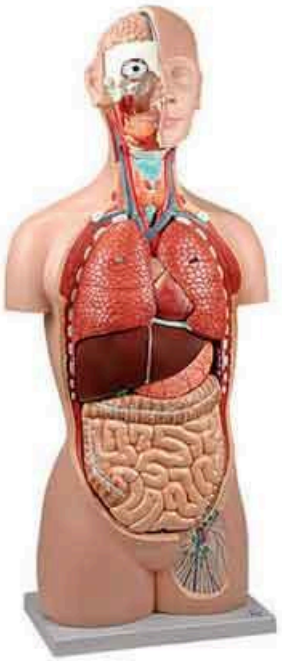
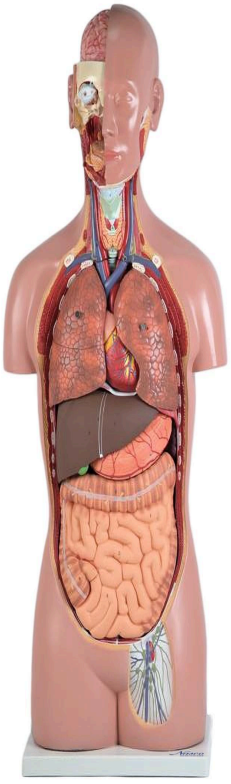
MG31997 | CLASSIC UNISEX HUMAN TORSO, 16 PARTS



Nasco
HEALTHCARE



This life-size, 16-part anatomical model of the entire body offers a detailed and accurate representation of the major systems and organs of the human body. Designed for in-depth study, it allows for the dissection of key regions such as the head, neck, thorax, and abdomen, revealing muscular, neural, vascular, and glandular structures with exceptional clarity.

Applications:
Ideal for human anatomy courses in educational institutions, medical schools, nursing schools, and health-related fields, as well as for training and continuing education of professionals seeking to deepen their knowledge in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Differentiators:
This model stands out for its life-size representation and high anatomical fidelity, with great attention to detail and accuracy. Composed of 16 removable and sectioned parts, it allows for in-depth study of various regions and systems, including the head (with half of the brain exposed), neck (with dissected muscular, neural, vascular, and glandular structures), and the trunk (with the thorax and abdomen open for a panoramic view of the internal organs). The durable polymer base ensures stability and longevity of the model.

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: High-quality resin (parts) and Polymer (base)

Main Structures:

BODY: The human body is a complex biological structure organized into systems that work together to maintain life. This full-body model offers a comprehensive view of macroscopic anatomy, including the organization of muscles, organs, and blood vessels.

HEAD: The head houses the brain, the primary sensory organs, and the initial structures of the digestive and respiratory systems. This section of the model highlights the bony and muscular complexity, as well as the neural and vascular pathways that connect it to the rest of the body.

BRAIN: The brain is the control center of the nervous system, responsible for cognitive,

sensory, motor, and emotional functions. This model allows you to visualize its lobes, sulci, gyri, and important blood vessels, essential for understanding its complex functions.

EYE: The eye is the main organ of vision, responsible for the perception of light and image formation. This model details its internal and external structures, including the pupil, iris, lacrimal glands, extraocular muscles, and the optic nerve, which are fundamental to its visual function and movement.

LUNGS: The lungs are the main organs of the respiratory system, responsible for gas exchange. This model illustrates the pulmonary lobes, the fissures that divide them, the bronchial tree, and the complex vascularization, showing the intricate network that allows for blood oxygenation.

HEART: The heart is the central organ of the cardiovascular system, a muscular pump that propels blood throughout the body. The model displays its four chambers (atria and ventricles), the heart valves that regulate blood flow, and the major vessels that enter and exit the heart, such as the aorta and the vena cavae and pulmonary veins.

TRACHEA: The trachea is a cartilaginous tube that is part of the respiratory system, extending from the larynx to the main bronchi. Its structure in cartilaginous rings prevents collapse, ensuring the passage of air to the lungs.

AORTA AND ESOPHAGUS: The aorta is the largest artery in the body, transporting oxygenated blood from the heart to the rest of the body, while the esophagus is the muscular tube that connects the pharynx to the stomach, transporting food. The proximity and anatomical relationships between these two important tubes in the thorax are crucial for understanding mediastinal anatomy.

