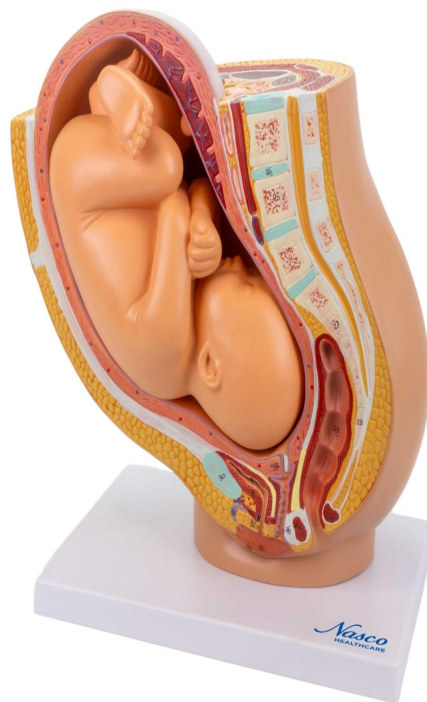




**MG30131 | PREGNANCY PELVIS CROSS
SECTION WITH REMOVABLE FETUS (40
WEEKS) 2 PARTS**





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Full-size anatomical model representing a female pelvis in median section, featuring a fetus at 40 weeks of gestation in the normal position for childbirth. The model highlights the anatomical relationship between the pelvic and maternal structures in relation to the fetus, with the latter being detachable for further study.

Applications:

Ideal for studying the anatomy of the female pelvis during pregnancy, preparation for childbirth, demonstrating the relationship between the pelvic structures and the fetus, and as a tool to support interactive learning.

Technical Differentiators:

- * Detailed representation of the female pelvis and fetus.
- * Detachable fetus for detailed examination.
- * Interactive 3D anatomical model with augmented reality for learning and support.
- * Allows for comparative analysis of anatomical models and comparison of individual organ structure.
- * Offers a platform for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer an innovative visual complement through information 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:

- * Scale: Full size
- * Material: Resin

Main Structures:

Fetus: Representation of a baby in its final stage of development inside the mother's uterus, ready for birth. It presents all the anatomical characteristics of a newborn, including bones, muscles, organs, and systems.

Head: The upper extremity of the fetus's body, containing the brain and sensory organs. In the context of childbirth, the position and size of the head are crucial for the progression of labor.

Hand: The extremity of the upper limb, essential for interaction with the environment after birth. In the fetus, the hands already have formed fingers and the ability to grasp.

Foot: The extremity of the lower limb, responsible for support and locomotion after birth. In



the fetus, the feet are already fully formed, including the toes and plantar arch.

Coccyx: The final bone of the spine, located below the sacrum. It represents a vestigial structure, a remnant of the tail present in evolutionary ancestors. It serves as an attachment point for ligaments and muscles of the pelvic floor.

Urinary bladder: Hollow muscular organ that stores urine produced by the kidneys. Located in the pelvis, its storage capacity varies and is controlled by the nervous system. Urine is released through the urethra during urination.

Vagina: Fibromuscular canal that extends from the uterus to the vulva. It plays a crucial role in reproduction, allowing penetration during sexual intercourse and serving as a passage for the baby during childbirth.

Rectum: The final portion of the large intestine, responsible for storing feces before elimination. Located in the pelvis, the rectum has sphincters that control defecation.

Kidney: Vital organ responsible for filtering blood, removing waste, and producing urine. Located in the lumbar region, the kidneys play a fundamental role in regulating hydroelectrolyte balance and maintaining blood pressure.

Liver: The largest internal organ of the body, located in the upper right quadrant of the abdomen. It performs several essential functions, including bile production, nutrient metabolism, detoxification of harmful substances, and storage of vitamins and minerals.

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:

- Fetus
- Head



- Hand
- Foot
- Chorion
- Intervertebral discs
- Lumbar vertebra
- Pubic symphysis
- Urinary bladder
- Uterine orifice
- Vagina
- Female urethra
- Labia minora
- Labia majora
- Clitoris
- Rectum
- Coccyx
- Urethral sphincter muscle
- Deep transverse perineal muscle
- External anal sphincter muscle
- Sacrum
- Kidney
- Jejunum
- Colon
- Ileum
- Abdominal aorta
- Inferior vena cava
- Psoas major muscle
- Erector spinae muscle
- Quadratus lumborum muscle
- Latissimus dorsi muscle
- Liver
- Transversus abdominis muscle
- Internal oblique muscle of the abdomen
- External oblique muscle of the abdomen
- Rectus abdominis muscle