



MG29754 | CANINE SHOULDER







Canine Shoulder Model: An anatomical model representing a healthy, medium-sized canine shoulder. It features a detailed representation of the scapula, humerus, biceps brachii tendon, coracobrachialis tendon, lateral glenohumeral ligament, middle glenohumeral ligament, and transverse humeral ligament, mounted on a polymer base for easy viewing and handling.

Applications:

Ideal for classroom demonstrations, veterinary student training, use in veterinary clinics for demonstrations to pet owners, and as a teaching and learning tool for instructors and professors of canine anatomy.

Technical Advantages:

- * Detailed representation of anatomical structures;
- * High-precision natural molding;
- * Manufactured from a stable synthetic material and resin approved in toxicological tests;
- * Precise replicas;
- * Includes an information card with related structures;
- * Manual numbering and painting for precise identification of structures.

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

Technical Specifications:

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

Main Structures:

Scapula: A flat, triangular bone located in the dorsal region of the canine shoulder. Its surface presents areas for the insertion of muscles important for the movement of the thoracic limb. The glenoid cavity, located on the lateral portion, articulates with the head of the humerus.

Lateral glenohumeral ligament: One of three glenohumeral ligaments that reinforce the articular capsule of the shoulder joint. It contributes to the stability of the joint, limiting rotation and translation of the humeral head.

Coracobrachialis tendon: Tendon connecting the coracobrachialis muscle to the medial



surface of the humerus. This muscle participates in the flexion and adduction of the thoracic limb.

Humerus: A long bone that forms the skeleton of the canine arm. It presents a rounded head that articulates with the glenoid cavity of the scapula, forming the glenohumeral joint. It also presents epicondyles and trochlea for muscle insertion and articulation with the radius and ulna.

Transverse humeral ligament: A small ligament that extends over the intertubercular sulcus of the humerus, holding the biceps brachii tendon in place.

Biceps brachii tendon: Tendon connecting the biceps brachii muscle to the humerus and scapula. This muscle is crucial for elbow flexion and forearm supination.

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

About the Anatomical Models:

Developed with resin replication technology, offering an alternative for teaching and research. They present the main morphological characteristics with a good cost-benefit ratio, resistance, manual painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- scapula
- lateral glenohumeral ligament
- coracobrachialis tendon
- humerus
- transverse humeral ligament
- biceps brachii tendon