LIVER: The liver is the largest gland in the body, with vital metabolic, digestive, and detoxification functions. This model demonstrates its lobes and surfaces, ligaments, and the important structures of the hepatic hilum, such as the portal vein, hepatic artery, and bile ducts.

STOMACH: The stomach is a J-shaped muscular organ that is part of the digestive system, responsible for the initial digestion of food. This model allows visualization of its curvatures, fundus, body, pyloric antrum, and the different muscular layers, as well as its vascularization.

SPLEEN, PANCREAS, AND DUODENUM: The spleen, pancreas, and duodenum are abdominal organs with distinct and interconnected functions. The spleen acts in the immune system and blood filtration; the pancreas, in the production of digestive enzymes and hormones; and the duodenum, in digestion and absorption. The joint representation of these organs illustrates their complex anatomical and vascular relationships.

URINARY SYSTEM: The urinary system is responsible for blood filtration, production, storage, and elimination of urine. This model highlights the kidneys with their internal structures (cortex, medulla, calyces, pelvis), the ureters, the urinary bladder, and the prostate (in the male model), essential for understanding renal physiology and urination.

INTESTINE: The intestine, divided into small and large, is the main site of digestion and absorption of nutrients, and formation and elimination of feces. This model displays its different portions, such as jejunum, ileum, cecum, colon (ascending, transverse, descending, sigmoid) and rectum, in addition to its taeniae and haustra, and the associated vascularization.

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 field, with interactive simulations covering Retina, Ear, Throat, Pulses, Heart, Lung, and Abdominal exams. This solution helps 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, supplying 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:

- BODY
- 1 Pyramidalis muscle
- 2 Rectus abdominis muscle
- 3 Iliacus muscle
- 4 Psoas major muscle
- 5 Psoas minor muscle
- 6 Quadratus lumborum muscle
- 7 Transverse abdominal muscle
- 8 Obliquus internus abdominis muscle
- 9 External oblique muscle
- 10 Diaphragm: lumbar part
- 11 Diaphragm: costal part
- 12 7th rib
- 13 Right dome of diaphragm
- 14 Azygos vein
- 15 Serratus anterior muscle
- 16 Right inferior pulmonary vein
- 17 Right superior pulmonary vein
- 18 Pulmonary artery: right branch
- 19 Pectoralis minor muscle
- 20 Pectoralis major muscle
- 21 First rib
- 22 Right subclavian vein
- 23 Clavicle

- 24 Right subclavian artery
- 25 Inferior belly of homohyoid muscle
- 26 Scalenus anterior muscle
- 27 Right jugular vein
- 28 Right common carotid artery
- 29 Sternocleidomastoid muscle
- 30 Digastric muscle; anterior belly
- 31 Mylohyoid muscle
- 32 Sublingual gland
- 33 Tongue
- 34 Palatine tonsil
- 35 Pharynx
- 36 Nasal bone
- 37 Sphenoidal bone: greater wing
- 38 Temporoparietalis muscle
- 39 Frontal bone
- 40 Frontal region
- 41 Orbital region
- 42 Auricle
- 43 Infra-orbital region
- 44 Lobule
- 45 Upper lip
- 46 Parotid region
- 47 Lower lip
- 48 Mental region
- 49 Hyoid bone
- 50 Thyrohyoid membrane
- 51 Thyroid cartilage
- 52 Cricothyroid muscle
- 53 Cricoid cartilage
- 54 Thyroid gland
- 55 Trachea
- 56 Left lung: superior lobe
- 57 Thoracic duct
- 58 Pulmonary artery: left branch
- 59 Left superior pulmonary vein
- 60 Right inferior pulmonary vein
- 61 Hemiazygos vein
- 62 Left lung: pulmonary ligament
- 63 Inferior lobe of left lung
- 64 Left dome of diaphragm
- 65 Oesophagus; abdominal part
- 66 Celiac trunk

