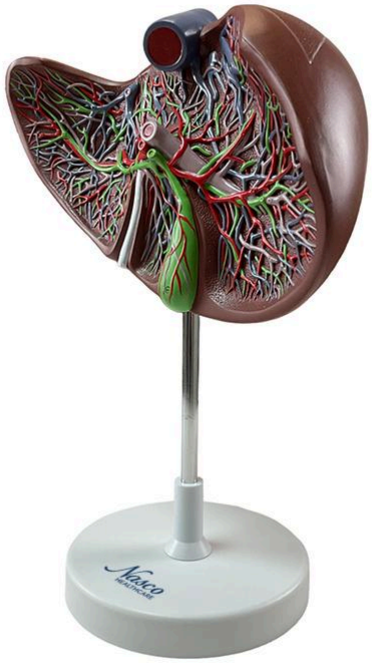
MG31105 | HUMAN LIVER SECTION WITH GALLBLADDER, 1.5 TIMES ENLARGED



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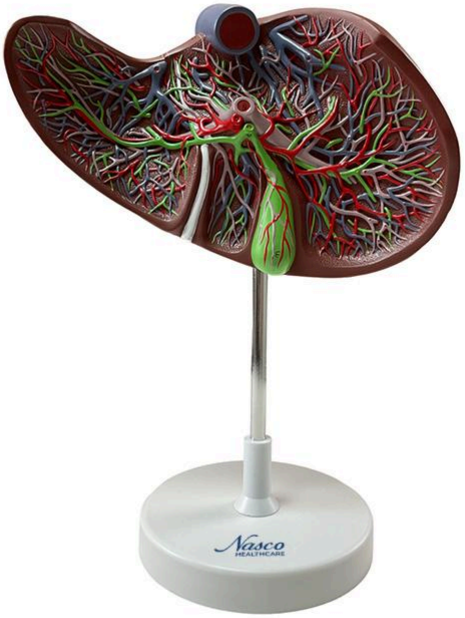

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Liver Section with Enlarged Gallbladder (1.5x), an anatomical model representing the liver and gallbladder in open section, displaying in detail the complex network of vessels and biliary ducts. The model uses differentiated colors to facilitate study and highlights important points for learning gastroenterology.

Applications:

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

Technical Advantages:

* Detailed representation of the complex hepatic vascular and biliary network.

* Relevant points of human anatomy highlighted.
* Numbered and hand-painted for greater clarity.
* Produced with high-quality resin, approved in toxicological tests.
* Natural molding, ensuring high anatomical fidelity.
* Manufactured from stable and durable synthetic material.
* Includes polymer base with support and metal rod.
* Includes references and markings.
* Precise replicas.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer a visual complement through informative 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: 1.5 times natural size.
* Material: Synthetic resin.

Main Structures:

hepatic artery: The hepatic artery is the blood vessel responsible for supplying the liver with oxygenated blood. It branches into smaller arteries that irrigate the different lobes and segments of the liver.

common bile duct: The common bile duct is formed by the union of the common hepatic duct (which drains bile from the liver) and the cystic duct (which drains bile from the gallbladder). It transports bile to the duodenum.

adequate hepatic pattern: Refers to the structural and vascular organization of the liver, including the arrangement of the lobes, segments, and the distribution of veins, arteries, and bile ducts.

gallbladder: The gallbladder is a pear-shaped organ located below the liver. It stores and concentrates bile produced by the liver, releasing it into the duodenum when needed for fat digestion.

inferior vena cava: The inferior vena cava is a large vein that transports deoxygenated

blood from the lower part of the body to the right atrium of the heart. It receives venous blood from the liver through the hepatic veins.

right segment of the caudate lobe: The caudate lobe is a part of the liver located posteriorly, and its right segment is a specific anatomical portion within this lobe.

left segment of the caudate lobe: Similar to the right segment, the left segment of the caudate lobe represents an anatomical subdivision of this liver lobe.

superior lateral area: A region of the liver located laterally and superiorly, frequently referenced for describing the location of structures or lesions.

inferior lateral area: Region of the liver located laterally and inferiorly, used for anatomical reference.

superior medial area: Region of the liver located medially and superiorly, used for precise location.

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 demand for anatomical pieces for teaching and research. They present the essential morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, good resistance, manual painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- hepatic artery
- common bile duct
- proper hepatic artery
- gallbladder
- inferior vena cava
- right segment of caudate lobe
- left segment of caudate lobe
- superior lateral area
- inferior lateral area
- superior medial area
- inferior medial area
- falciform ligament
- superior anterior area

- inferior anterior area
- superior anterior area
- superior posterior area