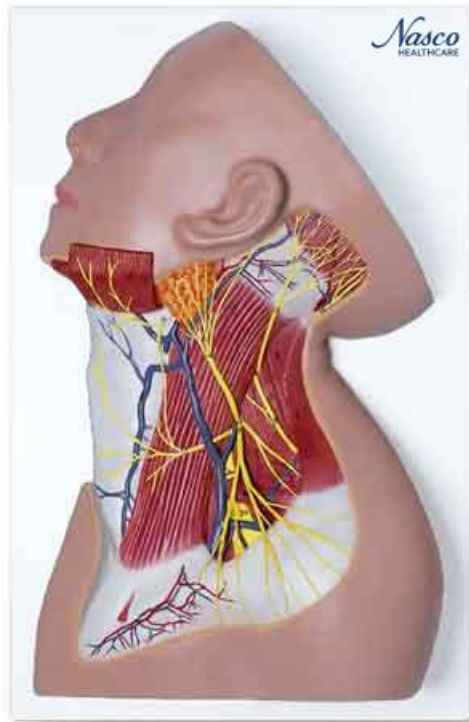
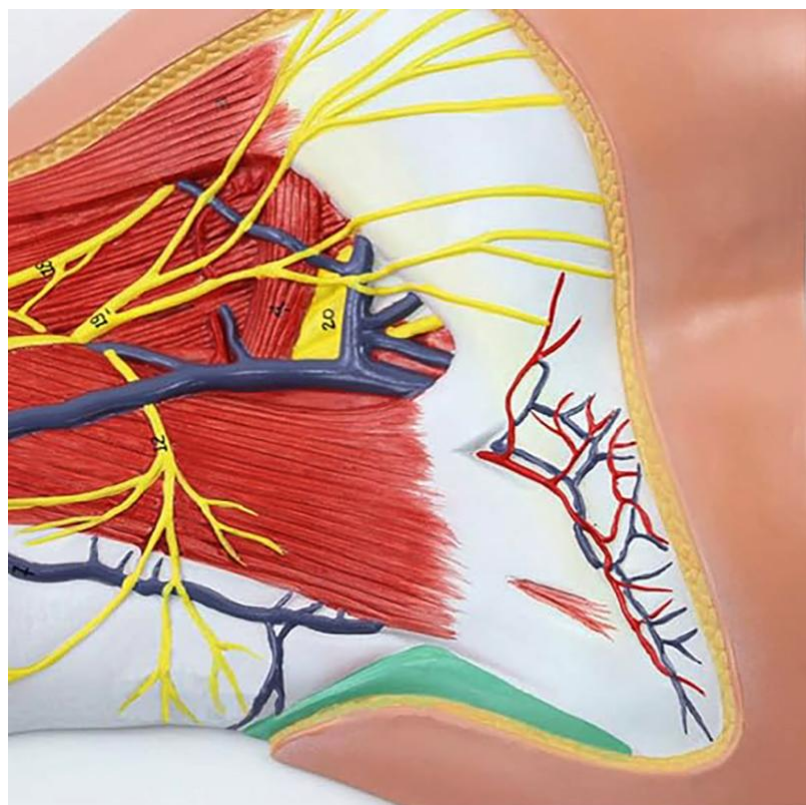
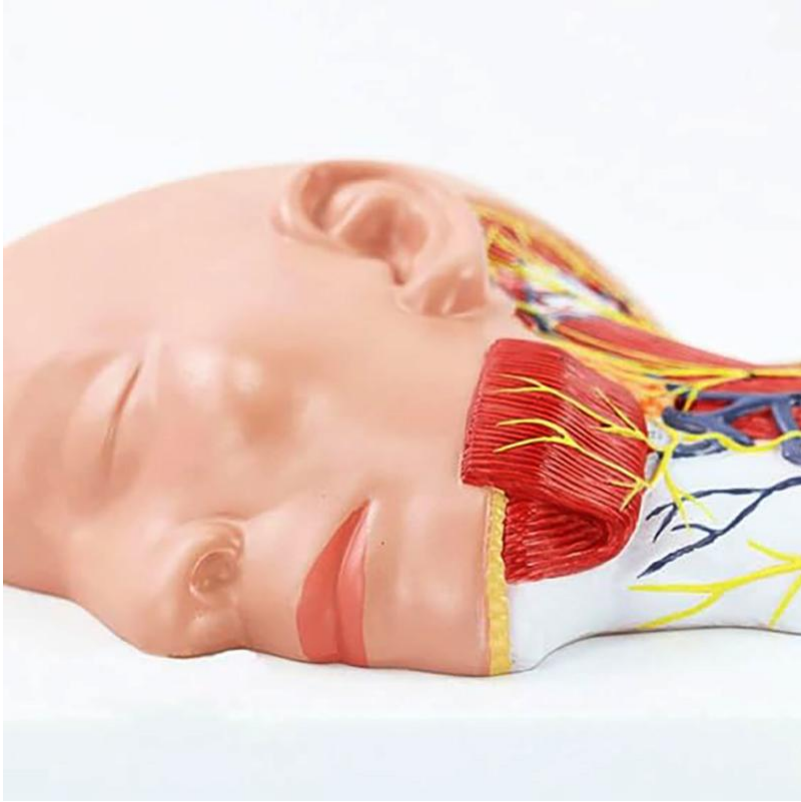


