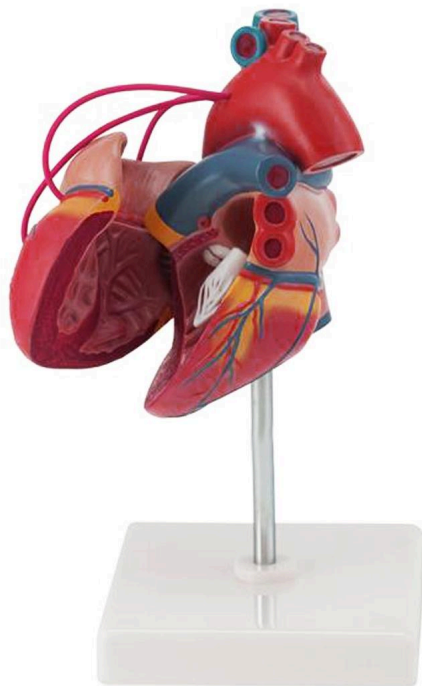
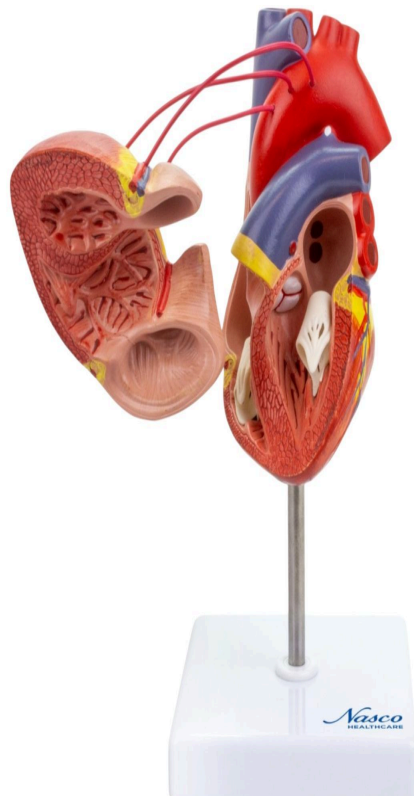
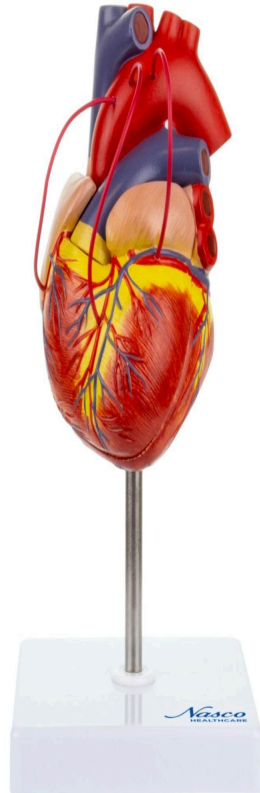




**MG22275 | CLASSIC HUMAN HEART WITH
BYPASS, 2 PARTS**



Nasco
HEALTHCARE





Life-size anatomical heart model, divided into two parts, offering a detailed representation of human cardiac anatomy, including three saphenous vein grafts. The removable anterior wall allows visualization of the internal chambers and valves.

Applications:

Ideal for detailed study of heart anatomy, surgical procedure training (such as saphenous vein grafting), and for education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Differentiators:

- * Extremely detailed representation of human heart anatomy.
- * Removable walls for internal visualization.
- * Manufactured with durable synthetic material.
- * Comes with 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 comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering opportunities for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: Life-size
- * Material: Durable synthetic material
- * Number of parts: 2

Main Structures:

Left subclavian artery: The left subclavian artery is an important blood vessel that originates directly from the aortic arch. It supplies blood to the left arm, neck, and part of the brain.

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

Brachiocephalic trunk: The brachiocephalic trunk is the largest artery that originates from the aortic arch. It divides into the right subclavian and right common carotid arteries, supplying blood to the right arm, neck, and part of the brain.

Aortic arch: The aortic arch is the continuation of the ascending aorta, curving over the heart. From it originate the vessels that supply the upper part of the body, including the brachiocephalic trunk, the left common carotid artery, and the left subclavian artery.



Ligamentum arteriosum: The ligamentum arteriosum is a fibrous remnant of the ductus arteriosus, a structure present in fetal life that allows blood to bypass the non-functional lungs. After birth, the ductus closes and transforms into the ligamentum arteriosum, connecting the aortic arch to the left pulmonary artery.

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. It receives oxygenated blood from the lungs through the pulmonary veins and pumps it into the left ventricle.

Great cardiac vein: The great cardiac vein is one of the main veins of the heart, responsible for draining deoxygenated blood from the anterior part of the heart. It accompanies the anterior interventricular artery and empties into the coronary sinus.

Anterior interventricular artery: The anterior interventricular artery, also known as the left anterior descending artery (LAD), is a branch of the left coronary artery. It irrigates most of the left ventricle, the interventricular septum, and part of the right ventricle, being crucial for the functioning of the heart.

Left ventricle: The left ventricle is the most powerful cardiac chamber, responsible for pumping oxygenated blood into the aorta, which distributes it throughout the body. Its vigorous contraction ensures systemic circulation.

Other structures can be verified 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 enhance their skills with greater safety and precision.

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 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:

- Left subclavian artery
- Left common carotid artery
- Brachiocephalic trunk
- Aortic arch
- Ligamentum arteriosum
- Left pulmonary artery
- Left atrium
- Great cardiac vein
- Anterior interventricular artery
- Left ventricle
- Cardiac muscle
- Right ventricle
- Right coronary artery
- Right atrium
- Pulmonary trunk
- Ascending aorta
- Superior vena cava