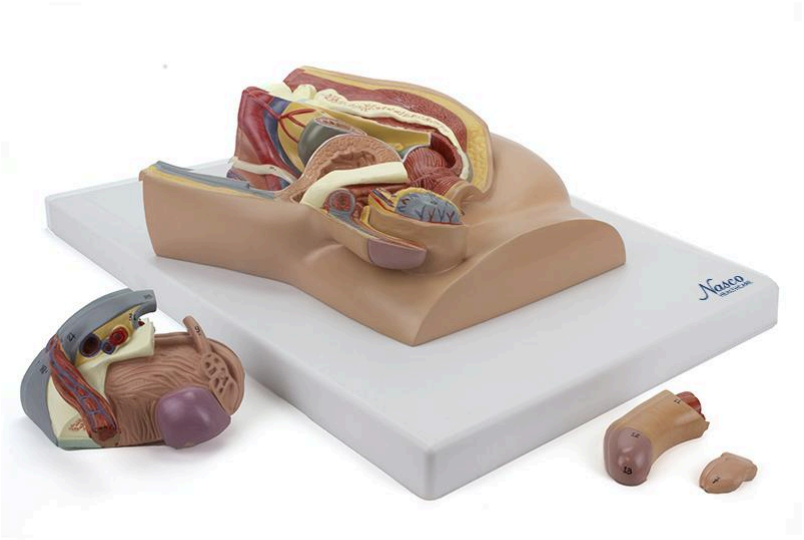
MG30140 | MALE PELVIS IN MEDIAN SECTION, 4 PARTS



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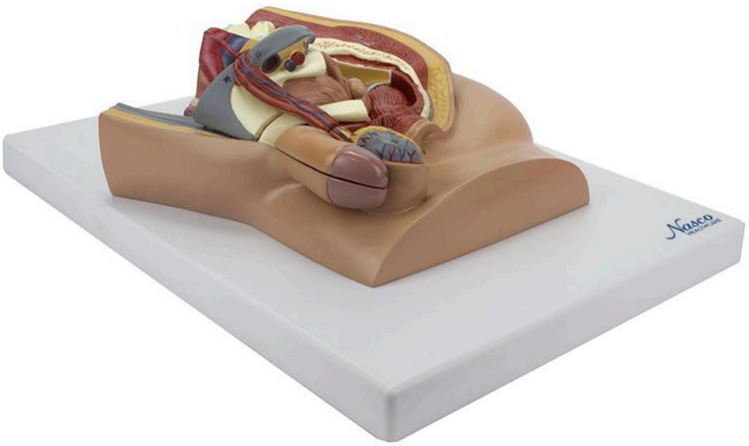

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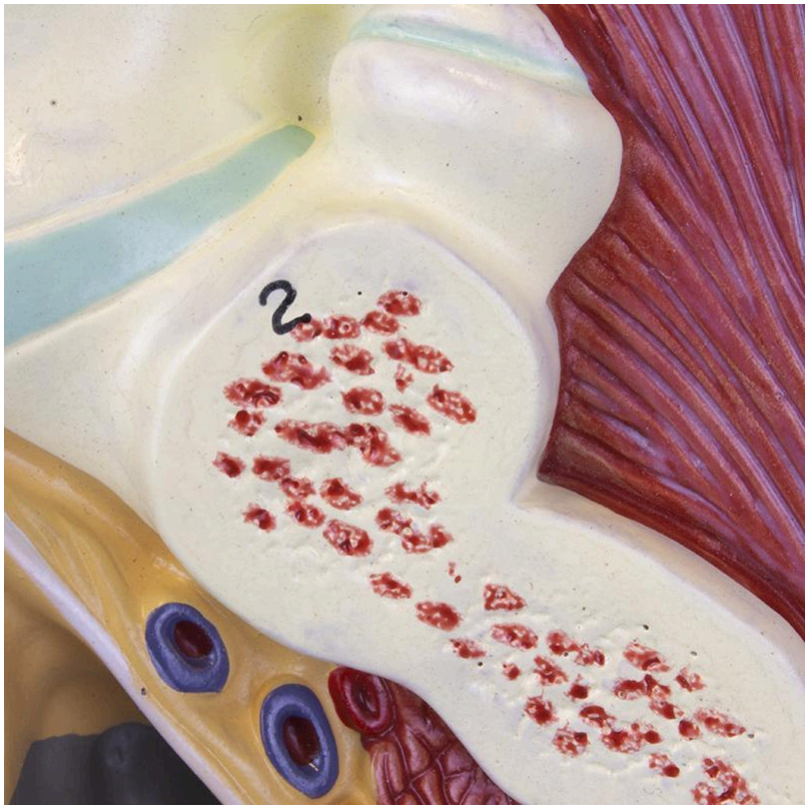

