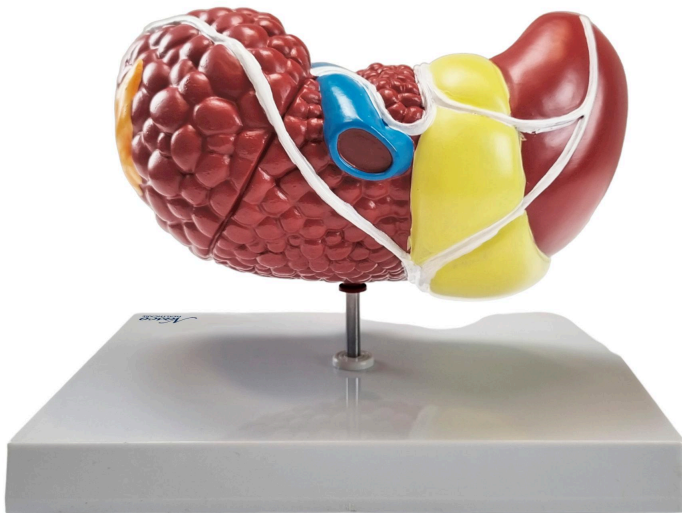
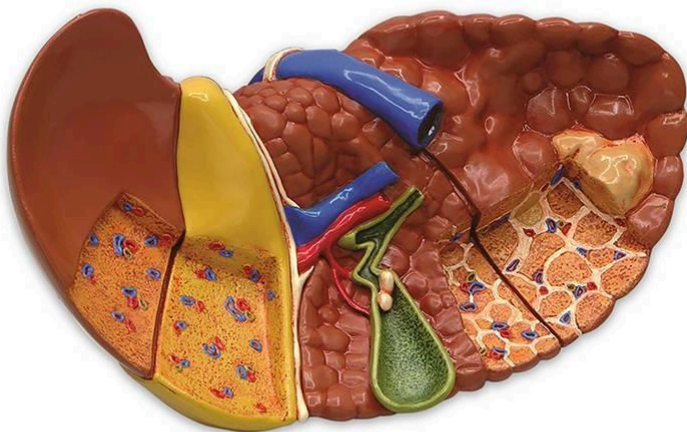
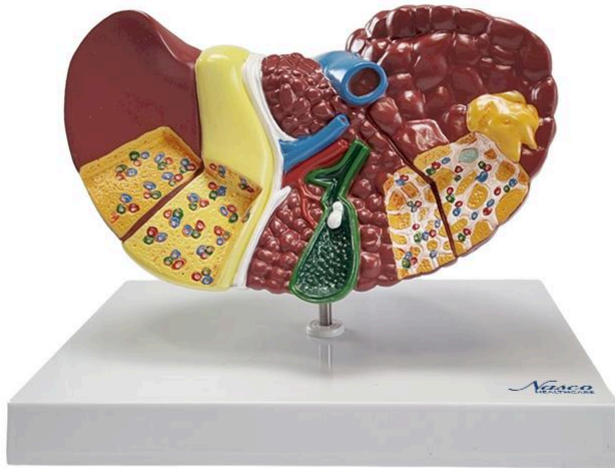




**MG36908 | HUMAN LIVER SECTION WITH  
PATHOLOGY**



*Nasco*  
HEALTHCARE





Anatomical model of a liver section with pathologies, representing a life-size liver with healthy and affected sections due to biliary obstruction, nodular cirrhosis, and tumor. The gallbladder is included, exhibiting gallstones. The model is mounted on a polymer base with a metal support and rod, and includes an information card with related structures.

### **Applications:**

Hepatology, Gastroenterology, patient education, general medicine, anatomical study. Indicated for offices, examination rooms, or waiting rooms.

### **Technical Characteristics:**

- \* Detailed representation of anatomical structures;
- \* High fidelity in model reproduction;
- \* High-precision molding;
- \* Manufactured from resistant synthetic material;
- \* High-quality replicas;
- \* Hand-painted;
- \* Includes an information card with related structures;
- \* Model with references and markings;
- \* 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:**

- \* Scale: Life-size
- \* Material: Synthetic resin

### **Main Structures:**

**Normal:** The normal liver is represented in its macroscopic anatomy, showing the right and



left lobes, the gallbladder, and the main blood vessels (hepatic artery, portal vein, and inferior vena cava) and bile ducts (common hepatic duct, cystic duct, and common bile duct). The texture and coloration aim to simulate the appearance of a healthy liver.

**Tumor:** The tumoral section demonstrates an abnormal mass in the hepatic tissue, representing a possible neoplastic growth. The alteration in texture and coloration simulates the appearance of tumoral tissue.

**Nodular cirrhosis:** The nodular cirrhosis area shows the irregular and nodular surface characteristic of the disease, with alterations in the architecture of the hepatic parenchyma. The coloration may be altered, reflecting the fibrosis and nodular regeneration.

**Inferior vena cava:** The inferior vena cava is represented as a large blood vessel that drains blood from the lower part of the body to the heart. In the model, it is possible to visualize its relationship with the liver.

**Connective tissue:** The connective tissue is demonstrated in the supporting structure of the liver, including Glisson's capsule and the septa that divide the organ into lobules.

**Common bile duct:** The common bile duct is shown as the structure that receives bile from the hepatic and cystic ducts, transporting it to the duodenum.

**Cystic duct:** The cystic duct is represented as the duct that connects the gallbladder to the common bile duct.

**Gallstone:** The model shows gallstones in the gallbladder, demonstrating concretions of bile salts and pigments.

**Gallbladder:** The gallbladder is shown as a pear-shaped organ that stores and concentrates bile.

**Common hepatic duct:** The common hepatic duct is demonstrated as the structure that receives bile from the right and left hepatic ducts, leading it to the common bile duct.

**Hepatic artery:** The hepatic artery is represented as the blood vessel that supplies the liver with oxygenated blood.

**Portal vein:** The portal vein is shown as the blood vessel that transports nutrient-rich blood from the gastrointestinal tract to the liver.

**Biliary obstruction:** The section with biliary obstruction demonstrates the impediment of bile flow, possibly by a calculus or tumor, showing the consequences of this obstruction in hepatic anatomy.



**Portal triad:** The portal triad (branch of the hepatic artery, branch of the portal vein, and bile duct) is shown in different locations of the liver.

**Coronary ligament:** The coronary ligament is a fibrous structure that contributes to the fixation of the liver to the diaphragm.

**Falciform ligament:** The falciform ligament is a peritoneal fold that divides the liver into right and left lobes.

**Left lobe:** The left lobe of the liver is demonstrated, showing its smaller size compared to the right lobe.

**Right lobe:** The right lobe of the liver is demonstrated, showing its larger size compared to the left lobe. 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, offering an alternative to natural anatomical models for teaching and research. They present the main morphological characteristics with a good cost-benefit ratio, resistance, hand painting, and numbering for the identification of structures.

Acquire our anatomical model and provide an enriching learning experience at your institution. Contact us to

#### **List of all visible structures:**

- Normal
- Tumor
- Nodular cirrhosis
- Inferior vena cava
- Connective tissue
- Common bile duct
- Cystic duct
- Gallstone
- Gallbladder
- Common hepatic duct
- Hepatic artery
- Portal vein



- Biliary obstruction
- Portal triad
- Tumor
- Nodular cirrhosis
- Tumor
- Coronary ligament
- Coronary ligament
- Falciform ligament
- Left lobe
- Left lobe
- Left lobe
- Right lobe
- Right lobe