MG21884 | DIDACTIC FLEXIBLE HUMAN SPINE MODEL



Nasco HEALTHCARE







Flexible Didactic Spinal Column Model: A life-size anatomical model representing the complete vertebral column, from the occipital plate to the coccyx, including the pelvis. It features flexibility, except in the occipital region, and details such as vertebral arteries, spinal nerves, and an L3-L4 intervertebral disc with prolapse (herniated disc). The different vertebral regions are color-coded for easy identification and learning. The model is mounted on a metal stand.

Applications:

* Study of human anatomy in schools and universities.
* Professional training in health areas.
* Explaining to patients about the anatomy and pathologies of the spine.
* Support material for medical and scientific information.
* Study of the anatomy and flexibility of the spine, highlighting important points of the skeleton, muscles, joints, and related diseases.

Technical Advantages:

* High didactic level, due to color coding and fidelity to anatomical details.
* High-precision natural molding.
* Manufactured from stable and resistant synthetic material.
* Replicas accurately representing the main anatomical structures and, in some cases, lesions.
* Resin approved in toxicological tests.
* 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 stimulates 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: Synthetic resin

Main Structures:

occipital bone: Flat bone that forms the posterior part of the base of the skull, articulating with the atlas (C1). It has foramina and condyles important for the passage of neural structures and articulation with the vertebral column.

atlas: First cervical vertebra (C1), characterized by the absence of a vertebral body and spinous process, presenting lateral masses and an anterior and posterior arch. Its articulation with the occipital bone allows the "yes" movement.

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: 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: Fibrocartilaginous joint that unites the two pubic bones, providing stability and flexibility to the pelvis.

ischium: Bone that forms the postero-inferior part of the pelvis, presenting the ischial

tuberosity, the insertion point of important muscles.

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

sacrum: Bone formed by the fusion of the sacral vertebrae, articulating with the ilium to form the sacroiliac joint and with the coccyx. It presents sacral foramina for the passage of nerves.

ilium: Bone that forms the superior and largest part of the pelvis, with the iliac crest as its highest and most prominent point.

iliac crest: Thick superior border of the ilium, easily palpable, serving as an anatomical landmark and muscle insertion point.

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 all the essential morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, resistance, hand-painted and numbered for precise identification of structures.

Acquire your anatomical model and provide an innovative and interactive learning experience at your institution. Contact us to

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