MG8999 | HUMAN MUSCLE FIGURE, 1/2 NATURAL SIZE, 27 PARTS

This half-scale muscular figure anatomical model is an exceptional teaching tool, composed of 27 detachable parts that allow for an in-depth study of human anatomy. It includes a 4-part muscular arm and a 9-part muscular leg, in addition to several removable organs such as the right and left arms, skull, brain (in 2 parts), thoracic and abdominal wall, lung halves (2), heart (2), liver, stomach, duodenum, small and large intestine, providing a comprehensive and interactive view.

Applications:
* Ideal for detailed study of the musculature and internal organs of the human body.
* Excellent tool to encourage learning and support in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology courses.
* Allows for comparative analysis of anatomical models and deepening knowledge in various health areas.
* Suitable for educational institutions, clinics, and professionals seeking a high-quality teaching resource.

Technical Differentiators:
* Composed of 27 removable parts, offering modularity and facilitating layered study.
* Detailed representation of essential muscles and internal organs.* Half-scale design for practical handling and clear visualization.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:
Our anatomical models offer an innovative visual complement through informative cards that activate 3D models viewable in augmented reality (AR). This exclusive interactive platform stimulates learning, allowing for comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering opportunities for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:
* Number of parts: 27
* Scale: Half scale
* Removable parts: Arms (right and left), skull, brain (2 parts), thoracic and abdominal wall, lung halves (2), heart (2), liver, stomach, duodenum, small and large intestine, muscular arm (4 parts), muscular leg (9 parts).

Main Structures:
HEAD AND NECK REGION: This section covers the complex structures of the head and neck, including muscles of the face and mastication, as well as important glands and vessels.
Brain: The brain is the control center of the nervous system, responsible for functions such as thought, memory, emotion, interpretation of sensory information, and control of movements.
Sternocleidomastoid muscle: One of the largest and most superficial muscles of the neck,

responsible for rotating the head to the opposite side, lateral flexion of the neck, and flexion of the head.
Parotid gland: The largest of the salivary glands, located anteriorly and inferiorly to the ear, responsible for producing serous saliva that aids in digestion.
BODY WALL: This section details the muscular and skeletal structure that makes up the trunk, providing support, protection, and allowing essential movements.
Rectus abdominis muscle: Long, flat muscle located in the anterior part of the abdomen, responsible for flexing the trunk, compressing the abdominal viscera, and stabilizing the pelvis.
Diaphragm: Main muscle of respiration, dome-shaped, which separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity and contracts to allow air to enter the lungs.
THORACIC VISCERA: This category explores the vital organs located in the thoracic cavity, essential for breathing and blood circulation.
Right lung: One of the two main organs of the respiratory system, responsible for gas exchange (oxygen and carbon dioxide) between air and blood. The right lung has three lobes.
Left ventricle: One of the four chambers of the heart, responsible for pumping oxygenated blood to the aorta and, consequently, to the entire body, being the chamber with the highest pressure.
ABDOMINAL AND PELVIC VISCERA: This section addresses the organs located in the abdominal and pelvic cavities, fundamental for digestion, excretion, and reproduction.
Left lobe of the liver: One of the main divisions of the liver, the largest glandular organ in the body, involved in multiple metabolic functions, detoxification, and bile production.
Left kidney: One of the two bean-shaped organs of the urinary system, responsible for filtering blood, removing waste and excess water to form urine.
UPPER LIMB: This part of the model details the anatomy of the upper limbs, including the complex network of muscles, bones, and nerves that allow a wide range of movements.
Deltoid muscle: The main muscle that forms the rounded contour of the shoulder, responsible for abduction of the arm, in addition to assisting in flexion and extension.
LOWER LIMB: This section explores the anatomy of the lower limbs, from the pelvis to the feet, highlighting the muscles and bone structures essential for locomotion and weight-bearing.
Quadriceps femoris muscle: A group of four large muscles located on the anterior part of the thigh, essential for extending the leg at the knee and for flexing the hip.Other structures can be verified directly on the physical piece or in the interactive 3D model.

