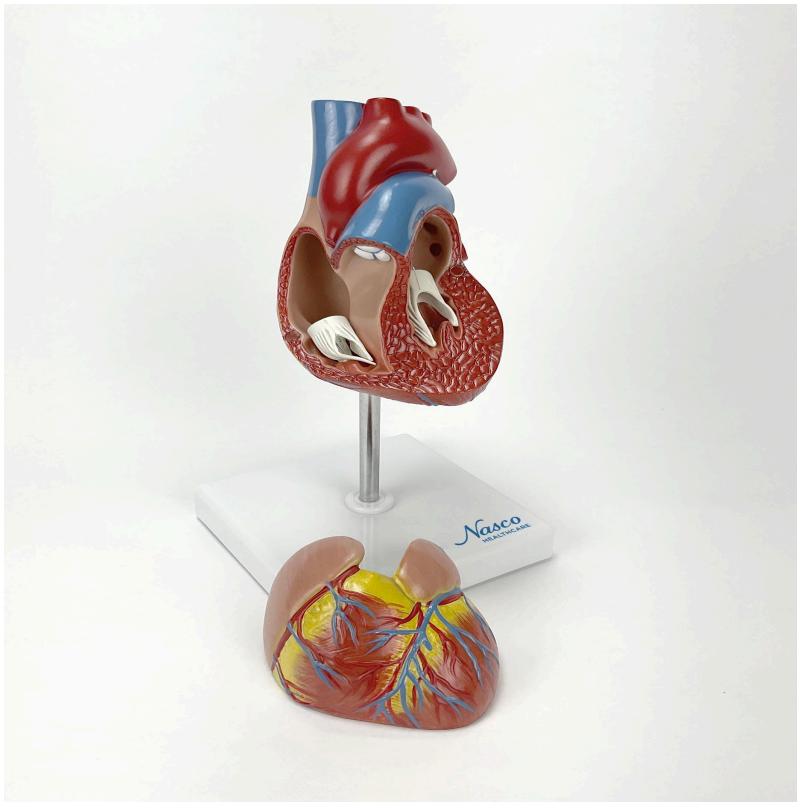
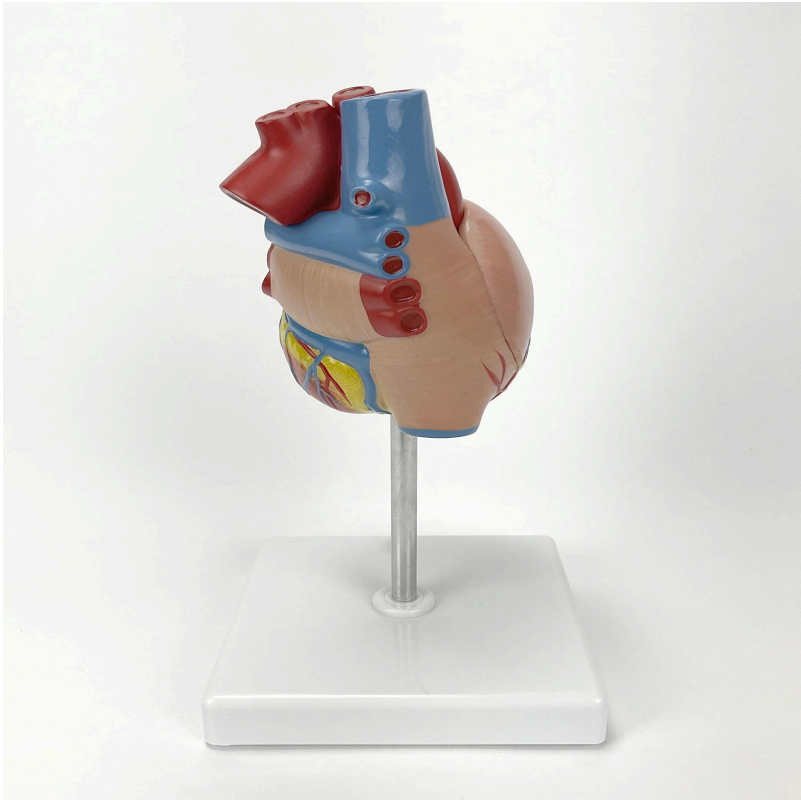
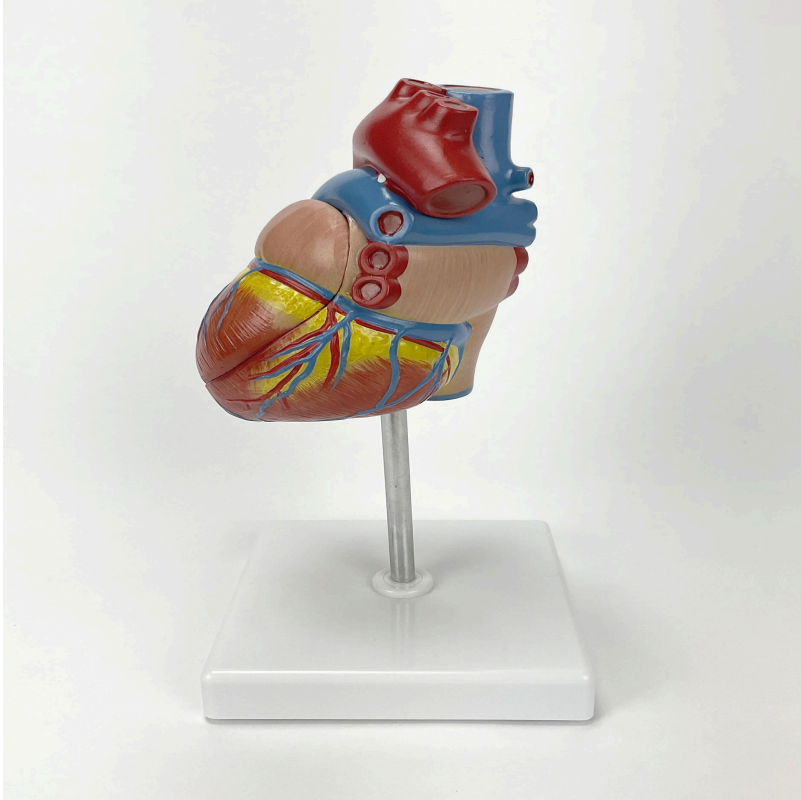




