

Male Hemipelvis and Thigh

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Product code: AM02730



This 3D model preserves a right male pelvis sectioned just superior to the L5 vertebra and sectioned at the midsagittal plane, with the thigh preserved to near the midshaft of the femur. This specimen compliments our LW 91 female hemipelvic specimen and thigh.

The common iliac artery is preserved with several key branches visible, particularly the distribution of the internal iliac within the true pelvis. Several major vessels including the obturator artery and the partially obliterated umbilical artery passes towards the anterior abdominal wall (to form the medial umbilical ligament) and gives off the superior vesicle artery; while the roots of the iliolumbar, superior gluteal, inferior gluteal and internal pudendal artery are visible lateral to the urinary bladder. The ureter descends superficial to these vessels to approach the urinary bladder which is covered with peritoneum in this model. The ductus deferens is exposed from the entry into the space via the deep inguinal ring and passing posteriorly (though sectioned from its normal insertion pathway and resting on the internal iliac artery). Adjacent to the ureter and on the superficial surface of the psoas major muscle is an enlarged iliac lymph node and part of the lymphatic vasculature ascending along the external iliac artery. The majority of the pelvis has been left undissected, allowing for an appreciation of the rectovesicular pouch and the exposed superior rectal artery and vein approaching the preserved portion of rectum. In cross section, the rectum, seminal vesicle and prostate are visible (the section plane preserves parts of both the prostatic urethra and ejaculatory duct).

In the anterior thigh the borders and contents of the femoral triangle are well-preserved, with partial coverage by the flap of the anterior abdominal wall. Posteriorly the skin over the gluteal region and the gluteus maximus muscle have been removed as sequential windows to expose the gluteus medius and minimus muscles, the piriformis, the obturator internus with gemelli muscles, and the quadratus femoris muscle. The superior and inferior gluteal arteries are maintained superior and inferior to the piriformis, respectively; with the sciatic nerve exiting inferior to piriformis before passing deep to the retained portion of the gluteus maximus.

Female Hemipelvis and Thigh

Price inquiry: +48 605999769, kontakt@openmedis.pl

Product code: AM02728



This 3D model preserves a left pelvis divided at the midsagittal plane, and the proximal thigh to approximately the midthigh.

In the midsagittal section, the urinary bladder, uterus and vagina, and rectum can be seen in sequence between the pubic symphysis (anteriorly) and the sacrum (posteriorly). The retention of the peritoneum draped across the superior surface of these organs allows for view of the vesicouterine and rectouterine pouches. The reflection of peritoneum off the uterus forms the broad ligament, with the uterine tube, fimbriae, and closely associated left ovary in position near the pelvic brim. Lateral to the true pelvis contents the common and external iliac arteries can be viewed passing towards the subinguinal space between the common iliac vein and the psoas major muscle. The descending course of the ureter can be traced across these vessels, and the femoral nerve is visible between the psoas major and iliacus muscles.

The superficial fascia has been removed across the entire thigh to the lateral margin of the perineum and near the inferior sectioning of the model itself. Anteriorly, the femoral triangle region has been dissected to expose the content as well as the horizontal group of inguinal lymph nodes immediately inferior to the inguinal ligament. Medially, the femoral vein receives drainage through the great saphenous vein and regional veins (including the superficial circumflex iliac, the superficial external pudendal, and the deep pudendal veins). The femoral artery can be seen immediately lateral to the vein, with parts of the femoral nerve descending just lateral to the artery and near the tendon of the iliopsoas muscle. Although somewhat disturbed by dissection, the anterior cutaneous nerves of the thigh and a small part of the lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh can be seen on the superficial aspect of the sartorius muscle.

