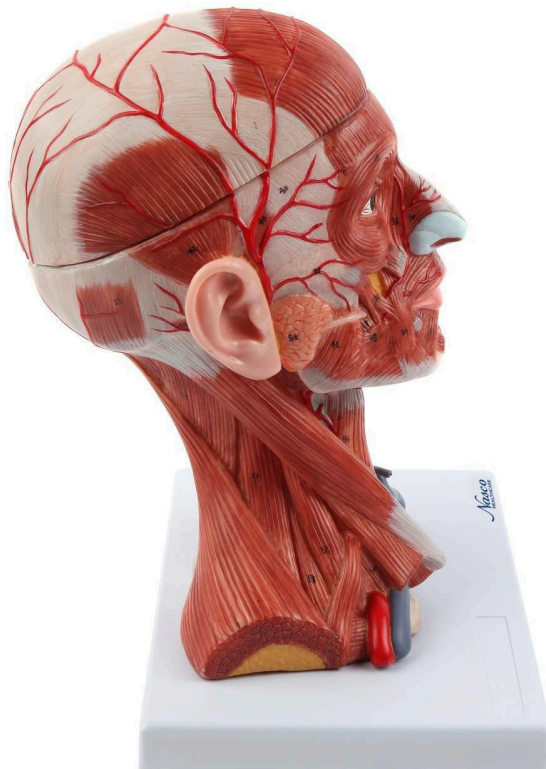




MG34921 | HEAD AND NECK MUSCLES, 10 PARTS



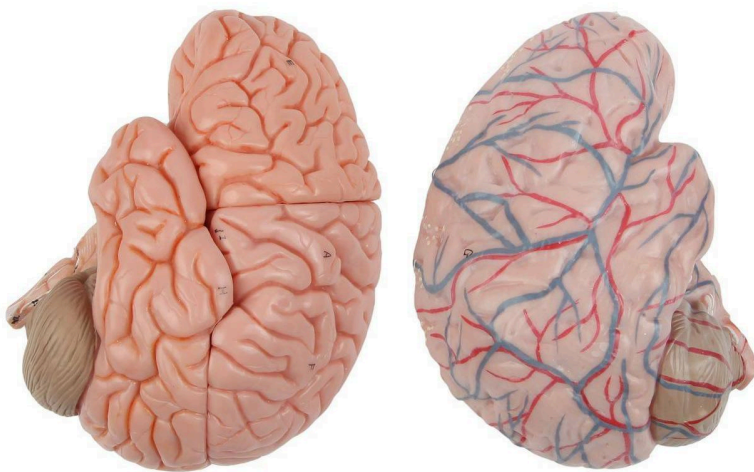
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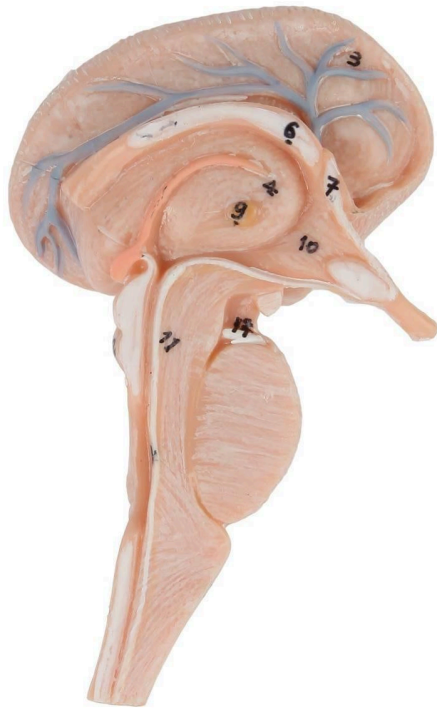