- 67 Transverse abdominal aponeurosis
- 68 Lumbar vertebra (L II): vertebral body
- 69 Intervertebral disc
- 70 Lumbar vein
- 71 Lumbar artery
- 72 Iliac crest
- 73 Lumbar vertebra (L IV): vertebral body
- 74 Median sacral artery
- 75 Psoas minor tendon
- 76 Rectum: lumen
- 77 Linea alba
- 78 Femoral artery
- 79 Lymph node
- 80 Lymph vessel
- 81 Great saphenous vein
- HEAD
- 1 Mandible
- 2 Facial artery
- 3 Masseter muscle
- 4 Parotid gland
- 5 Parotid duct
- 6 Zygomaticus major muscle
- 7 Apex of nose
- 8 Ala of nose
- 9 Tragus
- 10 Dorsum of nose
- 11 Temporal region
- 12 Helix
- 13 Triangular fossa
- 14 Crura of antihelix
- 15 Antihelix
- 16 Cymba
- 17 Crus of helix
- 18 External acoustic meatus
- 19 Semispinalis capitis muscle
- 20 Antitragus
- 21 Obliquus capitis superior muscle
- 22 Intertragic notch
- 23 Lobule
- 24 Greater occipital nerve
- 25 Anterior, posterior facial and lingual vein: common trunk
- 26 Left internal jugular vein
- 27 Hyoid bone

- 28 Sternocleidomastoid muscle
- 29 Genioglossus muscle
- 30 Minor sublingual ducts
- 31 Major sublingual duct
- 32 Tongue
- 33 Pharynx
- 34 Palatine tonsil
- 35 Superior pharyngeal constrictor muscle
- 36 Nasal bone
- 37 Zygomatic process
- 38 Sphenoidal bone: greater wing
- 39 Optic canal
- 40 Temporoparietalis muscle
- 41 Supra-orbital margin
- 42 Supra-orbital notch
- 43 Frontal bone
- 44 Frontal region
- 45 Orbital region
- 46 Upper eyelid
- 47 Lower eyelid
- 48 Nares
- 49 Base of nose
- 50 Parotid region
- 51 Upper lip
- 52 Oral fissure
- 53 Lower lip
- 54 Mentolabial sulcus
- 55 Mental region
- 56 External carotid artery
- 57 Internal carotid artery
- 58 Digastric muscle, posterior belly
- 59 Stylohyoid muscle
- 60 Maxillary artery
- 61 Superficial temporal artery
- 62 Squamous part of occipital bone
- 63 Confluence of sinuses
- 64 Corpus callosum: trunk
- 65 Inferior sagittal sinus
- 66 Falx cerebr
- 67 Superior sagittal sinus
- 68 Parietal bone
- 69 Squamous part of temporal bone
- 70 Frontal process of zygomatic bone

- 71 Superior nasal concha
- 72 Middle nasal concha
- 73 Nasal cavity
- 74 Inferior nasal concha
- 75 Limen nasi
- 76 Nasal vestibule
- 77 Hard palate
- 78 Soft palate
- 79 Styloglossus muscle
- 80 Orbicularis oris muscle
- 81 Lower incisor tooth
- 82 Sublingual gland
- 83 Mylohyoid muscle
- 84 Digastric muscle, anterior belly
- 85 Cerebellar cortex
- 86 Basilar artery
- 87 White substance of cerebellum: arbor vitae
- 88 4th ventricle
- 89 Pontine arteries
- 90 Superior cerebellar artery
- 91 Posterior cerebral artery
- 92 Pineal body
- 93 Corpus callosum: splenium
- 94 Tela choroidea of third ventricle
- 95 Medial frontobasal artery
- 96 Corpus callosum: genu
- 97 Optic nerve (II) (cut)
- 98 Internal carotid artery, cerebral segment
- 99 Ophthalmic nerve (V1)
- 100 Maxillary nerve (V2)
- 101 Oculomotor nerve (III), trochlear nerve (IV), abducent nerve (VI)
- 102 Mandibular nerve (V3)
- 103 Trigeminal nerve (V)
- 104 Facial nerve (VII), intermediate nerve, vestibulocochlear nerve (VIII)
- 105 Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
- 106 Glossopharyngeal nerve (IX), vagus nerve (X), accessory nerve (XI)
- 107 Hypoglossal nerve (XII)
- 108 Anterior spinal artery
- 109 Right vertebral artery: intracranial part
- BRAIN
- 1 Posterior lobe of cerebellum: tonsil
- 2 Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
- 3 Posterior lobe of cerebellum: retrotosillar fissure

