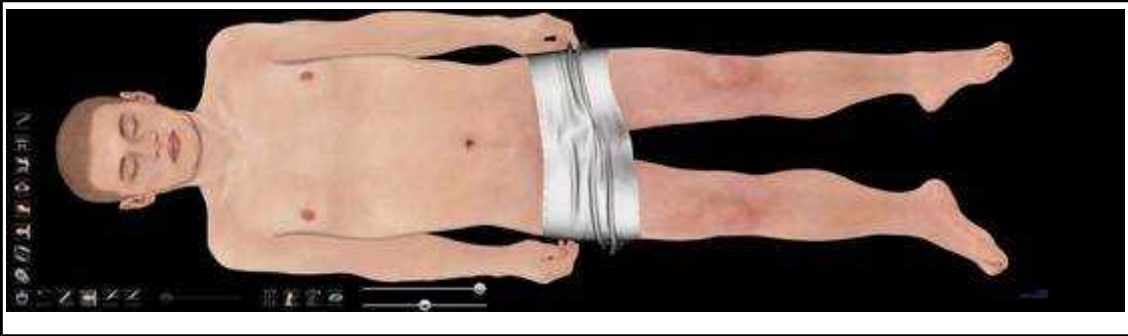
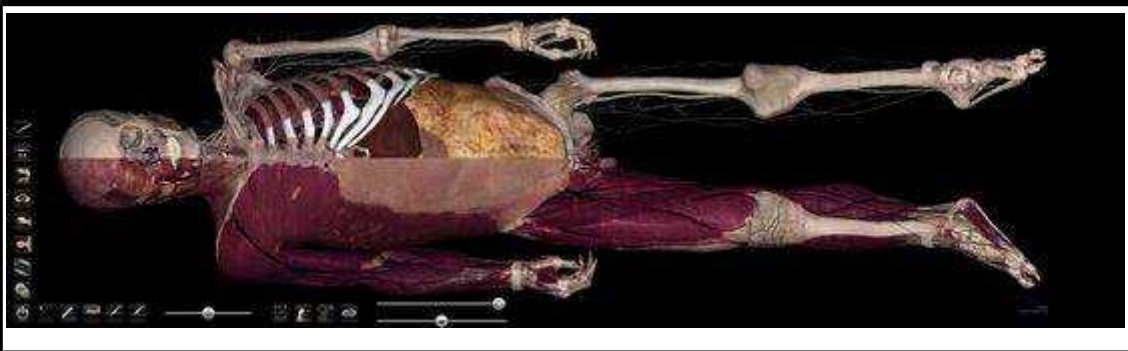
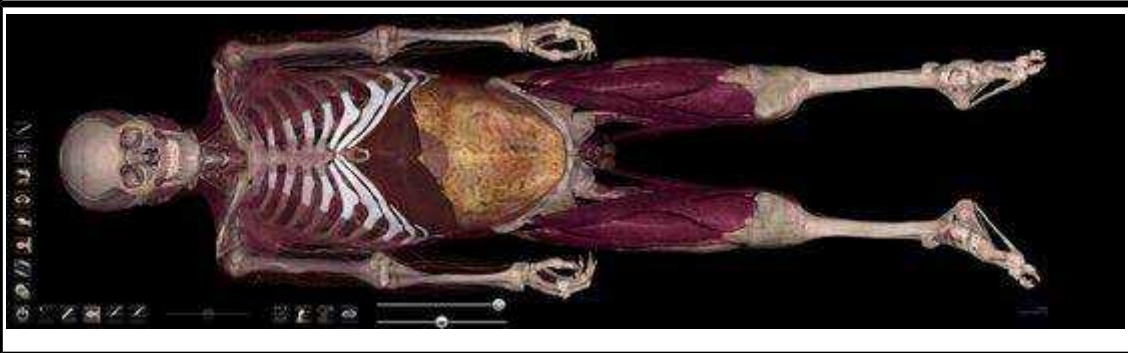
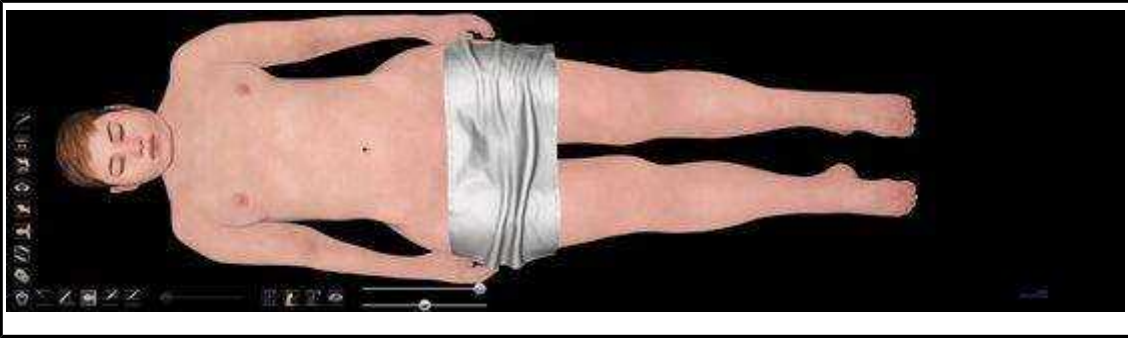
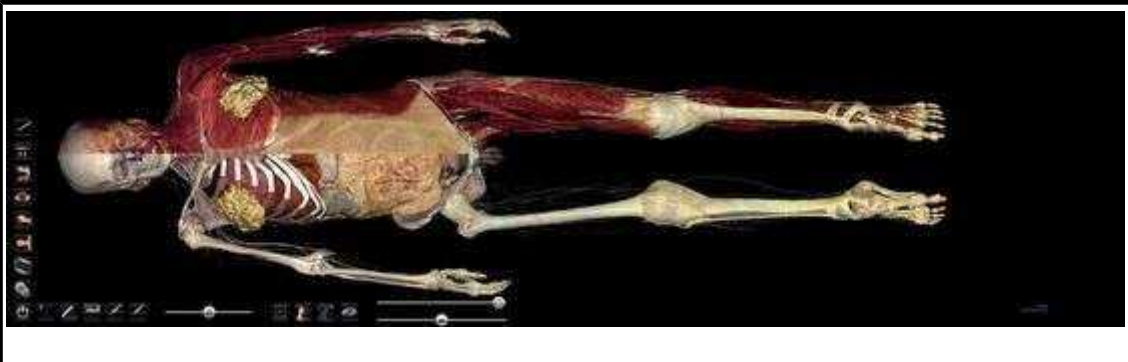
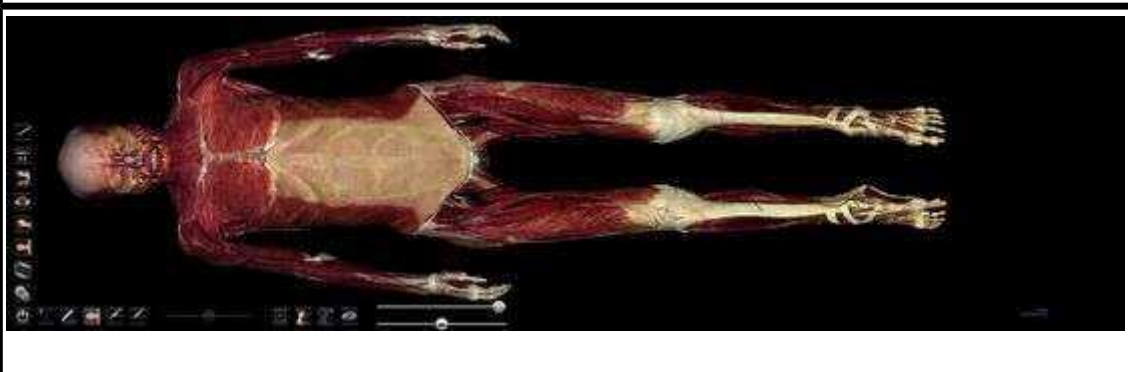


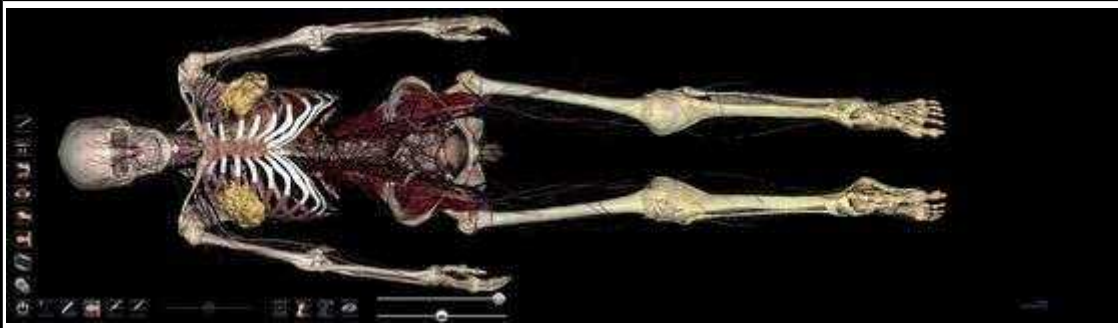
Anatomage Table 4.0 Presets

Male Full Body Presets:

	<p>1. Default</p>
	<p>2. Half and Half</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The right side presents the skeleton, muscles, and blood vessels• The left side shows the skeleton and peripheral nerves
	<p>3. Brachial Plexus and Knee Muscles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The upper body shows the brachial plexus• The lower body shows the muscles that move the knee

Female Full Body Presets:

	<p>1. Default</p>
	<p>2. Half and Half</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The right side presents the skeleton and peripheral nerves• The left side shows the skeleton, muscles, and blood vessels
	<p>3. Vessels and Muscles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This preset allows you to show the relationships between the blood vessels and the muscles


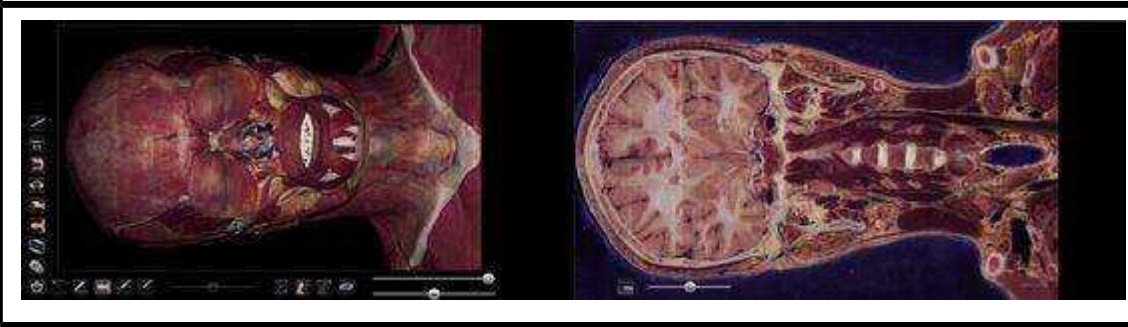



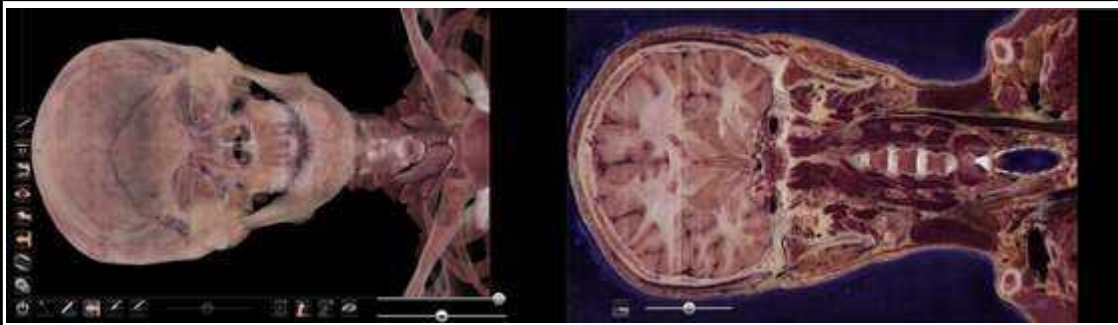
4. Reproductive System

- This preset includes the female reproductive system along with the peripheral nerves.

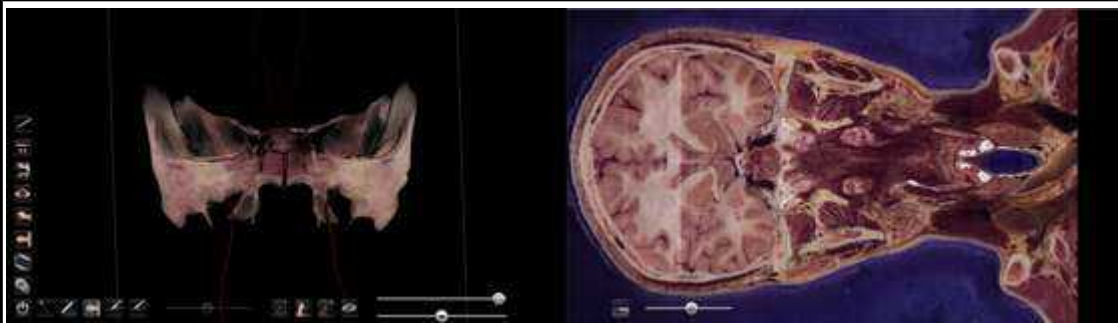
High Resolution Regional Scan Presets:

