MG22302 | FETAL SKULL, 30TH WEEK OF PREGNANCY





Fetal Skull Mounted on Stand: A life-size anatomical model representing a human fetal skull at 30 weeks of gestation, mounted on a polymer base with a metal support and rod. It features precise details of the main cranial bone structures, ideal for study and demonstration.

Applications:
Study of the skeletal system in schools and universities; surgical dissection training; classrooms; patient education; procedure demonstration; medical and scientific information.

Technical Characteristics:
* Detailed representation of cranial bone structures;
* High-fidelity natural molding;
* Manufactured from stable and resistant synthetic material;
* Resin with toxicological test approval;
* Life-size original replicas.

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 complements learning, allowing comparative analysis of anatomical structures and offering resources for continuing

education in anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology.

Technical Specifications:
* Material: Resin
* Scale: Life-size

Main Structures:

Fontanelle: Membranous space between the bones of the skull in newborns, allowing movement of the bones during childbirth. There are six fontanelles in the fetal skull: anterior, posterior, two mastoid, and two sphenoid.

Frontal bone: Flat bone that forms the forehead and upper part of the eye sockets.

Squamous suture: Fibrous joint that unites the parietal bone to the temporal bone.

Metopic suture: Median suture that, present in babies, unites the halves of the frontal bone. It usually ossifies during childhood.

Anterior fontanelle (bregma): The largest fontanelle, located at the junction of the frontal and parietal bones. Its complete closure generally occurs between 9 and 18 months of age.

Posterior fontanelle (lambda): Smaller fontanelle, located at the junction of the parietal and occipital bones. It generally closes between 2 and 3 months of age.

Sagittal suture: Fibrous joint that unites the two parietal bones.

Coronal suture: Fibrous joint that unites the frontal bone to the two parietal bones.

Greater wing of the sphenoid: Extensive and lateral part of the sphenoid bone, contributing to the formation of the middle cranial fossa and the orbit.

Occipital bone: Bone located in the posterior and inferior part of the skull, forming the base of the skull. Contains the foramen magnum, through which the spinal cord passes.

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, contributing to teaching and research. They present the main morphological characteristics with excellent cost-benefit, good resistance, manual painting, and numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- Fontanelle
- Frontal bone
- Squamous suture
- Metopic suture
- Anterior fontanelle
- Posterior fontanelle
- Sagittal suture
- Coronal suture
- Greater wing of the sphenoid
- Mastoid fontanelle
- Petrous part of the temporal bone
- Occipital bone
- Parietal bone tuberosity
- Squamous part of the temporal bone
- Styloid process of the temporal bone
- External acoustic meatus
- Oval window (vestibular)
- Round window (cochlear)
- Petro-squamous fissure
- Lambdoid suture
- Zygomatic bone
- Nasal bone
- Lacrimal bone
- Supraorbital fissure
- Orbital plate of the ethmoid
- Infraorbital foramen of the maxilla
- Greater wing of the sphenoid
- Sphenoidal fontanelle
- Mandible
- Maxilla
- Intermandibular symphysis