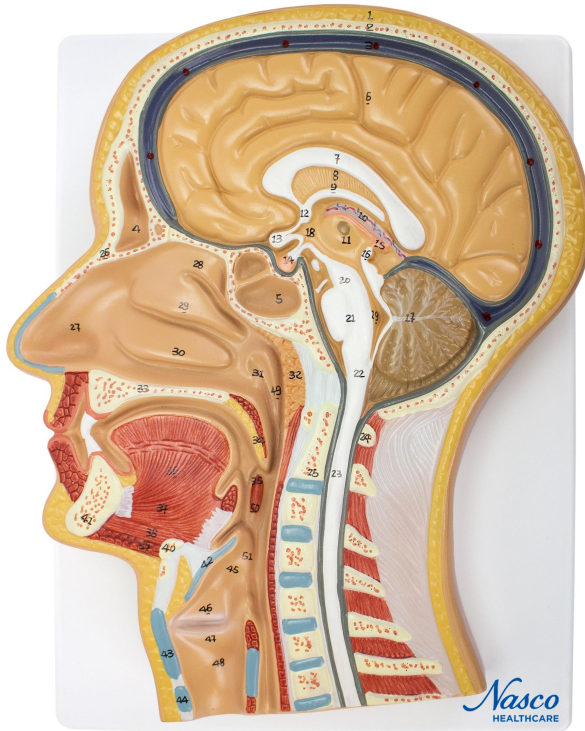
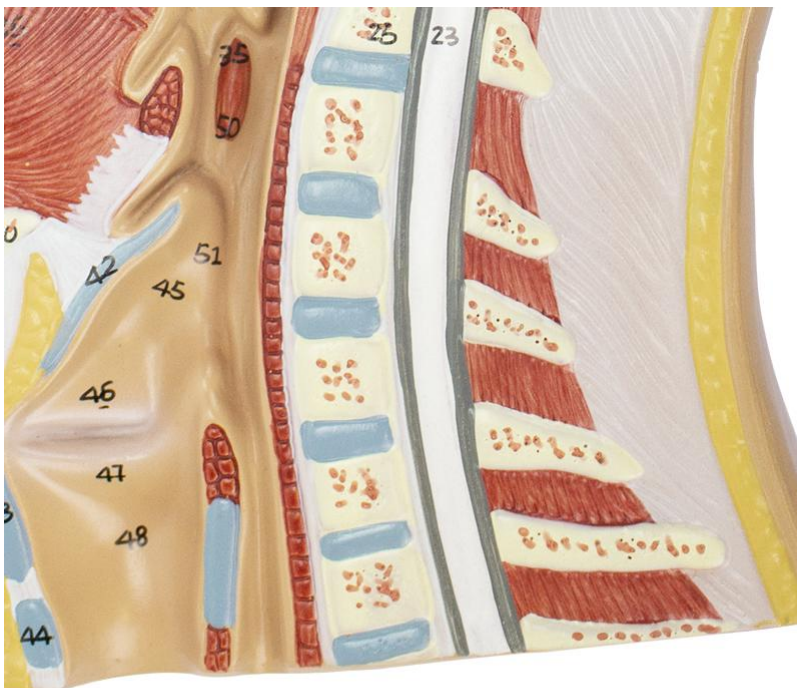
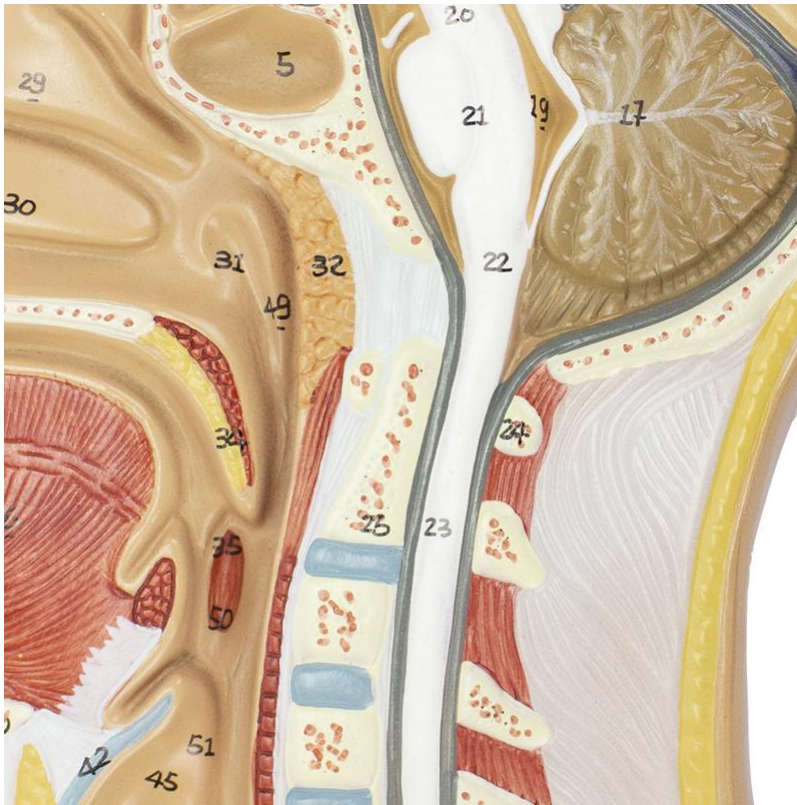
