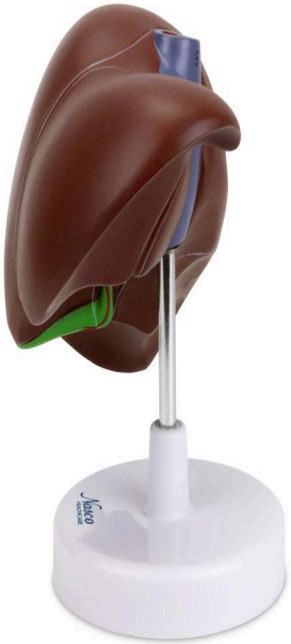
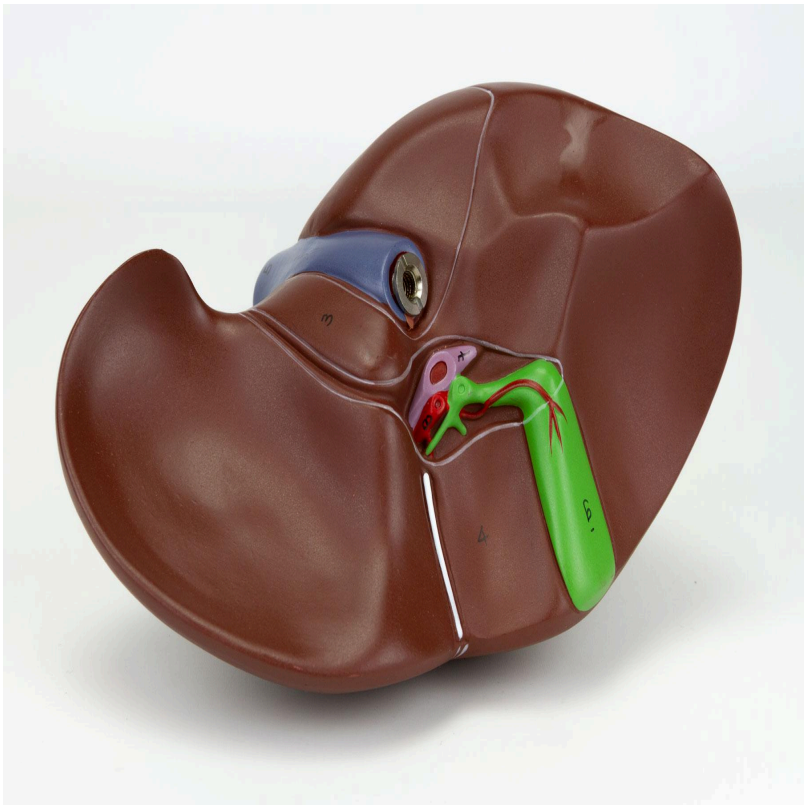
MG23416 | HUMAN LIVER WITH GALLBLADDER

Nasco
HEALTHCARE





This life-size, realistic model meticulously reproduces the anatomy of a human liver, including the gallbladder, hilum vessels, extrahepatic ducts, and major ligaments. Its detailed construction and hand-painting make it a suitable tool for study and demonstration.

Applications:

This model is ideal for the study of the digestive system in schools and universities, surgical dissection training, classrooms, patient education, and medical procedure demonstration. It is also a valuable tool for medical professionals and students.

Technical Advantages:

* High-precision natural molding;
* Manufactured from stable synthetic material resistant to breakage;
* Life-size original replicas;
* Numbered and hand-painted;
* Includes an information card with related structures;
* Mounted on a polymer base with a metal support and rod;
* Resin approved in toxicological tests.

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 for comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

* Material: Resin
* Scale: Life-size

Main Structures:

Right lobe of the liver: The largest of the hepatic lobes, occupying most of the diaphragmatic and visceral surfaces of the liver. It receives most of the blood flow and performs most of the liver's metabolic functions.

Left lobe of the liver: Smaller than the right lobe, located to the left of the falciform ligament. It has a flatter shape and contributes to the liver's metabolic functions.

Inferior vena cava: A large vein that runs through the abdomen, collecting deoxygenated blood from the lower extremities and abdominal organs. In the liver, the inferior vena cava receives blood from the liver through the hepatic veins.

Caudate lobe: A small lobe of the liver located posteriorly, between the inferior vena cava and the foramen of the vena cava. It is anatomically distinct from the other lobes and has a unique blood supply.

Gallbladder: A small pear-shaped organ located on the inferior surface of the liver. It stores and concentrates bile produced by the liver, releasing it into the duodenum to aid in the digestion of fats.

Quadrate lobe: A small lobe located on the visceral surface of the liver, between the right lobe, the left lobe, and the gallbladder. It is separated from the right lobe by the gallbladder fossa.

Portal vein: Vein formed by the union of the superior mesenteric and splenic veins. It transports nutrient-rich blood absorbed by the intestine to the liver, where it is processed.

Proper hepatic artery: A branch of the common hepatic artery, which supplies the liver with oxygenated blood, crucial for hepatic metabolism.

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 main morphological characteristics with a good cost-benefit ratio, resistance, hand painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Right hepatic lobe
- Left hepatic lobe
- Inferior vena cava
- Caudate lobe
- Gallbladder
- Quadrate lobe
- Portal vein
- Proper hepatic artery