Posteriorly, the gluteal region has been dissected with removal of the gluteus maximus to expose the underlying gluteal muscles, with reflection of the piriformis muscle revealing the neurovascular structures in the region. The sciatic nerve can be seen forming through contributions by the tibial and common peroneal nerves around the preserved portions of the superior and inferior gluteal arteries. Medially the posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh runs in parallel with the sciatic nerve, with both resting on the obturator internus tendon and gemelli muscles before descending into the thigh on top of the quadratus femoris and common hamstring origin, respectively. Deep to the sacrotuberous ligament the course of the internal pudendal artery and pudendal nerve can be followed towards the ischioanal fossa, where the internal pudendal artery arcs anteriorly and the inferior rectal branch of the pudendal nerve can be seen reaching the pelvic diaphragm and external anal sphincter muscle.

Foot - Plantar surface, superficial dissection on the dorsum

Price inquiry: +48 605999769, kontakt@openmedis.pl

Product code: MA01236



This 3D print records the anatomy of a right distal leg and the deep structures of the plantar surface of the foot. Proximally, the tibia, fibula, interosseous membrane, and leg muscles are discernable in cross-section. Medially, at the level of the ankle joint, the long tendons of the dorsi- and plantar-flexors are visible superficial to the capsular and extra capsular ligaments. The posterior tibial artery, veins, and tibial nerve are exposed through their course from the posterior leg to the plantar surface of the foot. Laterally, the course and insertion of the fibularis muscles (longus, brevis and tertius) are visible. On the dorsum of the foot, the anterior tibial artery and deep fibular nerve emerge from deep to the extensor hallucis longus just superficial to the extensor hallucis brevis and extensor digitorum brevis muscles. On the plantar surface of the foot, the plantar aponeurosis and portions of the superficial and deep musculature (flexor digitorum brevis, abductor hallucis, abductor digiti minimi, quadratus plantae) has removed between the calcaneus and bases of the metatarsals to display the course of the tibialis posterior, flexor digitorum longus, flexor hallucis longus, and fibularis longus tendons. The origins of both the flexor hallucis brevis and flexor digiti minimi brevis are visible, as are lumbricals arising from the flexor digitorum longus tendons.

Popliteal Fossa distal thigh and proximal leg

Price inquiry: +48 605999769, kontakt@openmedis.pl

Product code: AM01249



This 3D printed specimen preserves the distal thigh and proximal leg, dissected posteriorly to demonstrate the contents of the popliteal fossa and surrounding region. The proximal cross-section demonstrates the anterior, posterior and medial compartment muscles, with the origin of the popliteal artery and vein just as they have entered the popliteal fossa via the adductor hiatus. The sciatic nerve and great saphenous vein are also visible. The skin, superficial fascia, fascia lata and crural fascia has been removed posteriorly to demonstrate the course of the popliteal vessels, tibial nerve and common peroneal nerve. Medially, the semitendinosus and semimembranosus muscles have been sectioned to demonstrate the superior medial genicular artery and the medial head of the gastrocnemius. Distally, the medial gastrocnemius itself has been sectioned to expose the popliteus muscle and the tendon of the plantaris muscle. The course of the popliteal artery and vein can be traced through the fossa to the passage of the vessels deep to soleus. They are accompanied by the tibial nerve, with the lateral head of the gastrocnemius removed several muscular branches of the tibial nerve are visible in the fossa (as is the medial sural cutaneous nerve and the distal-most part of the lateral sural cutaneous nerve). Running in parallel, the common peroneal descends and passes laterally over the exposed soleus muscle to the neck of the fibula just distal to the attachment of the biceps femoris muscle. Deep to the biceps femoris, the superior lateral genicular branch can be observed passing towards the anterior compartment. The distal cross-section demonstrates the continuation of popliteal contents and branches. The great saphenous vein, small saphenous vein and sural nerves are visible within the superficial fascia. Between the muscles of the posterior, lateral, and anterior compartments are the neurovascular bundles of the leg (posterior tibial artery, veins and tibial nerve; peroneal artery and veins; anterior tibial artery, veins and deep peroneal nerve).

