



**MG23423 | HUMAN MUSCLE FIGURE, 3/4
NATURAL SIZE, 32 PARTS**











This 32-part human torso anatomical model offers a highly detailed and didactic representation of the body, including a 6-part muscular arm and an 8-part muscular leg. The model features various removable structures, such as the skullcap, brain (with longitudinal section for internal visualization and vessels), lung halves with bronchial tree and vascular system, 2-part heart with atria, ventricles, and valves, liver with gallbladder, 2-part dissected stomach, duodenum with pancreas and spleen, and large intestine, allowing for an in-depth study of human anatomy.

Applications:

This model is an exceptional didactic tool, ideal for in-depth study of human anatomy in educational institutions, medical schools, physiotherapy and nursing courses, and for professional training. It is especially useful for encouraging practical learning, enabling comparative analysis of anatomical models, and deepening knowledge in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Differentiators:

The model stands out for its 32-part composition, including a detailed 6-part muscular arm and an 8-part muscular leg, which allow for meticulous exploration of the musculature. The multiple removable parts, such as the sectioned brain, lungs with vascular system, two-part heart, and dissected abdominal organs, facilitate understanding of internal anatomical



relationships. All significant features are numbered and referenced on an information card that accompanies the product, ensuring accuracy and ease in identifying structures.

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

Technical Specifications:

* Number of parts: 32

Main Structures:

Parotid gland: The largest of the three major salivary glands, located anteriorly and inferiorly to the ear, responsible for producing serous saliva that aids in initial digestion and lubrication of the mouth.

Sternum: Flat and elongated bone located in the central part of the chest, to which the ribs connect via costal cartilages, forming the anterior part of the rib cage and protecting vital organs such as the heart and lungs.

Thyroid gland: A butterfly-shaped endocrine gland located at the base of the neck, responsible for producing thyroid hormones that regulate the body's metabolism, growth, and development.

Brachial plexus: A complex network of nerves formed by the roots of the cervical and upper thoracic spinal nerves (C5-T1), responsible for innervating the muscles and skin of the shoulder, arm, forearm, and hand.

Patella: Also known as the kneecap, it is a triangular sesamoid bone located in front of the knee joint, embedded in the quadriceps tendon, which protects the joint and improves the lever of the quadriceps muscle.

Gluteus maximus: The largest and most superficial of the three gluteal muscles, forming most of the mass of the buttock. It is the main extensor and lateral rotator of the hip, essential for upright posture and movements such as climbing stairs.

Sternocleidomastoid: clavicular head: One of the two bellies of the sternocleidomastoid muscle, which originates on the clavicle. Together with the sternal head, this muscle is crucial for flexion, rotation, and lateral inclination of the neck.

Masseter: A powerful and quadrilateral muscle of mastication, located on the side of the



face, which originates on the zygomatic arch and inserts on the mandible, being responsible for elevating the mandible and closing the mouth.

Femoral nerve: The largest nerve of the lumbar plexus, responsible for motor innervation of the anterior muscles of the thigh (such as the quadriceps femoris) and sensory innervation of the anterior part of the thigh and medial leg and foot.

Biceps brachii: A large and prominent muscle located in the anterior part of the arm, known for its two heads of origin. It is the main supinator of the forearm and a powerful flexor of the elbow and, to a lesser extent, the shoulder.

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.

Smart Tags:

Designed to provide comprehensive training in the healthcare field, with interactive simulations covering Retina, Ear, Throat, Pulse, Heart, Lung, and Abdominal exams. This solution assists in developing diagnostic skills in different clinical scenarios, allowing professionals and students to explore and enhance their competencies with greater safety and precision.

Heart sound recognition: Recognize 23 unique heart sounds with different patient postures and tools.

- Apex, Normal S1 S2, Supine, Bell
- Apex, Split S1, Supine, Bell
- Apex, S4, LLD, Bell
- Apex, Mid Systolic Click, Supine, Bell
- Apex, S3, LLD, Bell
- Apex, Early Systolic Murmur, Supine, Bell
- Apex, Mid Systolic Murmur, Supine, Bell
- Apex, Late Systolic Murmur, Supine, Bell
- Apex, Holosystolic Murmur, Supine, Bell
- Apex, Systolic Click & Late Systolic Murmur, LLD, Bell
- Apex, S4 & Mid Systolic Murmur, LLD, Bell
- Apex, S3 & Holosystolic Murmur, LLD, Bell
- Apex, OS & Diastolic Murmur, LLD, Bell
- Aortic, Normal S1 S2, Sitting, Bell
- Aortic, Systolic Murmur & Absent S2, Sitting, Bell



- Aortic, Early Diastolic Murmur, Sitting, Bell
- Aortic, Systolic & Diastolic Murmur, Sitting, Bell
- Pulmonary, Single S2, Supine, Diaphragm
- Pulmonary, Split S2 Persistent, Supine, Diaphragm
- Pulmonary, Split S2 Transient, Supine, Diaphragm
- Pulmonary, Ejection Systolic Murmur & Transient Split S2, Supine, Diaphragm
- Pulmonary, Split S2 & Ejection Systolic Murmur, Supine, Diaphragm
- Pulmonary, Ejection Systolic Murmur & Single S2 & Ejection Click, Supine, Diaphragm

Retinal exams: Simulate 39 retinal conditions, from normal and diabetic retinopathy (various stages) to rare diseases like retinitis pigmentosa and macular degeneration.

