



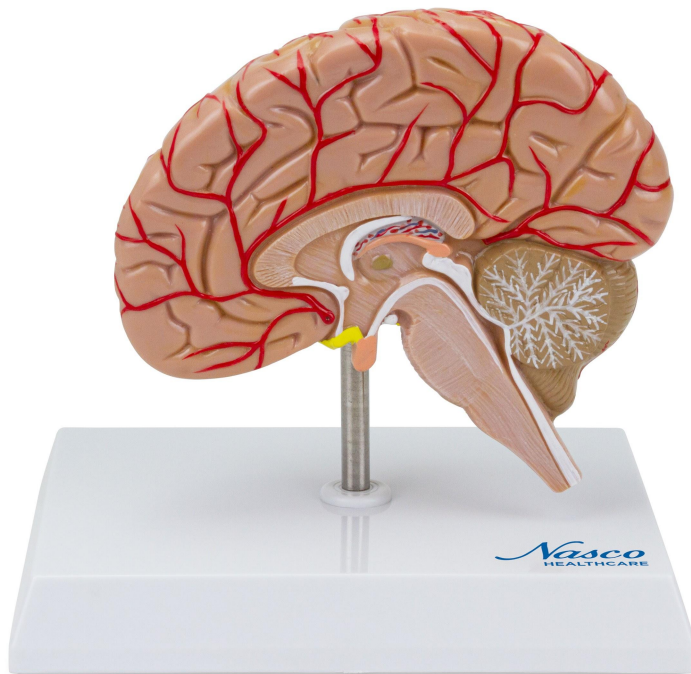
MG17228 | HALF BRAIN WITH ARTERIES





Nasco
HEALTHCARE





This model represents a life-size right sagittal section of the brain, exhibiting in detail the frontal, parietal, occipital, temporal, motor, somatosensory and limbic cortex, cerebellum, brainstem and blood vessels. It is mounted on a polymer base with a metal support and rod, and includes an information card identifying the structures.

Applications:

This model is indicated for the study of neuroanatomy in schools and universities, training, patient explanations and for medical and scientific information purposes. It is also ideal to assist in surgical dissection training and procedure demonstration in classrooms.

Technical Advantages:

- * High-precision natural molding.
- * Manufactured from stable and resistant synthetic material.
- * Life-size original replicas.
- * Hand-painted.
- * Includes an information card with related structures.
- * Resin approved in toxicological tests.

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 assists learning, allowing comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Material: Resin.
- * Scale: Life-size.
- * Painting: Manual.

Main Structures:

Corpus callosum sulcus: Depression on the medial surface of the brain that separates the cerebral hemispheres.

Corpus callosum: Large bundle of nerve fibers that connects the cerebral hemispheres, allowing inter-hemispheric communication.

Medulla oblongata: Lower portion of the brainstem, responsible for vital functions such as control of respiration and heart rate.

Fourth ventricle: Cavity of the ventricular system of the brain located between the medulla oblongata, pons and cerebellum, containing cerebrospinal fluid.

Cerebellum: Structure located posteriorly to the brainstem, responsible for motor coordination, balance and posture.

Superior medullary velum: Thin membrane that forms part of the roof of the fourth ventricle.

Inferior colliculus: Part of the midbrain tectum and participates in auditory processing.

Posterior commissure: Small band of nerve fibers that connects structures in both cerebral hemispheres.

Pineal gland: Endocrine gland that produces melatonin, a hormone important for the circadian cycle.

Habenular commissure: Small structure located in the epithalamus, connecting the habenular nuclei of both hemispheres. 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 excellent cost-benefit, good resistance, manual painting and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Callosal sulcus
- Corpus callosum
- Medulla oblongata
- Fourth ventricle
- Cerebellum
- Superior medullary velum
- Inferior colliculus
- Posterior commissure
- Pineal gland
- Habenular commissure
- Choroid plexus of the third ventricle
- Interthalamic adhesion
- Fornix
- Septum pellucidum
- Anterior commissure
- Terminal stria
- Optic chiasm
- Pituitary gland
- Mamillary body
- Pons
- Cerebral peduncle