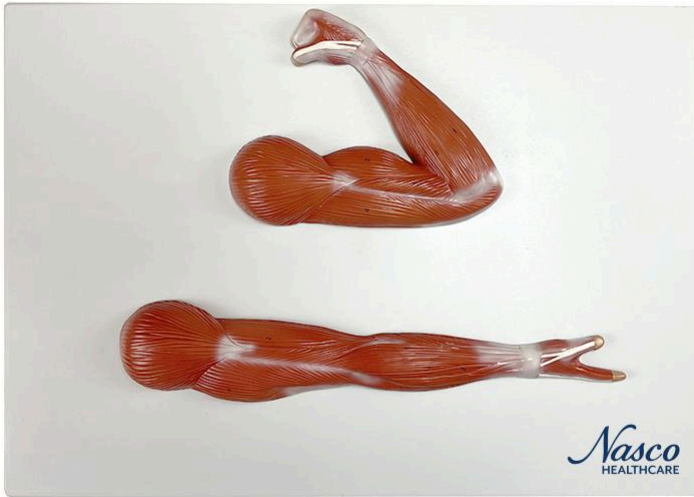




MG29870 | HUMAN ARM MUSCLES



Nasco
HEALTHCARE





Anatomical model in half life-size illustrating the muscles of the arm in relaxed and contracted states. Presents detailed muscles and tendons, with numbered structures to facilitate study and identification.

Applications:

Ideal for studying the muscular anatomy of the arm, classroom demonstrations and training, and for comparative analysis of muscle structures in different states of contraction and relaxation.

Technical Differentials:

- * Detailed representation of the muscles and tendons of the arm.
- * Numbered structures for easy identification.
- * Half life-size model for better visualization.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer an innovative visual complement through information cards that activate 3D models viewable in augmented reality (A.R.). 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: Half life-size

Main Structures:

Deltoid muscle: The deltoid is a triangular muscle that covers the shoulder joint. It is responsible for abduction (lateral elevation) of the arm, in addition to assisting in flexion, extension, and rotation of the shoulder, depending on the portion of the muscle that is activated.

Biceps brachii muscle: Located on the anterior part of the arm, the biceps brachii is a muscle with two heads (hence "biceps") that flexes the elbow and supinates the forearm (rotates the palm of the hand upwards).

Triceps brachii muscle: Located on the posterior part of the arm, the triceps brachii is the only muscle with three heads (hence "triceps") on the posterior part of the arm. It is the main extensor of the elbow, being essential for extending the arm.

Brachialis muscle: Located deep to the biceps brachii, the brachialis is a muscle that flexes the elbow.

Extensor carpi radialis longus muscle: This muscle is located on the radial side (thumb side) of the forearm. It extends and abducts the wrist.

Extensor carpi radialis brevis muscle: Similar to the extensor carpi radialis longus, this muscle is also located on the radial side of the forearm and assists in extending and abducting the wrist.

Brachioradialis muscle: Located on the lateral part of the forearm, the brachioradialis flexes the elbow, especially when the forearm is in a neutral position (thumb pointing upwards).

Pronator teres muscle: Located on the upper part of the forearm, the pronator teres is responsible for pronation of the forearm (rotating the palm of the hand downwards).

Extensor digitorum muscle: Located on the posterior part of the forearm, this muscle extends the fingers at the metacarpophalangeal joint.

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 of choosing 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:

- Deltoid muscle
- Biceps brachii muscle
- Triceps brachii muscle
- Brachialis muscle
- Extensor carpi radialis longus muscle
- Extensor carpi radialis brevis muscle
- Brachioradialis muscle
- Pronator teres muscle
- Extensor digitorum muscle
- Deltoid muscle
- Triceps brachii muscle
- Biceps brachii muscle
- Brachialis muscle
- Pronator teres muscle
- Brachioradialis muscle
- Extensor carpi radialis longus muscle
- Extensor carpi radialis brevis muscle