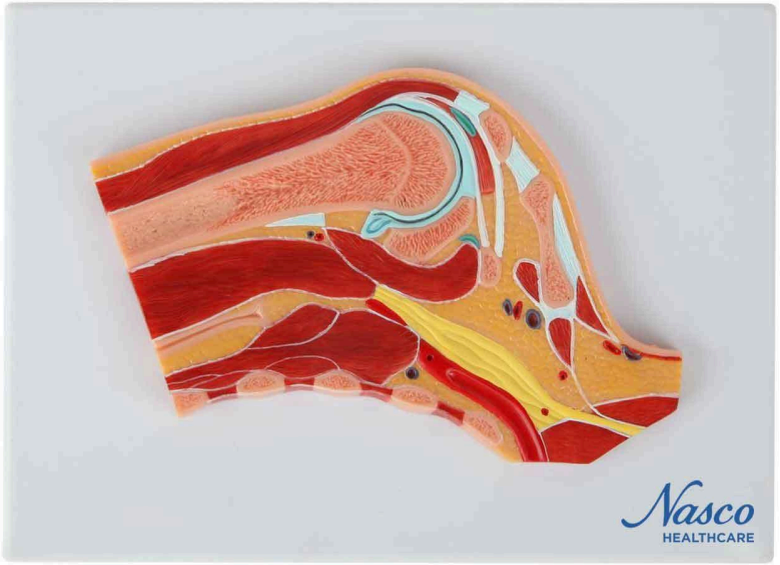
MG17226 | SECTION THROUGH THE SHOULDER



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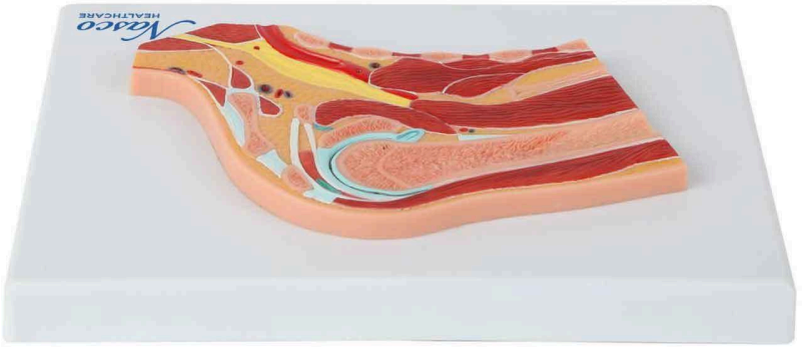

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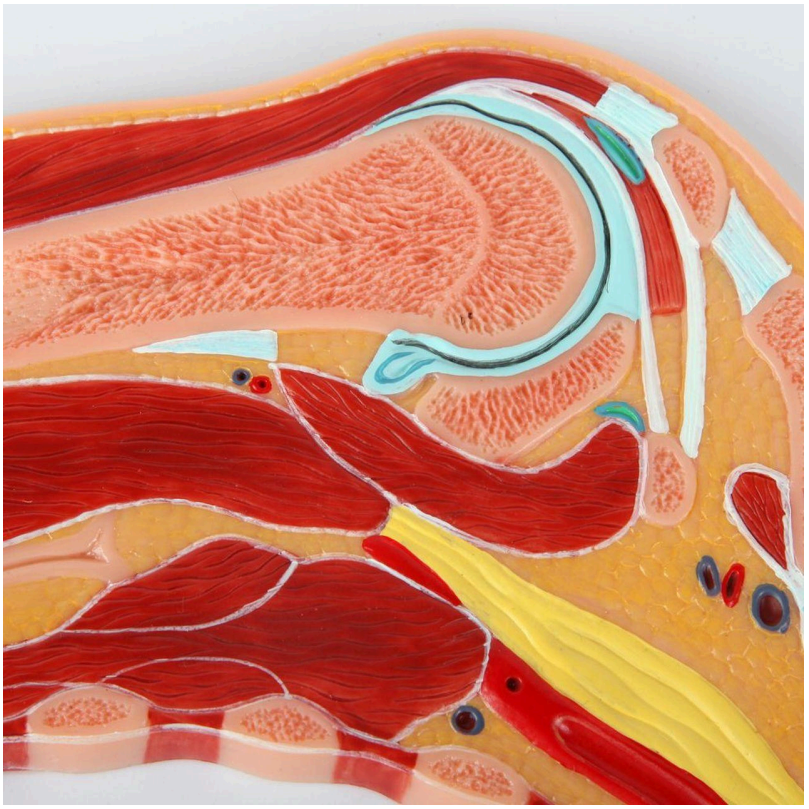