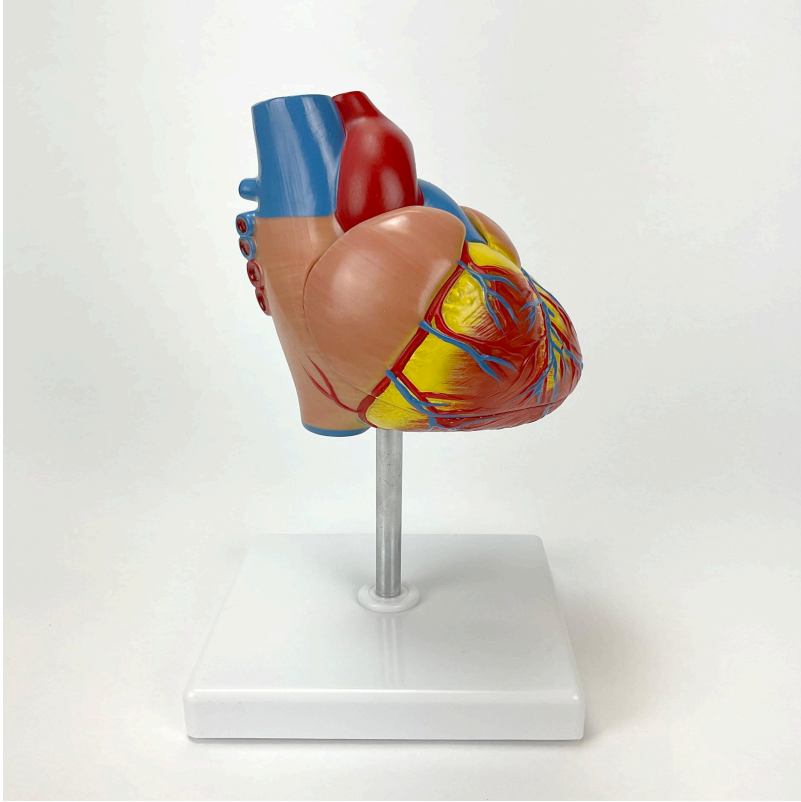
**MG22274 | CLASSIC HEART WITH
VENTRICULAR HYPERTROPHY, 2 PARTS**



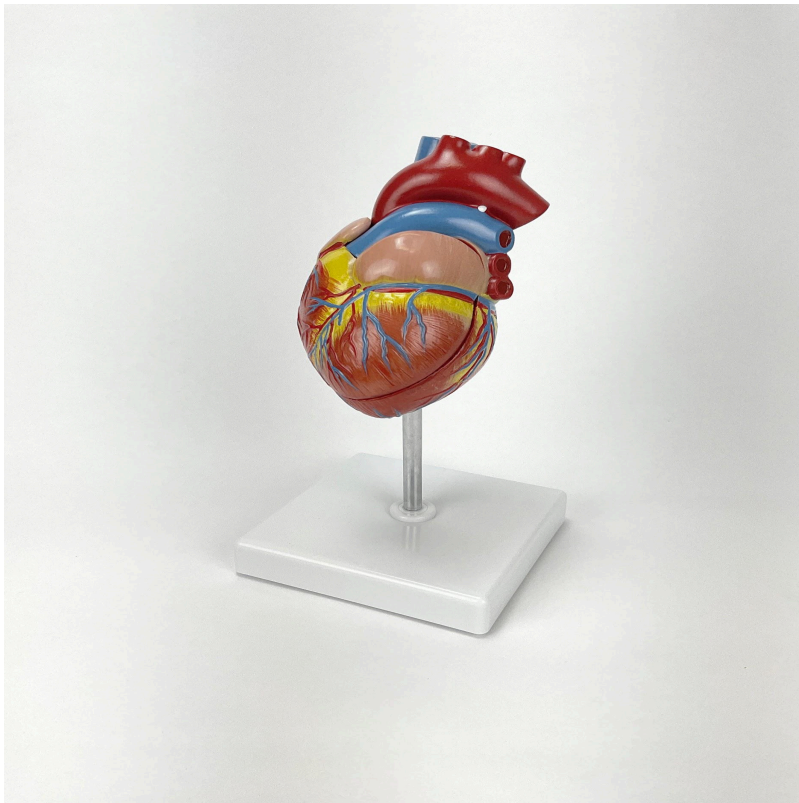
Nasco
HEALTHCARE



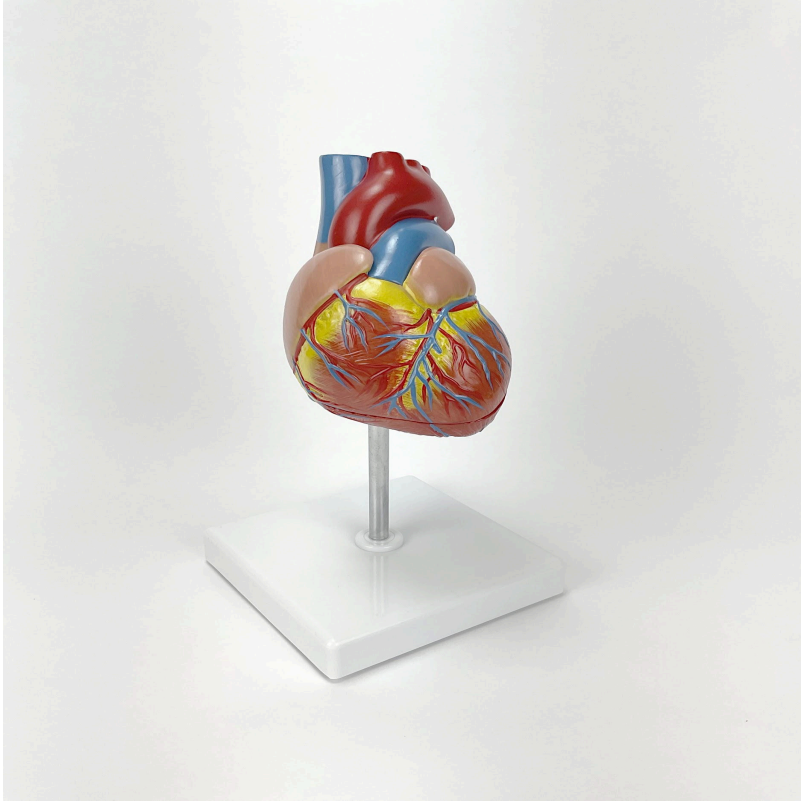
Nasco
HEALTHCARE

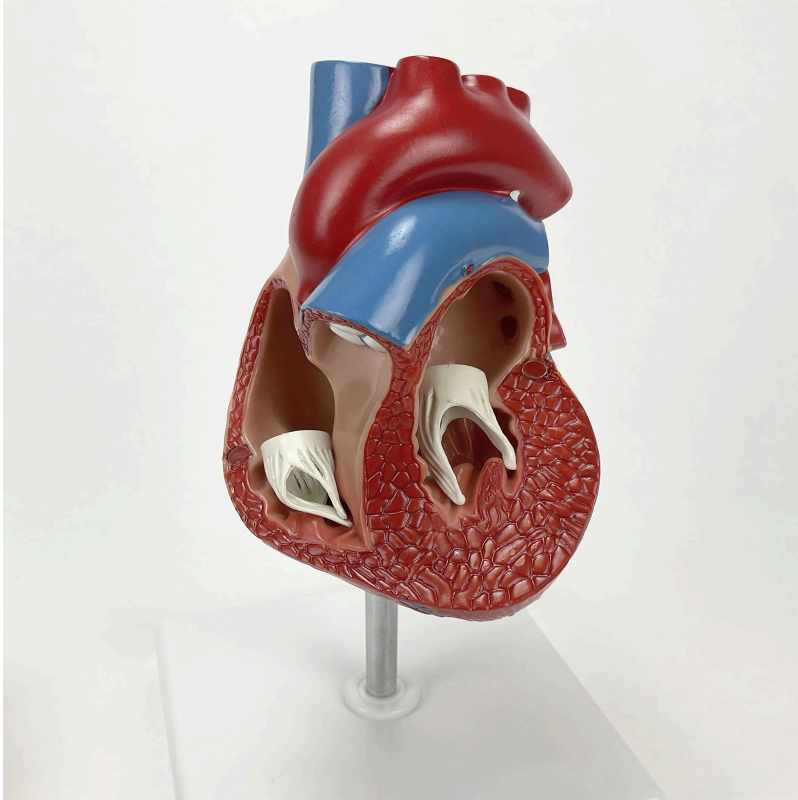


Nasco
HEALTHCARE



Nasco
HEALTHCARE







Life-size anatomical model representing a heart with cardiac disease, specifically compensatory hypertrophy. This pathology is characterized by thickening of the myocardium and muscle fibers of the left ventricle, a common complication of chronic hypertension. The model is sectioned into 2 parts to facilitate detailed study of the internal structures.

Applications:

Ideal for the study of pathological cardiac anatomy, especially compensatory hypertrophy. Useful for teaching in medical schools, cardiology, and health areas, as well as for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Differentiators:

- * Detailed representation of myocardial hypertrophy and changes in muscle fibers.
