MG21855 | CLASSIC FLEXIBLE HUMAN SPINE



Flexible Anatomical Model of the Vertebral Column: A life-size replica of the vertebral column, including the occipital bone, cervical, thoracic, and lumbar regions, sacrum, coccyx, and complete pelvis, with detailed representation of structures such as vertebral arteries and nerve branches, in addition to a prolapsed intervertebral disc (L3-L4). The model is flexible and mounted on a metal stand.

Applications:

* Study of anatomy in schools and universities.
* Training in medical and surgical procedures.
* Patient education and procedure demonstration.
* Medical and scientific information.
* General anatomical study of the vertebral column.
* Training for surgical dissection.

Technical Advantages:

* Numbered and hand-painted to facilitate the identification of structures.
* High level of detail for better learning.
* Manufactured from stable and resistant synthetic material.
* High-fidelity natural molding.
* Life-size replicas.
* Includes an information card with the related structures.
* Resin approved in toxicological tests.

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

Technical Specifications:

* Material: Resin.
* Scale: Life-size.
* Finish: Hand-painted and numbered.
* Support: Metal rod.

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 atlas (C1). It presents foramina for the passage of nerves and blood vessels.

atlas: First cervical vertebra (C1), characterized by the absence of a vertebral body and spinous process. It has a bony ring with lateral masses and anterior and posterior arches, articulating with the occipital bone and the axis (C2).

axis: Second cervical vertebra (C2), distinguished by the dens (odontoid process), which projects superiorly and articulates with the atlas, allowing rotation of the head.

pubis: Paired bone that forms the anterior part of the pelvis, articulating with the ilium and ischium. It contributes to the formation of the pubic symphysis.

pubic symphysis: Cartilaginous joint that unites the two pubic bones, allowing limited flexibility.

ischium: Paired bone that forms the postero-inferior part of the pelvis, contributing to the formation of the acetabulum (hip joint cavity). Its inferior portion, the ischial tuberosity, is an important structure for sitting posture.

coccyx: Bone formed by the fusion of 3 to 5 rudimentary coccygeal vertebrae, representing the vestige of the embryonic tail.

sacrum: Bone formed by the fusion of five sacral vertebrae, articulating superiorly with the fifth lumbar vertebra and inferiorly with the coccyx. It forms the posterior part of the pelvis.

ilium: Paired bone that forms the superior and largest part of the pelvis, with a large wing that expands laterally. Its superior part, the iliac crest, is easily palpable.

iliac crest: Thick and curved superior border of the ilium, easily palpable on the body surface. It serves as an insertion point for important muscles.

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

List of all visible structures:

- occipital bone
- atlas
- axis
- pubis
- pubic symphysis
- ischium
- coccyx
- sacrum
- ilium
- iliac crest
- herniated disc
- intervertebral discs
- transverse processes
- spinal nerves
- median sacral crest



- lesser sciatic notch
- greater sciatic notch