Lower limb - deep dissection

Price inquiry: +48 605999769, kontakt@openmedis.pl

Product code: AM01252



This 3D printed specimen consists of a right partial lower limb sectioned just proximal to the knee joint and complete through a partially dissected foot exposing the structures on the dorsum. In the proximal cross section, the patella articulates with the distal femur anteriorly, while the posterior portion of the specimen preserves structures within the superior portion of the popliteal fossa (including the popliteal artery, vein, and terminal portion of the sciatic nerve).

On the posterior aspect of the specimen distal to the knee joint, most of the musculature has been removed to demonstrate the passage of the neurovascular structures (common peroneal nerve, tibial nerve, posterior tibial artery, anterior tibial artery) relative to the deep musculature (e.g., popliteus muscle) and the interosseous membrane between the exposed posterior surfaces of the tibia and fibula. Medially the pes anserinus is visible inserting onto the medial aspect of the proximal tibia, while laterally the biceps femoris is seen inserting into the head of the fibula adjacent to the common peroneal nerve.

The bulk of the posterior compartment musculature (excepting the proximal deep posterior muscular origins and insertions and the distal tendons of the tibialis posterior, flexor digitorum longus and flexor hallucis longus) and the lateral compartment musculature (excepting the proximal portion of the fibularis longus muscle) have been removed to the ankle joint, while the anterior compartment musculature has been maintained and exposed deep to the crural fascia. Deep to the exposed posterior surface of the interosseous membrane the anterior tibial artery and vein can be seen passing distally through the anterior compartment. On the anterior and distal aspect of the specimen the tendons of the anterior musculature pass deep to the extensor and peroneal retinaculae and are visible passing to their respective insertions. The dorsalis pedis and the terminal portion of the deep peroneal nerve is visible lateral to the extensor hallucis longus tendon and medial to the extensor hallucis brevis tendons, and a well-developed extensor digitorum brevis is visible deep to the extensor digitorum longus and peroneus tertius tendons.

Lower limb - superficial dissection with male left pelvis

Price inquiry: +48 605999769, kontakt@openmedis.pl

Product code: AM01253



Lower Limb:

sectioned proximally near midthigh and continuous to the partially dissected foot. The transverse section through the thigh exposes the neurovascular structures of the anterior, medial and posterior compartments. This includes the great saphenous vein superficial to the terminal branches of the femoral nerve, femoral artery and vein in the anterior compartment, and perforating branches of the deep femoral artery in the medial and posterior compartments.

The remainder of the thigh, leg and dorsum of the foot have been dissected to demonstrate superficial structures and compartmental musculature, except the posterior aspect of the specimen which has been left undissected. The course of the great saphenous vein is displayed from the medial aspect of the thigh to the medial malleolus and the medial aspect of the dorsal venous plexus. The origin of the small saphenous vein from lateral branches of the dorsal venous plexus is also visible to the margin of the dissected superficial fascia near the lateral malleolus. The deeper femoral artery, vein and nerve branches are visible deep to the anterior compartment musculature (and a sectioned sartorius muscle) entering the adductor canal. Near the medial aspect of the knee joint the saphenous nerve is visible passing superficially near the great saphenous vein on the surface of the posterior crural fascia and terminating as the medial cutaneous nerve of the leg branches. On the lateral aspect of the leg the medial and intermediate dorsal cutaneous branches from the superficial fibular nerve are preserved passing onto the dorsum of the foot adjacent to the dorsal venous plexus tributaries.

Male left pelvis:

shows superficial and deep structures of the true and false pelves, inguinal and femoral region. In the transverse section, the epaxial musculature, abdominal wall musculature (rectus abdominis, external and internal abdominal obliques, transversus abdominis), psoas major and quadratus lumborum are visible and separated from each other and the superficial fat by fascial layers such as the rectus sheath and the thoracolumbar fascia. The psoas major muscle lies lateral to the external iliac artery, with the left testicular artery and vein lying on its superficial surface. More laterally (and moving inferiorly), the ilioinguinal nerve, the lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh and the femoral nerve are positioned over the superficial surface of the iliacus muscle.

