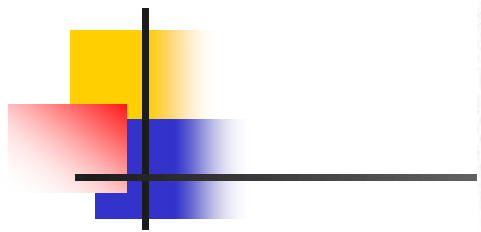
- Teeth: An animal's diet is revealed by its dentition pattern. This refers to the types of teeth the animal possesses, their number, and arrangement.

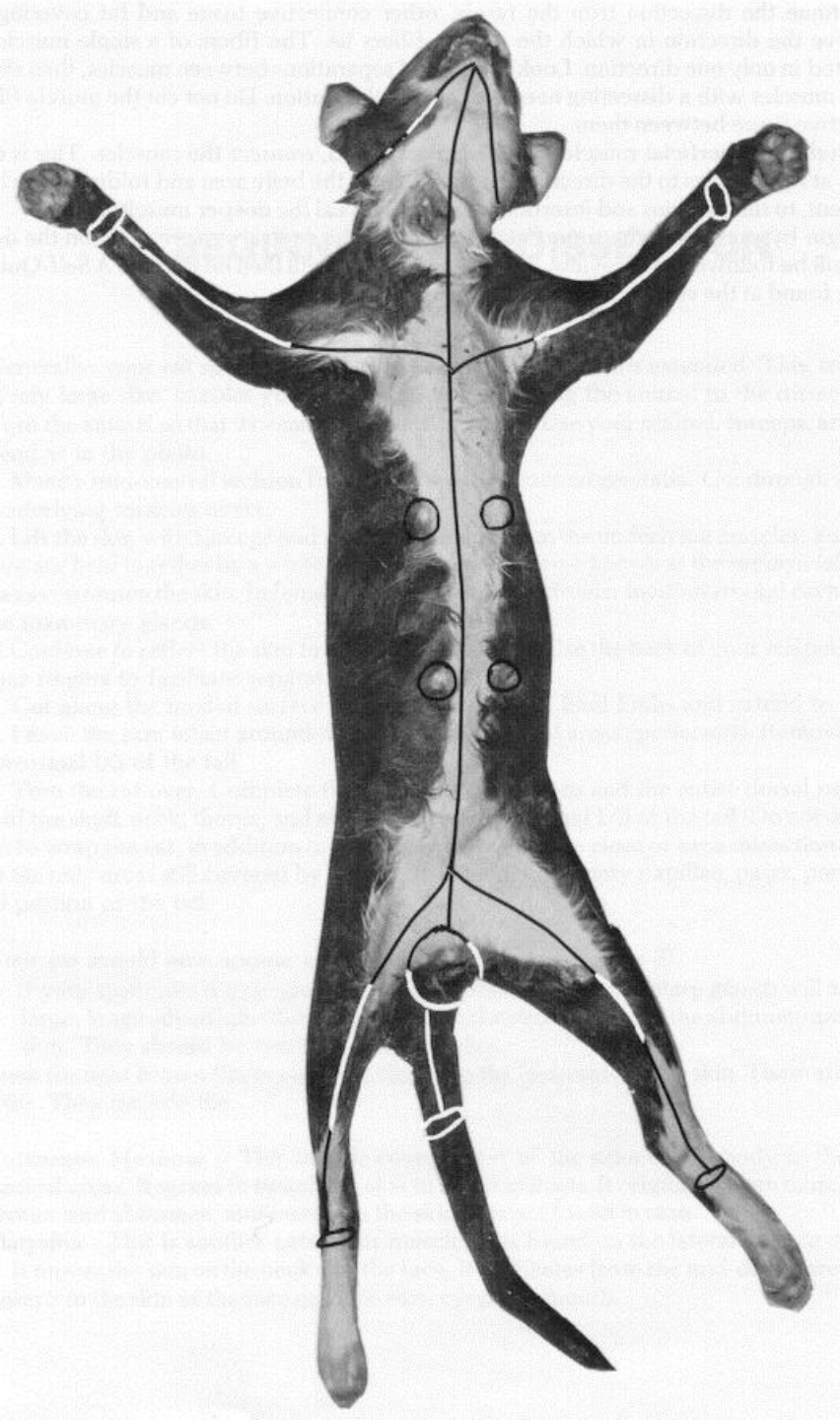
	Cat	Man
Incisors	3/3	2/2
Canines	1/1	1/1
Premolars	3/2	2/2
Molars	1/1	3/3



The Mammals

- The two chief mammalian characteristics:
 - Skin covered with hair or fur.
 - Milk producing glands in the female to nurse the young.
- The cat (*Felis domestica*) belongs to the order *Carnivora*.
- Man (*Homo sapiens*) belongs to the order *Primates*.





Beginning The Dissection

1. Place cat ventral surface up.
2. Lift the skin with your fingers and separate the skin from the underlying muscles. **DON'T** cut or nick the muscles!
3. Cut around the legs as shown.
4. Leave skin around genitals and the tail as shown.



Muscle Group 1

- Pectoantebrachialis
- Pectoralis major
- Pectoralis minor
- Xiphohumeralis
- External oblique
- Internal oblique
- Rectus abdominis
- Latissimus dorsi
- Clavobrachialis
- Sternomastoid
- Cleidomastoid
- Sternohyoid
- Sternothyroid
- Digastric
- Mylohyoid
- Masseter & temporalis