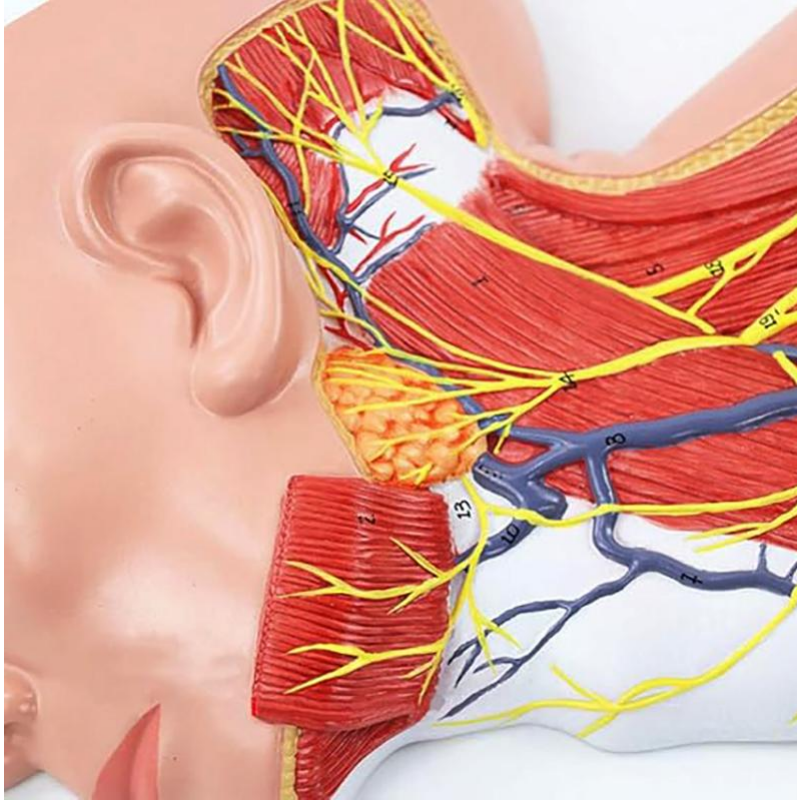


MG29872 | NECK MUSCLES WITH NERVES









Life-size anatomical model demonstrating the superficial branching distribution of the cervical plexus. Important anatomical structures are numbered and color-coded for easy understanding, offering an effective and intuitive teaching tool.

Applications:

Ideal for studying cervical anatomy, training healthcare professionals, and as a support tool in lectures and demonstrations. Aids in understanding the distribution of the cervical plexus and its superficial branches.

