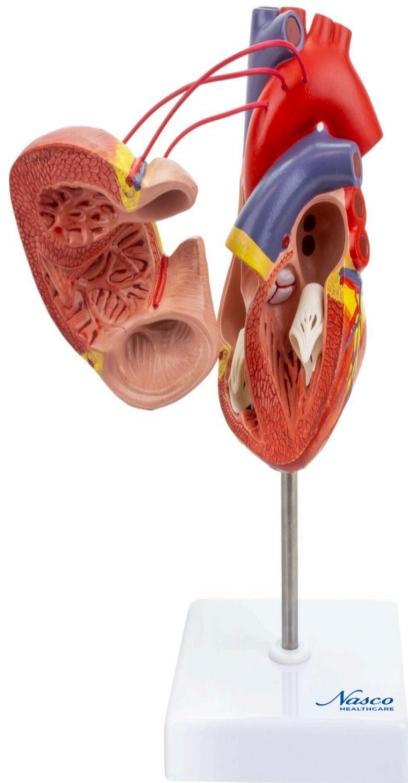
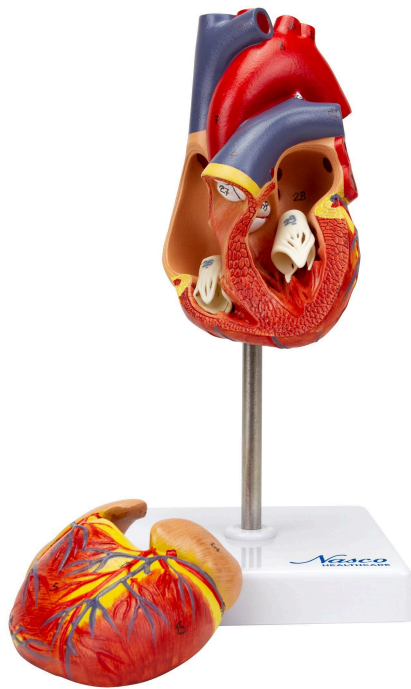




## **MG22278 | CLASSIC HUMAN HEART, 2 PARTS**



*Nasco*  
HEALTHCARE





Full-size anatomical heart model, divided into two parts. The removable anterior wall reveals internal details such as ventricles, atria, and major heart valves. Ideal for detailed study of cardiac anatomy.

**Applications:**

- \* Ideal for studying cardiac anatomy in medical, nursing, and other healthcare courses.
- \* Teaching aid for schools and universities.
- \* Supporting material for explanations and demonstrations in medical offices and hospitals.

**Technical Differentiators:**

- \* Full-size model for better visualization of structures.
- \* Removable walls for internal study.
- \* Hand-assembled for greater precision.
- \* Made of durable synthetic material for long-lasting durability.

**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: Full size
- \* Number of parts: 2
- \* Material: Durable synthetic material

**Main Structures:**

**Left common carotid artery:** The left common carotid artery is an important blood vessel that originates directly from the aortic arch. It ascends through the neck and bifurcates into the internal and external carotid arteries, supplying oxygenated blood to the brain, face, and neck.

**Left subclavian artery:** The left subclavian artery is a major blood vessel that originates from the aortic arch. It supplies blood to the left upper limb, as well as parts of the neck and brain.

**Aortic arch:** The aortic arch is the curved portion of the aorta that follows the ascending aorta and precedes the descending aorta. The main vessels that supply the head, neck, and upper limbs originate from it.

**Ligamentum arteriosum:** The ligamentum arteriosum is a fibrous remnant of the ductus



arteriosus, a fetal structure that allowed blood to be shunted from the non-functional lungs to the aorta. After birth, the ductus arteriosus closes and transforms into the ligamentum arteriosum.

**Left pulmonary artery:** The left pulmonary artery is a blood vessel that carries deoxygenated blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the left lung, where gas exchange occurs.

