

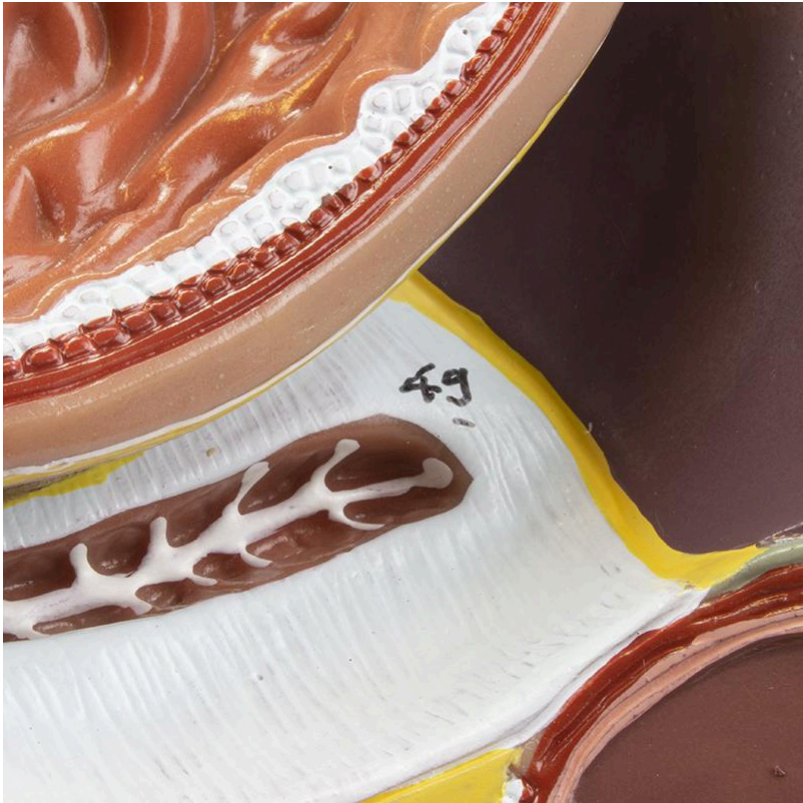


MG35391 | HUMAN DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, 2 PARTS

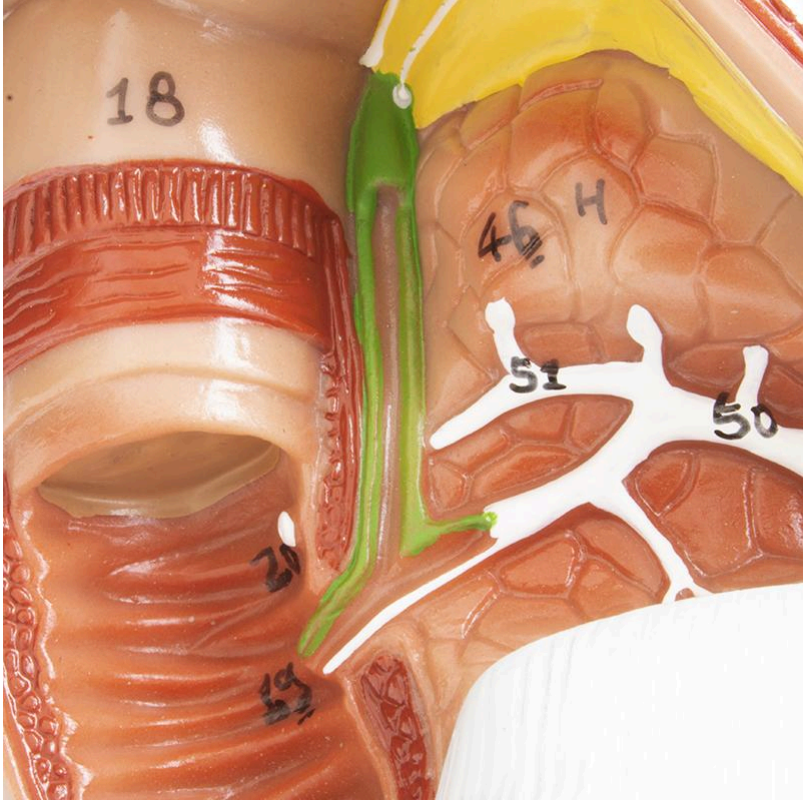


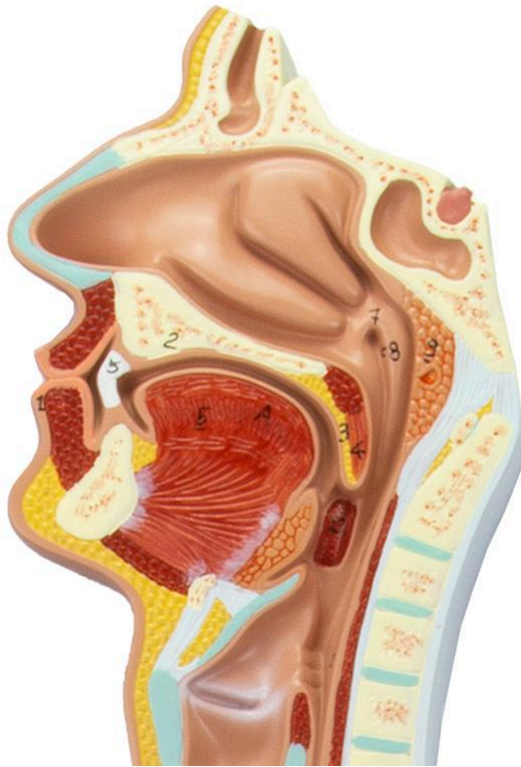












This life-size anatomical model offers a comprehensive and detailed representation of the human digestive tract, from the oral cavity to the rectum. Designed for in-depth study, the model features precise dissections of the oral cavity, pharynx, and initial portion of the esophagus in a median sagittal plane, in addition to displaying the liver with the gallbladder and a dissected pancreas to reveal its internal structures. The stomach is opened longitudinally, and the duodenum, cecum, part of the small intestine, and rectum are also sectioned to expose their interiors. The transverse colon is a removable piece, and the model is mounted on a durable polymer base, ensuring stability and longevity.

Applications:

Ideal for the detailed study of the anatomy and physiology of the human digestive system in educational institutions, anatomy laboratories, and clinics. It is an indispensable tool for medical, nursing, and nutrition students, and healthcare professionals seeking to enhance their knowledge and diagnostic skills.

Technical Differentiators:

- * Life-size representation of the complete digestive tract.
- * Precise dissections of the oral cavity, pharynx, and esophagus in the median sagittal plane.
- * Liver with gallbladder and pancreas with exposure of internal features.
- * Stomach, duodenum, cecum, small intestine, and rectum opened for internal viewing.



- * Removable transverse colon for in-depth study.
- * Manufactured from high-durability synthetic material for continuous use.
- * Mounted on a sturdy polymer base, providing stability.