Technical Differentiators:

- * Numbered anatomical structures with distinct colors for easy identification.
- * Manufactured with durable synthetic material.
- * Mounted on a durable polymer base.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer an innovative visual complement through information 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: Life-size
- * Material: Synthetic material
- * Base: Durable polymer

Main Structures:

sternocleidomastoid muscle: It is a long muscle located on the side of the neck, responsible for flexion, lateral inclination, and rotation of the head. Its functional and anatomical importance makes it a crucial reference point in the cervical region.

lesser occipital nerve: Originating from the cervical plexus, this sensory nerve innervates the skin of the occipital region (back of the head), just behind the ear. Its injury can result in pain or numbness in this area.

greater occipital nerve: Also originating from the dorsal branches of the cervical nerves, this nerve provides sensory innervation to the skin of the posterior scalp, extending to the vertex. It is often implicated in cases of cervicogenic headache.

splenius capitis muscle: Located in the back of the neck, this muscle assists in extension, rotation, and lateral flexion of the head. It works in conjunction with other cervical muscles to maintain posture and head movement.

occipital artery: A branch of the external carotid artery, the occipital artery irrigates the posterior scalp and adjacent muscles. Its path involves passing under several neck muscles.

levator scapulae muscle: As the name suggests, this muscle elevates the scapula and can also assist in inferior rotation of the scapula and lateral flexion of the neck. It originates in the upper cervical vertebrae and inserts into the scapula.

accessory nerve: It is a cranial nerve that innervates the sternocleidomastoid and trapezius muscles. It plays a fundamental role in the movement of the head, neck, and shoulders, as well as influencing swallowing.

greater auricular nerve: Originating from the cervical plexus, this sensory nerve innervates the skin of the external ear and the skin area over the parotid gland.

cervical branch of the facial nerve: This branch of the facial nerve innervates the muscles of the neck, including the platysma. It plays an important role in facial expression and mandibular depression.

platysma muscle: It is a thin, broad muscle that covers the anterior region of the neck. It assists in the depression of the mandible and the tensioning of the skin of the neck, contributing to facial expressions.



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, medium tone, and dark skin, providing greater realism and inclusion during training and demonstrations.

Smart Tags:

Designed to provide comprehensive training in the healthcare field, with interactive simulations covering Ear and Pulse exams. This solution assists in the development of diagnostic skills in different clinical scenarios, allowing professionals and students to explore and enhance their skills with greater safety and precision.

Ear exams: Conduct 9 realistic diagnostic exams.

- AOM
- Chronic
- Ear Ventilation
- Earwax
- Foreign Object
- Normal
- Otitis Externa
- Pseudomembrane
- Tympanosclerosis

Virtual Patient Monitor: Provides an immersive and realistic training environment for healthcare students. It allows instructors to customize parameters for various vital signs, empowering students to interpret signals, develop critical thinking, and enhance their clinical reasoning skills through realistic scenarios.

Customizable Vital Signs

- Blood Pressure
- SpO2
- Heart Rate

ECG Interpretation: Train on 18 diverse ECG scenarios, including: Atrial Fibrillation, Ventricular Tachycardia and Heart Blocks. The monitor also simulates synchronized pulses with ECG for truly realistic cardiology training.

ECG Patterns

- Sinus Rhythm
- Atrial Extrasystole
- Atrial Flutter



- Atrial Fibrillation
- Paroxysmal Supraventricular Tachycardia (PSVT)
- Ventricular Extrasystole
- Ventricular Tachycardia (VT)
- Ventricular Fibrillation (VF)
- First-Degree Atrioventricular Block (AVB)
- Second-Degree Atrioventricular Block
- Third-Degree Atrioventricular Block (Complete Block)
- Long QT Syndrome
- ST Segment Elevation
- ST Segment Depression
- T Wave Inversion
- Left Ventricular Hypertrophy (LVH)
- Right Ventricular Hypertrophy (RVH)
- Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome (WPW)

Breathing Patterns

- Normal
- Dyspnea
- Apnea
- Cheyne-Stokes
- Biot
- Kussmaul

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:

- sternocleidomastoid muscle
- Lesser occipital nerve
- Greater occipital nerve
- splenius capitis muscle
- occipital artery
- levator scapulae muscle
- accessory nerve
- Greater auricular nerve
- Cervical branch of the facial nerve



- Platysma muscle
- Retromandibular vein
- External jugular vein
- Supraclavicular nerve
- Omohyoid muscle
- brachial plexus
- Transverse cervical vein
- Anterior jugular vein