MG29725 | THYROID WITH PATHOLOGY, 4 PARTS

This anatomical model presents two thyroids, each divided into four parts, allowing for detailed visualization of normal anatomy and two common pathologies: Graves' disease and adenoma/carcinoma. The model is dismountable and comes mounted on a polymer base with a support and metal rod, facilitating study and demonstration.

Applications:

* Study of thyroid anatomy in schools and universities.
* Training for surgical dissection.
* Patient education and procedure demonstration.
* Explaining thyroid pathologies to patients.
* Support material for medical and scientific information.

Technical Advantages:

* High level of anatomical detail.
* Created from detailed original molds.
* Rich detail for better learning of anatomy.
* Numbered and hand-painted.
* Made of resistant and durable synthetic material.
* Resin approved in toxicological tests.
* High-fidelity natural molding.
* Accurate replicas.
* Life-size.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer a visual complement through informative cards that activate 3D models viewable in augmented reality (AR). This interactive platform aids learning, allowing for comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

* Material: Synthetic resin.
* Scale: Life-size.
* Finish: Hand-painted and numbered.

Main Structures:

Hyoid bone: Small U-shaped bone located in the anterior region of the neck, between the chin and the thyroid cartilage. Serves as an attachment point for muscles of the tongue, pharynx, and larynx.

Thyroid membrane: Thin layer of connective tissue covering the thyroid gland, helping to maintain its structure and attach it to adjacent structures.

Thyroid cartilage: The largest cartilage of the larynx, shield-shaped, protecting the structures of the larynx and contributing to the formation of the laryngeal prominence (Adam's apple).

Thyroid gland: Endocrine gland located in the anterior region of the neck, responsible for

the production of thyroid hormones (T3 and T4) that regulate metabolism.

Trachea: Cartilaginous tube that conducts air from the larynx to the bronchi, allowing breathing.

Graves' disease: Autoimmune disorder that causes hyperthyroidism, characterized by excessive production of thyroid hormones, leading to symptoms such as tachycardia, weight loss, and nervousness.

Cricothyroid ligament: Ligament that connects the cricoid cartilage to the thyroid cartilage, contributing to the stability of the larynx.

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, hand painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Hyoid bone
- Hyoid bone
- Thyroid membrane
- Thyroid membrane
- Thyroid cartilage
- Thyroid cartilage
- Thyroid gland
- Trachea
- Trachea
- Graves' disease
- Cricothyroid ligament
- Cricothyroid ligament