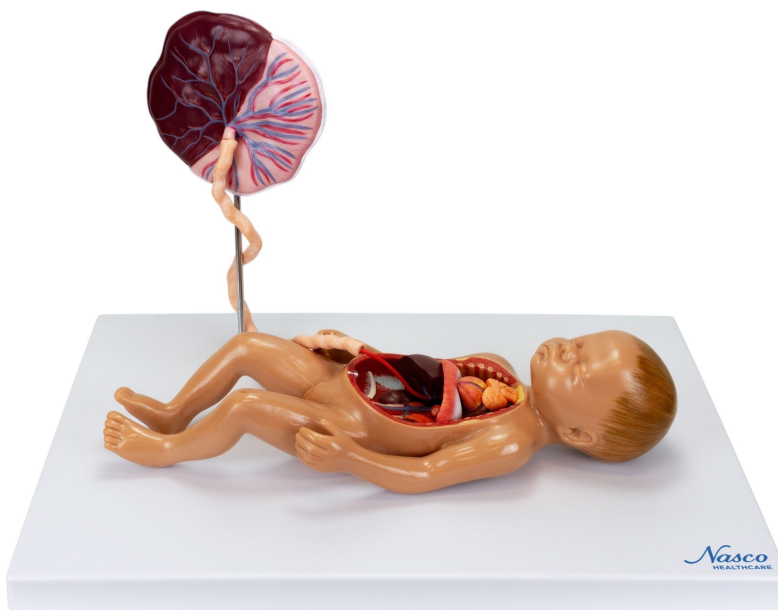
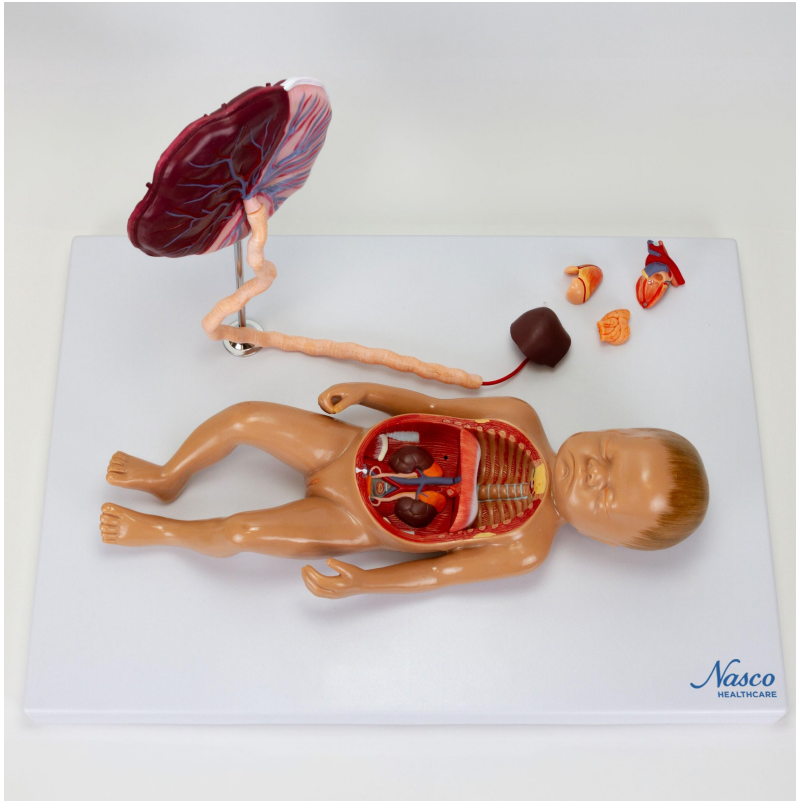
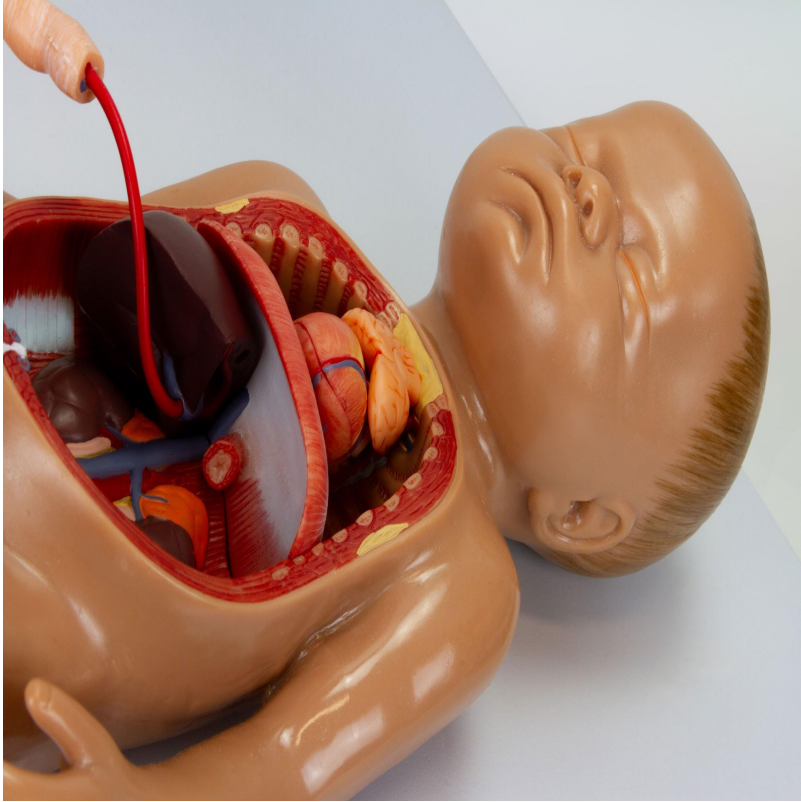




