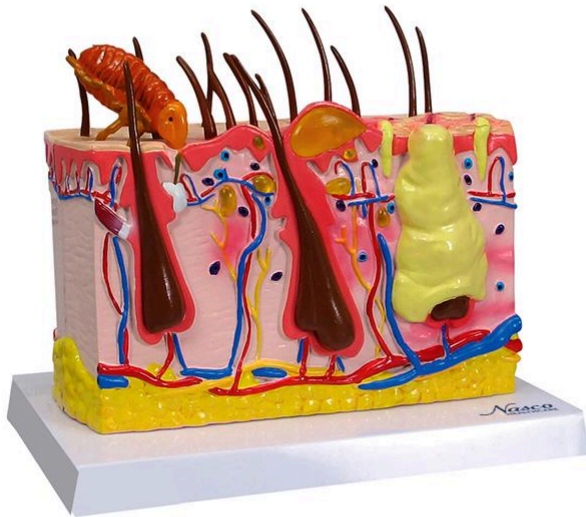
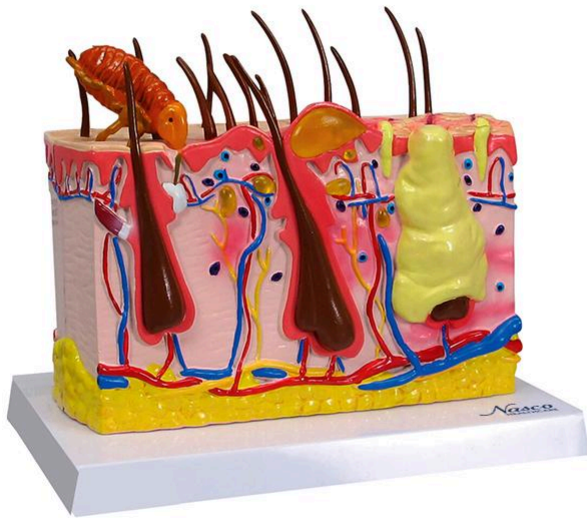




MG34920 | CANINE SKIN SECTION, NORMAL AND PATHOLOGICAL







The Canine Skin Block Anatomical Model: Normal and Pathology is an enlarged cross-section of canine skin, showing one side with normal anatomy (from epidermis to subcutaneous fat) and the other side showing the progressive stages of a flea infestation, from papule to infected pustule. Its detailed construction and hand-painting facilitate learning and understanding of different structures and pathological processes.

Applications:

Ideal for veterinary offices, clinics, examination rooms, waiting rooms, and patient education. Indicated for the study of canine skin anatomy and pathology, assisting in the teaching and demonstration of clinical cases.

Features:

- * High-quality educational equipment;
- * Numbered and hand-painted in educational colors;
- * Rich in detail for better learning;
- * High-precision natural molding;
- * Made of resistant synthetic material;
- * High-fidelity replicas;
- * Enlarged compared to natural size;
- * Includes an information card with related structures;
- * Comes with a polymer base with support;
- * Resin approved in toxicological tests.

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

Technical Specifications:

- * Material: Resin.
- * Scale: Enlarged compared to natural size.

Main Structures:

Flea: The flea, an ectoparasite, is represented in the model as the cause of the infestation



and consequent inflammatory reaction in the skin. Its bite initiates the pathological process demonstrated.

Saliva: Flea saliva contains various components that trigger the allergic and inflammatory reaction in the dog's skin, contributing to the development of papules, pustules, and other dermatological manifestations.

Mast cells (histamine release): Mast cells are cells present in the dermis that release histamine in response to the flea bite. Histamine is a chemical mediator of inflammation, causing vasodilation, increased vascular permeability, and pruritus.

Artery: Arteries are blood vessels that carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the tissues. In the model, they demonstrate blood flow to the area affected by the infestation and the consequent inflammatory response.

Vein: Veins are blood vessels that carry deoxygenated blood from the tissues to the heart. In the context of the model, they show the return of blood from the inflamed area.

Dermis inflammation (red areas): Inflammation in the dermis is represented by the red areas in the model, indicating the body's immune response to the flea bite and the release of inflammatory mediators.

Hair Follicle: The hair follicle is the skin structure responsible for hair growth. The model shows its relationship with the dermis and epidermis, and how it can be affected by inflammation.

Pustule: A pustule is a raised skin lesion containing pus, resulting from secondary infection of the flea bite. The model demonstrates the progression of the inflammatory reaction to a suppurative lesion.

Phagocyte: Phagocytes are cells of the immune system that engulf and destroy pathogens and cellular debris. They participate in the inflammatory response and resolution of infection.

Nerve: Nerves are responsible for the transmission of nerve impulses; in the context of the skin, they are responsible for the perception of pain, itching, and other sensations. Inflammation can cause hyperesthesia (increased sensitivity).

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 essential morphological characteristics



with excellent cost-benefit, good resistance, hand painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Flea
- Saliva
- Mast cells (histamine release)
- Artery
- Vein
- Dermis inflammation (red areas)
- Dermis inflammation (red areas)
- Dermis inflammation (red areas)
- Nerve
- Vasodilation
- Infected hair follicle
- Hair follicle
- Hair follicle
- Pustule
- Phagocyte
- Phagocyte
- Scratches with bacterial infection and pus
- Scratches with bacterial infection and pus
- Bulla
- Vesicle
- Vesicle
- Cuticle
- Hair follicle
- Hair follicle
- Hair follicle
- Erector pili muscle
- Erector pili muscle
- Erector pili muscle
- Nerve
- Nerve
- Artery
- Artery
- Vein
- Vein
- Subcutaneous fat
- Subcutaneous fat
- Subcutaneous fat
- Sebaceous gland



- Hair
- Hair
- Hair
- Hair
- Epidermis
- Dermis
- Subcutaneous fat