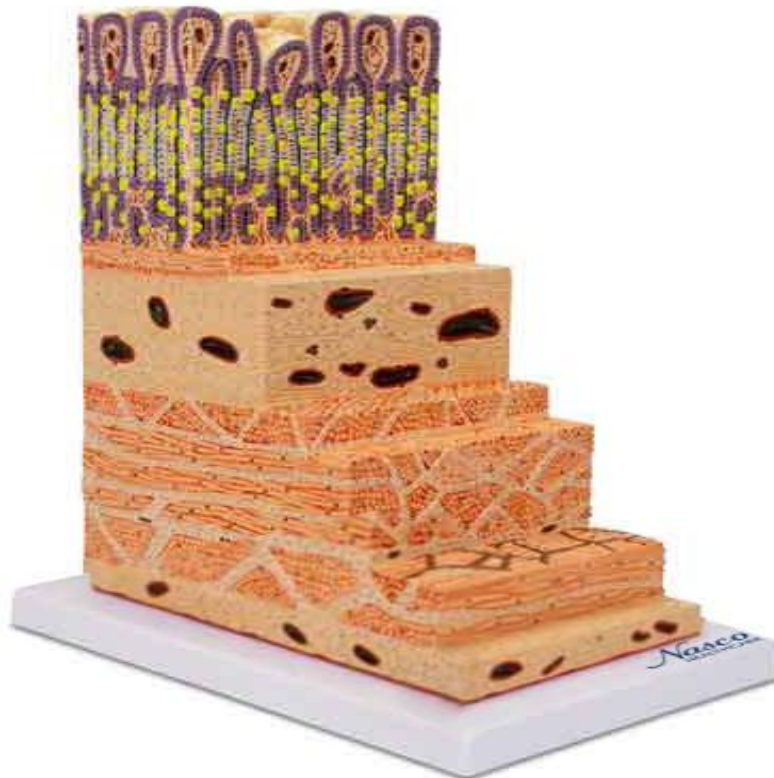
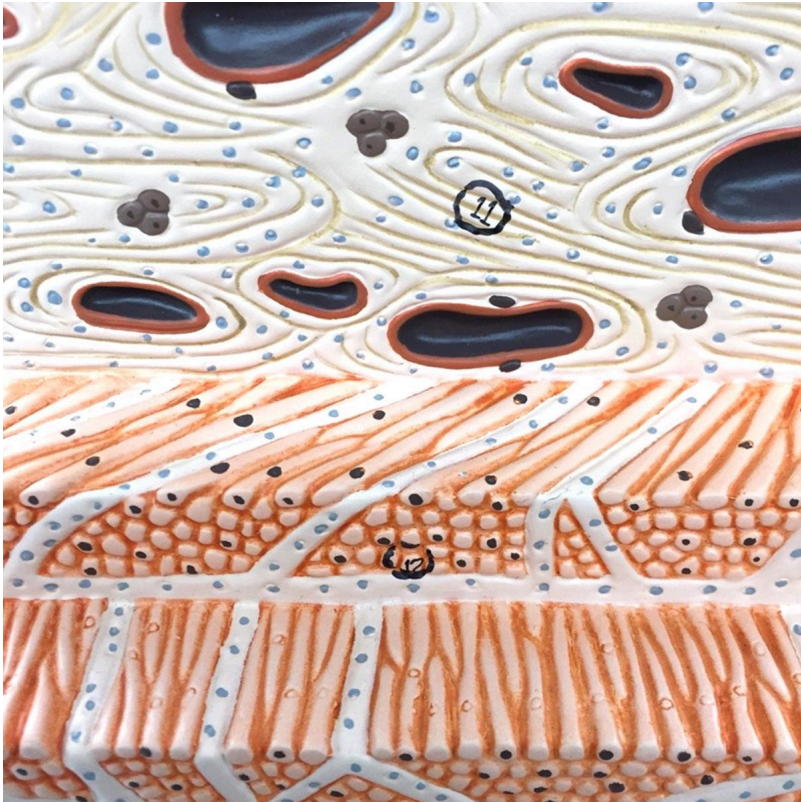
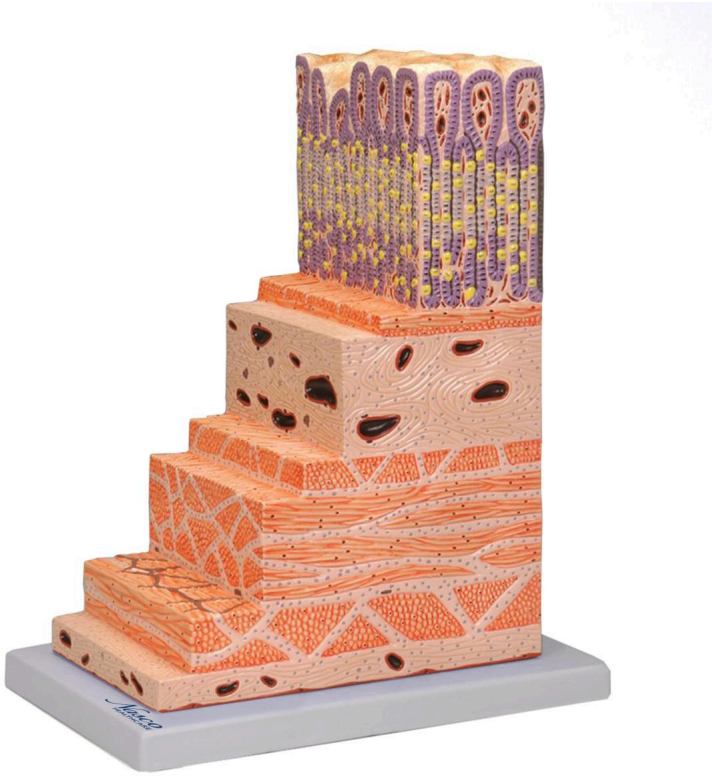


