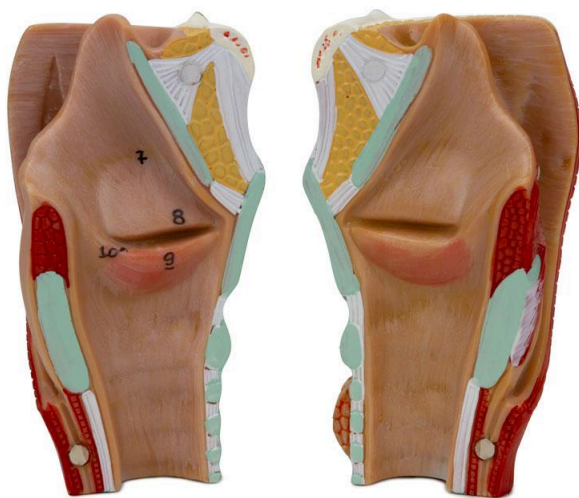
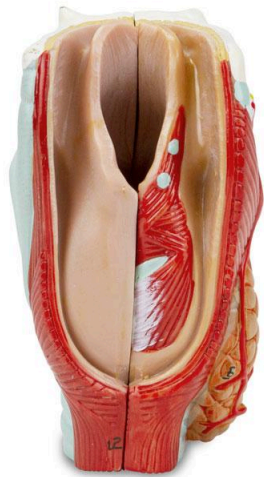
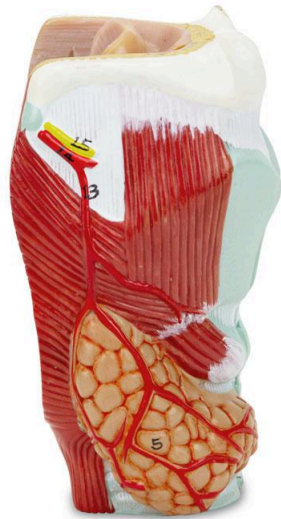




MG29157 | HUMAN LARYNX, 2 PARTS







This anatomical model represents a life-size human larynx, sectioned into two parts for detailed visualization of its internal and external structures. It features careful hand-painting and numbering, allowing for easy identification of the main anatomical structures. The model is mounted on a polymer base with a plastic support and rod, ensuring stability and practicality for handling and display.

Applications:

Ideal for the study of the respiratory system in schools and universities, surgical dissection training, classrooms, patient education, and medical procedure demonstrations. Indicated for medical professionals and health science students.

Technical Features:

- * Detailed representation of the anatomical structures of the larynx.
- * Numbering and hand-painting of structures for easy identification.
- * High-precision natural molding.
- * Manufactured from stable and resistant synthetic material.



- * Resin approved in toxicological tests.
- * Includes an information card with the related structures.
- * Life-size replicas.

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

Technical Specifications:

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

Main Structures:

Hyoid bone: An unpaired, U-shaped bone located in the anterior region of the neck, below the tongue and above the larynx. It serves as an attachment point for muscles of the tongue, larynx, and neck.

Thyroid cartilage: The largest cartilage of the larynx, shield-shaped, forming the laryngeal prominence ("Adam's apple"). It protects the internal laryngeal structures.

Cricoid cartilage: Ring-shaped cartilage located inferior to the thyroid cartilage, completing the cartilaginous skeleton of the larynx. It is the attachment point for the trachea.

Trachea: Cartilaginous tube connecting the larynx to the bronchi, allowing the passage of air to the lungs.

Thyrohyoid membrane: Fibrous membrane connecting the thyroid cartilage to the hyoid bone.

Esophagus: Muscular tube that conducts food from the pharynx to the stomach, located posterior to the larynx and trachea.

Parathyroid gland: Small endocrine glands located on the posterior surface of the thyroid, responsible for the production of parathyroid hormone, which regulates calcium homeostasis.



Superior thyroid artery: Artery that irrigates the thyroid gland and adjacent structures, originating from the external carotid artery.

Superior laryngeal artery: Branch of the superior thyroid artery that irrigates the larynx.

Superior laryngeal nerve: Nerve that innervates the larynx, being responsible for the sensitivity of the laryngeal mucosa and the motor innervation of some laryngeal muscles.

Laryngeal ventricle: Space located between the vestibular folds and the vocal folds, also known as the laryngeal vestibule.

Vestibular fold: Folds of the laryngeal mucosa, located superior to the vocal folds, which do not directly participate in phonation.

Laryngeal vestibule: The portion of the larynx located between the entrance of the larynx and the vestibular folds.

Vocal fold: Folds of the laryngeal mucosa that vibrate during phonation, producing sound.

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

About Anatomical Models:

They are developed with resin replication technology, meeting the demand for anatomical pieces for teaching and research. They present the essential morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, good resistance, hand-painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Hyoid bone
- Thyroid cartilage
- Cricoid cartilage
- Trachea
- Thyrohyoid membrane
- Esophagus
- Parathyroid gland
- Superior thyroid artery
- Superior laryngeal artery
- Superior laryngeal nerve
- Laryngeal ventricle



- Vestibular fold
- Laryngeal vestibule
- Vocal fold