MG7394 | MINI DIDATIC HUMAN SKULL, 15 PARTS



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Resin-based, half-size colored skull model, divided into 15 parts with a movable mandible. Ideal for anatomical study and various educational and training applications.

Applications:
Ideal for anatomical study, surgical dissection training, demonstration classrooms, patient education, and procedure demonstration. It can also be used as a decorative item.

Technical Differentiators:
* Colored model for better identification of bone structures.
* Divided into 15 parts for detailed study.
* Movable mandible for movement simulation.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:
Our anatomical models offer an innovative visual complement through informative cards that activate 3D models viewable in augmented reality (A.R.). 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 actual size
* Material: Resin

Main Structures:
Frontal bone: Forms the anterior part of the skull and the forehead, protecting the frontal lobe of the brain. Contributes to the formation of the eye sockets and contains the frontal sinuses.
Parietal bone: Forms most of the cranial vault, articulating with the frontal, occipital, temporal, and parietal bones on the opposite side. Protects the parietal lobes of the brain and has important grooves for blood vessels.
Temporal bone: Located on the sides of the skull, houses the inner and middle ear. Articulates with the mandible through the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) and protects the temporal lobes of the brain.
Occipital bone: Forms the posterior and inferior part of the skull, containing the foramen magnum, a large opening for the passage of the spinal cord. Articulates with the parietal bone and the atlas (first cervical vertebra).
Sphenoid bone: Located at the base of the skull, it is butterfly-shaped and articulates with virtually all other cranial bones. Contains the sella turcica, where the pituitary gland is housed, and contributes to the formation of the eye sockets.
Zygomatic bone: Forms the prominence of the cheek and part of the lateral wall of the eye socket. Articulates with the frontal, temporal, maxillary, and sphenoid bones.
Maxillary bone: Forms the upper part of the jaw (maxilla), the hard palate (roof of the mouth), and part of the floor of the eye socket. Contains the dental alveoli for the upper teeth and the maxillary sinus.
Nasal bone: Forms the bridge of the nose and articulates with the frontal, maxillary, and nasal bones on the opposite side.
Mandibular bone: The only movable bone of the skull, forms the mandible (lower jaw) and contains the dental alveoli for the lower teeth. Articulates with the temporal bone through the temporomandibular joint (TMJ).
Palatine bone: Contributes to the formation of the hard palate (roof of the mouth), the floor, and the lateral wall of the nasal cavity. Articulates with the maxillary, sphenoid, and vomer bones.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, addressing the shortage 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