

## Anatomy of Domestic Animals, 11th Ed

By Chris Pasquini, D.V.M., M.S., Tom Spurgeon, Ph.D., & Susan Pasquini, D.V.M.

Over 700 illustrations and 678 pages in a soft perfect bound format; it includes the dog, cat, horse, cattle, sheep, goat, and pig. System-oriented, essential anatomical facts in a comparative format and including clinical applications.

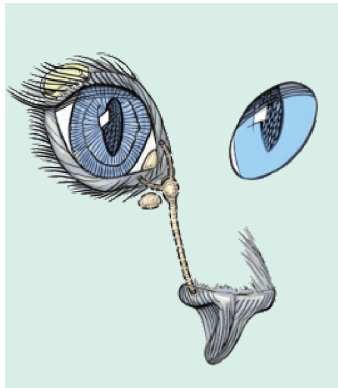
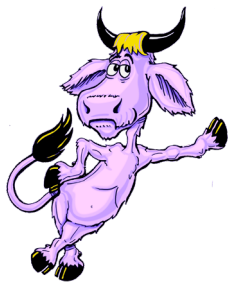
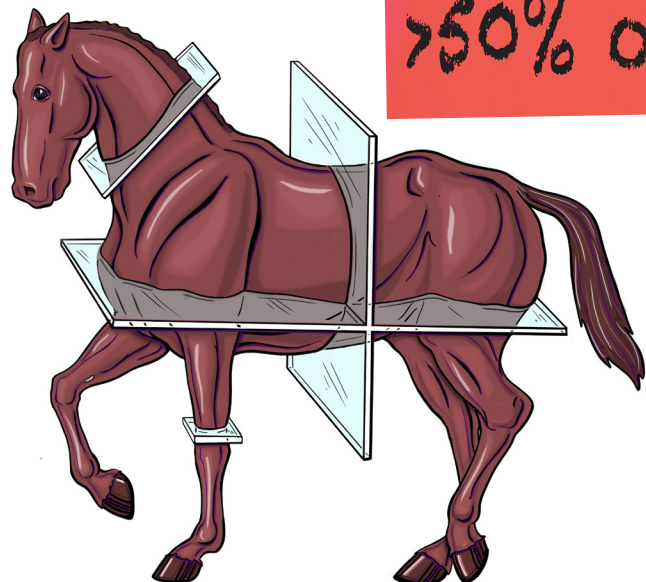
A fully illustrated guide to the anatomy of the important domestic species: dog, cat, horse, cattle, sheep, goat and pig. The *Anatomy of the Domestic Animals* makes learning anatomy more pleasant and longer lasting for animal science majors, wildlife majors, zoology majors, veterinary technician students and veterinary students.

This system-oriented book is a heavily illustrated summary of essential anatomical facts in a comparative format, making information readily accessible. Over 700 clear, concise drawings lend excellent visual representation to the text. Most figures are conveniently grouped with the supporting text, which gives essentials of each structure in outline form. Differences between species follow in the text. Clinical applications relating to each group of structures are also presented to stimulate interest.

Although written for the veterinary and veterinary technician student, veterinarians and other animal professionals will find the text a valuable reference.

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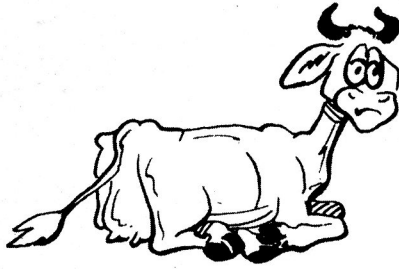
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# Introduction

## Introduction to the 9th & 10th Editions

The 9th edition chiefly corrects some errata discovered by Cathy Schapp, Ph.D., adds a page on quadrants/divisions of the abdomen (page 300) and updates and expands the index.

