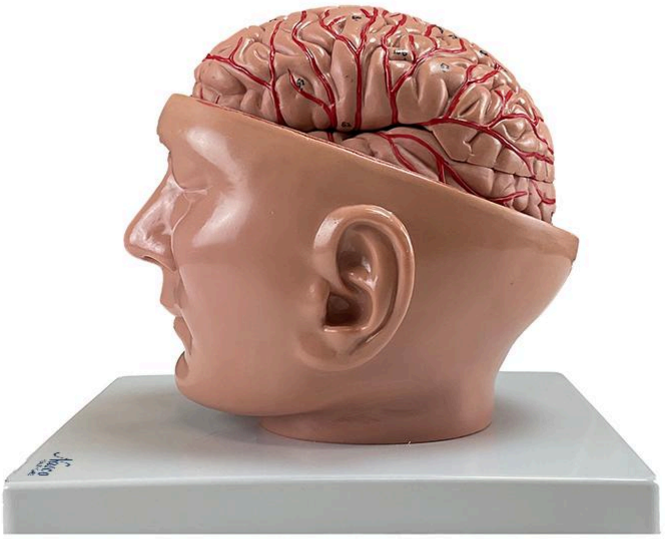
MG36150 | HUMAN BRAIN WITH ARTERIES ON BASE OF HEAD, 9 PARTS



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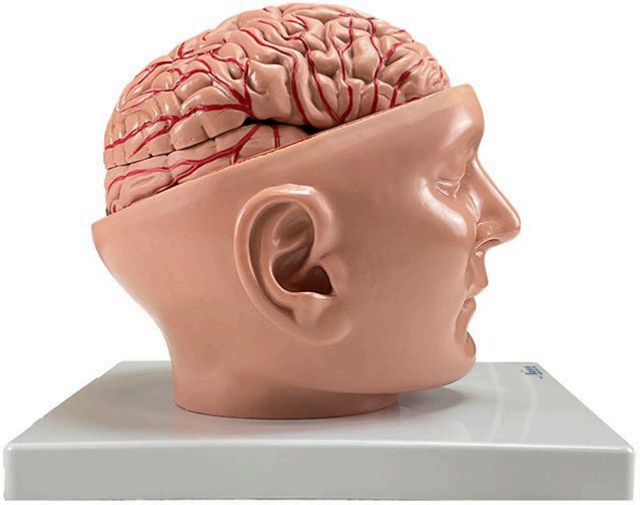

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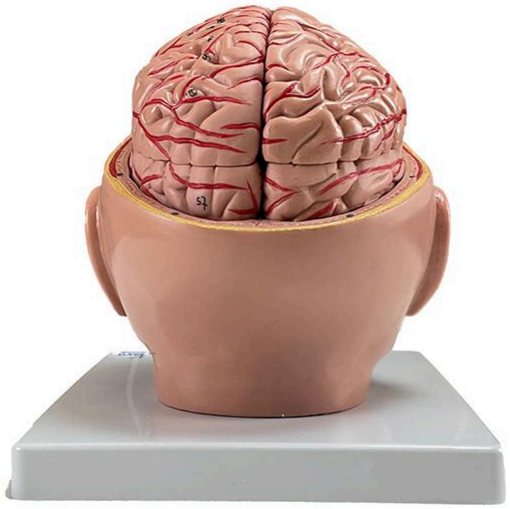

This life-size anatomical model provides a detailed representation of the human brain and the proportions of the dura mater, offering an essential tool for the in-depth study of neuroanatomy and its complex relationships.

Applications:
Ideal for educational institutions, anatomy labs, and healthcare professionals seeking an effective tool to encourage learning, support demonstrations, and enable comparative analysis of anatomical structures. It is widely used to enhance knowledge in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology, as well as being a valuable platform for continuing education.

Technical Differentiators:
Accurate representation of the brain and dura mater in life-size, allowing a clear visualization of the proportions and intricate relationship between these structures. This model offers a crucial level of detail for advanced study of the central nervous system.

