



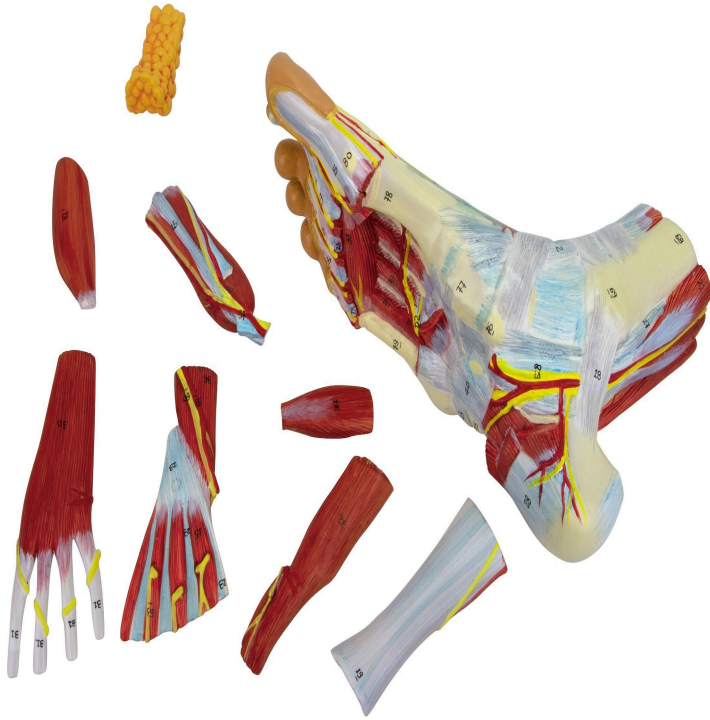
MG20122 | FOOT ANATOMY, 9 PARTS













Detailed anatomical model of the foot, displaying muscles, nerves, vessels, and ligaments with highlighted colors and numbering for easy identification. Internal structures are represented in detail, providing a comprehensive understanding of foot anatomy.

Applications:

Ideal for learning and supporting the study of foot anatomy, allowing for comparative analysis of anatomical models and comparison and contrast of individual organ structure. It also offers a platform for continuing education, providing opportunities for all students to increase their knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Differentiators:

- * Detailed representation of the anatomical structures of the foot.
- * Numbered structures and highlighted colors for easy identification.
- * Detailed visualization of internal structures.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer an innovative visual complement through informative cards that activate 3D models viewable in augmented reality (A.R.). 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:**

- * Numbering: Yes, with numbered structures.
- * Colors: Yes, with highlighted colors.

Main Structures:

Superior extensor retinaculum: A fibrous band that keeps the tendons of the ankle and foot extensor muscles in position, preventing them from deviating during dorsiflexion.

Deep fibular nerve: Branch of the common fibular nerve that innervates the muscles of the anterior region of the leg and provides sensitivity to the skin between the first and second toes.

Anterior tibial artery: Main artery of the anterior region of the leg, responsible for irrigating the muscles of this region and the dorsum of the foot.

Inferior extensor retinaculum: A Y-shaped fibrous band that helps keep the tendons of the extensor muscles in the ankle, dividing into two parts to wrap around different groups of tendons.

Extensor digitorum longus tendon: Extends along the anterior part of the leg and foot, inserting into the distal phalanges of the four lateral toes and assisting in dorsiflexion of the foot and extension of the toes.

Extensor hallucis brevis muscle: Located on the dorsum of the foot, this muscle helps in the extension of the hallux (big toe).

Branch of the deep plantar artery: Terminal branch of the dorsal artery of the foot that penetrates deep into the sole of the foot, contributing to the formation of the deep plantar arch and irrigating the intrinsic muscles of the foot.

Extensor hallucis longus tendon: Crosses the anterior part of the ankle and inserts into the distal phalanx of the hallux, being crucial for dorsiflexion of the foot and extension of the big toe.

Lateral dorsal metatarsal artery: Artery that runs along the dorsum of the foot, supplying blood to the muscles and tissues of the lateral region of the foot.