Customizable Skin Tones:
This anatomical model offers the option to choose between three skin tones to better represent human diversity and meet different educational and clinical needs. It is possible to choose between fair skin, intermediate tone, and dark skin, providing greater realism and inclusion during training and demonstrations.

Smart Tags:

Designed to provide comprehensive training in the healthcare field, with interactive simulations covering Retina, Ear, Throat, Pulses, Heart, Lung, and Abdominal exams. This solution assists in the development of diagnostic skills in different clinical scenarios, allowing professionals and students to explore and improve their skills with greater safety and accuracy.

Heart sound recognition: Recognize 23 unique heart sounds with different patient postures and tools.
- Apex, Normal S1 S2, Supine, Bell
- Apex, Split S1, Supine, Bell
- Apex, S4, LLD, Bell
- Apex, Mid Systolic Click, Supine, Bell
- Apex, S3, LLD, Bell
- Apex, Early Systolic Murmur, Supine, Bell
- Apex, Mid Systolic Murmur, Supine, Bell
- Apex, Late Systolic Murmur, Supine, Bell
- Apex, Holosystolic Murmur, Supine, Bell
- Apex, Systolic Click & Late Systolic Murmur, LLD, Bell
- Apex, S4 & Mid Systolic Murmur, LLD, Bell
- Apex, S3 & Holosystolic Murmur, LLD, Bell
- Apex, OS & Diastolic Murmur, LLD, Bell
- Aortic, Normal S1 S2, Sitting, Bell
- Aortic, Systolic Murmur & Absent S2, Sitting, Bell
- Aortic, Early Diastolic Murmur, Sitting, Bell
- Aortic, Systolic & Diastolic Murmur, Sitting, Bell
- Pulmonary, Single S2, Supine, Diaphragm
- Pulmonary, Split S2 Persistent, Supine, Diaphragm
- Pulmonary, Split S2 Transient, Supine, Diaphragm
- Pulmonary, Ejection Systolic Murmur & Transient Split S2, Supine, Diaphragm
- Pulmonary, Split S2 & Ejection Systolic Murmur, Supine, Diaphragm
- Pulmonary, Ejection Systolic Murmur & Single S2 & Ejection Click, Supine, Diaphragm

Retinal exams: Simulate 39 retinal conditions, from normal and diabetic retinopathy (various stages) to rare diseases like retinitis pigmentosa and macular degeneration.
- Normal
- Tessellated Fundus
- Large Optic Disc Cupping
- DR1 (Diabetic Retinopathy - Stage 1)
- DR2 (Diabetic Retinopathy - Stage 2)
- DR3 (Diabetic Retinopathy - Stage 3)
- Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion (BRVO)
- Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO)
- Retinal Artery Occlusion (RAO)

- Rhegmatogenous Retinal Detachment
- Central Serous Chorioretinopathy (CSCR)
- Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada Disease (VKH)
- Maculopathy
- Epiretinal Membrane (ERM)
- Macular Hole (MH)
- Pathological Myopia
- Possible Glaucoma
- Optic Atrophy
- Severe Hypertensive Retinopathy
- Optic Disc Swelling and Elevation
- Displaced Optic Disc
- Congenital Optic Disc Anomaly
- Retinitis Pigmentosa
- Bietti's Crystalline Dystrophy
- Peripheral Retinal Degeneration and Tear
- Myelinated Nerve Fibers
- Particles in Vitreous
- Fundus Neoplasia
- Massive Hard Exudates
- Yellowish-White Spots (Flecks)
- Cotton Wool Spots
- Vessel Tortuosity
- Chorioretinal Atrophy - Coloboma
- Preretinal Hemorrhage
- Fibrosis
- Laser Marks
- Silicone Oil in Eye
- Blurred Fundus Without PDR (Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy)
- Blurred Fundus With Suspected PDR (Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy)

Ear exams: Conduct 9 realistic diagnostic exams.
- AOM
- Chronic
- Ear Ventilation
- Earwax
- Foreign Object
- Normal
- Otitis Externa
- Pseudomembrane
- Tympanosclerosis

Throat exams: Conduct 6 realistic diagnostic exams.

