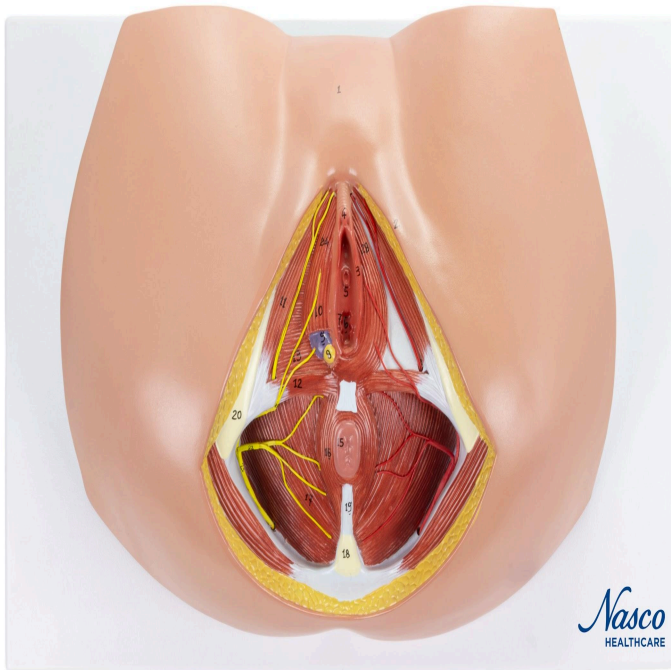
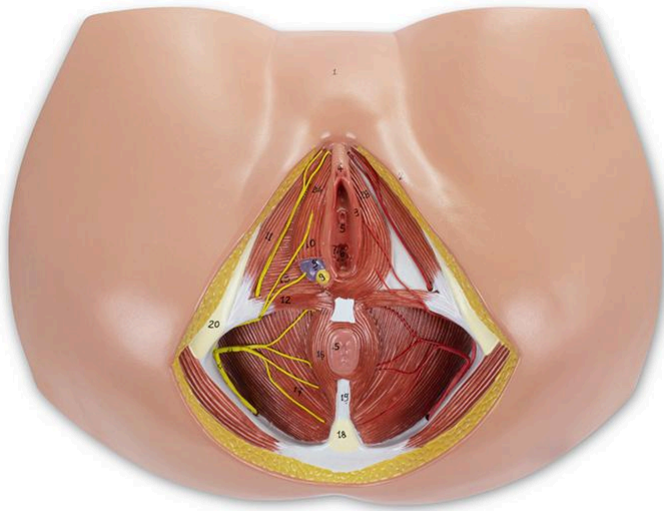


**MG30414 | FEMALE PERINEUM**





This life-size anatomical model provides a detailed representation of the female perineum area, including the anus and external genitalia. It highlights the representation of the pelvic diaphragm, the urogenital perineum with the vaginal opening, and the anal perineum, as well as the distribution of blood vessels and nerve endings.

**Applications:**

- \* Detailed study of the anatomy of the female perineum.
- \* Training and education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.
- \* Visual aid in classes and presentations on women's health.

**Technical Differentiators:**

- \* Detailed representation of the anatomical structures of the female perineum.
- \* Faithful reproduction of the distribution of blood vessels and nerve endings.
- \* Life-size model for better visualization and understanding.

**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: Life-size.

### **Main Structures:**

**Clitoris:** Female erectile organ located in the anterior part of the vulva, responsible for the sensation of sexual pleasure. It is composed of a body, glans, and two crura that extend along the sides of the vulva.

**Posterior labial nerve:** Branch of the pudendal nerve that provides sensory innervation to the posterior part of the labia majora and minora of the vulva.

**Fibers of the superficial external anal sphincter muscle to the ischiopubic ramus:** The superficial fibers of the external anal sphincter muscle extend to the ischiopubic ramus, contributing to the control of fecal continence and perineal stabilization.

**Perineal vessels and nerve:** Set of blood vessels (arteries and veins) and nerves that irrigate and innervate the perineum region, providing nutritional support and sensitivity to the area.

**Superficial transverse perineal muscle:** Narrow and thin muscle located in the perineum, which extends from the ischial tuberosity to the perineal body. It helps in stabilizing the perineum and supporting the pelvic organs.

**Pudendal (Alcock's) canal (open):** Passage within the obturator internus fascia that accommodates the pudendal nerve and internal pudendal vessels, protecting them as they pass through the pelvic region.

**Sacrospinous ligament:** Strong ligament that extends from the sacrum and coccyx to the ischial tuberosity, contributing to the stability of the sacroiliac joint and the pelvic floor.

**Posterior femoral cutaneous nerve:** Nerve that provides sensory innervation to the skin of the posterior region of the thigh, extending to the gluteal region and the perineum.

**Inferior cluneal nerves:** Nerve branches that originate from the sacral plexus and provide sensory innervation to the skin of the lower region of the buttocks and the upper part of the posterior thigh.

**Pudendal nerve:** Main nerve of the perineum, responsible for sensory innervation of the external genitalia, anus, and perineum, in addition to providing motor innervation to the pelvic floor muscles.

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

**Customizable Skin Tones:**

This anatomical model offers the option of choosing between three skin tones to better represent human diversity and meet different educational and clinical needs. It is possible to choose between light skin, intermediate tone, and dark skin, providing greater realism and inclusion during training and demonstrations.

**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:**

- Clitoris
- Posterior labial nerve
- Fibers from superficial external anal sphincter muscle to ischiopubic ramus
- Perineal vessels and nerve
- Superficial transverse perineal muscle
- Pudendal canal (Alcock's) (opened up)
- Sacrotuberous ligament
- Posterior femoral cutaneous nerve
- Inferior clunial nerves
- Pudendal nerve
- Internal pudendal artery & vein
- Anus
- Tip of coccyx
- Externus anal sphincter muscle
- Inferior rectal artery
- Gluteus maximus muscle
- Levator ani muscle
- Internal pudendal vessels in pudendal canal (Alcock's)
- Perineal body
- Ischial tuberosity
- Greater vestibular gland
- Vagina
- Perineal membrane
- External urethral orifice
- Vestibular bulb
- Bulbospongiosus muscle
- Ischiocavernosus muscle