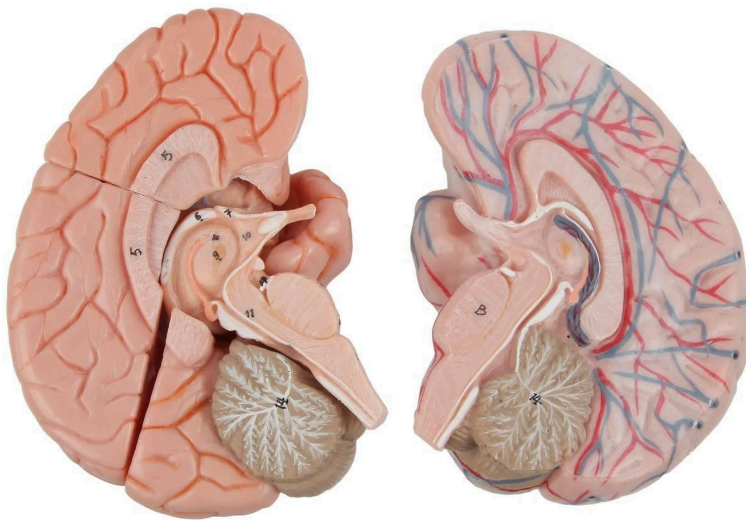
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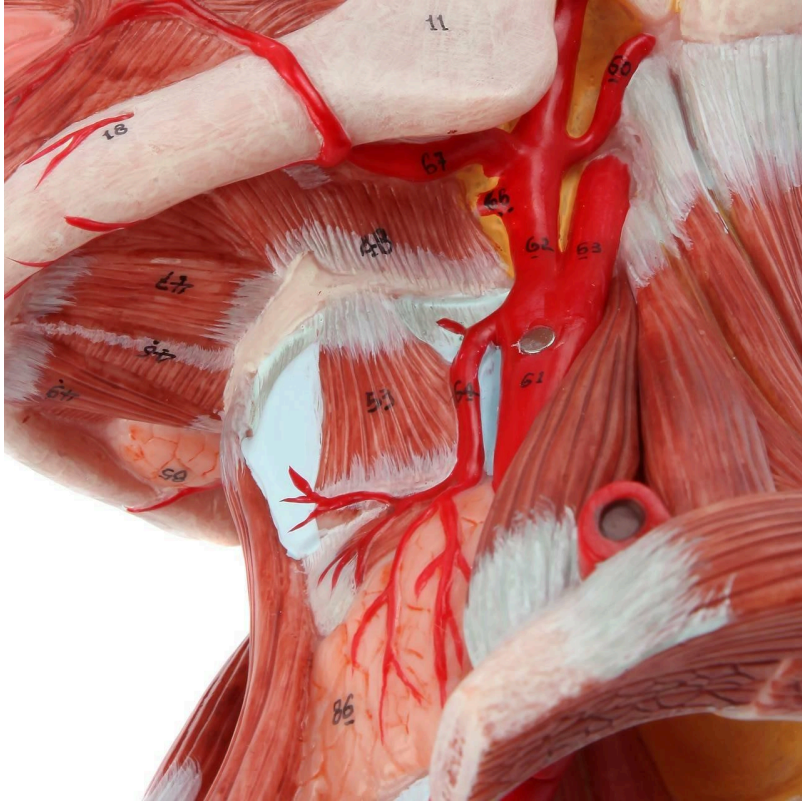


