



MG36200 | 4 STAGES OF DENTITION DEVELOPMENT





Nasco
HEALTHCARE



Nasco
HEALTHCARE



Nasco
HEALTHCARE







A set of four life-size models, mounted on individual bases, demonstrating the development of human jaws and teeth from birth to adulthood. Each model represents a specific stage of tooth development, allowing for comparison and analysis of morphological changes over time. The models are sectional, exhibiting details of both deciduous and permanent dentition.

Applications:

- * Dentistry study in schools and universities.
- * Oral surgery training.
- * Science education.
- * Patient education and demonstration of dental procedures.
- * Dentistry.
- * Orthodontics.
- * General anatomical study.

Technical Advantages:



- * Detailed representation of anatomical structures.
- * High-fidelity natural molding.
- * Manufactured from stable synthetic material and resin with toxicological test approval.
- * Life-size replicas.
- * Numbered and hand-painted for precise identification of structures.
- * Includes an information card with related structures.
- * Polymer base with support and metal rod.
- * References and markings to facilitate study.

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:

Newborn Dentition - 6 months: At this stage, the maxillary sinus has not yet developed and the deciduous dentition has not erupted. The mandible is small and with little alveolar bone formation.

Infant Dentition - 2 years: Shows maxillary and mandibular development, with deciduous (milk) dentition erupting. The presence of deciduous teeth in their characteristic positions can be observed.

Infant Dentition - 5 to 7 years: This model shows the transition process between deciduous and permanent dentition. Central and lateral incisors, as well as the first permanent molar, are already erupting. Other permanent teeth, such as canines and premolars, can be seen developing in the alveolar bone.

Adult Dentition - 17 to 26 years: This model shows the complete development of the dental arches with all permanent dentitions erupted. Characteristics such as the presence of three roots in the upper molars and two roots in the lower molars can be observed.



Incisor tooth: Anterior teeth with a chisel-shaped crown, adapted for cutting and incising food. They have a single root and are important for facial aesthetics.

Canine tooth: Teeth with a pointed conical crown and a long, strong root, ideal for tearing and lacerating food. They are important teeth in the dental arch.

Premolar tooth: Posterior teeth with two cusps (points), used to crush and grind food. They usually have two roots.

Molar tooth: Posterior teeth with multiple cusps, adapted for crushing and grinding food. Upper molars usually have three roots, while lower molars have two.

Wisdom tooth: Third molar, frequently with late eruption and variable morphology. It may present different numbers of cusps and roots. Its eruption can be problematic in some cases.

Deciduous incisor tooth: Anterior teeth of the deciduous dentition, smaller and more delicate than permanent incisors, with a similar function of incision.

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 need for anatomical models for teaching and research. They present the main morphological characteristics and offer excellent cost-benefit, good resistance, hand painting and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Denti◊ao Rec◊m-nascido - 6 meses
- Denti◊ao infantil - 2 anos
- Denti◊ao infantil - 5 a 7 anos
- Denti◊ao adulta - 17 a 26 anos