Mid-Shoulder Section is a life-size anatomical cross-section model of a human right shoulder, showing in detail the bony, muscular, vascular, and nervous structures of the region. It features realistic textures of bone material, muscle striations, and fat areas, allowing for accurate visualization of anatomical structures. The model is mounted on a polymer base for better visualization and includes an information card with numbered and identified structures.

Applications:

Ideal for the study of anatomy in schools and universities, medical training, and as a support tool in medical and scientific information.

Technical Features:

* High-fidelity natural molding;
* Manufactured from stable synthetic material and resin with toxicological test approval;
* Life-size replicas;
* Hand-painted with precise numbering for structure identification;
* Includes an information card with related structures;

* Model with polymer base for support and reference.

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:

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

Main Structures:

Glenoid cavity of the scapula: Articular surface of the scapula that articulates with the head of the humerus, forming the glenohumeral joint (shoulder). Its concave shape contributes to joint stability.

Bursa: Small synovial sac filled with synovial fluid, located between structures such as muscles, tendons, and bones, which reduces friction and facilitates movement. In the shoulder region, several bursae assist in the gliding of muscles and tendons over bony structures.

Coracoid process (of the scapula): Hook-shaped bony prominence located on the superior part of the scapula. It serves as an insertion point for important shoulder muscles and ligaments, contributing to its stability and mobility.

Clavicle: Long, "S"-shaped bone that connects the sternum to the acromion of the scapula, forming part of the shoulder girdle. Its main function is to transmit forces from the upper limb to the trunk.

Suprascapular artery: Branch of the subclavian artery that supplies blood to the scapula and surrounding muscles. Its course is important for understanding the blood supply of the shoulder.

Axillary artery: Continuation of the subclavian artery from the lateral border of the first rib, passing through the axilla and supplying the upper limb. It is an important blood vessel for the blood supply to the shoulder and arm.

Brachial plexus: Complex network of nerves formed by the cervical nerve roots (C5-T1) that innervate the upper limb. It is responsible for the sensation and motor function of the shoulder, arm, and hand.

Subclavian vein: Vein that drains blood from the upper limb and conducts it to the superior vena cava. Its location is crucial in understanding the venous return of the shoulder and arm.

Serratus anterior muscle: Broad muscle located on the thoracic wall, which originates on the ribs and inserts on the medial border of the scapula. Its action is fundamental in the stabilization and rotation of the scapula.

Ribs: Elongated bones that form the rib cage, protecting vital organs and contributing to respiratory mechanics. The ribs also serve as insertion points for muscles of the shoulder and trunk.

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 for teaching and research. They present the essential morphological characteristics with a good cost-benefit ratio, resistance, hand painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- glenoid fossa of the scapula
- bursa
- coracoid process (of the scapula)
- clavicle
- suprascapular artery
- axillary artery
- brachial plexus
- subclavian vein
- serratus anterior muscle
- ribs
- suprascapular nerve
- humerus
- deltoid muscle
- joint capsule
- glenoid cavity
- bursa

- acromioclavicular ligament
- acromion (of the scapula)
- coracoacromial ligament
- triceps muscle