

MG22042 | ANATOMY SET ADULT FOOT









This life-size model accurately depicts three distinct types of feet: the normal foot, the flat foot (Pes Planus), and the high-arched foot (Pes Cavus). With detailed anatomical structures, including important bones, tendons, and muscles, this educational model is ideal for anatomical study, medical training, and patient education.

Applications:

Ideal for anatomical study, medical training, patient education, and as a learning support tool.

Technical Differentiators:

- * Comprehensive representation of the structural differences between foot types.
- * Displays detailed anatomical structures.
- * Educational model to encourage learning.

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

* Material: Resin (Information not explicitly stated in the original text, but inferred from the standard text "About Anatomical Models")

Main Structures:

A. Normal Foot: The normal foot has a well-defined medial longitudinal arch, which acts as a natural shock absorber during gait and efficiently supports body weight. The load distribution is balanced between the forefoot, midfoot, and hindfoot.

B. Flat Foot: The flat foot, also known as pes planus, is characterized by the collapse or decrease of the medial longitudinal arch. This results in excessive contact of the sole of the foot with the ground, affecting gait biomechanics and potentially causing pain and discomfort.

C. High-arched Foot: The high-arched foot has an excessively high medial longitudinal arch, which reduces the contact area of the foot with the ground. This condition can lead to inadequate weight distribution, increasing the risk of overload injuries and instability.

1. Medial Malleolus: The medial malleolus is a bony projection located at the distal end of the tibia, on the inner side of the ankle. It serves as an attachment point for important ligaments that stabilize the ankle joint and assist in the transmission of forces during gait.

2. Calcaneus: The calcaneus, or heel bone, is the largest bone in the foot and forms the base of the hindfoot. It receives the body's weight during initial contact with the ground and plays a fundamental role in shock absorption and propulsion during gait.

3. Talus: The talus, also known as the astragalus, is a bone located between the calcaneus and the tibia/fibula, forming the ankle joint. It receives the body's weight from the tibia and distributes it to the rest of the foot, being crucial for ankle mobility and stability.

4. Navicular Bone: The navicular bone is a tarsal bone located on the medial side of the foot, between the talus and the cuneiform bones. It helps maintain the medial longitudinal arch of the foot and serves as an insertion point for the posterior tibial tendon, which is important for ankle and foot stability.

5. Medial Cuneiform Bone: The medial cuneiform bone is the largest of the three cuneiform bones, located on the medial side of the midfoot. It contributes to the formation of the transverse arch of the foot and articulates with the navicular bone posteriorly and with the first metatarsal anteriorly.

6. First Metatarsal Bone: The first metatarsal bone is the most medial bone of the metatarsus, located in the forefoot and connected to the hallux (big toe). It plays an



important role in weight bearing and propulsion during gait, especially in the push-off phase.

7. Proximal Phalanx of the Hallux: The proximal phalanx of the hallux is the first bone of the big toe. It articulates with the first metatarsal and with the distal phalanx of the hallux, allowing for flexion and extension movement of the big toe, which is essential for balance and propulsion.

8. Distal Phalanx of the Hallux: The distal phalanx of the hallux is the most distal bone of the big toe, forming the end of the toe. It is smaller than the proximal phalanx and has a tuberosity on its plantar surface, which serves as an insertion point for tendons and ligaments.

9. Calcaneal 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 calcaneus, allowing plantar flexion of the foot and playing a crucial role in walking, running, and jumping.

10. Tendon Sheath of Flexor Hallucis Longus: The tendon sheath of the flexor hallucis longus is a tubular structure that surrounds the tendon of the flexor hallucis longus muscle, facilitating the gliding of the tendon over bony structures and preventing excessive friction. It contains synovial fluid for lubrication and nutrition of the tendon.

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. You can 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 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:

- A. Normal foot
- B. Flat foot
- C. Arched foot
- 1. Medial malleolus
- 2. Calcaneus



- 3. Talus
- 4. Navicular bone
- 5. Medial cuneiform bone
- 6. 1st Metatarsal bone
- 7. Proximal phalanx hallucis
- 8. Distal phalanx hallucis
- 9. Calcaneal tendon
- 10. Tendinous sheath of flexor hallucis longus
- 11. Tendineus sheath of flexor digitorum longus
- 12. Tendineus sheath of tibialis posterior muscle
- 13. Tendinous sheath of tibialis posterior muscle
- 14. Extensor hallucis longus tendon
- 15. Abductor hallucis muscle