MG32003 | CLASSIC DUAL-SEX HUMAN TORSO WITH OPENED NECK AND BACK, 27 PARTS

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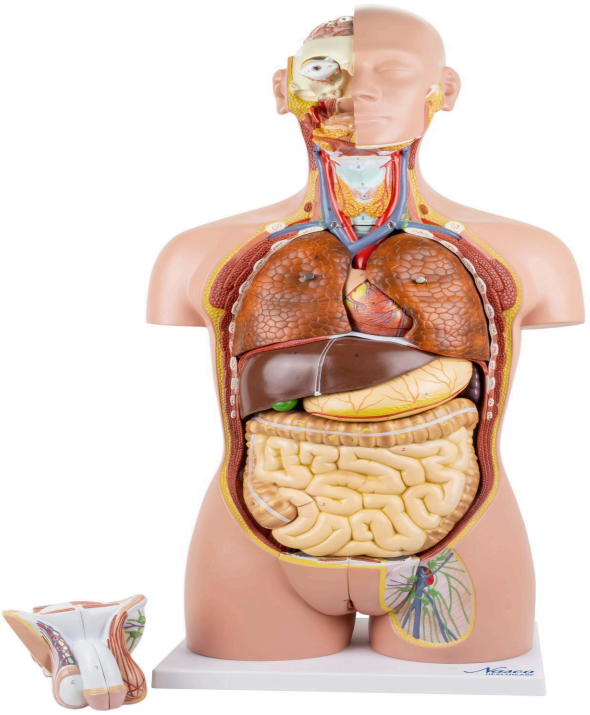

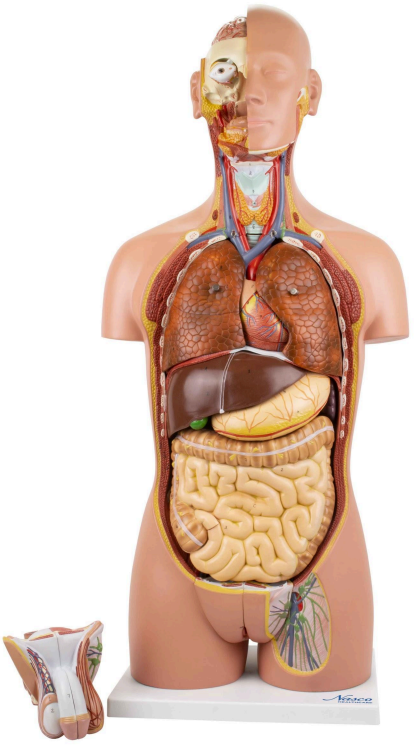

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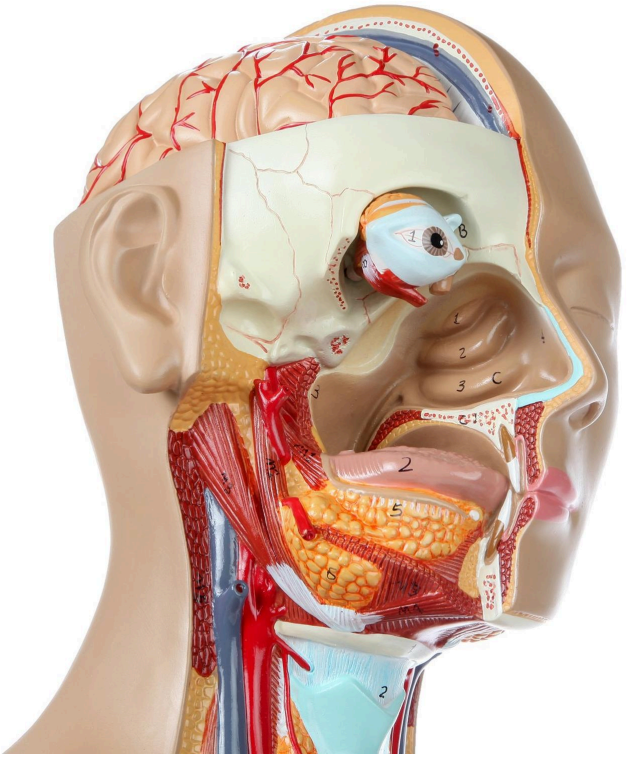

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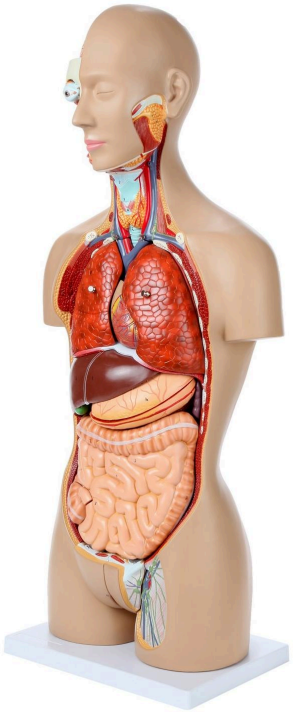

