MG21854 | CLASSIC FLEXIBLE HUMAN SPINE MODEL WITH RIBS



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This anatomical model represents a classic flexible human vertebral column, complete with ribs and pelvis, exhibiting in detail the bony structures from the occipital bone to the coccyx. The model is mounted on a metal rod and stand, allowing flexibility and easy handling for demonstrations and studies.

Applications:

This model is ideal for the study of human anatomy in schools and universities, professional training, patient explanations, and as a medical and scientific information tool. It is useful for highlighting important points of the human skeleton, muscles, joints, and related diseases.

Technical Differentials:

* Detailed representation of various anatomical structures.
* High fidelity in model production.
* Manufactured from stable and resistant synthetic material.
* Resin approved in toxicological tests.
* High-quality natural molding.
* Life-size replicas.
* Includes metal rod and stand.
* Hand-painted and numbered for precise identification of structures.

3D Technology and Augmented Reality:

Our anatomical models offer a visual complement through informative 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 continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

* Material: Synthetic resin.
* Scale: Life-size.

Main Structures:

Occipital bone: Flat bone, located in the posterior part of the skull, which forms the base of the skull and articulates with the first cervical vertebra (atlas). It presents the foramen magnum, through which the medulla oblongata passes.

Foramen magnum: Large opening in the occipital bone, through which the spinal cord passes from the skull to the vertebral column. It is a crucial point for the passage of neural and vascular structures.

C1 (Atlas): First cervical vertebra, which articulates with the occipital bone and the second cervical vertebra (axis). Its peculiar shape allows rotation of the head.

C2 (Axis): Second cervical vertebra, which has the odontoid process (dens), which allows rotation of the atlas and consequently of the head around the vertical axis.

C3-C7 (Cervical vertebrae): Vertebrae of the cervical region, characterized by their small vertebral bodies and transverse foramina for the passage of the vertebral arteries.

Hyoid: Unpaired and mobile bone, located in the anterior region of the neck, between the mandible and the larynx. It does not articulate with any other bone, being supported by muscles.

T1-T12 (Thoracic vertebrae): Vertebrae of the thoracic region, which articulate with the ribs. Their vertebral bodies are larger than the cervical vertebrae and have articular facets for the ribs.

L1-L5 (Lumbar vertebrae): Vertebrae of the lumbar region, characterized by their large and robust vertebral bodies, adapted to support the weight of the body.

Sacrum (S1-S5): Fusion of five sacral vertebrae, forming a triangular bone that articulates with the ilium of the hip bone.

Ilium: Superior and largest portion of the hip bone, contributing to the formation of the acetabulum.

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, supplying the need for anatomical pieces for teaching and research. They present the essential morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, good resistance, hand painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Occipital bone

- Foramen magnum
- C1
- C2
- C3
- Hyoid bone
- C4
- C5
- C6
- C7
- T1
- T2
- T3
- T4
- T5
- T6
- T7
- T8
- T9
- T10
- T11
- T12
- L1
- L2
- L3
- L4
- L5
- S1
- Ilium
- Acetabulum
- Ischium
- Pubic symphysis
- Clavicle
- Acromion process
- Coracoid process
- Glenoid fossa
- Manubrium
- Sternum
- Scapula
- Xiphoid process
- Costal cartilage
- Rib 1
- Rib 2
- Rib 3

- Rib 3
- Rib 4
- Rib 5
- Rib 6
- Rib 7
- Rib 8
- Rib 9
- Rib 10
- Rib 11
- Iliac crest
- Transverse process
- Spinous process
- Scapular spine
- Coccyx
- Acetabulum