The left common iliac artery bifurcates at the level of the sacral promontory into the external and internal iliac arteries. This specimen does not possess a clearly defined anterior and posterior division of the internal iliac artery; instead, the terminal arteries sequentially radiate from the internal iliac. The lateral sacral, inferior rectal, inferior gluteal, internal pudendal, superior vesical, obturator and umbilical arteries (which terminates in the medial umbilical ligament) are visible adjacent to the sacral ventral rami. The inferior gluteal and internal pudendal arteries have not bifurcated in this view and track inferiorly over piriformis.

The deep circumflex iliac artery and vein can be seen passing deep posterior to the inguinal ligament, while the branches from the inferior epigastric artery and veins can be seen perforating rectus abdominis and the overlying rectus sheath. The left common iliac vein lies deep to the left common iliac artery; the obturator branch and the external iliac vein have been preserved.

In the midline the pubic symphysis and sagittal sections of the pelvic viscera are visible: from anterior to posterior, the bladder (receiving the left ureter, which passes over the iliac vessels at the level of the pelvic brim), the left seminal vesicles and vas deferens, and rectum (with surrounding external anal sphincter muscle). The pathway of the urethra is visible from the inferior pole of the bladder through the prostate gland, pelvic diaphragm and the corpus spongiosum of the penis. Inferior to the sectioned erectile bodies (corpus cavernosa and corpus spongiosum) lies the scrotum, where the skin has been removed to reveal the parietal tunica vaginalis.

On the preserved proximal thigh the fascia lata has been removed to highlight the transition of the neurovasculature and musculature from the pelvic region. Superior to the inguinal ligament a window has been cut to reveal the underlying aponeurosis of the transversus abdominis muscle. From medial to lateral, the femoral vein and artery have been removed from the femoral sheath, and the termination of the femoral nerve lies superficial to the iliopsoas muscle.. The great saphenous vein can be seen coursing medially over the pectineus, adductor longus and gracilis muscles, while branches of the femoral nerve pass over the profunda femoris artery. The thigh musculature is visible, with the cut sartorius muscle overlying the iliacus muscles and the origins of anterior thigh muscles (rectus femoris, vastus lateralis, vastus intermedius, vastus medialis). The tensor fasciae latae can be seen inserting on the anterior border of the iliotibial tract, which extends over the lateral surface of the thigh. A window has been cut to expose the underlying gluteus medius muscle, which terminates at the lateral aspect of the greater trochanter.

Lower Limb superficial veins

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Product code: AM01254



This 3D printed specimen presents a superficial dissection of a left lower limb, from just proximal to the knee joint to a complete foot. The skin and superficial fascia have been removed to display the superficial venous structures of the leg including the dorsal venous plexus, great saphenous vein (including numerous tributaries), and the small saphenous vein (including numerous tributaries) on the crural fascia. Accompanying these venous structures are several cutaneous nerves, including the sural nerve posteriorly, the saphenous nerve medially, and the superficial peroneal nerve anteriorly. On the dorsum of the foot, and lateral to the tendon of the extensor hallucis longus muscle passing over the first metatarsal towards the hallux, the dorsal digital branch of the deep peroneal nerve is visible emerging to supply the skin between the first two pedal digits.