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: Life-size
- * Material: High-durability synthetic material
- * Base: Durable polymer

Main Structures:

oral cavity: Initial opening of the digestive tract, responsible for chewing and the beginning of carbohydrate digestion, as well as being the pathway for speech and breathing.

oropharynx: Intermediate portion of the pharynx, located behind the oral cavity and extending from the soft palate to the epiglottis, serving as a common passage for food and air.

esophagus: Muscular tube that connects the pharynx to the stomach, transporting the bolus of food through peristaltic movements.

liver: The largest glandular organ in the body, with crucial metabolic functions, including bile production, detoxification, and nutrient storage.

pancreas: A mixed gland that produces digestive enzymes for the small intestine (exocrine function) and hormones such as insulin and glucagon (endocrine function) to control blood glucose.

pylorus: Final region of the stomach that connects to the duodenum, regulating the passage of chyme into the small intestine through the pyloric sphincter.

duodenum: The first and shortest part of the small intestine, where most chemical digestion and initial nutrient absorption occur, receiving bile from the liver and enzymes from the pancreas.

small intestine: Main segment of the digestive tract responsible for the digestion and absorption of most nutrients, divided into the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum.



transverse colon: Segment of the large intestine that extends horizontally across the abdominal cavity, involved in the absorption of water and electrolytes and in the formation of feces.

rectum: The final portion of the large intestine, which temporarily stores feces before defecation, connecting to the anal canal.

