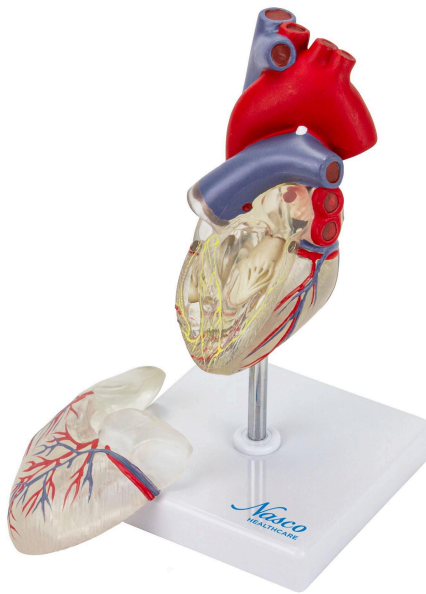
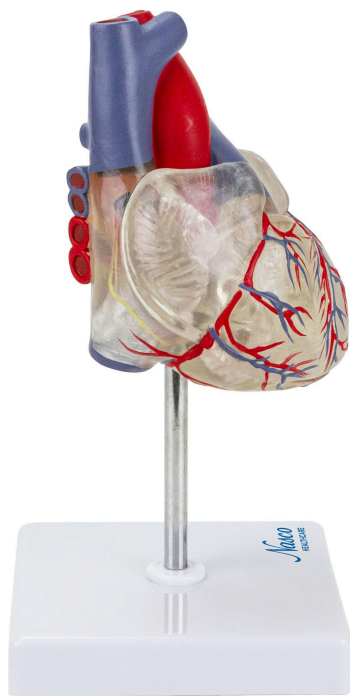
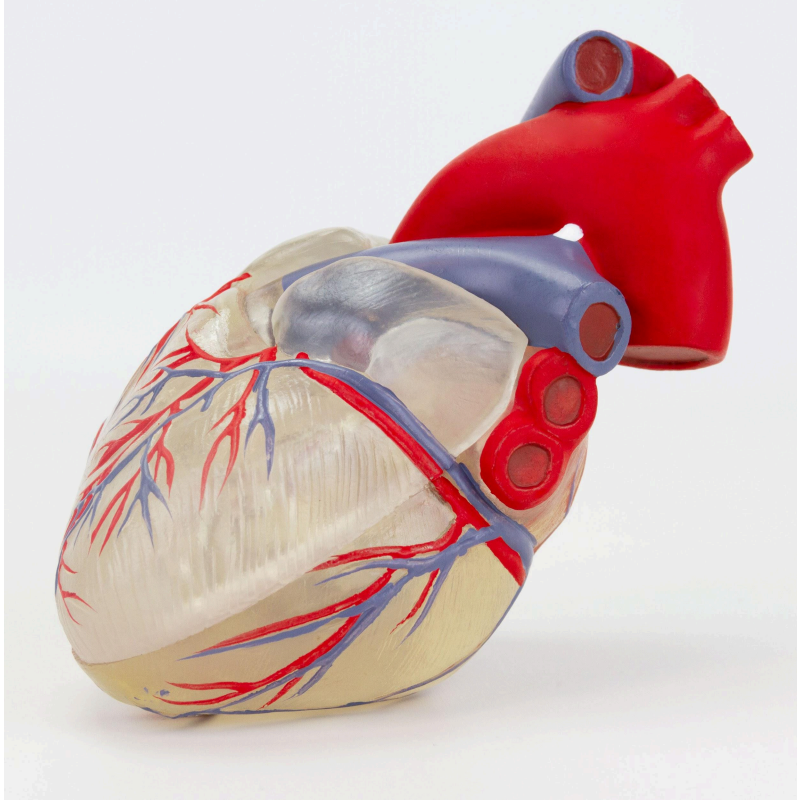