- 4 Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
- 5 Cerebellum: flocculonodular lobe
- 6 Cerebellum: Inferior semilunar lobule
- 7 Cerebellum: anterior lobe
- 8 Occipital pole
- 9 Lunate sulcus
- 10 Transverse cerebellar fissure
- 11 Occipital lobe
- 12 Inferior temporal gyrus
- 13 Inferior temporal sulcus
- 14 Superior temporal sulcus
- 15 Angular gyrus
- 16 Superior temporal gyrus
- 17 Supramarginal gyrus
- 18 Intraparietal sulcus
- 19 Parietal lobe
- 20 Postcentral sulcus
- 21 Postcentral gyrus
- 22 Central sulcus
- 23 Precentral gyrus
- 24 Precentral sulcus
- 25 Middle frontal gyrus
- 26 Inferior frontal sulcus
- 27 Inferior frontal gyrus
- 28 Frontal lobe
- 29 Lateral sulcus
- 30 Middle temporal gyrus
- 31 Frontal pole
- 32 Temporal lobe
- 33 Olfactory tract
- 34 Optic nerve (II)
- 35 Pituitary gland
- 36 Trigeminal nerve (V)
- 37 Vestibulocochlear nerve (VIII), intermediate nerve, facial nerve (VII)
- 38 Abducens nerve (VI)
- 39 Glossopharyngeal nerve (IX)
- 40 Olive
- 41 Vagus nerve (X)
- 42 Hypoglossal nerve (XII)
- 43 Accessory nerve (XI)
- 44 Bulbus
- 45 Medulla oblongata
- 46 Inferior medullary velum

- 47 Pons (Bridge of Varolius)
- 48 4th ventricle
- 49 Superior medullary velum
- 50 Cerebral peduncle
- 51 Mammillary body
- 52 Anterior cerebral artery
- 53 Anterior commissure
- 54 Medial frontobasal artery
- 55 Interthalamic adhesion
- 56 Septum pellucidum
- 57 Corpus callosum: genu
- 58 Callosomarginal artery
- 59 Pericallosal artery
- 60 Callosomarginal artery: anteromedial frontal branch
- 61 Callosomarginal artery: intermediomedial frontal branch
- 62 Callosomarginal artery: posteromedial frontal branch
- 63 Cingulate sulcus
- 64 Pericallosal artery: paracentral branch
- 65 Cingulate gyrus
- 66 Corpus callosum: trunk
- 67 Precuneus
- 68 Pericallosal artery: precuneal branch
- 69 Body of fornix
- 70 Tela choroidea of third ventricle
- 71 Parieto-occipital sulcus
- 72 Corpus callosum: splenium
- 73 Pineal body
- 74 Thalamus
- 75 Tectal (quadrigeminal) plate
- 76 Posterior cerebral artery
- 77 Parietal occipital artery
- 78 Calcarine sulcus
- 79 Calcarine artery
- 80 Cuneus
- 81 Cerebral acqueduct (Sylvius)
- 82 White substance of cerebellum: arbor vitae
- 83 Inferior vermis
- 84 Cerebellar cortex
- 85 Central canal of spinal cord
- EYE
- Pupil
- Iris
- Lacrimal gland: palpebral part

- Lacrimal gland: orbital part
- Levator palpebrae superioris tendon
- Superior oblique tendon
- Superior tarsus
- Fornix of lacrimal sac
- Lacrimal caruncle
- Bulbar conjunctiva
- Inferior tarsus
- Nasolacrimal duct
- Inferior lacrimal canaliculus
- Lacrimal sac
- Superior lacrimal canaliculus
- Superior oblique muscle
- Orbital fat body
- Common tendinous ring
- Medial rectus muscle
- Inferior rectus muscle
- Optic nerve (II)
- Lateral rectus muscle
- Superior rectus muscle
- Lateral rectus tendon
- Eyeball
- Inferior oblique tendon
- Inferior oblique muscle
- LUNGS
- 1 Right lung: inferior lobe
- 2 Right lung: oblique fissure
- 3 Right lung: inferior border
- 4 Right lung: middle lobe
- 5 Right lung: costal surface
- 6 Right lung: orizzontal fissure
- 7 Right lung: anterior border
- 8 Right lung: superior lobe
- 9 Right lung: apex
- 10 Left lung: apex
- 11 Left lung: superior lobe
- 12 Left lung: anterior border
- 13 Left lung: costal surface
- 14 Left lung: cardiac notch
- 15 Left lung: lingula
- 16 Left lung: oblique fissure
- 17 Left lung: inferior lobe
- 18 Left lung: inferior border