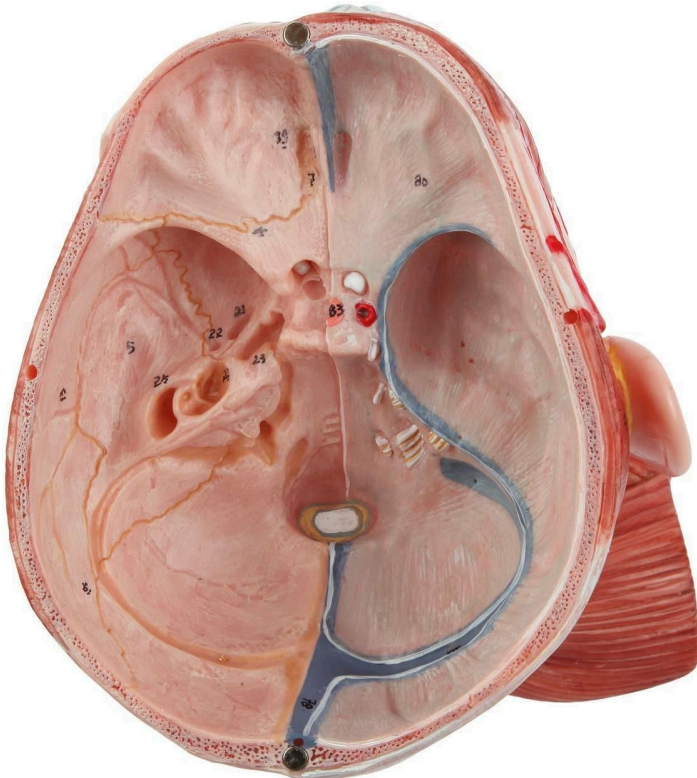


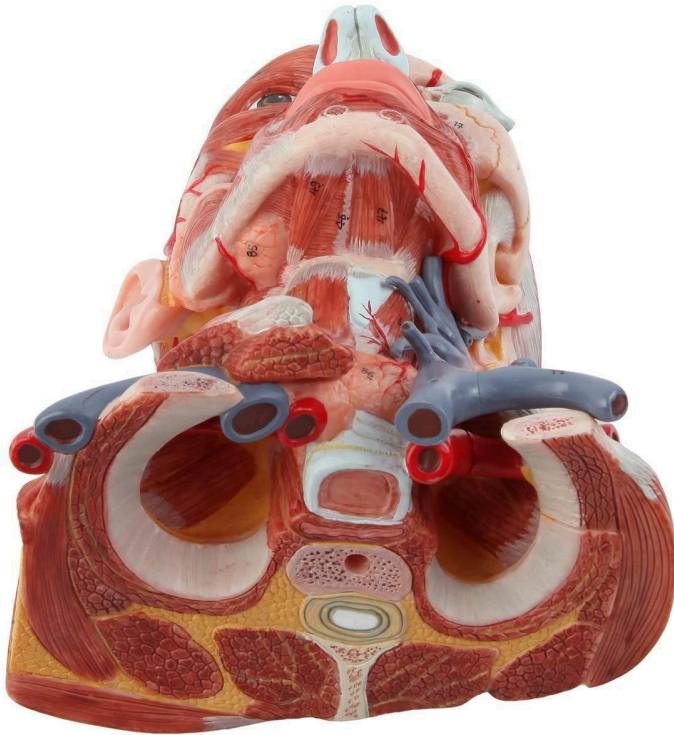












This detailed anatomical model of the head and neck offers an accurate representation of the superficial and deep muscular anatomy, as well as nerves, bones, and vascular structures. Developed in high-quality resin, it is dissectible into 10 distinct parts for in-depth study and is removable from its base.

Applications:

Ideal for detailed study of head and neck anatomy in medical, nursing, physiotherapy, and other healthcare courses, as well as for clinical demonstrations and training.

Technical Differentiators:

- * Detailed representation of superficial and deep muscular anatomy, nerves, bones, and vessels.
- * Dissectible into 10 parts (Head base, Skull, Eye, Falx cerebri, Right half of the brain, Left half of the brain in 4 parts, Cervical vein) for in-depth and interactive study.
- * Manufactured in high-quality resin, ensuring durability and anatomical fidelity.
- * Removable from the base for greater handling flexibility.

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:

- * Material: High-quality resin.
- * Number of parts: 10 dissectible parts.

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.

Smart Tags:

Designed to provide comprehensive training in the healthcare field, with interactive simulations covering Retina, Ear, Throat, and Pulse exams. This solution assists in the development of diagnostic skills in different clinical scenarios, allowing professionals and students to explore and enhance their skills with greater safety and accuracy.

Retinal exams: Simulate 39 retinal conditions, from normal and diabetic retinopathy (various stages) to rare diseases like retinitis pigmentosa and macular degeneration.

- Normal
- Tessellated Fundus
- Large Optic Disc Cupping
- DR1 (Diabetic Retinopathy - Stage 1)
- DR2 (Diabetic Retinopathy - Stage 2)
- DR3 (Diabetic Retinopathy - Stage 3)
- Branch Retinal Vein Occlusion (BRVO)
- Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO)
- Retinal Artery Occlusion (RAO)
- Rhegmatogenous Retinal Detachment
- Central Serous Chorioretinopathy (CSCR)
- Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada Disease (VKH)
- Maculopathy
- Epiretinal Membrane (ERM)
- Macular Hole (MH)
- Pathological Myopia
- Possible Glaucoma
- Optic Atrophy
- Severe Hypertensive Retinopathy
- Optic Disc Swelling and Elevation
- Displaced Optic Disc
- Congenital Optic Disc Anomaly



- Retinitis Pigmentosa
- Bietti's Crystalline Dystrophy
- Peripheral Retinal Degeneration and Tear
- Myelinated Nerve Fibers
- Particles in Vitreous
- Fundus Neoplasia
- Massive Hard Exudates
- Yellowish-White Spots (Flecks)
- Cotton Wool Spots
- Vessel Tortuosity
- Chorioretinal Atrophy - Coloboma
- Preretinal Hemorrhage
- Fibrosis
- Laser Marks
- Silicone Oil in Eye
- Blurred Fundus Without PDR (Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy)
- Blurred Fundus With Suspected PDR (Proliferative Diabetic Retinopathy)

Ear exams: Conduct 9 realistic diagnostic exams.

- AOM
- Chronic
- Ear Ventilation
- Earwax
- Foreign Object
- Normal
- Otitis Externa
- Pseudomembrane
- Tympanosclerosis

Throat exams: Conduct 6 realistic diagnostic exams.

