



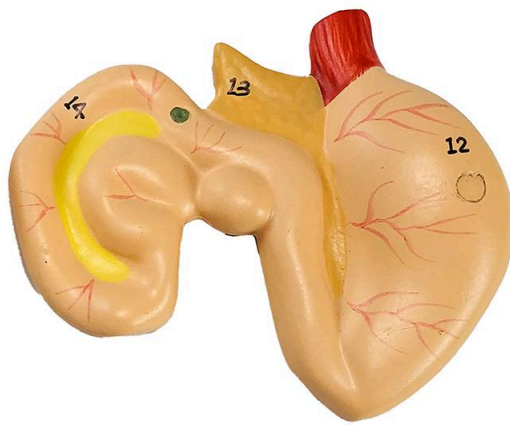
**MG20126 | FROG ANATOMY, 3 TIMES
ENLARGED, 5 PARTS**

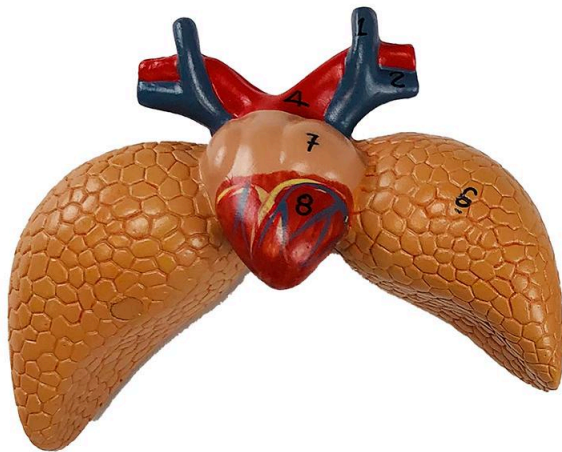














This anatomical frog model, enlarged three times life size, is divided into five parts, offering an accurate representation of the internal and external morphology of an anuran amphibian. The ventral part is sectioned, allowing for a detailed study of the internal structures. The model is mounted on a polymer base, facilitating its handling and display.

Applications:

Ideal for veterinary medicine, anatomical studies, veterinary clinics (examination room or waiting room), and as a teaching and learning support tool in educational institutions.

Features:

- * Detailed representation of the internal and external anatomy of a frog.
- * High-fidelity natural molding.
- * Manufactured from stable synthetic material and resin, approved in toxicological tests.
- * Numbered and hand-painted for easy identification of structures.
- * Includes an information card with related structures.
- * Model fixed on a polymer base.
- * Precise replicas.

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

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: 3x life size
- * Material: Synthetic resin
- * Includes metal rod and stand
- * Includes information card

Main Structures:

Dorsal Line: The frog's dorsal line presents relatively smooth or rough skin, depending on the species, with mucous glands and, in some species, parotoid glands that secrete toxins as a defense mechanism.



Tympanic Membrane: The tympanic membrane, or eardrum, is a thin membrane located on the lateral surface of the head, behind the eye, that vibrates in response to sound waves, transmitting the vibrations to the ossicles of the middle ear, initiating the auditory process.

Left Lung: The frog's left lung, like the right, is a relatively simple respiratory organ, with a saccular structure, compared to the lungs of mammals. Its function is gas exchange, absorbing oxygen from the air and releasing carbon dioxide.

Liver: The frog's liver is a large, lobed organ, performing vital functions in metabolism, including the production of bile, essential in fat digestion, in addition to other metabolic and detoxification functions.

Subclavian Vein: The frog's subclavian vein is an important vein that drains blood from the anterior extremity (arm) to the heart. It joins with other veins to form the vena cavae.

External Jugular Vein: The frog's external jugular vein is a superficial vein that drains blood from the head and neck. It is easily visible in the lateral region of the neck.

Conus Arteriosus: The conus arteriosus is part of the frog's heart, being the initial portion of the arterial trunk. It functions as an outflow structure, directing oxygenated blood to the body.

Left Atrium: The left atrium of the frog's heart receives oxygenated blood from the lungs through the pulmonary veins.

Ventricle: The ventricle is the single, main pumping chamber of the frog's heart, from which blood is propelled to the body.

Gallbladder: The gallbladder, a small sac located near the liver, stores bile produced by the liver until it is needed for digestion in the small intestine.

Urinary Bladder: The frog's urinary bladder is a structure that stores urine produced by the kidneys before its elimination.

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, offering an alternative to natural anatomical models for teaching and research. They present the main morphological characteristics with an excellent cost-benefit ratio, good resistance, hand painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.



Acquire our anatomical model and provide an enriching and interactive learning experience at your institution. Contact us to

List of all visible structures:

- Dorsal line
- Tympanic membrane
- Left lung
- Liver
- Subclavian vein
- External jugular vein
- Conus arteriosus
- Left atrium
- Ventricle
- Gallbladder
- Urinary bladder
- Tympanic membrane
- Dorsal line
- Kidney
- Esophagus
- Dorsal aorta
- Inferior vena cava
- Fat bodies and testes