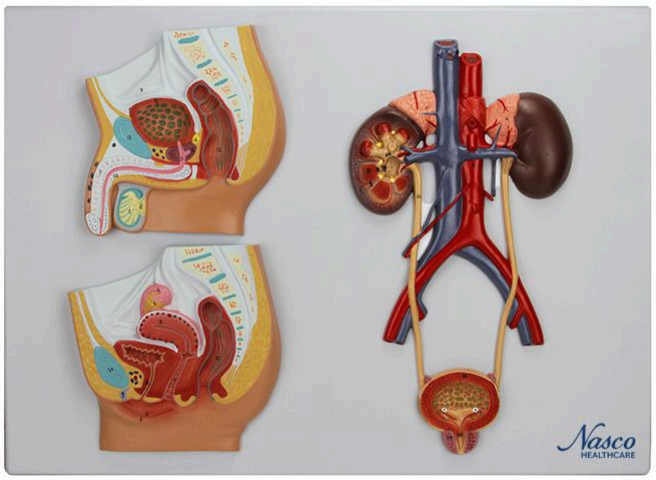
MG31111 | URINARY SYSTEM WITH MALE AND FEMALE SECTION



Detailed anatomical model featuring sections of the male and female pelvises, along with the bladder, urethra, inferior vena cava with tributaries, abdominal aorta with branches, ureters, and kidneys with adrenal glands. A special section reveals the internal renal structures, including the cortex, medulla, pyramids with papillae, and vessels. Important anatomical structures are numbered and color-coded for easy understanding.

Applications:
Ideal for the study of human anatomy, medical training, education in physiology and pathophysiology, and for comparative analysis of pelvic and renal structures.

Technical Differentiators:
* Detailed representation of anatomical structures.
* Structures numbered and indicated in different colors for easy identification.
* Manufactured with long-lasting synthetic material.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:
Our anatomical models offer an innovative visual complement through informative 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:
* Material: Durable synthetic material.
* Structures numbered and color-coded.
* Sections of the male and female pelvises.

Main Structures:

Left kidney: The left kidney is a paired, bean-shaped organ located on the left side of the abdominal cavity. It plays a vital role in filtering blood, removing waste and excess fluids to produce urine. In addition, it regulates blood pressure and balances electrolytes in the body.

Left adrenal gland: Located above the left kidney, the left adrenal gland is responsible for producing essential hormones, such as cortisol and adrenaline. These hormones play a crucial role in stress response, metabolism, and blood pressure regulation.

Renal artery: The renal artery is a blood vessel that branches from the abdominal aorta and carries oxygenated blood to the kidneys. It is essential for providing the blood supply needed for the kidneys' filtering function.

Renal vein: The renal vein is a blood vessel that carries filtered blood from the kidneys back to the inferior vena cava, allowing the blood to return to systemic circulation.

Abdominal aorta: The abdominal aorta is the continuation of the thoracic aorta after passing through the diaphragm. It is the largest artery in the abdomen and supplies oxygenated blood to the abdominal organs and lower limbs through its branches.

Inferior vena cava: The inferior vena cava is the largest vein in the body and carries deoxygenated blood from the lower part of the body back to the right atrium of the heart. It receives blood from the renal, iliac, and other abdominal veins.

Right adrenal gland: Similar to the left adrenal gland, the right adrenal gland is located above the right kidney and produces hormones such as cortisol and aldosterone, which regulate metabolism, stress response, and electrolyte balance.

Right kidney: The right kidney is the paired organ on the right side of the abdominal cavity that filters blood, removes waste, and produces urine. It also helps regulate blood pressure and electrolyte balance in the body.

Ureter: The ureter is a muscular tube that carries urine from the kidneys to the urinary bladder. Each kidney has a ureter that connects to the bladder.

Urinary bladder: The urinary bladder is a hollow, muscular organ located in the pelvis, responsible for storing urine produced by the kidneys. When full, the bladder contracts to

release urine through the urethra during urination.

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.

About Anatomical Models:
They are developed with resin replication technology, addressing the shortage 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:

- Left kidney
- Left adrenal gland
- Renal artery
- Renal vein
- Abdominal aorta
- Inferior vena cava
- Right adrenal gland
- Right kidney
- Major calyces
- Renal pelvis
- Minor calyces
- Renal papilla
- Renal pyramids
- Renal columns
- Renal cortex
- Ureter
- Urinary bladder
- Urethra
- Prostate gland
- Ovary
- Fallopian tube
- Rectum
- Vagina
- Urinary bladder

- Female urethra
- Labium minus
- Labium majus
- Clitoris
- Pubic symphysis
- Testicle
- Epididymis
- Corpus spongiosum
- Corpus cavernosum penis
- Penis
- Rectum
- Male urethra
- Prostate gland
- Seminal vesicle
- Pubic symphysis
- Urinary bladder
- Vas deferens