



**MG21715 | CEREBELLUM 4 TIMES
ENLARGED, 2 PARTS**









A model enlarged 4 times its natural size, dissected to reveal details of the internal structures of the human cerebellum. Ideal for the study of the anatomy of this important brain region responsible for maintaining balance, controlling muscle tone, voluntary movements, and motor learning.

Applications:

- * Study of the nervous system in schools and universities.
- * Training in medical and scientific fields.
- * Detailed studies of head structures.
- * Training for surgical dissection.
- * Patient education and procedure demonstration.

Technical Advantages:

- * High didactic level.
- * Manual numbering to facilitate the identification of structures.
- * Rich in details for a better understanding of brain anatomy.
- * High-quality natural molding.
- * Made of stable and resistant synthetic material.



- * Precise replicas.
- * Plastic approved in toxicological tests.
- * Includes an information card with the related structures.

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

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: 4x natural size
- * Material: Synthetic plastic

Main Structures:

Central Lobule: Median region of the cerebellar vermis, located anterior to the primary fissure. Mainly participates in the coordination of movements of the body's midline.

Ala of the Central Lobule: Lateral projections of the central lobule, contributing to the coordination of more complex movements involving limbs and trunk.

Superior Medullary Velum: Thin, laminar structure located in the superior part of the vermis, contributing to the organization of cerebellar connections.

Superior Cerebellar Peduncle: Main efferent pathway of the cerebellum, connecting it to the midbrain and thalamus, transmitting information for motor control.

Inferior Cerebellar Peduncle: Main afferent pathway of the cerebellum, receiving proprioceptive and vestibular information important for balance and motor coordination.

Middle Cerebellar Peduncle: Main afferent pathway of the cerebellum, receiving information from the pons, essential for the coordination of voluntary movements.

Anterior Quadrangular Lobule: Part of the anterior lobe of the cerebellum, involved in the regulation of muscle tone and posture.

Culmen of the Superior Vermis: Highest part of the vermis, contributing to the organization



of axial motor activity.

Primary Fissure: Deep sulcus that divides the anterior lobe from the posterior lobe of the cerebellum.

Posterior Quadrangular Lobule: Part of the posterior lobe of the cerebellum, related to the coordination of finer and more complex movements. 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, supplying the scarcity of natural anatomical pieces for teaching and research. They present the essential morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, good resistance, manual painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Central lobule
- Ala of central lobule
- Superior medullary velum
- Superior cerebellar peduncle
- Inferior cerebellar peduncle
- Middle cerebellar peduncle
- Anterior quadrangular lobule
- Culmen of superior vermis
- Primary fissure
- Posterior quadrangular lobule
- Superior semilunar lobule
- Declive of superior vermis
- Folium of superior vermis
- Tuber of inferior vermis
- Pyramid of inferior vermis
- Uvula of inferior vermis
- Inferior semilunar lobule
- Secondary fissure
- Biventer lobule
- Tonsil of cerebellum
- Flocculus
- Tuber of inferior vermis
- Inferior vermis tubercle
- Inferior cerebellar peduncle



- Middle cerebellar peduncle
- Flocculus
- Cerebellar tonsil
- Inferior vermis uvula
- Inferior vermis pyramid
- Inferior vermis tubercle
- Inferior semilunar lobule
- Biventral lobule
- Secondary fissure
- Cerebellar cortex
- White matter
- Dentate nucleus
- Emboliform nucleus
- Globose nucleus
- Fastigial nucleus
- Dentate nucleus
- Superior cerebellar peduncle
- Superior medullary velum
- Central lobule
- Wing of the central lobule
- Anterior quadrangular lobule
- Primary fissure
- Posterior quadrangular lobule
- Superior semilunar lobule
- Culmen of the superior vermis
- Declive of the superior vermis
- Folium of the superior vermis
- Lingula
- Emboliform nucleus
- Globose nucleus
- Fastigial nucleus
- Cerebellar cortex
- White matter
- Dentate nucleus