



MG20120 | FOOT ANATOMY WITH LIGAMENTS AND MUSCLES







Life-size anatomical model representing a superficial dissection of the foot, displaying the main muscles and ligaments.

Manufactured with highly durable synthetic material to ensure longevity and resistance.

Applications:

Ideal for detailed study of foot anatomy, surgical training, classroom demonstrations, and as a support tool for interactive learning.

Technical Advantages:

- * Accurate representation of superficial foot anatomy.
- * Manufactured with long-lasting synthetic material.

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 comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering opportunities for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: Life-size



* Material: Long-lasting synthetic material.

Main Structures:

Tibialis anterior muscle and tendon: The tibialis anterior muscle is located on the anterior part of the leg and is responsible for dorsiflexion (elevation) of the foot and ankle inversion. Its tendon inserts into the medial cuneiform bone and the base of the first metatarsal.

Extensor hallucis longus muscle and tendon: This muscle is located on the anterior part of the leg and is responsible for extension of the hallux (big toe) and ankle dorsiflexion. Its tendon extends along the dorsum of the foot to the distal phalanx of the hallux.

Extensor digitorum longus muscle: Located on the anterior part of the leg, this muscle is responsible for extension of the lesser toes of the foot and ankle dorsiflexion. Its tendons divide into four, inserting into the distal phalanges of the four lateral toes.

Inferior extensor retinaculum: It is a fibrous band that holds the tendons of the extensor muscles in place, preventing them from dislocating during muscle contraction. It is located in the ankle region.

Extensor hallucis brevis muscle: This muscle is located on the dorsum of the foot and assists in extending the hallux. It originates on the calcaneus and inserts into the proximal phalanx of the hallux.

Extensor digitorum brevis muscle: Located on the dorsum of the foot, this muscle assists in extending the lateral toes of the foot. Its tendons join the tendons of the extensor digitorum longus muscle.

Fibularis tertius tendon: This tendon is an extension of the fibularis (peroneus) tertius muscle and inserts into the base of the fifth metatarsal. It assists in foot eversion and ankle dorsiflexion.

Abductor digiti minimi muscle: Located on the lateral side of the foot, this muscle is responsible for abduction (away from) of the little toe in relation to the other toes. It originates on the calcaneus and inserts into the proximal phalanx of the little toe.

Abductor hallucis muscle: Located on the medial aspect of the foot, the abductor hallucis muscle is responsible for abducting the hallux (big toe) away from the midline of the body. It originates on the calcaneus and inserts into the proximal phalanx of the hallux.

Flexor hallucis longus tendon: This tendon belongs to the flexor hallucis longus muscle, which is located on the posterior part of the leg and is responsible for flexion of the hallux (big toe). The tendon passes through the ankle and inserts into the distal phalanx of the



hallux.

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

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.

About Anatomical Models:

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

- Anterior tibial muscle and tendon
- Extensor hallucis longus muscle and tendon
- Extensor digitorum longus muscle
- Inferior extensor retinaculum
- Extensor hallucis brevis muscle
- Extensor digitorum brevis muscle
- Peroneus tertius tendon
- Abductor digiti minimi muscle
- Abductor hallucis muscle
- Flexor hallucis longus tendon
- Flexor hallucis brevis muscle
- Lumbrical muscle
- Flexor digitorum brevis muscle
- Plantar aponeurosis
- Flexor hallucis longus muscle
- Tibialis posterior muscle
- Flexor digitorum longus muscle
- Peroneus brevis muscle
- Peroneus longus muscle
- Calcaneal (Achilles) tendon
- Tibia
- Fibula