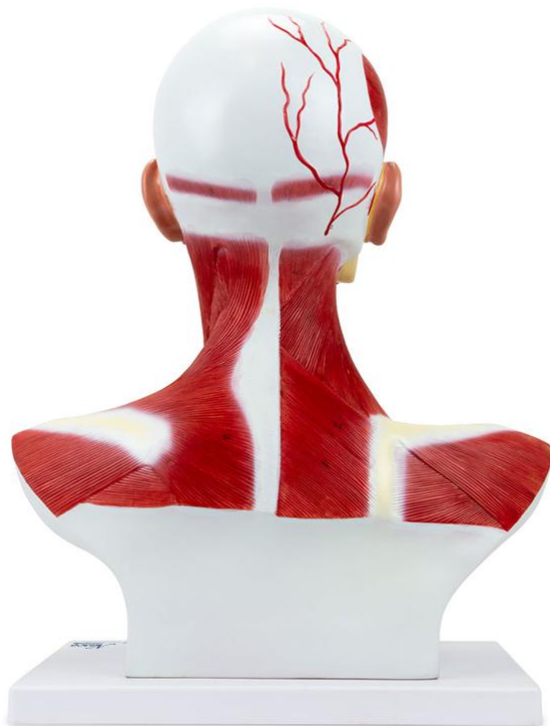




MG29873 | HEAD AND NECK MUSCLES









An exceptionally detailed anatomical model illustrating the muscles of the head, neck, and upper thoracic region, encompassing both superficial and deep layers. This model also accurately highlights the pathways of the subclavian and carotid arteries, offering a comprehensive and realistic anatomical understanding.

Applications:

Ideal for in-depth study of the muscular and vascular anatomy of the head, neck, and upper thoracic region. Perfect for educational institutions, students, and healthcare professionals seeking an effective tool for comparative analysis, learning support, and continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Differentiators:

Highly detailed representation of the superficial and deep muscles of the head, neck, and upper thoracic region, in addition to precise mapping of the pathways of the subclavian and carotid arteries, offering a complete and high-fidelity anatomical understanding.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer an innovative visual complement through informative 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:**

(No specific technical specifications were provided in the original text.)

Main Structures:

Depressor labii inferioris muscle: A facial muscle that acts on expression, responsible for pulling the lower lip downwards and laterally, contributing to expressions of sadness or displeasure.

Orbicularis oris muscle: A complex sphincter muscle that surrounds the opening of the mouth. Its main action is closing the lips, but it also participates in movements such as protrusion, compression, and eversion, essential for speech, feeding, and facial expressions.

Masseter muscle: One of the most powerful masticatory muscles, located laterally on the face. Its main function is to elevate the mandible, closing the mouth and exerting force for grinding food.

Temporalis muscle: Another primary muscle of mastication, located in the temporal fossa of the skull. It elevates and retracts the mandible, working in conjunction with the masseter for tooth occlusion.

Frontal belly of occipitofrontalis muscle: Part of the occipitofrontalis muscle, located in the forehead region. Its contraction raises the eyebrows and wrinkles the skin of the forehead, contributing to expressions of surprise or attention.

Sternothyroid muscle: An infrahyoid muscle of the neck, extending from the sternum to the thyroid cartilage. Its function is to depress the larynx and hyoid bone after swallowing, helping to return to the resting position.

Trapezius muscle: A large superficial muscle of the posterior region of the neck and upper trunk. It has multiple functions, including elevation, retraction, and rotation of the scapula, as well as extending and tilting the head.

Deltoid muscle: The main muscle that forms the rounded contour of the shoulder. It is responsible for abduction of the arm (movement away from the body), and its different fibers also assist in flexion, extension, and rotation of the arm.

Subclavian artery: One of the main arteries of the upper trunk, originating from the aortic arch (left) or the brachiocephalic trunk (right). It supplies blood to the neck, head, shoulders, and upper limbs, and gives rise to important branches such as the vertebral and internal thoracic arteries.



