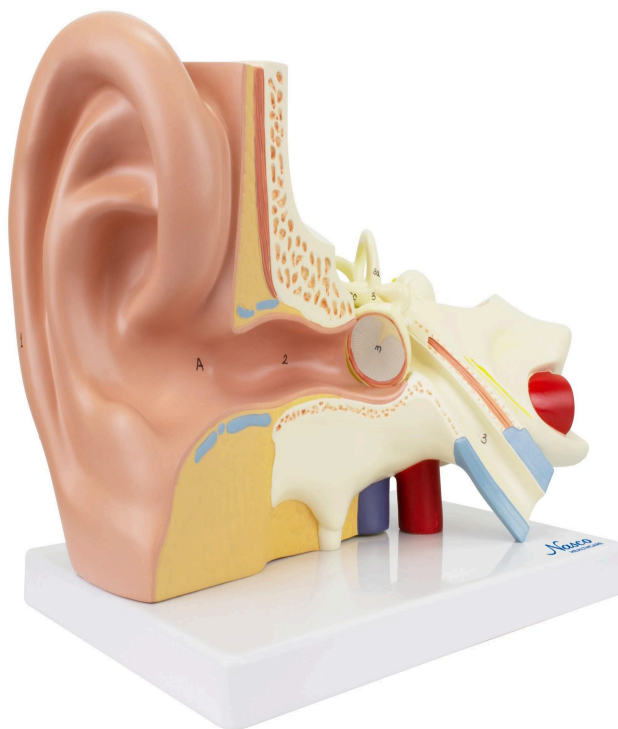
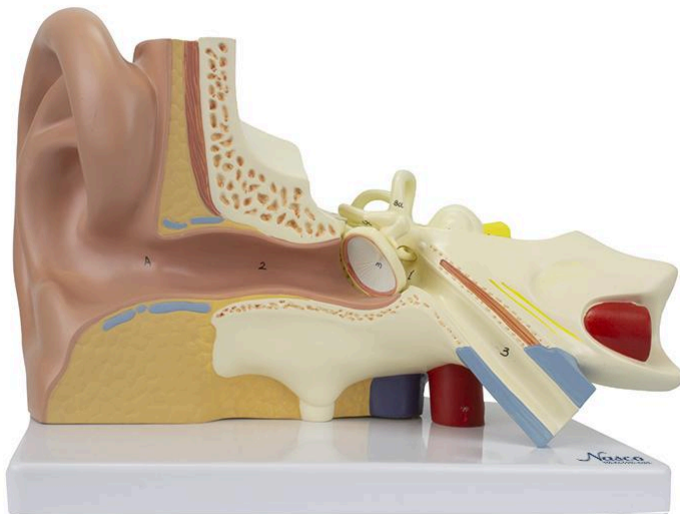


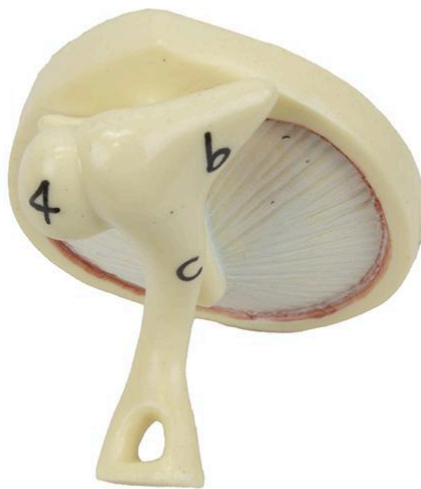


MG29981 | HUMAN EAR 3 TIMES ENLARGED, 3 PARTS











Enlarged model, 3 times the natural size, ideal for detailed study of the external, middle, and inner ear. It features removable structures such as the eardrum with malleus, incus, and stapes, in addition to the cochlea and vestibular labyrinth with cochlear nerves, allowing for in-depth analysis.

Applications:

Ideal for studying ear anatomy in medical, speech therapy, and other healthcare courses. Useful for demonstrations in medical offices and hospitals, assisting in explaining pathologies and treatments to patients.

