MG21858 | FLEXIBLE SPINE MODEL WITH FEMUR HEADS, PAINTED MUSCLES & SACRAL OPENING



This anatomical model of the vertebral column presents a detailed, life-size representation of the spine, from the occipital plate to the coccyx, including the complete pelvis with pubic symphysis and removable femoral heads. It features didactic colors, highlighting the points of muscle origin and insertion, as well as structures such as vertebral arteries, nerve branches, and an L3-L4 disc prolapse. The sacral crest and coccyx are removable, allowing visualization of the sacral section of the spinal cord and its nerve branches.

Applications:

* Study of human anatomy in schools and universities;
* Professional training;
* Patient explanations;
* Medical and scientific reference;

* Study of the anatomy and flexibility of the vertebral column;
* Demonstration of pathologies such as herniated disc.

Technical Features:

* High didactic level, which assists learning;
* High fidelity to anatomical details;
* Didactic colors to facilitate understanding;
* Representation of points of muscle origin and insertion;
* Resistant and durable material;
* Includes metal rod and stand;
* Includes bone references and landmarks;
* Precise replicas;
* High-quality natural molding;
* Resin with toxicological test approval.

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 exclusive interactive platform assists learning, allowing comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:

* Scale: Life size
* Material: Synthetic resin
* Paint: Hand-painted in didactic colors

Main Structures:

occipital bone: Flat bone that forms the posterior part of the base of the skull, articulating 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, possessing lateral masses and an anterior and posterior arch. It articulates with the occipital bone and the axis (C2).

axis: Second cervical vertebra (C2), with a vertical bony process called the dens (or odontoid process), which 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 contributes to the irrigation of the encephalon.

intervertebral discs: Fibrocartilaginous structures located between the vertebral bodies, acting as shock absorbers and allowing mobility of the spine.

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 of the intervertebral disc beyond the annulus fibrosus, which can compress nerves and cause pain. The model presents a representation of a herniation at L3-L4.

iliac crest: Superior and expanded portion 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 vertebral column.

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 demand 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
- 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