- Normal
- Oral Cancer (Benign)
- Oral Cancer (Malignant)
- Oral Dysplasia
- Pharyngitis
- Tonsillitis

Virtual Patient Monitor: Provides an immersive and realistic training environment for healthcare students. It allows instructors to customize parameters for various vital signs, empowering students to interpret signals, develop critical thinking, and enhance their clinical reasoning skills through realistic scenarios.

Customizable Vital Signs



- Blood Pressure
- SpO2
- Heart Rate

ECG Interpretation: Train on 18 diverse ECG scenarios, including: Atrial Fibrillation, Ventricular Tachycardia and Heart Blocks. The monitor also simulates synchronized pulses with ECG for truly realistic cardiology training.

ECG Patterns

- Sinus Rhythm
- Atrial Extrasystole
- Atrial Flutter
- Atrial Fibrillation
- Paroxysmal Supraventricular Tachycardia (PSVT)
- Ventricular Extrasystole
- Ventricular Tachycardia (VT)
- Ventricular Fibrillation (VF)
- First-Degree Atrioventricular Block (AVB)
- Second-Degree Atrioventricular Block
- Third-Degree Atrioventricular Block (Complete Block)
- Long QT Syndrome
- ST Segment Elevation
- ST Segment Depression
- T Wave Inversion
- Left Ventricular Hypertrophy (LVH)
- Right Ventricular Hypertrophy (RVH)
- Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome (WPW)

Breathing Patterns

- Normal
- Dyspnea
- Apnea
- Cheyne-Stokes
- Biot
- Kussmaul

About Anatomical Models:

These are developed with resin replication technology, addressing 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:

- Frontal bone
- Central occipitofrontal muscle
- Parietal bone
- Ethmoid bone
- Temporal muscle
- Temporal muscle
- External auditory meatus
- Posterior auricular artery
- Mandible
- Superficial temporal artery
- Zygomatic arch
- Temporal bone
- Zygomatic bone
- Infraorbital foramen
- Maxilla
- Lacrimal bone
- Medial canthal artery
- Superior lacrimal canaliculus
- Supraorbital notch
- Nasal bone
- Mental foramen
- Hyoid muscle of tongue
- Chin muscle
- Orbicularis oris muscle
- Inferior lip muscle
- Nasal muscles
- Levator labii muscle
- Levator muscle
- Zygomatic muscle
- Buccinator muscle
- Risorius muscle
- Deltoid muscle
- Masseter muscle
- Parotid gland
- Orbicularis oculi muscle
- Orbital part
- Eyelid
- Facial artery
- Superior auricular muscle
- Superior auricular muscle
- Occipitofrontal muscle



- Splenius capitis muscle
- Genioglossus muscle
- Hyoid bone
- Thyrohyoid membrane
- Thyroid cartilage
- Cricothyroid muscle
- Thyroid gland
- Trachea
- Sternothyroid muscle
- Sternohyoid muscle
- Omohyoid muscle
- Sternocleidomastoid muscle
- Mandibular hyoid muscle
- Anterior belly of digastric muscle
- Submandibular gland
- Stylohyoid muscle
- Posterior belly of digastric muscle
- Scalene muscle
- Subclavian vein
- Subclavian artery
- Posterior scalene muscle
- Scalene muscle
- Levator scapulae muscle
- Trapezius muscle
- Subclavian vein
- External jugular vein
- Internal jugular vein
- Superior vena cava
- Pharyngeal veins
- Occipital vein
- Facial vein
- Superior thyroid vein
- Middle thyroid vein
- External acoustic meatus
- Cerebellum
- Pons
- Medulla oblongata
- Corpus callosum
- Thalamus
- Hypothalamus
- Midbrain
- Telencephalon
- Fornix



- Cerebral aqueduct
- 3rd ventricle
- 4th ventricle
- Anterior commissure
- Posterior commissure
- Lateral sulcus
- Central sulcus
- Frontal lobe
- Parietal lobe
- Occipital lobe
- Temporal lobe
- Optic nerve
- Olfactory bulb
- Oculomotor nerve
- Trochlear nerve
- Abducens nerve
- Trigeminal nerve
- Hypoglossal nerve
- Accessory nerve
- Glossopharyngeal nerve
- Vagus nerve
- Vestibulocochlear nerve
- Facial nerve
- Olfactory bulb
- Occipital pole
- Calcarine sulcus
- Preoccipital notch
- Parieto-occipital sulcus
- Intraparietal sulcus
- Superior parietal lobule
- Splenium of the corpus callosum
- Body of the corpus callosum
- Rostrum of the corpus callosum
- Corpus callosum
- Cingulate sulcus
- Parieto-occipital sulcus
- Telencephalon
- Sigmoid sinus
- Superior petrosal sinus
- Petrous part of temporal bone
- Sphenoid sinus
- Cavernous sinus
- Pituitary gland



