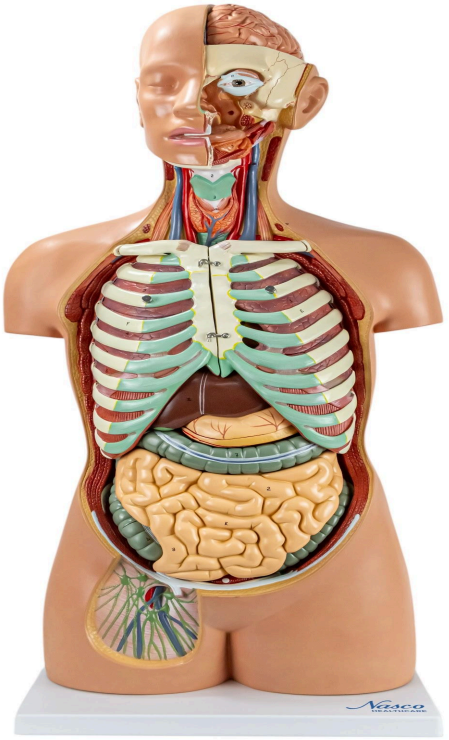
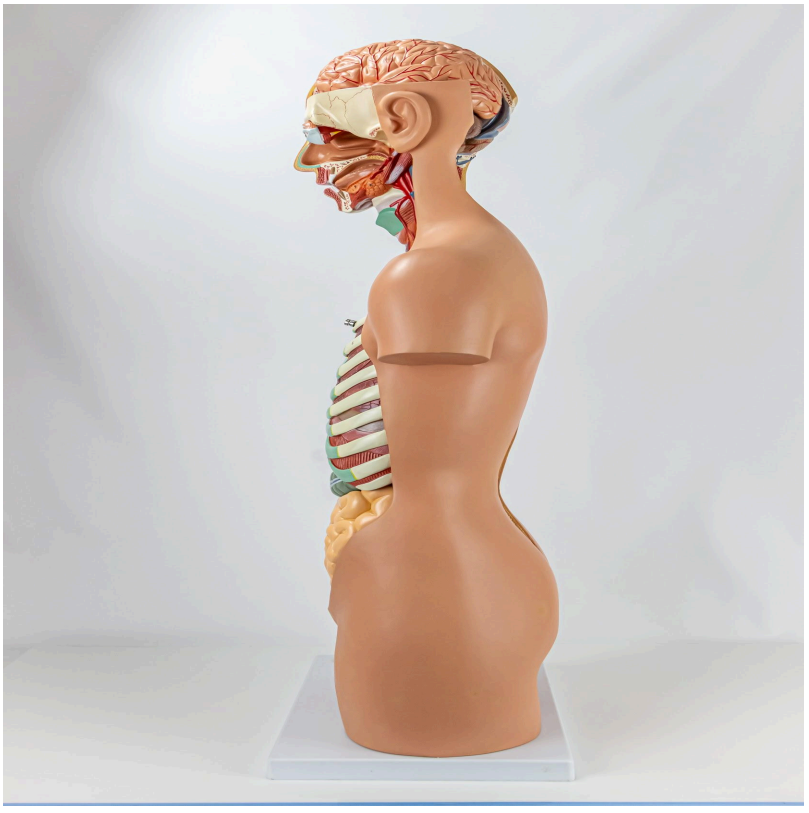
MG31995 | CLASSIC UNISEX HUMAN TORSO WITH OPENED NECK AND BACK, 18 PARTS



Nasco
HEALTHCARE



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This highly detailed, life-size unisex anatomical model is an exceptional educational tool designed for in-depth study of human anatomy. With 18 removable parts, it offers an interactive and comprehensive approach, allowing exploration of various body systems. The main anatomical structures are carefully numbered and identified on an accompanying reference card, facilitating learning and accurate identification.

Applications:
This model is ideal for human anatomy classes in educational settings, including universities, medical, nursing, and other health science colleges, as well as for practical training and clinical demonstrations. Its interactive and detailed nature makes it perfect for in-depth study of human body systems.

Technical Differentiators:
* Unisex and life-size representation.
* High anatomical fidelity and meticulous detailing.
* 18 removable parts for interactive learning and comprehensive exploration.
* Numbered anatomical structures identified with included reference card.
* Sectioned head revealing the left half of the brain and the left cerebellum.
* Complete eye with muscles and optic nerve.
* Ventral neck dissection exposing muscles, glands, blood vessels, and nerves.
* Open thoracic and abdominal cavities allowing clear visibility of internal organs.
* Lungs in halves with parts of the rib cage.
* Heart divided into two parts.
* Liver and stomach in two parts.
* Small and large intestines, pancreas, and appendix in a four-part assembly.
* Longitudinal section of the right kidney and bisected urinary bladder.
* Detailed posterior view of musculature, vertebral column, spinal cord, and nerve roots.
* Inclusion of the eighth thoracic vertebra (T8) for enhanced spine 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: Life-size
* Number of parts: 18 removable

Main Structures:

A. Cranial Cavity: The cranial cavity is the space within the skull that houses the brain and

its protective membranes (meninges), as well as blood vessels and cranial nerves. It is the largest bony cavity of the head, protecting the control center of the nervous system.

1. Cerebral Hemisphere: The cerebral hemispheres are the two large halves of the brain, right and left, separated by the longitudinal fissure. They are responsible for higher cognitive functions such as thinking, memory, language, and sensory perception, as well as controlling voluntary movements.

3. Cerebellum: Located in the posterior cranial fossa, below the occipital lobes of the brain, the cerebellum plays a crucial role in coordinating voluntary movements, maintaining balance and posture, and motor learning.

