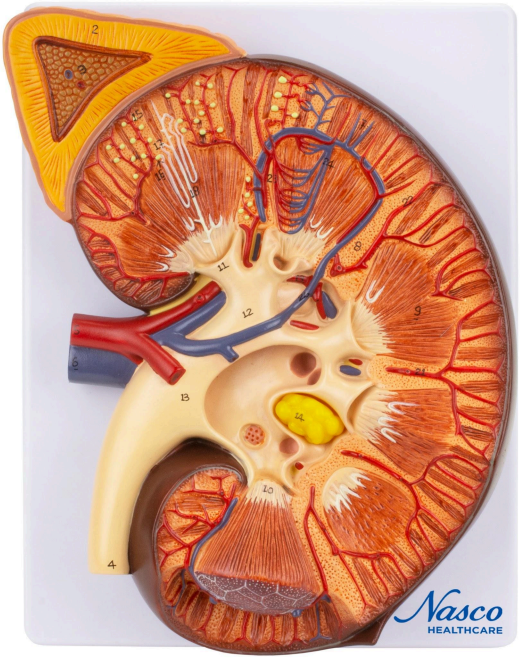
MG31103 | HUMAN KIDNEY SECTION WITH ADRENAL GLAND, 3 TIMES ENLARGED



A 3x life-size representation of the right kidney, exhibiting in detail its internal structures, including cortex, medulla, pyramids, calyces, renal pelvis (partially open), ureter, and origins of the renal artery and vein, in addition to the adrenal gland with its cortex and medulla. The model is mounted on a polymer base and includes an information card with numbered structures.

Applications:

Ideal for the study of anatomy in schools and universities; surgical dissection training; patient explanations; medical and scientific information; patient education and procedure demonstration in clinics and classrooms; study of the urinary system.

Technical Differentials:

* High-fidelity natural molding;
* Manufactured from stable and resistant synthetic material;
* Precise replicas;
* Numbered and hand-painted;
* Resin approved in toxicological tests;
* Includes an information card with related structures;
* High precision in the detailing of the anatomical structures of the urinary system.

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: 3 times life size;
* Material: Resin.

Main Structures:

Ureter: Muscular tube that transports urine from the kidneys to the bladder. Its wall has three layers: mucosa, muscular, and adventitia, allowing peristalsis to propel urine.

Renal papilla: Tapered end of the renal pyramids, where urine formed in the nephrons is drained into the minor calyces.

Renal sinus fat: Adipose tissue that fills the space inside the kidney, protecting the vascular and nervous structures.

Renal pelvis: Funnel-shaped structure that collects urine from the renal calyces before its passage to the ureter.

Renal vein: Blood vessel that drains deoxygenated blood from the kidney to the inferior vena cava.

Renal artery: Blood vessel that transports oxygenated blood from the abdominal aorta to the kidney, providing essential oxygen and nutrients.

Arcuate artery: Branches of the interlobar artery that run along the corticomedullary junction of the kidney, irrigating the renal pyramids.

Renal pyramids (Malpighi): Conical structures in the renal medulla, containing the collecting ducts that transport formed urine to the renal papillae.

Interlobular artery: Branches of the arcuate arteries that extend into the renal cortex, irrigating the nephrons.

Renal columns (Column of Bertin): Projections of the renal cortex that extend into the renal medulla, separating the renal pyramids.

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, meeting the demand for anatomical pieces for teaching and research. They present the main morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, good resistance, manual painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Ureter
- Renal papilla
- Renal sinus fat
- Renal pelvis
- Renal vein
- Renal artery
- Arcuate artery
- Renal pyramids (Malpighi)
- Interlobular artery
- Renal columns (Column of Bertin)
- Straight venules
- Renal cortex
- Straight arterioles
- Interlobar vein
- Interlobar artery
- Major calyces
- Minor calyces
- Collecting duct

- Proximal convoluted tubule
- Distal convoluted tubule
- Renal corpuscle
- Cortex
- Medulla
- Adrenal glands