

MG17223 | SECTION THROUGH THE HAND



Anatomical model of the median section of the hand, life-size, detailing the bony, muscular, cartilaginous, tendinous, and dermal components of a human hand and wrist. Features realistic textures of spongy bone material, muscle striations, and fat areas with high fidelity, hand-painted and mounted on a polymer base.

Applications:

Ideal for medical students, physiotherapy students and related fields; doctors; physiotherapists; clinics; and for study and patient explanations. Suitable for teaching and demonstrations in classrooms and consulting rooms.

Technical Advantages:

- * Detailed representation of anatomical structures;
- * Hand-painted in didactic colors for better visualization and learning;
- * High fidelity in molding, accurately reproducing the structures;



- * Manufactured from stable synthetic material and resin approved in toxicological tests;
- * Includes an information card with related structures;
- * High-precision replicas.

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

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: Life-size
- * Material: Synthetic resin
- * Includes polymer base

Main Structures:

Ulna: Long bone of the forearm, located medially relative to the radius. Participates in the elbow joint and the radioulnar joint. Its distal end articulates with the carpal bone.

Radius: Long bone of the forearm, located laterally relative to the ulna. Participates in the elbow joint and the radioulnar joint. Its distal end articulates with the carpal bones.

Metacarpophalangeal joint: Synovial joints that connect the metacarpals to the proximal phalanges of the fingers. Allow flexion, extension, abduction, and adduction movements of the fingers.

Interosseous muscles: Groups of intrinsic muscles of the hand, located between the metacarpals. Responsible for the adduction and abduction of the fingers.

Pisiform: Small sesamoid bone located in the distal row of carpal bones, in the wrist.

Triquetrum: Carpal bone located in the distal row, articulating with the pyramidal bone and the hamate.

Lunate: Carpal bone located in the proximal row, articulating with the radius, the scaphoid, the capitate, and the triquetrum.



Scaphoid: Carpal bone located in the proximal row, being the largest carpal bone. Articulates with the radius, the lunate, the capitate, and the trapezium.

Hamate: Carpal bone located in the distal row, with a characteristic hook. Articulates with the triquetrum, the capitate, and metacarpals IV and V.

Capitate: Carpal bone located in the distal row, being the largest carpal bone in the distal row. Articulates with the scaphoid, lunate, trapezium, trapezoid, hamate, and metacarpals II to V. 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 to natural anatomical models for teaching and research. They present the main morphological characteristics with a good cost-benefit ratio, resistance, hand painting, and numbering for the identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- ulna
- radius
- metacarpophalangeal joint
- interosseous muscles
- pisiform
- triquetrum
- lunate
- scaphoid
- hamate
- capitate
- trapezoid
- trapezium
- metacarpal (1)
- metacarpal (2)
- metacarpal (3)
- metacarpal (4)
- metacarpal (5)

- proximal phalanx
- middle phalanx
- distal phalanges