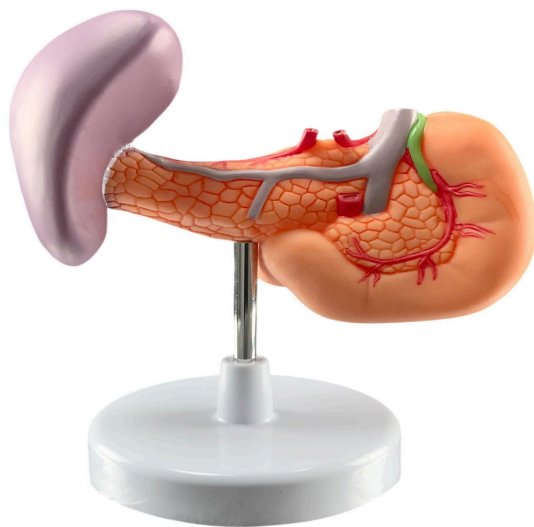
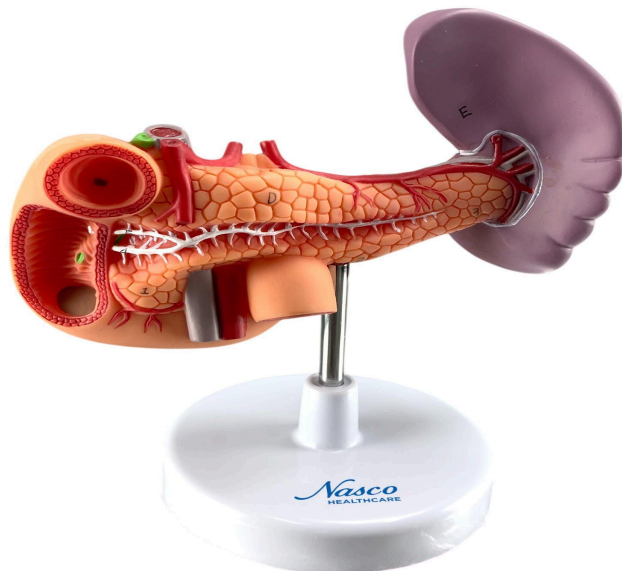




MG29951 | REAR ORGANS OF UPPER ABDOMEN





This life-size anatomical model provides an accurate representation of the pancreas (opened to show the pancreatic duct), spleen, and duodenum (partially dissected), ideal for detailed study of posterior abdominal anatomy. Important anatomical structures are numbered and hand-painted for easy identification and learning. The model is mounted on a polymer base with a support and metal rod.

Applications:

- * Human anatomy study in schools and universities.
- * Medical professional training.
- * Patient explanations.
- * Medical and scientific information.
- * Gastroenterology.
- * General anatomical study.
- * Surgical dissection training.
- * Patient education and procedure demonstration.

Technical Advantages:



- * High-precision natural molding.
- * Manufactured from stable and resistant synthetic material.
- * Detailed anatomical replicas.
- * Numbered and hand-painted.
- * 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 comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: Life-size
- * Material: Resin

Main Structures:

Accessory Pancreatic Duct (Santorini's Duct): Small duct that drains a small portion of pancreatic secretion directly into the duodenum, usually at the minor duodenal papilla. Its presence is variable.

Head of the Pancreas: Widest portion of the pancreas, situated in the curve of the duodenum. It is the region most frequently affected by pancreatic tumors.

Body of the Pancreas: Central portion of the pancreas, located between the head and tail. It has an anterior, posterior surface and superior and inferior borders.

Tail of the Pancreas: Thinnest end of the pancreas, extending towards the spleen. It is relatively mobile.

Pancreatic Duct (Wirsung's Duct): Main duct of the pancreas, which transports digestive enzymes to the duodenum, usually joining the common bile duct at the ampulla of Vater.

Bile Duct (Common Bile Duct): Duct that transports bile from the liver and gallbladder to the duodenum.

Mucosa: Membrane that lines the inside of the digestive system organs, with a protective



and secretory function. In the pancreas, the mucosa lines the ducts.

Longitudinal and circular muscle layers: Layers of smooth muscle that make up the wall of the pancreas, allowing for contraction and propulsion of pancreatic juice.

Duodenum: First portion of the small intestine, C-shaped, which receives chyme from the stomach and pancreatic and biliary secretions.

Superior Mesenteric Vein: Drains venous blood from the small intestine, cecum, ascending colon, and part of the transverse colon.

Superior Mesenteric Artery: Supplies blood to the small intestine, cecum, ascending colon, and part of the transverse colon.

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

About the Anatomical Models:

They are developed with resin replication technology, supplying the scarcity of natural anatomical parts for teaching and research. They present the essential morphological characteristics, combining cost-effectiveness, resistance, hand painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- 1. Head of pancreas
- 2. Body of pancreas
- 3. Tail of pancreas
- 4. Pancreatic duct
- 5. Accessory pancreatic duct (Santorini's duct)