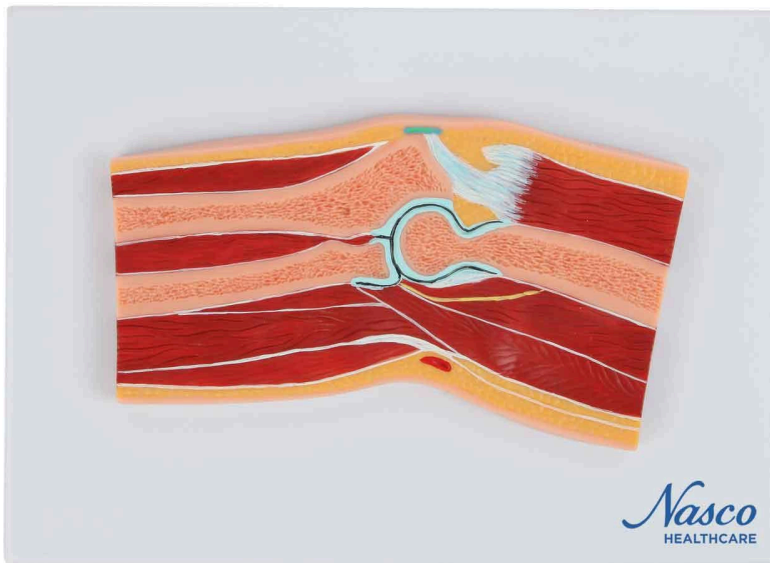
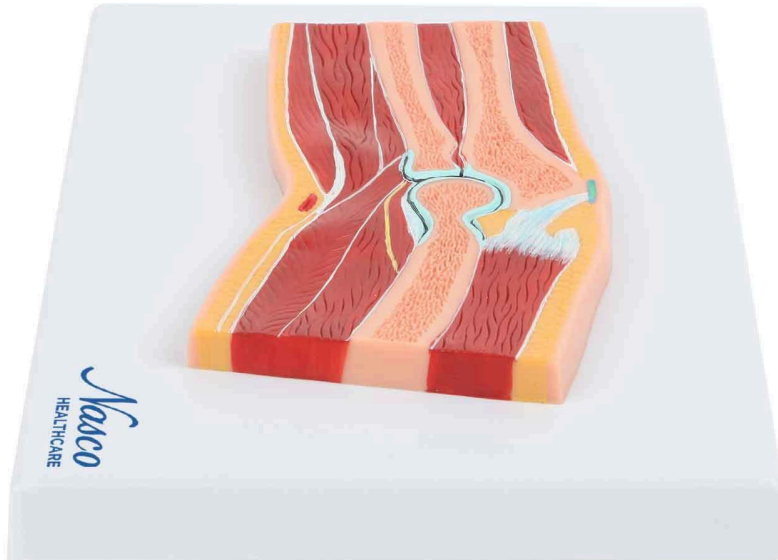


