



## MG23164 | HUMAN STOMACH, 2 PARTS



*Nasco*  
HEALTHCARE





This model represents a life-size stomach, dissected along a medial plane, allowing visualization of the internal structure, including the mucosa, pylorus, and a section of the gastric wall, with its superficial, muscular, and blood vessel layers. The model is mounted on a polymer base with a metal support and rod and features hand-numbered and painted structures for easy identification.

### **Applications:**

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

### **Technical Advantages:**

- \* Detailed representation of the internal and external structures of the stomach;
- \* Hand-numbered and painted;
- \* Produced in stable and resistant synthetic material;
- \* High-fidelity natural molding;
- \* Resin approved in toxicological tests;
- \* Includes an information card with related structures;
- \* Precise replicas;
- \* 1.5 times life size.

### **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:**

- \* Material: Resin;
- \* Scale: 1.5 times life size.

### **Main Structures:**



**Cardiac orifice:** The cardiac orifice is the transition region between the esophagus and the stomach. It is a muscular sphincter that regulates the entry of food bolus into the stomach, preventing reflux of gastric contents into the esophagus.

**Pylorus:** The pylorus is the distal region of the stomach, which connects to the duodenum (the first part of the small intestine). It contains a muscular sphincter, the pyloric sphincter, which controls the passage of chyme (partially digested food) from the stomach to the duodenum.

**Lesser curvature:** The lesser curvature is the concave border of the stomach, located on its medial surface. It is shorter than the greater curvature.

**Greater curvature:** The greater curvature is the convex border of the stomach, located on its lateral surface. It is longer than the lesser curvature.

**Body:** The body of the stomach is the largest part of the organ, located between the cardia and the pyloric antrum. This is where most gastric digestion occurs.

**Fundus:** The gastric fundus is the superior and rounded portion of the stomach, located above the cardia. It is a relatively inelastic region.

**Pyloric antrum:** The pyloric antrum is the most distal region of the stomach body, before the pylorus. In this region, chyme is mixed and propelled into the duodenum.

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, 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:**

- Cardiac orifice
- Pylorus
- Lesser curvature
- Greater curvature
- Body
- Fundus
- Pyloric antrum



- Wrinkles
- Angular incisure
- Pyloric sphincter muscle
- Cardiac orifice
- Fundus
- Lesser curvature
- Body
- Greater curvature
- Pyloric antrum
- Pylorus