MG29871 | HUMAN SHOULDER MUSCLES WITH LIGAMENTS

Nasco
HEALTHCARE

A life-size model that illustrates in detail the muscles, ligaments, and bones of the shoulder, including different muscle layers such as the subscapularis, supraspinatus, infraspinatus, and teres minor, as well as the precise location of the upper arm bones, clavicle, and scapula. Presents left and right lateral views, as well as a rear view, allowing for a complete study of the region.

Applications:

Ideal for the study of anatomy in schools and universities; surgical dissection training; patient education and procedure demonstration; medical and scientific information; study of the muscular system and general anatomical study.

Features:

* High didactic level;
* Numbered and hand-painted for richness of detail and better learning;
* High quality replication;
* Made of stable and resistant synthetic material;

* Anatomical replicas;
* Includes an information card with related structures;
* Polymer base with support and metal rod;
* Resin approved in toxicological tests.

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

Technical Specifications:

* Scale: Life-size
* Material: Resin

Main Structures:

Inferior belly of omohyoid: A thin, fusiform muscle that is part of the infrahyoid group, contributing to the depression of the hyoid bone and larynx. Its inferior portion originates on the scapula and ascends to the hyoid bone.

Pectoralis minor: A triangular muscle located deep to the pectoralis major. It originates on the ribs and inserts on the coracoid process of the scapula, acting in the depression and protraction of the scapula.

Subscapularis: A triangular muscle that covers the subscapular fossa of the scapula. Its main function is medial rotation of the arm and stabilization of the glenohumeral joint.

Coracobrachialis: A small, fusiform muscle that originates on the coracoid process of the scapula and inserts on the humerus. It assists in flexion and adduction of the arm.

Teres major: A thick, broad muscle that originates on the lateral border of the scapula and inserts on the humerus. It acts in the extension, adduction, and medial rotation of the arm.

Latissimus dorsi: A large, flat muscle that covers most of the lumbar and thoracic regions. Its origin is extensive, including the lumbar vertebrae, iliac crest, and inferior ribs, inserting on the humerus. It is responsible for the extension, adduction, and medial rotation of the arm.

Biceps brachii (short head): One of the two heads of the biceps brachii, originating on the coracoid process of the scapula and inserting on the radial tuberosity of the radius. It acts in the flexion of the elbow and supination of the forearm.

Biceps brachii (long head): The other head of the biceps brachii, originating on the supraglenoid tubercle of the scapula and also inserting on the radial tuberosity of the radius. It has functions similar to the short head.

Triceps brachii (medial head): One of the three heads of the triceps brachii, located posteriorly on the arm. It originates on the humerus and inserts on the olecranon of the ulna, being the main extensor of the elbow.

Pectoralis major: A large and powerful muscle that covers most of the pectoral region. It originates on the clavicle, sternum, and ribs, inserting on the humerus. It acts in the flexion, adduction, and medial rotation of the arm. Other structures can be verified directly on the physical piece or on the interactive 3D model.

About Anatomical Models:

They are developed with resin replication technology, offering an alternative for teaching and research. They present the main essential morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, good resistance, manual painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

Request information and learn about our anatomical model, which provides an enhanced and interactive learning experience for your institution. Contact us to

List of all visible structures:

- Inferior belly of omohyoid
- Pectoralis minor
- Subscapularis
- Coracobrachialis
- Teres major
- Latissimus dorsi
- Biceps brachii (short head)
- Biceps brachii (long head)
- Triceps brachii (medial head)
- Pectoralis major
- Trapezius

- Supraspinatus
- Infraspinatus
- Teres minor
- Triangular space
- Teres major
- Latissimus dorsi
- Triceps brachii
- Triceps brachii
- Quadrangular space
- Scapular spine
- Deltoid
- Humerus
- Clavicle