- Normal
- Oral Cancer (Benign)
- Oral Cancer (Malignant)
- Oral Dysplasia
- Pharyngitis
- Tonsillitis

Lung sound recognition: Recognize 15 lung sounds and breathing pattern analysis.
- Agonal Breathing
- Asthma Wheezing
- Bronchial
- Bronchovesicular
- Crackles - Coarse
- Crackles - Fine
- Crackles - Pulmonary Edema
- Crackles - Bronchiectasis
- Death Rattle
- Inspiratory Stridor
- Pleural Rubs
- Rhonchi - Low-Pitched Wheezes
- Vesicular - Normal
- Wheeze
- Wheeze-COPD

Abdominal sound diagnostics:
- Normal
- Normal Borborygmi
- Normal Gurgling
- Diarrhea
- Hyperactive
- Hypoactive
- Obstruction
- Absent

Virtual Patient Monitor: Provides an immersive and realistic training environment for healthcare students. It allows instructors to customize parameters for various vital signs, empowering students to interpret signals, develop critical thinking, and enhance their clinical reasoning skills through realistic scenarios.

Customizable Vital Signs
- Blood Pressure
- SpO2
- Heart Rate

ECG Interpretation: Train on 18 diverse ECG scenarios, including: Atrial Fibrillation, Ventricular Tachycardia and Heart Blocks. The monitor also simulates synchronized pulses with ECG for truly realistic cardiology training.

ECG Patterns

- Sinus Rhythm
- Atrial Extrasystole
- Atrial Flutter
- Atrial Fibrillation
- Paroxysmal Supraventricular Tachycardia (PSVT)
- Ventricular Extrasystole
- Ventricular Tachycardia (VT)
- Ventricular Fibrillation (VF)
- First-Degree Atrioventricular Block (AVB)
- Second-Degree Atrioventricular Block
- Third-Degree Atrioventricular Block (Complete Block)
- Long QT Syndrome
- ST Segment Elevation
- ST Segment Depression
- T Wave Inversion
- Left Ventricular Hypertrophy (LVH)
- Right Ventricular Hypertrophy (RVH)
- Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome (WPW)

Breathing Patterns

- Normal
- Dyspnea
- Apnea
- Cheyne-Stokes
- Biot
- Kussmaul

About Anatomical Models:
They are developed with resin replication technology, addressing the shortage of natural anatomical pieces for teaching and research. They present all the essential morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, resistance, manual painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- I.REGION OF HEAD AND NECK

- 1. Frontnl belly of occipitofrontalis muscle
- 2. Epieranial aponeurosis
- 3. Occipital belly of occipitofrontalis muscle
- 4. Auricularis anterior muscle
- 5. Auricularis posterior muscle
- 6. Auricularis superior muscle
- 7. Procerus muscle
- 8. Orbicularis oculi muscle
- 9. Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi muscle
- 10. Levator labii superioris muscle
- 11. Zygomaticus minor muscle
- 12. Zygomaticus major muscle
- 13. Depressor anguli oris muscle
- 14. Depressor labii inferioris muscle
- 15. Mentalis muscle
- 16. Orbicularis oris muscle
- 17. Masseter muscle
- 18. Temporalis muscle
- 19. Lateral pterygoid muscle
- 20. Medial pterygoid muscle
- 21. Buccinator muscle
- 22. Cerebrum
- 23. Frontal lobe
- 24. Parietal lobe
- 25. Occipital lobe
- 26. Temporal lobe
- 27. Cerebellum
- 28. Corpus callosum
- 29. Septum pellucidum
- 30. Fornix
- 31. Thalamus
- 32. Midbrain
- 33. Pons
- 34. Medulla oblongata
- 35. Olfactory bulb
- 36. Optic nerve II
- 37. Oculomotor nerve III
- 38. Trochlear nerve IV
- 39. Trigeminal nerve V
- 40. Abducent nerve VI
- 41. Facial nerve VII
- 42. Vestibulocochlear nerve VIII
- 43. Glossopharyngeal nerve IX