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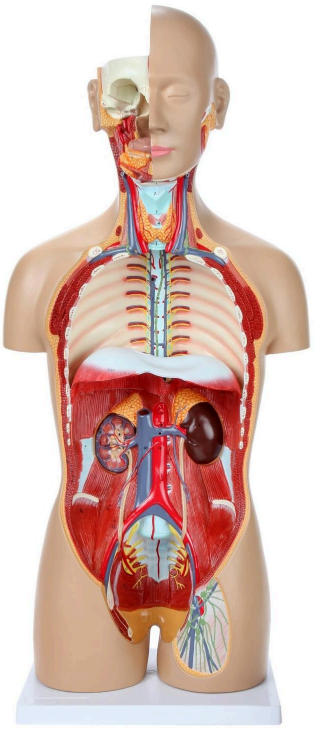

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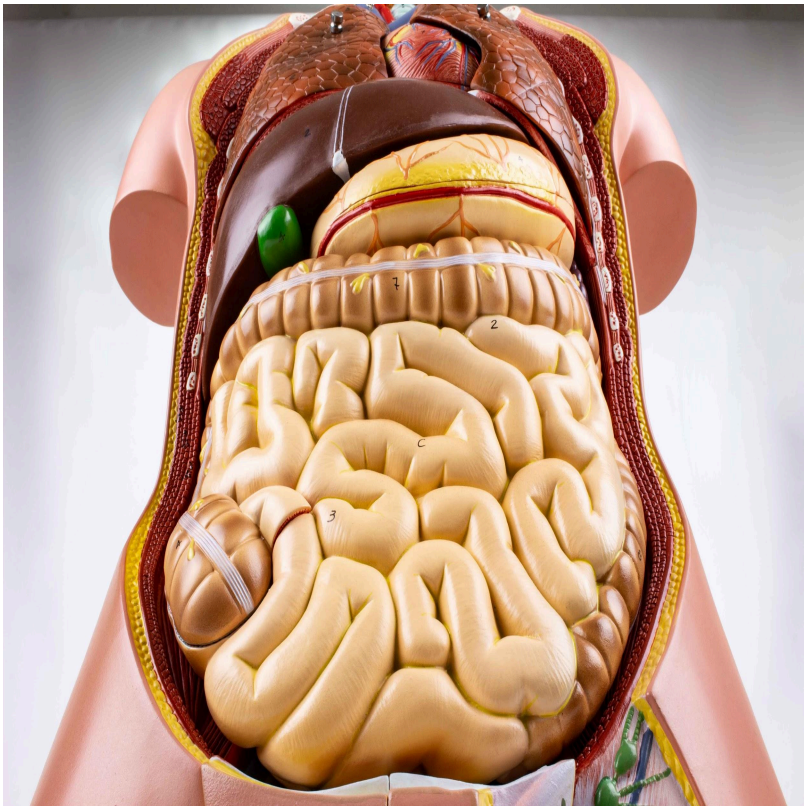

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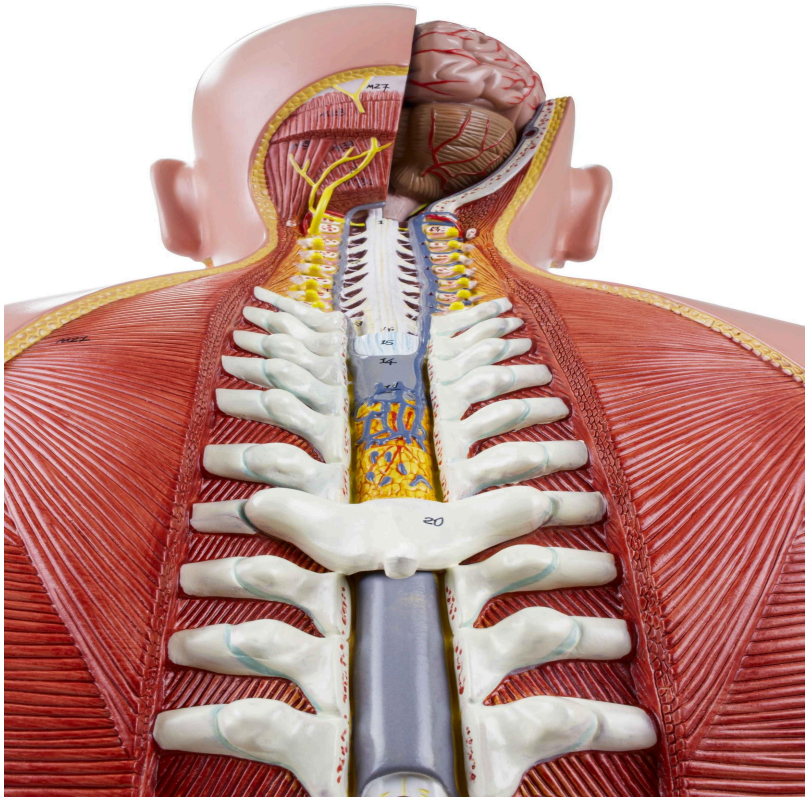

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This life-size anatomical model of the human body, composed of 27 detachable parts, offers a highly realistic and detailed reproduction of anatomical structures. All body systems are represented with full accessibility, allowing for an in-depth exploration of human anatomy. Its didactic design facilitates the understanding of the complex relationships between organs and systems.

