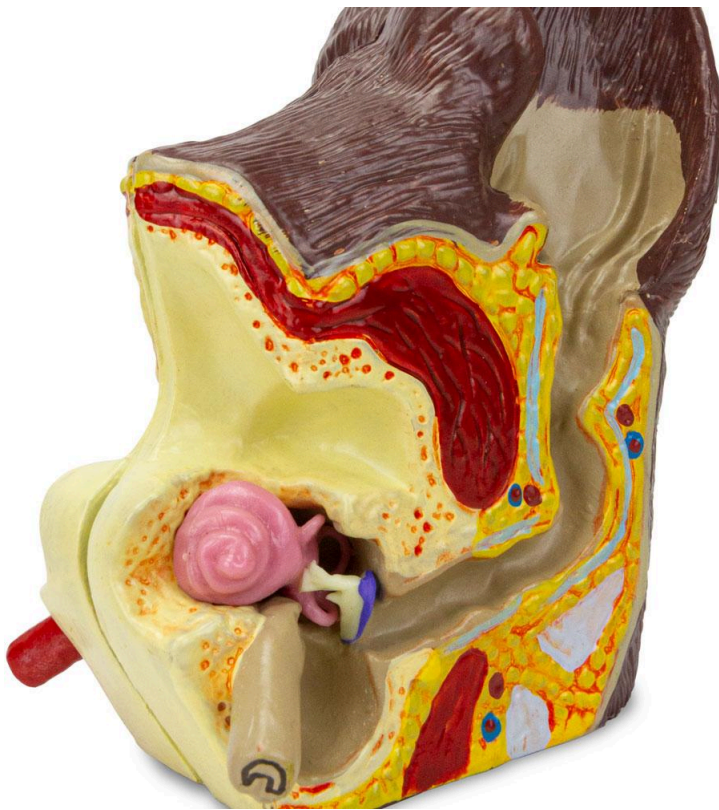




MG34919 | CANINE EAR, NORMAL AND PATHOLOGIC





Normal and Pathological Canine Ear Anatomical Model: This model presents a medium-sized representation of the canine ear, with two sides: one side representing normal anatomy and the other demonstrating several common pathologies. The model includes a variety of important anatomical structures and is mounted on a polymer base for better visualization.

Applications:

Ideal for veterinarians, veterinary students, and medical professionals who need a model for the study and demonstration of canine ear anatomy and pathologies. Suitable for use in veterinary clinics, classrooms, and laboratories. Allows for the teaching and understanding of anatomical structures and pathological conditions.

Technical Advantages:

- * High-precision anatomical molding.
- * Manufactured from non-toxic resin, ensuring safety and durability.
- * Stable and resistant synthetic material.
- * Replicas with numbering and markings for precise identification of structures.



* Includes an information card with images and detailed information of the structures.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer a visual complement through information cards that allow visualization of 3D models 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:

- * Scale: Half life size.
- * Material: Non-toxic synthetic resin.
- * Model with references and markings.
- * Includes polymer base.
- * Includes information card.

Main Structures:

Pinna (ear flap): The visible part of the ear, composed of elastic cartilage covered by skin, responsible for the capture and direction of sound.

Vertical Canal: Portion of the external auditory canal that extends vertically from the pinna.

Horizontal Canal: Portion of the external auditory canal that extends horizontally towards the tympanic membrane.

Parotid Gland: Salivary gland located posterior to the mandibular ramus, contributing to the lubrication of the oral cavity.

Bony External Acoustic Meatus: Bony portion of the external auditory canal, which connects to the tympanic membrane.

Tympanic Membrane (eardrum): Thin, vibrating membrane that separates the external acoustic meatus from the middle ear, transmitting sound vibrations to the ossicles.

Cochlea: Spiral-shaped structure located in the inner ear, containing the organ of Corti, responsible for the transduction of sound into nerve impulses.

Eustachian Tube: Canal that connects the middle ear to the nasopharynx, equalizing air



pressure on both sides of the tympanic membrane.

Ossicles: Three small bones (malleus, incus, and stapes) located in the middle ear, which amplify sound vibrations from the tympanic membrane to the oval window.

Cranium: The bony structure that protects the brain and houses part of the middle and inner ear. In this model, it represents the bony context of the canine ear.

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

List of all visible structures:

- Auricular pavilion (ear flap)
- Vertical canal
- Horizontal canal
- Parotid gland
- Bony external acoustic meatus
- Tympanic bulla
- Tympanic membrane (eardrum)
- Cochlea
- Eustachian tube
- Auricular pavilion and temporal muscle
- Skull
- Ossicles
- Inflammation
- Wax
- Subcutaneous fat
- Semicircular canals
- Eustachian tube
- Tympanic bulla
- Cochlea
- Semicircular canals
- Ossicles
- Tympanic membrane
- Mandibular gland
- Parotid gland



- Auditory canal with partial occlusion from cellular hyperplasia