

# [Gross anatomy lab report assignment](https://assignbuster.com/gross-anatomy-lab-report-assignment/)

Exercise 1: Muscles of the Head and Neck Data Table 1 – Movement(s) performed by each muscle for Figures 3-4. Muscle Movement(s) Performed Example: Deltoid I Example: Abducts the arm I Frontally I Elevates eyebrows, draws scalp temporal Elevator Scapulae Extension of neck, Elevation and Rotation of Scapulae I Masters Elevation of mandible Vocabularies resilience’s mouth, closes lips, protrudes lips Occipital I Retracts scalp, fixes gale penetration so frontally can act eyebrows. Orbicular calculi Sphincter of the eyelids, closes eyes for blinking, squinting and sleep; aids in flow of tears across eyes.

Plasterboard’s lower lip and angle of mouth downward; aids in opening mouth widely. Supplies capitals Pillion and rotation of head, extend the head bilaterally Extraterritoriality Tilts head upward, Spirituality I Abducts the arm I Trapezium Abducts the scapulae Symptomatic Draws mouth upward and elevates upper lip Questions: A. List a muscle shown in Figures 3 and 4 that are prime movers/Zionists tort pivoting the head, The prime movers for pivoting the head are the trapeziums. B. List one prime mover/agonies for extension of the head. The prime mover/agonies for extension of the head is the sadomasochistic.

C List one muscle that is the prime mover/agonies for depression of the mandible and list one muscle that is the antagonist for depression of the mandible. The one muscle that is the prime mover for the mandible is the masters. D. List one muscle that is a prime mover for smiling. The one muscle that is a prime mover for smiling is the masters. E. List one muscle that raises purr eyebrow as if you were questioning what someone said. The one muscle that raises your eyebrow is the orbicular occult. Exercise 2: Muscles of the Trunk Data Table 2 – Movement(s) performed by each muscle for Figures 5 through 7.

Delicatessens the arm External intercessor muscles I Elevates ribs, expands thoracic cavity I External oblique Flexing tooth trunk Infiltrations Externally rotates the arm Internal intercessor muscles I Elevates ribs, depresses and retracts the ribs, compresses thoracic cavity I Ultimatums doors I Adducts humdrum, extends shoulder I Pectorals major Adducts, flexes and extends the arm Pectorals minor Depresses the scapulae Erects abdominal (under fascia) I Flexes lumbar region of vertebral column, producing bending at the waist.

I Rhomboid major Retracts scapula, fixes scapula during arm reenactments Rhomboid minor Retracts scapula, fixes scapula during arm movements Serrated internationalization and upward rotation Of the shoulder I Serrated posterior Elevates the ribs, rotates the trunk Spiritualists Internally rotates the arm Spirituality I Adducts the arm I Trees major Flexes and rotates the arm Trapezium I Moves the Scapula and supports the arm QUESTIONS A. List one muscle shown in Figures 5 through 7 that is a prime mover/agonies for adducting the arms. The muscles that are the prime movers tort adducting the arms are the trees major and minor.

B. List one shoulder muscle that abducts the arm. One shoulder muscle that abducts the arm is the deltoids. C. Which muscle is the prime mover for shoulder flexing (upper arm moving toward the ear)? The muscle that is the prime mover for shoulder flexing is the rhomboids major and minor. D. List one antagonist for shoulder flexing. One antagonist for the should flexing is the sadomasochistic. E. What are the muscles between the ribs called? What do they do? The muscles between the ribs are called Serrated Anterior. They are responsible for protecting, stabilizing and moving the scapula.

