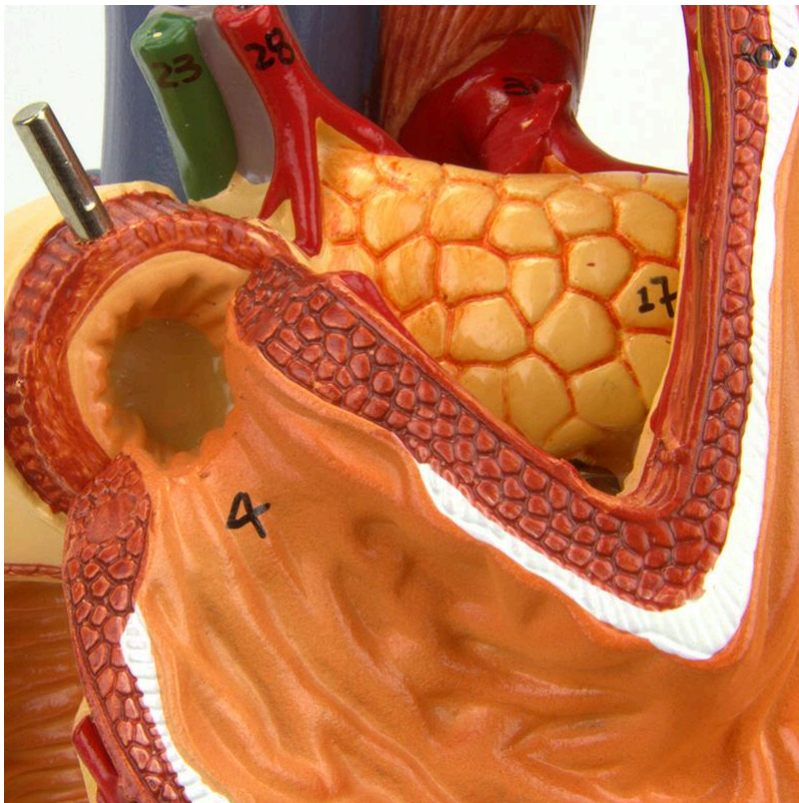
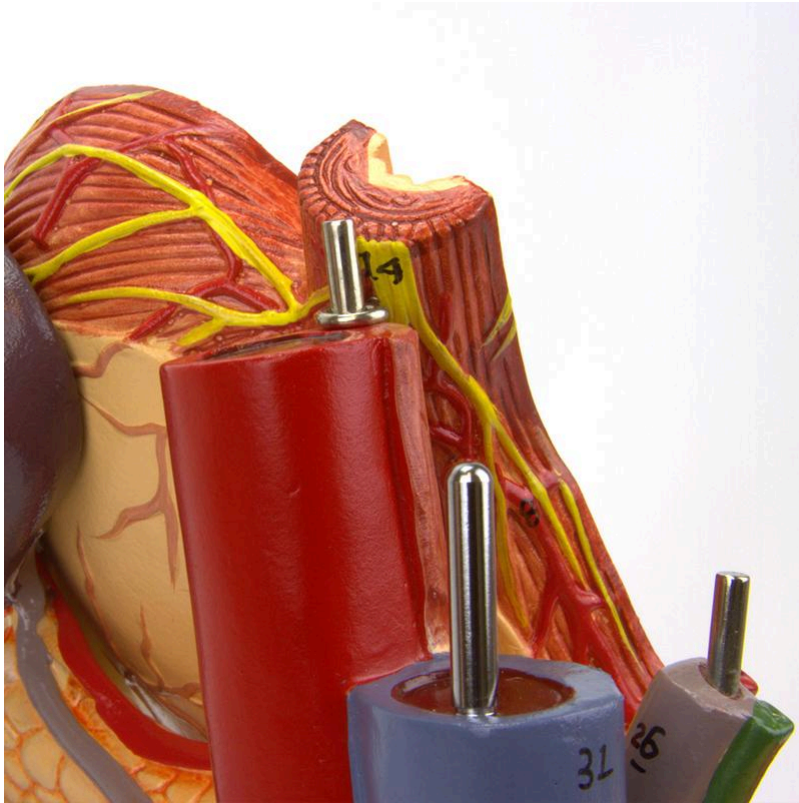
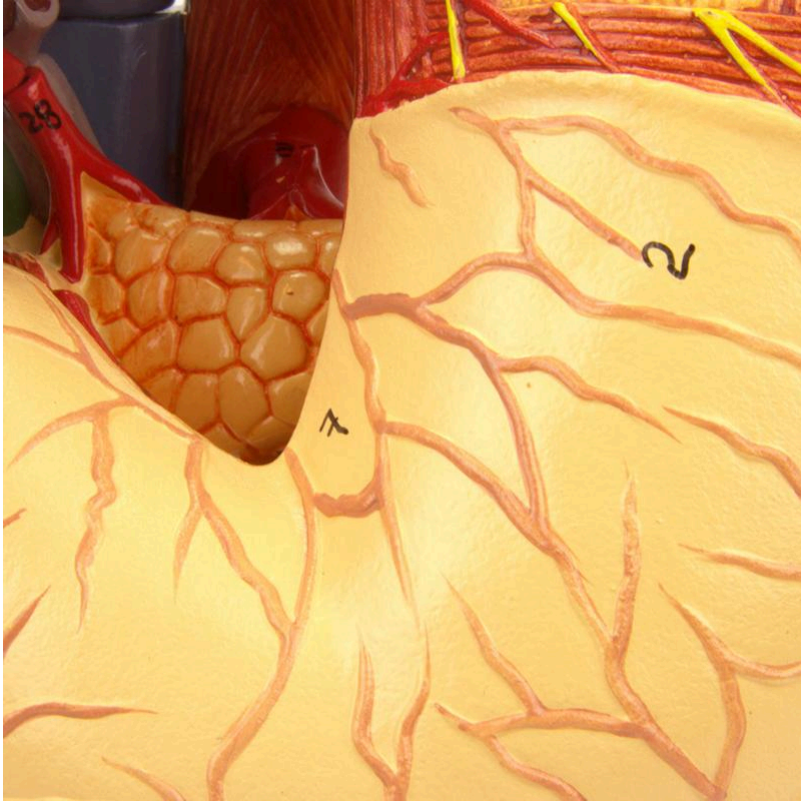


