



MG23162 | HUMAN STOMACH SECTION WITH GASTRIC ULCERS



Nasco
HEALTHCARE





A life-size, dissected model representing the most common stomach pathologies, including gastric ulcer, pyloric stenosis, chronic atrophic gastritis, hiatal hernia, gastritis with bleeding, and ulcerated gastric carcinoma. Pathologies are represented in detail. The model is mounted on a polymer base with a metal support and rod, and includes an information card with numbering and identification of the structures.

Applications:

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

Technical Characteristics:

- * Detailed representation of gastric pathologies;
- * High-precision natural molding;
- * Manufactured from stable synthetic material and resin, approved in toxicological tests;
- * Precise replicas;
- * Numbered and hand-painted;
- * Includes an information card with related structures;
- * Life-size and 1.5x life-size model.
- * Includes polymer base with metal support and rod;
- * References and markings for easy identification.

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:

- * Material: Synthetic resin.
- * Scale: 1.5x life-size.

Main Structures:

Hiatal hernia: Protrusion of a portion of the stomach through the esophageal hiatus of the diaphragm, which can cause symptoms such as heartburn and regurgitation.



Erythematous gastritis: Acute inflammation of the gastric mucosa, characterized by redness and edema.

Atrophic gastritis: Chronic inflammation of the gastric mucosa, leading to atrophy of the gastric glands and reduced production of acid and intrinsic factor.

Carcinoma: Malignant neoplasm originating in the epithelial cells of the stomach, which may present as an ulcerated mass.

Gastric ulcer: Defect in the gastric mucosa that penetrates the submucosa or deeper layers, usually caused by the action of the *Helicobacter pylori* bacterium or the use of NSAIDs.

Pyloric stenosis: Narrowing of the pylorus, the exit region of the stomach, making it difficult for chyme to pass into the duodenum. 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, offering an alternative for teaching and research. They present the main morphological characteristics with a good cost-benefit ratio, good resistance, manual painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- hiatal hernia
- erosive gastritis
- atrophic gastritis
- carcinoma
- gastric ulcer
- pyloric stenosis