Exercise 3: Muscles of the upper Body Data Table 3 – Movement(s) performed by each muscle for Figures 8-10. Ancones Extends elbow Biceps brachia I Flexing of the elbow and shoulder I Brachia I Flexing tot the elbow Aphrodisiac’s Hexes elbow Acrobatically Flexes and horizontally the arm I Extensor Carpi radials longs Extends and Adducts the wrists Extensor Carpi radials brevets I Extensor digitized communism Extends the wrists Flexed Carpi radials Flexing and adducts the wrists Pollex Carpi lanais Flexing and Adducts the wrists InfraspinatuslModulates deltoid, rotates humeral

Palmist longs Flexing of the Mist I Pronto trees Flexes elbow Trees minor Rotates hummers laterally Triceps brainlessness elbow, extends and adducts hummers A. List three agonies muscles that flex the elbow. Three agonies muscles that flex the elbow are the brachia, aphrodisiac’s, and Pronto trees. B. List one antagonist for elbow flexing. An antagonist for elbow flexing is the triceps brachia. C. List two muscles that flex the wrist and allow a human to make a fist, Two muscles that flex the wrist and allow a human to make a fist are the Flexed Carpi Aralias and Flexed Carpi Lanais. D.

List two muscles that allow extension of the purist and flaring of the fingers. Two muscles that allow extension of the wrist and flaring of the fingers are the extensor digit minim and extensor Carpi lanais\_ E. List one muscle that allows suppuration of the hand and one muscle that allows probation of the hand. A muscle that allows suppuration of the hand is the suppuration muscle and one muscle that allows probation Of the hand is the pronto trees- Exercise 4: Muscles of the O. ‘ re Body Data Table 4 – Movement(s) performed by each muscle for Figures 11-12. Adductor longs Adducts and flexes the hip

Biceps femoral I Extension at the hip, flexing at the kneel Gastroenteritis Flexing of the kneel Glutens maximums Extension, External rotation, Adduction at this hip Glutens modularization and External Rotation at the hip. Glutens minimums Adduction and Internal Rotation at the hip, Grails Hexes and medially rotates tibia at kneel pestilence Hexes and adducts thigh I Promises Laterally rotates extended thigh, adducts flexed thigh Soak major Hexes thigh at hip, flexes trunk at hip Soak minor Flexes thigh at hip, flexes trunk at hip Quadrates femoral Laterally rotates thigh Quadrates lumbar Flexes the trunk

Erects femoral Flexing of the hip and Extension of the kneel Sertorius I Pillion, External rotation and adduction at the hip Contemporaneous Extension of the Hip, Pillion of the kneel Sententiously Extension and internal rotation of the hip Coleus I Plantar flexes foot Tensor fascia late Extends knee, rotates tibia, abducts femur I Tibias anterior Directories and inverts foot Vistas laterals I Extension of the kneel Vistas medially Extension Of the kneel A. List one muscle that performed extension of the hip, The muscle that performed extension of the hip is the erects femoral. . Which muscle extends the knee and flexes the thigh?

The muscle that extends the knee and flexes the thigh is the gastroenteritis, C. List one muscle that dormitories the toot. The muscle that directories the foot is the tibias anterior. D. Which three muscles extend the thigh and flex the knee? The three muscles that extend the thigh and flex the knee are the Erects femoral, status laterals and status medially. E. List three muscles that abduct the leg. Three muscles that abduct the leg are the glutens maximum, glutens minimums and the glutens mediums. Overview: Prepare tables similar to Data Tables 5 and 6 below to record your observations. Label F-usuries 13 and 14 in Data Tables 5 and 6.

Figure 13 – Anterior muscles of the human body Number Muscle I I Deltoid 21 Ultimatums Doors I 31 Pectorals Major 41 Biceps brachia 51 Brachia I 51 Aphrodisiac’s I 71 Erects abdominal 81 Pronto trees gal. External oblique III Quadrates lumbar II I Adductor longs 121 Erects femoral 131 Tibias anterior Figure 14 – Posterior muscles of the human body 1 Extraterritoriality’s 21 trapezium 31 Rhomboids Major 41 Deltoid I 51 trees minor 61 triceps I 71 fellers of the hand 1 external oblique 91 glutens maximums Icily Biceps femoral 11 Semi tendentious 121 abductor magnums penitentiaries 14 stratospheric I Exercise 5: Identification and Dissection of Cat Muscles Match the muscles on the left with its function or description on the right C 1. Pectorals Major A. Extends the leg \_ D \_ 2. Aphrodisiac’s B. Flexes the foot \_l\_ 3. Myeloid C. Adducts the arm -\_A\_ 4, Vistas Laterals D. Supplicates the hand H 5. Coleus E.