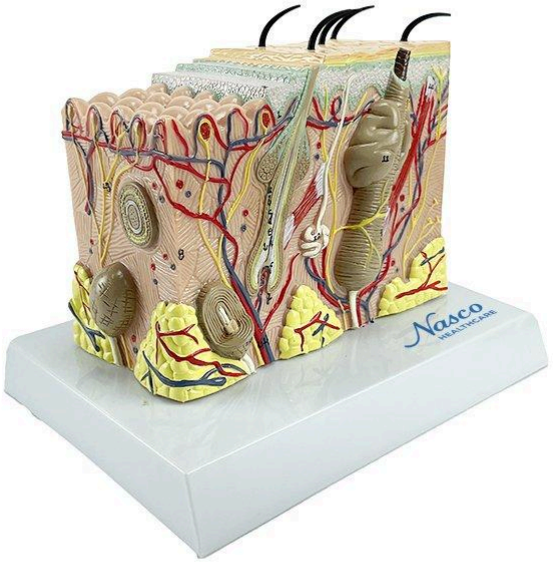
MG38397 | HUMAN SKIN SECTION, 35 TIMES ENLARGED



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The Skin Block Enlarged 35 Times is a three-dimensional study model detailing the different layers of the skin and their anatomical structures. It features nerves, blood vessels, sweat and sebaceous glands, hair follicles, arrector pili muscles, and lamellar Vater-Pacinian corpuscles.

Applications:
Ideal for detailed study of skin anatomy, for demonstrations in biology and medical classes, and as a support tool in dermatological and aesthetic clinics. It is also a great tool for stimulating learning and support.

Technical Differentiators:
Detailed three-dimensional representation of skin layers and structures.

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:
* Scale: Enlarged 35 times

* Material: Resin

Main Structures:

Epidermis: The outermost layer of the skin, composed of keratinized stratified squamous epithelium. It acts as a protective barrier against the external environment, preventing water loss and the entry of pathogens.

Dermis: The intermediate layer of the skin, rich in connective tissue, blood vessels, nerves, and cutaneous appendages. It provides support and nutrition to the epidermis, in addition to playing an important role in thermoregulation and tactile sensitivity.

Subcutaneous tissue: Also known as the hypodermis, it is the deepest layer of the skin, mainly composed of adipose tissue. It acts as thermal insulation, energy reserve, and protection against impacts.

Hair follicle: A tubular structure in the dermis where hair develops. It is composed of several layers of cells and is associated with sebaceous glands and arrector pili muscles.

Sebaceous gland: An exocrine gland located in the dermis, usually associated with hair follicles. It produces sebum, an oily substance that lubricates the skin and hair, protecting them against dryness and the action of microorganisms.

Sweat gland: An exocrine gland located in the dermis, responsible for the production of sweat. Sweat plays an important role in thermoregulation, helping to cool the body through evaporation.

Arrector pili muscle: A small smooth muscle connected to the hair follicle and the dermis. Its contraction causes the hairs to stand on end ("goosebumps") in response to cold, fear, or other emotions.

Lamellar corpuscle (Pacinian corpuscle): A sensory receptor located in the dermis and subcutaneous tissue, sensitive to pressure and vibration. It is formed by concentric layers of connective tissue that surround a nerve ending.

Tactile corpuscle (Meissner's corpuscle): A sensory receptor located in the dermal papillae, sensitive to light touch and tactile discrimination. It is more abundant in areas of the skin with greater sensitivity, such as the fingertips.

Free nerve ending: Unencapsulated sensory nerve endings, present in the epidermis and dermis. They are responsible for detecting pain, temperature, and itching.

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, supplying 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:

- Spiny layer
- Granular layer
- Lucid layer
- Horny layer
- Sweat gland pore
- Epidermis
- Dermis
- Subcutaneous tissue
- Free nerve ending
- Reticular layer
- Lamellar corpuscle (Pacini corpuscle)
- Hair follicle
- Sweat gland
- Sebaceous gland
- Tactile corpuscle (Meissner corpuscle)
- Arrector pili muscle
- Layer of connective tissue
- Vitreous membrane
- External root sheath
- Internal root sheath
- Hair cuticle
- Hair follicle papilla
- Hair matrix
- Hair shaft
- Dermal papilla
- Basal layer
- Artery
- Vein

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- Vein