MG20268 | ATLAS AND AXIS WITH OCCIPITAL PLATE



Nasco
HEALTHCARE





Anatomical Model of Atlas, Axis, and Occipital Bone: This life-size model represents the atlas and axis vertebrae, along with the occipital bone, demonstrating in detail the articulation and rotational movement of the head. The piece is an accurate reproduction, highlighting important bone structures and their interrelationships.

Applications:

* Study of human anatomy in schools and universities.
* Healthcare professional training.
* Patient explanations.
* Medical and scientific support material.
* Customization of medical offices, examination rooms, and waiting rooms.

Technical Advantages:

* High didactic level.
* High-quality natural molding.
* Made of stable and resistant synthetic material.
* Realistic texture and well-defined bony landmarks.
* Precise replicas.
* Resin with approval in toxicological tests.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer an innovative visual complement through information cards that activate 3D models viewable 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: Life-size
* Material: Synthetic resin

Main Structures:

Superior Sagittal Sinus Groove: Depression on the inner surface of the occipital bone, which houses the superior sagittal venous sinus, an important component of the dura mater

venous system.

Cerebral Fossa: Shallow depression on the inner surface of the occipital bone, which accommodates the occipital lobes of the brain.

Internal Occipital Protuberance: Bony prominence on the inner surface of the occipital bone, which serves as an insertion point for dura mater structures.

Suprema Nuchal Line: Bony crest on the outer surface of the occipital bone, which marks the upper limit of the nape.

Transverse Sinus Groove: Grooves on the inner surface of the occipital bone that house the transverse venous sinuses, responsible for brain venous drainage.

Inferior Nuchal Line: Less prominent bony line than the superior nuchal line, located inferiorly to it, on the outer surface of the occipital bone.

Median Nuchal Line: Median and less prominent bony line, located between the superior and inferior nuchal lines, on the outer surface of the occipital bone.

Superior Nuchal Line: Prominent bony crest on the outer surface of the occipital bone, which serves as an insertion point for neck muscles.

Cerebellar Fossa: Large depression on the inner surface of the occipital bone that houses the cerebellum.

Foramen Magnum: Large opening at the base of the occipital bone, which allows the passage of the spinal cord to the brainstem.

Other structures can be verified directly on the physical piece or on the interactive 3D model.

About Anatomical Models:

They are developed with resin replication technology, supplying the demand for anatomical pieces for teaching and research. They present the main morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, good resistance, hand painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Superior sagittal sulcus
- Cerebral fossa



- Internal occipital protuberance
- Supreme nuchal line
- Transverse sinus sulcus
- Inferior nuchal line
- Median nuchal line
- Superior nuchal line
- Cerebellar fossa
- Foramen magnum
- Basilar part
- Transverse process
- Anterior tubercle
- Spinous process
- Inferior articular process
- Transverse foramen
- Jugular process
- Condylar canal
- Occipital condyle
- Lambdoid suture
- Interparietal bone
- Occipitomastoid suture
- Lambda
- Spinous process
- Lamina
- Dens of axis
- Posterior arch of atlas
- Right asterion
- Left asterion