



MG29698 | MINI DUAL-SEX HUMAN TORSO, 16 PARTS (DARK SKIN)



Nasco
HEALTHCARE





This dark-skinned human torso model, at half life-size scale, is an exceptional teaching tool for the study of basic anatomy. Composed of 16 removable and detailed parts, it offers a comprehensive view of the main systems and internal organs, including the sectioned head, brain, upper respiratory tract, lungs, heart, liver, stomach, intestines, pancreas, cecum, and the male and female reproductive systems.

Applications:

Ideal for educational institutions, anatomy labs, and medical clinics, serving as an essential teaching tool for basic human anatomy education and learning, and for clinical demonstrations.

Technical Differentiators:

The model features a faithful representation at half life-size, facilitating handling and visualization. Its 16 parts are carefully separable, allowing detailed exploration of structures such as the head (divided into 2 parts with a section of the brain and upper respiratory tract), the brain (with internal structures), the 2 lungs, the heart (in 2 parts with atria, ventricles, and valves), the liver with gallbladder, the stomach, and a single piece that integrates the small intestine, large intestine, and pancreas. Noteworthy is also the removable cover that exposes the inside of the cecum and the representations of the male and female reproductive organs, both in 2 parts, providing an in-depth and interactive study.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer an innovative visual complement through informative 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.

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: Half life-size
- * Number of parts: 16
- * Type: Dark-skinned torso

Main Structures:

Head: The head is the upper part of the human body, containing the brain and the main sensory organs, such as the eyes, ears, nose, and mouth. It is responsible for vital functions such as vision, hearing, smell, taste, and speech, in addition to being the control center of the central nervous system.

Stomach: The stomach is a J-shaped muscular organ, located in the upper part of the abdomen, which is part of the digestive system. Its main function is to store and initiate the chemical and mechanical digestion of food, mixing it with gastric juices before sending it to



the small intestine.

Left Lung: The left lung is one of the two main organs of the respiratory system, located in the chest cavity. It is responsible for gas exchange, where oxygen is absorbed from the air into the blood and carbon dioxide is released from the blood into the air. It is generally smaller than the right to accommodate the heart.

Right Lung: The right lung is the larger and heavier of the two lungs, also located in the chest cavity. Like the left, its primary function is hematoses, the process of gas exchange between inhaled air and blood, essential for oxygenating the body and eliminating metabolic waste.

Liver: The liver is the largest gland in the human body and a vital multifunctional organ, located in the upper right quadrant of the abdomen. Its functions include nutrient metabolism, detoxification of harmful substances, production of bile for fat digestion, synthesis of plasma proteins, and storage of vitamins and glycogen.

Intestine: The intestine is a long, tubular part of the gastrointestinal tract that extends from the stomach to the anus, dividing into the small intestine (duodenum, jejunum, and ileum) and the large intestine (cecum, colon, and rectum). It is the main site of digestion and nutrient absorption, in addition to playing a crucial role in the formation and elimination of feces.

Heart: The heart is a hollow muscular organ, located in the center of the chest, slightly to the left, that functions as a pump. It propels blood throughout the body through the circulatory system, ensuring the transport of oxygen, nutrients, hormones, and the removal of metabolic products.

Right Ventricle: The right ventricle is one of the four chambers of the heart, located in the lower right part. Its main function is to pump deoxygenated blood to the lungs through the pulmonary artery, where gas exchange will occur so that the blood is oxygenated again.

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 Retina, Ear, Throat, Pulse, Heart, Lung, and Abdominal exams. This solution assists in the development of diagnostic skills in different clinical scenarios, allowing professionals and students to explore and enhance their competencies with greater safety and accuracy.

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

Retinal exams: Simulate 39 retinal conditions, from normal and diabetic retinopathy (various stages) to rare diseases like retinitis pigmentosa and macular degeneration.

- Normal
- Tessellated Fundus
- Large Optic Disc Cupping
- DR1 (Diabetic Retinopathy - Stage 1)
- DR2 (Diabetic Retinopathy - Stage 2)
- DR3 (Diabetic Retinopathy - Stage 3)
- Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion (BRVO)
- Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO)
- Retinal Artery Occlusion (RAO)
- Rhegmatogenous Retinal Detachment
- Central Serous Chorioretinopathy (CSCR)
- Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada Disease (VKH)
- Maculopathy
- Epiretinal Membrane (ERM)
- Macular Hole (MH)
- Pathological Myopia
- Possible Glaucoma



- Optic Atrophy
- Severe Hypertensive Retinopathy
- Optic Disc Swelling and Elevation
- Displaced Optic Disc
- Congenital Optic Disc Anomaly
- Retinitis Pigmentosa
- Bietti's Crystalline Dystrophy
- Peripheral Retinal Degeneration and Tear
- Myelinated Nerve Fibers
- Particles in Vitreous
- Fundus Neoplasia
- Massive Hard Exudates
- Yellowish-White Spots (Flecks)
- Cotton Wool Spots
- Vessel Tortuosity
- Chorioretinal Atrophy - Coloboma
- Preretinal Hemorrhage
- Fibrosis
- Laser Marks
- Silicone Oil in Eye
- Blurred Fundus Without PDR (Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy)
- Blurred Fundus With Suspected PDR (Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy)

Ear exams: Conduct 9 realistic diagnostic exams.

- AOM
- Chronic
- Ear Ventilation
- Earwax
- Foreign Object
- Normal
- Otitis Externa
- Pseudomembrane
- Tympanosclerosis

Throat exams: Conduct 6 realistic diagnostic exams.

- Normal
- Oral Cancer (Benign)
- Oral Cancer (Malignant)
- Oral Dysplasia
- Pharyngitis
- Tonsillitis

Lung sound recognition: Recognize 15 lung sounds and breathing pattern analysis.



- Agonal Breathing
- Asthma Wheezing
- Bronchial
- Bronchovesicular
- Crackles - Coarse
- Crackles - Fine
- Crackles - Pulmonary Edema
- Crackles - Bronchiectasis
- Death Rattle
- Inspiratory Stridor
- Pleural Rubs
- Rhonchi - Low-Pitched Wheezes
- Vesicular - Normal
- Wheeze
- Wheeze-COPD

Abdominal sound diagnostics:

- Normal
- Normal Borborygmi
- Normal Gurgling
- Diarrhea
- Hyperactive
- Hypoactive
- Obstruction
- Absent

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 parts 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:

- Head
- Hyoid bone
- Thyroid cartilage
- Cricoid cartilage
- Thyroid gland
- Trachea
- Stomach
- Left lung
- Right lung



- Greater curvature
- Body of the stomach
- Liver
- Ileum
- Descending colon
- Jejunum
- Transverse colon
- Intestine
- Heart
- Pulmonary trunk
- Ascending aorta
- Right ventricle