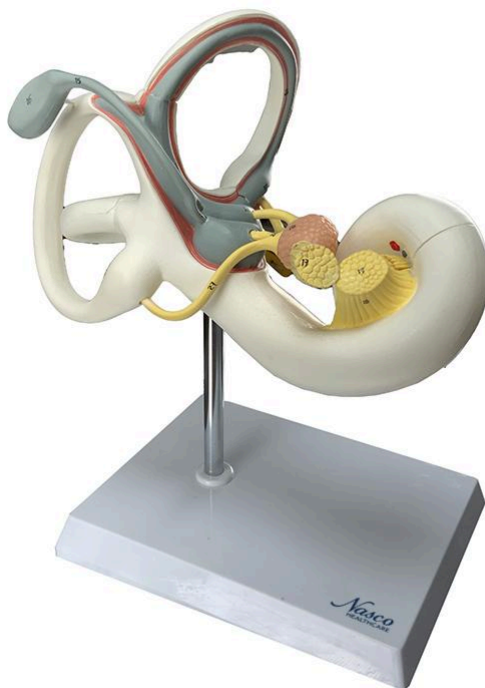




MG38393 | COCLEA, 2 PARTS







This anatomical model represents the inner ear labyrinth at 8 times its natural size, divided into 2 parts for easy visualization of the complex internal structure, including the bony and membranous labyrinth, cochlear nerve and other important structures such as the saccule and utricle. The model is carefully numbered and hand-painted, allowing for detailed study.

Applications:

- * Study of human anatomy in schools and universities.
- * Surgical dissection training.
- * Aid in practical classes and classroom demonstrations.
- * Patient education and procedure demonstration.

Features:

- * High-quality didactic anatomical model.
- * Numbered and hand-painted with didactic colors.
- * Precise details for learning.
- * Natural molding.
- * Made of resistant synthetic material.



- * True replica.
- * Includes an information card with related structures.
- * Polymer base for support.
- * Resin approved in toxicological tests.
- * Bony references and characteristics.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer a visual complement through information cards that activate 3D models viewable in augmented reality (AR). This interactive platform assists learning, allowing for comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: 8 times natural size.
- * Material: Synthetic resin.
- * Number of parts: 2.

Main Structures:

Endolymphatic Sac: A small sac located in the inner ear, at the end of the endolymphatic duct. Its main function is to regulate the pressure of the endolymph within the labyrinth.

Posterior Semicircular Canal: One of the three semicircular canals of the bony labyrinth, oriented in different planes to detect head rotation on different axes.

Endolymphatic Duct: A small canal connecting the saccule and utricle to the endolymphatic sac, responsible for draining the endolymph.

Posterior Ampulla: Dilation at the end of the posterior semicircular canal, containing the crista ampullaris, a sensory structure for detecting head rotation.

Utricle: One of the two chambers of the vestibule of the inner ear, involved in static balance and detection of linear acceleration.

Scarpa's Ganglion (Vestibular Ganglion): Sensory ganglion located in the internal acoustic meatus, where the cell bodies of the vestibular nerve neurons are located.

Cochlear Nerve: Branch of the vestibulocochlear nerve (VIII cranial nerve) responsible for



transmitting auditory impulses from the organ of Corti to the brain.

Branch of the Vestibulocochlear Nerve: The vestibulocochlear nerve is composed of two parts, the cochlear nerve and the vestibular nerve. This branch refers to a specific part of the vestibular nerve, which carries information about balance.

Cochlea: Spiral-shaped structure in the inner ear, containing the organ of Corti, responsible for the transduction of sound into nerve impulses.

Superior Vestibular Duct: Canal connecting the utricle to the superior and lateral semicircular canals.

Helicotrema: Opening at the end of the cochlea where the vestibular ramp and tympanic ramp communicate.

Sacculle: One of the two chambers of the vestibule of the inner ear, involved in static balance and detection of linear acceleration.

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

About the Anatomical Models:

They are developed with resin replication technology, supplying the scarcity of natural anatomical pieces for teaching and research. They present the essential morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, resistance, hand painting and numbering for precise identification of structures.

Acquire our anatomical model and provide an enhanced learning experience at your institution. Contact us to

List of all visible structures:

- Endolymphatic Sac
- Posterior Semicircular Canal
- Endolymphatic Duct
- Posterior Ampulla
- Utricle
- Scarpa's Ganglion
- Cochlear Nerve
- Branch of the Vestibulocochlear Nerve
- Cochlea



- Superior Vestibular Duct
- Cochlea
- Helicotrema
- Sacculle
- Superior Division of the Vestibular Nerve
- Vestibular Nerve
- Cochlear Duct
- Anterior Membranous Ampulla
- Lateral Membranous Ampulla
- Anterior Semicircular Duct
- Lateral Semicircular Duct
- Acoustic Part of the VIII Cranial Nerve
- Inferior Vestibular Nerve
- Lateral Membranous Ampulla
- Common Branch
- Superior Semicircular Canal
- Vestibular Ganglion
- Superior Vestibular Nerve