01 Head and Neck (Male)

	<p>1. Default</p>
	<p>2. Head and Neck Muscles</p>
	<p>3. Eyes</p>

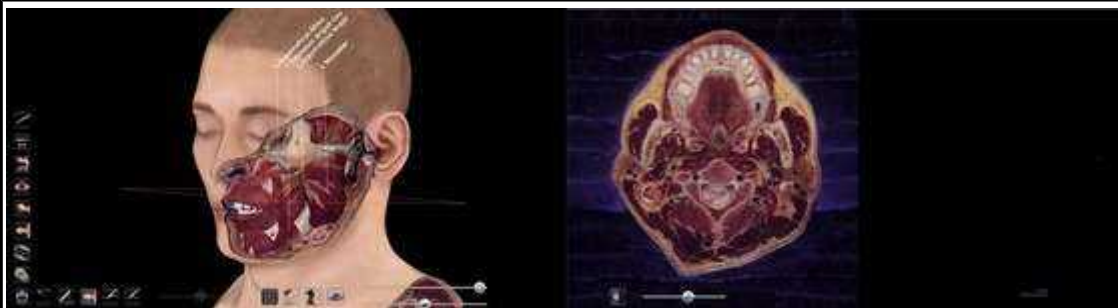


4. Thyroid



5. Circle of Willis

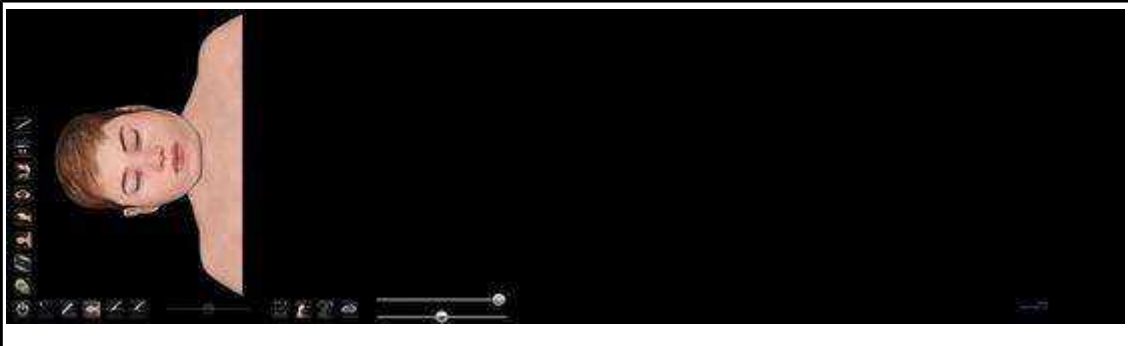
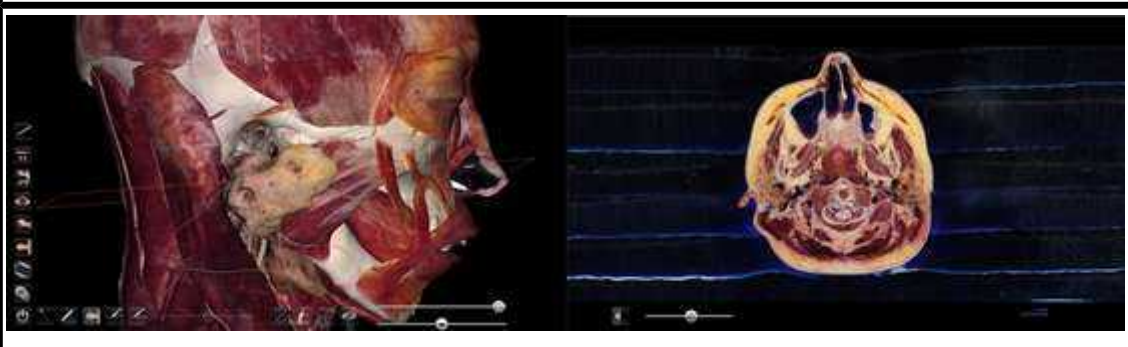
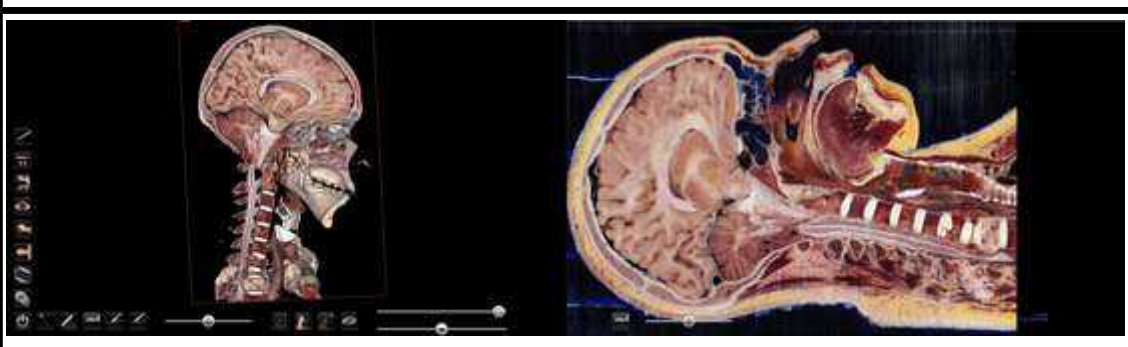
- The sphenoid and temporal bones are visible to serve as a reference point.

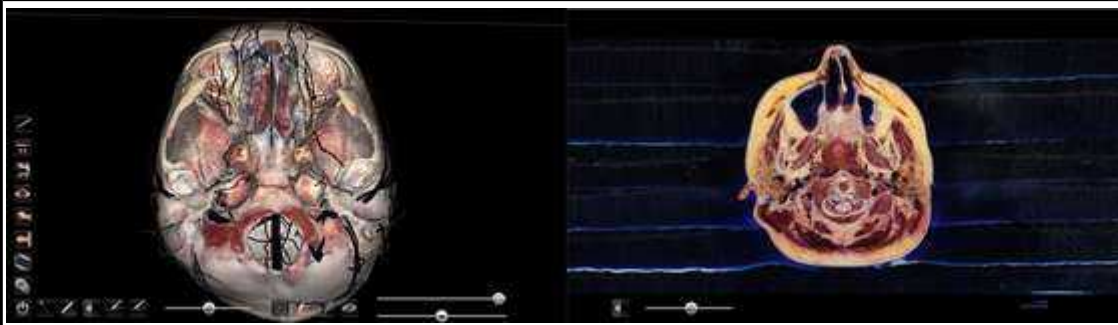


5. Mastication Muscles

- The prosection highlights the muscles involved in mastication.

02 Head and Neck (Female)

	<p>1. Default</p>
	<p>2. Facial Nerve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This preset focuses on the branches of the facial nerve
	<p>3. Arteries of the Head and Neck from a Sagittal View</p>

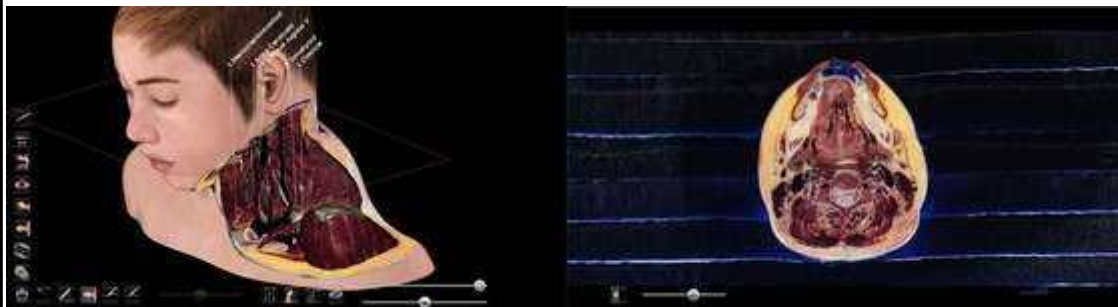


4. Blood Vessels and Nerves as They Exit the Cranium



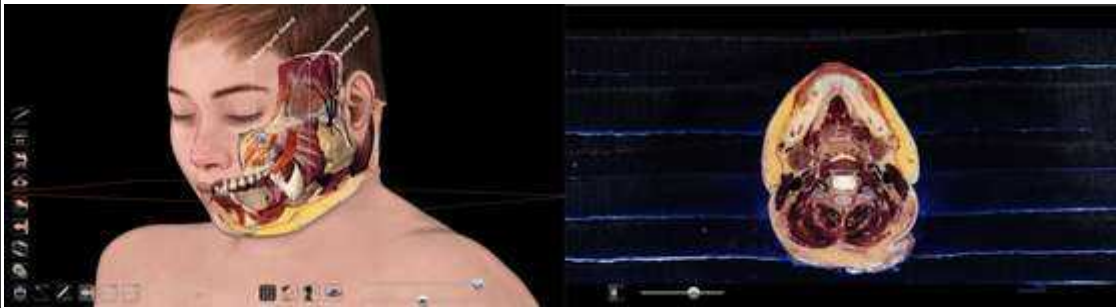
5. Esophagus & Pharynx

- Posterior view highlighting esophagus and pharynx.
- Cut structures include: superior, inferior, and middle pharyngeal constrictors



6. Neck Nerves and Vessels

- Highlights the ansa cervicalis
- Cut structures include: clavicle, omohyoid, sternocleidomastoid, and internal jugular vein.



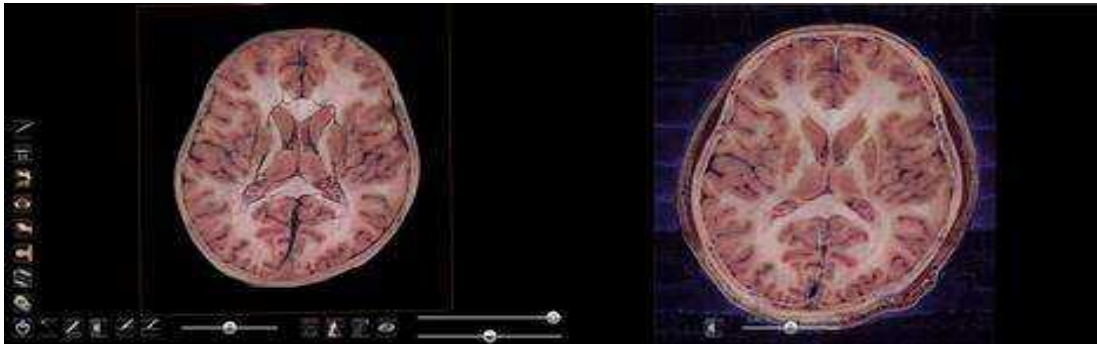
7. Salivary Glands

- Sublingual, submandibular, and parotid glands are visible.
- Cut structures include: mandible, orbicularis oris, levator anguli oris, depressor labii inferioris, depressor anguli oris, buccinator, and the zygomaticus major.

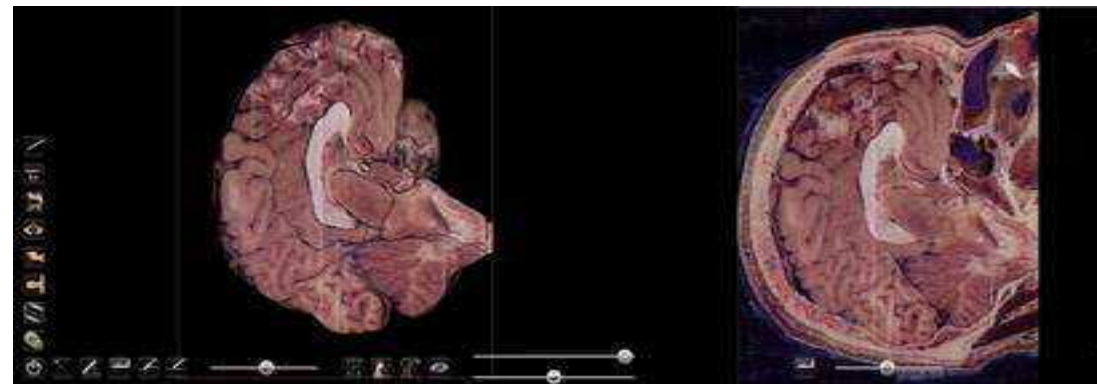
03 Brain (Male)



1. Default



2. Basal Ganglia



3. Corpus Callosum



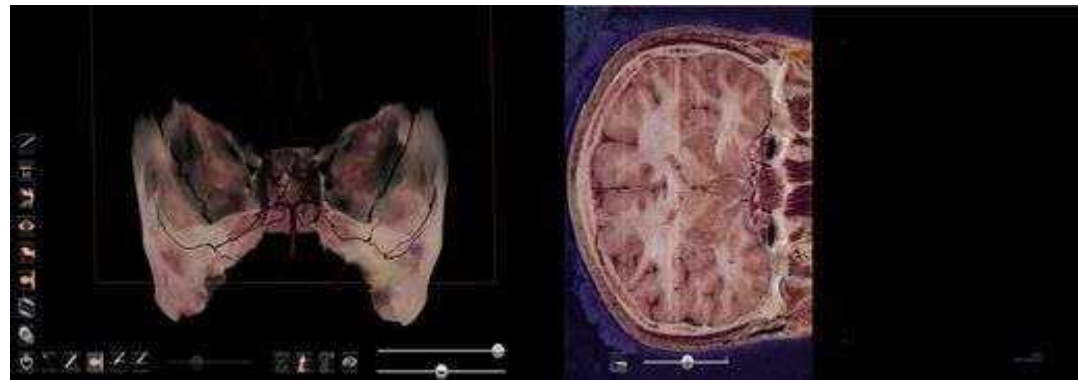
4. Brainstem

- Also includes the thalamus, lateral ventricles, globus pallidus, and fornix.



5. Cerebellum

- The cranium is transparent to show the relationship between the cerebellum and the rest of the head.
- The arbor vitae is displayed.



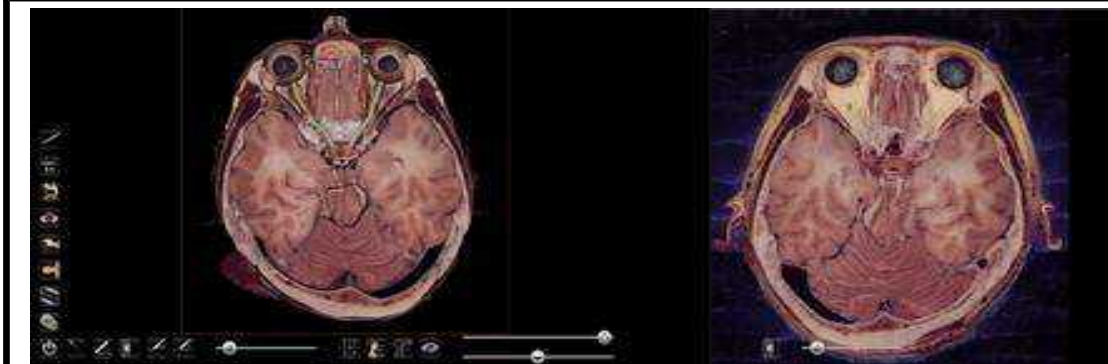
6. Circle of Willis

- The sphenoid and temporal bones are visible to serve as a reference point.

