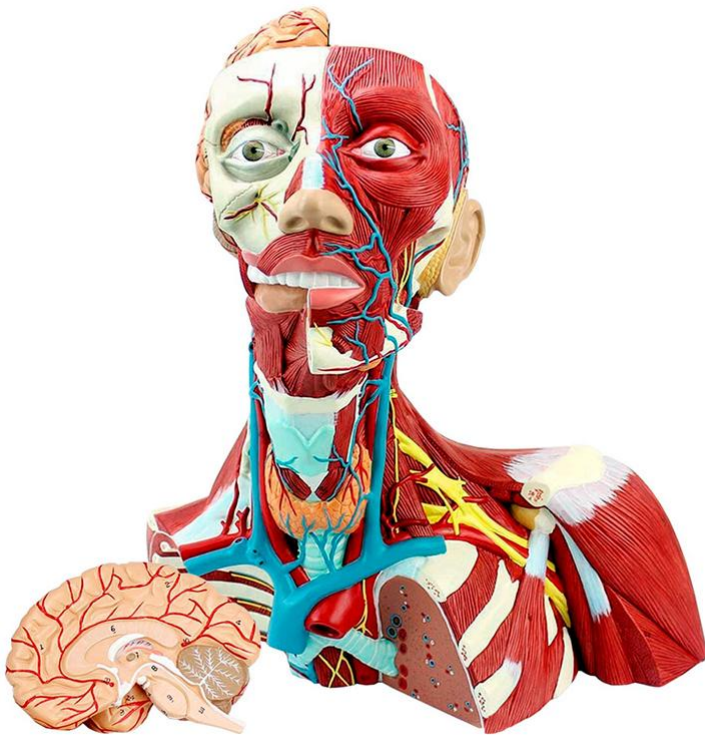




MG29874 | THORACIC, HEAD AND NECK MUSCLES, 3 PARTS







This life-size anatomical model of the human head musculature, with neck and upper thorax, is an exceptional educational tool. Removable in two parts, it excellently displays details of neural, vascular, bone, glandular, and muscular structures, providing a comprehensive understanding of the region's anatomy.

Applications:

Ideal for encouraging learning and support in healthcare disciplines, the model is perfect for comparative analysis of anatomical structures, allowing in-depth study and contrast of individual organs. It is a valuable platform for continuing education, helping students and professionals enhance their knowledge in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Differentiators:

- * Life-size representation.
- * Two-part removable model for in-depth study.
- * Excellent detail of neural, vascular, bone, glandular, and muscular structures.
- * Learning support tool.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer an innovative visual complement through informative cards that activate 3D models viewable in augmented reality (A.R.). 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
- * Divisions: 2 parts

Main Structures:

Frontal lobe: It is the largest of the four main divisions of the brain, located in the anterior part of the skull. Responsible for executive functions such as planning, decision-making, working memory, attention, social behavior, and language expression.

Cerebellum: Located in the posterior and inferior part of the brain, under the occipital lobe. It plays a crucial role in the coordination of voluntary movements, balance, posture, and motor learning.

Sternocleidomastoid muscle: A large and superficial muscle of the neck that extends from the sternum and clavicle to the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It is responsible for head rotation, lateral flexion, and neck flexion.

Common carotid artery: One of the main arteries that supply oxygenated blood to the head and neck. It divides into the internal and external carotid arteries, irrigating different regions of the head and face.

Trachea: Cartilaginous tube that extends from the larynx to the bronchi, transporting air to and from the lungs. It is a vital component of the respiratory system.

Esophagus: Muscular tube that connects the pharynx to the stomach, transporting food and liquids during swallowing. It is part of the digestive system.

Aortic arch: The curved portion of the aorta, the largest artery in the body, which originates from the left ventricle of the heart and gives rise to important vessels that irrigate the head, neck, and upper limbs.

Left vagus nerve: One of the 12 cranial nerves, the vagus nerve (X) is the longest and most complex. It plays a fundamental role in the parasympathetic nervous system, controlling involuntary functions such as digestion, heart rate, and breathing.

Corpus callosum: A large white matter structure that connects the two cerebral hemispheres, allowing communication and integration of information between them.

Bulb: The lowermost portion of the brainstem, which connects to the spinal cord. It contains



vital centers that regulate essential autonomic functions such as breathing, heart rate, and blood pressure.

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, intermediate 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 examinations. 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.

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 the 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:



- Frontal lobe
- Temporal lobe
- Parietal lobe
- Occipital lobe
- Cerebellum
- Occipitofrontal muscle
- Orbicularis oris muscle
- Buccinator muscle
- Medial pterygoid muscle
- Genioglossus muscle
- Superficial temporal artery
- Temporal muscle
- Lateral pterygoid muscle
- Inferior alveolar nerve
- Parotid duct
- Facial artery
- Sternocleidomastoid muscle
- Occipital artery
- Spinal nerves: cervical plexus
- Internal jugular vein
- External carotid artery
- Superior thyroid artery
- Lingual artery
- Hyoid bone
- Cricothyroid muscle
- Thyroid cartilage
- Trapezius muscle
- Clavicle
- Brachial plexus
- Deltoid muscle
- Pectoralis major muscle
- Axillary artery
- Serratus anterior muscle
- Pectoralis minor muscle
- Left vagus nerve
- Aortic arch
- Thoracic aorta
- Esophagus
- Azygos vein
- Right main bronchus
- Intercostal nerves
- Trachea
- Isthmus of the thyroid gland



- Thyroid gland
- Common carotid artery
- Internal carotid artery
- Pituitary gland
- Occipital artery
- Vertebral artery
- Sigmoid sinus
- Occipitofrontal muscle
- Temporal muscle
- Superficial temporal artery
- Sternocleidomastoid
- Occipital artery
- Spinal nerves: cervical plexus
- Trapezius muscle
- Trapezius
- Deltoid muscle
- Brachial plexus
- Axillary artery
- Serratus anterior muscle
- Pectoralis minor muscle
- Pectoralis major muscle
- Subclavian artery
- Thyrocervical trunk
- Left vagus nerve
- Aortic arch
- Thoracic aorta
- Esophagus
- Right main bronchus
- Azygos vein
- Trachea
- Isthmus of the thyroid gland
- Cricothyroid muscle
- Thyroid gland
- Common carotid artery
- Thyroid cartilage
- Internal jugular vein
- Superior thyroid artery
- External carotid artery
- Lingual artery
- Hyoid bone
- Genioglossus muscle
- Lateral pterygoid muscle
- Inferior alveolar nerve



- Parotid duct
- Facial artery
- Orbicularis oris muscle
- Buccinator muscle
- Pterygoid muscle
- Internal carotid artery
- Intercostal nerves
- Frontal lobe
- Frontal lobe
- Temporal lobe
- Parietal lobe
- Occipital lobe
- Cerebellum
- Parietal lobe
- Occipital lobe
- Posterior cerebral artery
- Corpus callosum
- Dorsal thalamus
- Midbrain
- Pons
- Medulla oblongata
- Cerebral artery
- Olfactory bulb
- Optic nerve
- Oculomotor nerve
- Trochlear nerve
- Abducens nerve
- Middle cerebral artery
- Temporal lobe
- Facial nerve
- Vestibulocochlear nerve
- Trigeminal nerve
- Hypoglossal nerve
- Accessory nerve
- Glossopharyngeal nerve and vagus nerve
- Flocculus
- Anterior inferior cerebellar artery