**Left atrium:** The left atrium is one of the four chambers of the heart, responsible for receiving oxygenated blood from the lungs through the pulmonary veins. This blood is then pumped into the left ventricle.

**Pulmonary trunk:** The pulmonary trunk is a large artery that originates from the right ventricle of the heart and divides into the right and left pulmonary arteries, carrying deoxygenated blood to the lungs.

**Anterior interventricular artery:** Also known as the left anterior descending artery (LAD), it is a branch of the left coronary artery. It supplies the anterior wall of the left ventricle, most of the interventricular septum, and part of the right ventricle.

**Cardiac muscle:** Cardiac muscle, or myocardium, is the muscle tissue responsible for the rhythmic contractions of the heart, allowing blood to be pumped throughout the body. Its structure and function are specialized to ensure the efficiency and resistance necessary for blood circulation.

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

#### **Smart Tags:**

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

**Heart sound recognition:** Recognize 23 unique heart sounds with different patient postures and tools.

- Apex, Normal S1 S2, Supine, Bell
- Apex, Split S1, Supine, Bell
- Apex, S4, LLD, Bell
- Apex, Mid Systolic Click, Supine, Bell
- Apex, S3, LLD, Bell
- Apex, Early Systolic Murmur, Supine, Bell
- Apex, Mid Systolic Murmur, Supine, Bell



- Apex, Late Systolic Murmur, Supine, Bell
- Apex, Holosystolic Murmur, Supine, Bell
- Apex, Systolic Click & Late Systolic Murmur, LLD, Bell
- Apex, S4 & Mid Systolic Murmur, LLD, Bell
- Apex, S3 & Holosystolic Murmur, LLD, Bell
- Apex, OS & Diastolic Murmur, LLD, Bell
- Aortic, Normal S1 S2, Sitting, Bell
- Aortic, Systolic Murmur & Absent S2, Sitting, Bell
- Aortic, Early Diastolic Murmur, Sitting, Bell
- Aortic, Systolic & Diastolic Murmur, Sitting, Bell
- Pulmonary, Single S2, Supine, Diaphragm
- Pulmonary, Split S2 Persistent, Supine, Diaphragm
- Pulmonary, Split S2 Transient, Supine, Diaphragm
- Pulmonary, Ejection Systolic Murmur & Transient Split S2, Supine, Diaphragm
- Pulmonary, Split S2 & Ejection Systolic Murmur, Supine, Diaphragm
- Pulmonary, Ejection Systolic Murmur & Single S2 & Ejection Click, Supine, Diaphragm

**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:**

- Left common carotid artery
- Left subclavian artery
- Aortic arch
- Ligamentum arteriosum
- Left pulmonary artery
- Left atrium
- Pulmonary trunk
- Anterior interventricular artery
- Cardiac muscle
- Right atrium
- Right coronary artery
- Ascending aorta
- Left ventricle
- Right atrium
- Descending aorta
- Coronary sinus
- Middle cardiac vein
- Left superior pulmonary vein



- Left inferior pulmonary vein
- Right pulmonary vein
- Right pulmonary artery
- Great cardiac vein
- Circumflex branch of the left coronary artery
- Left ventricle
- Left circumflex coronary artery
- Great cardiac vein
- Left atrium
- Anterior interventricular artery
- Right ventricle
- Right coronary artery
- Right atrium
- Pulmonary trunk
- Aortic arch
- Ligamentum arteriosum
- Pulmonary artery
- Ascending aorta
- Left common carotid artery
- Left subclavian artery
- Brachiocephalic trunk
- Descending aorta
- Right pulmonary vein
- Right pulmonary artery
- Superior vena cava
- Right superior pulmonary vein
- Right inferior pulmonary vein
- Mitral valve
- Left atrium
- Opening of coronary sinus
- Tricuspid valve
- Pulmonary valve
- Right atrium
- Aortic valve
- Coronary sinus
- Posterior interventricular vein
- Small cardiac vein
- Middle cardiac vein