Lower Limb - deep dissection of a left pelvis and thigh

Price inquiry: +48 605999769, kontakt@openmedis.pl

Product code: AM01114



This 3D printed specimen presents a deep dissection of a left pelvis and thigh to show the course of the femoral artery and sciatic nerve from their proximal origins to the midshaft of the femur. Proximally, the pelvis has been sectioned along the mid-sagittal plane and the pelvic viscera are removed. In the pelvis the coccygeus muscle spans between the sacrum and iliac spine and the obturator artery and nerve entering the obturator canal superior to the obturator membrane. The lumbosacral trunk is visible descending to join the S1-S3 ventral rami to form the sciatic nerve. The nerve exits the pelvis via the greater sciatic foramen (defined by the preserved sacrotuberous and sacrospinous ligaments) and passes superficial to the preserved gluteus minimus, piriformis, obturator internus, superior and inferior gemellus, and quadratus femoris muscles. The posterior compartment muscles of the thigh have been dissected to demonstrate the course of the sciatic (and constituent tibial and common peroneal components) as it descends towards the popliteal fossa. Just lateral to the lumbosacral trunk in the pelvis are the iliacus and (partial) psoas muscles, as well as the proximal portion of the rectus femoris. The femoral artery is preserved as it crosses the superior pubic ramus, giving rise to the superficial circumflex iliac and superficial epigastric arteries as they enter the proximal thigh. As the femoral artery crosses through the femoral triangle, the medial and lateral circumflex femoral arteries arise and are distributed through the medial and anterior compartment; including several branches entering the preserved vastus lateralis muscle. The profunda femoris (deep artery of the thigh) also arises proximally and descends giving off perforating branches to the posterior thigh muscles. The removal of the anterior and posterior thigh muscles provides a view of the femoral artery passing across the superficial surface of the adductor muscles and exiting the femoral triangle. The obturator externus muscle also passes from the anterior surface of the obturator membrane towards the trochanteric fossa of the greater trochanter.

Foot - Structures of the plantar surface

Price inquiry: +48 605999769, kontakt@openmedis.pl

Product code: AM01280



This 3D print records the anatomy of a right distal leg and the deep structures of the plantar surface of the foot. Proximally, the tibia, fibula, interosseous membrane, and leg muscles are discernable in cross-section. Medially, at the level of the ankle joint, the long tendons of the dorsi- and plantar-flexors are visible superficial to the capsular and extra capsular ligaments. The posterior tibial artery, veins, and tibial nerve are exposed through their course from the posterior leg to the plantar surface of the foot. Laterally, the course and insertion of the fibularis muscles (longus, brevis and tertius) are visible. On the dorsum of the foot, the anterior tibial artery and deep fibular nerve emerge from deep to the extensor hallucis longus just superficial to the extensor hallucis brevis and extensor digitorum brevis muscles. On the plantar surface of the foot, the plantar aponeurosis and portions of the superficial and deep musculature (flexor digitorum brevis, abductor hallucis, abductor digiti minimi, quadratus plantae) has removed between the calcaneus and bases of the metatarsals to display the course of the tibialis posterior, flexor digitorum longus, flexor hallucis longus, and fibularis longus tendons. The origins of both the flexor hallucis brevis and flexor digiti minimi brevis are visible, as are lumbricals arising from the flexor digitorum longus tendons.

Foot - Parasagittal cross-section

Price inquiry: +48 605999769, kontakt@openmedis.pl

Product code: AM01275



This 3D printed specimen provides a parasagittal cross-section through the medial aspect of the right distal tibia and foot, displaying the skeletal structures of the medial longitudinal arch of the foot and surrounding soft-tissue structures. Proximally, the tendocalcaneus is visible superficial to the deep posterior compartment muscles and can be seen inserting into the posterior calcaneus. On the plantar surface of the medial arch, the plantar aponeurosis extends from the calcaneus towards the digits (where a sectioned lateral sesamoid is positioned at the head of the hallux). Part of the lateral head of the flexor hallucis brevis and muscular fibres at the origin of the flexor digitorum brevis and quadratus plantae are preserved (with the lateral plantar neurovascular bundle sectioned). Deep to these muscular portions is the flexor digitorum longus tendon (passing obliquely) near the calcaneus and neck of the talus, and the terminal insertion of the tibialis posterior tendon is visible at the articulation of the navicular and medial cuneiform.

Model of knee joint in neutral position

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Product code: AM01282



This 3D printed specimen demonstrates the ligaments of the knee joint with the leg in extension; it represents the same specimen as AM01281 knee joint printed in a flexed position. In the anterior view, with the patella and part of the patellar ligament removed. Both tibial and fibular collateral ligaments are intact. Medially, the insertions of the adductor magnus and semimembranosus muscles are retained, with the oblique popliteal ligament reflected onto the posterior aspect of the joint capsule. Laterally, the insertion of the biceps femoris and origins of the popliteus (covered by the arcuate popliteal ligament) and soleus muscles have been preserved.

