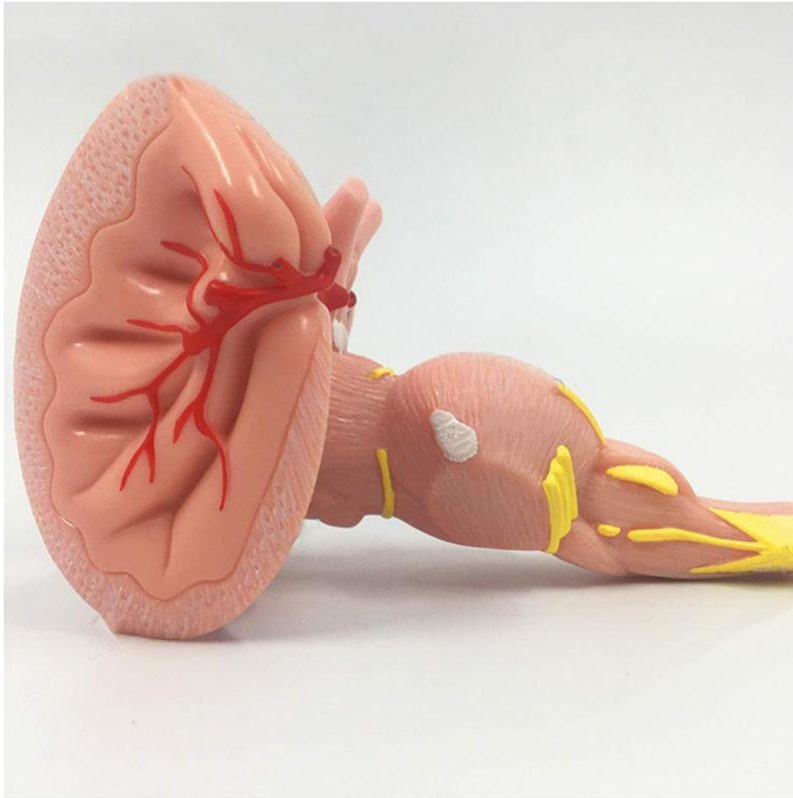




MG32072 | BRAIN STEM 3 TIMES ENLARGED







This anatomical model presents a brainstem enlarged three times its natural size, exhibiting in detail the neurological pathways and cranial and peripheral nerves. Its single-piece construction facilitates handling and the study of the complex structures of the brainstem. Important anatomical structures are numbered and colored for easier understanding.

Applications:

- * Anatomy study in schools and universities.
- * Surgical dissection training.
- * Patient education and procedure demonstration.
- * Medical and scientific information.
- * Classrooms.

Technical Features:

- * Detailed representation of neurological pathways and cranial nerves.
- * Manual numbering and painting of structures.
- * High-precision natural molding.



- * Manufactured from resistant and durable synthetic material.
- * Resin approved in toxicological tests.
- * Includes an information card with related structures.
- * Precise replicas.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer a visual complement through information cards that activate 3D models viewable in augmented reality (AR). This interactive platform aids learning, allowing comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: 3x natural size
- * Material: Resin

Main Structures:

Internal Capsule: Tract of ascending and descending nerve fibers connecting the cerebral cortex to the lower centers of the brainstem and spinal cord. It is crucial for the transmission of sensory and motor information.

Caudate Nucleus: "C"-shaped structure belonging to the basal ganglia, involved in motor control, learning, and memory.

Amygdaloid Body: Nuclear complex located deep within the temporal lobe, playing a crucial role in emotions, particularly fear and the stress response.

Cerebral Peduncle: Large bundle of nerve fibers connecting the cerebrum to the brainstem, transmitting voluntary motor impulses.

Optic Tract: Bundle of axons that carry visual information from the optic nerve to the lateral geniculate body of the thalamus.

Optic Nerve (II): Second pair of cranial nerves, responsible for transmitting visual information from the retina to the brain.

Optic Chiasm: Location where the fibers of the optic nerve partially cross, allowing visual information from each visual field to be processed by the opposite cerebral hemisphere.



Pituitary Gland: Endocrine gland that secretes various hormones that regulate several bodily functions.

Mammillary Body: Small rounded bodies located at the base of the brain, part of the limbic system, involved in memory.

Oculomotor Nerve (III): Third pair of cranial nerves, motor innervation for most of the extrinsic eye muscles.

Other structures can be verified 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, manual painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Internal capsule
- Caudate nucleus
- Amygdala
- Cerebral peduncle
- Optic tract
- Optic nerve (II)
- Optic chiasm
- Pituitary gland
- Mammillary body
- Oculomotor nerve (III)
- Trigeminal nerve (V)
- Pons
- Abducens nerve (VI)
- Facial nerve (VII)
- Vestibulocochlear nerve (VIII)
- Glossopharyngeal nerve (IX)
- Vagus nerve (X)
- Olive
- Hypoglossal nerve (XII)
- Pyramid of the medulla oblongata



- Medulla oblongata
- Decussation of the pyramids
- Accessory nerve (XI)
- Gracile tubercle
- Cuneate tubercle
- Obex
- Vagus triangle
- Hypoglossal triangle
- Inferior cerebellar peduncle
- Middle cerebellar peduncle
- Medullary stria
- Facial colliculus
- Superior cerebellar peduncle
- Limiting sulcus
- Median sulcus
- Vestibular area
- Trochlear nerve (IV)
- Inferior colliculus
- Superior colliculus
- Lateral geniculate body
- Medial geniculate body
- Pineal gland
- Thalamus
- Lentiform nucleus
- Insula