

Fetal Pig Questions

1. external anatomy

How is their age (length of gestation) determined?

by measuring from nose to base of tail
30 cm ↑ - full term

How long does full gestation take?

between 112-115 days

112 days

Approximately how many piglets does a sow have in a litter?

7-12

Is a pig a biped or quadruped?

quadruped

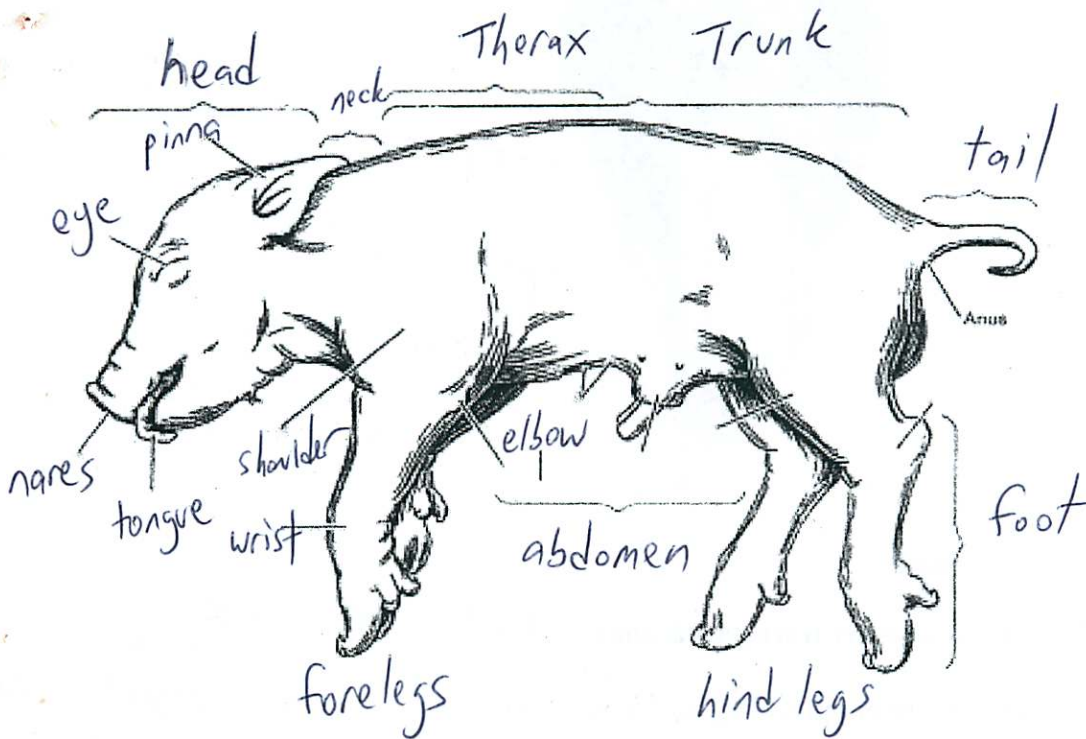
Are pigs herbivores, carnivores, or omnivores?

omnivores

Why is the fetal pig a good specimen to dissect?

because of their similarities to human

Label the following drawing:

