MG20117 | DOMESTIC CANINE ANATOMY (CANIS LUPUS FAMILIARIS), 11 PARTS



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Life-size anatomical model of a dog, with 11 removable parts, showing in detail the canine musculature and internal organs. Ideal for anatomical studies and demonstrations, allowing separate visualization of structures such as the heart (in two parts), lungs, liver, spleen, stomach, intestines, and bladder organs.

Applications:

Veterinary medicine, anatomical study, veterinary clinics, examination rooms, waiting rooms, teaching and demonstrations in educational institutions.

Technical Characteristics:

* High-precision natural molding;
* Manufactured from stable and non-toxic synthetic material;
* Anatomical replicas;
* Life-size;
* Numbered and hand-painted;
* Includes an information card with the related structures;

* Fixed on a polymer base with support.

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:

* Material: Plastic with approval in toxicological tests.
* Scale: Life-size.

Main Structures:

Orbicularis oris: Circular muscle surrounding the mouth opening, responsible for facial expression and lip formation. Its main action is the compression of the mouth, allowing suction, whistling, and speech (in humans).

Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi: Small muscle located in the lateral region of the nose, which assists in the elevation of the upper lip and dilation of the nostrils, contributing to facial expressions.

Orbicularis oculi: Circular muscle that surrounds the eye, responsible for closing the eyelids. Its contraction allows blinking, eye protection, and contributes to facial expression.

Femoral: Muscle located in the thigh, of great importance for locomotion. It is one of the most powerful muscles in the region, participating in the extension and adduction of the thigh.

Temporalis: Muscle of mastication, located in the lateral region of the head, which participates in the elevation of the mandible during mastication. Its strength contributes significantly to the power of the bite.

Masseter: Strong muscle of mastication, located in the cheek region. It acts by raising the mandible, contributing to mastication and the force of the bite.

Buccinator: Muscle located in the cheek, which contributes to mastication and suction, compressing the cheeks and keeping food between the teeth.

Sternohyoid: Muscle located in the neck, which connects the sternum to the hyoid bone. Its primary function is to depress the hyoid bone and larynx, important for swallowing and speech.

Omotransversarius: Neck muscle that contributes to the stability of the head and neck, assisting in movements such as lateral flexion and extension.

Deltoid: Large muscle of the shoulder, which abducts, flexes, and extends the arm. Its action is crucial for shoulder mobility and arm movements. 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, offering an alternative to natural anatomical models for teaching and research. They present the main morphological characteristics with good cost-benefit, resistance, manual painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Orbicularis oris
- Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi
- Orbicularis oculi
- Femoral
- Temporal
- Masseter
- Buccinator
- Sternohyoideus
- Omotransversarius
- Cleidobrachialis
- Deltoid
- Brachialis
- Triceps brachii
- Extensor carpi et digitorum
- Abductor pollicis longus
- Extensor digitorum communis
- Extensor carpi radialis
- Flexor carpi ulnaris
- Anconeus
- Pectoralis profundus
- Rectus abdominis

- External oblique abdominis
- Sartorius
- Biceps femoris
- Tibialis caudalis
- Flexor digitorum
- Peroneus longus
- Deep digital flexor tendon
- Gastrocnemius
- Semimembranosus
- Intertransversarii caudae
- Sacrocaudalis dorsalis
- Gluteus medius
- Tensor fasciae latae
- Internal oblique abdominis
- Latissimus dorsi
- Trapezius
- Teres major
- Cleidocervicalis
- Sternocleidomastoideus
- Parotid gland
- Zygomaticus
- Auricular cartilage
- Snout
- Tail
- Metatarsus
- Hind foot
- Hock
- Leg
- Thigh
- Point of hip
- Rump
- Loin
- Back
- Thorax
- Abdomen
- Withers
- Crest
- Occipital protuberance
- Pinna
- Orbit
- Commissure
- Throatlatch
- Neck

- Shoulder
- Chest
- Arm
- Forearm
- Elbow
- Carpus
- Metacarpus
- Knee
- Flank
- Forepaw
- Transverse colon
- Small intestine
- Small intestine
- Sternohyoid
- Sternocleidomastoid
- Brachiocephalic
- Trapezius
- Omohyoid
- Deltoid
- Triceps
- Pectoralis profundus
- Extensor muscles of the wrist and fingers
- Flexor extensor ulnaris carpi
- External oblique
- Latissimus dorsi
- Gluteal
- Biceps femoris
- Ureter
- Fallopian tube
- Ovary
- Kidney
- Aorta
- Main vein
- Diaphragm
- Abdominal muscles
- Common carotid artery
- Brachiocephalic vein
- Ascending aorta
- Left atrium
- Left atrium
- Aortic arch
- Pulmonary veins
- Pulmonary veins

- Pulmonary arteries
- Pulmonary arteries
- Coronary artery
- Cardiac vein
- Esophagus
- Aorta
- External jugular
- Trachea
- Upper lobe
- Middle lobe
- Lower lobe
- Pulmonary artery
- Pulmonary artery
- Pulmonary vein
- Pulmonary vein
- Bronchus
- Diaphragm