MG21856 | CLASSIC HUMAN FLEXIBLE SPINE MODEL WITH FEMUR HEADS & PAINTED MUSCLES



Life-size, flexible anatomical model of the vertebral column, including the occipital bone, cervical, thoracic, and lumbar vertebrae, sacrum, coccyx, complete pelvis with removable pubic symphysis and femoral heads. The left side of the skeleton is painted, showing muscle origin (red) and insertion (blue) points, as well as representations of the vertebral arteries, nerve branches, and a herniated intervertebral disc (L3-L4). The model is mounted on a base with a metal support.

Applications:

* Human anatomy study in schools and universities.
* Professional training.
* Patient explanations.
* Medical and scientific information.

* Study of the anatomy and flexibility of the spine, highlighting muscles, joints, and related diseases.

Technical Advantages:

* High didactic level, facilitating learning and detailed observation.
* High-precision natural molding.
* Manufactured from resistant synthetic material.
* Detailed anatomical replicas.
* Didactic colors.
* Hand-painted.
* Includes an information card with related structures.
* Polymer base with metal support.
* 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 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 that forms the posterior part of the base of the skull, articulating with the atlas (first cervical vertebra). It presents the foramen magnum, through which the spinal cord passes.

atlas: First cervical vertebra, characterized by the absence of a vertebral body and the presence of an anterior arch and a posterior arch, joined by lateral masses that contain the articular facets for 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, contributing to the irrigation of the brain.

intervertebral discs: Fibrocartilaginous structures located between the vertebral bodies, acting as shock absorbers and allowing spinal flexibility.

transverse processes: Bony projections that extend laterally from each vertebra, serving as insertion points for muscles and ligaments.

spinal nerves: Nerves that emerge from the spinal cord through the intervertebral foramina, innervating different parts of the body.

herniated disc: Protrusion of the nucleus pulposus (gelatinous inner part of the intervertebral disc) through the annulus fibrosus (fibrous outer part), which can compress nerves and cause pain.

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

sacrum: Triangular bone formed by the fusion of five sacral vertebrae, located in the lower part of the spine.

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

About the Anatomical Models:

They are developed with resin replication technology, offering an alternative to natural anatomical models for teaching and research. They present the main morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, good resistance, hand painting, and numbering for precise identification of the structures.

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
- spinal sacral nerve