MG8513 | HORSE SKELETON (EQUUS FERUS CABALLUS), REPLICA

Nasco
HEALTHCARE

Articulated Natural Equine Skeleton (Equus Ferus Caballus) is an anatomical model composed of approximately 252 real bones from an adult equine, mounted on a 6-wheeled wooden base. This model features natural details and life size, providing a detailed study of the equine skeletal system.

Applications:

* Ideal for the study of equine (horse) bone structures.
* Indicated for teaching and research in veterinary medicine, anatomy and related areas.
* Used in professional training for veterinarians and students.
* Suitable for demonstrations and didactic presentations.

Technical Differentiators:

* Natural bones with special treatment for handling.
* Natural molding, preserving the original characteristics of the specimen.
* Stabilized natural material and original bones.
* Includes an information card with related structures and numbering for precise identification.
* Wooden base with metal support and 6 wheels for easy transport.

* Bony landmarks for precise study.

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 comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

* Scale: Life size.
* Main Material: Natural bones.

Main Structures:

Nasal bone: Paired bone, located in the dorsal region of the snout, contributing to the formation of the roof of the nasal cavity and part of the face. It has an elongated and slightly concave shape.

Maxilla: Paired bone that forms most of the hard palate, the lateral wall and part of the roof of the nasal cavity, as well as housing the upper teeth. It articulates with several other bones of the face and skull.

Mandible: Unpaired bone that forms the lower dental arch. It is the only movable bone of the skull, articulating with the temporal bone.

Atlas: First cervical vertebra, characterized by its peculiar shape, with an anterior arch and a posterior arch, and without a spinous process. Its main function is to allow head movement.

Axis: Second cervical vertebra, which has a vertical bony process called the dens (odontoid process), which articulates with the atlas, allowing rotation of the head.

Scapula: Flat, triangular bone that forms the dorsal part of the shoulder girdle. It has a prominent scapular spine and a glenoid cavity for articulation with the humerus.

Humerus: Long bone that forms the arm, articulating with the scapula and with the radius and ulna. It presents several bony prominences for muscle insertion.

Radius: Long bone of the forearm, located laterally to the ulna, which participates in the articulation of the elbow and carpus.

Femur: Long and robust bone that forms the thigh, being the largest bone of the pelvic appendicular skeleton. It presents head, neck, greater and lesser trochanters, and condyles for articulation with the tibia.

Tibia: Long bone of the leg, located medially to the fibula. It is the main weight-bearing bone of the pelvic limb.

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

About 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, combining good cost-benefit, resistance and manual painting with numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Nasal bone
- Lacrimal bone
- Maxilla
- Incisive bone
- Zygomatic bone
- Frontal bone
- Parietal bone
- Atlas
- Axis
- C3
- C4
- C5
- C6
- C7
- Scapula
- Scapular cartilage
- Hoof
- Medial phalanx
- Trochlea of radius
- Radius
- Humerus
- Interparietal bone
- Mandible

- Acromion
- Manubrium sterni
- Supraglenoid tubercle
- Ulna
- Distal phalanx
- Middle phalanx
- Proximal phalanx
- Sesamoid bones
- Metacarpal III
- Metacarpal IV
- Carpal bones
- Accessory carpal bone
- Lateral styloid process
- Medial styloid process
- Costal cartilage
- Thoracic cage
- Patella
- Patella
- Tibia
- Calcaneus
- Hock
- Hock
- Calcaneus
- Hoof
- Hoof
- Pubis
- Ischial tuberosity
- Ilium body
- Iliac wing
- Femur
- Caudal vertebra
- Iliac wing
- Ischium
- Femur
- Lateral epicondyle
- Lateral epicondyle
- Tibia
- Medial phalanx
- Scapular cartilage
- Scapula
- T1
- T2
- T3

- T4
- T5
- T6
- T7
- T8
- T9
- T10
- T11
- T12
- T13
- T14
- T15
- T16
- T17
- T18
- L1
- L2
- L3
- L4
- L5
- L6
- S5
- S4
- S3
- S2
- S1
- Thoracic cage