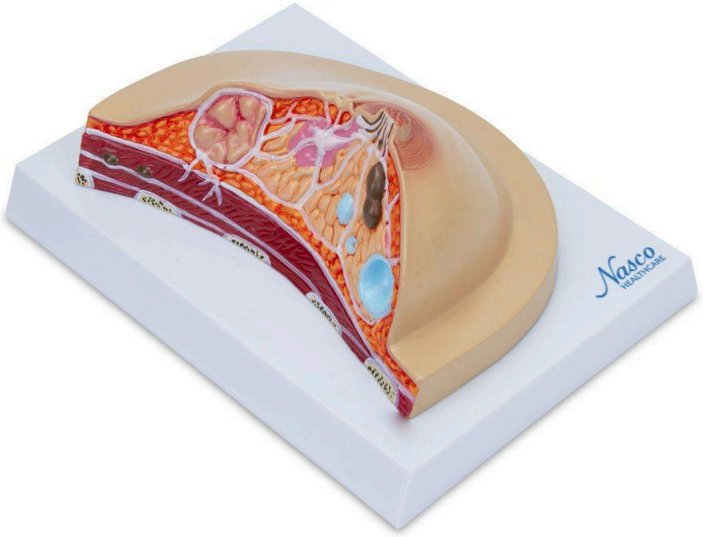
MG17229 | BREAST CROSS SECTION WITH PATHOLOGY



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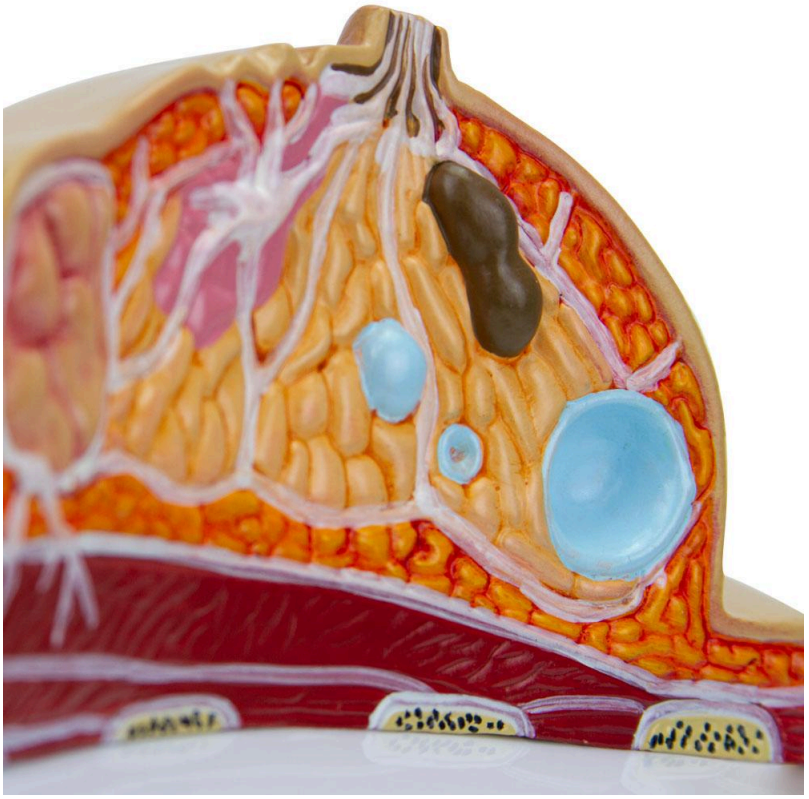

Life-size anatomical model representing a cross-section of the breast, ideal for studying common pathologies and relevant anatomical structures. Includes detailed representations of adenocarcinoma, cysts, fibroadenoma, infiltrating scirrhous carcinoma, suspensory ligaments, adipose tissue, lymph nodes, muscles, and ribs.

Applications:
* Study of common breast pathologies.
* Breast anatomy teaching.
* Medical training and surgical simulations.
* Patient education on breast conditions.

Technical Differentiators:
* Detailed representation of anatomical structures.
* Illustration of common breast pathologies.
* Life-size model for better understanding.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:
Our anatomical models offer an innovative visual complement through informative cards that activate 3D models viewable in augmented reality (A.R.). This exclusive interactive platform stimulates learning, allowing comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering

opportunities for continued education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

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

Main Structures:
nipple: It is a conical or cylindrical projection located in the center of the areola of the breast. Its main function is the release of milk during breastfeeding, containing openings of the lactiferous ducts.
areola: It is the pigmented circular area that surrounds the nipple. It contains sebaceous glands that secrete a protective oil and may become darker during pregnancy.
ampulla (lactiferous sinus): These are dilations of the lactiferous ducts located just below the areola. They function as reservoirs for breast milk before it is released through the nipple.
fibroadenoma (common benign tumor): It is a benign tumor of the breast, usually mobile and painless. Composed of glandular and fibrous tissue, it is more common in young women.
suspensory ligaments of the breast: Also known as Cooper's ligaments, they are bands of connective tissue that support the breast, connecting it to the skin and the fascia of the pectoral muscle.
closed cyst: It is a fluid-filled sac that forms within the breast. Usually benign, they can vary in size and cause discomfort depending on the compression of adjacent tissues.
open cyst: It is a cyst that has ruptured or has communication with the outside, and may drain fluid. Rupture can occur spontaneously or due to trauma.
pectoralis major muscle: It is a large and superficial muscle located in the chest region. Responsible for adduction, internal rotation, and flexion of the arm, in addition to assisting in forced breathing.
rib: They are long, curved bones that form the rib cage, protecting internal organs such as the lungs and heart. They connect to the spine at the back and to the sternum at the front (directly or indirectly).
pectoralis minor muscle: It is a muscle located below the pectoralis major muscle. Its function is to stabilize and depress the scapula, as well as assist in elevating the ribs during inspiration.
lymph nodes: They are small, rounded structures that are part of the lymphatic system. They act as filters, removing foreign substances and cancer cells from the lymphatic fluid, and play an important role in the immune response.
invasive cancer of the muscle: Refers to the spread of breast cancer cells to the adjacent pectoral muscle. This invasion can affect muscle function and requires aggressive treatment.
adenocarcinoma (projected outward): It is a type of cancer that originates in glandular cells and projects outward, forming a mass. In the context of the breast, it can invade adjacent tissues and spread to other parts of the body.
invasive breast carcinoma (skin retraction): It is a type of breast cancer that has spread

beyond the mammary ducts or lobules, invading the surrounding tissue. Skin retraction is a common sign, caused by the traction of the suspensory ligaments due to the tumor.

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 of choosing 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.

About Anatomical Models:
They are developed with resin replication technology, supplying the shortage 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:

- nipple
- areola
- ampulla (lactiferous sinus)
- fibroadenoma (common benign tumor)
- suspensory ligaments of the breast
- closed cyst
- open cyst
- pectoralis major muscle
- rib
- pectoralis minor muscle
- lymph nodes
- lymph nodes
- cancer invasive muscle
- adenocarcinoma (projected outwards)
- invasive breast carcinoma (skin retracted)