MG29977 | HUMAN HYOID BONE



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HEALTHCARE







Hyoid Bone Mounted on Base is a detailed, life-size reproduction of the human hyoid bone, mounted on a base with a metal support and rod. This model accurately demonstrates the complex bone structure and its relationship with adjacent muscles.

Applications:

* Anatomy study in schools and universities.
* Orthodontic training.
* Surgical dissection training.
* Patient education and procedure demonstration.
* Medical and scientific information.
* General anatomical study.

Technical Advantages:

* Detailed representation of relevant anatomical structures.
* High-fidelity natural molding.
* Manufactured from a stable synthetic material and resin approved in toxicological tests.

* Life-size replicas.
* Includes an information card with an interactive 3D model in augmented reality.

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:

* Material: Resin and polymer.
* Scale: Life-size.

Main Structures:

Greater cornu: The greater cornu is the most extensive lateral portion of the hyoid bone, presenting a convex anterior surface and a concave posterior surface. It serves as an insertion point for several muscles of the tongue and larynx.

Fibrocartilage: Although the hyoid bone itself does not contain fibrocartilage, its functional articulation with neighboring structures, such as the thyroid cartilage, involves the presence of fibrocartilage, allowing for smooth movements and impact cushioning.

Lesser cornu: The lesser cornu is a smaller, conical projection located medially to the greater cornu. Its main function is to serve as an attachment point for muscles and ligaments in the region.

Body of the hyoid: The body of the hyoid is the central and widest portion of the bone, presenting a convex anterior surface and a concave posterior surface. It serves as an insertion point for several muscles of the tongue, pharynx, and larynx.

Geniohyoid: Muscle that originates in the mental spine of the mandible and inserts into the body of the hyoid bone. It is responsible for elevating the hyoid bone and tongue.

Sternohyoid: Muscle that originates in the manubrium of the sternum and clavicle, and inserts into the body of the hyoid bone. It is responsible for depressing the hyoid bone.

Omohyoid: Muscle that originates in the superior border of the scapula and inserts into the

body of the hyoid bone. It is responsible for depressing the hyoid bone.

Thyrohyoid: Muscle that originates in the thyroid cartilage and inserts into the body of the hyoid bone. It is responsible for elevating the hyoid bone and larynx.

Hyoglossus: Muscle that originates in the body and greater cornu of the hyoid bone and inserts into the tongue. It is responsible for depressing and retracting the tongue.

Middle pharyngeal constrictor: Although it does not directly insert into the hyoid bone, this muscle contributes to the stability of the pharynx and is closely related to the movements of the hyoid bone during swallowing.

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

About the 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, combining cost-effectiveness, resistance, and hand-painting with numbering for precise identification of structures.

List of all visible structures:

- greater horn
- fibrocartilage
- lesser horn
- body of hyoid
- geniohyoid
- sternohyoid
- omohyoid
- thyrohyoid
- hyoglossus
- middle pharyngeal constrictor
- chondroglossus
- genioglossus