The 10th edition fine tunes the nerve and arterial pages to make them clear and more complete. Although a few points have been expanded on certain pages, all other pages are the same, keeping page assignments for the 8th, 9th or 10th editions the same.

Our appreciation and gratitude to Dr. Cathy Schapp.

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## Introduction to First Edition

*The Anatomy of the Domestic Animals* is to make learning anatomy more pleasant and longer lasting for the student.

*The Anatomy of the Domestic Animals* is a systems-oriented book, that is a heavily illustrated summary of essential anatomical facts labelled with Arabic numerals, with less important anatomical structures indicated by lower case letters. Capital letters indicate important structures that are emphasized (numbered) on other pages. Such an orientation allows students to fulfill their curiosity without overwhelming them and makes the book helpful to veterinary students as a comparative overview and a good review for surgery classes.

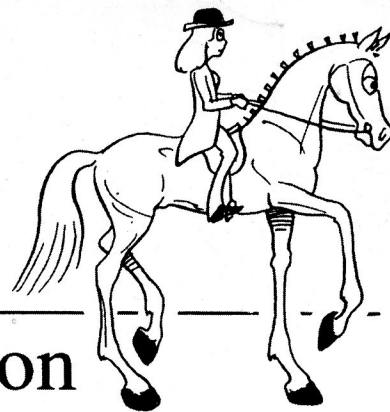
It makes knowledge as easily accessible as possible. Over 700 drawings give ample visual representation to the text; figures are grouped with the supporting text so structural information can be visualized on the same or the facing page.

This book was designed for use in a lab class using prosected dogs, with prosections of the other domestic animals supplementing the dogs. Illustrations of dogs are numerically labeled with the structures named so that important structures are seen without consulting the legend. Following closely are illustrations of the horse and ox, numbered or numbered and named on the drawing. The numbered illustrations allow the students to self test what they have learned from the other species. Illustrations of the other domestic animals (pig, cat, goat, sheep, and llama) are used where species differences are significant.

The accompanying text gives the essentials of each structure in outline form. Expanded introductory paragraphs are used for especially complicated information. Species differences follow in the outline. Clinical applications end each group of structures to put a little "life" into the facts.

Special thanks goes Tom Spurgeon, who edited the book, and whose lectures provided information used in the explanatory paragraphs. Thanks also to Susan Pasquini, who input the information and pasted up the final product. And thanks to Robin Pederson, Michelle Stout, Sheri "llama" Amsel, and Barrett Pasquini for contributing illustrations. I would like to also thank Dr. Jerry Newbrey, Tom McCracken, John Daugherty, Dr. Ray Whalen, Dennis Giddings, Dr. Robert Kainer, Dr. Stephen Roper, Rita Bice, Mike Smith, Bobby Biondini, Joe Waters, Corky Johnston, Dr. Keith Banks, and Dr. Butch "bucks" Kettel for their support and encouragement.

Illustrations were used from *The Atlas of Equine Anatomy* and *The Atlas of Bovine Anatomy*. Supplemental illustrations were done from dissections. *N.A.V.*, 1983 was followed, with an attempt to anglicize the names where it wouldn't add confusion.



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# Introduction

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## Introduction to Fifth Edition

The last two and a half years of teaching Canine Anatomy, Comparative Anatomy, and Applied Anatomy at Ross University have stimulated this fifth edition. *The Anatomy of Domestic Animals* was originally made for an undergraduate veterinary anatomy class. Interest in it by Veterinary students has stimulated additional editions. The goal was to add information for the Veterinary student and still make it manageable for the undergraduate and veterinary technicians. This is still the goal for this edition. This book is still for the undergraduate and the future practising veterinarian, not for future PhDs in anatomy. Added Applied and Clinical Anatomy have been placed in shaded boxes to increase interest in anatomy. The Appendix has been increased with applied anatomy topics that have been difficult for many students here to learn - Nerve Blocks in the horse, Neuroanatomy, and Abdominal Exploration of the ox. These are probably to advanced for the undergraduate, but may stimulate their interest. The radiology section in the appendix should help both the veterinary student and the undergraduate.

