



**MG23415 | HUMAN LIVER SECTION WITH
PATHOLOGY, 2 PARTS**







Two-part anatomical liver model with pathologies, presented at 1/3 life size. This model shows a representation of liver morphology, including various pathologies, with didactic colors that facilitate learning.

Applications:

This model is indicated for the study of anatomy in schools and universities, training, assisting in patient explanations, and as a resource in medical and scientific contexts. It is suitable for studies of the digestive tract, general anatomical study, aid in surgical dissection training, patient education, and procedure demonstration.

Technical Characteristics:

- * High didactic level;
- * Created from detailed original molds;
- * Precise details for learning anatomy;
- * Resin approved in toxicological tests;
- * High-precision molding;
- * Manufactured from stable synthetic material;
- * Faithful replicas;



- * Hand-painted;
- * Includes support base and metal rod;
- * Includes information card with related structures;
- * Presents 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 comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: 1/3 life size
- * Material: Synthetic resin

Main Structures:

Liver Cancer: Liver cancer can present in various forms, including primary tumors (originating in the liver itself) or metastatic (originating from other organs). The model shows the characteristic morphological changes, such as nodules and tumor masses, which compromise the normal architecture of the organ.

Hepatic Abscess: A hepatic abscess is a collection of pus located in the liver. The representation in the model shows an area of inflamed and necrotic liver tissue, possibly with a cavity filled with purulent material.

Viral Hepatitis: Viral hepatitis causes inflammation of the liver. In the model, viral hepatitis is represented by changes in the color of the liver tissue, indicating inflammation and potentially necrosis.

Cirrhosis: Cirrhosis is a chronic disease that leads to scarring and fibrosis of the liver. The model shows the nodular and hardened liver surface, with loss of the normal architecture of the organ.

Gallstones: Gallstones are stones that form in the gallbladder. Although not directly hepatic structures, their presence can affect the liver. In the model, the presence of stones in the gallbladder is observed, illustrating their impact on the biliary system.

Fatty Liver (Hepatic Steatosis): Hepatic steatosis is characterized by the excessive



accumulation of fat in hepatocytes. In the model, this is represented by a change in the color and texture of the liver tissue, and an increase in the volume of the organ may be visualized.

Fibrosis: Hepatic fibrosis is the process of excessive formation of connective tissue in the liver, resulting in hardening and loss of normal organ function. In the model, this condition manifests as areas of scar tissue, altering the normal hepatic architecture.

Right Lobe: The right lobe of the liver is the largest portion of the organ, representing approximately 55% of the total mass. Its representation in the model shows its macroscopic anatomy, including its relationship with the gallbladder and other adjacent structures.

Inferior Vena Cava: The inferior vena cava is a large vein that receives deoxygenated blood from the lower part of the body and transports it to the heart. In the model, its relationship with the liver is clearly visible, showing how the inferior vena cava receives blood from the liver through the hepatic veins.

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, offering an alternative 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:

- liver cancer
- hepatic abscess
- viral hepatitis
- viral hepatitis
- intrahepatic abscess
- fatty liver
- fatty liver
- liver cancer
- gallbladder (gallstones)
- fibrosis
- cirrhosis
- right lobe
- inferior vena cava