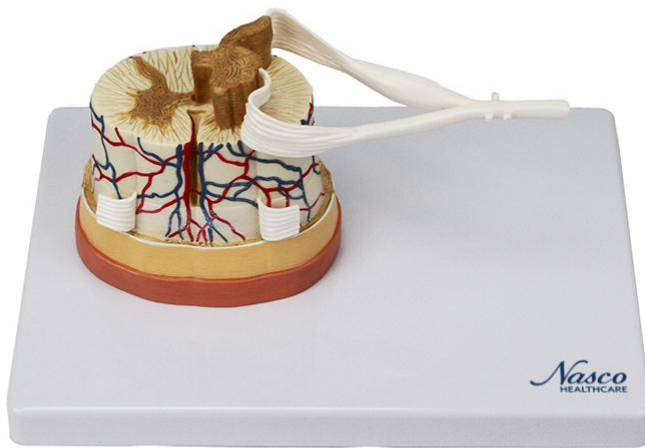
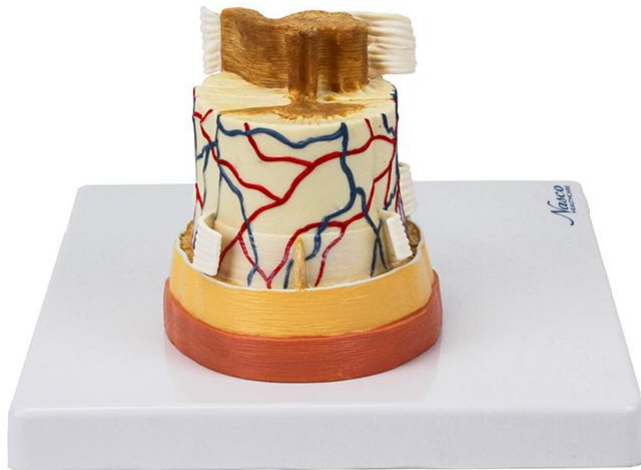




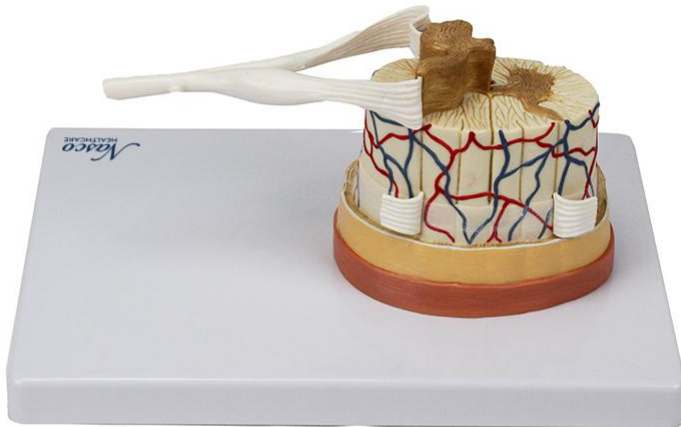
MG34926 | HUMAN SPINAL CORD, 6 TIMES ENLARGED



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This anatomical model presents an enlarged (5x) representation of the human spinal cord, including its nerve endings. The model is three-dimensional and displays details of the gray and white matter, as well as other important structures, facilitating the study of the anatomy of the central nervous system. The model is mounted on a resin base, ensuring its stability.

Applications:

Ideal for the study of human anatomy in schools, universities, professional training, patient explanations, and as a support tool in medical offices. Suitable for science education, colleges, universities, and patient education.

Technical Advantages:

- * Detailed representation of the spinal cord and its nerve endings.
- * High-precision natural molding.
- * Resin approved in toxicological tests, non-toxic and environmentally friendly.
- * Stable and resistant synthetic material.
- * Manufactured with a flexible internal metal structure.
- * High-quality hand finishing.
- * 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 for comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: 5x life size.
- * Material: Synthetic resin.

Main Structures:

Spinal nerve: These are bundles of nerve fibers that connect the spinal cord to the body's organs and muscles, transmitting sensory and motor nerve impulses.

Spinal ganglion: Structures located in the dorsal roots of the spinal nerves, containing the cell bodies of sensory neurons. They are responsible for receiving sensory stimuli from the periphery and transmitting them to the spinal cord.

Anterior (motor) root of the spinal nerve: Contains efferent nerve fibers that conduct motor nerve impulses from the central nervous system to the skeletal muscles, allowing voluntary movement.

Posterior (sensory) root of the spinal nerve: Contains afferent nerve fibers that transmit sensory nerve impulses from the periphery to the central nervous system, allowing the perception of stimuli such as pain, temperature, and touch.

Gray matter: The inner region of the spinal cord, shaped like an "H", composed mainly of the cell bodies of neurons and their connections. It is the site of information processing and reflex integration.

Central canal: A small canal that runs through the center of the spinal cord, containing cerebrospinal fluid.

Anterior median fissure: A deep fissure that divides the spinal cord longitudinally in the anterior region.

White matter: The outer region of the spinal cord, composed mainly of myelinated axons that transmit information in different ascending and descending pathways.



Pia mater: The innermost membrane of the meninges, which directly surrounds the spinal cord, providing protection and vascular support.

Arachnoid: The intermediate meningeal membrane, located between the dura mater and the pia mater, forming the subarachnoid space, filled with cerebrospinal fluid.

Dura mater: The outermost, thick, and fibrous meningeal membrane that protects the spinal cord and brain.

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, supplying the need for anatomical pieces for teaching and research. They present the main morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, good resistance, hand painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Spinal nerve
- Spinal ganglion
- Anterior (motor) root of spinal nerve
- Posterior (sensory) root of spinal nerve
- Gray matter
- Central canal
- Anterior median fissure
- White matter
- Pia mater
- Arachnoid mater
- Dura mater