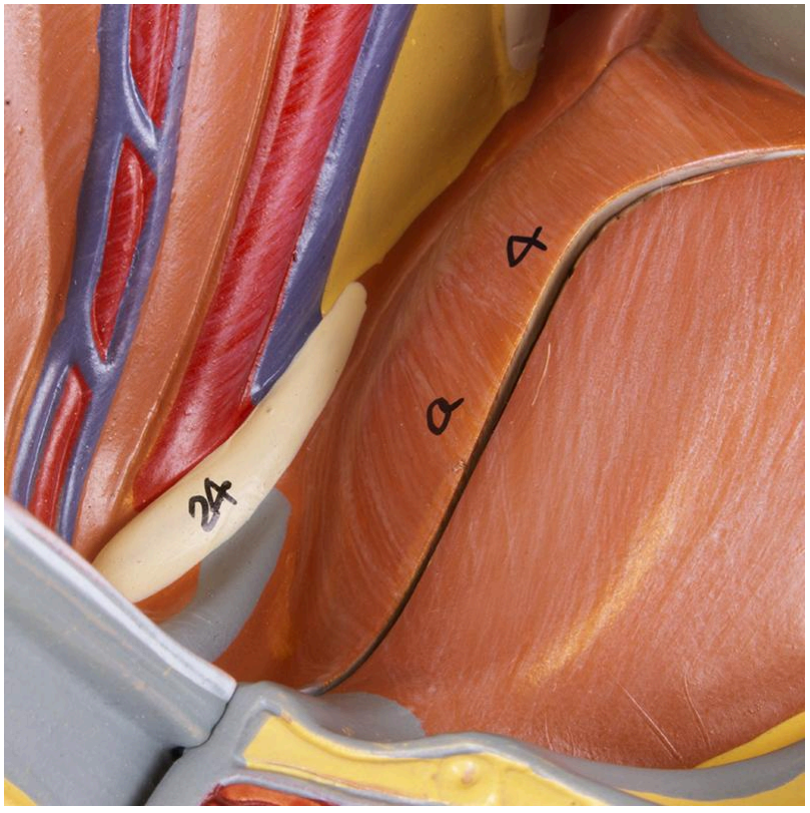

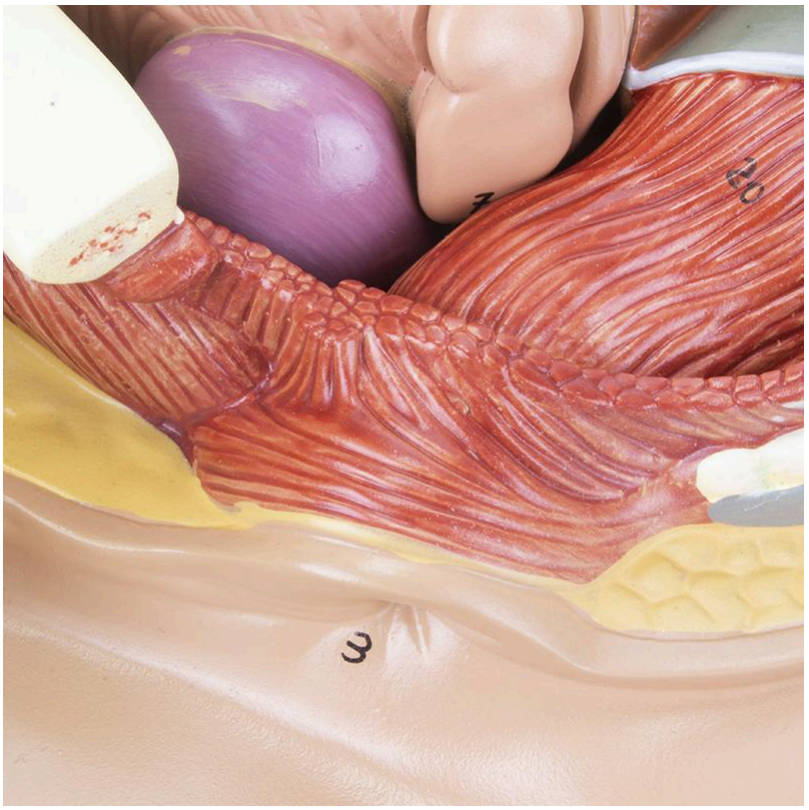
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This anatomical model represents a median section of the male pelvis, displaying all its important structures. One half of the genitals is removable, allowing for more detailed studies. The model is accompanied by an interactive 3D anatomical model with augmented reality, enhancing learning.