- 19 7th rib
- 20 Right dome of diaphragm
- 21 Serratus anterior muscle
- 22 Right lung: lateral basal segmental bronchus
- 23 Right lung: intersegmental part of right inferior pulmonary vein
- 24 Right lung: anterior basal segmental bronchus
- 25 Right lung: posterior basal segmental bronchus
- 26 Right lung: medial basal segmental bronchus
- 27 Right inferior pulmonary vein
- 28 Right lung: inferior lobar bronchus
- 29 Right lung: middle lobar bronchus
- 30 Intermediate bronchus
- 31 Right superior pulmonary vein
- 32 Right lung: inferior lobar artery
- 33 Superior lobar bronchus
- 34 Pulmonary artery: right branch
- 35 Right lung: anterior segmental bronchus
- 36 Right lung: superior lobar artery
- 37 Right lung: posterior segmental bronchus
- 38 Right lung: apical segmental bronchus
- 39 Right lung; superior lobar artery: apical segmental artery
- 40 Clavicle
- 41 First rib
- 42 Thoracic duct
- 43 Pulmonary artery: left branch
- 44 Pectoralis minor muscle
- 45 Left posterior intercostal artery
- 46 Pectoralis major muscle
- 47 Left superior pulmonary vein
- 48 Left main bronchus
- 49 Left inferior pulmonary vein
- 50 Hemiazygos vein
- 51 Azygos vein
- 52 Left lung: pulmonary ligament
- 53 Thoracic aorta
- 54 Oesophagus
- 55 Left dome of diaphragm
- HEART
- 1 Interventricular septal branches
- 2 Right ventricle
- 3 Right coronary artery: ventricular branch
- 4 Anterior cardiac veins of right ventricle
- 5 Right coronary artery

- 6 Branch of conus arteriosus
- 7 Right auricle
- 8 Superior vena cava
- 9 Right brachiocephalic vein
- 10 Brachiocephalic trunk
- 11 Left common carotid artery
- 12 Left brachiocephalic vein
- 13 Left subclavian artery
- 14 Pulmonary trunk
- 15 Ascending aorta
- 16 Left auricle
- 17 Great cardiac vein
- 18 Circumflex branch of left coronary artery
- 19 Anterior interventricular vein and artery
- 20 Anterior interventricular branch: lateral branches
- 21 Apex
- 22 Right anterior papillary muscle
- 23 Tendinous cords
- 24 Tricuspid valve
- 25 Opening of coronary sinus
- 26 Right atrium
- 27 Right inferior pulmonary vein
- 28 Interatrial septum
- 29 Fossa ovalis
- 30 Right superior pulmonary vein
- 31 Right pulmonary artery
- 32 Pulmonary valve: anterior semilunar cusp
- 33 Pulmonary valve: left semilunar cusp
- 34 Pulmonary valve: right semilunar cusp
- 35 Interventricular septum
- 36 Right posterior papillary muscle
- 37 Arch of the aorta
- 38 Arterial ligament
- 39 Left superior pulmonary vein
- 40 Aortic valve: left semilunar cusp
- 41 Left atrium
- 42 Aortic valve: posterior semilunar cusp
- 43 Aortic valve: right semilunar cusp
- 44 Left inferior polmunary vein
- 45 Mitral valve (Bicuspid valve)
- 46 Myocardium
- 47 Trabeculae carnee
- 48 Left ventricle

