MG7386 | MINI CLASSIC HUMAN SKULL, 15 PARTS



Nasco HEALTHCARE





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Resin skull model, half life-size, divided into 15 parts and movable mandible, ideal for detailed study of cranial anatomy.

Applications:
Ideal for anatomical study, surgical dissection training, demonstration classrooms, patient education and procedure demonstration, as well as the possibility of being used as a decorative item.

Technical Differentiations:
* Model divided into 15 parts for detailed study.
* Movable mandible for movement simulation.
* Comes with interactive 3D anatomical model with augmented reality.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:
Our anatomical models offer an innovative visual complement through informative cards that activate 3D models viewable in augmented reality (AR). This exclusive interactive platform stimulates learning, allowing comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering opportunities for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:
* Scale: Half life-size

* Material: Resin
* Number of parts: 15
* Mandible: Movable

Main Structures:
Frontal bone: Located on the anterior part of the skull, the frontal bone forms the forehead and the upper part of the eye sockets. It protects the brain and contributes to the facial structure.
Parietal bone: Forming most of the cranial vault, the parietal bones are two flat bones that join in the midline of the skull. They offer protection to the brain and have important landmarks for anatomical studies.
Temporal bone: Located on the sides of the skull, the temporal bone houses the structures of the inner and middle ear, in addition to forming part of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ). It plays a crucial role in hearing and balance.
Occipital bone: Located on the posterior and inferior part of the skull, the occipital bone has the foramen magnum, a large opening that allows the passage of the spinal cord. It articulates with the vertebral column and protects the posterior part of the brain.
Sphenoid bone: Located at the base of the skull, the sphenoid bone is a complex bone that articulates with all other cranial bones. It contributes to the formation of the eye sockets and houses the pituitary gland.
Zygomatic bone: Forming the prominence of the cheek, the zygomatic bone articulates with the frontal, temporal, and maxillary bones. It contributes to the facial structure and protects the ocular structures.
Maxillary bone: Forming the upper part of the jaw, the maxillary bone houses the upper teeth and contributes to the formation of the hard palate and nasal cavities. It plays a fundamental role in chewing and speech.
Nasal bone: Forming the bridge of the nose, the nasal bones are two small bones that join in the midline of the face. They contribute to the facial structure and protect the nasal airways.
Mandibular bone: Being the only movable bone of the skull, the mandible forms the lower part of the jaw and houses the lower teeth. It articulates with the temporal bone in the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) and plays a crucial role in chewing, speech, and facial expression.
Palatine bone: Located in the posterior part of the nasal cavity, the palatine bone contributes to the formation of the hard palate and the lateral walls of the nasal cavity. It plays a role in separating the oral and nasal cavities.Other structures can be verified directly on the physical piece or in the interactive 3D model.

About Anatomical Models:
They are developed with resin replication technology, supplying the scarcity of natural anatomical pieces for teaching and research. They present all the essential morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, resistance, manual painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Frontal bone
- Parietal bone
- Temporal bone
- Occipital bone
- Sphenoid bone
- Zygomatic bone
- Maxillary bone
- Nasal bone
- Mandibular bone
- Palatine bone
- Lacrimal bone
- Vomer bone