



MG23160 | HUMAN STOMACH 1.5 TIMES ENLARGED, 2 PARTS



Nasco
HEALTHCARE





Enlarged Stomach in two parts, an anatomical model dissected along the medial plane, which can be opened to reveal the internal structure, including the mucosa, pylorus, and a section of the gastric wall. The longitudinal, circular, and oblique muscle layers, nerves, and vascular structures are visible in superficial sections, and the main anatomical structures are numbered and hand-painted for easy identification. The model is presented in enlarged size (1.5x) and mounted on a polymer base with a support and metal rod.

Applications:

Ideal for the study of the digestive system in schools and universities; useful for surgical dissection training; useful in classrooms for patient education and procedure demonstration; indicated for medical and scientific information.

Technical Advantages:

- * Detailed representation of the internal and external anatomy of the stomach;
- * Numbering and hand-painting of structures;
- * High-precision natural molding;
- * Manufactured from stable synthetic material and resin with toxicological test approval;
- * Includes an information card with related structures;
- * High anatomical fidelity replicas.



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:

* Scale: 1.5 times natural size.

* Material: Synthetic resin.

Main Structures:

gastric folds: Gastric folds, also known as gastric rugae, are folds of the mucosa and submucosa of the stomach that allow the organ to expand to accommodate large volumes of food. They disappear when the stomach is full.

greater curvature: The greater curvature is the convex outer border of the stomach, longer than the lesser curvature. It is the site of insertion of the greater omentum.

short gastric arteries: Branches of the splenic artery, the short gastric arteries supply blood to the upper part of the stomach, mainly the greater curvature.

posterior vagal nerve: Part of the vagus nerve, the posterior vagal nerve innervates the stomach, regulating gastric motility and secretion.

angular incisura: The angular incisura is a small indentation in the lesser curvature of the stomach, located at the transition between the body and the pyloric part.

lesser curvature: The lesser curvature is the concave inner border of the stomach, shorter than the greater curvature. It is the site of insertion of the lesser omentum.

longitudinal muscle layer: The longitudinal muscle layer is the outermost layer of the gastric musculature, responsible for longitudinal peristaltic movements.

right gastric artery: A branch of the celiac trunk, the right gastric artery supplies blood to the lesser curvature of the stomach.

pyloric sphincter muscle: The pyloric sphincter muscle is a thick muscular ring that controls the passage of chyme from the stomach to the duodenum.

left gastro-omental artery: A branch of the splenic artery, the left gastro-omental artery



supplies blood to the greater curvature of the stomach.

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, meeting the need for anatomical pieces for teaching and research. They present the essential morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, good resistance, hand painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- gastric folds
- greater curvature
- short gastric arteries
- posterior vagal nerve
- angular incisure
- lesser curvature
- longitudinal muscle layer
- right gastric artery
- pyloric sphincter muscle
- left gastro-omental artery
- esophagus
- anterior vagal nerve
- cardia
- fundus of the stomach
- circular muscle layer
- oblique muscle layer
- body of the stomach
- short gastric arteries
- pyloric part
- superior part of the duodenum
- pylorus