- 49 Posterior vein of left ventricle
- 50 Left marginal vein
- 51 Left coronary artery: left marginal branch
- 52 Great cardiac vein
- 53 Coronary sinus
- 54 Oblique vein of left atrium
- 55 Aorta
- 56 Azygos vein
- 57 Inferior vena cava
- 58 Left coronary artery: posterior left ventricular branch
- 59 Middle cardiac vein
- 60 Small cardiac vein
- 61 Right coronary artery: posterior interventricular branch
- 62 Posterior interventricular sulcus
- 63 Supraventricular crest
- 64 Conus arteriosus
- TRACHEA
- Right main bronchus
- Anular ligament
- Tracheal cartilage
- Trachea
- Tracheal bifurcation
- Left main bronchus
- Trachea: longitudinal muscular layer
- Right superior lobar bronchus
- Right inferior lobar bronchus
- AORTA AND OESOPHAGUS
- Oesophagus: thoracic part
- Aorta: lumen
- Aorta: thoracic part
- Oesophagus: lumen
- Oesophagus: mucous membrane
- Oesophagus: muscular layer (longitudinal and circular muscle layers)
- LIVER
- 1 Right lobe of liver
- 2 Diaphragmatic surface: anterior part
- 3 Diaphragmatic surface: right part
- 4 Costal impression
- 5 Diaphragmatic surface: superior part
- 6 Coronary ligament
- 7 Bare area
- 8 Left lobe of liver
- 9 Falciform ligament

- 10 Inferior border
- 11 Round ligament of the liver
- 12 Quadrate lobe
- 13 Omental tuberosity
- 14 Left hepatic duct
- 15 Ligamentum venosum
- 16 Common hepatic duct
- 17 Proper hepatic artery
- 18 Hepatic portal vein
- 19 Gastric impression
- 20 Caudate lobe
- 21 Fissure for ligamentum venosum
- 22 Inferior vena cava
- 23 Oesophageal impression
- 24 Right triangular ligament
- 25 Coronary ligament (inferior layer)
- 26 Suprarenal impression
- 27 Renal impression
- 28 Caudate process
- 29 Common bile duct
- 30 Cystic duct
- 31 Cystic artey
- 32 Neck of gallbladder
- 33 Right hepatic duct
- 34 Duodenal impression
- 35 Body of gallbladder
- 36 Colic impression
- 37 Fundus of gallbladder
- STOMACH
- 1 Stomach: medial longitudinal muscular layer
- 2 Body of the stomach
- 3 Pyloric antrum
- 4 Right gastric artery
- 5 Pylorus: serous coat
- 6 Oesophagus: abdominal part
- 7 Left gastric artery: oesophageal branch
- 8 Stomach: external longitudinal muscular layer
- 9 Lesser curvature
- 10 Fundus of stomach
- 11 Greater curvature
- 12 Stomach: internal oblique muscular layer
- 13 Left gastroepiploic artery
- 14 Short gastric arteries

- 15 Left gastric artery
- 16 Cardial notch
- 17 Oesophagus: muscular layer (longitudinal and circular muscle layers)
- 18 Oesophagus: mucous membrane
- 19 Pylorus: muscular layer (longitudinal and circular muscle layers)
- 20 Pylorus: mucous membrane
- 21 Pylorus: lumen
- 22 Right gastroepiploic artery
- 23 Stomach: serous coat
- 24 Angular incisure
- SPLEEN, PANCREAS AND DUODENUM
- 1 Superior mesenteric artery
- 2 Superior mesenteric vein
- 3 Inferior anterior pancreaticoduodenal artery
- 4 Head of pancreas
- 5 Circular folds
- 6 Neck of pancreas
- 7 Major duodenal papilla
- 8 Pancreatic duct
- 9 Accessory pancreatic duct
- 10 Minor duodenal papilla
- 11 Body of pancreas
- 12 Gastroduodenal artery
- 13 Pylorus
- 14 Proper hepatic artery
- 15 Spleen
- 16 Spleen: gastric impression
- 17 Gastrosplenic ligament
- 18 Short gastric vessels
- 19 Splenic artery
- 20 Splenic hilum
- 21 Lienorenal ligament
- 22 Tail of pancreas
- 23 Duodenojejunal flexure
- 24 Spleen: gastric impression
- 25 Jejunum
- 26 Spleen: anterior extremity
- 27 Spleen: inferior border
- 28 Spleen: renal impression
- 29 Inferior mesenteric vein
- 30 Splenic vein
- 31 Spleen: diaphragmatic surface
- 32 Spleen: superior border

