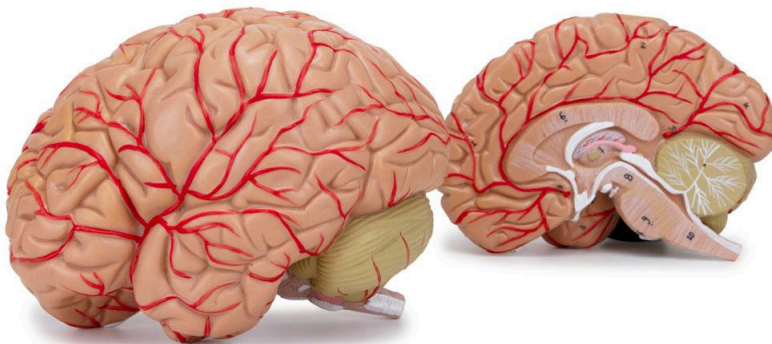
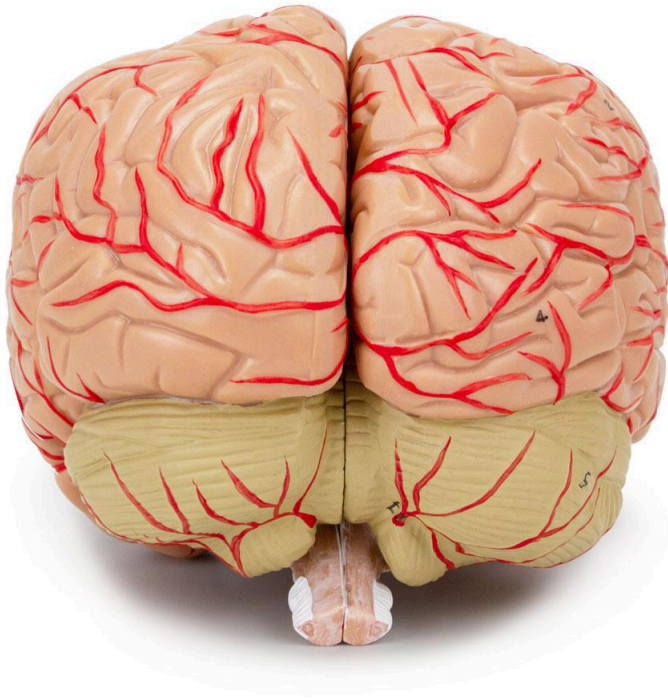
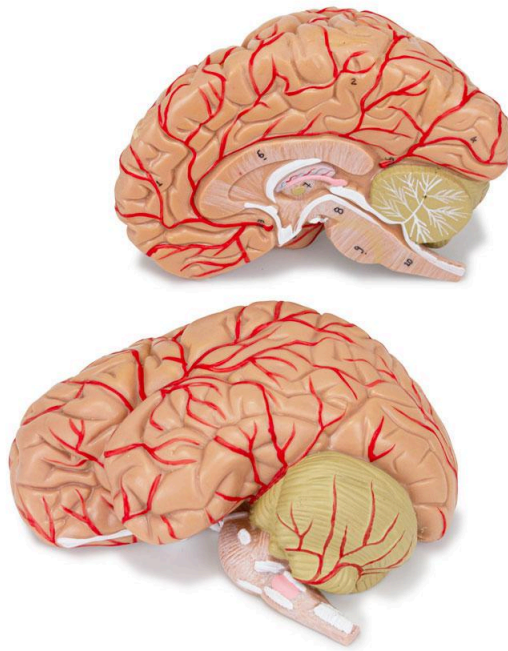




MG21716 | HUMAN BRAIN WITH ARTERIES, 2 PARTS









This life-size anatomical brain model is divided into two parts along the sagittal plane, offering a detailed view of the brain structures and their blood vessels. Important anatomical structures are hand-painted and numbered, facilitating identification and study. The model is mounted on a polymer base for better visualization and handling.

Applications:

- * Anatomical and vascular study.
- * Surgical dissection training.
- * Teaching in schools and universities.
- * Medical and scientific information.
- * Patient education and procedure demonstration.