05 Craniofacial Region (Male)

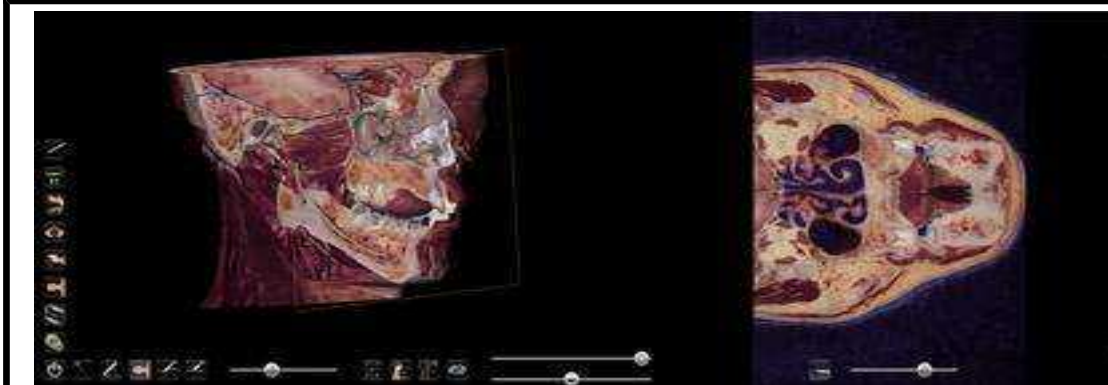


1. Default



2. Eyes

- The optic nerves can be seen from this view.



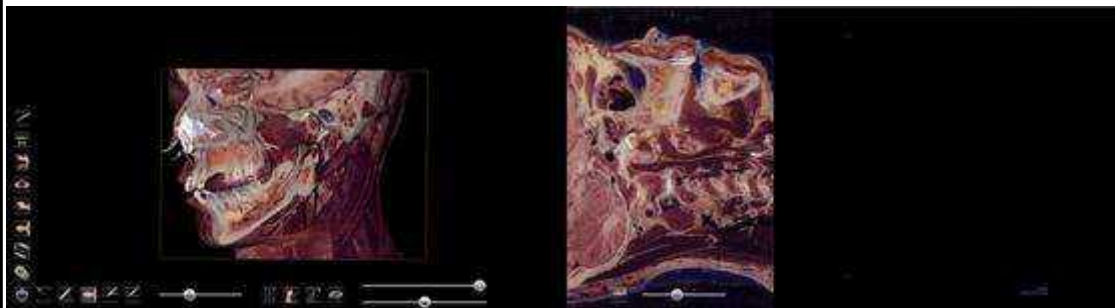
3. Inferior Alveolar Nerve 1

- The right inferior alveolar nerve is shown as it travels through the mandibular canal.



4. Dentition

- A full set of teeth



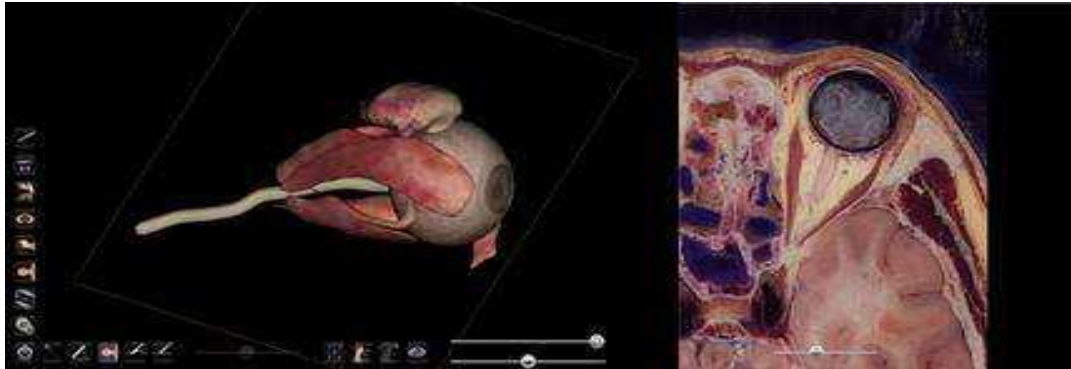
5. Inferior Alveolar Nerve 2

- The left inferior alveolar nerve through the mandibular canal is visible.

06 L Eye (Male)

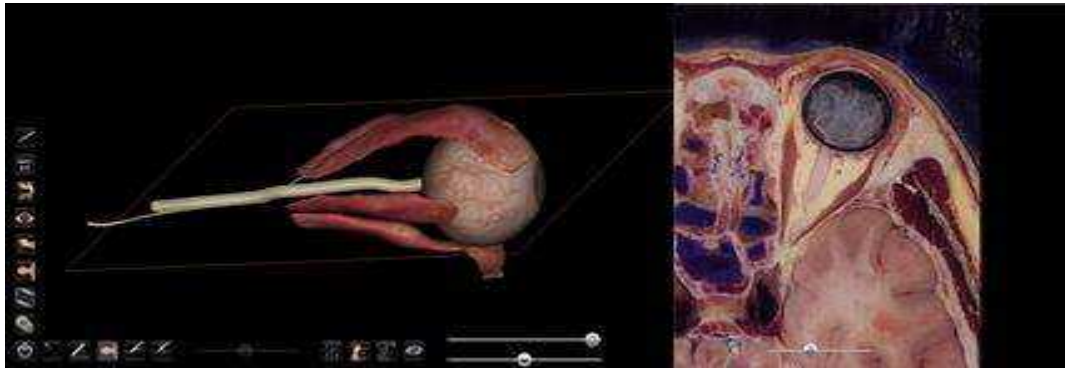


1. Default



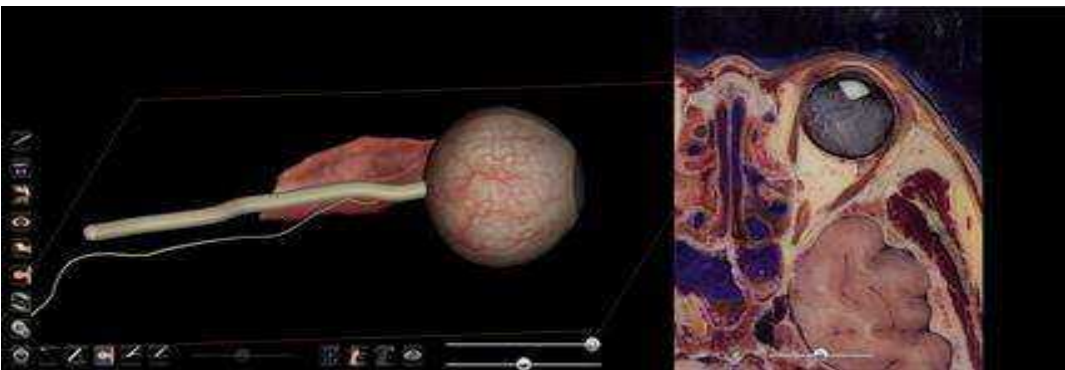
2. Eye

- This preset shows the eye structures along with the optic nerve, eye muscles, lacrimal gland, and arterial supply.



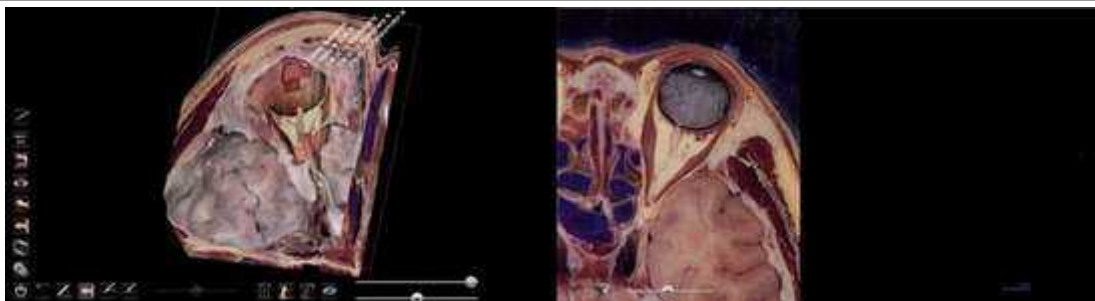
3. Eye

- This preset focuses on the the oculomotor nerve (CN III) and the eye muscles it innervates.



4. Eye

- This preset focuses on the abducens nerve (CN VI), which innervates the lateral rectus.



5. Orbital Nerves

- Cut structures include: superior oblique, medial rectus, superior rectus, levator palpebrae superioris

07 R Ear (Male)



1. Default



2. Inferior View of the Ear Canal



3. Sagittal View of the Ear Canal



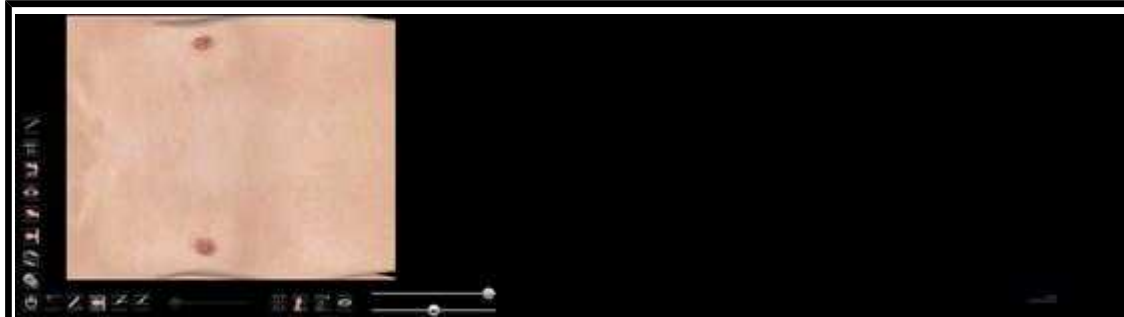
4. Facial Nerve



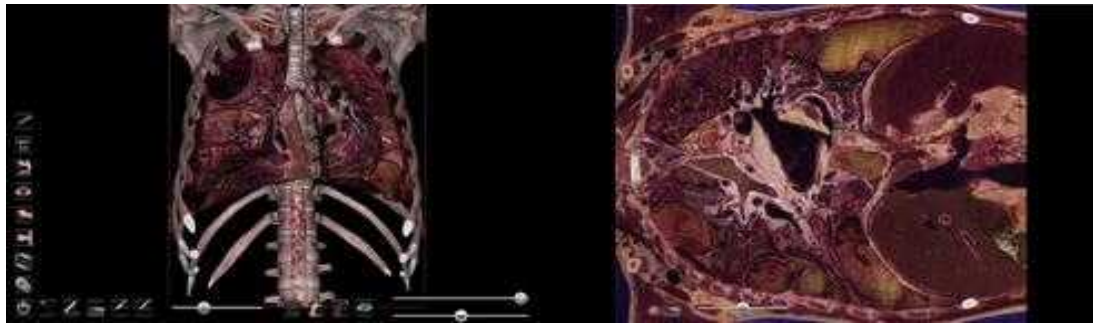
5. Right TMJ

- Also includes a view of the styloid process.

08 Thorax (Male)



1. Default

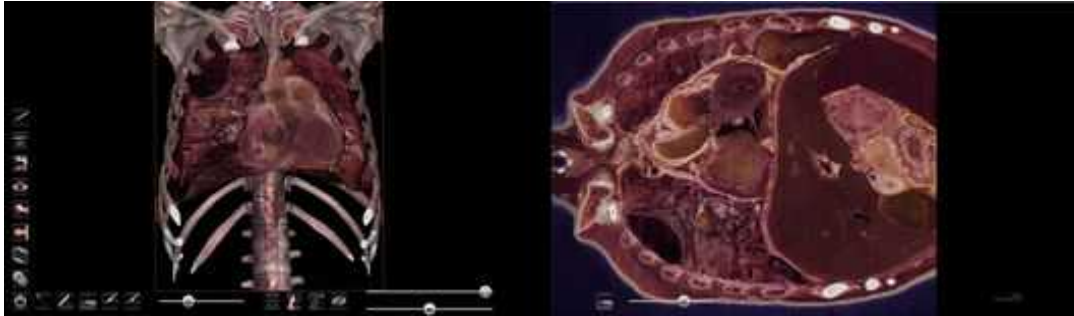


2. Trachea and Lungs

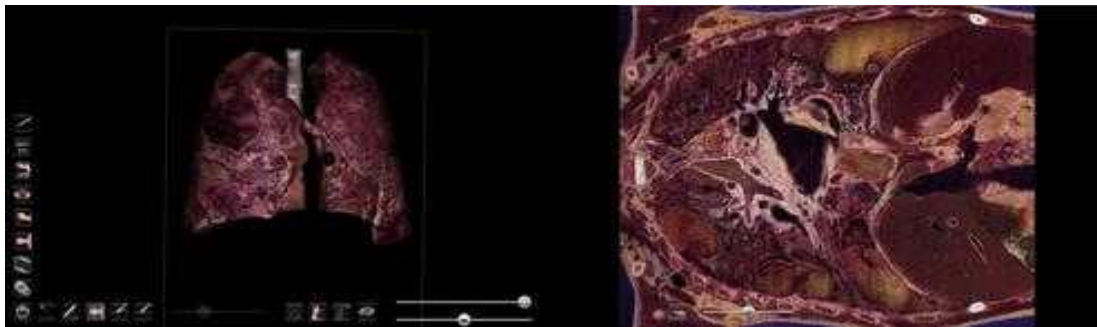
- With the rib cage visible.