- 44. Vagus nerve X
- 45. Accessory nerve XI
- 46. Hypoglossal nerve XII
- 47 Sternocleidomastoid muscle
- 47a. Sternal head
- 47b. Clavicular head
- 48. Submandibular gland
- 49. Stylohyold muscle
- 50, Posterior belly of digastric muscle
- 51. Anterior belly of digastric muscle
- 52. Mylohyoid muscle
- 53 hyoid bone
- 54. sternohyoid muscle
- 55. Superior belly of omohyoid muscle
- 56. Inferior belly of omohyoid muscle
- 57. Anterior scalene muscle
- 58. Middle scalene muscle
- 59. Posterior scalene muscle
- 60. Levator scapulae muscle
- 61. Splenius capitis muscle
- 62. Semispinalis capitis muscle
- 63. Thyrohyoid muscle
- 64. Sternothvroid muscle
- 65. Thyroid cartilage
- 66. Thyroid gland
- 67. Common carotid artery
- 68. Internaljugular vein
- 69. Brachial plexus
- 70. Subclavian artery
- 71. Subclavian vein
- 72. Parotid gland
- II. BODY WALL
- 1. Pectoralis major muscle
- 1a. Clavicular head
- 1b. Sternocostal head
- 1c. Abdominal head
- 2. Pectoralis minor muscle
- 3. External intercostal muscles
- 4. Internal intercostal muscles
- 5. Serratus antedor muscle
- 6. External oblique muscle
- 7. Internal oblique muscle
- 8. Transversus abdominis muscle

- 9. Rectus abdominis muscle
- 10. Tendinous intersection
- 11. Anterior layer of rectus sheath
- 12. Umbilicus
- 13. Linea alba
- 14. Pyramidalis muscle
- 15. Clavicle
- 16. Sternum
- 17. Rib
- 18. Costal cartilage
- 19. Transversus thoracis muscle
- 20. Arcuate line
- 21. Diaphragm
- 23. Acromion
- 24. Spine of scapula
- 25. Trapezius muscle
- 26. Latissimus dorsi muscle
- 27. Rhomboid minor muscle
- 28. Rhomboid major muscle
- 29. Serratus posterior inferinor muscle
- 30. Erector spinae muscle
- 31. Posterior layer of thoracolumbar fascia
- 32. Quadratus lumborum muscle
- III. THORACIC VISCERA
- 1. Right lung
- 2. Left lung
- 3. Oblique fissure
- 4. Horizontal fissure of right lung
- 5. Superior lobe
- 6. Inferior lobe
- 7. Middle lobe of right lung
- 8. Hilum of lung
- 9. Trachea
- 10. Right main bronchus
- 11. Left main bronchus
- 12. Oesophagus
- 13. Thoracic aorta
- 14. Right atrium
- 15. Right auricle
- 16. Superior vena cava
- 17. Inferior vena cava
- 18. Oval fossa
- 19. Opening of coronary sinus

- 20. Pectinate muscles
- 21. Tricuspid valve
- 22. Right ventricle
- 23. Pulmonary valve
- 24. Pulmonary trunk
- 25. Ligamentum arteriosum
- 26. Left atrium
- 27. Left auricle
- 28. Left ventricle
- 29. Left pulmonary veins
- 30. Right pulmonary veins
- 31. Mitral valve
- 32. Aortic valve
- 33. Ascending aorta
- 35. Brachiocephalic trunk
- 36. Left common carotid artery
- 37. left subclavian artery
- 38. Right coronary artery
- 39. Antedor Interventricular branch of left artery
- 40. Circumflex branch of left artery
- 41. Great cardiac vein
- 42. Middle cardiac vein
- 43. Small cardiac vein
- 44. Coronary sinus
- IV. ABDOMINAL AND PELVIC VISCERA
- 1. Left lobe of liver
- 2. Right lobe of liver
- 3. Falciform ligament of liver
- 4. Round ligament of liver
- 5. Quadrate lobe
- 6. Caudate lobe
- 7. Gallbladder
- 8. Cystic duct
- 9. Common hepatic duct
- 10. Common bile duct
- 11. Proper hepatic artery
- 12. Hepatic portal vein
- 13. Inferior vena cava
- 14. Ligament of inferior vena cava
- 15. Bare area of liver
- 16. Abdominal part of oesophagus
- 17. Cardia
- 18. Pylorus

