

MG30900 | HUMAN HIP WITH MUSCLES



Nasco
HEALTHCARE





Hip Muscle Model: A life-size anatomical model representing the hip joint, including important muscles and ligaments. The model is articulated and allows for detailed visualization of the structures, aiding in the study and understanding of the anatomy of the region.

Applications:

Suitable for the study of human anatomy in schools and universities. Ideal for professional training, patient demonstrations, medical and scientific information, and as a resource in medical offices. Highlights important anatomical structures, joints, and some related pathologies.

Technical Features:

- * Detailed representation of hip muscles and ligaments.
- * Muscles numbered and hand-painted.
- * Made of stable synthetic material and resin approved in toxicological tests.
- * High-fidelity molding.
- * Articulated joints that allow for demonstration of joint movement.
- * Includes an information card with related structures.



* Removable model from the base.

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 aids 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.

* Polymer base with support and metal rod.

Main Structures:

Iliacus Muscle: A broad, flat muscle that originates in the iliac fossa of the ilium and inserts into the lesser trochanter of the femur. It is part of the iliopsoas muscle, being responsible for flexing the thigh on the trunk and laterally rotating the thigh.

Psoas Major Muscle: An elongated muscle that originates in the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae and inserts into the lesser trochanter of the femur. It contributes to hip flexion, abduction, and external rotation. It also assists in lateral flexion of the lumbar spine.

Piriformis Muscle: A small, triangular muscle that originates on the anterior surface of the sacrum and inserts into the greater trochanter of the femur. It participates in external rotation and abduction of the thigh.

Superior Gemellus Muscle: One of the gemelli muscles, located in the gluteal region. It originates on the ischial spine and inserts into the greater trochanter of the femur, contributing to external rotation of the thigh.

Obturator Internus Muscle: A muscle that originates on the inner surface of the hip bone and inserts into the greater trochanter of the femur. Its main function is external rotation of the thigh.

Inferior Gemellus Muscle: The other gemelli muscle, originating on the ischial tuberosity and inserting into the greater trochanter of the femur, acting in external rotation of the thigh.

Joint Capsule (ligaments): The hip joint capsule surrounds the joint, providing stability and limiting movement. Several ligaments reinforce the capsule, such as the iliofemoral,



pubofemoral, and ischiofemoral ligaments, contributing to the stability of the joint.

Gluteus Medius Muscle: A muscle that abducts and rotates the femur. It is an important muscle for pelvic stability and gait.

Gluteus Minimus Muscle: Located below the gluteus medius, it assists in abduction and medial rotation of the femur.

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 to natural anatomical models for teaching and research. They present the main morphological characteristics with good cost-benefit, resistance, hand painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Iliacus muscle
- Psoas major muscle
- Piriformis muscle
- Superior gemellus muscle
- Obturator internus muscle
- Inferior gemellus muscle
- Articular capsule (ligaments)
- Gluteus medius muscle
- Gluteus minimus muscle