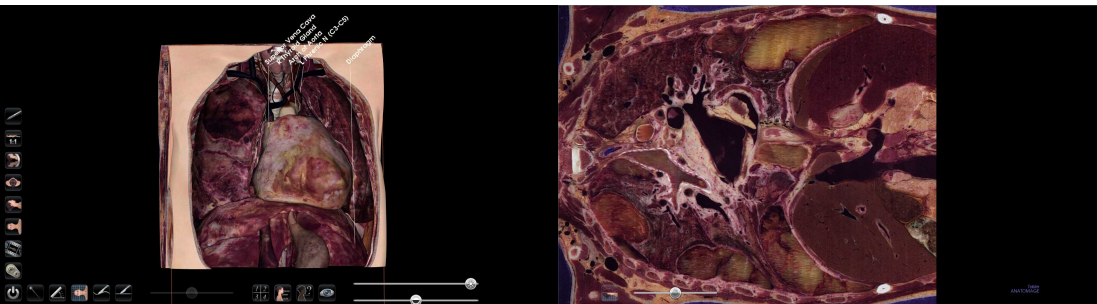
3. The Venous System



4. The Lungs in Relation to the Heart



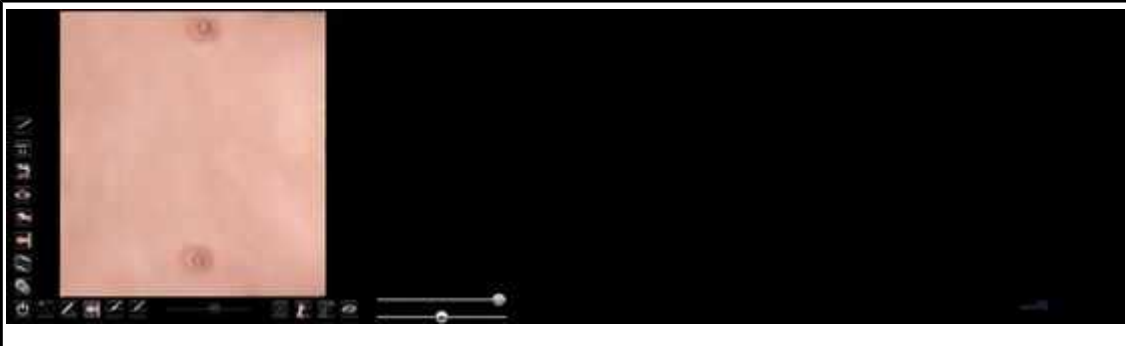
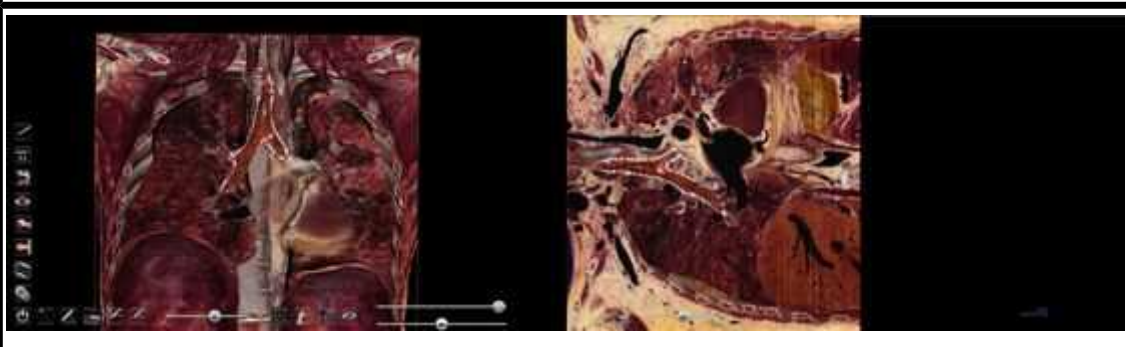
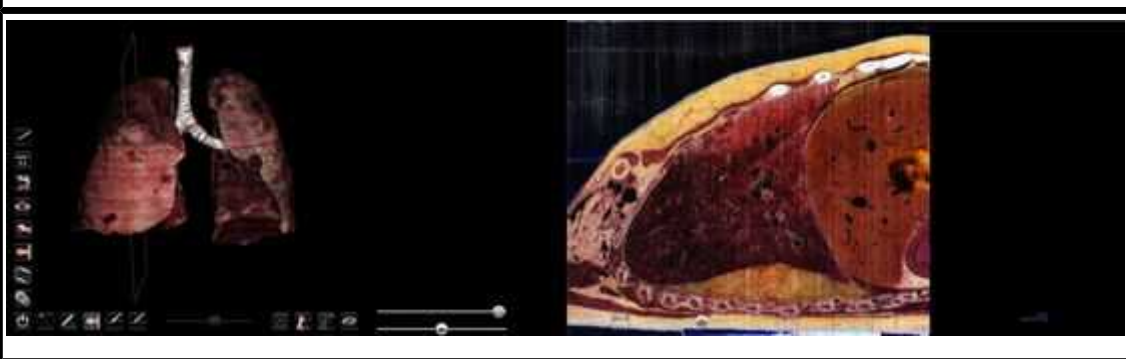
5. Lungs




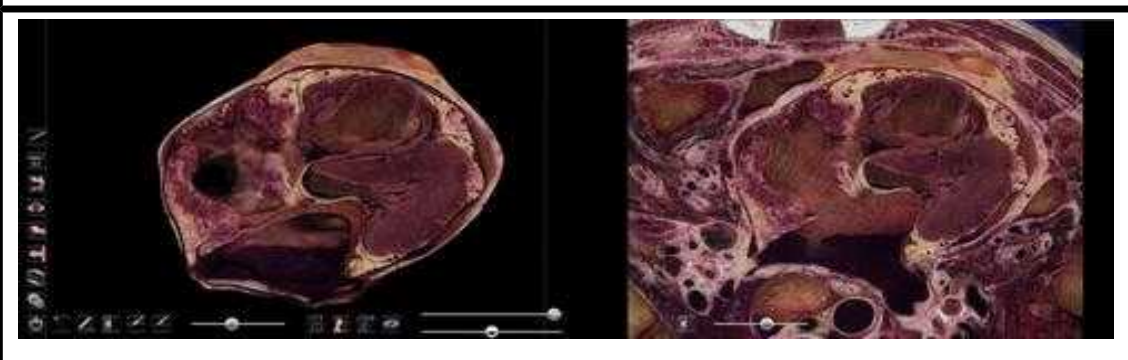
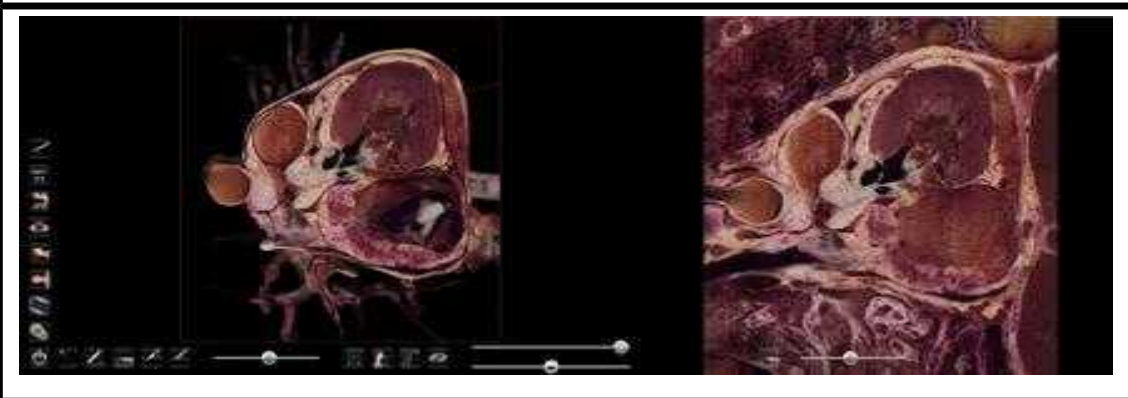
6. Mediastinum

- Anterior thoracic wall removed to view heart, thymus, lungs, and neurovascular structures

09 Thorax (Female)

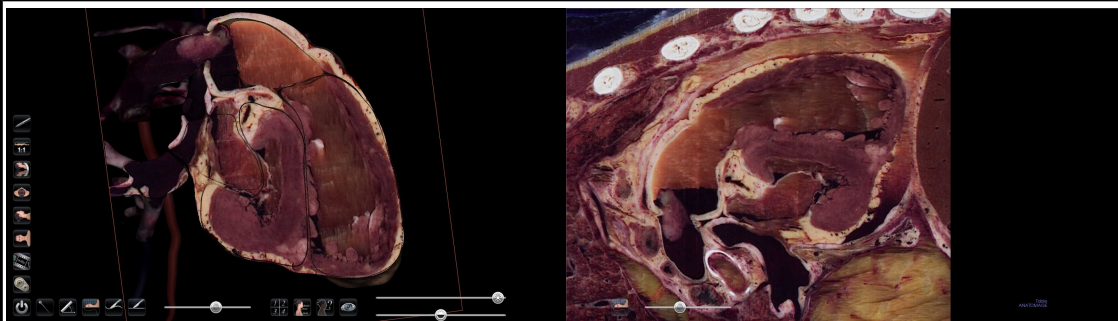
	<p>1. Default</p>
	<p>2. The Lungs in Relation to the Heart</p>
	<p>3. Lungs</p>

10 Heart (Male)

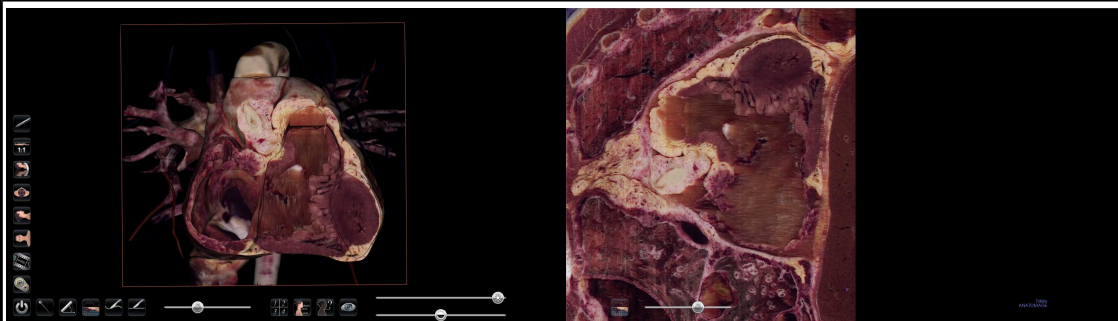
	<p>1. Default</p>
	<p>2. Atrial Septal Defect</p>
	<p>3. Mitral Valve from a Coronal View</p>



4. The Semilunar Valves: Aortic Valve and Pulmonary Valve



5. Mitral Valve from a Sagittal View



6. The Tricuspid Valve from a Coronal View

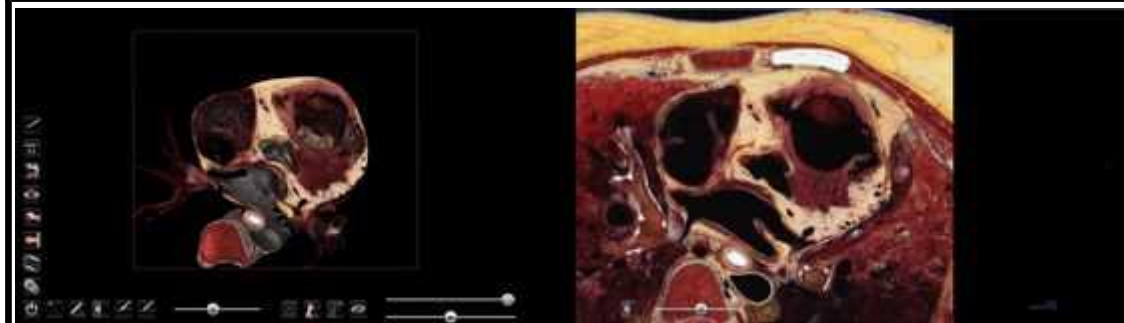
11 Heart (Female)



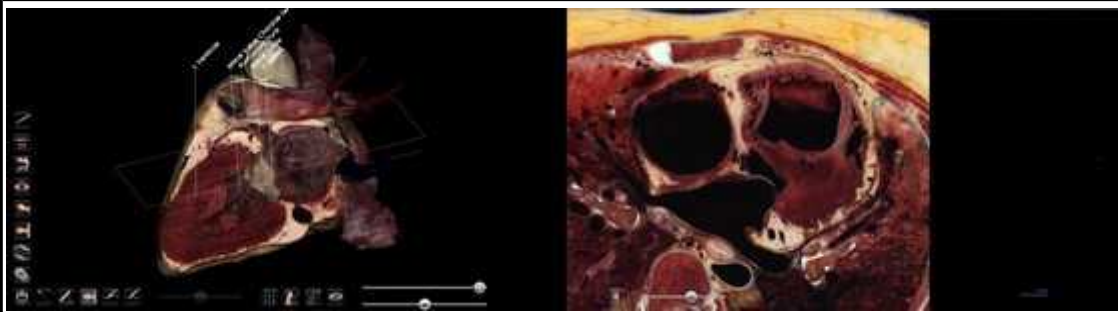
1. Default



2. Mitral Valve

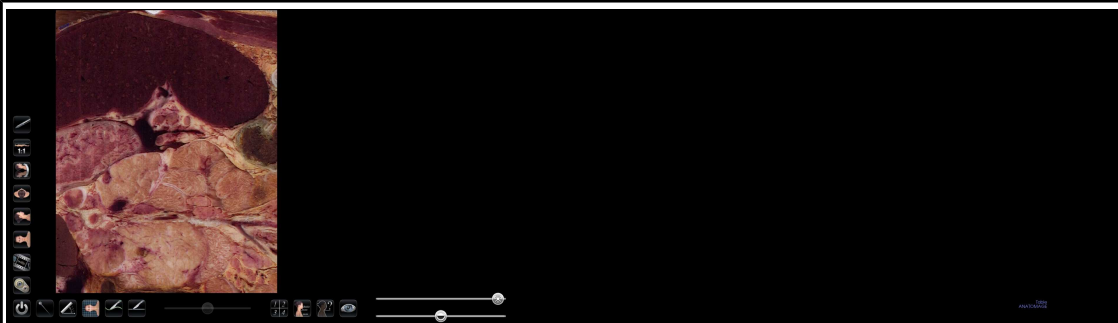


3. The Semilunar Valves: Aortic Valve and Pulmonary Valve

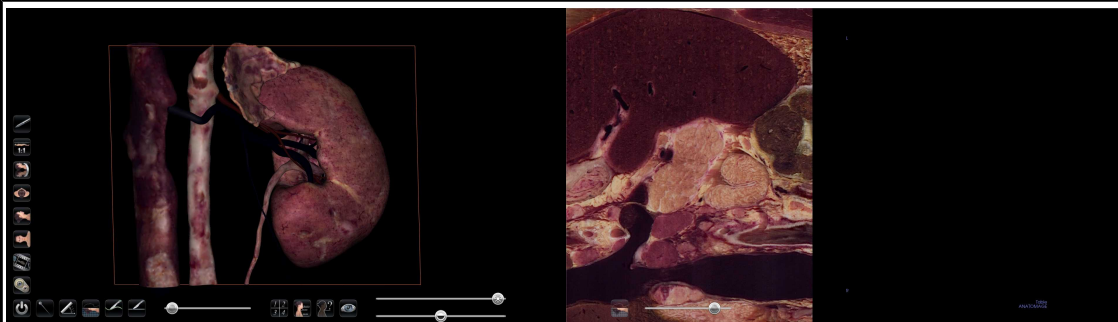


4. Mitral valve and chordae tendinae

12 L Kidney (Male)

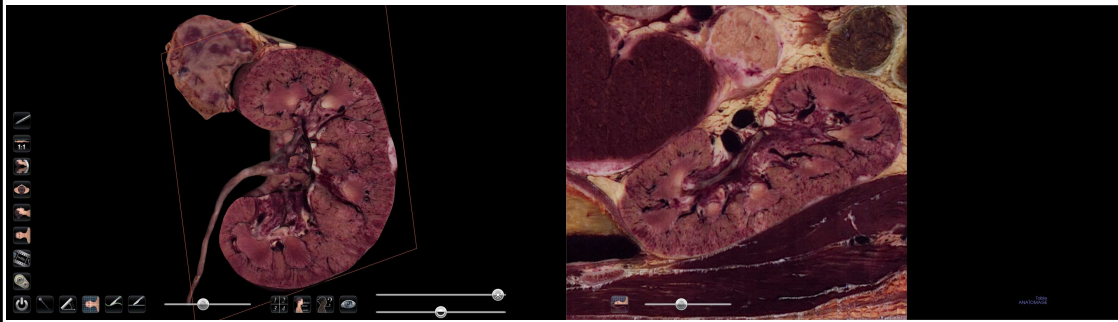


1. Default



2. Renal Artery and Vein

- This preset shows the left renal vein as it crosses the abdominal aorta to reach the left kidney



