MG21885 | FLEXIBLE HUMAN SPINE MODEL WITH FEMUR HEADS & SACRAL OPENING



This anatomical model represents a life-size, flexible cervical spine, including a complete pelvis with removable joints and femoral heads. It features details such as vertebral arteries, nerve branches, and a herniated L3-L4 intervertebral disc. The sacral crest and coccyx are removable, allowing visualization of the sacral section and spinal cord. The model is mounted on a metal stand and rod for easy handling and observation.

Applications:

Ideal for schools, universities, professional orthopedic training, general anatomical study, sports medicine, rehabilitation, and patient education; allows demonstration of procedures and assists in medical and scientific information.

Technical Advantages:

* High didactic level;
* Hand-numbered and painted for easy identification of structures;
* Precise details for better learning;
* High-quality natural molding;
* Made of stable and resistant synthetic material;
* Life-size original replicas;
* Includes an information card with 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 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 at the back of the skull, forming the base of the skull and articulating with the atlas (first cervical vertebra). It presents foramina for the passage of nerves and blood vessels.

atlas: First cervical vertebra, characterized by the absence of a vertebral body and the presence of an anterior and a posterior arch, united by lateral masses. It articulates with the occipital bone superiorly and with the axis inferiorly.

axis: Second cervical vertebra, which presents 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, to finally participate in the formation of the arterial circle of the brain.

intervertebral discs: Fibrocartilaginous structures located between the vertebral bodies, acting as shock absorbers and allowing flexibility of the spine. Composed of an outer annulus fibrosus and an inner nucleus pulposus.

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, transmitting sensory and motor information to different parts of the body.

herniated disc (represented in the model): Protrusion of the nucleus pulposus through the annulus fibrosus of an intervertebral disc, which can compress nerves and cause pain.

sacrum: Triangular bone formed by the fusion of five sacral vertebrae, located in the lower part of the spine. It articulates with the ilium (hip bone) and the coccyx.

coccyx: Small bone formed by the fusion of three to five coccygeal vertebrae, representing the vestige of the tail in humans.

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
- 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
- sacral spinal nerve