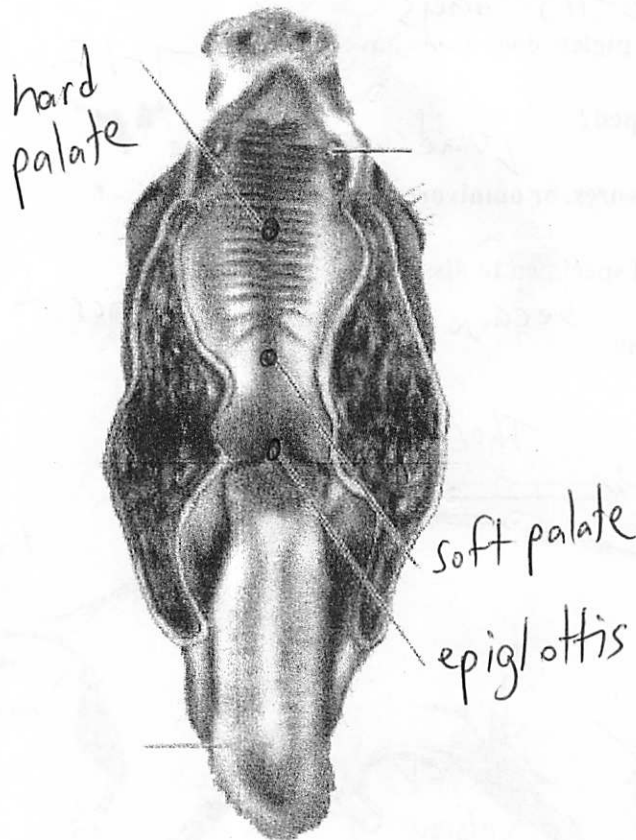


How long (metric) is your fetal pig?