3. Renal Medulla

13 Abdomen (Male)

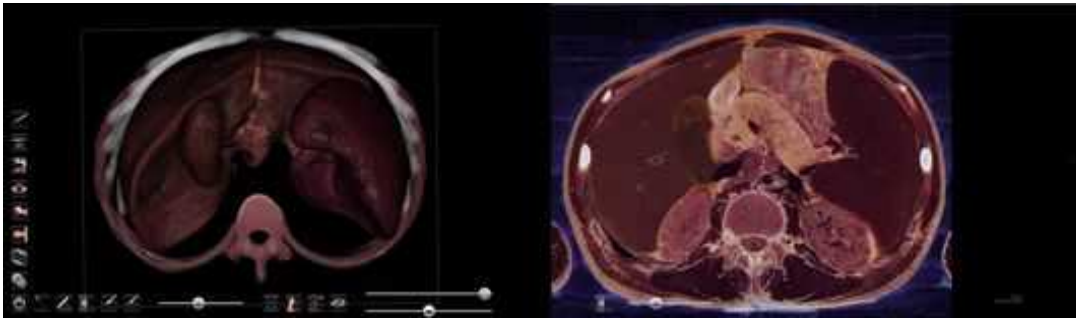


1. Default



2. Sinusoids of the Liver

- Transparent liver to highlight the sinusoids.

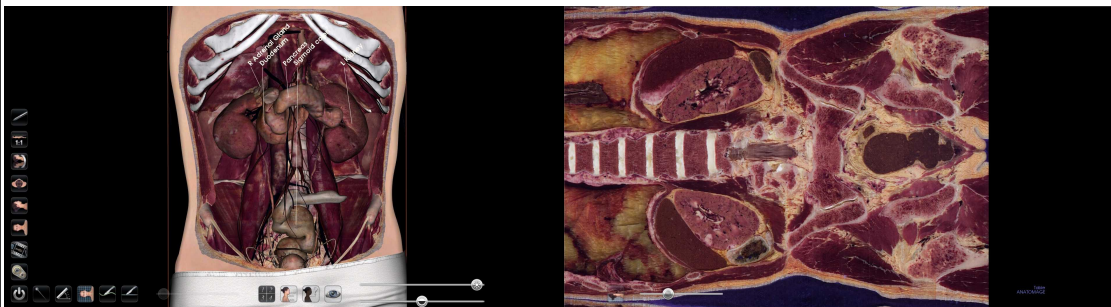


3. Liver and Gallbladder

- An inferior view similar to a view that would be seen in a laparoscopic cholecystectomy.


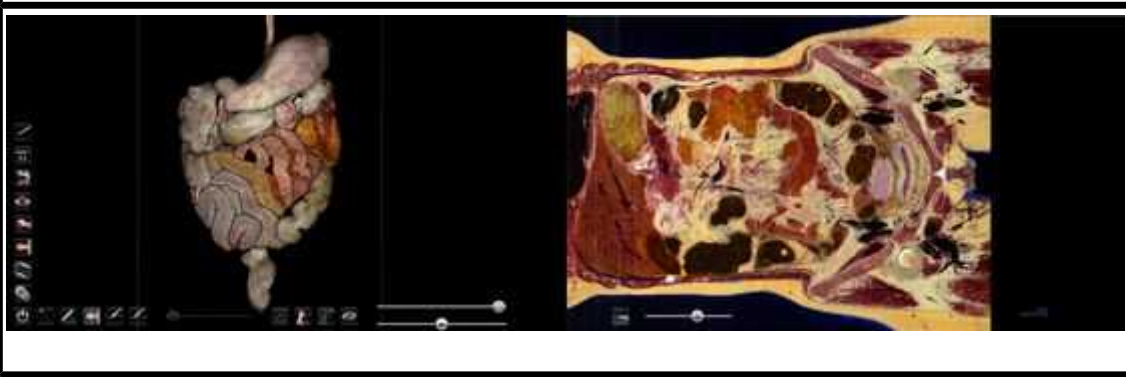



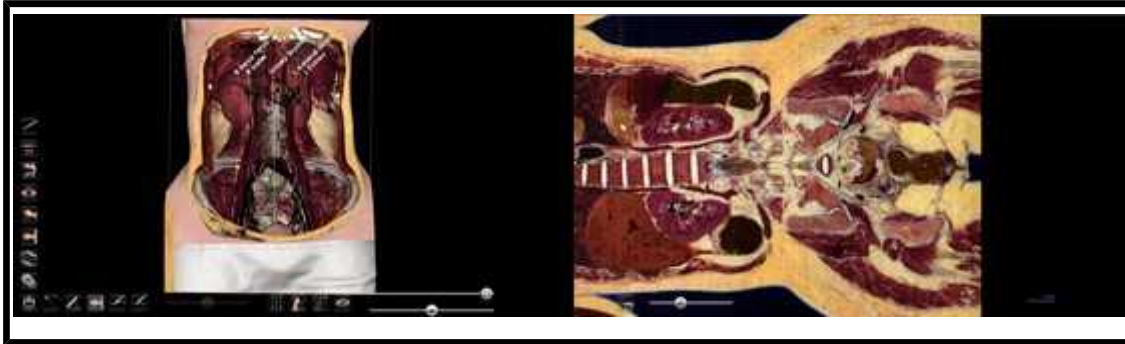
4. Gastrointestinal Tract



5. Posterior Abdomen

14 Abdomen (Female)

	<p>1. Default</p>
	<p>2. GI Tract</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The patient passed away from gastric cancer at age 26. She had a fistula from the stomach to the lower small intestines (jejunum/ileum).
	<p>3. Greater Omentum</p>

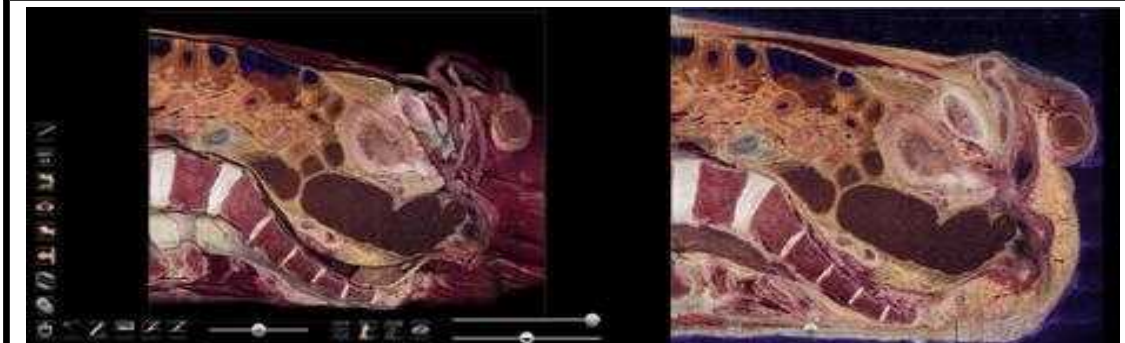


4. Urinary System

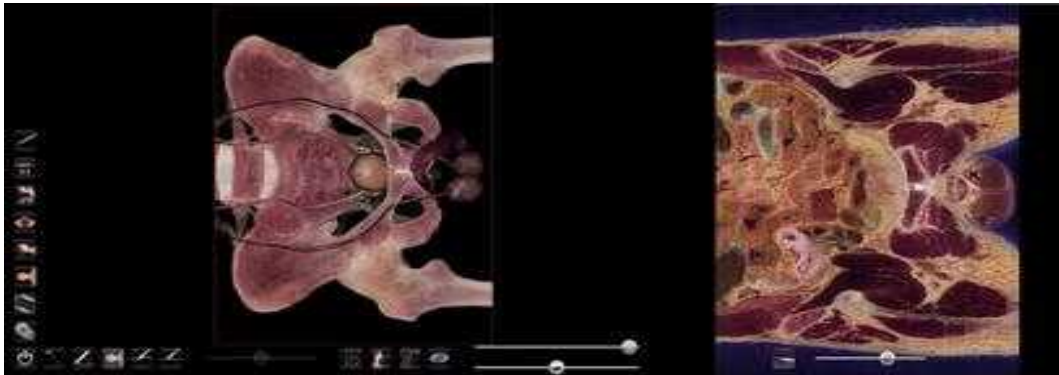
15 Pelvis (Male)



1. Default



- ### 2. Male Reproductive System 1
- Sagittal view to show the relationship between the rectum, bladder, and the rest of the male reproductive system.



3. Male Reproductive System 2

- Coronal view of the bladder and male reproductive system



4. Male Reproductive System 3

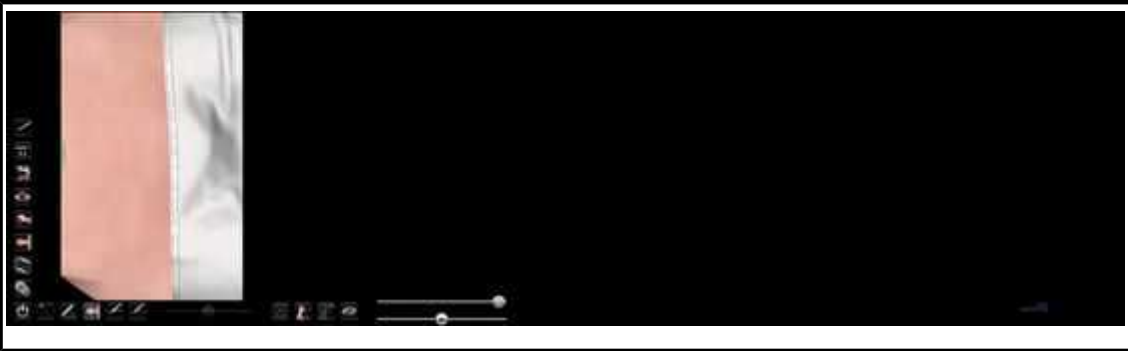

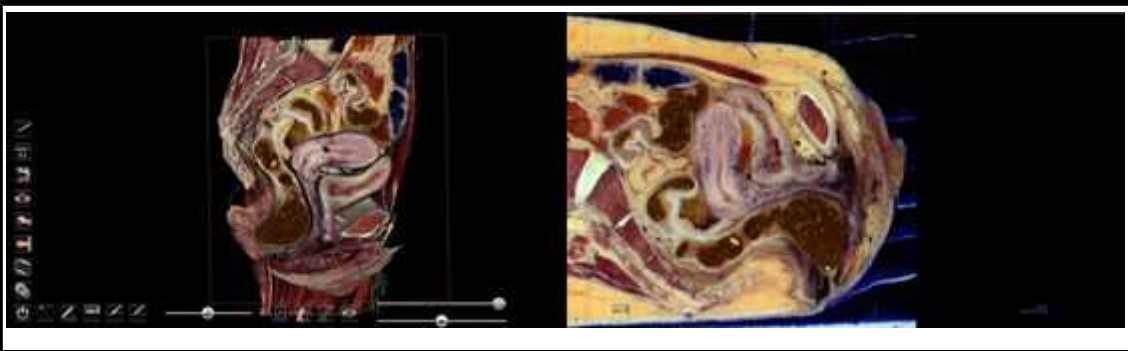
- Anterior view to shown the ureters, bladder, prostate, seminal vesicles, ductus deferens, epididymis, testes, and penis.

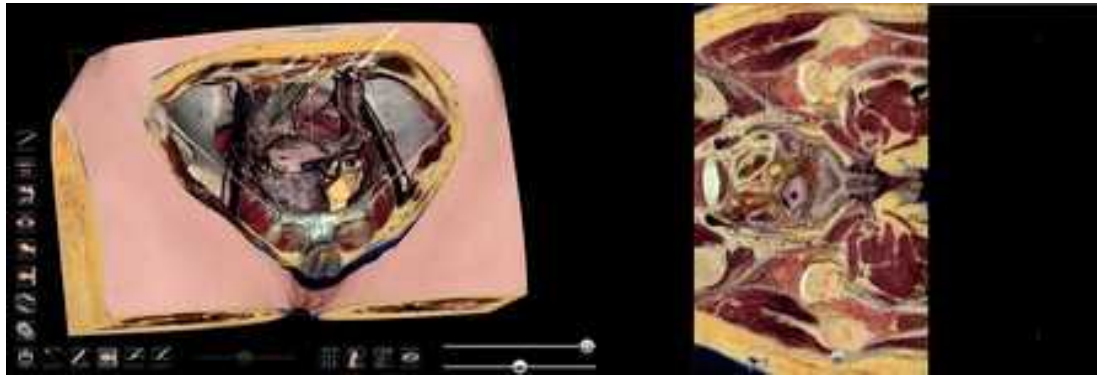


5. Male Reproductive System 4

- Highlights the relationship between the male reproductive system and the vasculature.

