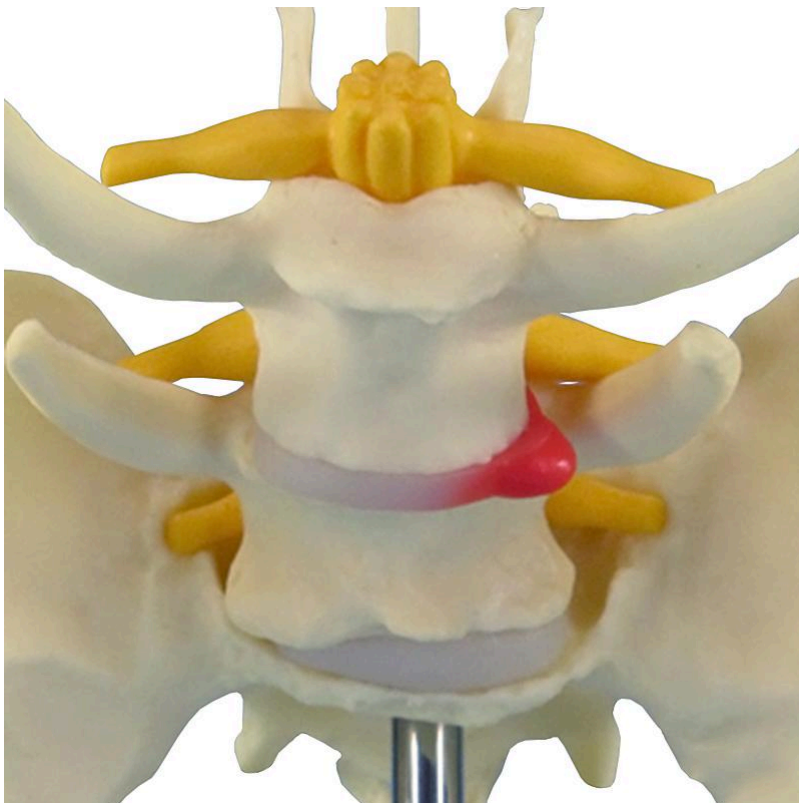




## **MG29759 | CANINE PELVIS (HIP)**







This anatomical model represents the canine pelvis, including normal and osteoarthritis-affected bone structures, allowing for the visual demonstration of changes caused by the disease. The model is mounted on a synthetic material base and includes an information card.

### **Applications:**

Suitable for veterinarians, veterinary students, and pet owners. Used for the study of normal and pathological canine anatomy, demonstration of osteoarthritis, and as a tool to aid in veterinary consultations. Can be used in veterinary clinics.

### **Technical Characteristics:**

- \* Detailed representation of normal and osteoarthritic canine anatomical structures.
- \* High-fidelity natural molding.
- \* Manufactured from stable synthetic material and resin, approved in toxicological tests.
- \* High-precision original replicas.
- \* Articulated joints.
- \* Includes an information card with related structures.
- \* Model with a polymer base 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 for comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

### **Technical Specifications:**

- \* Material: Synthetic resin.
- \* Scale: Approximate size of an average adult animal.

### **Main Structures:**

**Normal Pelvis:** The normal canine pelvis consists of the ilium, ischium, and pubis bones, fused to form the acetabulum, where the head of the femur articulates. This structure



provides support for the hind limbs and protects pelvic organs.

**Osteoarthritic Pelvis:** In a pelvis with osteoarthritis, articular cartilage wear is observed, leading to bone changes such as osteophytes (bone spurs) and bone sclerosis. These changes result in pain, stiffness, and limited joint mobility.

**Herniated Disc:** Although not a primary structure of the pelvis, a herniated disc in the lumbar region can affect the function of the hind limbs and cause pain in the pelvic region, making its inclusion in this model relevant for didactic purposes.

**Sacroiliac Joint:** Joint between the sacrum and the ilium, with little mobility in dogs, but important for pelvic stability.

**Sacrum:** Bone formed by the fusion of sacral vertebrae, which articulates with the ilium and the last lumbar vertebra.

**Femur:** Thigh bone, which articulates with the acetabulum in the pelvis.

**Iliac Crest:** Bony prominence on the upper part of the ilium, palpable externally.

**Greater Trochanter:** Bony prominence on the femur, insertion point of important thigh muscles.

**Femoral Head in the Acetabulum:** Hip joint, allowing leg movement.

**Nerve:** The inclusion of nerves in the model helps demonstrate the relationship between the bone structure and the nervous system, showing possible compression points.

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, contributing to teaching and research. They present the essential morphological characteristics, combining cost-effectiveness, resistance, and hand painting with numbering for precise identification of structures.

### **List of all visible structures:**

- HEALTH (Anterior View & Right Lateral View)
- Herniated disk
- Sacroiliac joint
- Sacrum



- Non-anatomical attachment fittings
- Caudal vertebrae
- Ischial tuberosity
- Ischial arch
- Greater trochanter
- Femoral head in acetabulum
- Pubis
- Neck of femur
- Femur
- Ilium wing
- Transverse process lumbar vertebrae 6
- Spinous process lumbar vertebrae 6
- Nerve (associated with normal lateral view)
- OSTEOARTHRITIC (Left Lateral View)
- Iliac crest
- Sacral tuberosity
- Sacrum
- Nerve (associated with osteoarthritic view)
- Tuber coxae
- Femoral head in acetabulum
- Greater trochanter
- Spinous process lumbar vertebrae 6