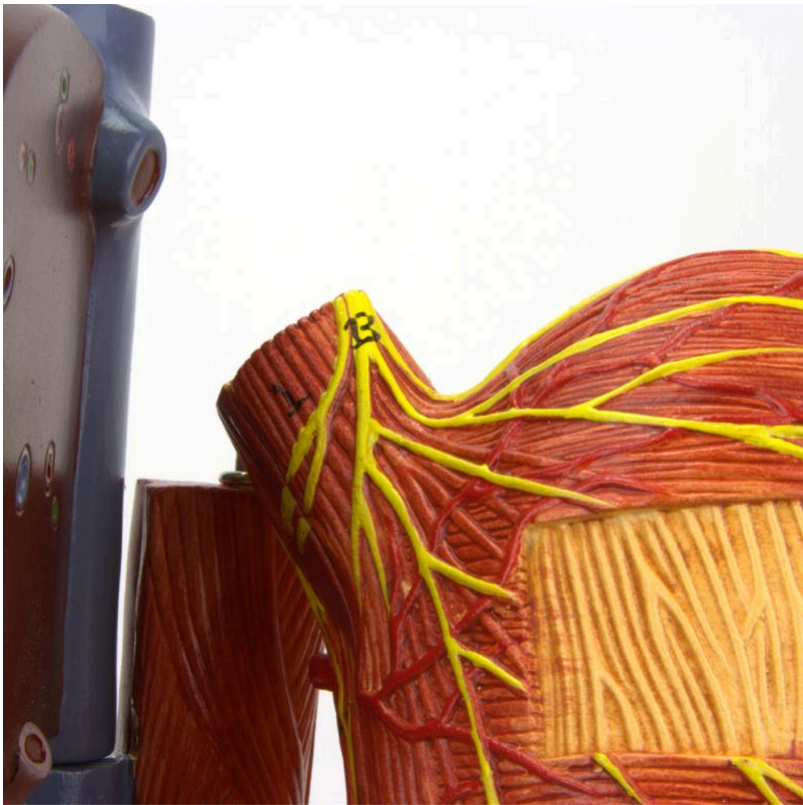


**MG23161 | HUMAN STOMACH WITH REAR
ORGANS OF UPPER ABDOMEN, 6 PARTS**











This anatomical model represents the stomach and posterior abdominal organs, life-size and divided into six parts, accurately showing the main anatomical structures. The structures are numbered and hand-painted in didactic colors to facilitate learning. The model is disassembled and comes with a polymer base with support and metal rod.

Applications:

Ideal for the study of the digestive system in schools, universities, professional training, and medical and scientific applications.

Technical Advantages:

- * Detailed representation of anatomical structures.
- * Numbered and hand-painted.
- * Produced with high-quality resin, approved in toxicological tests.
- * Stable and resistant synthetic material.
- * Life-size 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 stimulates learning, allowing comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: Life-size.
- * Material: Resin.
- * Disassembled model.

Main Structures:

Pancreas: A retroperitoneal organ located posterior to the stomach, performing endocrine functions (production of hormones such as insulin and glucagon) and exocrine functions (production of digestive enzymes).



Stomach: A hollow muscular organ located just below the diaphragm, between the esophagus and the duodenum. Its main function is the digestion of food through peristaltic movements and the secretion of hydrochloric acid and enzymes.

Angular incisura: A curvature located on the lesser curvature of the stomach, marking the transition between the body and the pyloric portion of the stomach.

Liver: The largest gland in the body, located in the upper right quadrant of the abdomen. It performs several essential metabolic functions, including bile production, blood filtration, and glycogen storage.

Gallbladder: A small pear-shaped organ located on the inferior surface of the liver, responsible for the storage and concentration of bile produced by the liver.

Right gastric artery: A branch of the proper hepatic artery, irrigating the lesser curvature of the stomach.

Splenic vein: Collects venous blood from the spleen, pancreas, and parts of the stomach, draining into the hepatic portal vein.

Left renal artery: A branch of the abdominal aorta, supplying oxygenated blood to the left kidney.

Left renal vein: Drains blood from the left kidney, emptying into the inferior vena cava.

Abdominal aorta: Continuation of the thoracic aorta, being the main artery of the abdomen, distributing blood to the abdominal organs.

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

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

List of all visible structures:

- Pancreas
- Stomach



- Angular incisure
- Liver
- Gallbladder
- Right gastric artery
- Splenic vein
- Left renal artery
- Left renal vein
- Abdominal aorta
- Anterior vagal trunk
- Esophagus
- Pancreatic duct
- Accessory pancreatic duct
- Right gastroepiploic artery
- Left gastroepiploic artery
- Left common iliac artery
- Left common iliac vein
- Major duodenal papilla
- Spleen
- Posterior vagal trunk