16 Pelvis (Female)

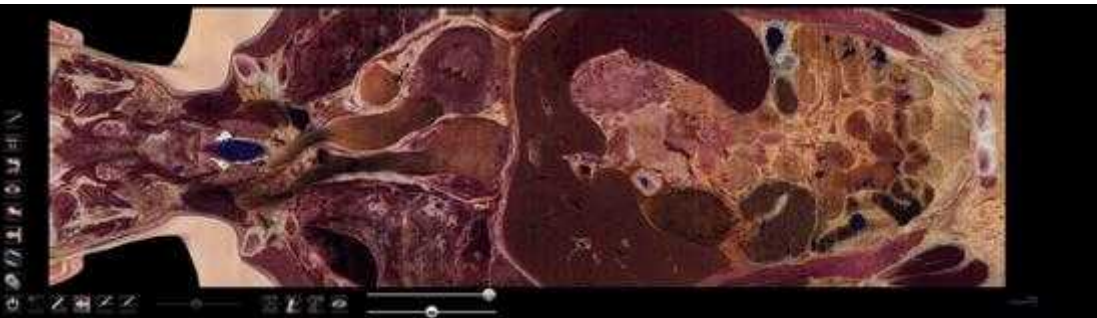
	<p>1. Default</p>
	<p>2. Female Reproductive System</p>
	<p>3. Sagittal View of the Female Reproductive System</p>



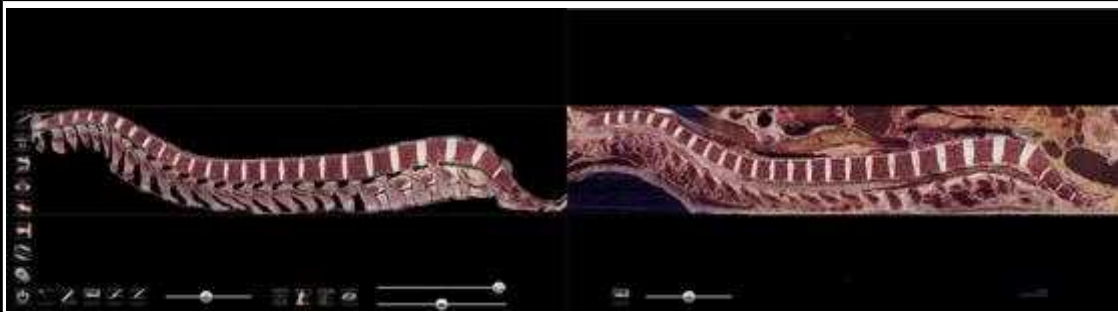
4. Uterus

- Uterus cut to show uterine cavity

17 Spine (Male)

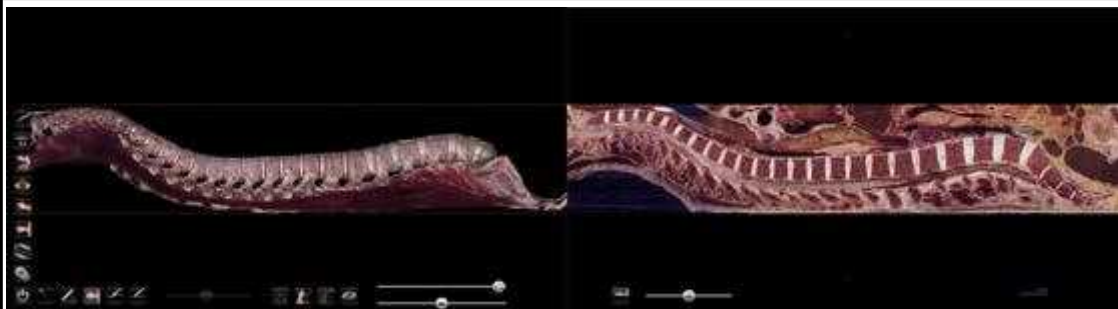


1. Default



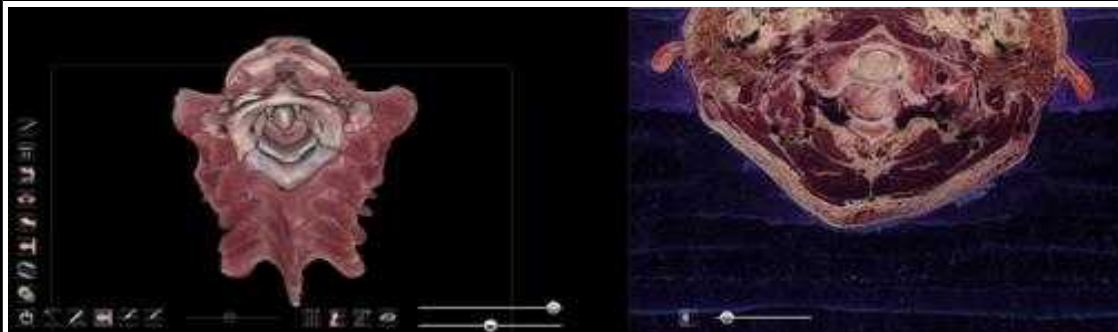
2. Spine 1

- From C1 to the coccyx



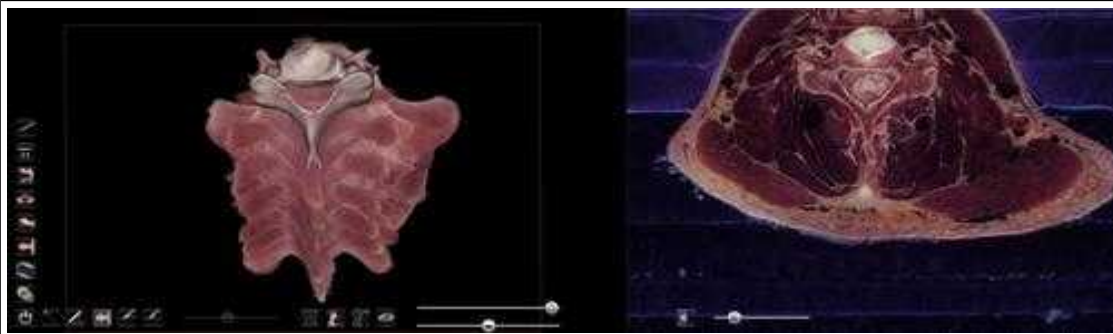
3. Back Muscles

- Back muscles including: erector spinae (spinalis, iliocostalis, longissimus), semispinalis, multifidus, rotatores, interspinales, and intertransversarii.



4. Atlanto-axial Joint

- C1 and C2 are opaque with the rest of the spine transparent as a reference



5. Typical Cervical Vertebra

- Showing C6
- The rest of the spine is transparent as a reference.



6. Typical Thoracic Vertebra

- Showing T10



7. Typical Lumbar Vertebra

- Showing L5

18 L Shoulder (Male)



1. Default

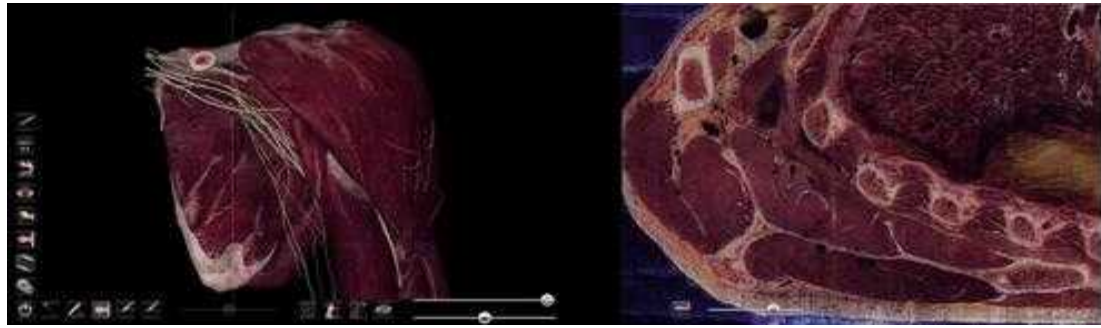


2. Left Shoulder Girdle

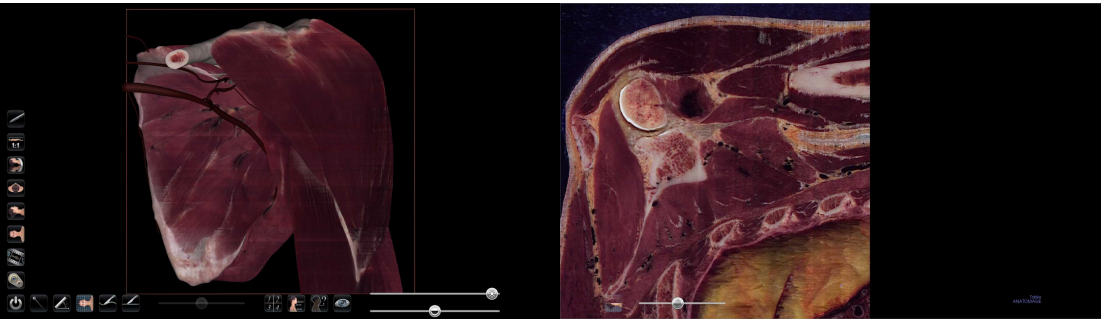


3. Rotator Cuff Muscles

- Supraspinatus
- Teres minor
- Infraspinatus
- Subscapularis



4. Brachial Plexus

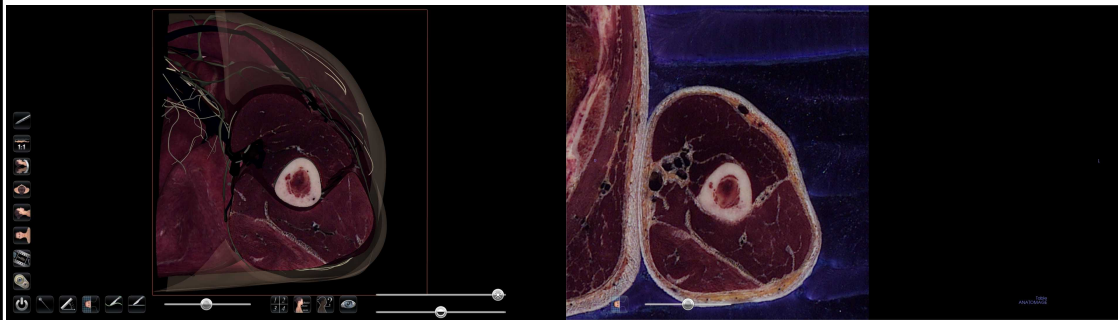


5. Arterial Supply of the L Shoulder

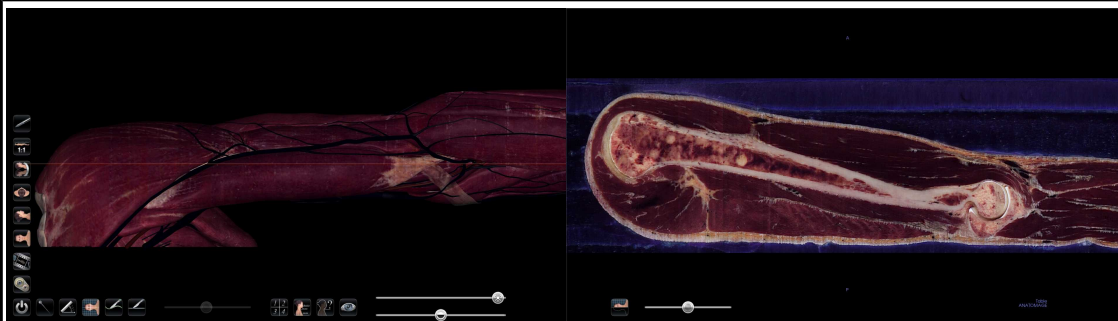
19 L Upper Arm (Male)



1. Default

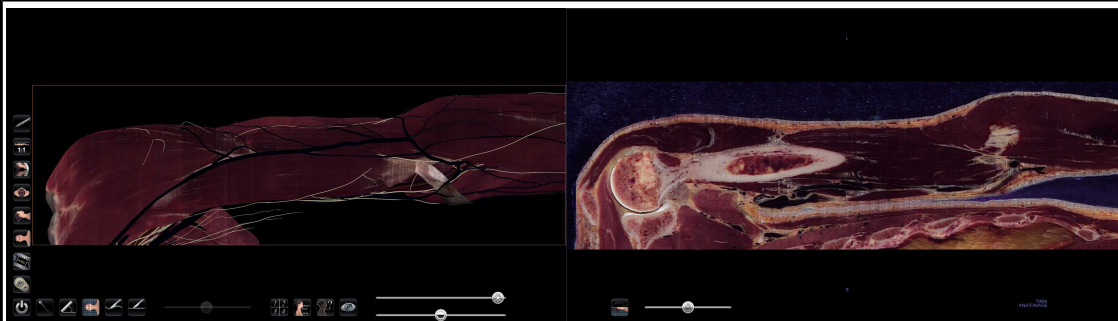


2. Compartments of the Left Arm



3. Left Upper Arm Muscles

- Includes the blood vessels

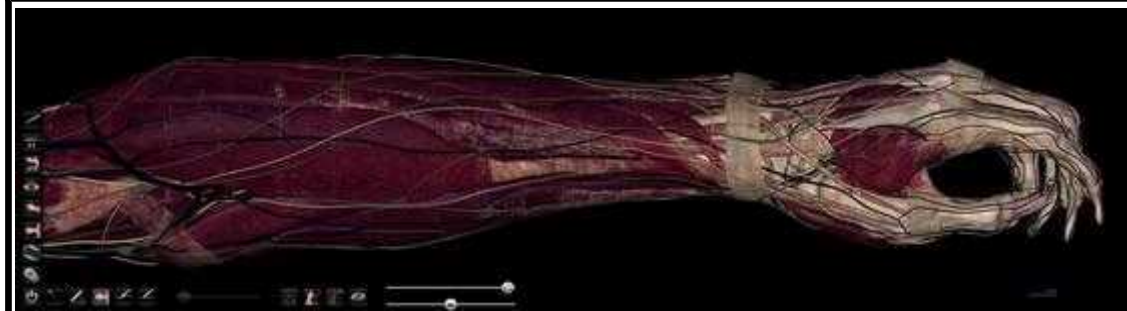


4. Left Brachial Plexus

20 L Forearm and Hand (Male)

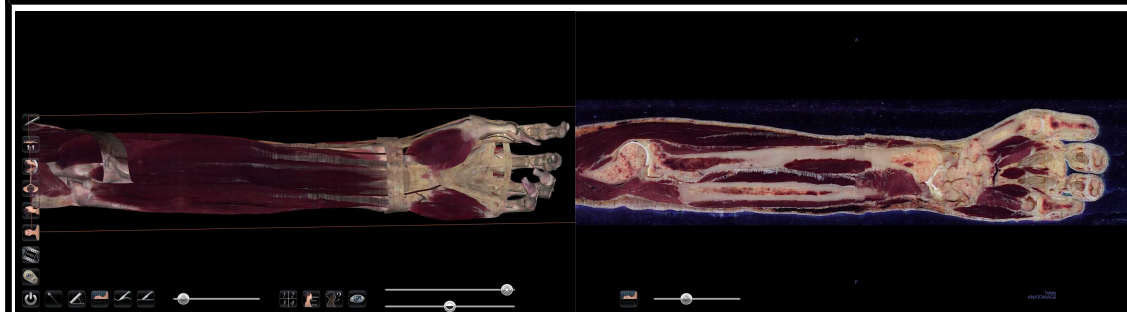


1. Default

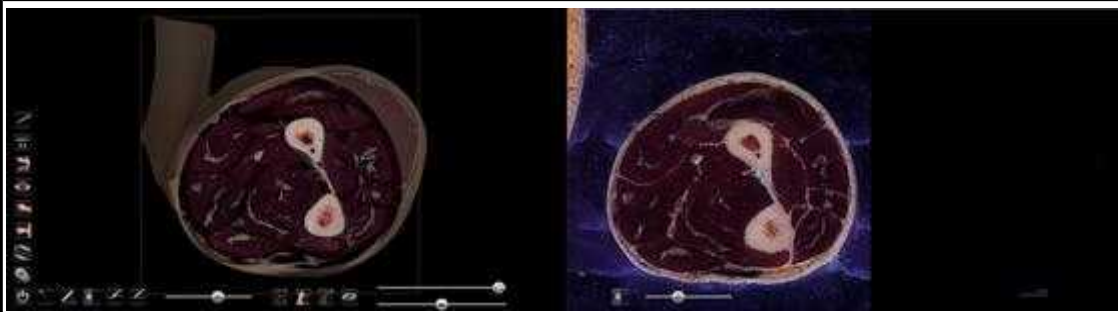


2. Veins of the Left Forearm

- The nerves and lymph are transparent to show their relationship to the veins.



