



Name _____

Fetal Pig Lab (Structures n Questions) “SQ” Guide

Structure	I can ID it
DAY 1	
Anterior (cranial)	
Posterior (caudal)	
Dorsal	
Ventral	
Lateral	
Medial	
Proximal	
Distal	
Ear Pinnae	
Umbilical Cord	
Mammary Papillae	
Urogenital Papillae	
Urogenital Opening	
Masseter Muscle	
Parotid Gland (salivary)	
Tongue	
Hard Palate	
Soft Palate	

1. After studying the fetal pig anatomy structures organized in the charts for days 1-5 below, place a checkmark (✓) next to each structure indicating that you can ID it on a fetal pig

4. Does the pig have eyelashes? _____

5. Study the pig’s appendages. The pig is a quadruped. What does this mean? _____
 How many large toes are on each pig foot? _____
 Are the large toes Anterior or Posterior (circle) to the smaller toes?

6. What is the gender of your pig? _____

7. Locate the mammary papillae (nipples) on the abdomen. Are they present in both male and female? _____
 How many mammary papillae does your pig have? _____
 What is the function of the mammary papillae in females? _____
 Humans have 2 mammary papillae; why do pigs have so many? _____

8. How does the masseter muscle feel compared to the parotid gland? _____

9. Touch each palate with your finger; What differences do you notice? _____

A common birth defect in humans is a cleft palate. What is cleft palate? _____

Structure	I can ID it
DAY 2	
Pharynx	
Epiglottis	
Larynx	
Trachea	
Esophagus	
Thymus Gland	
Thyroid Gland	
Carotid Artery	
Jugular Vein	

1. Why is the epiglottis a crucial development for air breathing animals?

CIRCLE which tube connects the pharynx to the stomach? trachea or esophagus

11. CIRCLE which tube is located on the dorsal side of the pig? Trachea or Esophagus

Structure	I can ID it
DAY 3	
Diaphragm	
Pericardium	
Coronary Artery	
Anterior n Posterior Vena Cava	
Heart- Right Atrium	
Heart- Right Ventricle	
Pulmonary Artery	
Pulmonary Veins	
Heart – Left Atrium	
Heart – Left Ventricle	
Aorta	
Umbilical Vein	
Umbilical Arteries	
Bronchi tubes	
Lungs	

6. Which of the 4 heart chambers has the thickest muscle tissue? _____

8. Now find the trachea and follow it as it splits into **right and left bronchi tubes**.
 CIRCLE which material will travel through the adult pig’s trachea and bronchi? Food or Air

9. Examine each lobe of the **lung**. How many lobes are there? Left= _____ Right = _____
 Why is there a difference in the number of lobes? _____

Let’s Review:

1) Most arteries in the body carry highly oxygenated blood away from the heart. List **2** arteries in the fetal pig that carry **deoxygenated** blood away from the heart?

2) Explain **3** differences between fetal circulation and adult circulation.

Structure	I can ID it
DAY 4	
Liver	
Stomach	
Small Intestine	
Gall Bladder	
Pancreas	
Spleen	
Large Intestine (colon)	
Rectum	
Anus	
Mesentery	



- How many lobes does the pig liver have? _____
- Do you expect to see any partially digested food if we look inside the stomach.... Explain?

- Describe the main difference in shape between the small and large intestines?

- Why is the mesentery so full of blood vessels?

- How do these villi assist the function of the small intestine?

- How long is the entire uncoiled small intestine in cm? _____ cm

Let's Review:

- List 3 functions for the **liver**:
- List 3 functions for the **pancreas**:
- What function do the **liver** and **pancreas** have in common?
- Which structure prevents food from entering the trachea when you swallow?
- Explain **peristalsis**:

Structure	I can ID it
DAY 5	
Kidney	
Ureter	
Bladder	
Urethra	
Ovary	
Oviducts	
Uterus	
Testes	
Scrotum	
Vas Deferens	

