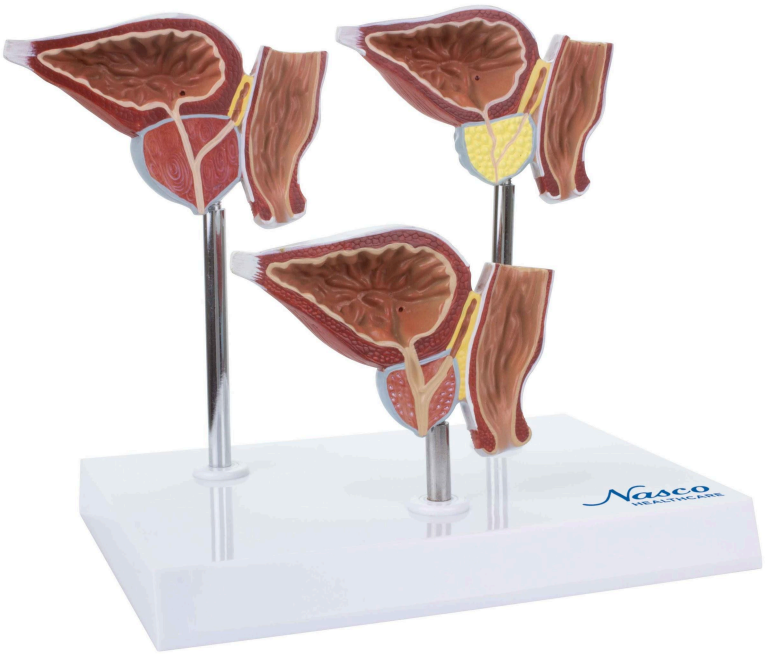
MG31153 | PROSTATE SERIES HEALTH AND PATHOLOGY



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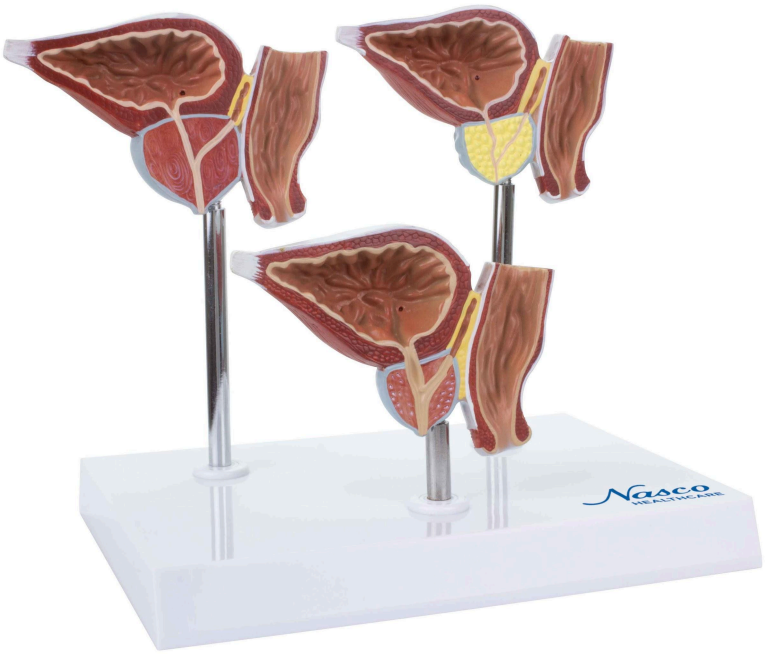

