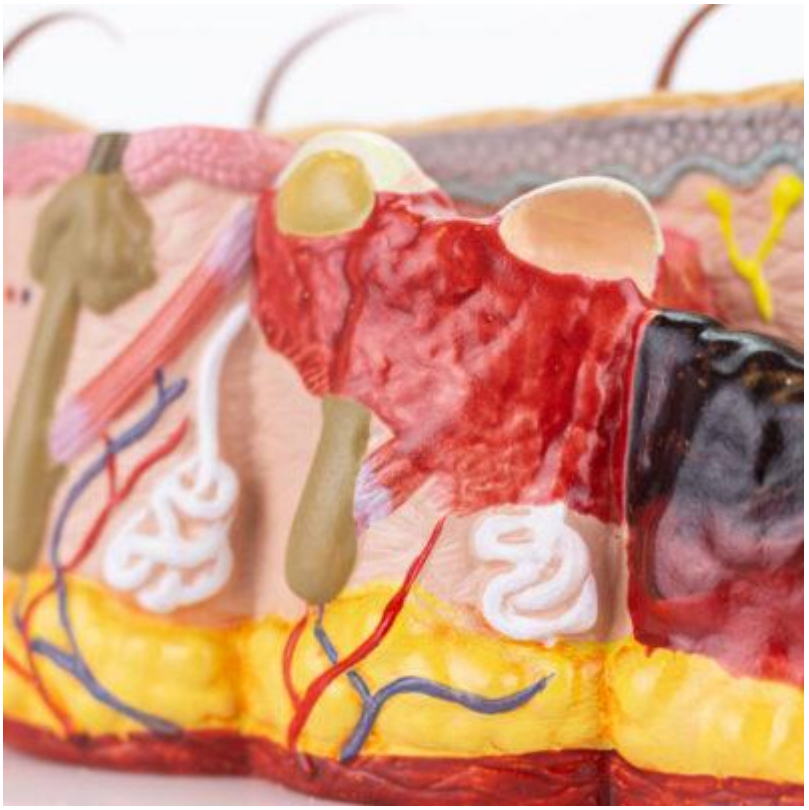
MG21066 | HUMAN SKIN SECTION WITH BURN, 30 TIMES ENLARGED



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This anatomical model, enlarged to 30 times its natural size, compares normal skin with different degrees of burns (1st, 2nd, and 3rd degree), highlighting the resulting pathological changes. A valuable tool for studying and understanding the effects of burns on skin structure.

Applications:
* Ideal for comparative study of normal and burned skin.
* Used in training and demonstrations on the effects of burns.
* Support tool for teaching anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology of the skin.

Technical Differentiators:
* 30x magnification of natural size for detailed viewing.
* Representation of pathological changes in different degrees of burns.
* Manufactured with long-lasting synthetic material.
* Mounted on durable polymer base with support.

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

Technical Specifications:
* Scale: 30 times natural size
* Material: Long-lasting synthetic material
* Base: Durable polymer with support

Main Structures:

Eccrine sweat gland: Eccrine sweat glands are simple tubular glands found in almost all human skin, responsible for producing sweat for thermoregulation. Sweat is released directly onto the skin surface through a pore, helping to cool the body by evaporation.

Arrector pili muscle: The arrector pili muscle is a small bundle of smooth muscle attached to the hair follicle and dermis. Its contraction, in response to stimuli such as cold or fear, causes the hair to stand on end, resulting in "goosebumps."

First-degree burn: A first-degree burn affects only the outermost layer of the skin, the epidermis. It is characterized by redness (erythema), pain, and sensitivity to touch, without the formation of blisters. It usually heals in a few days without leaving a scar.

Second-degree burn: A second-degree burn affects the epidermis and part of the dermis. It causes redness, intense pain, and the formation of blisters (vesicles). Healing can take several weeks and, depending on the depth, may leave scars.

Third-degree burn: A third-degree burn destroys the epidermis, dermis, and can reach subcutaneous tissues, such as muscles and bones. The burned skin has a whitish, charred, or grayish appearance, and sensitivity to pain may be absent due to the destruction of nerve endings. It requires intensive medical treatment and often skin grafts.

Hair follicle: The hair follicle is a tubular structure in the skin where hair develops. It is composed of several layers of cells and associated sebaceous glands, which produce sebum to lubricate the hair and skin.

Sebaceous gland: Sebaceous glands are exocrine glands found in the dermis, usually associated with hair follicles. They secrete sebum, an oily substance that lubricates the skin and hair, protecting them against dryness and the action of microorganisms.

Hair receptor follicle: It is the specialized structure in the dermis where the hair is anchored and receives nutrients for its growth. It contains sensory nerve endings that detect hair movement.

Normal skin: Normal skin is healthy, well-hydrated, and balanced skin, with adequate sebum production and no signs of irritation, inflammation, or dryness. It has a soft and

smooth texture to the touch.

Epidermis: The epidermis is the outermost layer of the skin, responsible for protecting the body against external agents, such as bacteria, viruses, and ultraviolet radiation. It is composed of several layers of epithelial cells, including keratinocytes, which produce keratin, a protein that provides strength and impermeability to the skin.

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, addressing 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:

- Eccrine sweat gland
- Eccrine sweat gland
- Eccrine sweat gland
- Erector pili muscle
- Erector pili muscle
- First-degree burn
- Second-degree burn
- Third-degree burn
- Hair follicle
- Hair follicle
- Hair follicle
- Sebaceous gland
- Sebaceous gland
- Hair receptor follicle
- Hair receptor follicle
- Hair receptor follicle
- Normal skin
- Epidermis
- Dermis
- Hypodermis

- Free nerve endings
- Pacinian corpuscle
- Artery
- Artery
- Artery
- Vein
- Vein
- Vein
- Vein
- Artery
- Free nerve endings
- Subcutaneous fat
- Subcutaneous fat
- Subcutaneous fat
- Subcutaneous fat
- Subcutaneous fat
- Subcutaneous fat
- Muscle
- Epidermis
- First-degree burn
- Second-degree burn
- Third-degree burn