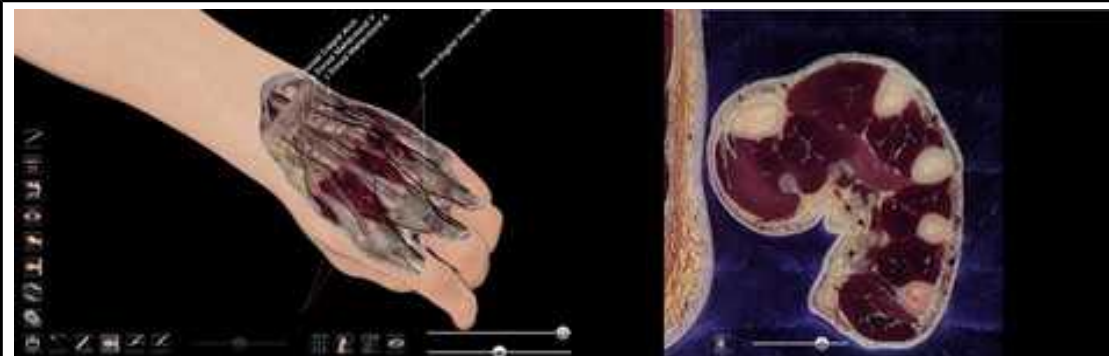
3. Superficial Palmar Arch



4. Fascial Compartments of the Forearm



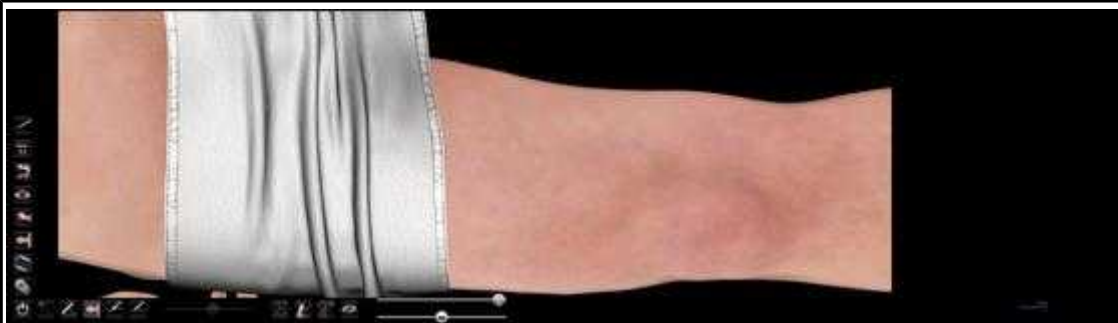
5. Nerves of the Forearm



6. Dorsal Hand Dissection

- Highlights the relationship between the cardiovascular and the muscles and bones of the hand

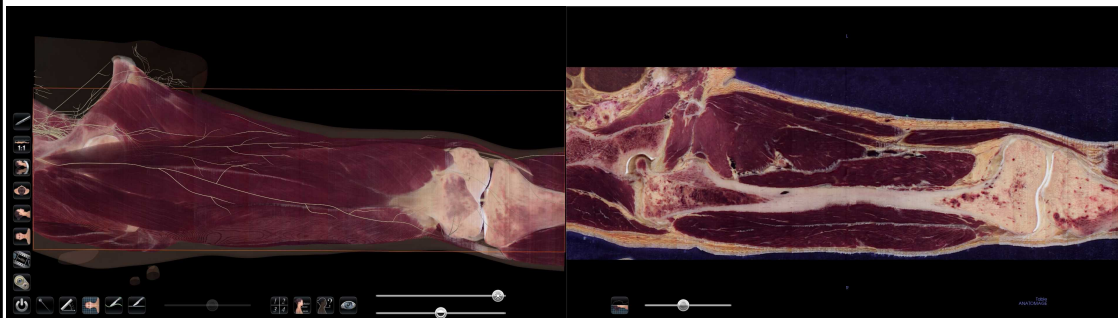
21 R Thigh (Male)



1. Default



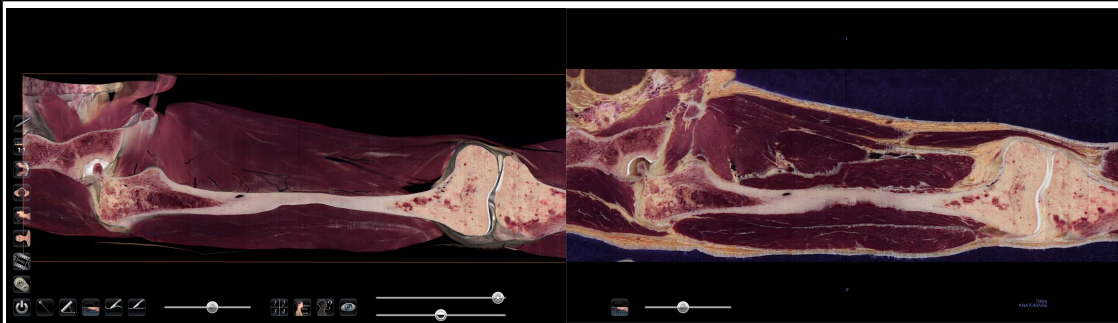
2. Blood Vessels of the Right Thigh



3. Nerves of the R Thigh

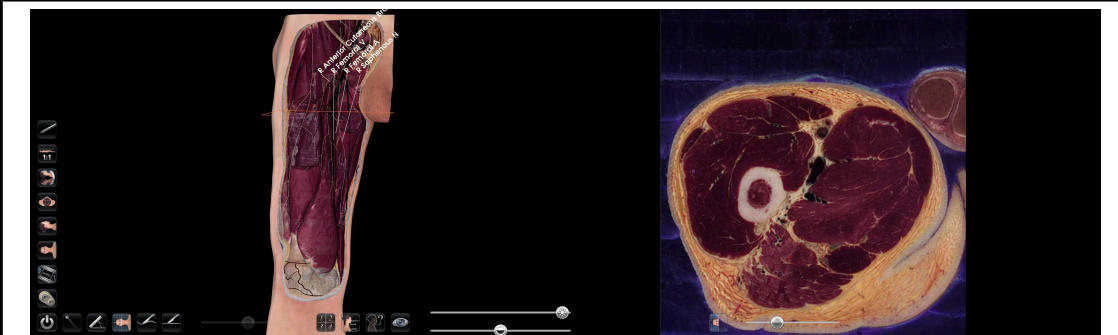


4. Fascial Compartments of the R Thigh



5. Blood Vessels of the R Thigh 2

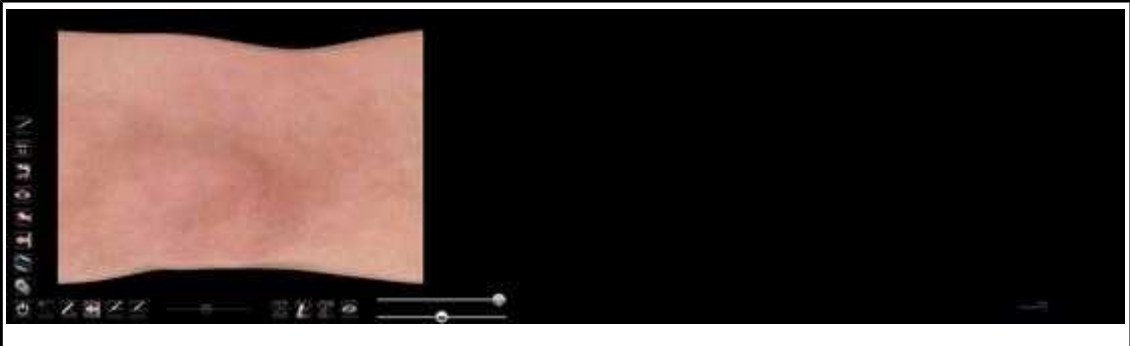
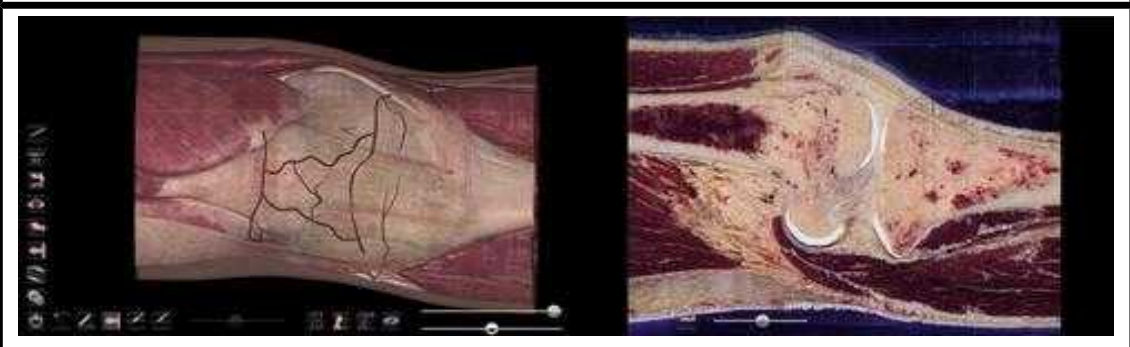
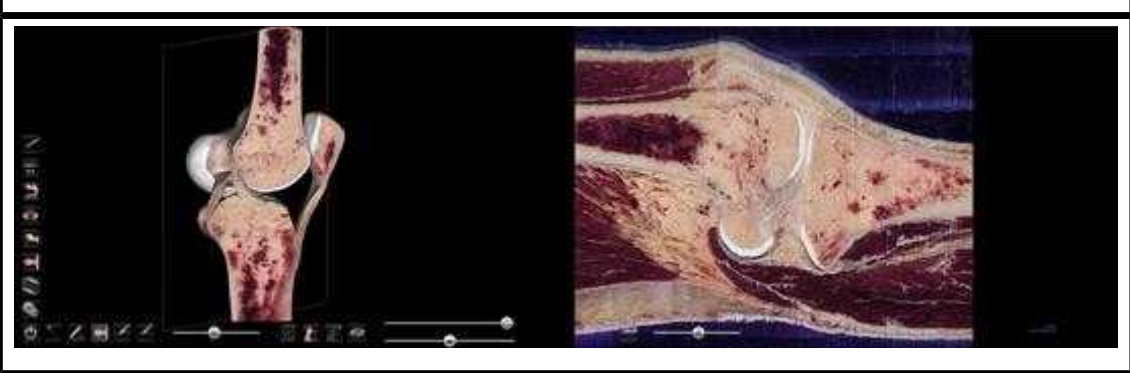
- This one includes transparent muscles to better highlight the arteries and veins of the lower limb.



6. Arteries and Nerves of Thigh

- Cut structures include: rectus femoris, sartorius, pectineus, and the adductor longus.

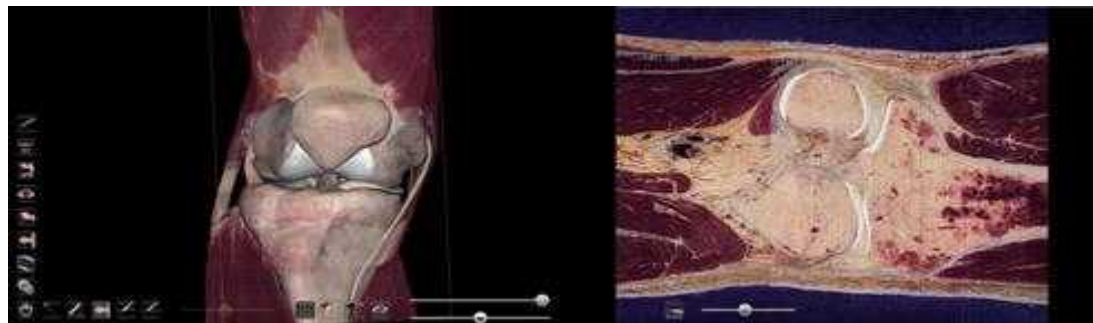
22 R Knee (Male)

	<p>1. Default</p>
	<p>2. Vascularization of the Knee</p>
	<p>3. The Cruciate Ligaments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anterior cruciate ligament• Posterior cruciate ligament



4. The Menisci

- Lateral meniscus
- Medial meniscus



5. The Unhappy Triad

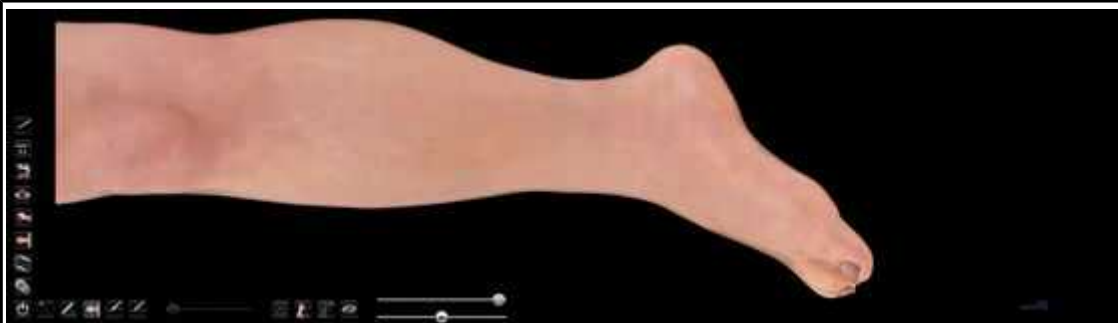
- Anterior cruciate ligament
- Medial collateral ligament
- Medial meniscus



