ATLAS OF GOAT ANATOMY. PART IV.
INTERNAL ORGANS

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### ABSTRACT

The Angora goat (Capra hircus) has been the main experimental animal used by the Biophysics Division of the Biomedical Laboratory for many years. Knowledge of goat anatomy is important during both the planning and experimental stages of projects. Because no readily usable information on goat anatomy is available, a series of reports on the subject is being prepared. The first in the series described the skeletal anatomy; the second described the cross-section anatomy; the third described the muscles on superficial and deep dissection of the head, neck, and pectoral and pelvic limbs. This report concerns the internal organs and describes the structures of each organ.
PREFACE

The work described in this report was authorized under Task 1T061101A91A15, In-House Laboratory Independent Research; Atlas of the Goat. This work was started in July 1973 and completed in July 1974.

In conducting the research described in this report, the investigator adhered to the "Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals," as promulgated by the Committee on the Revision of the Guide for Laboratory Animal Facilities and Care of the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources—National Research Council.

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CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION ................................................. 5
II. MATERIALS AND METHODS ...................................... 5
III. INTERNAL ORGANS ............................................. 6

LITERATURE CITED .................................................. 37
DISTRIBUTION LIST ................................................ 38

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure

1 Deep Dissection of Right Side of Goat with Diaphragm Removed (Ribs Retained for Landmarks) .................................................. 6
2 Deep Dissection of Left Side of Goat with Diaphragm in Situ .................. 7
3 Deep Dissection of Left Side of Goat with Diaphragm and Fourth Rib Removed ........ 8
4 Deep Dissection of Left Side of Goat with Left Lung and Left Diaphragm Removed (Fourth Through Ninth Ribs Removed) ............... 9
5 Ventral View of Abdominal Viscera of Goat with Omentum Removed ........... 10
6 Ventral View of Lungs of Goat with Sternum Removed .......................... 11
7 Ventral View of Lungs of Goat with Sternum Removed .......................... 12
8 Right View of Goat Brain ........................................ 13
9 Right View of Goat Brain ........................................ 14
10 Base of Goat Brain ............................................. 15
11 Base of Goat Brain ............................................. 16
12 Median Section of Goat Brain ................................... 17
13 Median Section of Goat Brain ................................... 18
14 Dorsal View of Goat Brain ...................................... 19
15 Dorsal View of Goat Brain ...................................... 20
16 Costal Surface of Right Lung of Goat .................................. 21
17 Costal Surface of Right Lung of Goat .................................. 22
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Costal Surface of Left Lung of Goat</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Costal Surface of Left Lung of Goat</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Left and Right View of Goat Lung</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Right and Left View of Goat Heart</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Right and Left View of Goat Heart</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Parietal and Visceral View of Goat Liver</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Parietal and Visceral View of Goat Liver</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Left and Right View (Cut Surface) of Goat Adrenal</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Lateral and Cut Surface of Goat Spleen</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Visceral and Parietal View of Goat Pancreas</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Right Lateral View of Goat Stomach</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Digestive System in the Domestic Goat</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Dorsal View of Goat Tongue, Pharynx, Larynx, Etc.</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Right Kidney of Goat</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ATLAS OF GOAT ANATOMY

PART IV: INTERNAL ORGANS

I. INTRODUCTION.

The Angora goat (Capra hircus) has been the main experimental animal used by the Biophysics Division of the Biomedical Laboratory for many years. Knowledge of goat anatomy is important during both the planning and experimental stages of projects. Because no readily usable information on goat anatomy is available, a series of reports on the subject is being prepared. The first in the series described the skeletal anatomy; the second described the cross-sectional anatomy; and the third described the muscles on superficial and deep dissection of the head, neck, and pectoral and pelvic limbs.

This report concerns the internal organs and describes the structures of each organ.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS.

Eight castrated Angora goats were used. Each goat was euthanized with phenobarbital sodium. The goats were of average size, weighing 40 to 50 kg. Deep dissection was done on four goats showing the right and left lateral side with the internal organs intact (figures 1 through 4). Another goat was dissected to show the ventral view of the abdominal viscera (figure 5) and the ventral view of the lungs (figures 6 and 7). Three goats were dissected to obtain the internal organs. The organs were either drawn or photographed and labeled accordingly. The drawings are placed with some of the photographs with a centimeter scale showing the exact size of the organ.