Axillary artery: The continuation of the subclavian artery, extending from the first rib to the lower margin of the teres major muscle. It is the main artery of the arm, supplying blood to the axilla and upper limb, with several collateral branches.

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 to choose 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 Retina, Ear, Throat, and Pulse exams. This solution assists in the development of diagnostic skills in different clinical scenarios, allowing professionals and students to explore and improve their skills with greater safety and precision.

Retinal exams: Simulate 39 retinal conditions, from normal and diabetic retinopathy (various stages) to rare diseases like retinitis pigmentosa and macular degeneration.

- Normal
- Tessellated Fundus
- Large Optic Disc Cupping
- DR1 (Diabetic Retinopathy - Stage 1)
- DR2 (Diabetic Retinopathy - Stage 2)
- DR3 (Diabetic Retinopathy - Stage 3)
- Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion (BRVO)
- Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO)
- Retinal Artery Occlusion (RAO)
- Rhegmatogenous Retinal Detachment
- Central Serous Chorioretinopathy (CSCR)
- Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada Disease (VKH)
- Maculopathy
- Epiretinal Membrane (ERM)
- Macular Hole (MH)
- Pathological Myopia
- Possible Glaucoma
- Optic Atrophy
- Severe Hypertensive Retinopathy
- Optic Disc Swelling and Elevation
- Displaced Optic Disc
- Congenital Optic Disc Anomaly
- Retinitis Pigmentosa



- Bietti's Crystalline Dystrophy
- Peripheral Retinal Degeneration and Tear
- Myelinated Nerve Fibers
- Particles in Vitreous
- Fundus Neoplasia
- Massive Hard Exudates
- Yellowish-White Spots (Flecks)
- Cotton Wool Spots
- Vessel Tortuosity
- Chorioretinal Atrophy - Coloboma
- Preretinal Hemorrhage
- Fibrosis
- Laser Marks
- Silicone Oil in Eye
- Blurred Fundus Without PDR (Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy)
- Blurred Fundus With Suspected PDR (Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy)

Ear exams: Conduct 9 realistic diagnostic exams.

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

Throat exams: Conduct 6 realistic diagnostic exams.

- Normal
- Oral Cancer (Benign)
- Oral Cancer (Malignant)
- Oral Dysplasia
- Pharyngitis
- Tonsillitis

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 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:



- Depressor labii inferioris muscle
- Mentalis muscle
- Depressor anguli oris muscle
- Orbicularis oris muscle
- Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi muscle
- Nasalis muscle
- Levator labii superioris muscle
- Zygomaticus minor muscle
- Zygomaticus major muscle
- Risorius muscle
- Masseter muscle
- Anterior auricular muscle
- Superior auricular muscle
- Orbicularis oculi muscle
- Depressor supercilii muscle
- Procerus muscle
- Frontal belly of occipitofrontalis muscle
- Temporalis muscle
- Occipital belly of occipitofrontalis muscle
- Occipital artery
- Posterior auricular artery
- Posterior auricular muscle
- Posterior belly of digastric muscle
- Stylopharyngeus muscle
- Anterior belly of digastric muscle
- Mylohyoid muscle
- Stylopharyngeus muscle
- Thyrohyoid muscle
- Sternothyroid muscle
- Hyoid bone
- Thyroid cartilage
- Thyroid gland
- Geniohyoid muscle
- Thyrohyoid muscle
- Medial pterygoid muscle
- Medial pterygoid muscle
- Epicranial aponeurosis
- Semispinalis muscles
- Splenius capitis muscle
- Levator scapulae muscle
- Supraspinatus muscle
- Middle scalene muscle
- Middle scalene muscle



- Anterior scalene muscle
- Serratus anterior muscle
- Internal intercostal muscles
- External intercostal muscles
- Pectoralis minor muscle
- Suprascapular artery
- Pectoralis major muscle
- Inferior belly of omohyoid muscle
- Trapezius muscle
- Rhomboid minor muscle
- Rhomboid major muscle
- Deltoid muscle
- Subclavian artery
- Axillary artery
- Lateral thoracic artery