various answers, most were full term

What is the age of your fetal pig? *determined by length*

How many toes are present on each foot? *4*



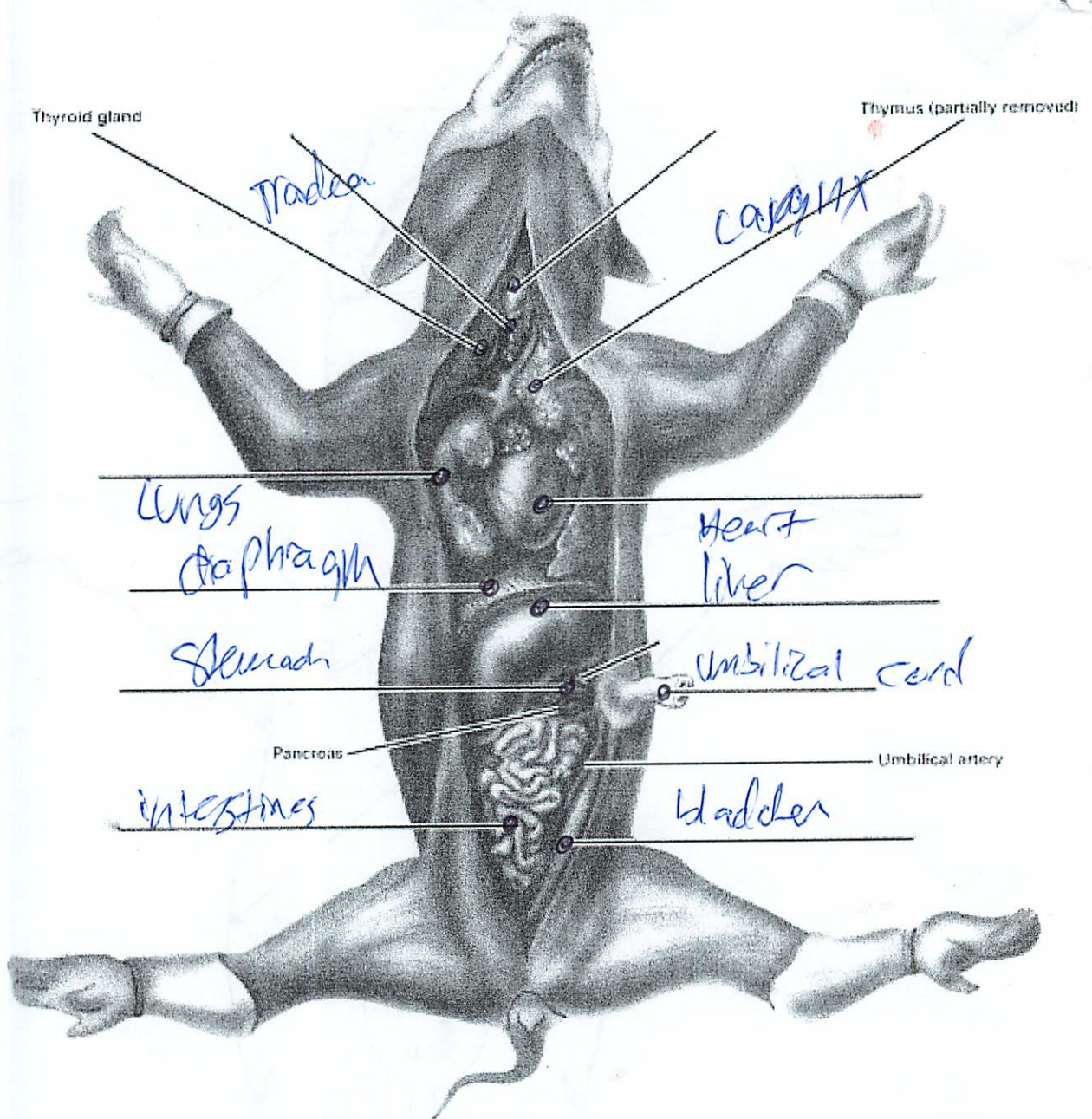
2. digestive system

Where does the digestive tract start & end? *starts in the mouth*

What is the purpose of saliva? *lubricates the food, contains digestive enzymes*

What is the function of the epiglottis? *it flaps over the trachea to allow breathing while eating*

