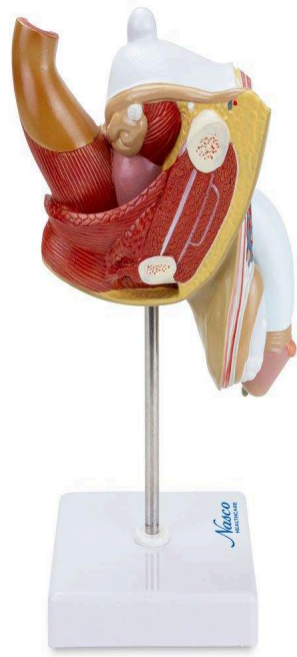




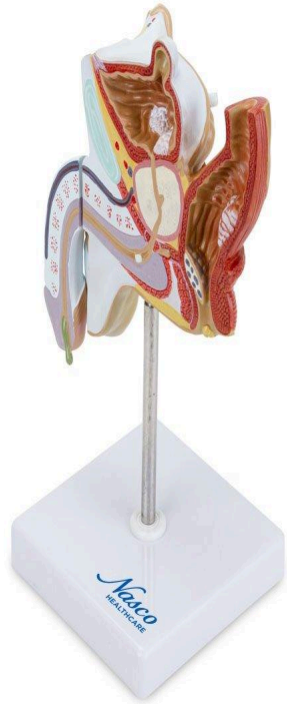
**MG29949 | GENITAL ORGAN MALE WITH
PATHOLOGY, 2 PARTS**



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A life-size model showing the internal and external structure of the male urogenital system, including various pathologies. The model is sectioned into two parts, allowing detailed visualization of internal and external structures, and is mounted on a base with a metal support and rod.

Applications:

- * Study of anatomy in schools and universities.
- * Training in surgical dissection.
- * Patient education and procedure demonstration.
- * Medical and scientific information.
- * Classrooms.

Technical Advantages:

- * Detailed representation of anatomical structures and pathologies.
- * High-precision natural molding.
- * Manufactured from stable synthetic material and resin approved in toxicological tests.
- * Numbered and hand-painted for precise identification of structures.



- * Includes an information card with related structures.
- * Life-size replicas.
- * References and markings to facilitate study.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer a visual complement through information cards that activate 3D models viewable 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:

- * Material: Synthetic resin.
- * Scale: Life-size.

Main Structures:

gonorrhoea: Gonorrhoea is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. In men, it mainly affects the urethra, causing urethritis, but can also affect the rectum and pharynx. The model represents the inflammation associated with the infection.

glans: The glans is the distal end of the penis, rich in sensory nerve endings. It is covered by the foreskin in uncircumcised men. The model demonstrates its shape and location.

condyloma acuminatum: Condyloma acuminatum, or genital wart, is a lesion caused by the human papillomavirus (HPV). It presents as a cauliflower-like proliferation of tissue, usually in the genital area.

corpus cavernosum: The corpora cavernosa are two cylinders of erectile tissue that make up most of the penis. Their filling with blood is responsible for erection.

bladder cancer: Bladder cancer is a malignant tumor originating in the urinary bladder. The model represents the characteristic tissue alteration of the tumor.

benign prostatic hyperplasia: Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) is the benign enlargement of the prostate, which can compress the urethra and cause urinary symptoms.

rectum: The rectum is the final portion of the large intestine, before the anal canal. The



model shows its anatomy and its relationship with other structures.

ulcer: An ulcer is an open sore on the skin or mucous membrane, which can be caused by various conditions, including infections. The model represents a genital ulcer.

diverticulum: A diverticulum is a small pouch or sac that forms in the wall of a hollow organ, in this case, possibly in the gastrointestinal tract.

hemorrhoid: Hemorrhoids are swollen veins in the anus and rectum. The model may show internal or external hemorrhoids.

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 with good cost-benefit, resistance, hand painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- gonorrhoea
- glans
- condyloma acuminatum
- corpus cavernosum
- bladder cancer
- benign prostatic hyperplasia
- rectum
- ulcer
- diverticulum
- hemorrhoid
- bulbourethral gland
- urethra
- anus