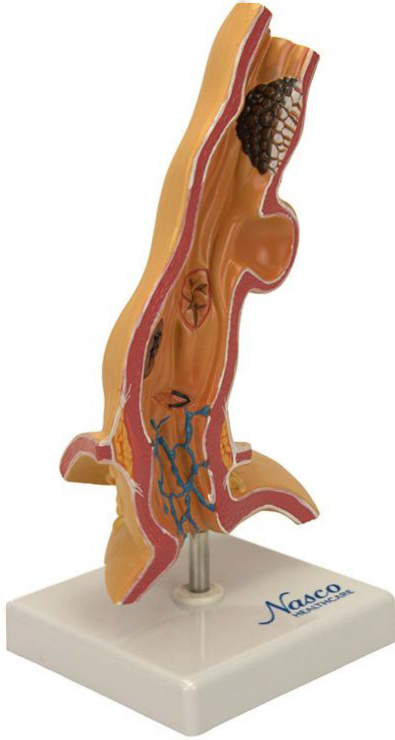




**MG22729 | HUMAN ESOPHAGUS DISEASE, 5  
TIMES ENLARGED**



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This anatomical model represents a longitudinally sectioned esophagus, enlarged five times its natural size, exhibiting in detail several common pathologies. Mounted on a polymer base with a metal support and rod, the model is numbered and hand-painted, facilitating the identification of structures.

**Applications:**

Ideal for schools, universities, medical training, medical and scientific information, gastroenterology, general anatomical study, surgical dissection training, patient education, and procedure demonstration.

**Technical Advantages:**

- \* High didactic level;
- \* Numbered and hand-painted;
- \* Rich in details for better learning;
- \* High-precision natural molding;
- \* Manufactured from resistant and durable synthetic material;
- \* Detailed replicas;
- \* Includes an information card with related structures;
- \* Resin approved in toxicological tests.



\* The model comes with references and markings.

### **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 assists learning, allowing for comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

### **Technical Specifications:**

- \* Scale: 5x natural size
- \* Material: Synthetic resin
- \* Includes information card

### **Main Structures:**

**Esophageal Carcinoma:** A malignant neoplasm originating in the epithelium of the esophagus. It can present in various forms, from superficial lesions to infiltrative tumors that compromise the esophageal wall.

**Hiatal Hernia:** Protrusion of part of the stomach through the esophageal hiatus of the diaphragm into the thorax. It can be classified into different types, depending on the extent of gastric displacement.

**Ulcer:** An ulcerative lesion in the esophageal mucosa. It can be caused by several factors, including gastroesophageal reflux and *Helicobacter pylori* infection (although this is more common in the stomach).

**Barrett's Esophagus with Ulcer:** Metaplasia of the esophageal epithelium, replacing the stratified squamous epithelium with intestinal columnar epithelium, frequently associated with the presence of ulcers. It increases the risk of developing esophageal adenocarcinoma.

**Esophageal Varices:** Dilated and tortuous veins in the esophageal submucosa, usually resulting from portal hypertension. They are susceptible to rupture, which can cause upper gastrointestinal bleeding.

**Reflux Esophagitis:** Inflammation of the esophageal mucosa, usually caused by the reflux of acidic gastric contents. It can present in different degrees of severity, from mild esophagitis to erosive esophagitis.



**About the Anatomical Models:**

They are developed with resin replication technology, supplying the need for anatomical pieces for teaching and research. They present the essential morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, resistance, hand painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

**List of all visible structures:**

- Esophageal carcinoma
- Hiatal hernia
- Ulcer
- Barrett's esophagus with ulcer
- Esophageal varices
- Reflux esophagitis