

1. Palpate the throat to find the larynx and trachea. Visually identify the jugular veins, as shown in Figure 1. If necessary, use your dissection scissors and the tissue forceps to remove superficial fascia and skin around the transverse jugular vein. Take care to remove only superficial tissues; do not damage underlying muscles and blood vessels.

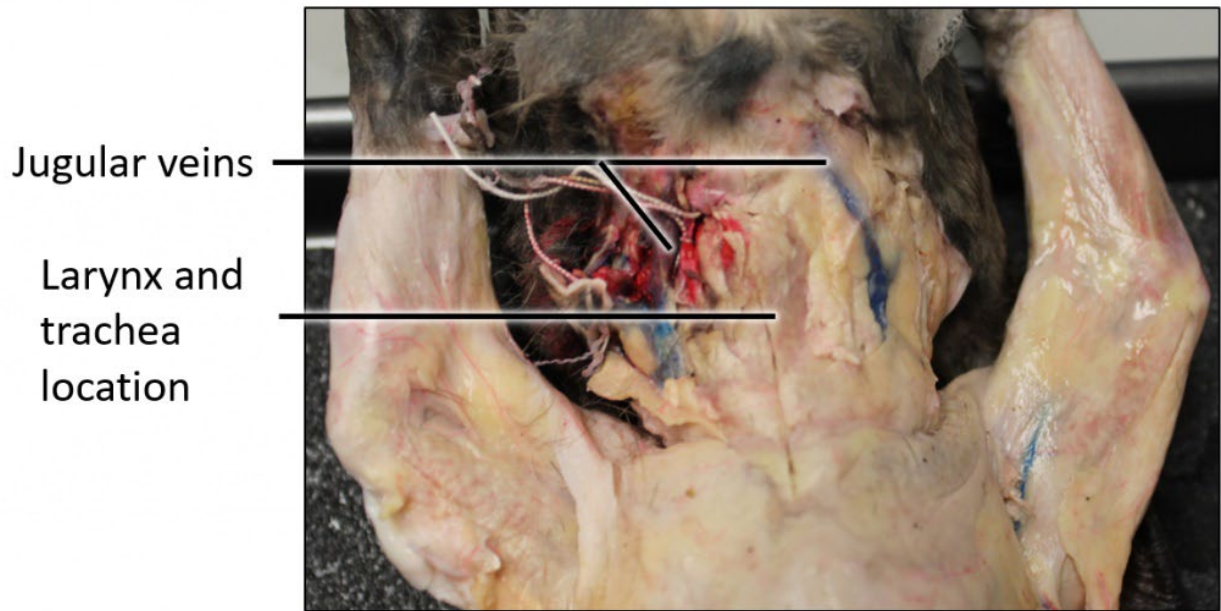


Figure 1. Identifying the jugular veins and larynx and trachea location.

1. In the next steps, you will remove tissue from the neck to expose the trachea and some of the major blood vessels of the neck. Observe the completed dissection shown in Figure 2, then proceed to step 3 to begin dissecting the neck.

Note: The blood vessels are injected with colored latex. Red or pink latex represents oxygenated blood and blue latex represents deoxygenated blood. An artery is a vessel that carries blood away from the heart, and a vein is a vessel that carries blood to the heart. Some arteries carry deoxygenated blood and some veins carry oxygenated blood.



Figure 2. Completed dissection of the throat.

2. **Use care** when dissecting, as the blood vessels are fragile and may be cut easily. Figure 3 shows the 4 incisions you will make during the next steps. Follow directions carefully and refer to the figure as needed.

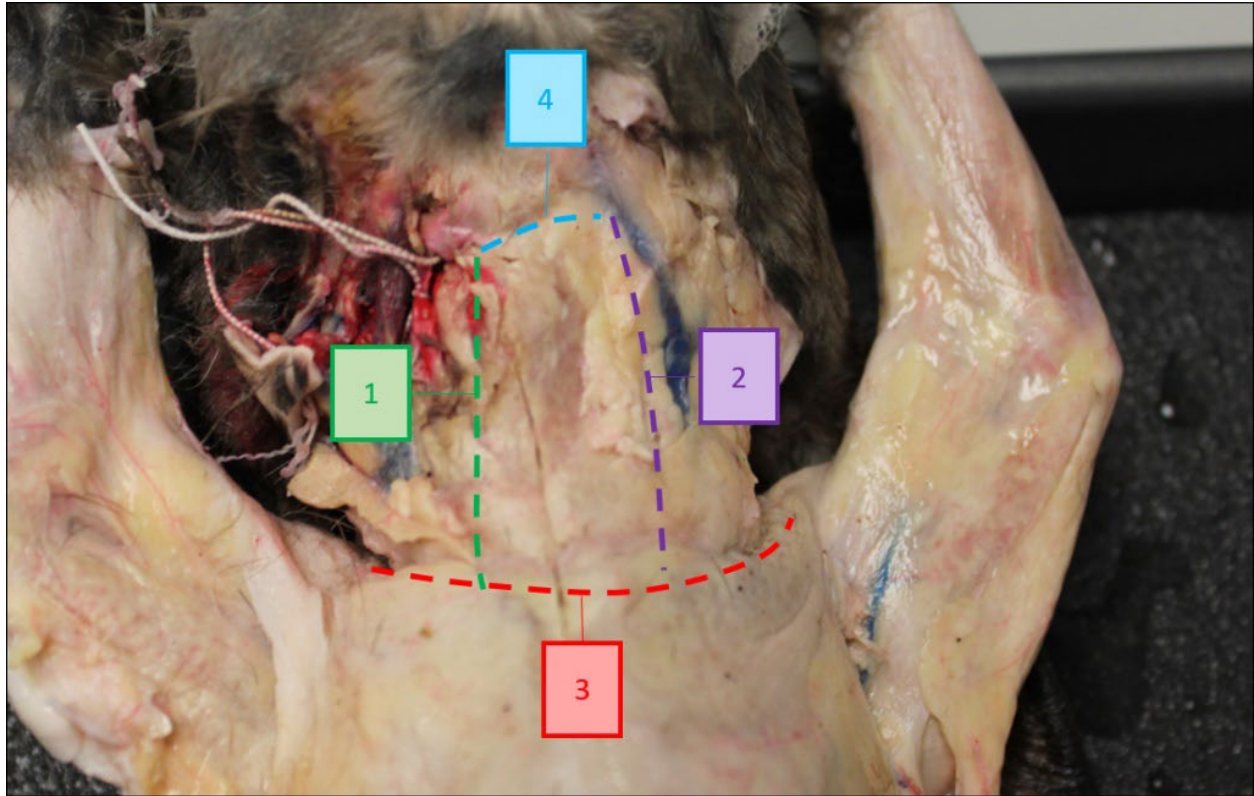


Figure 3. Incision guide for the circulatory system. Numbers in this figure are referenced in the steps below.

3. The first incision is likely already present and the hyoid muscles of the neck are likely already exposed. This incision is typically created during the latex injection of the blood vessels. The incision in the exposed muscle should correspond with Incision 1 in Figure 3.
4. Make Incision 2 as shown in Figure 3 by carefully cutting medial to the left jugular vein.
5. Make Incision 3 as shown in Figure 3 by cutting laterally along the inferior portion of the muscle. Extend the cut from the right to the left shoulder.