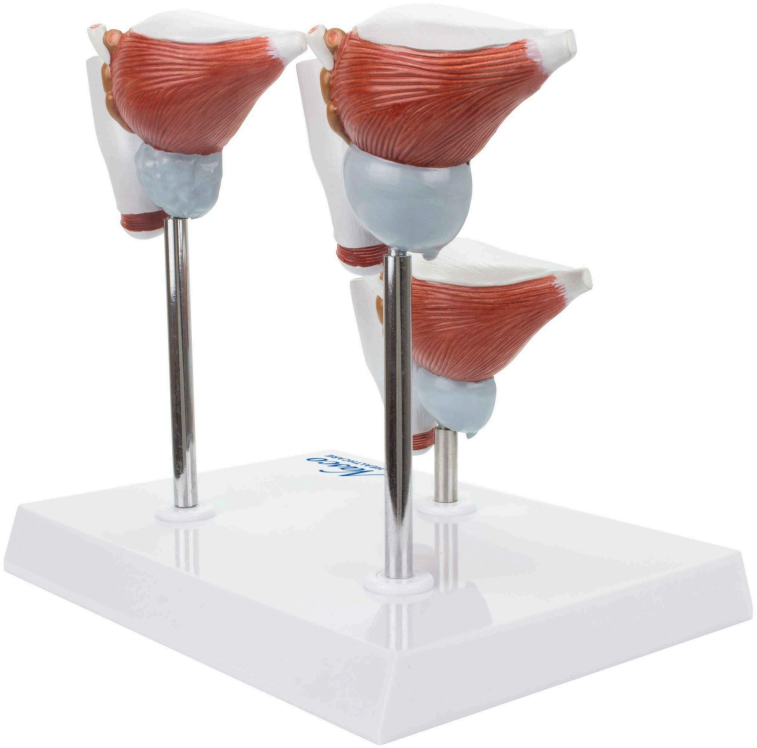

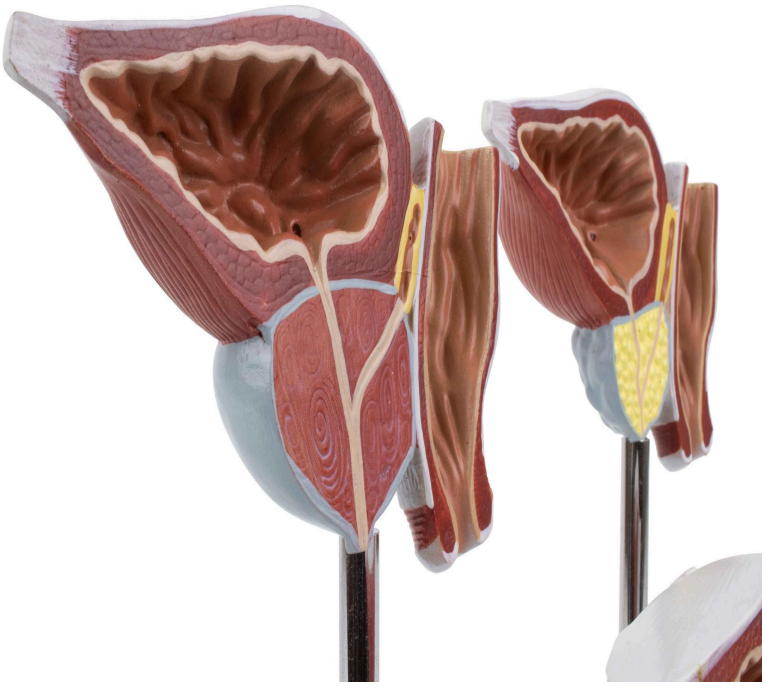

This anatomical model presents, in natural size and in three pieces on the same base, sections of a prostate, including the rectum and urinary bladder, demonstrating a normal prostate and two with pathologies (benign hyperplasia and adenocarcinoma). Each piece illustrates different stages and characteristics of the prostate, allowing a detailed visual comparison.

Applications:

* Study of anatomy in schools and universities.
* Training for surgical dissection.
* Patient education and demonstration of procedures.
* Proctology.
* Oncology.
* Gastroenterology.
* Medical and scientific information.
* Support for teaching and learning of anatomy, physiology and pathophysiology.

Technical Advantages:

* Detailed representation of the anatomical structures of the prostate, rectum and bladder.
* High fidelity in the reproduction of morphological characteristics.
* Numbered and hand-painted for easy identification of structures.
* Manufactured from stable synthetic material and resin with approval in toxicological tests.
* Life-size replicas.
* Includes polymer base with support and metal rod, as well as references and markings.
* Interactive 3D model with augmented reality.

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: Resin with approval in toxicological tests.
* Scale: Life size.
* Molding: Natural.
* Finish: Hand-painted and numbered.

Main Structures:

Rectum: Terminal portion of the large intestine, responsible for the temporary storage of feces before elimination. It has thick musculature and has internal folds that increase its surface area for absorption of water and electrolytes.

Ureter: Muscular tube that transports urine from the kidneys to the bladder. Its walls are composed of three layers of tissue: mucosa, muscular and adventitia, allowing peristalsis for urine transport.

Bladder: Hollow muscular organ that stores urine produced by the kidneys before elimination. Its storage capacity varies, and its walls are highly elastic to accommodate different volumes of urine.

Prostate: Gland located below the bladder, surrounding the urethra. It secretes an alkaline fluid that makes up semen, contributing to the mobility and survival of sperm. Its size and shape vary with age and health status.

Prostatic urethra: Portion of the urethra that passes through the prostate. It is surrounded by prostatic tissue and plays a crucial role in both urination and ejaculation.

Ejaculatory duct: Tubes formed by the junction of the vas deferens and the ducts of the seminal vesicles. They transport sperm and seminal fluid to the urethra.

Vas deferens: Canal that transports sperm from the epididymis to the ejaculatory ducts. It is a long, thin muscular tube.

Prostatic utricle: Small vestigial structure located in the prostatic urethra, a remnant of embryonic development.

Sphincter: Muscles that control the opening and closing of the urethra, regulating urination.

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, supplying the demand for anatomical pieces for teaching and research. They present the essential morphological characteristics, combining cost-effectiveness, resistance, hand painting and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Rectum
- Ureter
- Bladder
- Prostatic utricle
- Ejaculatory duct
- Prostatic urethra
- Prostate
- Ureter
- Bladder
- Rectum
- Vas deferens
- Vas deferens
- Prostatic utricle
- Ejaculatory duct
- Prostatic urethra
- Prostate

- Sphincter
- Sphincter
- Ureter
- Vas deferens
- Rectum
- Prostatic utricle
- Bladder
- Ejaculatory duct
- Prostatic urethra
- Prostate
- Sphincter