Applications:
Ideal for detailed studies of male pelvic anatomy, for teaching anatomy in medical and health courses, and for supporting learning through comparative analysis of anatomical structures.

Technical Differentiators:
* Detailed representation of the structures of the male pelvis.
* Removable half of the genitals for in-depth study.
* Accompanied by an interactive 3D model with augmented reality.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:
Our anatomical models offer an innovative visual complement through information cards that activate 3D models viewable in augmented reality (A.R.). This exclusive interactive platform stimulates learning, allowing for comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering opportunities for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Main Structures:

Rectum: The final portion of the large intestine, responsible for the temporary storage of feces before elimination. It has internal folds that allow for distension and accumulation of fecal material.

Anus: The final opening of the digestive tract, controlled by internal and external sphincters that regulate defecation. It is a transition region between the intestinal mucosa and the perianal skin.

Testicle: The male gonads, responsible for the production of sperm and male sex hormones, such as testosterone. They are located inside the scrotum, which helps regulate the ideal temperature for spermatogenesis.

Vas deferens: A muscular tube that transports sperm from the epididymis to the prostatic urethra. It is part of the spermatic cord, which also includes blood vessels, nerves, and muscles.

Pampiniform plexus: A network of veins that surrounds the testicular artery in the spermatic cord. It acts as a countercurrent heat exchange system, helping to cool the arterial blood before it enters the testicles, which is essential for spermatogenesis.

Corpus spongiosum: One of the three cylindrical bodies of erectile tissue that form the penis. It surrounds the urethra and expands into the glans. During sexual arousal, the corpus spongiosum fills with blood, contributing to the erection.

Pubic bone: One of the three bones that form the hip bone (ilium). It is located in the anterior and inferior part of the pelvis and joins the pubic bone on the opposite side at the pubic symphysis.

Peritoneum: A serous membrane that lines the abdominal cavity and covers most of the abdominal organs. It produces a fluid that lubricates the surfaces of the organs, facilitating movement and reducing friction.

Iliac artery: The common iliac arteries are the main vessels that irrigate the pelvis and lower limbs. They bifurcate into internal and external iliac arteries, each supplying blood to different regions.

Iliac vein: The iliac veins drain blood from the pelvis and lower limbs, joining to form the inferior vena cava, which returns blood to the heart.

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

Customizable Skin Tones:

This anatomical model offers the option of choosing between three skin tones to better represent human diversity and meet different educational and clinical needs. It is possible to choose between light skin, intermediate tone, and dark skin, providing greater realism and inclusion during training and demonstrations.

About Anatomical Models:
They are developed with resin replication technology, addressing the scarcity of natural anatomical pieces for teaching and research. They present all the essential morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, resistance, manual painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Rectum
- Anus
- Testicle
- Vas deferens
- Pampiniform plexus
- Corpus spongiosum
- Pubic bone
- Peritoneum
- Iliac artery
- Iliac vein
- Ureter
- Sacrum
- Vas deferens
- Muscle layer
- Prostatic urethra
- Body of the bladder
- Urethral orifice