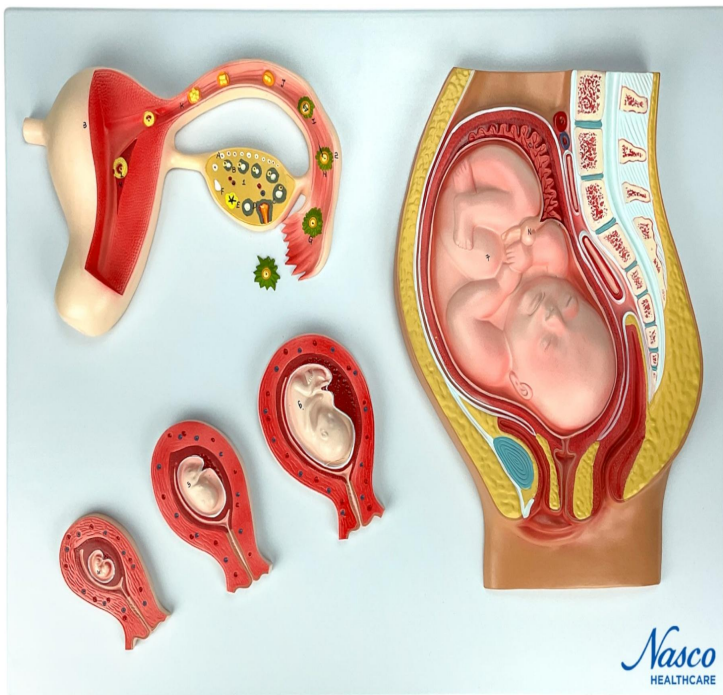


MG23004 | OVARIES AND FALLOPIAN TUBES WITH STAGES OF FERTILIZATION



Anatomical model demonstrating the fetal development process, from the unfertilized egg to the ninth month of pregnancy. The model is composed of 5 parts, illustrating the stages of development, including ovulation, fertilization, zygote formation, and implantation in the uterus, in addition to showing a fetus at 2, 8, 12 weeks, and 9 months of development.

Applications:

Ideal for the study of fetal development, to stimulate learning, and as a support tool in medicine, nursing, and other health-related courses.

Technical Differentiators:

- * Detailed representation of the stages of fetal development.
- * Interactive 3D anatomical model with augmented reality.
- * Long-lasting synthetic material.
- * Mounted on a durable polymer base.



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

Technical Specifications:

- * Number of parts: 5
- * Material: Synthetic material and durable polymer

Main Structures:

uterus: Hollow muscular organ, located in the female pelvis, responsible for housing and nourishing the fetus during gestation. Its wall is composed of three layers: the endometrium (inner layer), the myometrium (muscular layer), and the perimetrium (outer serous layer).

ovum: Haploid female reproductive cell, produced in the ovaries. After ovulation, the ovum is released and travels towards the fallopian tubes, where it can be fertilized by a sperm.

fertilization: Process of fusion between a sperm and an ovum, resulting in the formation of a zygote, the first cell of the new organism. Fertilization usually occurs in the fallopian tubes.

fallopian tube: Muscular tubes that connect the ovaries to the uterus. They are responsible for transporting the ovum released during ovulation towards the uterus and are also the location where fertilization usually occurs.

fertilized ovum: Also known as a zygote, it is the result of the fusion between a sperm and an ovum. It contains the complete genetic material of the new organism and initiates the cleavage process.

morula: Initial stage of embryonic development, characterized by a compact mass of cells (blastomeres) resulting from cell divisions (cleavage) of the zygote. The morula forms before the blastocyst.

blastocyst: Stage of embryonic development that follows the morula. It is characterized by a hollow cellular structure with an inner cell mass (which will give rise to the embryo) and an outer layer of cells (trophoblast, which will contribute to the formation of the placenta).

implantation: Process by which the blastocyst attaches to the wall of the uterus (endometrium), marking the beginning of gestation. Implantation is essential for the establishment of pregnancy and for the development of the embryo.



4-week embryo: At this stage, the embryo has primordial structures of organs and systems, such as the neural tube (which will give rise to the central nervous system) and the heart. The embryo has an elongated shape and measures about 5 mm.

8-week embryo: At this stage, most of the body's organs and systems are already formed, although still developing. The limbs are visible and the fingers begin to differentiate. The embryo is then called a fetus.

Other structures can be verified directly on the physical part or in the interactive 3D model.

Customizable Skin Tones:

This anatomical model offers the option to choose 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:

- uterus
- ovum
- fertilization
- fallopian tube
- fertilized ovum
- morula
- blastocyst
- implantation
- primordial follicle
- secondary follicle
- ovary
- corpus albicans
- corpus luteum
- 4-week-old embryo
- 8-week-old embryo
- 12-week-old embryo
- 40-week-old embryo
- cleavage