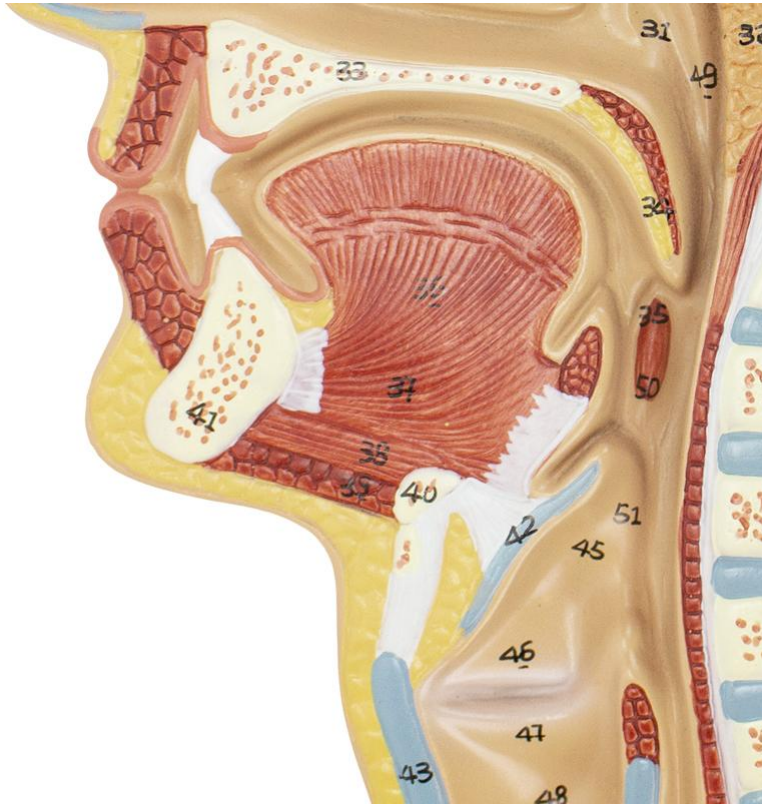
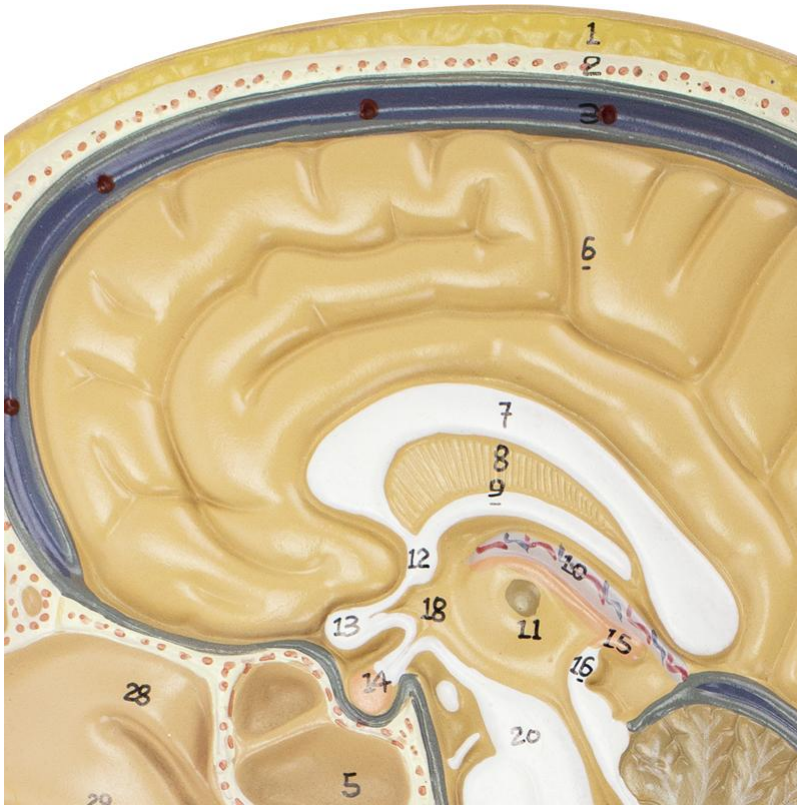


