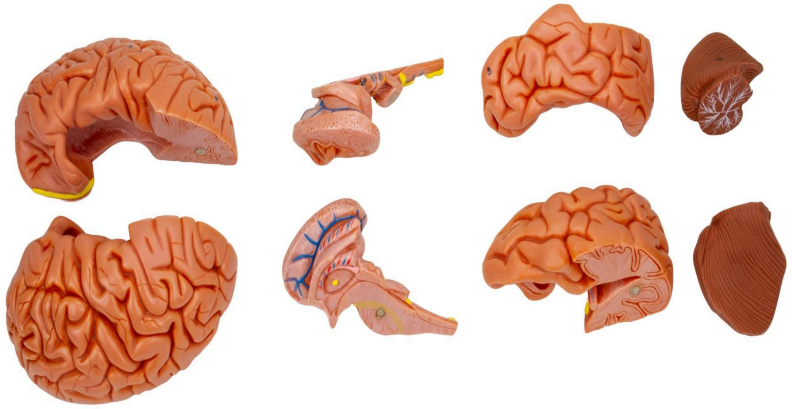
MG22292 | CLASSIC HUMAN SKULL WITH BRAIN, 11 PARTS



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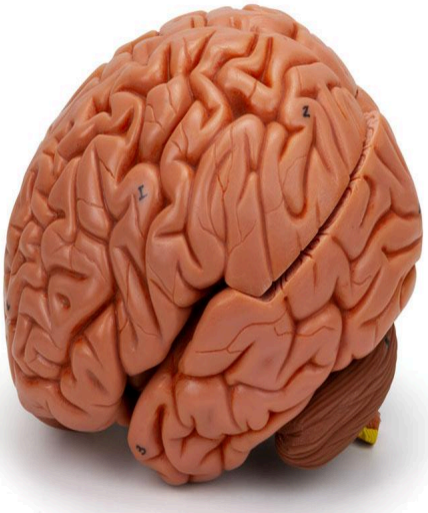


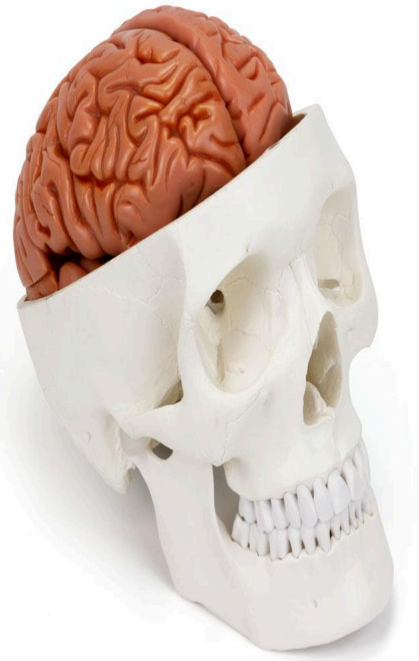


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This anatomical model represents a life-size human skull with a dismountable brain in 11 parts, exhibiting highly precise structural details. The skullcap is removable, allowing for detailed visualization of the internal and cerebral structures. The mandible is articulated and removable, facilitating the study of craniofacial joints. All sutures, fissures, foramina, and processes are faithfully represented. Significant brain structures are numbered for easy identification.

Applications:

Ideal for the study of the skeletal system in schools and universities; surgical dissection training; classrooms; patient education; procedure demonstration; medical and scientific information.

Technical Differentials:

* High-quality natural molding;
* Manufactured from stable and resistant synthetic material;
* Life-size original replicas;
* Numbered and hand-painted;
* Includes an information card with the related structures;
* Resin approved in toxicological tests;
* Allows detailed visualization of the structures, due to the variety of details represented.

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 for 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:

frontal bone: Flat bone that forms the anterior part of the skull, contributing to the formation of the forehead and eye sockets. It presents several important structures such as the supraciliary arches and the glabella.

pterion: Point of union of four cranial bones: frontal, parietal, temporal, and sphenoid. It is a clinically relevant region, frequently used as a reference point in neurosurgery.

optic canal: Bony canal located in the sphenoid bone, which allows the passage of the optic nerve and ophthalmic artery from the skull to the orbit.

infraorbital foramen: Bony opening located in the maxilla, below the orbit, through which the infraorbital nerve and blood vessels pass.

inferior nasal concha: Thin and curved bone located in the lateral wall of the nasal cavity, increasing the contact surface area of the air and assisting in the warming and humidification of the inspired air.

mandible: Movable bone of the face, which supports the lower teeth and participates in mastication. It presents the ramus, body, and condylar process.

mental foramen: Small opening in the mandible, inferior to the lower incisor teeth, through which the mental nerve and blood vessels pass.

Maxilla: Paired bone that forms most of the upper facial skeleton. Contributes to the formation of the palate, orbits, and nasal cavity.

zygomatic bone: Paired bone, also known as the malar bone, which forms the prominence of the cheek. It articulates with the frontal, maxillary, and temporal bones.

Superior Orbital Fissure: Fissure located in the medial wall of the orbit, allowing the passage of nerves and vessels to the eye.

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

About Anatomical Models:

They are developed with resin replication technology, meeting the demand for 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:



- frontal bone
- pterion
- optic canal
- infraorbital foramen
- inferior nasal concha
- mandible
- mental foramen
- maxilla
- zygomatic bone
- superior orbital fissure
- inferior orbital fissure
- nasal bone
- occipital bone
- articular tubercle
- coronoid process
- temporal bone
- parietal bone
- external occipital protuberance
- foramen magnum
- condylar canal
- mandibular fossa
- palatine foramen
- palatine bone
- vomer
- lambda
- sagittal suture
- lambdoid suture
- insula
- lateral ventricles
- fornix
- thalamus
- hypothalamus
- optic nerve
- Pons
- midbrain
- medulla oblongata
- pituitary gland
- oculomotor nerve
- lateral geniculate nucleus
- medial geniculate nucleus
- pineal gland
- superior colliculi
- inferior colliculi



- trigeminal nerve
- trochlear nerve
- glossopharyngeal nerve
- vagus nerve
- abducens nerve
- facial nerve and intermediate nerve
- vestibulocochlear nerve
- accessory nerve
- pyramid
- olive
- hypoglossal nerve
- cerebellar hemisphere
- cerebellum
- cerebellar vermis
- brain
- frontal lobe
- parietal lobe
- corpus callosum
- hippocampus
- temporal lobe
- occipital lobe