Fetal pigs receive nourishment from their mother through the *umbilical cord*



How many lobes are there to the pig's liver? **Four**

Give the function? *** Blood from digestive system enters into veins and capillaries, produces bile which emulsifies fat.**

Give the function for:
gall bladder? **storage organ for bile**

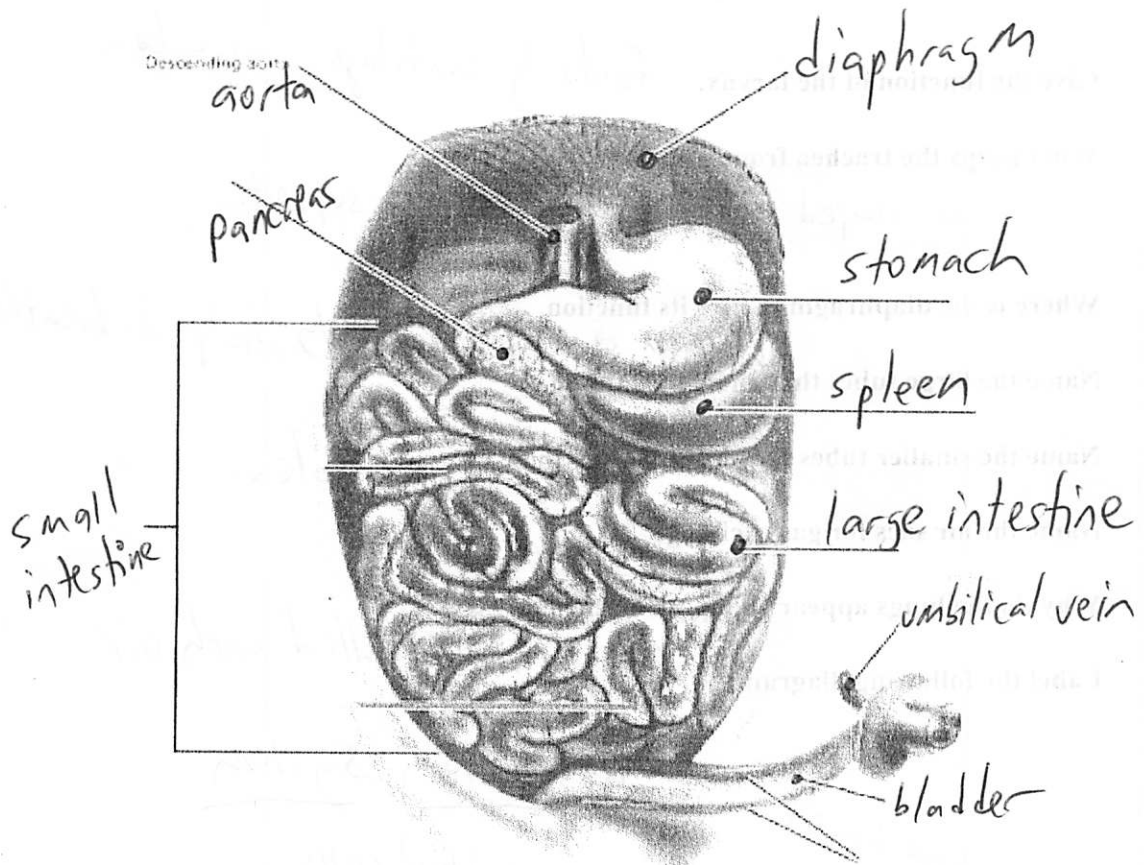
pancreas?
endocrine and exocrine organ
↓
produces hormones pancreatic juice