Model of knee joint in the flex position

Price inquiry: +48 605999769, kontakt@openmedis.pl

Product code: AM01247



This 3D printed specimen demonstrates the ligaments of the knee joint with the leg in flexion. In the anterior view, with the patella and part of the patellar ligament removed, the medial and lateral menisci and anterior and posterior cruciate ligaments are visible. Both tibial and fibular collateral ligaments are intact. Medially, the insertions of the adductor magnus and semimembranosus muscles are retained, with the oblique popliteal ligament reflected onto the posterior aspect of the joint capsule. Laterally, the insertion of the biceps femoris and origins of the popliteus and soleus muscles have been preserved.

Flexed knee joint deep dissection

Price inquiry: +48 605999769, kontakt@openmedis.pl

Product code: AM01281



This 3D printed specimen displays a deep dissection of a left knee joint with the internal joint capsule structures relative to superficial tissues in a flexed position. The proximal cross-section through the distal thigh captures a small portion of the quadriceps femoris and sartorius anteriorly (with the thickened connective tissue of the iliotibial tract), the fat-filled popliteal fossa (with the popliteal vessels, tibial and common peroneal nerves), and the termination of the medial (adductor magnus tendon, gracilis) and posterior thigh muscles (biceps femoris, semitendinosus, semimembranosus) posteriorly. The distal cross-section through the leg preserves the most proximal portion of the muscles of the anterior, lateral and posterior compartments. Also visible in the section are the associated neurovascular structures: the anterior tibial artery, vein and deep peroneal nerve; the posterior tibial artery, vein and tibial nerve; and the fibular artery and vein. Anteriorly, the skin, subcutaneous tissue and patella have been removed, with only remnant portions of the tendon of the quadriceps femoris and patellar ligament retained. With the joint capsule opened, the anterior and posterior cruciate ligaments and the menisci are visible positioned between the femoral condyles and tibial plateau. On the medial aspect, the tibial (medial) collateral ligament passes just anterior to the insertion of the semitendinosus of the pes anserinus (the sartorius and gracilis tendons are sectioned), which in turn is just anterior to the posterior compartment musculature (covered by crural fascia). On the lateral aspect, the fibular (lateral) collateral ligament is preserved, and the anterior crural musculature is exposed. Passing from the thigh are the inserting tendon of the biceps femoris onto the head of the fibula, as well as the common peroneal nerve.

Foot - Superficial and deep dissection of the distal leg and foot

Price inquiry: +48 605999769, kontakt@openmedis.pl

Product code: AM01279



This 3D printed specimens preserves a mixed superficial and deep dissection of a left distal leg and foot. Posteriorly, the compartment muscles and neurovascular structures have been removed to isolate the tendocalcaneus and expose the body of the calcaneus. Medially, the tibialis posterior and flexor digitorum longus tendons are visible deep to the crural fascia, joined by the tendon of the flexor hallucis longus as the tendons passing deep to the flexor retinaculum (opened to demonstrate the tendon passage) to the medial foot. The adductor hallucis, medial head of the flexor hallucis brevis, and flexor digitorum brevis muscles are all exposed on the medial aspect of the foot. On the dorsum of the foot, both superior and inferior extensor retinacula are preserved, with the muscles of the anterior compartment of the leg extending to their distal attachments (including the fibularis tertius). The anterior tibial artery is exposed through to the dorsalis pedis artery. Deep to these long tendons are the extensor hallucis brevis and extensor digitorum brevis muscles, as well as the dorsal interosseous muscles. On the lateral aspect, both fibularis longus and brevis are visible deep to the crural fascia, with their tendons passing deep to both superior and inferior fibular retinacula. On the lateral margin of the foot the abductor digit minimi muscle is exposed.

