



MG39442 | DENTAL DISEASE, 6 TIMES ENLARGED



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This educational model presents two magnified cross-sections of a molar, comparing a healthy tooth with one affected by caries. The model demonstrates in detail the internal and external structures of both teeth, including the gum line, and allows for clear visualization of the changes caused by the disease. It is constructed without removable parts, facilitating handling and observation.

Applications:

Ideal for teaching and demonstration in dentistry, medicine, and biology courses. Excellent tool for the comparative study of dental anatomy and the development of caries. Suitable for training healthcare professionals. Used as a didactic tool in schools and universities.

Technical Features:

- * Detailed representation of the internal and external structures of the tooth.
- * High-precision natural molding.
- * Manufactured from stable synthetic material and resin approved in toxicological tests.
- * Original replicas, hand-painted.
- * Includes an information card with related structures 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 assists learning, allowing for the comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: 6x magnified.
- * Material: Synthetic resin.
- * Painting: Manual.

Main Structures:

Caries: Caries is an infectious disease that causes the progressive destruction of tooth tissues, mainly enamel and dentin, due to the action of bacteria that produce acids.

Caries (initial stage): In the initial stage, caries affects only the enamel, and may appear as a white or darkened spot, without cavitation.



Pulp: Soft connective tissue located in the pulp chamber of the tooth, rich in blood vessels and nerves, responsible for the nutrition and sensitivity of the tooth.

Enamel: The outer layer of the tooth, the hardest and most mineralized, which protects the inner structures from external aggressions.

Dentin: Mineralized tissue found below the enamel, forming the majority of the tooth structure. It has dentinal tubules that communicate with the pulp.

Blood vessels: Blood vessels that carry deoxygenated blood from the dental pulp to the circulatory system.

Cementum: Mineralized tissue that covers the root of the tooth, fixing it to the alveolar bone through the periodontal ligament.

Bone structure: Alveolar bone that supports and protects the roots of the teeth.

Gingiva: Soft tissue that covers the alveolar bone and surrounds the base of the teeth.

Pus: Accumulation of inflammatory cells, bacteria, and other cellular debris. In the context of this model, it indicates an infection associated with advanced caries.

Pulp involvement: Infection or inflammation of the dental pulp, usually caused by deep caries.

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:

- Cavity
- Incipient Cavity
- Pulp
- Enamel
- Dentin
- Blood Vessels
- Cementum



- Bone Structure
- Gingiva
- Pus
- Pulp involvement
- Pulpitis
- Abscess - Periodontitis