MG34923 | SEA STAR ANATOMY,

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Starfish Anatomical Model, approximately four times life size, detailing internal and external anatomy. One arm is presented in cross-section, another fully dissected, exposing radial and lateral canals. The central disc is dissected to show ventral and dorsal surfaces, vascular, digestive and water systems, gonads, nerve ring and radial nerves, in addition to the skeleton. The digestive system and pyloric caeca are removable, allowing visualization of underlying structures, including ampullae and ambulacral plates. A third cut shows the tube feet and coelom. The surface illustrates the podia and pedicellariae. The model is removable from the base for easier examination.

Applications:
Ideal for the study and training in invertebrate anatomy, classroom demonstrations, biology laboratories and scientific research. Indicated for teaching and understanding the structure and function of a starfish.

Features:
* High precision natural molding;
* Made of stable synthetic material and resin, approved in toxicological tests;
* Detailed replicas;
* Didactic colors;
* Numbered and hand-painted;
* Includes an information card with related structures;

* Removable model from the base for detailed examination.

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 education in anatomy, physiology and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:
* Scale: 4x life size;
* Material: Resin;

Main Structures:
Madreporite: A calcareous structure located on the aboral surface of the central disc, which functions as an intake valve for water into the ambulacral system.

Endoskeleton: Internal skeleton composed of interconnected calcareous ossicles, providing structural support and protection for the starfish's internal organs.

Body cavity: Internal space that houses the starfish's vital organs, including the digestive, reproductive and water vascular systems.

Radial canal: Canals that extend radially from the circular canal along each arm, distributing water from the ambulacral system to the tube feet.

Lateral canal: Smaller canals branching from the radial canals, connecting to the tube feet.

Body disc: Central region of the starfish, where the mouth and anus are located, and from which the arms radiate.

Arm: Extensions of the central disc that contain the tube feet, sensory organs and parts of the water vascular system.

Gonad: Reproductive organs, responsible for the production of gametes (ova and sperm).

Ampulla: Small muscular vesicles attached to the tube feet, responsible for pumping water into the feet, allowing their extension and retraction.

Ambulacral plate: Calcareous plates that form part of the skeleton and are located in the ambulacral region of the arms. 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 a good cost-benefit ratio, good resistance, hand painting and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Madreporite
- Endoskeleton
- Coelom
- Radial canal
- Lateral canal
- Body disc
- Arm
- Gonade
- Ampulla
- Ambulacral plate
- Peristomial membrane
- Ambulacral groove
- Suction disc
- Papula
- Adambulacral plate
- Tube foot
- Pyloric caeca
- Anus
- Cecum
- Pyloric stomach
- Cardiac stomach
- Intestine