



MG31110 | SAGITTAL SECTION OF FOOT













This life-size anatomical model features a sagittal section of the human foot, displaying its internal structures in great detail. The model accurately represents bones, muscles, tendons, ligaments, and soft tissues, providing a comprehensive view of the plantar arch, heel, and plantar fascia. Each structure is numbered for easy identification.

Applications:

Ideal for medical students, physical therapists, podiatrists, and healthcare professionals in the study of foot biomechanics, common injuries, and musculoskeletal functions.

Technical Differentiators:

- * Detailed representation of the internal structures of the foot.
- * Numbered structures for easy identification.
- * Valuable tool for education and professional reference.

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

Main Structures:

Tibia: The shinbone, one of the two long bones of the leg, located medially to the fibula. It is responsible for supporting the body's weight and connecting the knee to the ankle.

Terminal bronchiole: Although this model is of the foot, the terminal bronchiole is the final portion of the conducting airway in the lungs, before the alveoli. It does not participate in gas exchange but conducts air to the respiratory structures.

Toe flexor tendon: Located on the plantar aspect of the foot, this tendon is responsible for flexing the toes, allowing them to bend downwards. It is essential for gait and plantar grasping.

Hallux longus flexor tendon: This tendon is responsible for flexing the hallux (big toe). Its function is crucial for balance and propulsion during walking and running.

Achilles tendon: The largest and strongest tendon in the body, it connects the calf muscles (gastrocnemius and soleus) to the heel bone (calcaneus). It is fundamental for plantar flexion of the foot, allowing walking, running, and jumping.

Talus: One of the main bones of the ankle, it articulates with the tibia and fibula, forming the talocrural joint (ankle). It is responsible for transmitting the body's weight to the foot.

Calcaneus: The heel bone, located in the posterior part of the foot. It supports the body's weight during standing and is the insertion point for the Achilles tendon.

Calcaneonavicular ligament (plantar ligament): An important ligament that connects the calcaneus to the navicular bone in the foot. It supports the medial longitudinal arch of the foot and contributes to the stability of the ankle joint.

Navicular bone: A tarsal bone located on the medial side of the foot, between the talus and the cuneiform bones. It helps maintain the arch of the foot and provides insertion for various ligaments.

Medial cuneiform bone: One of the three cuneiform bones located in the midfoot. It articulates with the navicular bone and the first metatarsal, contributing to the stability of the foot arch.

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 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:

- Tibia
- Terminal bronchiole
- Flexor digitorum tendon
- Flexor hallucis longus tendon
- Achilles tendon
- Talus
- Calcaneus
- Calcaneonavicular ligament (spring)
- Navicular bone
- Medial cuneiform bone
- 1st metatarsal bone
- 1st phalanx
- Distal phalanx
- Tibialis anterior tendon
- Extensor hallucis longus tendon
- Extensor digitorum tendon
- Inferior extensor retinaculum
- Extensor hallucis brevis muscle
- Extensor digitorum brevis muscle
- Third fibular tendon
- Inferior peroneal retinaculum
- Peroneus brevis tendon
- Superior peroneal retinaculum
- Lateral malleolus
- Peroneus longus tendon