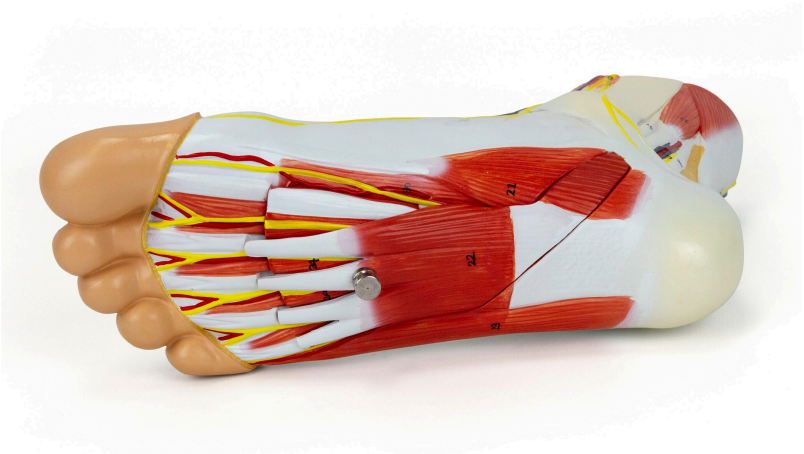
MG20121 | FOOT ANATOMY WITH VESSELS, LIGAMENTS AND MUSCLES, 3 PARTS



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Life-size anatomical model of the foot, divided into 3 parts, allowing detailed visualization of plantar and dorsal structures. The plantar aponeurosis and flexor digitorum brevis can be removed to reveal the complex network of underlying muscles, tendons, vessels, and nerves.

Applications:
Ideal for detailed study of foot anatomy, surgical training, physiotherapy education, and as a support tool in medical offices to explain conditions to patients.

Technical Differentiators:
Detailed representation of the anatomical structures of the foot, including muscles, tendons, vessels, and nerves. Possibility of removing the plantar aponeurosis and flexor digitorum brevis for layered viewing. Plantar and dorsal dissections that allow in-depth observation of the structures.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:
Our anatomical models offer an innovative visual complement through informative cards that activate 3D models visualizable in augmented reality (AR). This exclusive interactive platform stimulates learning, allowing comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering opportunities for continued education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:
* Scale: Life-size
* Number of parts: 3

Main Structures:

Extensor digitorum brevis muscle: Located on the dorsum of the foot, this muscle originates in the calcaneus and inserts into the tendons of the extensor digitorum longus muscles, assisting in the extension of the metatarsophalangeal joints of toes 2 to 4.

Extensor hallucis brevis muscle: Also located on the dorsum of the foot, this muscle originates in the calcaneus and inserts into the base of the proximal phalanx of the hallux (big toe), assisting in the extension of the metatarsophalangeal joint of the hallux.

Deep fibular nerve: A branch of the common fibular nerve, the deep fibular nerve innervates the muscles of the anterior compartment of the leg and the dorsum of the foot, being responsible for dorsiflexion of the foot and cutaneous sensitivity between the hallux and the second toe.

Tendon sheath of the fibularis brevis muscle: This synovial sheath surrounds the tendon of the fibularis brevis muscle, allowing it to glide smoothly around the lateral malleolus during eversion of the foot. The sheath reduces friction and protects the tendon.

Calcaneal tendon (Achilles tendon): The calcaneal tendon, also known as the Achilles tendon, is the largest and strongest tendon in the human body. It connects the calf muscles (gastrocnemius and soleus) to the heel bone (calcaneus), being essential for plantar flexion of the foot and for activities such as walking, running, and jumping.

Tendon sheath of the tibialis posterior muscle: This synovial sheath surrounds the tendon of the tibialis posterior muscle, allowing it to glide smoothly behind the medial malleolus. The sheath reduces friction and facilitates inversion of the foot.

Tendon sheath of the flexor hallucis longus muscle: This synovial sheath surrounds the tendon of the flexor hallucis longus muscle, allowing it to glide smoothly along the plantar surface of the foot to its insertion on the distal phalanx of the hallux. The sheath reduces friction and facilitates flexion of the hallux.

Tibial nerve: The tibial nerve is one of the two main branches of the sciatic nerve. It passes through the popliteal fossa and descends through the leg, innervating the muscles of the calf and the sole of the foot, in addition to providing sensitivity to the skin of the sole of the foot.

Posterior tibial vessels: The posterior tibial vessels (artery and vein) run along the medial aspect of the tibia, providing blood supply to the leg and foot. The pulse of the posterior tibial

artery can be palpated behind the medial malleolus.

Abductor hallucis muscle: Located on the medial aspect of the plantar surface of the foot, this muscle originates in the calcaneus and inserts into the base of the proximal phalanx of the hallux. Its main function is to abduct the hallux, moving it away from the other toes.

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:

- Extensor digitorum brevis muscle
- Extensor hallucis brevis muscle
- Deep fibular nerve
- Short fibular muscle tendon sheath
- Calcaneal tendon (Achilles tendon)
- Posterior tibial muscle tendon sheath
- Flexor hallucis longus muscle tendon sheath
- Tibial nerve
- Posterior tibial vessels
- Abductor hallucis muscle
- Flexor digitorum brevis muscle
- Abductor digiti minimi muscle
- Lumbrical muscles
- Lumbrical muscles
- Medial plantar artery
- Tibialis anterior muscle
- Extensor hallucis longus muscle
- Extensor digitorum longus muscle
- Peroneus longus muscle tendon sheath
- Superficial fibular nerve
- Sural nerve

- Small saphenous vein
- Flexor digitorum longus muscle
- Tibia
- Fibula