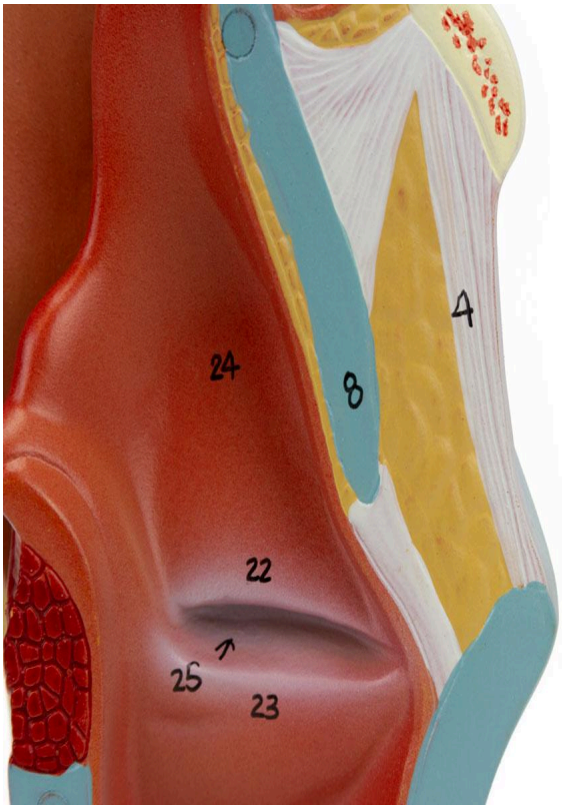
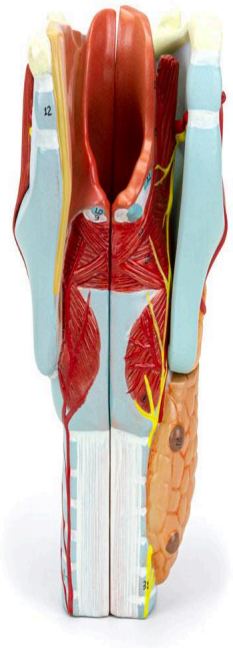
MG29156 | HUMAN LARYNX 2 TIMES ENLARGED, 5 PARTS

Nasco HEALTHCARE





This detailed model presents a human larynx enlarged twice its natural size, sectioned longitudinally into 5 parts to reveal the internal structures. Important anatomical structures are numbered and hand-painted with didactic colors, facilitating understanding and study.

Applications:

* Study of the respiratory system in schools and universities.
* Training for surgical dissection.
* Classroom teaching aid.
* Patient education and procedure demonstration.
* Medical and scientific information.

Technical Advantages:

* Detailed representation of the internal structures of the larynx.
* Numbering and hand-painting of structures for easy identification.
* Produced in resin approved in toxicological tests, guaranteeing safety.
* High anatomical fidelity natural molding.
* Manufactured from stable and resistant synthetic material, providing high durability.

* Original replicas, guaranteeing anatomical precision.
* Includes an information card with the related structures.

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 stimulates learning, allowing for comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

* Scale: 2x natural size
* Material: Synthetic resin

Main Structures:

Hyoid bone: An unpaired, horseshoe-shaped bone located in the anterior region of the neck, between the mandible and the thyroid cartilage. It serves as an attachment point for muscles of the tongue, larynx, and neck.

Thyrohyoid membrane: A fibrous membrane that connects the hyoid bone to the thyroid cartilage, contributing to the stability of the larynx.

Thyroid cartilage: The largest cartilage of the larynx, shield-shaped, protecting the laryngeal structures. Its anterior prominence is known as the "Adam's apple".

Cricothyroid membrane: A thin membrane that connects the cricoid cartilage to the thyroid cartilage.

Trachea: A cartilaginous tube that conducts air to the lungs, located inferiorly to the larynx.

Thyroid gland: An endocrine gland located in the anterior region of the neck, below the thyroid cartilage, responsible for the production of thyroid hormones.

Cricothyroid muscle: A muscle that tenses the vocal folds, regulating the pitch of the voice.

Recurrent laryngeal nerve: A branch of the vagus nerve that innervates most of the intrinsic muscles of the larynx, except for the cricothyroid.

Parathyroid gland: Small endocrine glands located on the posterior surface of the thyroid gland, responsible for regulating calcium in the blood.

Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle: A muscle that opens the glottis, allowing air to pass to the lungs. 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 scarcity of natural anatomical pieces for teaching and research. They present the essential morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, resistance, hand-painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Hyoid bone
- Thyrohyoid membrane
- Thyroid cartilage
- Cricothyroid membrane
- Trachea
- Thyroid gland
- Cricothyroid muscle
- Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- Parathyroid gland
- Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle
- Transverse arytenoid muscle
- Oblique arytenoid muscle
- Cuneiform cartilage
- Arytenoid cartilage
- Corniculate cartilage
- Triticeal cartilage
- Inferior thyroid artery
- Laryngeal vestibule
- Epiglottic cartilage
- Oblique thyroarytenoid muscle
- Thyroarytenoid muscle
- Lateral cricoarytenoid muscle
- Cricothyroid muscle
- Thyroid gland
- Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- Parathyroid gland

- Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle
- Transverse arytenoid muscle
- Oblique arytenoid muscle
- Cuneiform cartilage
- Superior laryngeal artery
- Superior laryngeal nerve
- Aryepiglottic muscle
- Stylopharyngeus muscle
- Aryepiglottic fold
- Superior thyroid artery