



**MG22595 | DECIDUE (MILK) DENTURE MODEL
WITH REMAINING TEETH**



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This model represents the deciduous (primary) dentition of a 5-year-old child, showing the upper and lower jaws with mobility in the lower jaw to simulate chewing. It presents the arrangement of deciduous teeth and the indication of permanent teeth, being a useful tool for studying the chronology of tooth eruption.

Applications:

Ideal for dentistry, orthodontics and general anatomical study; oral surgery training; science education; patient education; demonstration of dental procedures; teaching in schools and universities.

Features:

- * High didactic level;
- * Numbered and hand-painted for better learning of anatomy;
- * High-fidelity natural molding;
- * Made of resistant synthetic material;
- * Original life-size replicas;
- * Includes an information card with related structures;
- * Polymer base with support.
- * Resin with approval 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 comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

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

Main Structures:

Maxillary central incisor: These are the anterior teeth of the upper arch, characterized by their chisel shape and function in the incision of food. In children, they are usually the first teeth to erupt.

2 to 3 years: At this stage, most of the deciduous teeth have already erupted, except possibly the second molars. The dental arch is complete, but smaller in size compared to the permanent dentition.

14 and 20 months: During this period, the first molars and lateral incisors begin to emerge,



marking an important stage in the development of the deciduous dentition.

18 and 24 months: The eruption of the canines, usually between 18 and 24 months, completes the anterior dentition and contributes to chewing and facial aesthetics.

8 and 12 months: At this stage, the maxillary central and lateral incisors begin to erupt, forming the base of the anterior dentition.

8 months: Generally, the first teeth to appear are the lower central incisors, around 8 months of age.

Maxillary lateral incisor: Located laterally to the maxillary central incisors, these teeth also participate in the incision of food.

Canine: The canines, also known as canine teeth or cuspids, are characterized by their conical shape and function in the laceration of food.

Premolar: Premolars, present in the permanent dentition, are not part of the primary dentition.

Second molar: The second molars are the last teeth to erupt in the deciduous dentition, completing the dental arch.

2 and 3 years: At this stage, the deciduous dentition is complete, with 20 teeth present in the oral cavity.

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, combining cost-effectiveness, resistance, hand painting and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Central upper incisor
- 2 to 3 years
- 14 to 20 months
- 18 to 24 months
- 8 to 12 months
- 8 months



- Lateral upper incisor
- Canine
- Premolar
- Second molar
- 2 to 3 years
- 14 to 20 months
- 18 to 24 months
- 10 to 12 months
- 6 to 8 months
- Central lower incisor
- Lateral lower incisor
- Canine
- Premolar
- Second molar