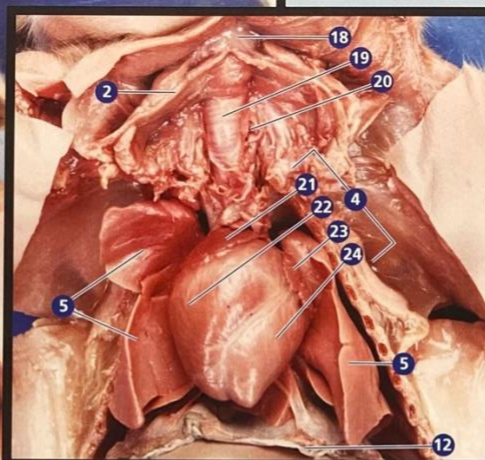


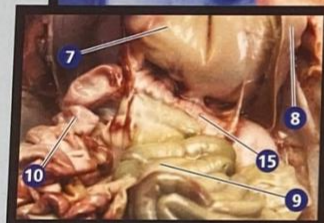


With liver reflected anteriorly.



Thoracic cavity, with chest plate and pericardium removed.

- 1 **Thyroid gland.** Gland that produces hormones important in metabolism, growth rate, calcium levels, and development of the skeleton, muscles, and sex organs.
- 2 **Thymus.** Immune system organ in which T cells mature and differentiate.
- 3 **Pericardium.** Sac of specialized peritoneum that encloses the heart; contains pericardial fluid.
- 4 **Heart.** Muscular organ that pumps blood through the body.
- 5 **Lungs.** Respiratory organs of gas exchange.
- 6 **Liver.** Accessory digestive organ whose functions include fat digestion and storage, bile production, glucose metabolism, and detoxification.
- 7 **Stomach.** Muscular chamber of the digestive tract; holds and churns food, mixing it with various digestive enzymes.
- 8 **Spleen.** Organ that filters and stores blood; source of red blood cells in the fetus.
- 9 **Large intestine.** Colon; site where feces is formed through the absorption of water from remains of undigested food and the action of intestinal bacteria.
- 10 **Small intestine.** Long, convoluted tube of the alimentary canal, extending from the stomach to the large intestine.
- 11 **Umbilical vein.** Transports oxygenated blood to the fetus from the placenta.
- 12 **Diaphragm.** A thin skeletal muscle that separates the thoracic and abdominal cavities; functions in expansion and contraction of the thoracic cavity during respiration.
- 13 **Gallbladder.** Small sac attached to the liver; stores bile.
- 14 **Kidneys.** Excretory organs that remove metabolic wastes and produce urine; also critical in maintaining the balance of ions in blood.
- 15 **Pancreas.** Accessory gland with an endocrine portion that produces insulin and glucagon, and an exocrine portion that produces digestive enzymes.
- 16 **Urinary bladder.** Expandable sac that stores urine before its release through the urethra.
- 17 **Umbilical arteries.** Vessels that transport deoxygenated blood from the fetus to the placenta.
- 18 **Larynx.** Voice box; produces vocalizations.
- 19 **Trachea.** Windpipe; respiratory tube reinforced by cartilaginous rings; connects the larynx to the bronchi.
- 20 **Esophagus.** Muscular tube through which food passes from the pharynx to the stomach.
- 21 **Right atrium.** Heart chamber that receives blood from the cranial and caudal venae cavae and passes it to the right ventricle.
- 22 **Right ventricle.** Heart chamber that receives blood from the right atrium and pumps it through the pulmonary artery.
- 23 **Left atrium.** Heart chamber that receives blood from the pulmonary veins and passes it to the left ventricle.
- 24 **Left ventricle.** Heart chamber that receives blood from the left atrium and pumps it through the aorta.



With stomach reflected anteriorly.



With intestines, stomach, liver, gallbladder, and pancreas removed. Colon has been cut.



Umbilical cord segment reflected posteriorly.

Carolina Biological Supply Company, 2700 York Road, Burlington, North Carolina 27215  
Phone: 800.334.5551 Fax: 800.222.7112 Technical Support: 800.227.1150 • [www.carolina.com](http://www.carolina.com)