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This model, twice the natural size, shows the opened cecum, revealing the appendix, ileum, ileocecal orifice, and ileocecal valve. Blood vessels and lymph nodes are also shown in detail, facilitating the study of the region. The model is mounted on a polymer base for better visualization and handling.

Applications:

Ideal for schools, universities, medical and scientific training, patient education, and procedure demonstration. Suitable for digestive system studies, general anatomical study, and surgical dissection training.

Technical Advantages:

- * Numbered and hand-painted for easy identification of structures.
- * High level of detail to enhance learning.
- * High-precision natural molding.



- * Made of stable and resistant synthetic material.
- * High-fidelity replicas.
- * Includes an information card with related structures.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer a visual complement through information cards that activate 3D models viewable in augmented reality (AR). This interactive platform aids learning, allowing comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Material: Resin with toxicological test approval.
- * Scale: 2 times life size.

Main Structures:

Cecum: The cecum is the first part of the large intestine, a blind pouch located at the junction of the ileum (last portion of the small intestine) and the ascending colon. It serves as a mixing and absorption chamber for residual nutrients.

Ileum: The ileum is the terminal portion of the small intestine, responsible for the absorption of nutrients and vitamins. It connects to the cecum through the ileocecal valve.

Mesoappendix: This is a small mesentery that connects the vermiform appendix to the posterior abdominal wall, providing it with blood supply and innervation.

Appendicular Vessels: These are the blood vessels (arteries and veins) that irrigate and drain the vermiform appendix, originating mainly from the ileocolic artery.

Vermiform Appendix: This is a small blind tubular diverticulum that projects from the cecum. Its precise function is not yet fully understood, but it is believed to play a role in the immune system.

Ileocecal Valve: This is a lip-shaped structure that controls the flow of intestinal contents from the ileum to the cecum, preventing reflux.

Ileocecal Orifice: This is the opening that connects the ileum to the cecum, allowing the passage of chyme from the small intestine to the large intestine.



Ascending Colon: This is the portion of the large intestine that ascends from the cecum towards the liver.

Ileocolic Artery and Vein: The ileocolic artery is a branch of the superior mesenteric artery that irrigates the terminal ileum, cecum, appendix, and part of the ascending colon. The ileocolic vein drains the blood from these same structures.

Ileocolic Lymph Nodes: These are lymph nodes located around the ileocolic artery and vein, playing an important role in the regional immune system.

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

About the 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, good resistance, hand painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Cecum
- Ileum
- Mesoappendix
- Appendicular vessels
- Vermiform appendix
- Ileocecal valve
- Ileocecal orifice
- Ascending colon
- Ileocolic artery and vein
- Ileocolic lymph nodes