MG13918 | FETAL CIRCULATION SYSTEM WITH PLACENTA









Detailed anatomical model of a female fetus in the prenatal stage, displaying the umbilical cord and placenta. Mounted on a polystyrene base, this model features the thoracic and abdominal cavities, as well as exposed venous and arterial ducts. The diaphragm is represented as a single piece, with the heart and liver removable for further study.

Applications:

Ideal for detailed study of fetal development, obstetrics training, and as a learning support tool in fetal anatomy and physiology. Aids in understanding the anatomical and physiological relationships of the developing fetus.

Technical Differentiators:

- * Detailed representation of fetal structures.
- * Removable heart and liver for individualized study.
- * Polystyrene base for stable display.
- * Comes with interactive 3D anatomical model with augmented reality.

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 comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering opportunities for continued education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

**Technical Specifications:**

- * Material: Resin.
- * Base: Polystyrene.
- * Removable structures: Heart and Liver.

Main Structures:

Thymus: Primary lymphoid organ, essential for the maturation of T cells in the immune system. In the fetus, the thymus is relatively large and active, preparing the immune system for extrauterine life.

Heart: Central muscular organ of the circulatory system, responsible for pumping blood throughout the body. In the fetus, the heart has unique characteristics, such as the foramen ovale and the ductus arteriosus, which allow the diversion of pulmonary blood flow, as the lungs are not yet fully functioning.

Diaphragm: Main muscle of respiration, separating the thoracic and abdominal cavities. In the fetus, the diaphragm plays an important role in intrauterine respiration, assisting in the movement of amniotic fluids and in lung development.

Liver: Largest gland in the body, performs various metabolic functions, including bile production, glycogen storage, and detoxification of harmful substances. In the fetus, the liver is one of the main hematopoietic organs, responsible for the production of blood cells.

Esophagus: Muscular tube that connects the pharynx to the stomach, responsible for transporting swallowed food. In the fetus, the esophagus is already functional, allowing the swallowing of amniotic fluid, which plays an important role in the development of the digestive system.

Adrenal gland: Endocrine gland located above the kidneys, responsible for producing important hormones, such as cortisol and adrenaline. In the fetus, the adrenal glands are relatively large and produce hormones that aid in lung development and adaptation to extrauterine life.

Rectum: Final portion of the large intestine, responsible for storing feces before elimination. In the fetus, the rectum is under development and does not yet perform its main function.

Umbilical ligament: Remnant of the umbilical vein after birth, which extends from the navel to the liver. In the fetus, the umbilical vein transports oxygenated blood from the placenta to the fetus.

Umbilical cord: Structure that connects the fetus to the placenta, containing blood vessels that transport oxygen and nutrients to the fetus and remove metabolic waste products.

Placenta: Temporary organ that develops during pregnancy, responsible for the exchange of nutrients, gases, and waste between the mother and the fetus. The placenta also produces hormones that aid in maintaining pregnancy.

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:

- Thymus
- Heart
- Diaphragm
- Liver
- Esophagus
- Adrenal gland
- Rectum
- Umbilical ligament
- Umbilical cord
- Placenta