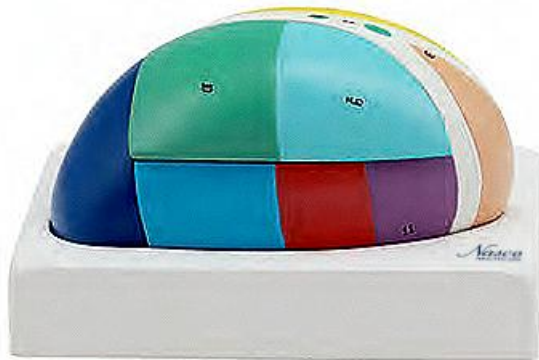




MG31534 | HUMAN THALAMUS 5 TIMES ENLARGED, 5 PARTS



The Thalamus 5 Parts anatomical model shows, at 5 times life size, the functional areas of the thalamus in distinct colors, detailing the different nuclei of each structure and numbered for easy identification. Mounted on a polymer base, this model offers an accurate and didactic representation of the complex thalamic structure.

Applications:

- * Study of neuroanatomy in schools and universities.
- * Professional training in the medical field.
- * Detailed explanations to patients.
- * Support material for medical and scientific information.
- * Detailed anatomy study, including training for surgical dissection.
- * Patient education and procedure demonstration.



Technical Advantages:

- * High didactic level.
- * Richness of detail.
- * Hand painting for better learning.
- * High-precision natural molding.
- * Manufactured from stable and resistant synthetic material.
- * Faithful replicas.
- * 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 comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: 5 times life size.
- * Material: Resin.
- * Numbering: Manual.

Main Structures:

posterior lateral nucleus: The posterior lateral nucleus of the thalamus is mainly involved in the processing of sensory information, especially somatosensory. It receives nerve impulses from the spinal cord and brainstem and projects to the somatosensory cortex.

lateral dorsal nucleus: The lateral dorsal nucleus is an important structure in the cortico-thalamo-cortical circuit, participating in complex cognitive functions such as motor planning, working memory and attention.

internal medullary lamina: The internal medullary lamina is a fibrous structure that divides the thalamus into distinct nuclear groups. It plays an important role in the functional organization of the thalamus.

intralaminar nuclei: The intralaminar nuclei are a group of nuclei located within the internal medullary lamina. They are involved in the regulation of the sleep-wake cycle, attention and autonomic functions.



anterior nuclei: The anterior nuclei of the thalamus are part of the Papez circuit, being involved in memory and emotions. They receive afferents from the mammillary body and project to the cingulate cortex.

midline nuclear group: This group of nuclei is located near the third ventricle and plays a role in the regulation of visceral and emotional functions, having connections with the hypothalamus.

medial dorsal nucleus: The medial dorsal nucleus receives information from various areas of the brain, including the prefrontal cortex, amygdala and hypothalamus, and is involved in the integration of emotional and cognitive information. It plays a crucial role in executive functions and behavioral regulation.

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

About the Anatomical Models:

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

List of all visible structures:

- lateral posterior nucleus
- lateral dorsal nucleus
- internal medullary lamina
- intralaminar nuclei
- anterior nuclei
- midline nuclear group
- medial dorsal nucleus