A total of 14 drawings and 28 photographs was made while the dissection of the organs was taking place. The organs dissected were the brain, tongue, lungs, heart, liver, kidneys, adrenal, spleen, pancreas, and the stomach (figures 1 through 31).

The drawing of the digestive system in the domestic goat shows the passageway through the system of the four stomachs (abomasum, reticulum, omasum, and rumen) (figure 29).

The anatomy books of Sisson and Grossman and Max and the excellent book by Miller et al. were used as references during the preparation of this atlas.
Figure 1. Deep Dissection of Right Side of Goat with Diaphragm Removed (Ribs Retained for Landmarks)

1, First rib; 2, apical lobe of right lung; 3, cardiac lobe of right lung; 4, diaphragmatic lobe of right lung; 5, reticulum; 6, ventral lobe of liver; 7, dorsal lobe of liver; 8, right kidney; 9, gallbladder; 10, omasum; 11, rumen; 12, abomasum; D, diaphragm; L, right lung; P, pericardium; S, sternum; Si, small intestine; X, xiphoid cartilage.
Figure 2. Deep Dissection of Left Side of Goat with Diaphragm in Situ

1, First rib; 2, first thoracic vertebra; 3, apical lobe of left lung; 4, apical lobe of right lung; 5, diaphragmatic lobe of left lung; 6, cardiac lobe of left lung; 7, diaphragm; 8, portion of spleen; 9, reticulum; 10, first lumbar vertebra; 11, omasum; 12, dorsal sac of rumen.
Figure 3. Deep Dissection of Left Side of Goat with Diaphragm and Fourth "rib Removed

1. First rib; 2. first thoracic vertebra; 3. heart; 4. fourth rib (at); 5. left lung; 6. azygos lobe of right lung; 7. ileocolic; 8. spleen; 9. first lumbar vertebra; 10. dorsal sac of rumen; 11. omasum.
Figure 4. Deep Dissection of Left Side of Goat with Left Lung and Left Diaphragm Removed (Fourth Through Ninth Ribs Removed)

1. First rib; 2, first thoracic vertebra; 3, thymus; 4, apical lobe of right lung; 5, heart; 6, aorta; 7, esophagus; 8, reticulum; 9, spleen; 10, first lumbar vertebra; 11, omasum; 12, dorsal sac of rumen; B, bronchus.
Figure 5. Ventral View of Abdominal Viscera of Goat with Omentum Removed

1. Reticulum; 2. abomasum; 3. rumen; 4. omasum; 5, 7, and 8, colon; 6, small intestine; C, caecum; D, diaphragm; L, liver; S, sternum; V, ventral sac of rumen.
Figure 6. Ventral View of Lungs of Goat with Sternum Removed
Figure 7. Ventral View of Lungs of Goat with Sternum Removed

1, Trachea; 2, right apical lobe; 3, heart; 4, right cardiac lobe; 5, left cardiac lobe;
6, left diaphragmatic lobe; 7, right diaphragmatic lobe; 8, posterior esophagus; 9, aorta.
LONGITUDINAL FISSURE

OLFACTORY BULB

SULCUS RHINALIS

LATERAL OLFACTORY STRIA

CHIASMA OPTICUM

OPTIC NERVE

HYPOPHYSIS

CEREBRAL PEDUNCLE

OCULOMOTOR NERVE

PONS

ABDUCECENT NERVE

MEDULLA OBLONGATA

ACCESSORY NERVE

MEDIAN FISSURE

TRIGEMINAL NERVE

CEREBELLUM

CHORIOID PLEXUS

SPINAL CORD

HYPOGLOSSAL NERVE

Figure 10. Base of Goat Brain
Figure 11. Base of Goat Brain
Figure 12. Median Section of Goat Brain
Figure 14. Dorsal View of Goat Brain
Figure 15. Dorsal View of Goat Brain
Figure 16. Costal Surface of Right Lung of Goat
Figure 17. Coronal Surface of Right Lung of Goat
Figure 27. Visceral and Parietal View of Goat Pancreas
Figure 30. Dorsal View of Goat Tongue, Pharynx, Larynx, Etc.
LITERATURE CITED


