



MG21719 | HUMAN BRAIN, 8 PARTS









This detailed model presents the brain divided into eight interconnected parts by magnets, allowing the separation of the halves for individualized visualization of the frontal and parietal, temporal and occipital lobes, half of the brainstem and cerebellum. Its polymer base mounting ensures stability and ease of handling.

Applications:

Ideal for anatomical study in schools and universities, surgical dissection training, classrooms, patient education, and demonstration of medical and scientific procedures. It also serves as a tool for medical and scientific information.

Technical Advantages:

- * Detailed representation of the brain, including several important structures.
- * Numbered and hand-painted for easy identification of structures.
- * Produced with high-quality resin, approved in toxicological tests, stable and durable.
- * Original replicas with natural molding.
- * Includes an information card with related structures.
- * Model mounted on a polymer base with support.



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

Technical Specifications:

* Scale: Life size

* Material: Resin

Main Structures:

frontal lobe: The frontal lobe is the largest lobe of the brain and is located in the anterior part of the head. It is responsible for higher-order cognitive functions such as planning, decision-making, working memory, and voluntary behavior.

temporal lobe: The temporal lobe is located below the parietal lobe and behind the frontal lobe. It plays a crucial role in memory (especially long-term memory), auditory processing, language comprehension, and object recognition.

brain: The brain is the largest part of the encephalon, responsible for higher functions such as thought, memory, language, and voluntary motor control. It is divided into two cerebral hemispheres, connected by the corpus callosum.

parietal lobe: The parietal lobe is located posterior to the frontal lobe and superior to the temporal lobe. It processes sensory information, such as touch, temperature, pressure, and pain, and is also involved in spatial perception and orientation.

occipital lobe: Located in the posterior part of the brain, the occipital lobe is the main visual processing center. It receives information from the optic nerve and interprets it, allowing the perception of images, colors, and movement.

cerebellum: The cerebellum, located in the posterior and inferior part of the brain, coordinates movement, balance, and posture. It receives sensory and motor information to adjust and refine voluntary movements, ensuring precision and fluidity.

pyramids: The pyramids are two cone-shaped structures in the medulla oblongata, part of



the brainstem. They contain the corticospinal tracts, responsible for the voluntary motor control of the body's muscles.

hypoglossal nerve: The hypoglossal nerve (XII cranial nerve) is responsible for the motor innervation of the tongue muscles, essential for speech, mastication, and swallowing.

abducens nerve: The abducens nerve (VI cranial nerve) innervates the lateral rectus muscle of the eye, responsible for the abduction (lateral movement) of the eyeball.

facial nerve and intermediate nerve: The facial nerve (VII cranial nerve) and the intermediate nerve (which carries parasympathetic and gustatory fibers) control facial expression, tear and saliva secretion, and taste perception in the anterior two-thirds of the tongue. 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, supplying the scarcity of natural anatomical parts 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:

- frontal lobe
- temporal lobe
- cerebrum
- parietal lobe
- occipital lobe
- cerebellum
- pyramids
- hypoglossal nerve
- abducens nerve
- facial nerve and intermediate nerve
- vestibulocochlear nerve
- olive
- oculomotor nerve
- trigeminal nerve