Susan Pasquini has since the first edition been responsible for getting this book put together. She has typed, edited and pasted up the pages. While taking Canine and Comparative anatomy at Ross University (soon to be a DVM) she has edited and suggested things for this edition. Without her this and all previous editions would not have been possible.

Mike Smith, from Colorado State University, came down to the Caribbean to take over my class and edited the text while I worked on this edition. Many anatomy discussions were held overlooking the Caribbean sipping a "cold one".

Dr. Charles Hutchison, the Head and other half of the Anatomy Department, through his encyclopedic knowledge and great lectures was a constant stimulus to me and my text. The Neuroanatomy in the appendix evolved from taking notes of his lectures and then editing them from other sources. Dr. Hutchison then edited the final draft.

The radiology section was started by taking notes of Dr. Charles Peugh's lectures when he was here. This was used in Dr. Bruhl-Day's radiology class and in Canine Anatomy and modified over the semesters. Dr. Barbee from Washington State edited and changed it to come up with the final product.

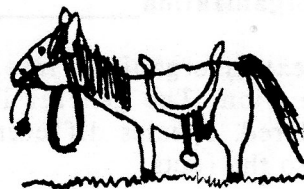
Lynn Lankes a second semester student at Ross edited the text as she learned anatomy, and was invaluable.

Dr. Rudolfo Bruhl-Day and Dr. Sandra Mattoni are in the process of translating this book into Spanish.

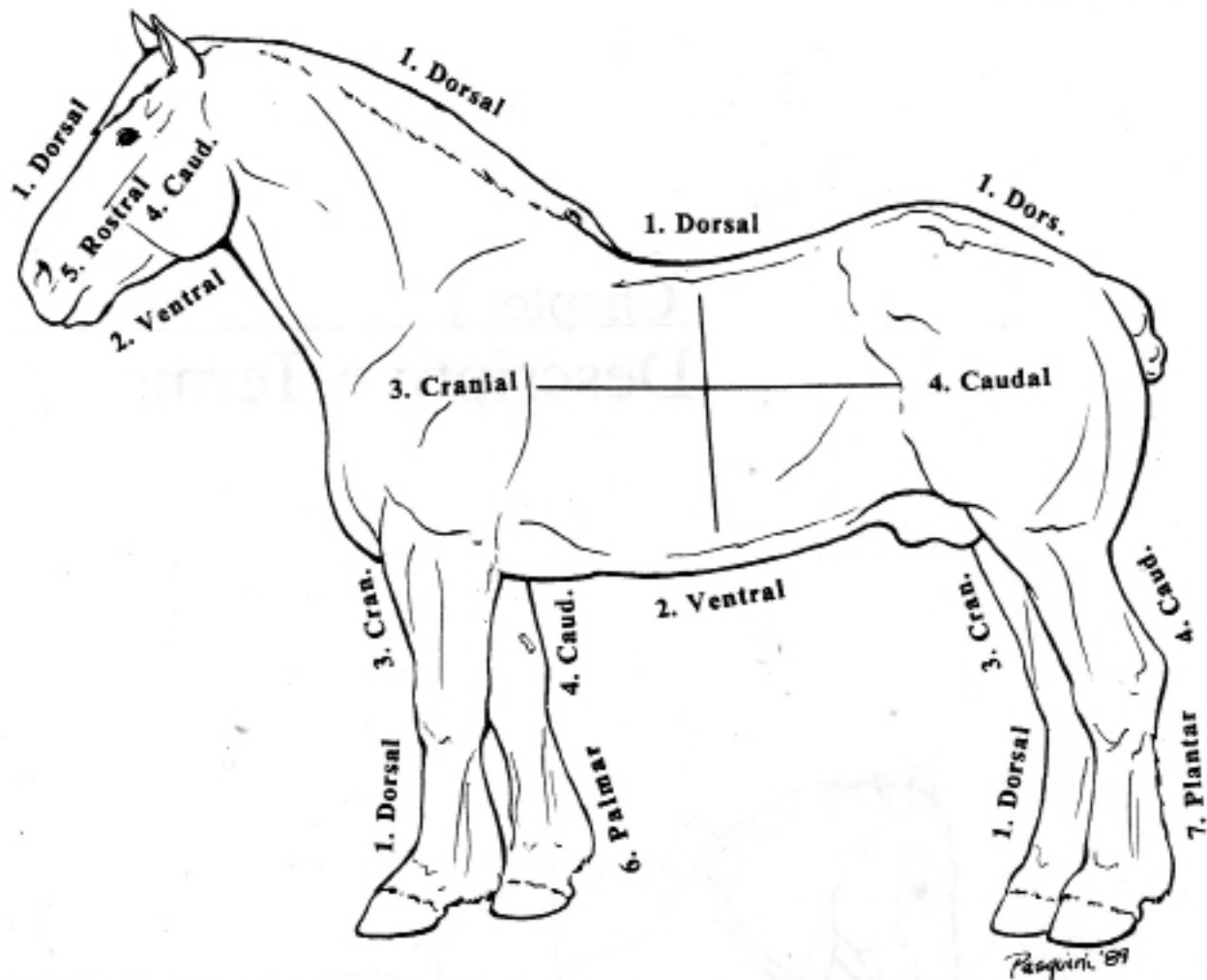
I would also like to thank all the anatomist who did the work in anatomy and wrote texts on the subject. Their work and my teaching veterinary students have resulted in this text that hopes to simplify, not define anatomy.



