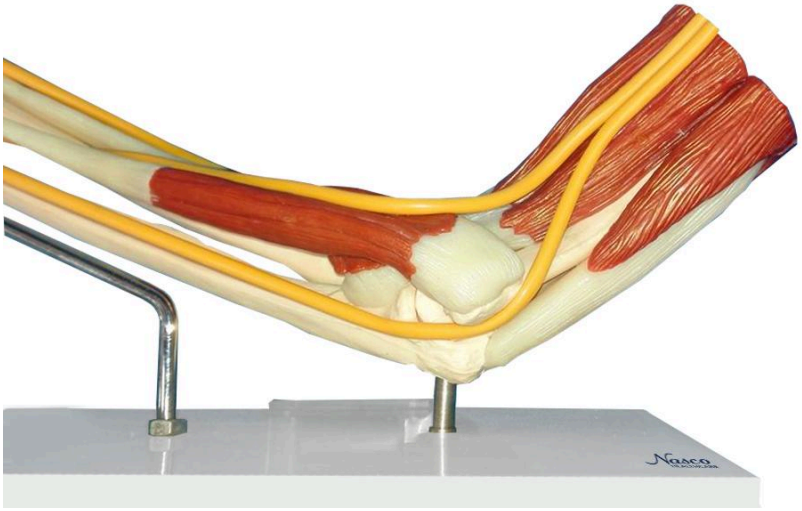
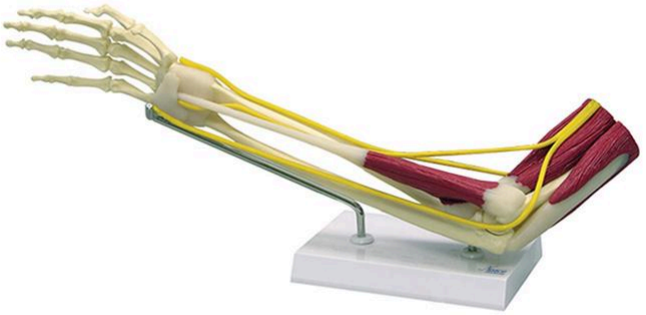
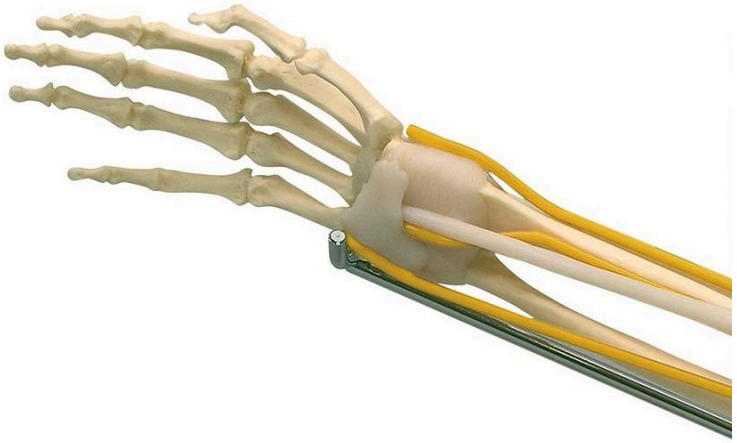
MG29739 | HUMAN ELBOW WITH MUSCLES



Nasco
HEALTHCARE





Life-size anatomical model of a right elbow, representing the humerus to the hand, displaying the skeleton with interconnected and removable base musculature. Offers a detailed representation of the main structures of the elbow, ideal for study and demonstration.

Applications:

* Professional orthopedics;
* Chiropractic medicine;
* General anatomical study;
* Sports medicine;
* Rehabilitation;
* Patient education;
* Procedure demonstration;
* Surgical dissection training;
* Classrooms.

Technical Advantages:

* Detailed representation of the main structures;

* High-precision molding;
* Hand-painted;
* Manufactured from stable synthetic material and resin, approved in toxicological tests;
* Includes a double information card with related structures;
* Presents bone references and landmarks;
* Life-size replicas.

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: Synthetic resin.
* Scale: Life-size.

Main Structures:

Brachialis: Muscle located in the anterior region of the arm, between the humerus and ulna. It is a flexor of the forearm, assisting in the flexion movement of the elbow.

Triceps brachii: Muscle located in the posterior region of the arm, composed of three heads (long, lateral, and medial). It is the main extensor of the forearm, responsible for elbow extension.

Biceps brachii: Muscle located in the anterior region of the arm, composed of two heads (long and short). It is a flexor of the forearm, also participating in supination (external rotation) of the forearm.

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

Ulna: Long bone of the forearm, located medially (pinky finger side). Forms the main elbow articulation with the humerus.

Ulnar nerve: One of the three main nerves of the arm, responsible for the sensory and motor innervation of part of the hand and forearm. It passes posterior to the medial epicondyle of the humerus.

Flexor carpi radialis: Forearm muscle that flexes and abducts (moves away from the body) the hand at the wrist.

Supinator: Forearm muscle that assists in supination (external rotation) of the forearm.

Pronator teres: Forearm muscle that assists in pronation (internal rotation) of the forearm.

Median nerve: One of the three main nerves of the arm, responsible for the sensory and motor innervation of part of the hand and forearm. It passes between the heads of the pronator teres.

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, combining cost-effectiveness, resistance, hand painting, and numbering for precise identification of the structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Brachial
- Triceps brachii
- Biceps brachii
- Humerus
- Ulna
- Ulnar nerve
- Flexor carpi radialis
- Supinator
- Pronator teres
- Median nerve
- Radial nerve
- Radius
- Superficial branch of radial nerve
- Radiocarpal ligament
- Flexor retinaculum
- Metacarpal phalanx
- Ulnocarpal ligament
- Proximal phalanx
- Distal phalanx

- Middle phalanx
- Distal thumb
- Deep brachial nerve