



MG22793 | HUMAN EMBRYO, 50 TIMES ENLARGED









This anatomical model represents a human embryo at 4 weeks of development, enlarged 50 times its natural size. It features important structural details, numbered and hand-painted for easy identification and understanding. The model is mounted on a polymer base with a metal support and rod, facilitating handling and display.

Applications:

Ideal for the study of the reproductive system in schools and universities; surgical dissection training; classrooms; patient education; procedure demonstration; medical and scientific information; and the study of human pregnancy.

Technical Advantages:

- * Detailed representation of a 4-week-old embryo;
- * Numbering and hand-painting of structures;
- * High-precision natural molding;
- * Manufactured from durable synthetic material;
- * Resin approved in toxicological tests;
- * Includes an information card with related structures;



* Precise replicas.

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: 50x natural size
- * Material: Synthetic resin

Main Structures:

Somite (approximately 27 pairs - 4 weeks): Somites are segmented blocks of mesoderm that form during embryogenesis. They will give rise to skeletal muscles, vertebrae, and the dermis of the skin. In a 4-week-old embryo, approximately 27 pairs of somites are visible.

Upper Limb Formation: At this stage, the primordia of the upper limbs begin to develop as small lateral buds on the embryo's body wall.

Left Atrium: Although still developing, the left atrium of the primitive heart begins to form at this embryonic stage.

Otic Placodes: Otic placodes are thickenings of the ectoderm that will give rise to the retina and optic nerve.

Branchial Groove: Branchial grooves are superficial sulci that indicate the formation of the branchial arches, precursor structures of various structures of the head and neck.

Secondary Branchial Arch: One of the branchial arches, which will contribute to the formation of structures of the face and neck.

Mandibular Prominence: One of the facial prominences that will fuse to form the mandible.

Maxillary Prominence: One of the facial prominences that will fuse to form the upper jaw.

Eye: The eyes, still developing, begin to form as optic vesicles, which evaginate from the



forebrain.

Nasal Pit: The primordia of the nasal cavities, still developing.

Other structures can be verified directly on the physical piece or on 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 excellent cost-benefit, good resistance, hand painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

Obtain your anatomical model and provide an enhanced learning experience at your institution. Contact us to

List of all visible structures:

- Somite (approximately 27 pairs - 4 weeks)
- Upper limb formation
- Left atrium
- Otic placodes
- Branchial groove
- Secondary branchial arch
- Mandibular prominence
- Maxillary prominence
- Eye
- Nasal pit
- Stomodeum
- Frontonasal prominence
- Mesencephalic flexure
- Ventricle
- Liver
- Lower limb formation
- Umbilical cord
- Vitelline duct
- Vitelline duct
- Umbilical artery and vein