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 to choose between three skin tones to better represent human diversity and meet different educational and clinical needs. It is possible to choose between light skin, intermediate tone, and dark skin, providing greater realism and inclusion during training and demonstrations.

Smart Tags:

Designed to provide comprehensive training in the healthcare field, with interactive simulations covering Throat and Abdominal exams. This solution assists in the development of diagnostic skills in different clinical scenarios, allowing professionals and students to explore and enhance their skills with greater safety and accuracy.

Throat exams: Conduct 6 realistic diagnostic exams.

- Normal
- Oral Cancer (Benign)
- Oral Cancer (Malignant)
- Oral Dysplasia
- Pharyngitis
- Tonsillitis

Abdominal sound diagnostics:

- Normal
- Normal Borborygmi
- Normal Gurgling
- Diarrhea
- Hyperactive
- Hypoactive
- Obstruction
- Absent

Virtual Patient Monitor: Provides an immersive and realistic training environment for healthcare students. It allows instructors to customize parameters for various vital signs, empowering students to interpret signals, develop critical thinking, and enhance their clinical



reasoning skills through realistic scenarios.

Customizable Vital Signs

- Blood Pressure
- SpO2
- Heart Rate

ECG Interpretation: Train on 18 diverse ECG scenarios, including: Atrial Fibrillation, Ventricular Tachycardia and Heart Blocks. The monitor also simulates synchronized pulses with ECG for truly realistic cardiology training.

ECG Patterns

- Sinus Rhythm
- Atrial Extrasystole
- Atrial Flutter
- Atrial Fibrillation
- Paroxysmal Supraventricular Tachycardia (PSVT)
- Ventricular Extrasystole
- Ventricular Tachycardia (VT)
- Ventricular Fibrillation (VF)
- First-Degree Atrioventricular Block (AVB)
- Second-Degree Atrioventricular Block
- Third-Degree Atrioventricular Block (Complete Block)
- Long QT Syndrome
- ST Segment Elevation
- ST Segment Depression
- T Wave Inversion
- Left Ventricular Hypertrophy (LVH)
- Right Ventricular Hypertrophy (RVH)
- Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome (WPW)

Breathing Patterns

- Normal
- Dyspnea
- Apnea
- Cheyne-Stokes
- Biot
- Kussmaul

About Anatomical Models:

They are developed with resin replication technology, addressing the scarcity 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:

- nasopharynx
- pharyngeal opening of the auditory tube
- pharyngeal tonsil
- soft palate
- uvula
- hard palate
- teeth
- tongue
- oral cavity
- palatine tonsil
- oropharynx
- laryngopharynx
- pharyngeal tonsil
- cardia
- pylorus
- fundus of the stomach
- body of the stomach
- pyloric antrum
- duodenum
- ileocecal valve
- cecum
- vermiform appendix
- rectum
- internal anal sphincter muscle
- anal canal
- external anal sphincter
- sigmoid colon
- transverse colon
- small intestine
- ileum
- tail of the pancreas
- body of the pancreas
- pancreatic notch
- pancreatic duct
- accessory pancreatic duct
- pancreas
- head of the pancreas
- right lobe of the liver



- left lobe of the liver
- liver
- round ligament of the liver
- gallbladder
- cystic duct
- common hepatic duct
- common bile duct
- caudate lobe
- round ligament of the liver
- portal vein
- hepatic artery
- Esophagus