



MG22287 | CANINE ELBOW



Nasco
HEALTHCARE





Canine Elbow Anatomical Model: A detailed model of a medium-sized dog's left elbow, mounted on a base, featuring the humerus, radius, ulna, and six ligaments. Ideal for the study and demonstration of canine anatomy.

Applications:

Ideal for veterinarians, veterinary students, and medical professionals. Used for the study of canine elbow anatomy, demonstration of pathologies such as elbow dysplasia, and as a support tool in veterinary clinics.

Technical Advantages:

- * High-precision molding, faithfully reproducing anatomical structures.
- * Stable and resistant synthetic material.
- * Articulated parts, allowing demonstration of movements.
- * Detailed bone features and landmarks.
- * Resin approved in toxicological tests.
- * Includes an information card with related structures.
- * High-fidelity replicas.
- * Hand-painted and numbered for precise identification of structures.
- * Polymer base with support and metal rod.

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

Technical Specifications:

- * Scale: Life size.
- * Material: Resin.

Main Structures:

Humerus: Long bone of the arm, articulating proximally with the scapula and distally with



the radius and ulna, forming the elbow joint. Presents anatomical features such as the head, greater tubercle, and lesser tubercle, important for muscle insertion and joint stability.

Lateral Epicondylar Crest: Bony prominence located at the distal end of the humerus, serving as an insertion point for carpal and finger extensor muscles.

Coronoid Process: Bony prominence of the proximal end of the ulna, which articulates with the trochlea of the humerus, contributing to the stability of the elbow joint.

Ulnar Collateral Ligament: Robust ligament located on the medial aspect of the elbow, which stabilizes the joint, preventing excessive movement.

Caudal and Cranial Ligaments: These ligaments contribute to the stabilization of the elbow joint, limiting flexion and extension movements.

Annular Ligament: Ligamentous structure that surrounds the head of the radius, keeping it in contact with the radial notch of the ulna.

Ulna: Long bone of the forearm, articulating with the humerus and radius. Its proximal end presents the olecranon and coronoid process, while the distal end presents the head of the ulna and the styloid process.

Styloid Process: Bony prominence at the distal end of the ulna, insertion point for ligaments and muscles.

Radius: Long bone of the forearm, parallel to the ulna. It articulates with the humerus and ulna, participating in pronation and supination movements.

Interosseous Space: Space between the ulna and radius, occupied by the interosseous membrane, which connects the two bones and transmits forces.

Olecranon Process: Bony prominence at the proximal end of the ulna, which forms the point of the elbow and serves as an insertion point for the triceps brachii muscle.

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, supplying the need for anatomical pieces for teaching and research. They present the main morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, good resistance, hand painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.



List of all visible structures:

- humerus
- lateral epicondylar crest
- coronoid process
- ulnar collateral ligament
- caudal and cranial ligament
- annular ligament
- ulna
- styloid process
- radius
- interosseous space
- annular ligament
- collateral ligament
- radial collateral ligament
- olecranon process
- olecranon
- ulnar tuberosity