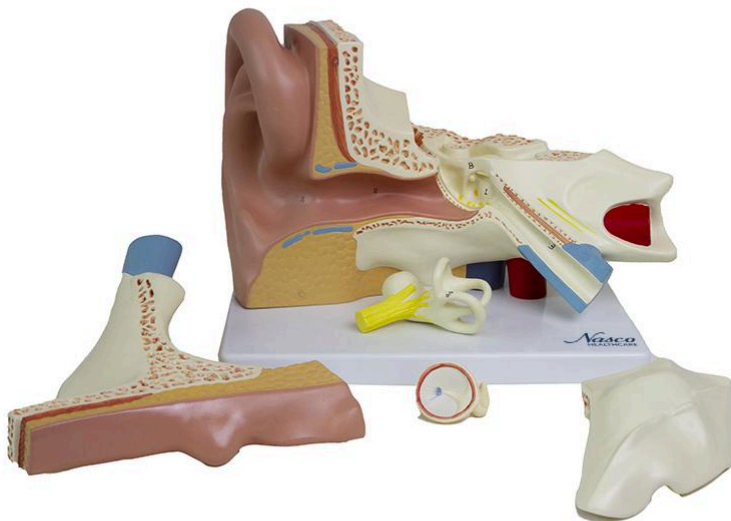
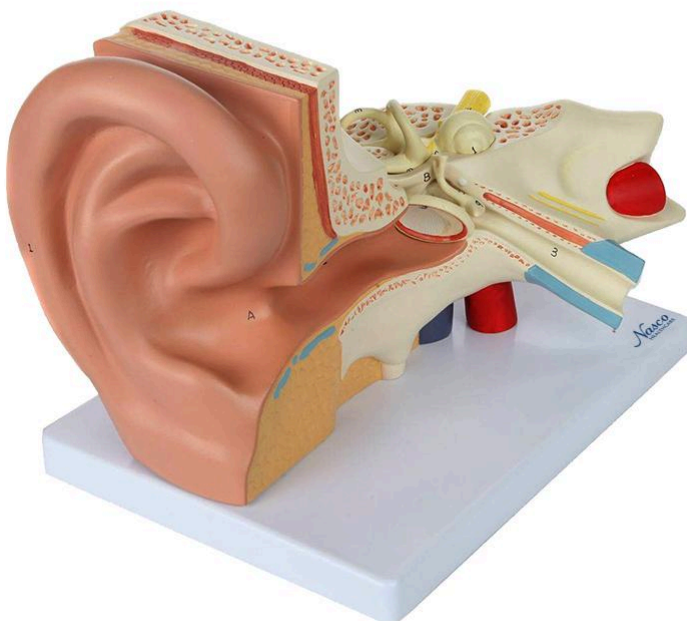


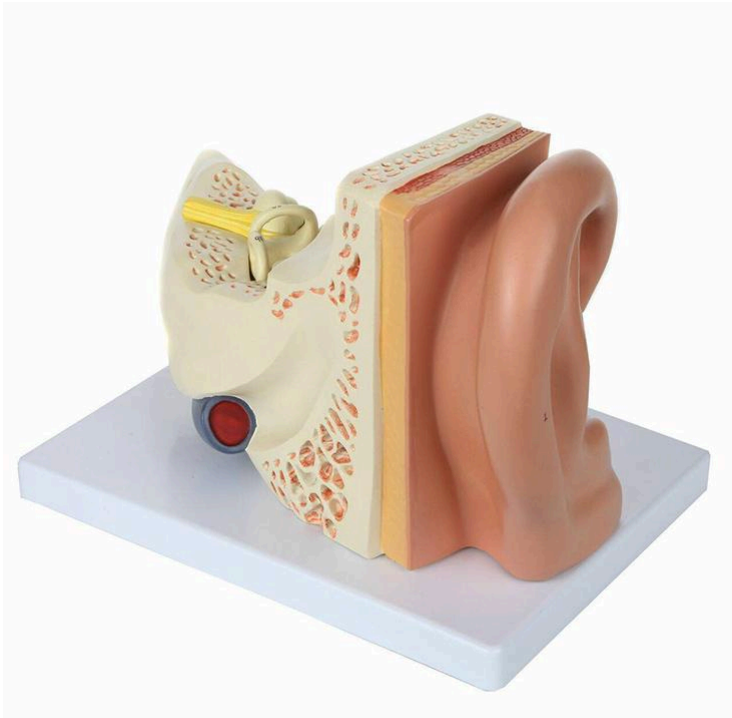
**MG29982 | HUMAN EAR 3 TIMES ENLARGED, 5
PARTS**

