MG21853 | CLASSIC FLEXIBLE HUMAN SPINE MODEL WITH FEMUR HEADS



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This anatomical model represents a complete and flexible human vertebral column, including a male pelvis, removable femoral heads, and prolapsed discs, mounted on a sturdy base. It offers an accurate representation of the main bony and nervous structures, ideal for studying the anatomy, movement, and structure of the spine.

Applications:
* Human anatomy teaching.
* Medical and physiotherapy training.
* Support for practical classes and demonstrations.
* Teaching material for students of medicine, physiotherapy, and related areas.
* Assistance in diagnoses and explanations for patients.

Features:
* Anatomically accurate replica.
* High-fidelity molding.
* Manufactured from stable synthetic material and resin, approved in toxicological tests.
* Numbered and hand-painted to facilitate the identification of structures.
* Includes an information card with the related structures.
* Flexible model, simulating the natural movement of the spine.
* Includes removable femoral heads.

* Comes with a metal stand and rod.
* Presents references and markings.
* Manufactured based on original models.

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

Technical Specifications:
* Scale: Life size.
* Material: Resin.

Main Structures:

occipital bone: Flat bone, located at the back of the skull, forming the base of the skull and articulating with the atlas (first cervical vertebra). It presents foramina for the passage of nerves and blood vessels.

atlas: First cervical vertebra, characterized by the absence of a vertebral body and the presence of a bony ring with an anterior and a posterior arch, articulating with the occipital bone and the axis.

axis: Second cervical vertebra, which has the odontoid process (dens), a bony projection that articulates with the atlas, allowing rotation of the head.

vertebral artery: Artery that ascends through the neck, passing through the transverse foramina of the cervical vertebrae, and participates in the blood supply to the brain.

intervertebral discs: Fibrocartilaginous structures located between the vertebrae, acting as shock absorbers and allowing the flexibility of the spine.

transverse processes: Bony projections that extend laterally from each vertebra, serving as sites for muscle and ligament insertion.

spinal nerves: Nerves that emerge from the spinal cord through the intervertebral foramina, responsible for the innervation of the body.

herniated disc: Protrusion of the nucleus pulposus of the intervertebral disc beyond the annulus fibrosus, which can compress nerves and cause pain.

iliac crest: Upper and expanded part of the ilium, forming the widest part of the pelvis.

sacrum: Triangular bone formed by the fusion of five sacral vertebrae, located at the lower part of the spine, articulating with the coccyx and the ilium.

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, adequate resistance, manual painting, and numbering to facilitate the identification of structures.

Acquire our anatomical model and provide an enhanced learning experience at your institution. Contact us to

List of all visible structures:

- occipital bone
- atlas
- axis
- vertebral artery
- intervertebral discs
- transverse processes
- spinal nerves
- herniated disc
- iliac crest
- sacrum
- coccyx
- ischium
- pubic symphysis
- pubis
- femur
- femoral head
- ilium
- spinous process
- lesser trochanter of femur
- greater trochanter of femur
- lesser sciatic notch
- greater sciatic notch
- iliac tuberosity
- gluteal surface



- median sacral crest
- sacral spinal nerve