MG31109 | MEDIAN SECTION OF THE HEAD











Life-size anatomical model representing a sagittal section of the human head and neck, ideal for detailed study of essential internal structures such as the brain, nasal cavity, oral cavity, pharynx, larynx, cervical vertebrae, and associated musculature. The structures are numbered, and the model is mounted on a sturdy base, facilitating study and demonstration.

Applications:

Ideal for medical education, anatomy training, and patient explanation, providing a comprehensive visualization of the airway, nervous system, and musculoskeletal components of the head and neck.

Technical Differentiators:

- * Accurate representation of human cranial and cervical anatomy.
- * Numbered structures for easy identification.
- * Highly detailed relief model.
- * Sturdy base for display and study.

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

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: Life-size
- * Mounted on base

Main Structures:

Adipose tissue: Connective tissue specialized in storing energy in the form of fat, in addition to acting in thermal insulation and organ protection. In the head and neck, it can be found subcutaneously and around some structures.

Parietal bone: One of the main bones that make up the skull, forming a large part of the cranial vault. It articulates with other cranial bones and protects the brain.

Superior sagittal sinus: A large venous blood vessel located between the layers of the dura mater, in the upper part of the skull. It drains blood from the brain and directs it to the jugular veins.

Telencephalon: The largest part of the brain, comprising the cerebral hemispheres. Responsible for higher cognitive functions, such as language, memory, and reasoning.



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

Septum pellucidum (transparent septum): A thin membrane that separates the anterior horns of the lateral ventricles in the brain.

Fornix: An arched bundle of nerve fibers that connects the hippocampus to other areas of the brain, such as the mammillary bodies and the septum. It plays an important role in memory and emotion.

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

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

Anterior commissure: A bundle of nerve fibers that connects the temporal lobes and other areas of the brain. It plays a role in olfaction, memory, and behavior.

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 (transparent septum)
- Fornix
- Choroid plexus



- Pineal gland
- Posterior commissure
- Third ventricle
- Third ventricle
- Cerebellum
- Fourth ventricle
- Spinal cord
- Axis
- Medulla oblongata
- Pons
- Midbrain tegmentum
- Anterior commissure
- Optic chiasm
- Pituitary gland
- Sphenoid sinus
- Atlas
- Adenoids
- Nasopharynx
- Pharyngeal opening of the auditory tube
- Soft palate
- Palatine tonsil
- Oropharynx
- Laryngopharynx
- Vestibule
- Cricoid cartilage
- Infraglottic cavity
- Vocal cord
- Thyroid cartilage
- Vestibular fold
- Epiglottis
- Hyoid bone
- Mylohyoid muscle
- Geniohyoid muscle
- Genioglossus muscle
- Tongue
- Mandible
- Hard palate
- Inferior nasal concha
- Middle nasal concha
- Nasal cavity
- Superior nasal concha
- Frontal sinus
- Nasal bone