- 19. Lesser curvature
- 20. Greater curvature
- 21. Fundus of stomach
- 22. Body of stomach
- 23. Pyloric part
- 24. Left gastric artery
- 25. Right gastric artery
- 26. Short gastric artery
- 27. Left gastroepiploic artery
- 28. Right gastroepiploic artery
- 29. Superior part of duodenum
- 30. Descending part of duodenum
- 31. Horizontal part of duodenum
- 32. Ascending part of duodenum
- 33. Head of pancreas
- 34. Body of pancreas
- 35. Tail of pancreas
- 37. Accessory pancreatic duct
- 38. Major duodenal papilla
- 39. M]nor duodenaJ papilla
- 41. Superior mesenteric vein
- 42. Spleen
- 43. Splenic artery
- 44. Splenic vein
- 45. Jeiunum
- 46. Ileum
- 47. Caecum
- 48. Vermiform appendix
- 49. Ascending colon
- 50. Transverse colon
- 51. Descendlng colon
- 52. Sigmoid colon
- 53. Left kidney
- 54. Left suprarenal gland
- 55. Right kidney
- 56. Right suprarenal gland
- 57. Ureter
- 58. Abdominalaorta
- 59. Celiac trunk
- 60. Left renal artery
- 61. Left renal vein
- 62. Left suprarenal vessels
- 63. Inferior mesenteric artery

- 64. Left common iliac artery
- 65. Left common iliac vein
- 66. Left exernal iliac artery
- 67. Left exernal iliac vein
- 68. Left testicular (ovary) artery
- 69. Right testicular (ovary) vein
- 70. Median sacral artery
- 71. Rectum
- 72. Urinary bladder
- V. UPPER LIMB
- 1. Deltoid muscle
- 2. Supraspinatus muscle
- 3. Infraspinatus muscle
- 5. Teres major muscle
- 6. Subscapularis muscle
- 7. Biceps brachii muscle
- 7a. Short head
- 7b. Long head
- 8. Coracobrachialis muscle
- 9. Brachlalis muscle
- 10. Triceps brachii muscle
- 1oa. Long head
- 10b. Lateral head
- 10c. Medial head
- 11. Pronator teres muscle
- 12. Flexor carpi radialis muscle
- 13. Palmaris longus muscle
- 14. Flexor digitorum superficialis muscle
- 15. Flexor carpi ulnaris muscle
- 16. Flexor poilicis longus muscle
- 17. Flexor digitorum profundus muscle
- 18. Pronator quadratus muscle
- 19. Brachioradialis muscle
- 20. Extensor carpi radialis longus muscle
- 21. Extensor carpi radialis brevis muscle
- 22. Extensor digitorum muscle
- 23. Extensor digiti mlnimi muscle
- 24. Extensor carpi ulnaris muscle
- 25. Anconeus muscle
- 26. Suplnator muscle
- 27. Abductor pollicis longus muscle
- 28, Extensor pollicis brev]s muscle
- 29, Extensor pollicis longus muscle