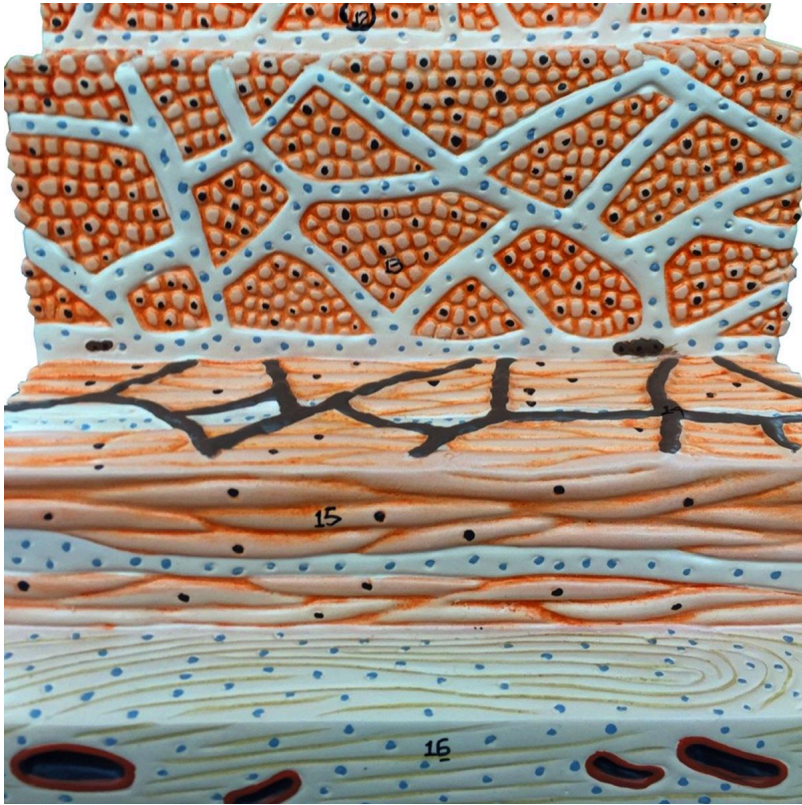


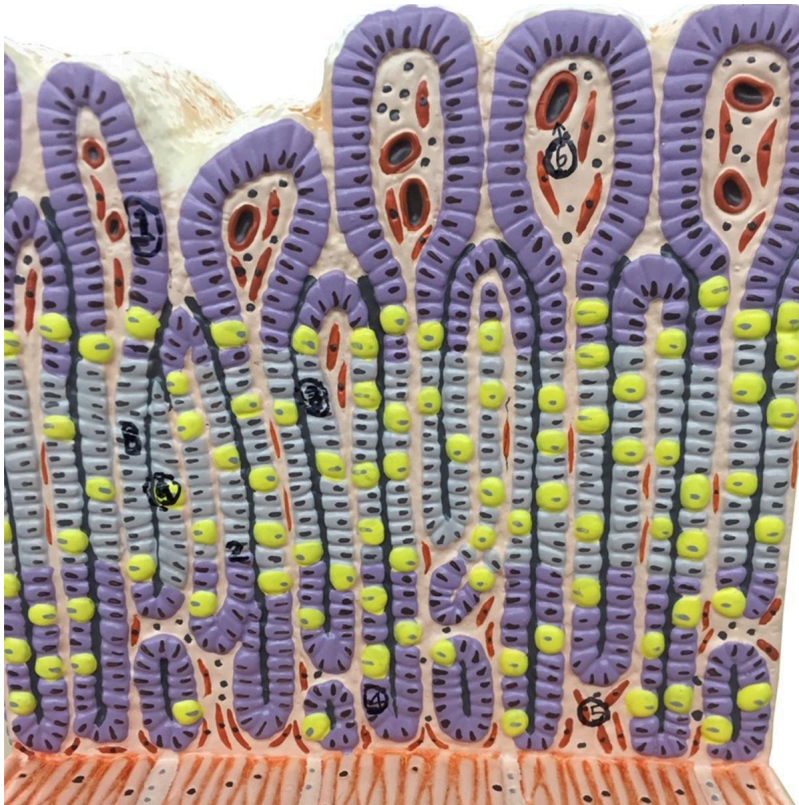
MG23168 | MICRO ANATOMY OF HUMAN STOMACH WALL, 150 TIMES ENLARGED



Nasco
HEALTHCARE







This model represents the stomach wall magnified 150 times its natural size, exhibiting in detail the main structures from the epithelium to the serosa layer. Its construction allows for the detailed study of gastric histology, including different cell types and blood and lymphatic vessels. The model is mounted on a polymer base for better visualization and includes a numbered information card, facilitating the identification of structures.

Applications:

Ideal for the study of the digestive system in schools, universities, and higher education institutions; surgical dissection training; classrooms; patient education; procedure demonstration; and medical and scientific information.

Features:

- * Detailed representation of the structures of the gastric wall;
- * Numbered and hand-painted;
- * Produced with high-quality resin, approved in toxicological tests;
- * Resistant synthetic material;
- * Accurate natural molding;



- * True replicas;
- * Includes an information card with related structures;
- * Model mounted on a polymer base.

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 assists learning, allowing for comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: 150x natural size
- * Material: Synthetic resin

Main Structures:

Epithelium of the mucosa: The most superficial layer of the gastric mucosa, composed of columnar epithelial cells, responsible for protection and mucus secretion.

