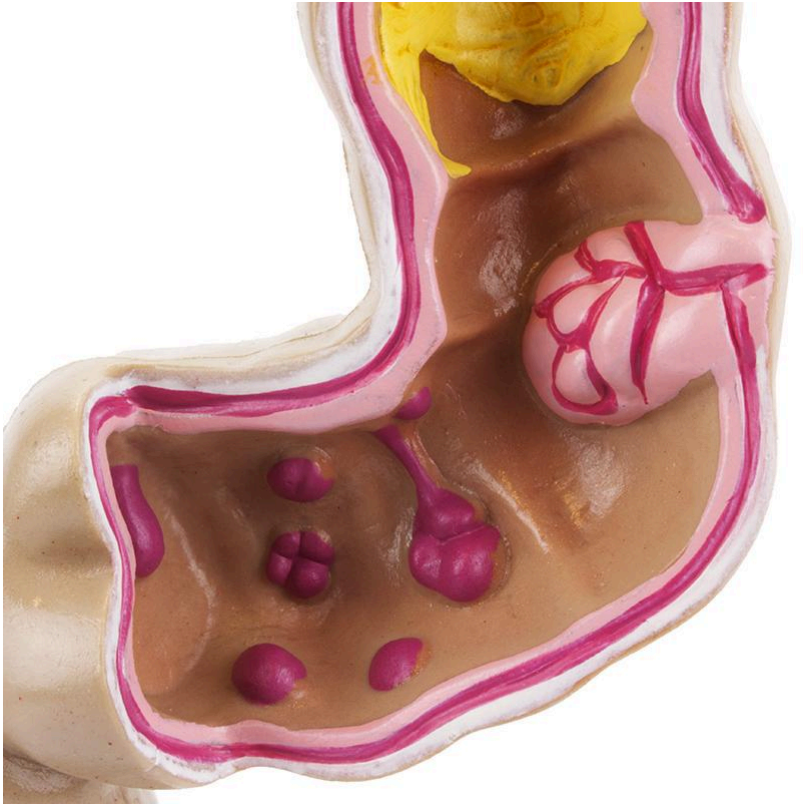




MG21850 | HUMAN COLON WITH INTESTINAL PATHOLOGIES





Nasco
HEALTHCARE





Anatomical model at half natural size demonstrating various pathologies of the colon and rectum, including adhesions, cancer, appendicitis, intussusception, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, and adenocarcinoma. This model is a valuable tool for studying and understanding these conditions.

Applications:

Ideal for studying colon and rectum pathologies, anatomy and pathophysiology education, and as a learning support tool in educational institutions and hospitals.

Technical Differentiators:

- * Detailed representation of various pathologies.
- * Half natural size for easy viewing.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer an innovative visual complement through information cards that activate 3D models viewable in augmented reality (AR). This exclusive interactive platform stimulates learning, enabling comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering opportunities for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: Half natural size



* Pathological Structures: Adhesions, cancer, appendicitis, intussusception, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, and adenocarcinoma.

Main Structures:

Ascending Colon: The first portion of the large intestine, extending from the cecum to the hepatic flexure. It is responsible for absorbing water and nutrients from food waste.

Transverse Colon: The part of the large intestine that extends horizontally across the abdomen, from the hepatic flexure to the splenic flexure. It continues to absorb water and compact the feces.

Descending Colon: The portion of the large intestine that extends from the splenic flexure to the sigmoid colon. Its main function is to store solid waste until evacuation.

Sigmoid Colon: The "S" shaped portion of the large intestine that connects the descending colon to the rectum. It acts as a reservoir for feces before they are eliminated.

Polyp: An abnormal growth of tissue that projects from the wall of the colon. They can be benign or malignant and are often removed during colonoscopy.

Cancer: A malignant tumor that develops in the colon or rectum. It can spread to other parts of the body if not treated early.

Bacterial Infection: An invasion of the colon wall by pathogenic bacteria, resulting in inflammation and symptoms such as diarrhea and abdominal pain.

Appendicitis: Inflammation of the appendix, a small finger-shaped organ located in the cecum. Requires immediate medical treatment, usually surgical.

Cecum: The first portion of the large intestine, located at the junction between the small intestine and the large intestine. It receives chyme from the ileum and initiates the process of compacting the feces.

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

Smart Tags:

Designed to provide comprehensive training in the healthcare field, with interactive simulations covering 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.

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:

- Ascending Colon
- Transverse Colon
- Descending Colon
- Sigmoid Colon
- Polyp
- Polyp
- Cancer
- Bacterial Infection
- Appendicitis
- Cecum
- Crohn's Disease (enteritis)
- Tapeworm
- Irritable Bowel Syndrome
- Hepatic Flexure
- Intestinal Adhesion
- Diverticular Disease
- Diverticular Disease
- Diverticulitis
- Diverticulitis
- Ulcerative Colitis
- Diverticulitis