



**MG29758 | HUMAN PLANTAR
CALCANEONAVICULAR LIGAMENT WITH
PLANTAR FASCIITIS**









Anatomical Model of Foot, Ankle and Plantar Fasciitis: A life-size model of the ankle and foot bones, demonstrating the plantar calcaneonavicular ligament (spring) and plantar fasciitis. It shows important details of the human skeleton, including joints and related structures. Mounted on a base with support and metal rod.

Applications:

Ideal for the study of human anatomy in schools and universities; professional training in orthopedics, chiropractic medicine and sports medicine; assisting in patient explanations; supporting medical and scientific information; demonstration of procedures and rehabilitation.

Technical Advantages:

- * High didactic value;
- * Suitable for various areas of health;
- * High-precision natural molding;
- * Manufactured from resistant synthetic material;
- * Life-size replicas;
- * Includes an information card with references and bony landmarks;
- * Resin approved in toxicological tests.



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

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: Life-size
- * Material: Synthetic resin
- * Includes polymer base with support and metal rod
- * Includes references and bony landmarks

Main Structures:

Posterior talofibular ligament: Ligament that stabilizes the talocrural joint, connecting the lateral malleolus of the fibula to the talus. Its rupture is common in ankle sprains.

Calcaneofibular ligament: Ligament extending from the lateral malleolus of the fibula to the calcaneus. Helps stabilize the ankle joint, especially against inversion.

Anterior talofibular ligament: Ligament connecting the anterior surface of the lateral malleolus of the fibula to the anterior surface of the talus. It is frequently injured in ankle inversion sprains.

Plantar fasciitis: Inflammation of the plantar fascia, a thick band of tissue that runs along the sole of the foot, from the heel to the toes. Causes heel and sole pain, usually worse in the morning or after rest.

Plantar aponeurosis (fascia): Thick band of fibrous connective tissue on the sole of the foot, which supports the longitudinal arch and assists in force transmission during gait.

Tibia: Larger bone of the leg, located medially, articulating with the femur, fibula and talus. Supports most of the body weight.

Fibula: Long, thin bone of the leg, located laterally to the tibia. Participates in the ankle joint, but does not directly support weight.

Calcaneus: Heel bone, the largest bone of the tarsus. It is the insertion point of several



important muscles and ligaments.

Achilles tendon: Robust tendon connecting the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles to the calcaneus, responsible for plantar flexion of the foot.

Talus: Tarsal bone that articulates with the tibia and fibula, forming the talocrural joint (ankle). Its unique shape allows a wide range of motion.

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

About the Anatomical Models:

They are developed with resin replication technology, meeting the demand for anatomical pieces for teaching and research. They present the essential morphological characteristics with a good cost-benefit ratio, resistance, hand painting and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Dorsal View:
- Cuneiform bones (Lateral, Intermediate, Medial)
- Cuboid
- Fibula
- Calcaneus
- Navicular
- Talus
- Tibia
- Metatarsal bones
- Phalanges
- Plantar View:
- Plantar (fascia) aponeurosis
- Plantar fasciitis
- Lateral View:
- Fibula
- Posterior talofibular ligament
- Calcaneofibular ligament
- Anterior talofibular ligament
- Lateral ankle ligaments
- Medial View:
- Tibia
- Posterior tibiotalar part
- Tibiocalcaneal part
- Anterior tibiotalar part



- Tibionavicular part
- Medial ankle ligaments (Deltoid)
- Model mounting hole
- Plantar calcaneonavicular (spring) ligament
- Calcaneal (Achilles) tendon