

Fetal Pig dissection

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Submitted to: Mr. Grossi

Course: SBI3U-02

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Purpose:

To Dissect a fetal pig and examine the structures and arrangements of the digestive, respiratory, and circulatory systems.

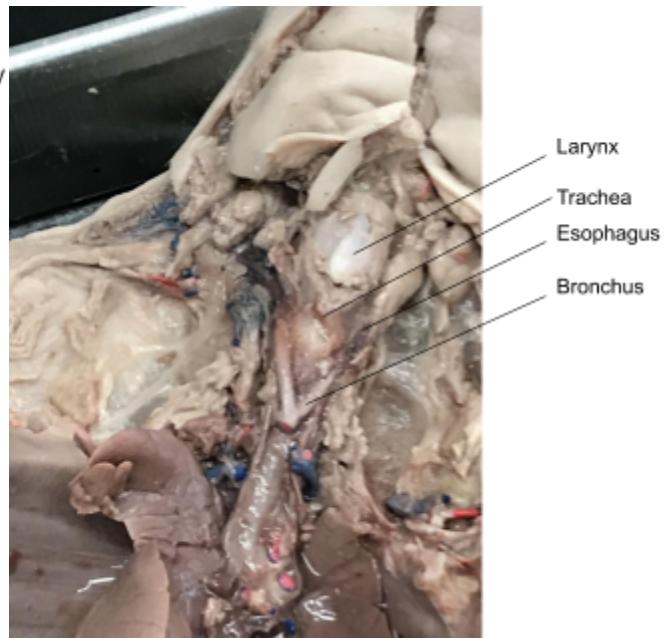
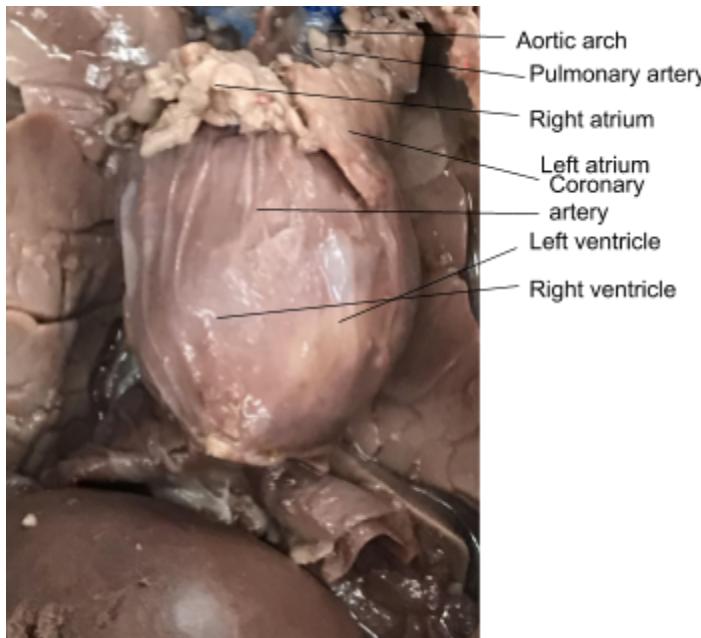
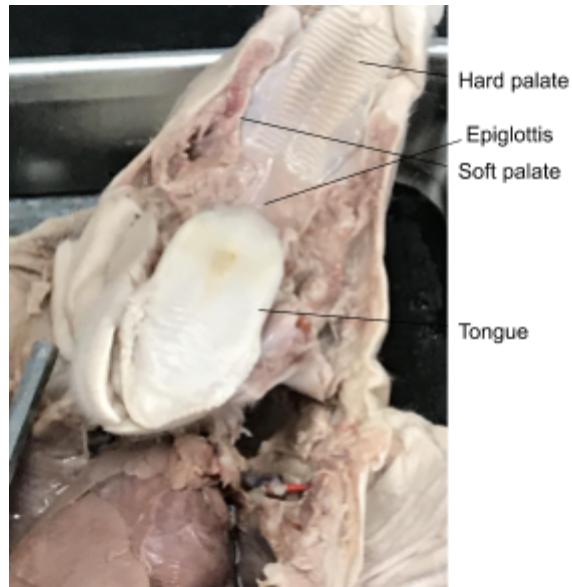
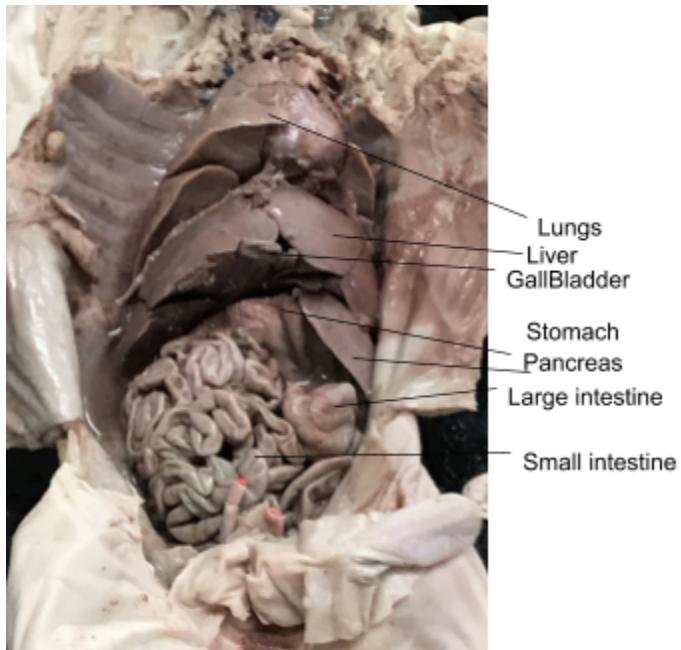
Materials/Apparatus:

Refer to page 510 of “BIOLOGY 11” textbook

Procedure:

Refer to page 510-513 of “BIOLOGY 11” textbook

Observations:



Discussion:

- B) The epiglottis is basically the “flap” that directs what goes into what tube (food to esophagus, oxygen to trachea. This is kind of like a switch in a rail road, that directs which way the train is going
- C) The ratio of small intestines to large intestines of the pig seemed to be 1:3, one being the large, 3 being the small intestine (tangled). A humans small intestine is 22 feet long, while the large intestine of 5 feet long (untangled).
- D) The trachea unlike the esophagus is made of cartilage. The main function of the trachea is essentially a passage for oxygen to enter your lungs.
- E) The lungs feel spongy when touched. I assume this is purposely for flexibility when expanded by inhalation.
- F) The left ventricle is the most muscular because it requires the most pressure to pump blood.
- G) The main way to tell what was a vein or artery was the fact that it was already colour coded
- H)
1. The most interesting part of the dissection was the way the heart is structured, four chambers, arteries and veins.
 2. The most surprising part was how similar the pig’s body is to a human.
 3. The most disturbing part has to be how much liquid is in the pig when opened up.
- I) it was quite easy to identify major organ system due to the fact that it resembles a human body so much. A guide would be helpful to reassure what the organ being looked for looks like.

