



MG31533 | HUMAN THALAMUS 5 TIMES ENLARGED, 2 PARTS



The 2-Part Thalamus Anatomical Model presents the thalamus at 5 times its natural size, divided into two parts to facilitate the study of its various functional areas, represented by distinct colors and numbered for precise identification. Internal structures are detailed, showing the differences between the thalamic nuclei, divided into five distinct groups.

Applications:

The model is indicated for the study of neuroanatomy in schools and universities, training, patient explanations, medical and scientific information. It is ideal for the detailed study of anatomy, assistance in surgical dissection training and patient education, as well as demonstration of procedures.



Technical Advantages:

- * High didactic level;
- * Rich in detail;
- * Hand-painted;
- * High-quality natural molding;
- * Made of resistant and durable synthetic material;
- * Original replicas;
- * Includes polymer base with support;
- * Resin approved in toxicological tests.

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 assists learning, allowing for comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: 5 times natural size
- * Material: Synthetic resin
- * Numbering: Manual

Main Structures:

Posterior lateral nucleus: Part of the posterior nuclear group of the thalamus, receiving afferents mainly from the superior colliculus and visual cortex, being involved in visual and spatial processing.

Ventral intermediate nucleus: Belongs to the ventral nuclear group, receiving information from the cerebellum and projecting to the motor cortex, playing a role in motor coordination.

Anterior nuclei: Constitute the anterior nuclear group, related to memory and emotions, receiving afferents mainly from the mammillary bodies and projecting to the cingulate cortex.

Internal medullary lamina: Structure of white matter that divides the thalamus into medial and lateral nuclear groups, acting as an important anatomical landmark.

Intralaminar nuclei: Located deep within the internal medullary lamina, these nuclei have



diffuse connections with various areas of the brain, participating in functions such as sleep-wake cycle regulation and attention.

Medial dorsal nucleus: Belongs to the medial nuclear group, receiving information from various cortical areas and the hypothalamus, being involved in cognitive and emotional functions.

Midline nuclear group: Located near the third ventricle, this group of nuclei has connections with the hypothalamus and limbic system, playing roles in autonomic and emotional regulation.

Ventral posterolateral nucleus: Part of the ventral nuclear group, receiving sensory information from the body (touch, proprioception, temperature, and pain) and projecting to the somatosensory cortex.

Pulvinar nuclei: Constitute the largest part of the posterior nuclear group, involved in visual, auditory, and attention processing functions.

Lateral dorsal nucleus: Belongs to the lateral nuclear group, participating in complex cognitive functions such as working memory and motor planning.

Ventral anterior nucleus: Located in the anterior nuclear group, it receives afferents from the hypothalamus and projects to the prefrontal cortex, being involved in emotional and memory processes.

Other structures can be verified directly on the physical piece or in the interactive 3D model.

About the Anatomical Models:

They are developed with resin replication technology, supplying the scarcity of natural anatomical pieces for teaching and research. They present the main essential morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, good resistance, manual painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

Acquire your anatomical model and provide an enhanced and interactive learning experience at your institution. Contact us to

List of all visible structures:

- Lateral posterior nucleus
- Ventral intermediate nucleus
- Anterior nuclei
- Internal medullary lamina



- Intralaminar nuclei
- Mediodorsal nucleus
- Midline nuclear group
- Ventral posterolateral nucleus
- Pulvinar nuclei
- Lateral dorsal nucleus
- Ventral anterior nucleus
- Ventral anterior nucleus
- Ventral intermediate nucleus
- Ventral posterolateral nucleus
- Anterior nuclei
- Lateral dorsal nucleus
- Lateral posterior nucleus
- Internal medullary lamina
- Intralaminar nuclei
- Medial dorsal nucleus
- Midline nuclear group