- * Model sectioned into 2 parts for internal visualization.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

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

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: Life-size
- * Material: Resin

Main Structures:

left common carotid artery: Main blood vessel that supplies oxygenated blood to the left side of the head and neck. It originates from the aortic arch and bifurcates into the internal and external carotid arteries.

left subclavian artery: Large blood vessel that supplies blood to the left arm, chest, and part of the neck. It originates directly from the aortic arch.

ascending aorta: The first portion of the aorta, which begins at the left ventricle of the heart and extends upwards before curving to form the aortic arch.

ligamentum arteriosum: Fibrous remnant of the fetal ductus arteriosus, which connected the pulmonary artery to the aorta during intrauterine life.

left pulmonary artery: Blood vessel that carries deoxygenated blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the left lung for oxygenation.



right atrium: Right upper chamber of the heart that receives deoxygenated blood from the body through the superior and inferior vena cavae.

left atrium: Left upper chamber of the heart that receives oxygenated blood from the lungs through the pulmonary veins.

pulmonary trunk: Large blood vessel that originates from the right ventricle of the heart and divides into the right and left pulmonary arteries.

right coronary artery: Blood vessel that originates from the ascending aorta and irrigates the right side of the heart, including the right atrium, right ventricle, and part of the left ventricle.

cardiac muscle: Involuntary striated muscle tissue that forms most of the walls of the heart and is responsible for the contractions that pump blood.

anterior interventricular artery: Branch of the left coronary artery that runs along the anterior interventricular groove, irrigating the walls of the ventricles and the interventricular septum.