Dorsal metatarsal artery: Arteries that irrigate the dorsum of the foot, running between the metatarsal bones and supplying blood to the 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 to choose 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, supplying 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:

- Superior extensor retinaculum
- Deep fibular nerve
- Anterior tibial artery
- Inferior extensor retinaculum
- Extensor digitorum longus tendon
- Extensor hallucis brevis muscle
- Deep plantar artery branch
- Extensor hallucis longus tendon
- Extensor digitorum longus tendon
- Dorsal lateral metatarsal artery
- Dorsal metatarsal artery
- Dorsal artery of the foot
- Dorsal interossei muscles
- Dorsal digital artery
- Nail
- Extensor digitorum brevis muscle
- Dorsal artery of the foot
- Medial tarsal artery
- Deep branch of the lateral plantar nerve
- Peroneus tertius tendon
- Inferior peroneal retinaculum
- Anterior talofibular ligament
- Superior peroneal retinaculum
- Flexor digitorum longus tendon
- Abductor digiti minimi muscle
- Plantar aponeurosis
- Calcaneus
- Calcaneal tendon
- Flexor retinaculum



- Anterior tibial tendon
- Medial malleolus
- Abductor hallucis muscle
- Flexor hallucis brevis muscle
- Flexor hallucis longus tendon
- Flexor hallucis longus tendon
- Sesamoid bone
- Flexor digitorum brevis muscle
- Flexor digitorum brevis tendon
- Anterior perforating branch
- Proper plantar digital artery
- Proper plantar digital nerve
- Flexor digitorum brevis tendon
- Flexor digitorum longus tendon
- Lumbrical muscles
- Flexor digitorum brevis tendon
- Flexor digitorum brevis tendon
- Proper plantar digital nerve
- Lumbrical muscles
- Tibialis anterior muscle
- Extensor hallucis longus muscle
- Extensor digitorum longus muscle
- Peroneus brevis muscle
- Flexor hallucis longus tendon
- Flexor hallucis longus muscle
- Interosseous membrane
- Fibula
- Superficial fibular nerve
- Peroneus longus tendon
- Adipose tissue
- Adipose tissue
- Calcaneal tendon
- Soleus muscle
- Oblique head of the adductor hallucis muscle
- Flexor digitorum brevis muscle
- Flexor digitorum brevis tendon
- Plantar interosseous muscles
- Transverse head of the adductor hallucis muscle
- Flexor digitorum brevis tendon
- Flexor hallucis longus tendon
- Flexor digitorum longus tendon
- Flexor digitorum brevis tendon
- Proper plantar digital nerve



- Proper plantar digital artery
- Anterior perforating branch
- Flexor digitorum longus tendon
- 1st metatarsal bone
- Sesamoid bone
- 5th metatarsal bone
- Common plantar digital artery
- Deep branch of the lateral plantar nerve
- Deep plantar arch
- Cuboid bone
- Navicular bone
- Medial cuneiform bone
- Long plantar ligament
- Peroneus longus tendon
- Plantar aponeurosis
- Medial plantar nerve
- Flexor retinaculum
- Medial malleolus
- Tibialis anterior tendon
- Extensor hallucis longus tendon
- Medial tarsal artery
- Extensor digitorum longus tendon
- Inferior extensor retinaculum
- Extensor hallucis brevis muscle
- Deep plantar branch artery
- Superior extensor retinaculum
- Deep peroneal nerve
- Anterior tibial artery
- Tibialis anterior muscle
- Extensor hallucis longus muscle
- Extensor digitorum longus muscle
- Peroneus brevis muscle
- Flexor hallucis longus tendon
- Flexor hallucis longus muscle
- Interosseous membrane
- Tibia
- Posterior tibial artery
- Tibial nerve
- Peroneus longus tendon
- Superficial peroneal nerve
- Fibula
- Flexor digitorum longus muscle
- Talus



- Superior peroneal retinaculum
- Inferior peroneal retinaculum
- Anterior talofibular ligament
- Lateral malleolus
- Peroneus tertius tendon
- Extensor digitorum longus tendon
- Intermediate dorsal cutaneous nerve
- Extensor digitorum brevis muscle
- Dorsal metatarsal artery
- Lateral dorsal metatarsal artery
- Dorsal interosseous muscles
- Dorsal metatarsal artery
- Dorsal digital artery
- Nail
- Calcaneus
- Lateral dorsal cutaneous nerve
- Tibialis posterior tendon
- Lumbrical muscles
- Flexor digitorum longus tendon
- Flexor digitorum longus tendon
- Flexor digitorum longus tendon
- Quadratus plantae muscle
- Plantar interosseous muscles
- Lateral plantar nerve
- Lumbrical muscles
- Flexor hallucis longus tendon
- Superficial branch of the medial plantar artery
- Deep branch of the medial plantar artery
- Flexor hallucis brevis muscle
- Adipose tissue
- Flexor digiti minimi brevis muscle
- Abductor digiti minimi muscle