MG31112 | CROSS SECTION OF THE ABDOMEN

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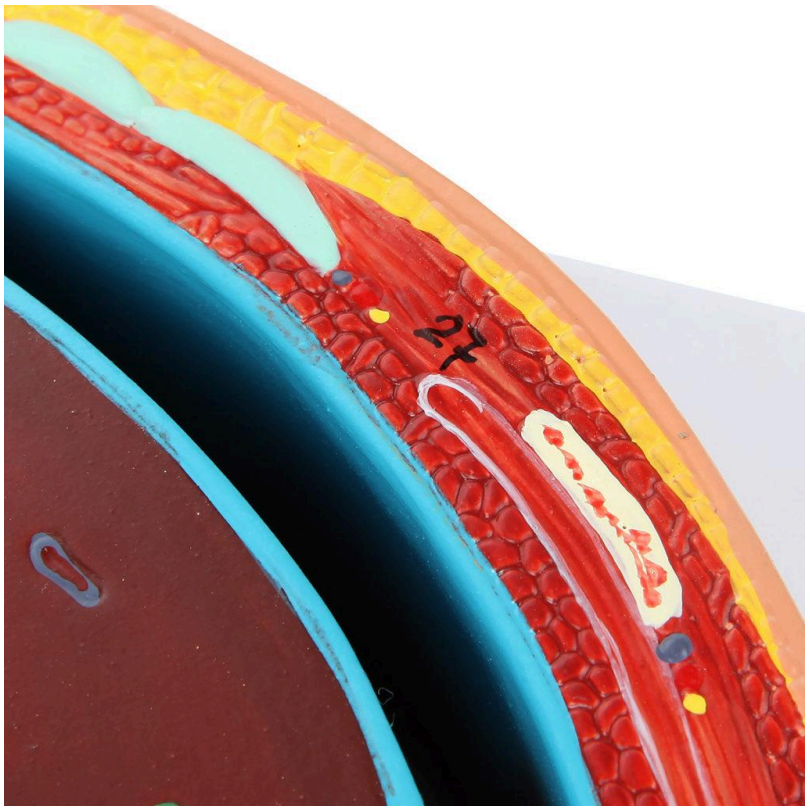

Life-size anatomical model representing an axial view (cross-section) of the abdomen at the level of the stomach and the T12 vertebra. This detailed model exhibits the liver, kidney, spleen, and other abdominal structures sectioned horizontally, mounted on a durable polymer base for greater stability and ease of study.

Applications:
Ideal for studying abdominal anatomy, aiding in learning and understanding the spatial relationships between organs. Useful for students, healthcare professionals, and educational institutions.

Technical Advantages:
* Detailed representation of abdominal structures.
* Durable polymer base for greater stability.

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 for 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:

1. T12 Vertebral Body: The twelfth thoracic vertebra, located in the upper abdomen, serves as an anatomical reference point for locating important visceral structures. The T12 vertebral body supports the weight of the upper body and provides protection to the spinal cord.

2. Descending (Thoracic) Aorta: The continuation of the aorta after passing through the aortic hiatus of the diaphragm. Supplies oxygenated blood to the walls of the thorax and abdomen through branches such as the posterior intercostal arteries and lumbar arteries.

3. Inferior Vena Cava: The main vein that carries deoxygenated blood from the lower body back to the heart. In the abdomen, it receives blood from the common iliac veins, renal veins, and lumbar veins.

4. Splenic Artery: Branch of the celiac trunk that irrigates the spleen. It is notable for its tortuous course along the upper border of the pancreas before reaching the splenic hilum.

5. Short Gastric Arteries: Branches of the splenic artery that provide blood supply to the fundus and upper part of the body of the stomach. They are important for maintaining the blood supply to these regions, especially during digestion.

6. Stomach: Hollow muscular organ responsible for storing, mixing, and initiating the digestion of food. It produces hydrochloric acid and enzymes such as pepsin to break down proteins.

7. Spleen: Lymphoid organ located in the left upper quadrant of the abdomen. It filters blood, removes damaged blood cells, and participates in the immune response.

8. Liver: The largest gland in the body, located in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen. It plays a crucial role in metabolism, nutrient storage, detoxification, and bile production.

9. Left Kidney: Organ responsible for filtering blood, removing waste products, and regulating fluid and electrolyte balance in the body. Located in the retroperitoneal region, near the T12 vertebra.

10. Left Adrenal Gland: Endocrine gland located above the left kidney. It produces hormones such as cortisol, aldosterone, and adrenaline, which regulate metabolism, blood pressure, and the stress response.

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 shortage 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:

- 1. T12 Vertebral Body
- 2. Descending (Thoracic) Aorta
- 3. Inferior Vena Cava
- 4. Splenic Artery
- 5. Short Gastric Artery
- 6. Stomach
- 7. Spleen
- 8. Liver
- 9. Left Kidney
- 10. Left Adrenal Gland
- 11. Lesser Omentum
- 12. Hepatic Portal Vein
- 13. Hepatic Artery
- 14. Common Bile Duct
- 15. Omental Foramen
- 16. Omental Bursa
- 17. Celiac Ganglia
- 18. Right Crus of Diaphragm
- 19. Azygos Vein
- 20. Thoracic Duct
- 21. Right Sympathetic Trunk
- 22. Spinal Muscle
- 23. Longissimus Muscle
- 24. Iliocostal Muscle
- 25. Latissimus Dorsi Muscle
- 26. Serratus Anterior Muscle
- 27. External Oblique Muscle
- 28. Rectus Abdominis Muscle

- 29. Gastrosplenic Ligament
- 30. Splenorenal Ligament