Popliteal fossa

Price inquiry: +48 605999769, kontakt@openmedis.pl

Product code: AM01121



This 3D printed specimen preserves the distal thigh and proximal leg, dissected posteriorly to demonstrate the contents of the popliteal fossa and surrounding region. The proximal cross-section demonstrates the anterior, posterior and medial compartment muscles, with the femoral artery and vein visible within the adductor canal. The sciatic nerve and great saphenous vein are also visible. The skin, superficial fascia, and deep fascia have been removed over the popliteal fossa to expose the contents of the space. The muscular borders of the space are intact except for a window cut into the semimembranosus muscle to allow a view of the popliteal artery and vein near the adductor magnus. On the medial aspect of the window the great saphenous vein descends on the surface of the sartorius muscle. Distally the sartorius is visible joining the semitendinosus and semimembranosus muscles to form the pes anserinus. All major deep and superficial nerves and vessels of the space are visible, including the superior lateral genicular artery passing towards the anterior compartment of the thigh. Along the lateral margin the posterior aspect of iliotibial tract is visible descending to the lateral epicondyle of the tibia. The distal cross-section demonstrates the continuation of popliteal contents and branches. The great saphenous and small saphenous veins are visible within the superficial fascia, as are the medial and lateral sural cutaneous nerves. Between the muscles of the posterior, lateral, and anterior compartments are the neurovascular bundles of the leg (posterior tibial artery, veins and tibial nerve; peroneal artery and veins; anterior tibial artery, veins and deep peroneal nerve; superficial peroneal nerve).

Lower limb - superficial dissection

Price inquiry: +48 605999769, kontakt@openmedis.pl

Product code: AM01286



This 3D printed specimen represents the remainder of the lower limb portions of our male abdominopelvic and proximal thigh specimen (MA01106) sectioned proximally near midthigh and continuous to the partially dissected foot. The transverse section through the thigh exposes the neurovascular structures of the anterior, medial and posterior compartments. This includes the great saphenous vein superficial to the terminal branches of the femoral nerve, femoral artery and vein in the anterior compartment, and perforating branches of the deep femoral artery in the medial and posterior compartments.

The remainder of the thigh, leg and dorsum of the foot have been dissected to demonstrate superficial structures and compartmental musculature, except the posterior aspect of the specimen which has been left undissected. The course of the great saphenous vein is displayed from the medial aspect of the thigh to the medial malleolus and the medial aspect of the dorsal venous plexus. The origin of the small saphenous vein from lateral branches of the dorsal venous plexus is also visible to the margin of the dissected superficial fascia near the lateral malleolus. The deeper femoral artery, vein and nerve branches are visible deep to the anterior compartment musculature (and a sectioned sartorius muscle) entering the adductor canal. Near the medial aspect of the knee joint the saphenous nerve is visible passing superficially near the great saphenous vein on the surface of the posterior crural fascia and terminating as the medial cutaneous nerve of the leg branches. On the lateral aspect of the leg the medial and intermediate dorsal cutaneous branches from the superficial fibular nerve are preserved passing onto the dorsum of the foot adjacent to the dorsal venous plexus tributaries.

Lower limb musculature

Price inquiry: +48 605999769, kontakt@openmedis.pl

Product code: AM01284



This 3D printed specimen preserves a superficial dissection of the lower limb musculature from the mid-thigh to mid-leg, as well as nerves and vessels of the popliteal fossa. The insertions of the muscles of the anterior, middle and posterior compartments of the thigh are visible, including the pes anserinus medially and the iliotibial tract laterally. The capsule of the knee joint has been opened anteriorly to demonstrate the menisci and the tibial and fibular collateral ligaments. The superficial muscles of the leg are visible, with the anterior and lateral compartment muscles highlighted deep to the crural fascia. Within the popliteal fossa, both the popliteal artery and vein are visible descending from the adductor hiatus. The sciatic nerve is seen bifurcating in the fossa, with the common fibular, tibial, and sural nerves preserved. The proximal cross-section provides a view of the distal thigh musculature of the anterior, medial and posterior compartments. The femoral artery and vein and saphenous nerve are visible within the adductor canal. The sciatic nerve and perforating branches of the profunda femoris artery (and accompanying veins) are visible in the posterior compartment. In the distal cross-section, muscles of the anterior, lateral and posterior compartment are visible. The superficial and deep fibular nerves are visible in the anterior and lateral compartments, respectively. In the anterior compartment, the deep fibular nerve is adjacent to the anterior tibial artery and veins. In the posterior compartment, deep to soleus, both the posterior tibial and fibular arteries and veins are highlighted near the tibial nerve.