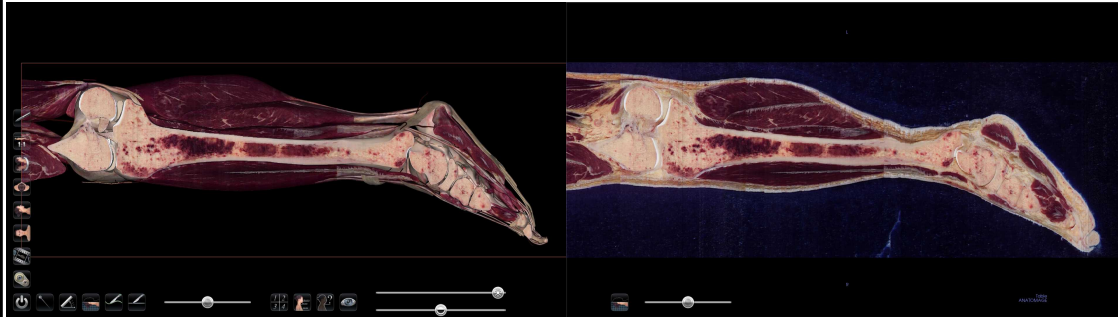
6. Posterior Prosection

- View of posterior knee joint ligaments
- Structures cut include: gastrocnemius, plantaris, semimembranosus, and semitendinosus

23 R Leg and Foot (Male)



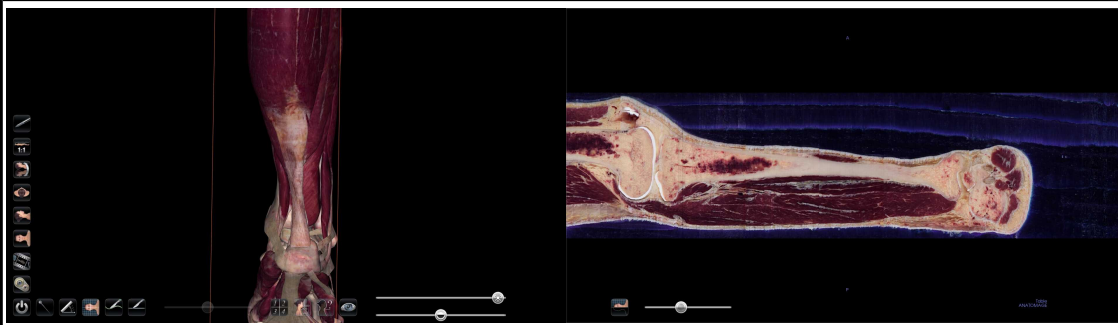
1. Default



2. Muscles of the Leg and Foot



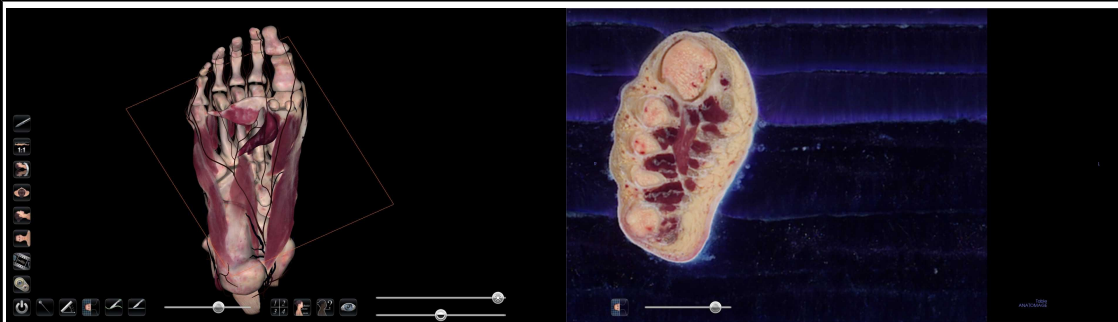
3. Nerves of the Leg and Foot



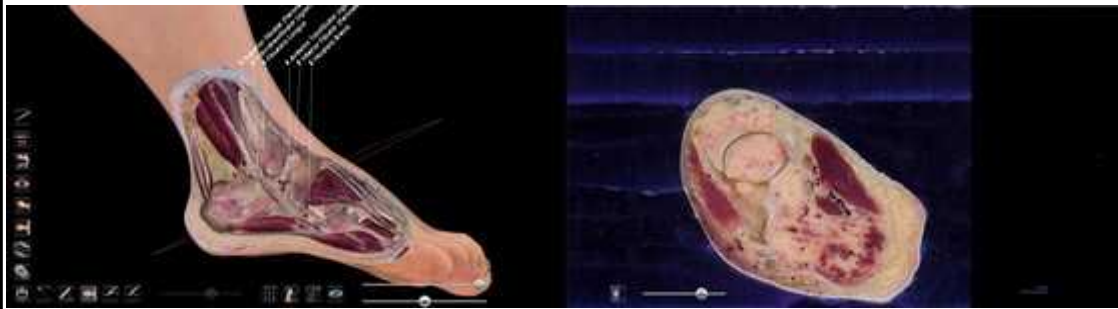
4. Achilles Tendon



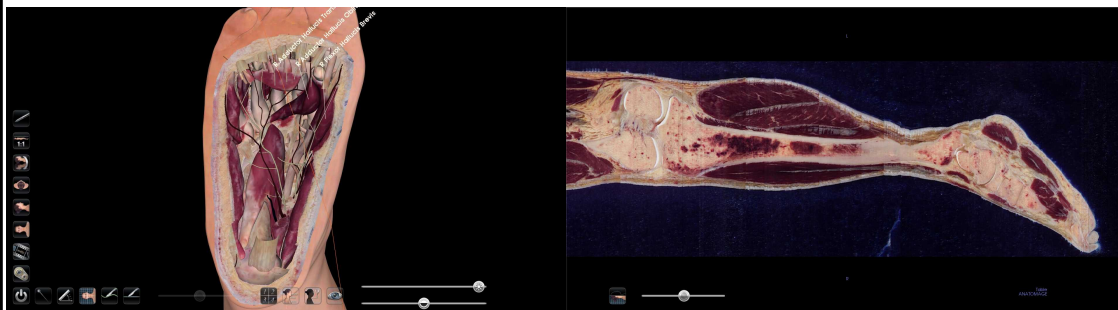
5. Right Foot



6. Adductor Hallucis



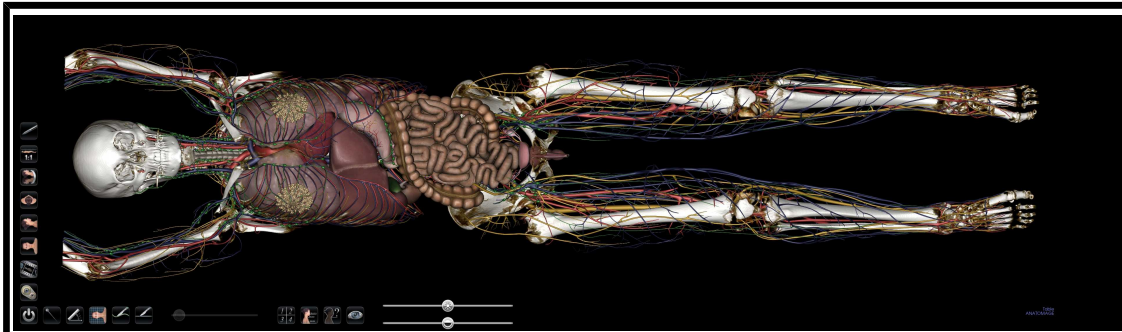
7. Ankle Ligaments and Tendons



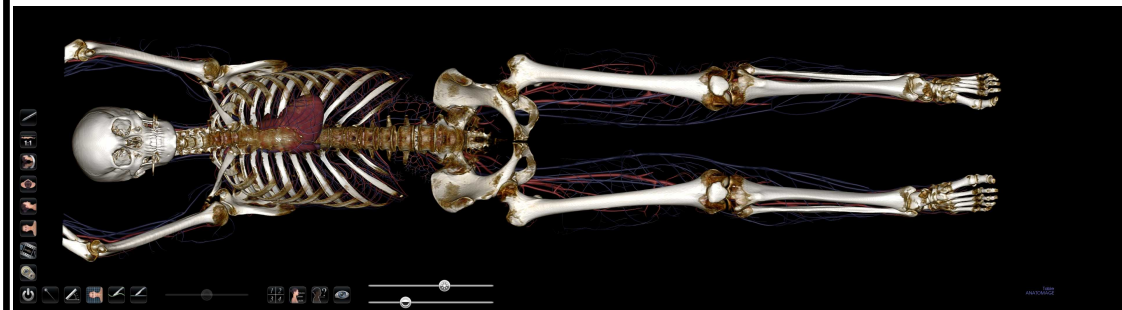
8. Third Layer of Sole Muscles

- Structures cut include:
lumbricals, flexor digitorum
brevis, flexor digitorum longus,
flexor hallucis longus, plantar
aponeurosis, plantar digital
branches of medial plantar
nerve

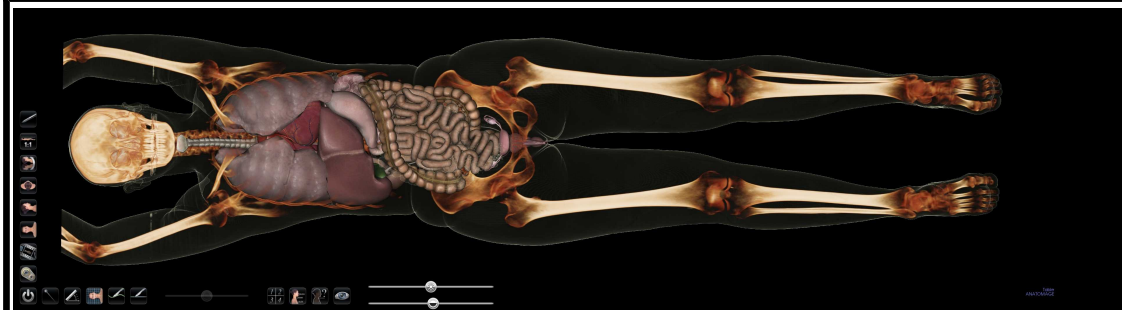
Female Full Body with Models Presets:



1. Default

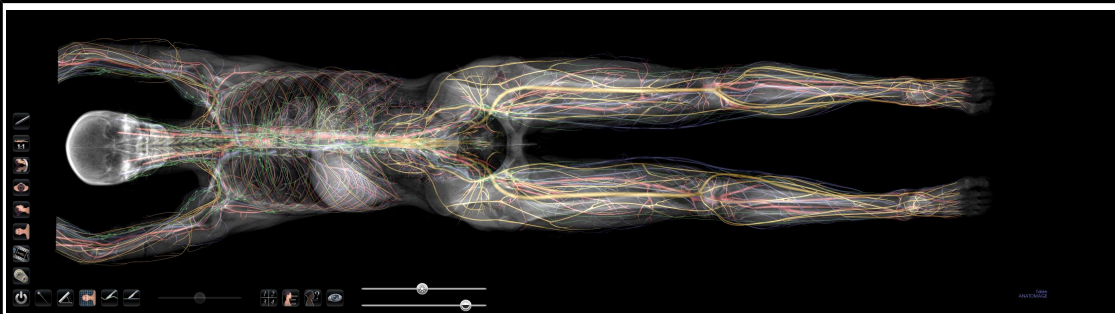


2. Opaque Hard tissue with the Cardiovascular System



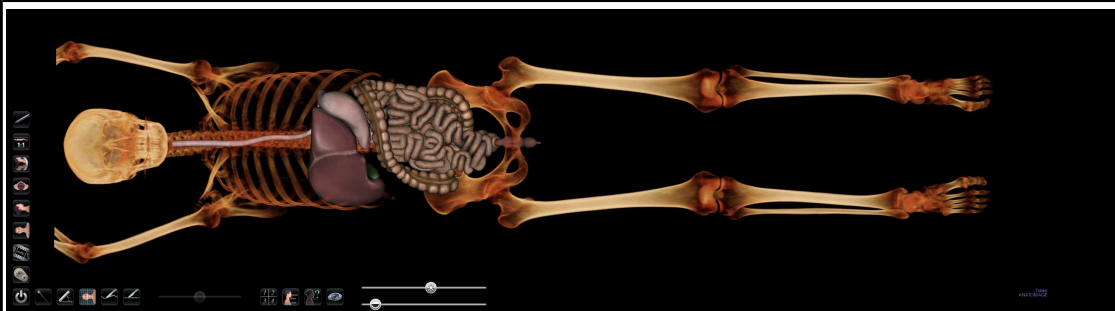
3. Transparent Soft Tissue

- This setting best shows the structures that contain air, such as the lungs and the gastrointestinal tract.



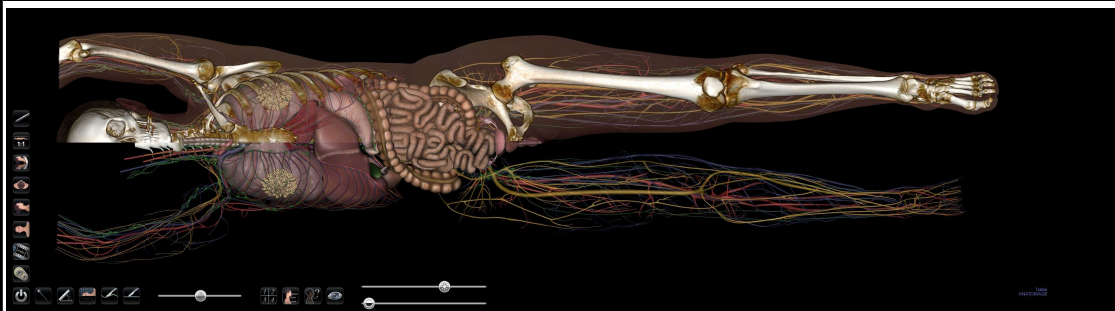
4. X Ray

- 3D X ray with the peripheral nervous system, blood vessels, and lymph.



5. Transparent Hard Tissue

- The GI tract, liver, and gallbladder are shown.



6. Opaque Hard Tissue

- Blood vessels, peripheral nerves, and lymphs are shown in addition to the internal organs.