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

Smart Tags:

Designed to provide comprehensive training in the healthcare field, with interactive simulations covering Heart exams. This solution assists in the development of diagnostic skills in different clinical scenarios, allowing professionals and students to explore and enhance their skills with greater safety and precision.

Heart sound recognition: Recognize 23 unique heart sounds with different patient postures and tools.

- Apex, Normal S1 S2, Supine, Bell
- Apex, Split S1, Supine, Bell
- Apex, S4, LLD, Bell
- Apex, Mid Systolic Click, Supine, Bell
- Apex, S3, LLD, Bell
- Apex, Early Systolic Murmur, Supine, Bell
- Apex, Mid Systolic Murmur, Supine, Bell
- Apex, Late Systolic Murmur, Supine, Bell
- Apex, Holosystolic Murmur, Supine, Bell
- Apex, Systolic Click & Late Systolic Murmur, LLD, Bell
- Apex, S4 & Mid Systolic Murmur, LLD, Bell
- Apex, S3 & Holosystolic Murmur, LLD, Bell
- Apex, OS & Diastolic Murmur, LLD, Bell



- Aortic, Normal S1 S2, Sitting, Bell
- Aortic, Systolic Murmur & Absent S2, Sitting, Bell
- Aortic, Early Diastolic Murmur, Sitting, Bell
- Aortic, Systolic & Diastolic Murmur, Sitting, Bell
- Pulmonary, Single S2, Supine, Diaphragm
- Pulmonary, Split S2 Persistent, Supine, Diaphragm
- Pulmonary, Split S2 Transient, Supine, Diaphragm
- Pulmonary, Ejection Systolic Murmur & Transient Split S2, Supine, Diaphragm
- Pulmonary, Split S2 & Ejection Systolic Murmur, Supine, Diaphragm
- Pulmonary, Ejection Systolic Murmur & Single S2 & Ejection Click, Supine, Diaphragm

Virtual Patient Monitor: Provides an immersive and realistic training environment for healthcare students. It allows instructors to customize parameters for various vital signs, empowering students to interpret signals, develop critical thinking, and enhance their clinical reasoning skills through realistic scenarios.

Customizable Vital Signs

- Blood Pressure
- SpO2
- Heart Rate

ECG Interpretation: Train on 18 diverse ECG scenarios, including: Atrial Fibrillation, Ventricular Tachycardia and Heart Blocks. The monitor also simulates synchronized pulses with ECG for truly realistic cardiology training.

ECG Patterns

- Sinus Rhythm
- Atrial Extrasystole
- Atrial Flutter
- Atrial Fibrillation
- Paroxysmal Supraventricular Tachycardia (PSVT)
- Ventricular Extrasystole
- Ventricular Tachycardia (VT)
- Ventricular Fibrillation (VF)
- First-Degree Atrioventricular Block (AVB)
- Second-Degree Atrioventricular Block
- Third-Degree Atrioventricular Block (Complete Block)
- Long QT Syndrome
- ST Segment Elevation
- ST Segment Depression
- T Wave Inversion
- Left Ventricular Hypertrophy (LVH)
- Right Ventricular Hypertrophy (RVH)
- Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome (WPW)



Breathing Patterns

- Normal
- Dyspnea
- Apnea
- Cheyne-Stokes
- Biot
- Kussmaul

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:

- left common carotid artery
- left subclavian artery
- ascending aorta
- ligamentum arteriosum
- left pulmonary artery
- right atrium
- left atrium
- pulmonary trunk
- right coronary artery
- cardiac muscle
- anterior interventricular artery