MG17227 | SECTION THROUGH THE HIP

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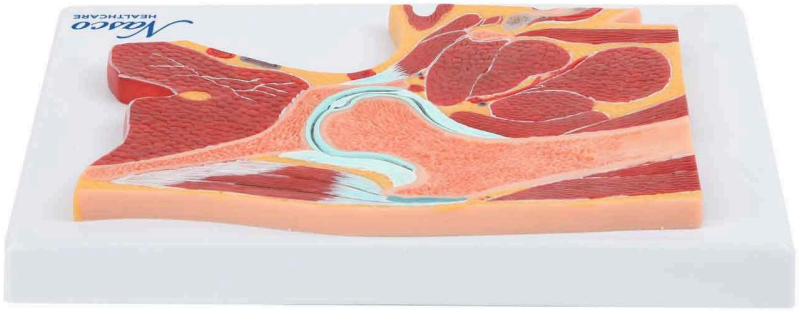

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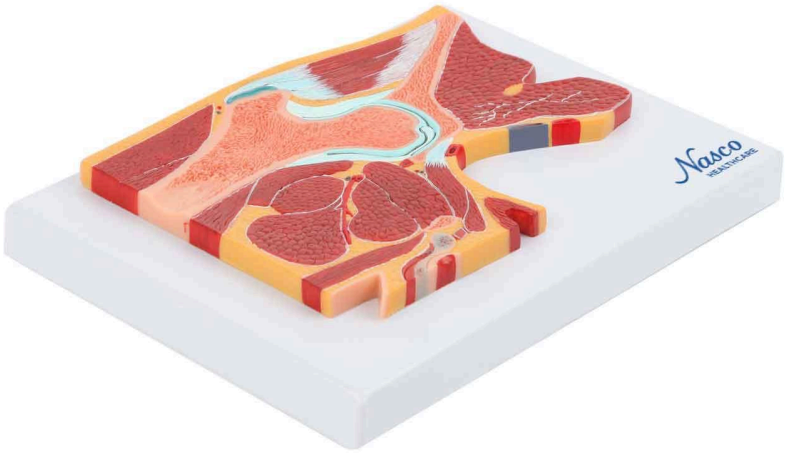

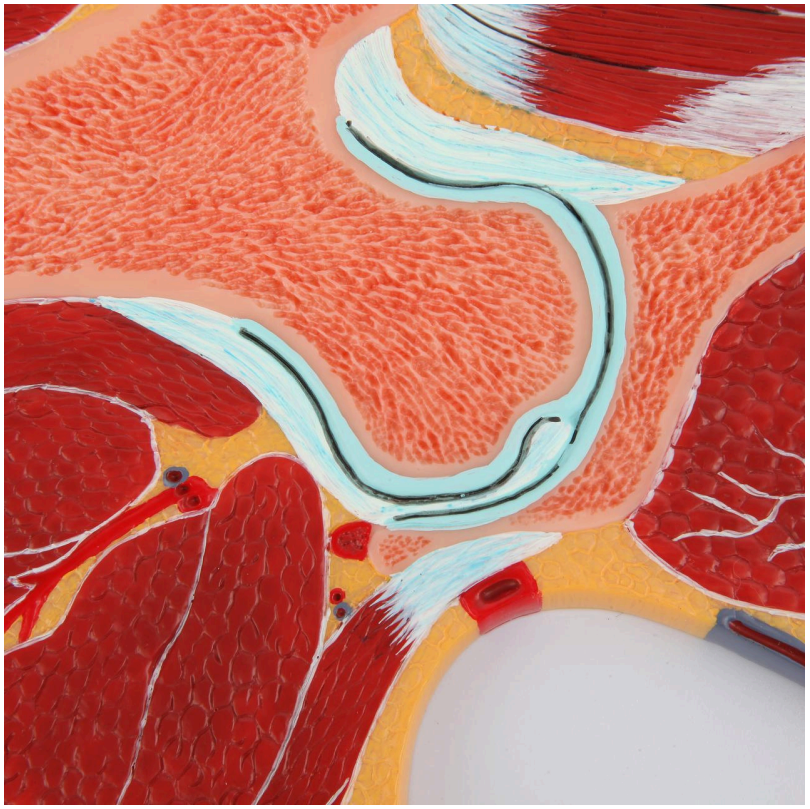

Anatomical Model of the Median Section of the Hip: A life-size model of the human right hip/pelvis joint, in cross-section, detailing joint movement and accurately displaying muscles and ligaments. Features bone textures (spongy and compact), muscle striations, and fatty areas with a high level of embossed detail. Mounted on a base for easy viewing and handling.

Applications:

Ideal for medical, physiotherapy, physical education students and health professionals. Excellent resource for anatomical studies, patient explanations, and training. Used in classrooms, offices, and laboratories.

Technical Advantages:

* Detailed representation of the hip joint, including bones, cartilage, muscles, tendons, and dermis.
* Bone textures (spongy and compact), muscle striations, and fatty areas reproduced accurately.
* High-quality natural molding.
* Manufactured from stable and resistant synthetic material.

* Numbered and hand-painted for easy identification of structures.
* Life-size replicas.
* Includes an information card with related structures.

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:

* Material: Resin approved in toxicological tests.
* Scale: Life-size.
* Model mounted on a fixed polymer base.

Main Structures:

Quadriceps: The quadriceps femoris is a group of four muscles in the anterior part of the thigh: rectus femoris, vastus lateralis, vastus medialis, and vastus intermedius. They are responsible for knee extension and, partially, hip flexion.

Femur: The femur is the longest and strongest bone in the human body, located in the thigh. Its proximal end articulates with the acetabulum of the hip bone, and the distal end with the tibia and patella.

Bursa: Bursae are small, fluid-filled synovial sacs that act as cushions between bones, muscles, tendons, and skin, reducing friction and facilitating movement.

Tensor Rotator Muscle: Probably refers to the Tensor Fasciae Latae, a muscle in the lateral region of the thigh, which assists in hip abduction and medial rotation, as well as stabilizing the joint.

Gluteus Medius Muscle: A large and thick muscle located in the gluteal region, which primarily acts in hip abduction.

Gluteus Minimus Muscle: A muscle located deep to the gluteus medius, also contributing to hip abduction.

Ilium: The ilium is the superior portion of the hip bone, contributing to the formation of the acetabulum.

Iliacus Muscle: Muscle located in the iliac fossa, which acts in hip flexion.

Head of the Femur: Rounded proximal end of the femur, which articulates with the acetabulum of the hip bone.

Psoas Major Muscle: A long and deep muscle that crosses the hip joint, acting in hip flexion and medial rotation. 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, resistance, hand painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- quadriceps
- joint capsule
- femur
- bursa
- rotator cuff muscle
- gluteus medius muscle
- gluteus minimus muscle
- ilium
- iliacus muscle
- femoral head
- psoas major muscle
- iliac artery
- iliac vein
- foveal ligament
- ischium
- obturator internus muscle
- pubis
- adductor minimus muscle
- gracilis muscle
- pectineus muscle
- adductor magnus muscle