Abbey



Gina



**DESCRIPTIVE TERMS:** precise descriptive terms are used to describe the position of structures and relationships between structures in quadrupeds (four-footed animals). For such terms to have meaning, the quadruped must be in the anatomical position, standing on its four limbs. The anatomical position for humans is standing with the arms at the side and the palms pointing forward. Some human terminology is acceptable for use in certain structures of the animal head.

**1. Dorsal (dors.):** away from the ground. Also, the surfaces below the proximal (see below) ends of the carpus (wrist in humans) and tarsus (ankle in humans) opposite the palmar and plantar surfaces (see below). (The vertebrae are dorsal to the heart).

**2. Ventral (ventr.):** toward the ground (The tongue is ventral to the nasal cavity).

**3. Cranial (cran.):** towards the head. (The neck is cranial to the tail.) Anterior is substituted for cranial in the eye.

**4. Caudal (caud.)** (L. *cauda*, tail): towards the tail. (The hindlimb is caudal to the forelimb.) Posterior is substituted for caudal in the eye.

**5. Rostral (rostr.)** (L. *rostrum*, beak): a part on the head closer to

the nose (corresponds to cranial for the rest of the body). (The nose is rostral to the ears). A part behind another part on the head is called **caudal** as in the rest of the body.

**6. Palmar (palm.):** the surface below the proximal ends of the carpus directed caudally or towards the ground, thus replacing caudal for this part of the limb. (The dew claw of the ox is on the palmar surface of the forelimb). The opposite, cranially facing side is the **dorsal** side.

**7. Plantar (plant.):** the surface below the proximal end of the tarsus directed caudally or toward the ground. As in the forelimb, the opposite side is the **dorsal** side.

**8. Medial (med.):** towards the median plane (pg. 18). (The chest is medial to the thoracic limbs).

**9. Lateral (lat.):** farther from the median plane. (The shoulder is lateral to the ribs).

**10. Proximal (prox.)** (L. *proximus*, next): nearest the trunk or point of origin of a limb, vessel, nerve or organ. (The elbow is proximal to the digit).

**11. Distal (dist.)** (L. *distans*, distant): farther from the trunk or