*** filters out toxins**
*** storage for nutrients**
*** produces a carbohydrate used by the muscles for energy**

Name the 1st section of the intestine & give its function.

**The small intestine - a long, coiled tube. May be 6 feet long!
Villi inside increase the surface area for food absorption.**

Duodenum



Food leaves the stomach as a soupy, partly digested material called *chyme*

Another name for the large intestine is *the colon*

Function? *consolidating waste material, removing water from it.*

Length of small intestine (cm)

from 3-6 feet uncoiled

3. respiratory system

The lungs are found in what body cavity? *Thoracic*

Name the tissue that covers and protects the lungs. *"pleural"*

Give the function of the larynx. folds of cartilage, voice box

What keeps the trachea from collapsing?

U-shaped rings of cartilage for support.

Where is the diaphragm & give its function.

bottom of thoracic cavity, helps in breathing.

Name the large tubes that enter the lungs.

bronchi

Name the smaller tubes that branch from these

bronchioles

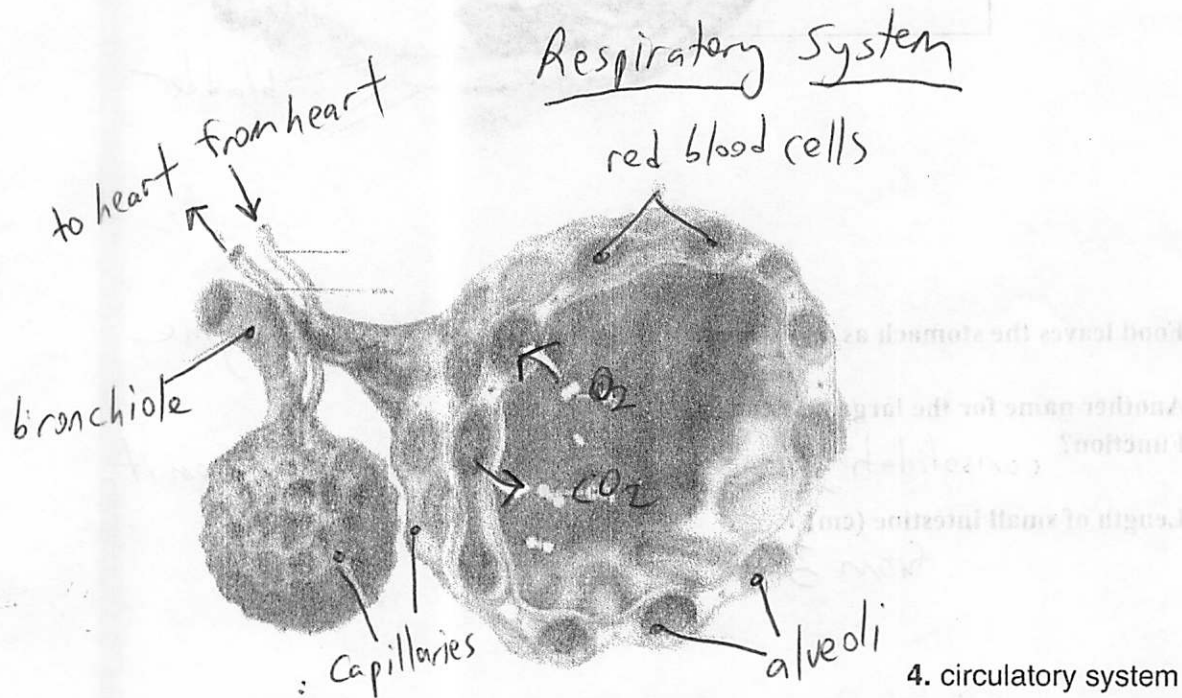
Name the air sacs for gas exchange

alveoli

Why do the lungs appear collapsed in the fetus?

they are not filled with air.

Label the following diagram:



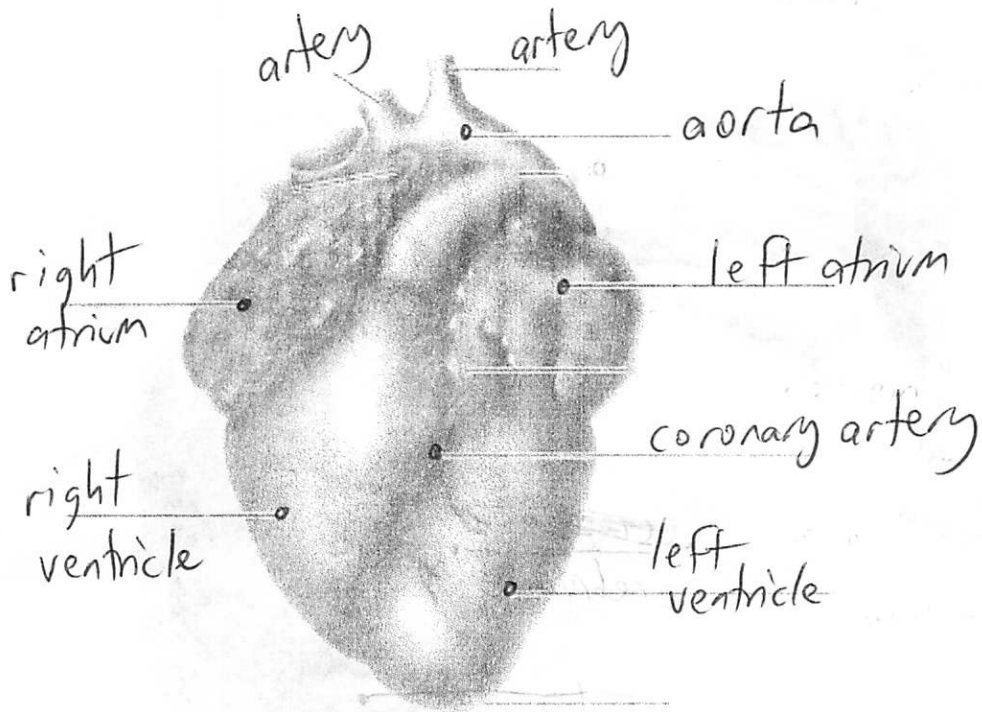
What is the pericardium?

the fluid-filled sac surrounding the heart

What differences between the atria and the ventricles can you feel with your fingers?