Technical Advantages:

- * Detailed representation of brain and vascular structures.
- * Numbering and hand-painting of structures for easy identification.
- * High fidelity in the reproduction of anatomical structures.
- * Manufactured from stable and resistant synthetic material.



- * Resin approved in toxicological tests.
- * Includes an information card with the related structures.
- * Life-size replicas.

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:

- * Scale: Life-size
- * Material: Synthetic resin

Main Structures:

Optic nerve (II): The second cranial nerve, responsible for transmitting visual information from the retina to the brain. It is formed by the nerve fibers that originate from the ganglion cells of the retina.

Oculomotor nerve (III): The third cranial nerve, innervates most of the extrinsic muscles of the eye (levator palpebrae superioris, superior rectus, medial rectus, inferior rectus, and inferior oblique), controlling eye movements and eyelid elevation. It also innervates the pupillary sphincter muscle and the ciliary muscle, responsible for pupillary constriction and visual accommodation, respectively.

Temporal lobe: One of the four main lobes of the brain, located below the parietal lobe and behind the frontal lobe. It is primarily involved in auditory processing, memory, language, and emotions.

Middle cerebral artery: One of the three main arteries that supply blood to the brain. It is the largest and most important cerebral artery, supplying most of the lateral surface of each cerebral hemisphere.

Abducens nerve (VI): The sixth cranial nerve, innervates the lateral rectus muscle of the eye, responsible for abduction movement (movement of the eye away from the midline).

Trochlear nerve (IV): The fourth cranial nerve, innervates the superior oblique muscle of the



eye, responsible for internal rotation and depression of the eyeball.

Trigeminal nerve (V): The fifth cranial nerve, a mixed nerve with three main branches (ophthalmic, maxillary, and mandibular) that innervate the face, oral cavity, and parts of the dura mater.

Facial nerve (VII): The seventh cranial nerve, a mixed nerve that innervates the muscles of facial expression, the salivary and lacrimal glands, and part of the tongue.

Vestibulocochlear nerve (VIII): The eighth cranial nerve, responsible for hearing and balance. It is formed by two components: the vestibular nerve (balance) and the cochlear nerve (hearing).

Glossopharyngeal nerve (IX): The ninth cranial nerve, a mixed nerve that innervates the pharynx, tongue, and parotid gland. It is involved in swallowing, salivation, and taste sensation.

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, combining cost-effectiveness, resistance, hand-painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Optic nerve (II)
- Oculomotor nerve (III)
- Temporal lobe
- Middle cerebral artery
- Abducens nerve (VI)
- Trochlear nerve (IV)
- Trigeminal nerve (V)
- Facial nerve (VII)
- Vestibulocochlear nerve (VIII)
- Glossopharyngeal nerve (IX)
- Vagus nerve (X)
- Accessory nerve (XI)
- Hypoglossal nerve (XII)
- Anterior inferior cerebellar artery



- Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
- Cerebellar hemisphere
- Temporal lobe
- Parietal lobe
- Occipital lobe
- Frontal lobe
- Olfactory bulb
- Frontal Lobe
- Corpus Callosum
- Parietal Lobe
- Occipital Lobe
- Posterior Cerebral Artery
- Midbrain
- Pons
- Medulla Oblongata
- Thalamus
- Anterior Cerebral Artery
- Abducens Nerve (VI)
- Trochlear Nerve (IV)
- Oculomotor Nerve (III)
- Optic Nerve
- Middle Cerebral Artery
- Temporal Lobe
- Olfactory Bulb
- Hypoglossal Nerve (XII)
- Facial Nerve (VII)
- Vestibulocochlear Nerve (VIII)
- Accessory Nerve (XI)
- Vagus Nerve (X)
- Glossopharyngeal Nerve (IX)
- Trigeminal Nerve (V)
- Anterior Inferior Cerebellar Artery
- Posterior Inferior Cerebellar Artery
- Occipital Lobe
- Parietal Lobe
- Temporal Lobe
- Frontal Lobe
- Cerebellar Hemisphere