MG23422 | HUMAN MUSCLE FIGURE, 1/4 NATURAL SIZE

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1/4 life-size anatomical model, ideal for detailed study of the superficial muscles of the human body. The muscle structures are numbered for easy identification, with an information card included as a reference guide. Mounted on a durable polymer base, it offers durability and stability for continuous use.

Applications:
* Ideal for studying superficial muscle anatomy.
* Used in anatomy, physiotherapy, physical education, and health science classes.
* Support tool for students and professionals seeking to deepen their knowledge of the muscular system.

Technical Advantages:
* Numbered muscle structures for easy identification.
* Comes with a detailed information card.
* Durable polymer base for greater stability.
* 1/4 life-size scale, ideal for viewing and handling.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:
Our anatomical models offer an innovative visual complement through information cards that activate 3D models viewable in augmented reality (AR). This exclusive interactive platform

stimulates learning, allowing comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering opportunities for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:
* Scale: 1/4 life-size
* Material: Durable polymer
* Includes information card with structure nomenclature

Main Structures:

Brachioradialis: Muscle located in the forearm, being one of the main elbow flexors and forearm supinators. It originates in the humerus and inserts into the radius, contributing to elbow flexion, especially when the forearm is in pronation.

Arm flexors: This muscle group, located in the anterior region of the arm, is responsible for elbow flexion. The main arm flexor muscles are the biceps brachii, brachialis, and brachioradialis.

Brachialis: Muscle located on the anterior part of the arm, below the biceps brachii. It is one of the main elbow flexors, acting independently of the position of the forearm.

Frontalis: Muscle located in the frontal region of the head, responsible for raising the eyebrows and wrinkling the forehead. Its action contributes to the facial expression of surprise or attention.

Orbicularis oculi: Circular muscle that surrounds the eye orbit. Its main function is to close the eyelids, protecting the eye from injury and aiding in the lubrication of the ocular surface.

Temporalis: Muscle located on the side of the head, above the ear. It is one of the main muscles of mastication, responsible for elevating and retracting the mandible, allowing the mouth to close and food to be crushed.

Sternocleidomastoid: Long and superficial muscle located in the neck, extending from the sternum and clavicle to the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It is responsible for flexion, lateral inclination, and rotation of the head.

Trapezius: Large and superficial muscle located in the upper back and neck. It has three portions (superior, middle, and inferior) and is responsible for various movements of the scapula, such as elevation, depression, retraction, and rotation, in addition to assisting in the extension and lateral flexion of the neck.

Deltoid: Thick and triangular muscle that covers the shoulder joint. It is responsible for abduction (moving away) of the arm, in addition to assisting in flexion, extension, and

rotation of the shoulder, depending on the portion activated (anterior, middle, or posterior).

Pectoralis major: Large and superficial muscle located in the anterior region of the chest. It is responsible for adduction (approximation) and medial rotation of the arm, in addition to assisting in shoulder flexion and trunk elevation when the arms are fixed.

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 light skin, intermediate tone, and dark skin, providing greater realism and inclusion during training and demonstrations.

About Anatomical Models:
They are developed with resin replication technology, addressing the scarcity 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:

- Brachioradialis
- Arm flexors
- Brachialis
- Frontalis
- Orbicularis oculi
- Temporalis
- Sternocleidomastoid
- Trapezius
- Deltoid
- Pectoralis major
- Serratus anterior
- Biceps brachii
- Rectus abdominis
- Linea alba
- External oblique
- Tensor fasciae latae
- Iliopsoas
- Pectineus
- Vastus lateralis
- Vastus medialis
- Abductor longus

- Rectus femoris
- Sartorius
- Gastrocnemius
- Tibialis anterior
- Gracilis
- Hand flexors
- Hand extensors
- Sternocleidomastoid
- Triceps brachii
- Teres minor
- Teres major
- Infraspinatus
- Rhomboid major
- Latissimus dorsi
- Gluteus medius
- Adductor magnus
- Gracilis
- Semimembranosus
- Semitendinosus
- Gastrocnemius
- Soleus
- Peroneus brevis