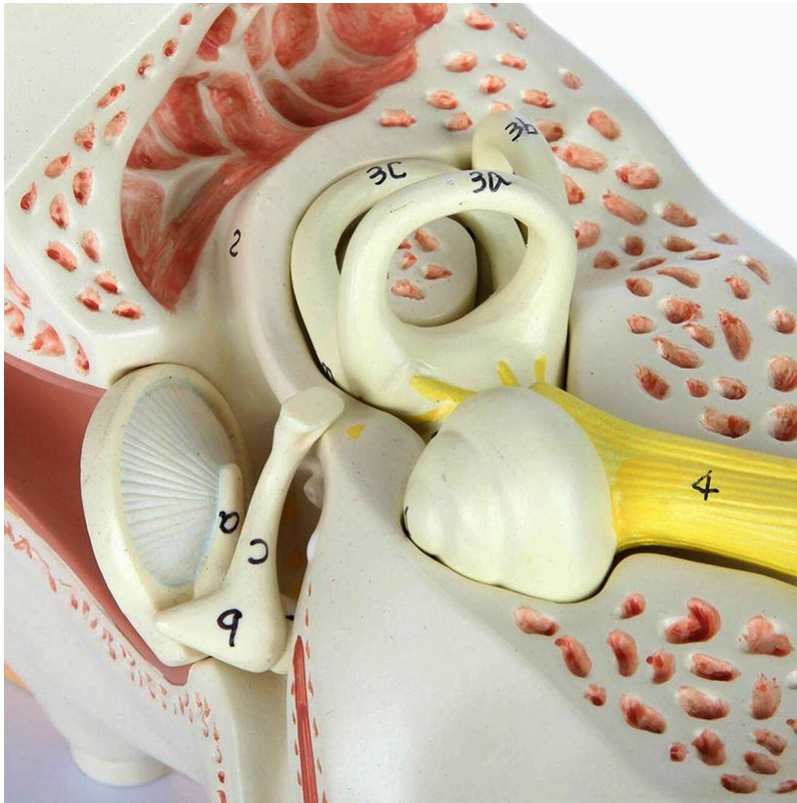




Nasco
HEALTHCARE







Anatomical model enlarged 3 times natural size, representing the external, middle, and inner ear. Features removable components such as the eardrum with malleus, incus, and stapes, as well as the cochlea and labyrinth with vestibular and cochlear nerves, and two sections of bone that define the middle and inner ear.

Applications:

Ideal for detailed study of ear anatomy, training in otolaryngology, and as a learning support tool in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Differentiators:

- * Removable components for in-depth study.
- * Enlargement to 3 times natural size for better visualization.
- * Includes interactive 3D anatomical model with augmented reality.

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:**

* Scale: 3 times natural size

* Removable Components: Eardrum with malleus, incus, and stapes, cochlea and labyrinth with vestibular and cochlear nerves, 2 bone sections.

Main Structures:

Middle ear: It is the part of the ear located between the eardrum and the oval window. It contains the ossicles (malleus, incus, and stapes) that amplify and transmit sound vibrations from the eardrum to the inner ear.

Tympanic cavity: It is an air-filled space in the middle ear that contains the auditory ossicles and is connected to the auditory tube.

Auditory tube: Also known as the Eustachian tube, it is a canal that connects the middle ear to the nasopharynx. It equalizes the pressure between the middle ear and the external environment.

External acoustic meatus: It is the canal that conducts sound from the auricle to the eardrum, protecting the middle ear from external elements.

Outer ear: Includes the auricle (ear) and the external acoustic meatus, responsible for collecting and directing sound waves to the eardrum.

Mastoid antrum: It is an air space within the temporal bone, located behind the middle ear, which connects to the mastoid air cells.

Auricle: The visible part of the ear, composed of cartilage and skin, which collects and directs sound waves to the external acoustic meatus.

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.

Smart Tags:

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



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 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:

- Middle ear
- Tympanic cavity
- Auditory tube
- External acoustic meatus
- Outer ear
- Mastoid antrum
- Auricle