Applications:
* Ideal for biology and anatomy courses, from high school to higher education.
* Valuable tool for learning and support in educational and healthcare institutions.
* Allows for comparative analysis of anatomical models, enhancing knowledge of the structure of individual organs.
* Platform for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Differentiators:
* Comprehensive representation of all body systems with high accessibility.
* Open-back design that exposes in detail the muscle layers, vertebral column, and associated nerve branches.
* Removable thoracic vertebra, including a section of the spinal cord, for in-depth analysis.
* Head with an opening that exposes the brain in its entirety on one side.

* Dissected neck for clear visualization of musculature, neural, vascular, and glandular structures.
* Detachable and interchangeable male and female urogenital systems.
* Significant structures numbered and referenced in an explanatory leaflet.

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: 27

Main Structures:

Cerebral hemisphere: Each cerebral hemisphere is one of the two major divisions of the brain, responsible for higher cognitive functions such as thinking, memory, language, and sensory perception. They are separated by the longitudinal fissure and connected by the corpus callosum, a large commissure of nerve fibers.

Eyeball: The eyeball is the organ of vision, located in the bony orbit. It is responsible for capturing light, focusing it on the retina, and converting light stimuli into electrical signals that are sent to the brain for visual interpretation.

Tongue: The tongue is a muscular organ located in the oral cavity, essential for chewing, swallowing, speech, and taste. It has taste buds that detect flavors, and its mobility allows for the manipulation of food and the articulation of sounds.

Trachea: The trachea is a cartilaginous tube that extends from the larynx to the main bronchi, forming part of the respiratory system. Its main function is to conduct air to the lungs, and it is lined with ciliated epithelium that helps filter particles and mucus.

Right ventricle: The right ventricle is one of the four chambers of the heart, located in the lower right part. It receives deoxygenated blood from the right atrium and pumps it to the lungs through the pulmonary artery, to be oxygenated.

Left lung: The left lung is one of the two main respiratory organs, located in the thoracic cavity. It is responsible for gas exchange, where oxygen is absorbed and carbon dioxide is released. It is generally smaller than the right, having two lobes.

Liver: The liver is the largest glandular organ in the human body, located in the upper right

quadrant of the abdomen. It performs vital functions such as nutrient metabolism, detoxification of harmful substances, production of bile for fat digestion, and storage of glycogen.

Stomach: The stomach is a J-shaped muscular organ, part of the gastrointestinal tract, located between the esophagus and the duodenum. Its main function is to initiate protein digestion and store food, mixing it with gastric juices before passing it to the small intestine.

Intestine: The intestine is an essential part of the digestive system, divided into the small intestine and the large intestine. The small intestine is responsible for most of the digestion and absorption of nutrients, while the large intestine absorbs water and electrolytes, forming feces.

Gluteus maximus muscle: The gluteus maximus muscle is the largest and most superficial of the gluteal muscles, forming most of the mass of the buttock. It is a powerful extensor and external rotator of the hip, essential for erect posture and movements such as climbing stairs and running.

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 healthcare field, 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 enhance 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 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:

- Cerebral hemisphere
- Orbit
- Eyeball
- Lacrimal gland
- Middle concha
- Inferior concha
- Atrium
- Tongue
- Palatine process of maxilla
- Soft palate
- Lumen
- Pharyngotympanic tube opening
- Nasopharyngeal opening
- Tubal tone
- Superior nasal concha
- Clavicle
- Hyoid bone

- Thyrohyoid membrane
- Thyroid cartilage
- Cricoid cartilage
- Thyroid gland
- Trachea
- Internal jugular vein
- Common carotid artery
- Right ventricle
- Ascending aorta
- Left lung
- Right lung
- Left lobe of liver
- Right lobe of liver
- Gallbladder
- Round ligament of liver
- Stomach
- Greater curvature of stomach
- Body of stomach
- Transverse colon
- Ascending colon
- Cecum
- Ileum
- Intestine
- Jejunum
- Pubic symphysis
- Liver
- Right auricle
- Right coronary artery
- Sublingual gland
- Submandibular gland
- Pharynx
- Scalene muscle
- Thyrohyoid muscle
- Mylohyoid muscle
- Oral cavity
- Styloglossus muscle
- Trapezius muscle
- Infraspinatus muscle
- Teres major muscle
- Rhomboid muscle
- Gluteus medius muscle
- Gluteus maximus muscle
- Annulus fibrosus of intervertebral disc

- Cerebellum
- Semispinalis capitis muscle
- Lesser occipital nerve
- Greater occipital nerve
- Parotid gland
- Submandibular gland
- Parotid duct
- Masseter muscle