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
* Structures Represented: Brain and dura mater

Customizable Skin Tones:
This anatomical model offers the option to choose between three skin tones to better represent human diversity and meet different educational and clinical needs. It is possible to choose between fair 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, and Throat exams. This solution assists in the development of diagnostic skills in different clinical scenarios, allowing professionals and students to explore and improve 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:

They are developed with resin replication technology, addressing the scarcity of natural anatomical specimens 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:

- Cranial nerves
- Optic nerve
- Oculomotor nerve
- Internal carotid artery
- Optic artery
- Posterior communicating artery
- Pituitary gland
- Basilar artery
- Superior cerebellar artery
- Basal venous plexus
- Cavernous sinus
- Abducens nerve
- Inferior petrosal sinus
- Trochlear nerve
- Pontine arteries
- Labrynthine arteries
- Trigeminal nerve
- Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
- Superior petrosal sinus
- Facial nerve
- Vestibulocochlear nerve
- Accessory nerve
- Anterior spinal artery
- Vertebral artery
- Occipital sinus
- Posterior communicating artery
- Transverse sinus
- Confluence of sinuses
- Glossopharyngeal nerve
- Vagus nerve
- Accessory nerve
- Posterior angular gyrus
- Trigeminal ganglion
- Optic nerve
- Maxillary nerve
- Mandibular nerve
- Middle meningeal artery
- Superior sagittal sinus
- Insular gyrus
- Internal capsule
- Caudate nucleus
- Fornix
- Anterior commissure

- Interventricular foramen
- Interthalamic adhesion
- Hypothalamus
- Subthalamic stria
- Choroid plexus of the 3rd ventricle
- Cerebral aqueduct
- Midbrain
- Pons
- Lateral geniculate body
- Medial geniculate body
- Optic tract
- Optic chiasm
- Optic nerve
- Oculomotor nerve
- Abducens nerve
- Pyramid
- Spinal cord
- Olive
- Inferior colliculus
- Middle cerebellar peduncle
- Cerebral peduncle
- Trigonum lemnisci
- Trochlear nerve
- Trigeminal nerve
- Facial nerve
- Vestibulocochlear nerve
- Hypoglossal nerve
- Inferior colliculus
- Cuneate tubercle
- Gracile tubercle
- Medullary striae
- Glossopharyngeal nerve
- Vagus nerve
- Accessory nerve
- Hypoglossal triangle
- Posterior lateral fissure
- Cerebellar tonsil
- Flocculus peduncle
- Flocculus
- Vermian pyramid
- Vermian tubercle
- Level fissure
- Nodule

- Vermian uvula
- Internal capsule
- Stria terminalis
- Caudate nucleus
- Fornix
- Third ventricle
- Interventricular foramen
- Interthalamic adhesion
- Dorsal thalamus
- Medullary stria of thalamus
- Habenular trigon
- Mammillary body
- Posterior commissure
- Pineal gland - conarium
- Midbrain
- Pons
- Medulla
- Gracile tubercle
- Trigon of vagus nerve
- Vestibular area
- Facial eminence
- Cuneate tubercle
- Olive
- Middle cerebellar peduncle
- Superior cerebellar peduncle
- Trochlear nerve
- Medullary striae
- Pulvinar
- Cerebral peduncle
- Gray tubercle
- Pyramid
- Insular gyrus
- Hamulus
- Hippocampus
- Choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle
- Hippocampal sulcus
- Dentate gyrus
- Hippocampal tail
- Parahippocampal gyrus
- Splenium of the corpus callosum
- Parieto-occipital sulcus
- Collateral sulcus
- Calcarine sulcus

- Posterior angular gyrus
- Transverse temporal gyri
- Temporal lobe
- Occipital lobe
- Posterior cerebral artery
- Frontal lobe
- Middle frontal gyrus
- Inferior frontal gyrus
- Lateral sulcus
- Middle cerebral artery
- Artery of the central sulcus
- Supramarginal gyrus
- Central sulcus
- Temporal lobe
- Posterior central gyrus
- Intraparietal sulcus
- Parietal lobe
- Angular gyrus
- Anterior cerebral artery
- Paracentral lobule
- Middle cerebellar peduncle
- Superior cerebellar peduncle
- Medullary body of the cerebellum
- Vermis
- Cerebellar hemisphere
- Cerebellar tonsil
- Flocculus peduncle
- Level fissure
- Olfactory bulb
- Olfactory tract
- Olfactory trigone
- Septal area
- Rostrum of the corpus callosum
- Septum pellucidum
- Genu of the corpus callosum
- Cingulate gyrus
- Angular gyrus
- Parieto-occipital sulcus