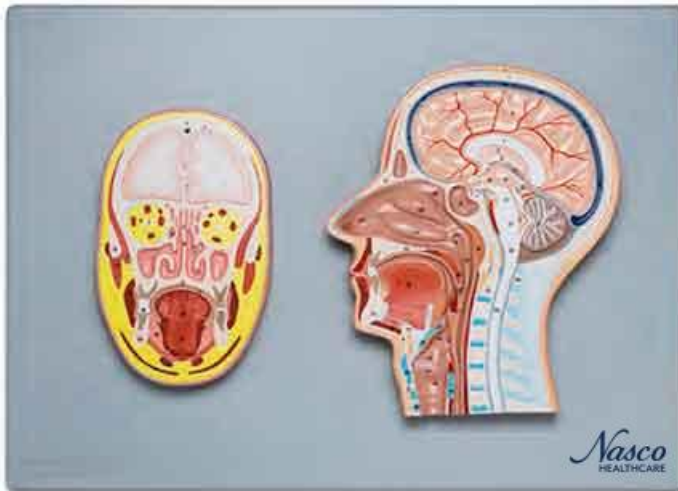
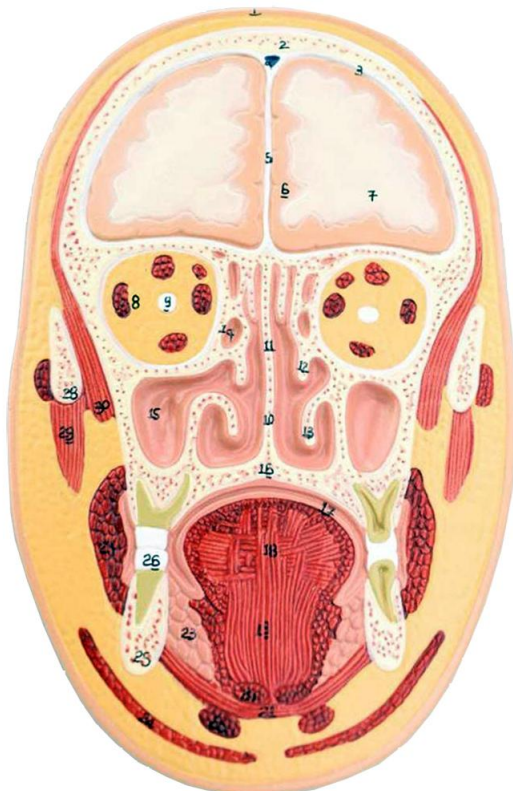
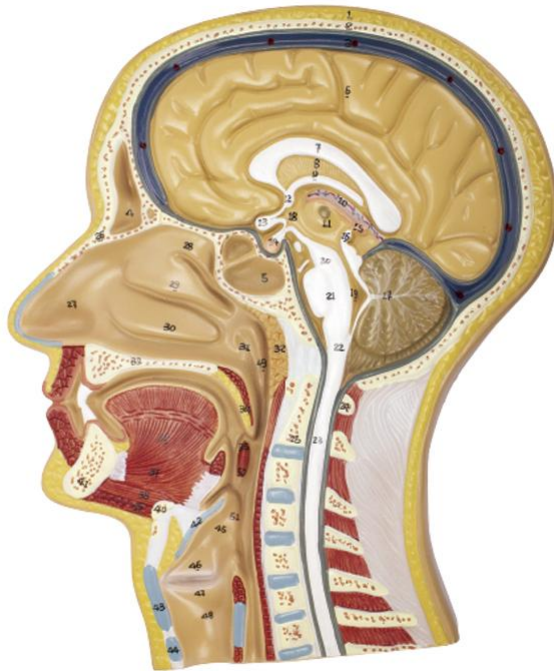




MG31108 | MEDIAN AND FRONTAL SECTION OF HUMAN HEAD







This life-size, relief anatomical model displays the internal structures of the head and neck, allowing for a clear and comparative visualization between the frontal and median sections of the human head. Mounted on a durable polymer base, it offers an additional learning resource through an interactive 3D anatomical model with augmented reality.

Applications:

Ideal for detailed study of head and neck anatomy, for comparison between frontal and median sections, and as a learning support tool in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Differentiators:

- * Life-size and relief representation.
- * Durable polymer base for stable support.
- * Interactive 3D anatomical model with augmented reality.

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, enabling comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering opportunities for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: Life-size
- * Material: Durable polymer (base)

Main Structures:

Adipose tissue: Specialized connective tissue that stores energy in the form of fat, in addition to acting in thermal insulation and organ protection.

Parietal bone: One of the bones that form the cranial vault, contributing to the protection of the brain and internal structures.

Superior sagittal sinus: Venous channel located in the dura mater, along the midline of the skull, responsible for draining blood from the brain.

Telencephalon: The largest part of the brain, responsible for higher cognitive functions such as thought, language, and memory.

Corpus callosum: The largest cerebral commissure, which connects the right and left cerebral hemispheres, allowing communication between them.



Septum pellucidum: Thin membrane that separates the anterior horns of the lateral ventricles in the brain.

Fornix: Bundle of nerve fibers that connects the hippocampus to other areas of the brain, important for memory and spatial navigation.

Choroid plexus: Vascular structure located in the cerebral ventricles, responsible for the production of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).

Thalamus: Relay center for sensory and motor information to the cerebral cortex, playing a crucial role in perception and consciousness.

Pineal gland: Small endocrine gland located in the brain, responsible for the production of melatonin, a hormone that regulates the sleep-wake cycle.

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.

About Anatomical Models:

They are developed with resin replication technology, supplying 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:

- Adipose tissue
- Parietal bone
- Superior sagittal sinus
- Telencephalon
- Corpus callosum
- Septum pellucidum
- Fornix
- Choroid plexus
- Thalamus
- Pineal gland
- Posterior commissure
- Anterior commissure



- Optic chiasm
- Third ventricle
- Tegmentum of the midbrain
- Cerebellum
- Fourth ventricle
- Pons
- Pituitary gland
- Sphenoid sinus
- Superior nasal concha
- Middle nasal concha
- Inferior nasal concha
- Hard palate
- Nasal cavity
- Nasal bone
- Frontal sinus
- Pharyngotympanic tube opening
- Adenoids
- Nasopharynx
- Medulla oblongata
- Atlas
- Axis
- Spinal cord
- Tongue
- Genioglossus muscle
- Geniohyoid muscle
- Mylohyoid muscle
- Hyoid bone
- Epiglottis
- Thyroid cartilage
- Cricoid cartilage
- Laryngopharynx
- Vestibule
- Vestibular fold
- Vocal cord
- Infraglottic cavity
- Palatine tonsil
- Oropharynx
- Cranial dura mater
- Brain
- Orbital fat pad with 6 ocular muscles
- Eyeball
- Lacrimal gland
- Levator palpebrae superioris



- Superior rectus
- Inferior oblique
- Lateral rectus
- Medial rectus
- Inferior nasal concha
- Superior oblique
- Inferior rectus
- Anterior belly of digastric muscle
- Temporal
- Platysma
- Nasal septum
- Maxillary sinus
- Middle nasal concha
- Masseter
- Geniohyoid
- Genioglossus
- Body of the tongue
- Palatine glands
- Oral vestibule
- Buccinator
- Deep lingual artery
- Oral cavity
- Second molar tooth