Technical Differentiations:

- * Enlarged model for better visualization of structures.
- * Removable structures for detailed study.
- * Produced with durable 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 (A.R.). 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: 3 times natural size
- * Material: Durable synthetic material

Main Structures:

Auricle (Pinna): Cartilaginous structure of the external ear responsible for collecting and directing sound waves to the external acoustic meatus. Its complex shape aids in locating the sound source.

External Ear: Comprises the auricle and the external acoustic meatus. Its main function is to capture sound waves and conduct them to the eardrum.

External Acoustic Meatus (Ear Canal): Canal that extends from the auricle to the tympanic membrane (eardrum). It amplifies certain sound frequencies and protects the more internal structures of the ear.

Middle Ear: Air-filled cavity containing the auditory ossicles (malleus, incus, and stapes). It transmits sound vibrations from the eardrum to the inner ear.

Auditory Tube (Eustachian Tube): Canal that connects the middle ear to the nasopharynx.



It helps equalize air pressure between the middle ear and the external environment, allowing for proper eardrum function.

Tympanic Cavity: Space in the middle ear that contains the auditory ossicles, responsible for transmitting sound vibrations to the inner ear.

Mastoid Antrum: Air space within the temporal bone, connected to the tympanic cavity. It can be affected by middle ear infections.

Semicircular Canals: Three fluid-filled tubes located in the inner ear, responsible for detecting rotational movements of the head and contributing to balance.

Cochlea: Spiral structure in the inner ear that contains hair cells, responsible for transforming sound vibrations into nerve impulses that are sent to the brain.

Vestibule: Central chamber of the inner ear that contains the sensory organs responsible for detecting linear acceleration and the position of the head relative to gravity.

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 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.

Smart Tags:

Designed to provide comprehensive training in the healthcare field, with interactive simulations covering Ear exams. This solution assists in developing diagnostic skills in different clinical scenarios, allowing professionals and students to explore and improve their skills with greater safety and accuracy.

Ear exams: Conduct 9 realistic diagnostic exams.

- AOM
- Chronic
- Ear Ventilation
- Earwax
- Foreign Object
- Normal
- Otitis Externa
- Pseudomembrane
- Tympanosclerosis



Virtual Patient Monitor: Provides an immersive and realistic training environment for healthcare students. It allows instructors to customize parameters for various vital signs, empowering students to interpret signals, develop critical thinking, and enhance their clinical reasoning skills through realistic scenarios.

Customizable Vital Signs

- Blood Pressure
- SpO2
- Heart Rate

ECG Interpretation: Train on 18 diverse ECG scenarios, including: Atrial Fibrillation, Ventricular Tachycardia and Heart Blocks. The monitor also simulates synchronized pulses with ECG for truly realistic cardiology training.

ECG Patterns

- Sinus Rhythm
- Atrial Extrasystole
- Atrial Flutter
- Atrial Fibrillation
- Paroxysmal Supraventricular Tachycardia (PSVT)
- Ventricular Extrasystole
- Ventricular Tachycardia (VT)
- Ventricular Fibrillation (VF)
- First-Degree Atrioventricular Block (AVB)
- Second-Degree Atrioventricular Block
- Third-Degree Atrioventricular Block (Complete Block)
- Long QT Syndrome
- ST Segment Elevation
- ST Segment Depression
- T Wave Inversion
- Left Ventricular Hypertrophy (LVH)
- Right Ventricular Hypertrophy (RVH)
- Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome (WPW)

Breathing Patterns

- Normal
- Dyspnea
- Apnea
- Cheyne-Stokes
- Biot
- Kussmaul

**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:

- Auricle
- External ear
- External acoustic meatus
- Middle ear
- Auditory tube
- Tympanic cavity
- Mastoid antrum
- Semicircular canals
- Anterior semicircular canal
- Lateral semicircular canal
- Cochlea
- Lateral semicircular canal
- Posterior semicircular canal
- Vestibule
- Round window (cochlear)
- Vestibulocochlear nerve
- Auditory tube
- Incus
- Stapes
- Auditory ossicles
- Malleus