The remainder of the anterior and posterior neck is free of hemorrhage into the soft tissue.

Additional Injuries

There is a ½ inch round contusion on the dorsum of the left foot. There are two, less than 1/8 inch in diameter healing abrasions on the anterior left leg.

Artifact

There is a fracture of the left side of the hyoid bone, anterior to the lesser horn, that occurred during the removal of the neck organs. The surrounding soft tissue is free of hemorrhage.

INTERNAL EXAMINATION

HEAD:
The galeal and subgaleal soft tissues of the scalp are free of injury. The calvarium is intact, as is the dura mater beneath it. Clear cerebrospinal fluid surrounds the 1450 gm brain, which has unremarkable gyri and suture. Coronal sections demonstrate sharp demarcation between white and grey matter, without hemorrhage or contusive injury. The ventricles are of normal size. The basal ganglia, brainstem, cerebellum, and arterial systems are free of injury or other abnormalities. There are no skull fractures. The atlanto-occipital joint is stable.

NECK:
The anterior strap muscles of the neck are homogenous and red-brown, without additional abnormalities. The thyroid cartilage is intact. The larynx is lined by intact white mucosa. The thyroid is symmetric and red-brown, without cystic or nodular change. The tongue is free of bite marks, hemorrhage, or other injuries.

BODY CAVITIES:
The ribs, sternum, and vertebral bodies are visibly and palpably intact. No excess fluid is in the right pleural, pericardial, or peritoneal cavities. The organs occupy their usual anatomic positions.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:
The right and left lungs weigh 500 and 450 gms, respectively. The external surfaces are smooth and deep red-purple. The pulmonary parenchyma is diffusely congested and edematous. No mass lesions or areas of consolidation are present.

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM:
The 250 gm heart is contained in an intact pericardial sac. The epicardial surface is smooth, with minimal fat investment. The coronary arteries are present in a normal distribution, with a right-dominant pattern. Cross sections of the vessels show no