- Optic canal
- Mesh
- Crowns
- Ethmoid bone
- Occipital sinus
- Transverse sinus
- Foramen magnum
- Hypoglossal canal
- Jugular foramen
- Internal auditory meatus
- Arcuate eminence
- Temporal bone
- Labyrinth of inner ear bone (internal cochlea)
- Spinal foramen
- Oval foramen
- Supraorbital fissure
- Sphenoid bone
- Temporal muscle
- Temporal bone
- Zygomatic arch
- Superficial temporal artery
- External auditory meatus
- Mandible
- Zygomatic bone
- Infraorbital foramen
- Maxilla
- Lacrimal bone
- Medial canthal artery
- Nasal bone
- Supraorbital notch
- Orbicularis oculi muscle
- Orbital part
- Eyelid
- Nasal muscles
- Levator labii superioris muscle
- Orbicularis oris muscle
- Mental foramen
- Mentalis muscle
- Depressor labii inferioris muscle
- Levator muscle
- Zygomaticus muscle
- Buccinator muscle
- Risorius muscle



- Deltoid muscle
- Masseter muscle
- Parotid gland
- Facial artery
- Superior auricular muscle
- Superior auricular muscle
- Occipitofrontalis muscle
- Posterior auricular artery
- Internal carotid artery
- External carotid artery
- Lingual artery
- Hyoid muscle of the tongue
- Common carotid artery
- Superior laryngeal artery
- Superior thyroid artery
- Thyrohyoid muscle
- Genioglossus
- Mylohyoid muscle
- Anterior belly of digastric muscle
- Submandibular gland
- Stylohyoid muscle
- Posterior belly of digastric muscle
- Hyoid bone
- Thyrohyoid membrane
- Thyroid cartilage
- Cricothyroid muscle
- Thyroid gland
- Trachea
- Sternothyroid muscle
- Sternohyoid muscle
- Omohyoid muscle
- Sternocleidomastoid muscle
- Subclavian vein
- Subclavian artery
- Anterior scalene muscle
- Scalene muscle
- Posterior scalene muscle
- Levator scapulae muscle
- Trapezius muscle
- Splenius capitis muscle
- Precentral gyrus
- Postcentral gyrus
- Inferior temporal gyrus



- Corpus callosum
- Lateral sulcus
- Occipital pole
- Superior parietal lobule
- Intraparietal sulcus
- Parieto-occipital sulcus
- Callosal sulcus
- Subparietal sulcus
- Marginal branch
- Lacrimal sac
- Lacrimal canaliculus
- Lacrimal punctum
- Lacrimal gland
- Inferior oblique muscle
- Inferior rectus muscle
- Superior rectus muscle
- Medial rectus muscle
- Lateral rectus muscle
- Levator palpebrae superioris muscle
- Pupil
- Cornea
- Optic nerve
- Sclera
- Conjunctiva
- Tarsal portion of the orbicularis muscle
- frontal bone
- Parietal Bone
- Epicranial Aponeurosis
- occipitofrontal muscle
- Temporoparietal Muscle
- Sagittal Suture
- Occipital Bone
- Parietal Bone
- Occipital Bone
- Coronal Suture
- Lambdoid Suture
- Superficial Temporal Artery
- Occipital Artery
- Midbrain
- Pons
- Medulla oblongata
- Diencephalon
- Hippocampus



- Anterior commissure
- Septum pellucidum
- Paraterminal gyrus
- Fornix
- Interthalamic adhesion
- Mammillothalamic tract
- Optic nerve
- Obex
- Gracile tubercle
- Medial eminence of the rhomboid fossa
- Medullary striae of the 4th ventricle
- Superior cerebellar peduncle
- Cerulean nucleus
- Frenulum of the superior medullary velum
- Inferior colliculus
- Spinal cord
- Medulla oblongata
- Accessory nerve
- Hypoglossal nerve
- Oculomotor nerve
- Optic tract
- Fibers of the internal capsule
- Lenticular nucleus
- Trigeminal nerve
- Abducens nerve
- Trochlear nerve
- Terminal stria
- corpus callosum
- Fornix
- culmen of vermis
- lingula of vermis
- nodule of vermis
- pyramid of vermis
- uvula of vermis
- tonsils of cerebellum
- central lobule of vermis
- declive of vermis
- folium of vermis
- superior colliculus
- posterior lobe
- anterior lobe
- arbor vitae
- occipital pole



- angular gyrus
- temporal pole