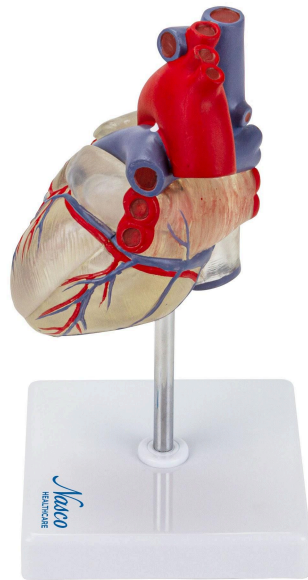


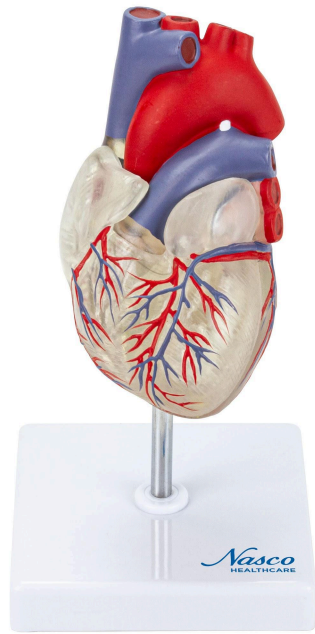
MG7330 | CLASSIC HUMAN HEART WITH CONDUCTING SYSTEM, 2 PARTS



Nasco
HEALTHCARE







Life-size transparent anatomical model of the human heart, allowing detailed visualization of internal structures through the removal of the front part. Ideal for in-depth study of cardiac anatomy.

Applications:

Ideal for the study of human anatomy in schools, universities, and for training and demonstration purposes in clinical settings.

Technical Differentiators:

- * Detailed representation of the internal structures of the heart.
- * Detailed painting of the cardiac muscle, adipose tissue, arteries, and veins.
- * Color-coded conduction system for easy identification.
- * Durable synthetic material for realistic reproduction.
- * Comes with an 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 continued education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: Life-size
- * Material: Synthetic

Main Structures:

Subclavian artery: It is a continuation of the axillary artery and supplies blood to the upper limb, neck, and some parts of the brain. It extends from the lateral border of the first rib to the outer border of the anterior scalene muscle.

Carotid artery: The carotid arteries are responsible for supplying oxygenated blood to the brain, face, and neck. There are two main carotid arteries: the common carotid, which divides into the internal carotid (supplying the brain) and the external carotid (supplying the face and neck).

Brachiocephalic trunk: It 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 and the right side of the head and neck.

Aortic arch: It is the continuation of the ascending aorta and curves over the heart, giving rise to three major vessels: the brachiocephalic trunk, the left common carotid artery, and the left subclavian artery.

Superior vena cava: It is a large vein that carries deoxygenated blood from the upper part of the body (head, neck, upper limbs, and chest) back to the right atrium of the heart.

Ascending aorta: It is the first portion of the aorta, originating from the left ventricle of the heart. It curves to form the aortic arch.

Ligamentum arteriosum: It is a fibrous remnant of the ductus arteriosus, a fetal structure that allowed blood to bypass the non-functional lungs before birth. It connects the aortic arch to the pulmonary artery.

Great cardiac vein: It is one of the main veins of the heart, collecting deoxygenated blood from the anterior region of the heart and draining it into the coronary sinus.

Anterior interventricular branch of the left coronary artery: Also known as the left anterior descending artery (LAD), it is an important branch of the left coronary artery that irrigates the anterior wall of the left ventricle and most of the interventricular septum.

Right coronary artery: It is one of the two main arteries that supply the heart. It originates from the right aortic sinus and supplies blood to the right atrium, right ventricle, and part of the left ventricle. 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 examinations. This solution assists in the development of



diagnostic skills in different clinical scenarios, allowing professionals and students to explore and enhance their competencies 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 parts 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:

- Subclavian artery
- Carotid artery
- Brachiocephalic trunk
- Aortic arch
- Superior vena cava
- Ascending aorta



- Ligamentum arteriosum
- Great cardiac vein
- Anterior interventricular branch of the left coronary artery
- Right coronary artery
- Right atrium
- Pulmonary trunk
- Left atrium