MG16212 | HUMAN PLACENTA

This anatomical placenta model features precise details, representing in life-size the structures of both the maternal and fetal sides, including the internal structure of the placenta. The model is carefully hand-painted and mounted on a polymer base for easy handling and observation.

Applications:

Ideal for the study and teaching of placental anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology. Suitable for students of medicine, nursing, obstetrics, and related fields, as well as for healthcare professionals seeking to improve their knowledge of placental structure and function. Excellent tool for training and demonstrations in classrooms or offices.

Technical Advantages:

* Detailed representation of the placenta in life size.
* Hand-painted in educational colors to facilitate the identification of structures.
* Precise molding, ensuring high anatomical fidelity.
* Manufactured from a stable synthetic material and resin approved in toxicological tests, guaranteeing durability and safety.
* Includes an information card identifying the structures.
* Faithful replica of a real anatomical model.

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

Technical Specifications:

* Scale: Life size.
* Material: Synthetic resin.

Main Structures:

fetal side: The fetal side of the model reveals the amnion (amniotic membrane), smooth and shiny, partially removed to expose the intervillous space and umbilical vessels. This part of the model demonstrates the interface between the fetus and the placenta.

amniotic membrane: Thin, transparent membrane that surrounds the fetus, filling the amniotic cavity with amniotic fluid, protecting the fetus from impacts and desiccation.

umbilical vessels: Vascular structures that transport oxygenated blood and nutrients from the placenta to the fetus (umbilical vein) and deoxygenated blood and metabolic waste from the fetus to the placenta (umbilical arteries).

umbilical cord: Structure that connects the fetus to the placenta, containing the umbilical vein and arteries, in addition to Wharton's jelly.

chorionic vessels: Branches of the umbilical arteries that ramify in the placenta, carrying deoxygenated blood from the fetus to the intervillous space.

intervillous space: Space within the placenta filled with maternal blood, where gas and nutritional exchanges occur between maternal and fetal blood.

chorion: Outer membrane that surrounds the embryo and placenta, contributing to the formation of the placenta.

cotyledons: Lobules of the placenta, functional units of the placenta, where maternal-fetal exchanges occur.

maternal vessels: Blood vessels of the mother that irrigate the placenta, allowing for the exchange of nutrients and gases.

maternal side: The maternal side of the model shows the decidua, with its dark red structure, exposing the cotyledons. This side demonstrates the insertion of the placenta into the uterine wall.

About the Anatomical Models:

They are developed with resin replication technology, offering an alternative for teaching and research. They present the essential morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, good resistance, hand painting and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- fetal side
- amniotic membrane
- umbilical vessels
- umbilical cord
- chorionic vessels
- chorionic vessels
- intervillous space
- chorion
- cotyledons
- maternal vessels
- maternal vessels
- sulcus
- sulcus
- maternal side