Foot - Deep plantar structures

Price inquiry: +48 605999769, kontakt@openmedis.pl

Product code: AM01122



This 3D printed specimen provides a view of deep plantar structures of a right foot. Medially, the cut edge of the great saphenous vein is visible within the superficial fascia, just anterior to the cut edges of the medial and lateral plantar arteries and nerves overlying the insertion of the tibialis posterior muscle. The superficial fascias, the plantar aponeurosis, and superficial musculature have been removed to expose the deep (third layer) of musculature. The cut edges of the first, second and third layer muscles are preserved on the calcaneus for orientation, as is the cut tendon of the flexor digitorum longus muscle descending into the foot and the exposed distal tendons of the flexor digitorum longus and brevis muscles. The transverse and oblique heads of the adductor hallucis are visible deep to the tendon of the flexor hallucis longus muscle (surrounded by a complete lateral head and partial medial head of the flexor hallucis brevis muscle). The plantar interosseous muscles are visible deep to the adductor hallucis. Deep to the musculature the ligaments of the tarsal and metatarsal joint capsules are exposed, as well as the long and short plantar ligaments and the plantar calcaneonavicular ligament. On the lateral aspect, the abductor digiti minimi muscle has been sectioned to expose the insertions of the peroneus longus and brevis tendons are exposed.

Foot - Superficial and deep structures of the leg and foot

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Product code: AM01248



This 3D printed specimen presents both superficial and deep structures of a right distal leg and foot. Proximally, the posterior compartment of the leg has been dissected to remove the triceps surae muscles and tendocalcaneus to demonstrate the deep muscles of the compartment (tibialis posterior, flexor digitorum longus, flexor hallucis longus). Adjacent to these muscles the course of the tibial nerve and posterior tibial artery can be followed to the origin of the medial and lateral plantar branches at the level of the flexor retinaculum. The origin of the abductor hallucis brevis muscle has been removed to expose more of the artery and nerve branches. The origin of the great saphenous vein from the medial aspect of the dorsal venous arch is preserved, with the vessel ascending to the cut edge of the specimen. Although the anterior compartment muscles have been removed to demonstrate the interosseous membrane, the course of the anterior tibial artery, and the deep fibular nerve to the dorsum of the foot; the tendinous insertions of the tibialis anterior, extensor hallucis longus, and the hallucal tendon of the extensor digitorum longus have been retained passing deep to the inferior extensor retinaculum. The anterior tibial artery is continuous through dorsalis pedis to the arcuate artery and the dorsal metatarsal arteries. The removal of the dorsal interosseous muscles demonstrate the approach of these terminal branches to the plantar interosseous muscles. On the lateral aspect of the specimen, the fibularis longus and fibularis brevis muscles and tendons are visible, with tendons passing deep to the cut edge of the superior fibular retinaculum and complete inferior fibular retinaculum. Adjacent to the insertion of the fibularis brevis is the preserved tendon of the extensor digitorum longus to the fifth digit and the termination of the superficial fibular nerve; adjacent to the fibularis longus tendon entering the plantar surface of the foot is the origin of the abductor digiti minimi muscle. Deep to these more superficial structures are several of the distal leg and foot ligaments, including the anterior and posterior tibiofibular ligaments, calcaneofibular ligament, dorsal and posterior talonavicular ligaments, and the deltoid ligament.