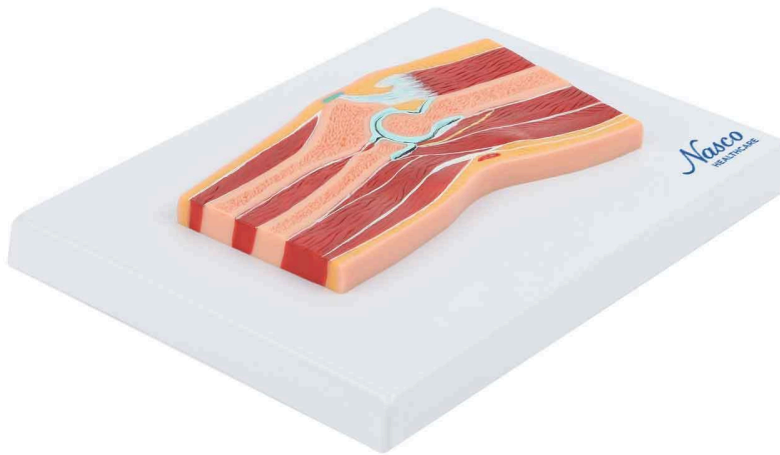


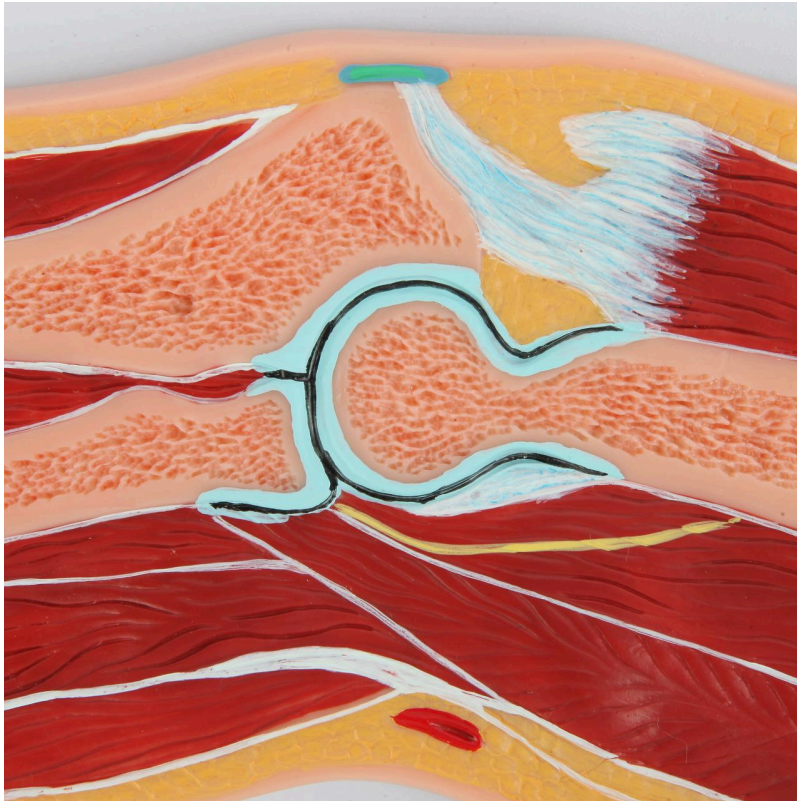
MG17225 | SECTION THROUGH THE ELBOW



Nasco
HEALTHCARE







This anatomical model represents a life-size median section of the human elbow, detailing the joint, its muscles, and ligaments. Bone textures, muscle striations, and fatty areas are represented in rich detail, allowing for a tactile examination of the structures.

Applications:

Ideal for medical, physiotherapy, and related students; doctors; physiotherapists; clinics; and for demonstrations and explanations to patients. Suitable for the study of elbow anatomy and its component structures.

Technical Features:

- * High-quality educational equipment;
- * Hand-painted in educational colors;
- * Precise details to facilitate learning;
- * High-precision natural molding;
- * Made of resistant synthetic material;
- * Anatomical replicas;
- * Includes an information card with related structures;
- * Comes with a polymer support base;
- * Resin with toxicological test approval.



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

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: Life-size
- * Material: Synthetic resin

Main Structures:

Ulna: Long bone of the forearm, located medially in relation to the radius. Presents the olecranon, a prominent process that forms the point of the elbow, and participates in the elbow joint and the radioulnar joint.

Radius: Long bone of the forearm, located laterally in relation to the ulna. Articulates with the humerus at the elbow and with the ulna at the proximal and distal radioulnar joints, allowing pronation and supination of the forearm.

Extensor Digitorum Muscle: Group of muscles located in the posterior compartment of the forearm, responsible for the extension of the fingers.

Bursa: Small synovial sac located between bones, tendons, and muscles, with the function of reducing friction and facilitating movement. Several bursae are present in the elbow to cushion the joint.

Olecranon Fossa: Depression on the posterior surface of the humerus, which receives the olecranon of the ulna during full extension of the elbow.

Articular Cartilage: Avascular, smooth, and resistant tissue that covers the articular surfaces of the bones, reducing friction and absorbing impacts during movements.

Joint Cavity: Space between the bones that form a synovial joint, containing synovial fluid that lubricates the joint and reduces friction.

Brachial Artery: Main artery of the arm, which branches to supply the arm and forearm with oxygenated blood.



Pronator Teres Muscle: Muscle located in the medial region of the forearm, which participates in the pronation of the forearm (medial rotation).

Brachioradialis Muscle: Muscle located in the lateral region of the forearm, which participates in elbow flexion and pronation and supination of the forearm.

Biceps Brachii: Muscle located in the anterior region of the arm, responsible for elbow flexion and supination of the forearm.

Brachialis Muscle: Muscle located deep to the biceps, responsible for elbow flexion.

Humerus: Long bone of the arm, which articulates with the ulna and radius at the elbow.

Triceps Brachii: Muscle located in the posterior region of the arm, responsible for elbow extension.

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 main morphological characteristics with an excellent cost-benefit ratio, good resistance, manual painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- ulna
- radius
- extensor digitorum muscle
- bursa
- olecranon fossa
- articular cartilage
- joint cavity
- brachial artery
- pronator teres muscle
- brachioradialis muscle
- biceps
- brachialis muscle
- humerus
- triceps