- Normal
- Tessellated Fundus
- Large Optic Disc Cupping
- DR1 (Diabetic Retinopathy - Stage 1)
- DR2 (Diabetic Retinopathy - Stage 2)
- DR3 (Diabetic Retinopathy - Stage 3)
- Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion (BRVO)
- Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO)
- Retinal Artery Occlusion (RAO)
- Rhegmatogenous Retinal Detachment
- Central Serous Chorioretinopathy (CSCR)
- Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada Disease (VKH)
- Maculopathy
- Epiretinal Membrane (ERM)
- Macular Hole (MH)
- Pathological Myopia
- Possible Glaucoma
- Optic Atrophy
- Severe Hypertensive Retinopathy
- Optic Disc Swelling and Elevation
- Displaced Optic Disc
- Congenital Optic Disc Anomaly
- Retinitis Pigmentosa
- Bietti's Crystalline Dystrophy
- Peripheral Retinal Degeneration and Tear
- Myelinated Nerve Fibers
- Particles in Vitreous
- Fundus Neoplasia
- Massive Hard Exudates
- Yellowish-White Spots (Flecks)
- Cotton Wool Spots
- Vessel Tortuosity



- Chorioretinal Atrophy - Coloboma
- Preretinal Hemorrhage
- Fibrosis
- Laser Marks
- Silicone Oil in Eye
- Blurred Fundus Without PDR (Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy)
- Blurred Fundus With Suspected PDR (Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy)

Ear exams: Conduct 9 realistic diagnostic exams.

- AOM
- Chronic
- Ear Ventilation
- Earwax
- Foreign Object
- Normal
- Otitis Externa
- Pseudomembrane
- Tympanosclerosis

Throat exams: Conduct 6 realistic diagnostic exams.

- Normal
- Oral Cancer (Benign)
- Oral Cancer (Malignant)
- Oral Dysplasia
- Pharyngitis
- Tonsillitis

Lung sound recognition: Recognize 15 lung sounds and breathing pattern analysis.

- Agonal Breathing
- Asthma Wheezing
- Bronchial
- Bronchovesicular
- Crackles - Coarse
- Crackles - Fine
- Crackles - Pulmonary Edema
- Crackles - Bronchiectasis
- Death Rattle
- Inspiratory Stridor
- Pleural Rubs
- Rhonchi - Low-Pitched Wheezes
- Vesicular - Normal
- Wheeze
- Wheeze-COPD



Abdominal sound diagnostics:

- Normal
- Normal Borborygmi
- Normal Gurgling
- Diarrhea
- Hyperactive
- Hypoactive
- Obstruction
- Absent

Virtual Patient Monitor: Provides an immersive and realistic training environment for healthcare students. It allows instructors to customize parameters for various vital signs, empowering students to interpret signals, develop critical thinking, and enhance their clinical reasoning skills through realistic scenarios.

Customizable Vital Signs

- Blood Pressure
- SpO2
- Heart Rate

ECG Interpretation: Train on 18 diverse ECG scenarios, including: Atrial Fibrillation, Ventricular Tachycardia and Heart Blocks. The monitor also simulates synchronized pulses with ECG for truly realistic cardiology training.

ECG Patterns

- Sinus Rhythm
- Atrial Extrasystole
- Atrial Flutter
- Atrial Fibrillation
- Paroxysmal Supraventricular Tachycardia (PSVT)
- Ventricular Extrasystole
- Ventricular Tachycardia (VT)
- Ventricular Fibrillation (VF)
- First-Degree Atrioventricular Block (AVB)
- Second-Degree Atrioventricular Block
- Third-Degree Atrioventricular Block (Complete Block)
- Long QT Syndrome
- ST Segment Elevation
- ST Segment Depression
- T Wave Inversion
- Left Ventricular Hypertrophy (LVH)
- Right Ventricular Hypertrophy (RVH)
- Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome (WPW)



Breathing Patterns

- Normal
- Dyspnea
- Apnea
- Cheyne-Stokes
- Biot
- Kussmaul

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:

- Parotid gland
- Trapezius
- Sternum
- Costal cartilage
- Rib
- External intercostals
- Thyroid cartilage
- Thyroid gland
- Brachial plexus
- Musculotendinous junction
- Patella
- Patellar ligament
- Thoracolumbar fascia
- Rhomboid minor
- Rhomboid major
- Trapezius
- Anterior scalene
- Internal jugular vein
- Pyramid
- Transversus abdominis
- Iliotibial tract
- Gluteus maximus
- Sternohyoid
- Sternal head of sternocleidomastoid



- Cricothyroid
- Sternocleidomastoid: clavicular head
- Mentalis
- Depressor labii inferioris
- Depressor anguli oris
- Zygomaticus major
- Levator labii superioris
- Zygomaticus minor
- Buccinator
- Risorius
- Masseter
- Parotid duct
- Orbicularis oculi
- Nasalis: transverse part
- Femoral nerve
- Femoral artery
- Femoral vein
- Pectineus
- Adductor longus
- Iliopsoas
- Sartorius
- Vastus lateralis
- Tensor fasciae latae
- Vastus medialis
- Rectus femoris
- Semitendinosus
- Biceps femoris
- Extensor digitorum
- Extensor carpi radialis brevis
- Extensor digiti minimi
- Extensor carpi ulnaris
- Abductor pollicis longus
- Extensor pollicis longus
- Extensor pollicis brevis
- Biceps brachii
- Brachialis
- Brachioradialis
- Radial artery
- Flexor carpi radialis
- Pronator teres
- Ulnar nerve
- Hypothenar
- Abductor pollicis brevis



- Flexor pollicis brevis
- Lumbrical
- Tibialis anterior
- Pes anserinus
- Extensor digitorum longus
- Extensor hallucis longus
- Gastrocnemius: lateral head
- Calcaneal tendon
- Gastrocnemius: medial head
- Pectoralis major
- Subclavius
- Internal intercostals
- Pectoralis minor
- Serratus anterior
- External oblique
- Rectus abdominis