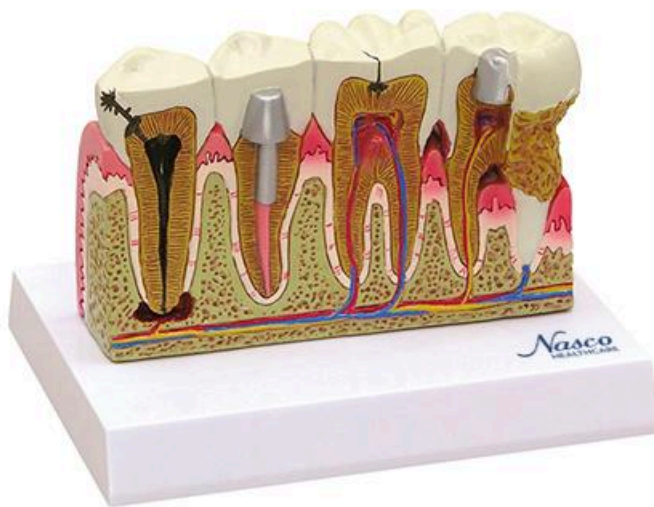


MG29771 | TEETH MODEL



An enlarged adult dentition model, with premolars and molars, presenting various common dental pathologies for detailed study. The model includes gingiva and various dental structures, allowing visualization of different stages of oral health and disease.

Applications:

Ideal for schools, universities, and dental offices. Indicated for training in dentistry, orthodontics, oral surgery, and patient education; useful for demonstrating dental procedures and for general anatomical study, medical and scientific information.

Technical Differentials:

- * High-fidelity natural molding;
- * Manufactured from a stable synthetic material approved in toxicological tests;
- * Precise replicas;
- * Enlarged model;



- * Numbered and hand-painted;
- * Includes a double information card with related structures;
- * Comes with a polymer base with support;
- * Includes references and markings.

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

Technical Specifications:

- * Material: Resistant plastic.
- * Scale: Enlarged.

Main Structures:

Cavity: Progressive destruction of hard dental tissues (enamel and dentin) caused by acids produced by bacteria present in plaque.

Enamel: The outer, hard, mineralized layer of the tooth, which protects the underlying dentin. It is the most mineralized structure in the human body.

Porcelain Crown: Artificial dental restoration that covers the visible part of the tooth, improving its aesthetics and function.

Pin: Metal structure inserted inside the root canal to provide support for a restoration, such as a crown.

Inflamed Gums (Gingivitis): Inflammation of the gums, usually caused by the accumulation of plaque. Characterized by redness, swelling, and bleeding.

Cracked Tooth with Cavity: Tooth with a fracture, exposing the dentin and creating a cavity susceptible to caries and infection.

Gum recession, some bone loss (periodontitis): Infection and inflammation of the tissues that support the teeth (gingiva, periodontal ligament, and alveolar bone), leading to bone loss and gingival recession.



Filling: Material used to restore dental cavities, restoring the shape and function of the tooth.

Plaque/Tartar: Bacteria, food debris, and saliva that accumulate on the teeth. If not removed, it mineralizes, forming tartar, which irritates the gums and contributes to periodontitis.

Root exposure: Exposure of the tooth root due to gingival recession, usually associated with periodontitis.

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 for teaching and research. They present the essential morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, good resistance, hand painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Cavity
- Enamel
- Porcelain crown
- Post
- Gingivitis
- Cracked tooth with cavity
- Gum recession, some bone loss (periodontitis)
- Filling
- Plaque/tartar
- Root resorption
- Severe bone loss infected pocket (advanced periodontitis)
- Root canals containing vessels and nerves
- Gutta-percha (root canal completed)
- Periodontal ligament
- Abscess
- Diseased pulp
- Cementum
- Alveolar bone
- Dentin
- Gingiva
- Gum recession, bone loss (periodontitis)



- Plaque/tartar
- Severe bone loss (advanced periodontitis)
- Gingiva
- Healthy gingiva