Ventricles are thicker than atria and bigger.

atria are smooth while ventricles are rugged inside



What is the function of coronary circulation? *carry oxygen-rich blood to the heart, move deoxygenated blood*

What results when coronary circulation is prevented in humans?

heart attack

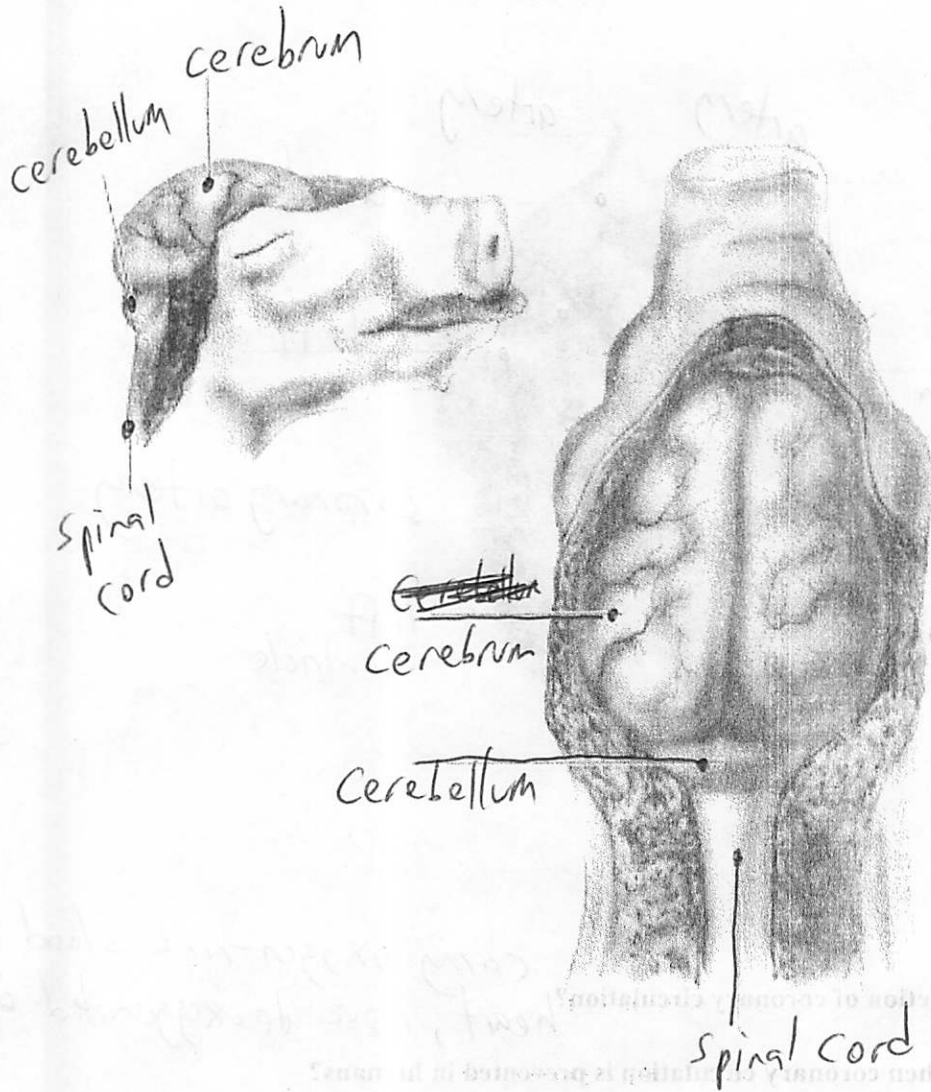
5. nervous system

Name the protective membranes covering the brain.

meninges (include blood vessels and cerebrospinal fluid)

The olfactory lobe at the front of the brain controls what?

: sensations related to smell



What part of the skeletal system protects the brain? The cranium / skull

Name the largest area of the brain? cerebrum

How many hemispheres does this lobe have? two

Give the function of the following:

Cerebrum? responsible for thought and memory, voluntary muscles, perceptions

Cerebellum? coordination of muscular activities

Medulla oblongata? expanded portion of spinal cord - controls breathing rate, heart rate, reflexes

Spinal cord? 31 pairs of nerves, connects nervous system to the brain