



**MG29947 | GENITAL ORGAN FEMALE WITH
PATHOLOGY, 2 PARTS**







This life-size anatomical model represents the female genital organ sectioned along the frontal plane, displaying several important pathologies of the reproductive system. It presents four types of fibroid tumors (intramural, subserous, submucosal, and in the broad ligament) and other relevant pathologies. The model is mounted on a polymer base with a metal support and rod, and comes with references and markings to facilitate study.

Applications:

Suitable for the study of anatomy in schools and universities; surgical dissection training in clinics; patient education; demonstration of procedures; assistance in patient explanations; and support for medical and scientific information.

Technical Characteristics:

- * Detailed representation of various pathologies of the female reproductive system;
- * High-fidelity natural molding;
- * Manufactured from stable synthetic material and resin approved in toxicological tests;
- * Life-size replicas;
- * Hand-painted with numbering for precise identification of structures;
- * Includes an information card with the related structures;

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer a visual complement through information cards that allow the visualization of 3D models in augmented reality (AR). This interactive platform assists learning, allowing comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: Life-size
- * Material: Synthetic resin
- * Includes polymer base with metal support and rod

Main Structures:

Salpingitis: Inflammation of the fallopian tube, usually caused by infection. It can result in



pelvic pain, infertility, and ectopic pregnancy.

Subserous fibroids: Benign tumors that develop in the outer layer of the uterus (serosa). Their growth can cause pressure on adjacent organs, leading to symptoms such as pelvic pain or abnormal menstrual bleeding.

Intramural fibroid: Benign fibroids that grow within the muscular wall of the uterus (myometrium). Their growth can distort the uterine cavity, affecting fertility and causing heavy menstrual bleeding.

Uterine polyps (endometrial polyp): Small growths on the surface of the endometrium. They can be benign or malignant, causing abnormal uterine bleeding.

Endometrial carcinoma: Cancer that originates in the endometrium, the inner lining of the uterus. Common symptoms include abnormal vaginal bleeding after menopause.

Endometriosis: Growth of endometrial tissue outside the uterus. It can cause chronic pelvic pain, dysmenorrhea (severe menstrual cramps), and infertility.

Submucosal fibroid: Benign fibroids that grow below the inner layer of the uterus (endometrium). Their growth can cause excessive menstrual bleeding and infertility.

Cervical carcinoma: Cancer that develops in the cervix. Early diagnosis is crucial, and the Pap smear is essential for detection.

Fibroids in the broad ligament: Fibroids that develop in the broad ligament, a structure that supports the uterus. They can cause pelvic pain and pressure on adjacent organs.

Vulvovaginitis (candidal vaginitis): Infection of the vulva and vagina, frequently caused by the fungus *Candida albicans*. It is characterized by thick white vaginal discharge, itching, and burning.

Ovarian cyst (oophorocystosis): Fluid-filled sacs that form in the ovaries. Most are benign, but some may be indicative of more serious problems.

Fimbriae: Fringe-like ends at the end of the fallopian tubes that capture the egg released during ovulation. Its function is crucial for fertilization.

Other structures can be verified directly on the physical piece or on the interactive 3D model.

About the Anatomical Models:



They are developed with resin replication technology, offering an alternative for teaching and research. They present the essential morphological characteristics, combining cost-effectiveness, durability, hand painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- salpingitis
- subserous leiomyoma
- intramural fibroid
- uterine polyps (endometrial polyp)
- endometrial carcinoma
- endometriosis
- submucosal fibroid
- cervical carcinoma
- leiomyoma in broad ligament
- vulvovaginitis (candidal vaginitis)
- endometrial carcinoma
- ovarian cyst (oophorocystosis)
- fimbria uterina
- Submucosal Fibroid
- Endometrial Carcinoma
- Cervical Carcinoma