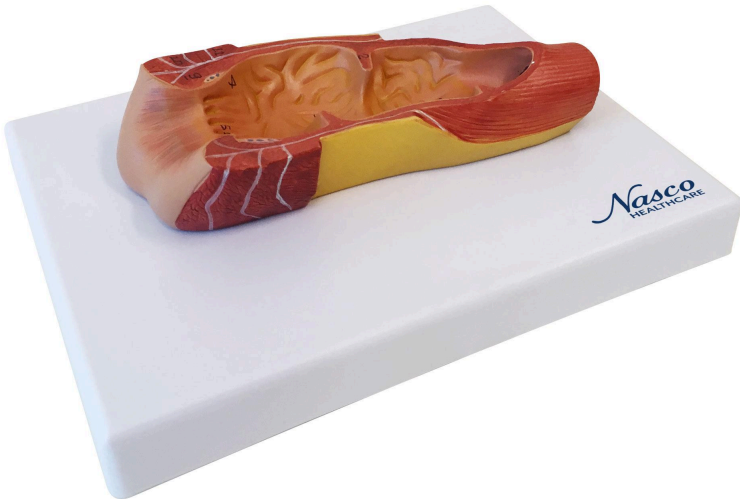
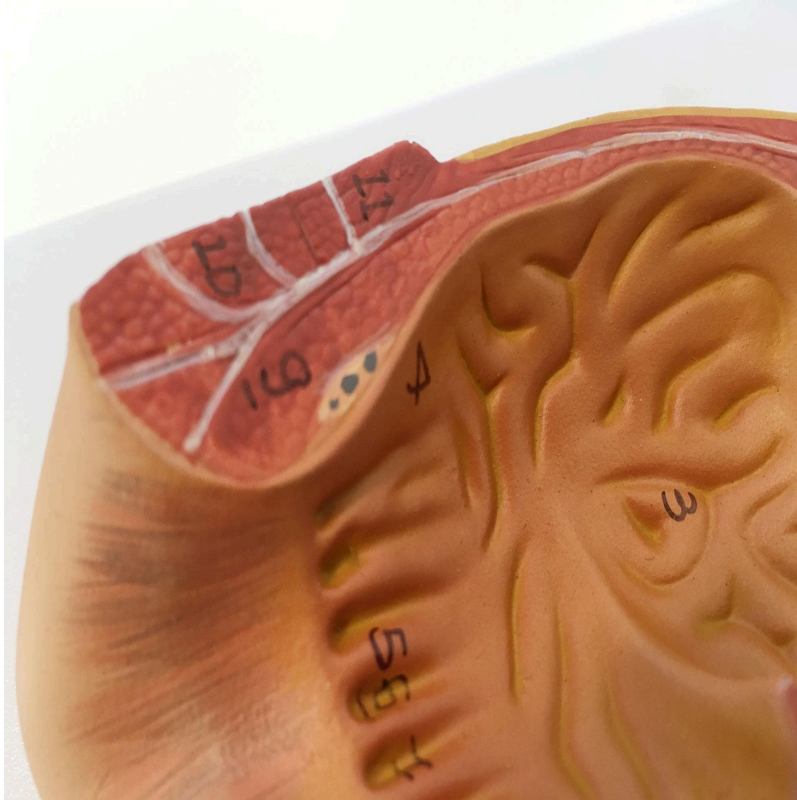


**MG29767 | HUMAN RECTUM CROSS SECTION,
3 TIMES ENLARGED**



Nasco
HEALTHCARE





This anatomical model, magnified 3 times its natural size, features a detailed frontal section of the human anus, allowing for clear visualization of the rectum's structures, including sphincter muscles, mucous membrane, ampullae, and anal valves. The numbering of anatomical structures facilitates identification and study.

Applications:

Ideal for studying the anatomy of the human anus, medical training, anatomy education, physiology and pathophysiology, and for comparative analysis of anatomical structures.

Technical Differentials:

- * Magnified model for detailed visualization.
- * Numbered anatomical structures for easy identification.
- * Interactive 3D anatomical model with augmented reality (AR) for enhanced learning.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer an innovative visual complement through informative cards that activate 3D models viewable in augmented reality (AR). This exclusive interactive platform stimulates learning, allowing for comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering opportunities for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.



Technical Specifications:

* Scale: 3 times natural size

* Sectioning: Frontal

Main Structures:

Anal canal: It is the terminal portion of the digestive tract, extending from the rectum to the anus. It is responsible for controlling fecal evacuation, containing the internal and external sphincter muscles.

Rectal ampulla: It is a dilation of the rectum located just above the anal canal. It functions as a temporary reservoir for feces before defecation.

Rectum: It is the final portion of the large intestine, connecting the sigmoid colon to the anal canal. It stores feces and plays an important role in the defecation process.

Anal columns: These are longitudinal folds of the mucous membrane of the anal canal, containing blood vessels and connective tissue. They contribute to the hermetic closure of the anus.

Anal valves: These are transverse folds of the mucous membrane of the anal canal located between the anal columns. They assist in supporting fecal content and maintaining continence.

Anal sinuses: These are recesses located between the anal columns and the anal valves. They can accumulate mucus and facilitate the passage of feces.

Dentate line (pectinate line): It is an irregular line that marks the junction between the rectal mucosa and the squamous epithelium of the anal canal. It represents the transition between the hindgut and the ectoderm.

Internal anal sphincter muscle: It is an involuntary smooth muscle that surrounds the anal canal. It maintains basal tone and contributes to fecal continence.

External anal sphincter muscle: It is a voluntary striated muscle that surrounds the anal canal. It allows for conscious control of defecation.

Levator ani muscle: It is a group of muscles that form the pelvic floor. It supports the pelvic organs and assists in fecal continence.

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

Customizable Skin Tones:



This anatomical model offers the option of choosing between three skin tones to better represent human diversity and meet different educational and clinical needs. It is possible to choose between fair skin, intermediate tone, and dark skin, providing greater realism and inclusion during training and demonstrations.

About Anatomical Models:

They are developed with resin replication technology, addressing the shortage of natural anatomical pieces for teaching and research. They present all the essential morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, resistance, manual painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Anal canal
- Rectal ampulla
- Rectum
- Anal columns
- Anal valves
- Anal sinuses
- Dentate line (pectinate line)
- Internal anal sphincter muscle
- External anal sphincter muscle
- Levator ani muscle
- Levator ani muscle
- Internal anal sphincter muscle
- External anal sphincter muscle