Gastric gland: neck region: Region of the gastric gland that connects the basal region to the luminal surface. Contains neck mucous cells, which secrete mucus.

Chief cell: Cell located in the gastric glands, responsible for the production of pepsinogen, a precursor of the enzyme pepsin, essential for protein digestion.

Parietal cell: Cell located in the gastric glands, responsible for the secretion of hydrochloric acid (HCl) and intrinsic factor, essential for the absorption of vitamin B12.

Mucosa: Inner lining of the stomach, formed by the epithelium, lamina propria, and muscularis mucosae.

Lamina propria: Loose connective tissue that supports the epithelium of the gastric mucosa, containing blood vessels, lymphatics, and immune cells.

Gastric gland: basal region: Lower part of the gastric gland where the chief and parietal cells are concentrated.

Capillary: Small blood vessel that allows the exchange of nutrients and gases between the



blood and the tissues of the stomach.

Gastric fovea: Small depression on the surface of the gastric mucosa that leads to the opening of the gastric glands.

Muscularis mucosae: Thin layer of smooth muscle located at the base of the mucosa, responsible for movements that facilitate glandular secretion.

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:

- Mucosal epithelium
- Gastric gland: neck region
- Chief cell
- Parietal cell
- Mucosa
- Lamina propria
- Gastric gland: base region
- Capillary
- Gastric pit
- Muscularis mucosae
- Submucosa
- Inner oblique muscle layer
- Middle circular muscle layer
- Lymphatic vessels
- Outer longitudinal muscle layer
- Serosa