- 33 Spleen: posterior extremity
- 34 Hepatic portal vein
- 35 Common hepatic artery
- 36 Common bile duct
- 37 Posterior superior pancreaticoduodenal artery
- 38 Descending part of duodenum
- 39 Pancreatic notch
- 40 Pancreas: uncinate process
- 41 Posterior inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery
- 42 Ascending part of duodenum
- 43 Horizontal part of duodenum (inferior part; transverse part)
- URINARY SYSTEM
- 1 Right kidney: inferior extremity
- 2 Minor renal calices
- 3 Renal sinus
- 4 Renal pelvis
- 5 Base of pyramid
- 6 Renal papilla
- 7 Major renal calices
- 8 Renal medulla (pyramid)
- 9 Renal cortex
- 10 Renal capsule
- 11 Right kidney: superior extremity
- 12 Right common iliac vein
- 13 Right common iliac artery
- 14 Inferior vena cava
- 15 Right ureter
- 16 Right testicular (ovarian) artery
- 17 Arcuate arteries and vein
- 18 Inferior segmental artery
- 19 Renal columns (Bertin’s)
- 20 Anterior inferior segmental artery
- 21 Right renal vein
- 22 Anterior superior segmental artery
- 23 Superior segmental artery
- 24 Interlobar arteries
- 25 Fat in renal sinus
- 26 Right renal artery
- 27 Right adrenal gland
- 28 Left adrenal gland
- 29 Left suprarenal gland: medial border
- 30 Medial suprarenal vein
- 31 Left kidney: superior segment

- 32 Superior mesenteric artery
- 33 Left kidney: anterior superior segment
- 34 Left renal artery
- 35 Hilum
- 36 Left renal vein
- 37 Left kidney: anterior inferior segment
- 38 Left kidney: inferior segment
- 39 Left ureter: abdominal part
- 40 Inferior mesenteric artery
- 41 Abdominal aorta
- 42 Left common iliac artery
- 43 Left common iliac vein
- 44 Left ureter: pelvic part
- 45 Median umbilical ligament
- 46 Apex of bladder
- 47 Urinary bladder: muscular layer
- 48 Prostate: posterior surface
- 49 Left external iliac artery
- 50 Left external iliac vein
- 51 Seminal gland (Seminal vesicle)
- 52 Ampulla of ductus deferens
- 53 Ductus deferens
- 54 Left internal iliac vein
- 55 Left internal iliac artery
- 56 Right internal iliac artery
- 57 Right internal iliac vein
- 58 Body of bladder
- 59 Fundus of bladder
- 60 Right external iliac artery
- 61 Right external iliac vein
- INTESTINE
- 1 Ileum
- 2 Ascending colon: free taenia
- 3 Ascending colon
- 4 Jejunum
- 5 Fatty appendices of colon (omental appendices)
- 6 Colon: right colic flexure (hepatic flexure)
- 7 Colon: left colic flexure (splenic flexure)
- 8 Transverse colon
- 9 Transverse colon: free taenia
- 10 Descending colon
- 11 Haustra of colon
- 12 Sigmoid colon

- 13 Rectal arteries
- 14 Left colic artery: descending branch
- 15 Superior rectal artery
- 16 Sigmoid arteries
- 17 Left colic artery
- 18 Left colic artery: ascending branch
- 19 Inferior mesenteric artery
- 20 Superior mesenteric artery
- 21 Middle colic artery
- 22 Right colic artery
- 23 Colic branch
- 24 Ileocolic artery
- 25 Ileal branch
- 26 Marginal artery
- 27 Bifurcation of superior rectal artery
- 28 Rectum
- 29 Appendicular artery
- 30 Vermiform appendix
- 31 Caecum: serous coat
- 32 Caecum: muscular layer (longitudinal muscle layers)
- 33 Caecum: muscular layer (circular muscle layers)
- 34 Orifice of vermiform appendix
- 35 Caecum: mucous membrane
- 36 Caecum
- 37 Frenuli
- 38 Caecum: lumen
- 39 Ileal diverticulum
- 40 Upper segment of ileocecal valve
- 41 Orifice of ileocecal valve
- 42 Terminal ileum
- 43 Lower segment of ileocecal valve