B. Eyeball: The eyeball is the main organ of vision, housed in the orbit. It captures light and converts it into nerve impulses that are sent to the brain. It is composed of several layers, including the sclera, choroid, and retina, and structures such as the cornea, iris, pupil, and lens.

D. Neck Region: The neck region is a complex anatomical area that connects the head to the torso. It contains vital structures such as the cervical spine, spinal cord, trachea, esophagus, major blood vessels (carotid arteries, jugular veins), nerves (including cranial nerves and brachial plexus), and glands such as the thyroid and parathyroid glands.

G. Heart: The heart is a hollow muscular organ, located in the thoracic cavity, slightly to the left of center. It acts as a pump, propelling oxygen-rich blood and nutrients to all parts of the body and collecting deoxygenated blood to send it to the lungs. It has four chambers: two atria and two ventricles, and a valve system that ensures unidirectional blood flow.

E. Left Lung with Rib Cage: The left lung, along with the rib cage, forms an essential part of the respiratory system. The left lung is divided into two lobes (superior and inferior) and is slightly smaller than the right to accommodate the heart. The rib cage, composed of ribs and sternum, protects the lungs and heart, and assists in the mechanism of breathing.

I. Liver: The liver is the largest internal organ and gland in the human body, located in the upper right quadrant of the abdomen. It performs hundreds of vital functions, including metabolizing nutrients, detoxifying harmful substances, producing bile for fat digestion, and storing glycogen.

J. Stomach: The stomach is a J-shaped organ of the digestive system, located between the esophagus and the small intestine. Its main function is to store and digest food by secreting hydrochloric acid and digestive enzymes, transforming it into chyme before passing into the intestine.

K. Intestine: The intestine is the part of the digestive tract that extends from the stomach to

the anus, dividing into the small intestine (duodenum, jejunum, ileum) and large intestine (cecum, colon, rectum). It is responsible for most of the digestion and absorption of nutrients, as well as the formation and elimination of feces.

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.

Smart Tags:
Designed to provide comprehensive training in the health area, with interactive simulations covering Retina, Ear, Throat, Pulses, 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 improve their skills 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 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 accurate identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- A. Cranial cavity
- 1. Cerebral hemisphere
- 2. Internal carotid artery
- 3. Cerebellum
- 4. Brain stem
- 5. Falx cerebri (Cerebral fax)
- 6. Superior sagittal sinus
- 7. Straight sinus
- 8. Corpus callosum
- 9. Fornix
- 10. Inferior sagittal sinus
- 11. Thalamus
- B. Eyeball
- C. Oral cavity
- 1. Palate
- 2. Tongue
- 3. Pharynx
- 4. Parotid gland
- 5. Sublingual gland
- 6. Submandibular gland
- D. Neck region
- 1. Hyoid bone
- 2. Thyrohyoid membrane
- 3. Thyroid cartilage
- 4. Cricoid cartilage
- 5. Thyroid gland
- 6. Windpipe
- 7. Common carotid artery
- 8. Internal jugular vein
- E. Left lung with rib cage
- F. Right lung with rib cage

- 1. Left lung; superior lobe
- 2. Left lung; inferior lobe
- 3. Right lung; superior lobe
- 4. Right lung; middle lobe
- 5. Right lung; inferior lobe
- 6. Left main bronchus
- 7. Right main bronchus
- G. Heart
- 1. Right atrium
- 2. Superior vena cava
- 3. Inferior vena cava
- 4. Fossa ovalis (Oval fossa)
- 5. Opening of coronary sinus
- 6. Right ventricle
- 7. Pulmonary trunk
- 8. Pulmonary valve
- 9. Tricuspid valve
- 10. Left atrium
- 11. Pulmonary vein
- 12. Left ventricle
- 13. Mitral valve
- 14. Aorta
- 15. Aortic valve
- 16. Coronary sinus
- 17 Left coronary artery
- 18. Right coronary artery
- 19. Anterior interventricular branch of left coronary artery
- H. Oesophagus
- I. Liver
- 1. Left lobe of liver
- 2. Right lobe of liver
- 3. Caudate lobe
- 4. Quadrate lobe
- 5. Inferior vena cava
- 6. Gallbladder
- 7. Portal vein
- 8. Hepatic artery proper
- J. Stomach
- 1. Cardial part
- 2. Pylorus
- 3. Fundus of stomach
- 4. Body of stomach
- 5. Lesser curvature

- 6. Greater curvature
- 7. Gastric folds
- K. Intestine
- 1. Duodenum
- 2. Jejunum
- 3. ileum
- 4. Caecum
- 5. Appendix
- 6. Ascending colon
- 7. Transverse colon
- 8. Descending colon
- 9. Sigmoid colon
- 10. Rectum
- L. Lumbar vertebrae
- M. Pancreas
- 1. Head
- 2. Body
- 3. Tail
- 4. Pancreatic duct
- N. Spleen
- O. Lumbar region
- 1. Kidney
- 2. Suprarenal gland
- 3. Renal cortex
- 4. Renal pyramids
- 5. Renal pelvis
- 6. Ureter-
- 7. Inferior vena cava
- 8. Abdominal aorta
- P. Pelvic cavity
- 1. Bladder
- Q. Back
- 1. Spinal cord
- 2. Anterior and posterior root of spinal cord
- 3. Spinal ganglion
- 4. Spinal nerves
- 5. Conus medullaris
- 6. Cauda equine
- 7. Filum terminale
- 8. Spinal dura mater
- 9. Spinal arachnoid mater
- 10. Spinal pia mater
- 11. Vertebral artery

- 12. Intervertebral disc
- 13. Nucleus pulposus
- 14. Internal vertebral venous plexus
- 15. 8th Thoracic Vertebrae