- 30. Extensor indicis muscle
- 31. Abductor pollicis brevis muscle
- 32. Flexor pollicis brevis muscle
- 33. Opponens pollicis muscle
- 35. Abductor digiti minimi muscle
- 36. Flexor digiti minimi brevis muscle
- 37. Opponens digiti minimi muscle
- 38. Dorsal interosseous muscles
- 39. Axillary artery
- 40. Lateral cord of brachial plexus
- 41. Medial cord of brachial plexus
- 42. Posterior cord of brachial plexus
- 43. Median nerve
- 44. Ulnar nerve
- 45. Axillary nerve
- 46. Posterior circumflex humeral artery
- 47. Radial nerve
- 48. Profunda brachii artery
- 49. Brachial artery
- 50. Radial artery
- 51. Ulnar artery
- 52. Deep branch of radial nerve
- 53. Posterior interosseous artery
- VI. LOWER LIMB
- 1. Iliopsoas muscle
- la. Psoas major muscle
- lb. Iliacus muscle
- 2. Sartorius muscle
- 3. Quadriceps femoris muscle
- 3a. Rectus femoris muscle
- 3b. Vastus lateralis muscle
- 3c. Vastus medialis muscle
- 3d. Vastus intermedius muscle
- 4. Tendon of quadriceps femoris muscle
- 5. Patella
- 6. Patellar ligament
- 7. Tibial tuberosity
- 8. Tensor fasciae muscle
- 9. Iliotibial tract
- 10. Pectineus muscle
- 11. Adductor longus muscle
- 12. Adductor brevls muscle
- 13. Gracilis muscle

- 14. Adductor magnus muscle
- 15. Gluteus maximus muscle
- 16. Gluteus medius muscle
- 17. Gluteus minimus muscle
- 18. Pirformis muscle
- 19. Obturator internus muscle
- 20. Gemellus superior muscle
- 21. Gemellus Inferior muscle
- 22. Quadratus femoris muscle
- 23. Greater trochanter of femur
- 24. Sacrotuberous ligament
- 25. Ischial tuberosity
- 26. Biceps femoris muscle
- 26a. Long head of biceps femoris muscle
- 26b. 5hort head of biceps femoris muscle
- 27. Semitendinosus muscle
- 28. Semimembranosus muscle
- 29. Pes anserinus
- 30. Tibialis anterior muscle
- 31. Extensor hallucls longus muscle
- 32. Extensor digitorum longus muscle
- 33. Medial surface of body of tibia
- 34. Medial malleolus of tibia
- 35. Lateral malleolus of fibula
- 36. Fibularis longus muscle
- 37. Flbularis brevis muscle
- 38. Tendon of fibularis tertius muscle
- 39. Medial head of gastrocnemius muscle
- 40. Lateral head of gastrocnemius muscle
- 41. Plantaris muscle
- 42. Soleus muscle
- 43. Calcaneal(Achilles)tendon
- 44. Calcaneal tuberosity
- 45. Popliteus muscle
- 46. Flexor digitorum longus muscle
- 47. Tibialis posterior muscle
- 48. Flexor hallucls longus muscle muscle
- 49. Extensor hallucls brevis muscle
- 50. Extensor digitorum longus muscle
- 51. Flexor digltorum brevis muscle muscle
- 52. Tendon of flexor digitorum longus muscle
- 53. Tendon of flexor hallucis longus muscle
- 54. Quadratus plantae muscle

- 55. Transverse head of adductor hallucis muscle
- 56. Oblique head of adductor hallucis muscle
- 57. Dorsal interosseous muscle
- 58. Plantar interosseous muscle
- 59. Abduetor hallucis muscle
- 60. Flexor hallucis muscle
- 61. Lumbrical muscles
- 62. Abductor digiti minimi muscle
- 63. Femoral nerve
- 64. Femoral artery
- 65. Femoral vein
- 66. Sciatic nerve
- 67. Inferior gluteal nerve and rtery
- 68. Internal pudendal nerve, vein and artery
- 69. Tibial nerve
- 70. Popliteal artery and vein
- 71. Posterior tibial artery
- 72. Common fibular nerve;common peroneal nerve
- 73. Anterior tibial artery
- 74. Deep fibular nerve; deep peroneal nerve