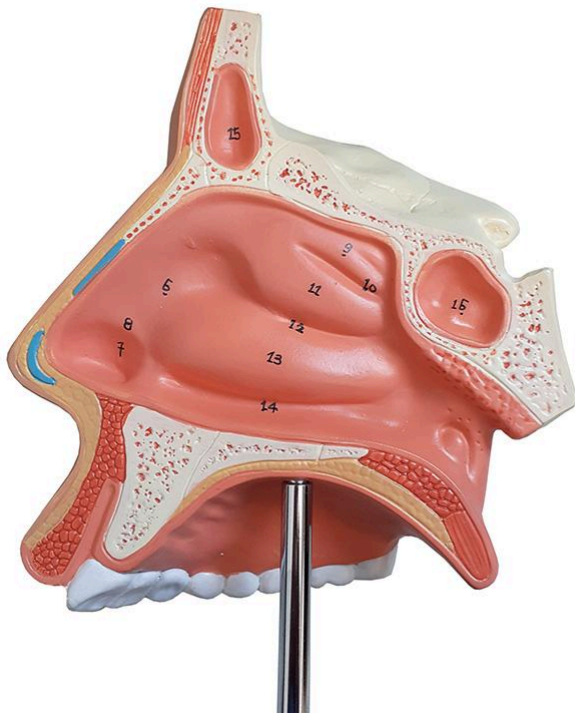
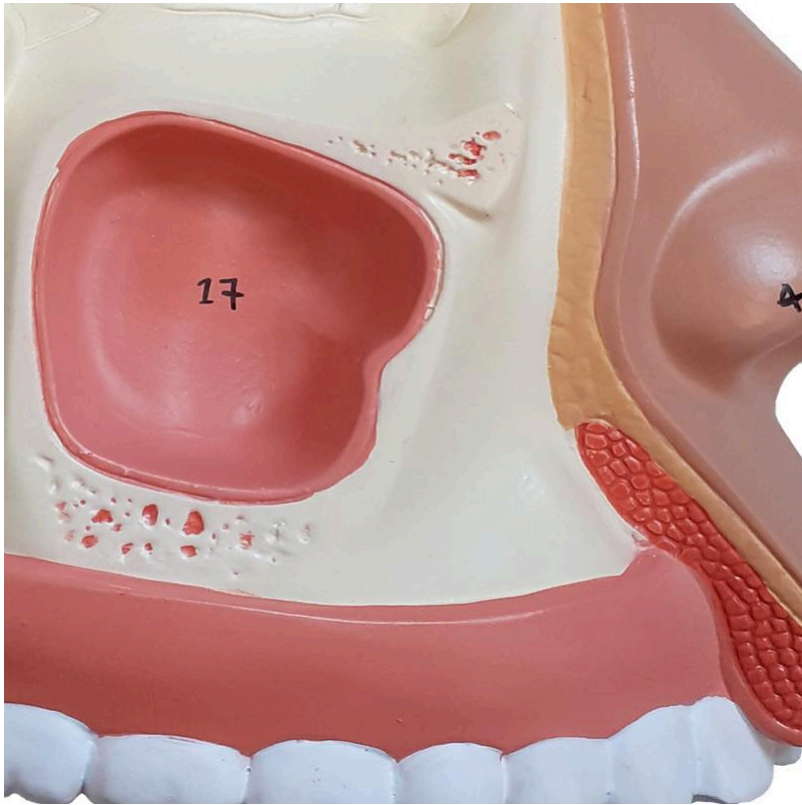


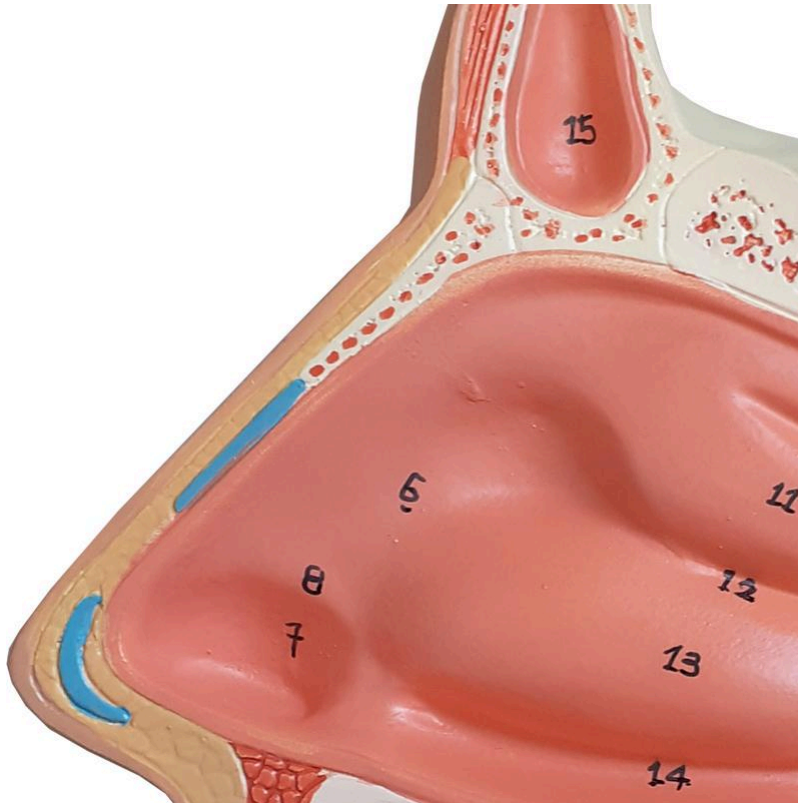


MG29877 | HUMAN NOSE WITH NASAL CAVITY









Full-size anatomical model representing a section of the nasal cavity, ideal for detailed study of its component structures. The main anatomical structures are numbered for easy identification and learning.

Applications:

Ideal for studying nasal cavity anatomy, training healthcare professionals, and as a support tool in classes and presentations on the respiratory system.

Technical Advantages:

- * Detailed representation of the nasal cavity in life-size.
- * Numbered anatomical structures for easy identification.
- * Manufactured with long-lasting synthetic material.

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

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: Life-size



* Material: Synthetic material

Main Structures:

Frontal sinus: Located in the frontal bone, above the orbits, the frontal sinus is an air-filled space that communicates with the nasal cavity through ducts. Its exact function is still debated, but it is believed to help moisten and warm the inspired air, as well as contribute to voice resonance.

Sphenoid sinus: Located in the body of the sphenoid bone, at the base of the skull, the sphenoid sinus is one of the deepest paranasal sinuses. Its proximity to important structures such as the pituitary gland and the optic nerve makes its study crucial for surgical and diagnostic procedures.

Superior nasal meatus: It is the space located between the superior nasal concha and the lateral wall of the nasal cavity. It receives drainage from the posterior ethmoid sinuses and the sphenoid sinus, allowing the passage of mucus and other secretions to the nasopharynx.

Superior nasal concha: It is a curved bony projection located on the upper lateral wall of the nasal cavity. Covered by respiratory mucosa, the superior nasal concha helps to increase the surface area to warm and humidify the inspired air, in addition to directing the air flow to the olfactory receptors.

Middle nasal concha: It is a curved bone structure located on the lateral wall of the nasal cavity, below the superior nasal concha. Its main function is to increase the surface area of the nasal cavity, promoting the warming, humidification and filtering of the inspired air.

Middle nasal meatus: It is the space between the middle nasal concha and the inferior nasal concha. It is an important location for the drainage of several paranasal sinuses, including the frontal, maxillary and anterior ethmoid sinuses.

Inferior nasal concha: It is the largest of the nasal conchae and projects from the lateral wall of the nasal cavity. Covered by a mucosa rich in blood vessels, the inferior nasal concha plays a crucial role in warming, humidifying and filtering the inspired air.

Inferior nasal meatus: It is the space between the inferior nasal concha and the floor of the nasal cavity. It is where the nasolacrimal duct opens, draining tears from the eye into the nasal cavity.

Nasal cavity: It is the hollow space inside the nose, responsible for receiving the inspired air, filtering it, humidifying it and warming it before directing it to the pharynx and, subsequently, to the lungs. The nasal cavity also houses the olfactory receptors, responsible for the sense of smell.



Nasal limen: It is the transition region between the nasal vestibule and the nasal cavity proper. It is a narrow and flexible area that helps regulate air flow and protect the more internal structures of the nose.

Nasal vestibule: It is the most anterior part of the nasal cavity, located just behind the nostrils. It is lined with skin and contains hairs (vibrissae) that help filter large particles from the inspired air.

Root of the nose: It is the upper part of the nose, located between the eyebrows and connected to the forehead. It is formed by the nasal bones and the upper nasal cartilage.

Dorsum of the nose: It is the main part of the nose, which extends from the root to the apex. Its shape is determined by the underlying bone and cartilage structure, influencing facial appearance.

Apex of the nose: It is the tip of the nose, formed by the alar cartilages. Its shape and projection vary considerably between individuals, contributing to the uniqueness of the face.

Nose: It is a complex facial structure responsible for olfaction, filtration, humidification and warming of inspired air. In addition to its physiological functions, the nose plays an important role in facial aesthetics and non-verbal communication.

Ala of the nose: These are the lateral parts of the nose that form the nostrils. They are composed of cartilage and fibrous tissue, allowing the opening and closing of the nostrils during breathing.

Maxillary sinus: Located in the maxillary bone, below the orbits, the maxillary sinus is the largest of the paranasal sinuses. It communicates with the nasal cavity through an opening in the middle nasal meatus and plays a role in humidifying and warming the inspired air, in addition to contributing to voice resonance.

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, supplying the shortage 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:

- Frontal sinus
- Sphenoidal sinus
- Superior nasal meatus
- Superior nasal concha
- Middle nasal concha
- Middle nasal meatus
- Inferior nasal concha
- Inferior nasal meatus
- Nasal cavity
- Nasal limen
- Nasal vestibule
- Root of the nose
- Dorsum of the nose
- Apex of the nose
- Nose
- Ala of the nose
- Maxillary sinus