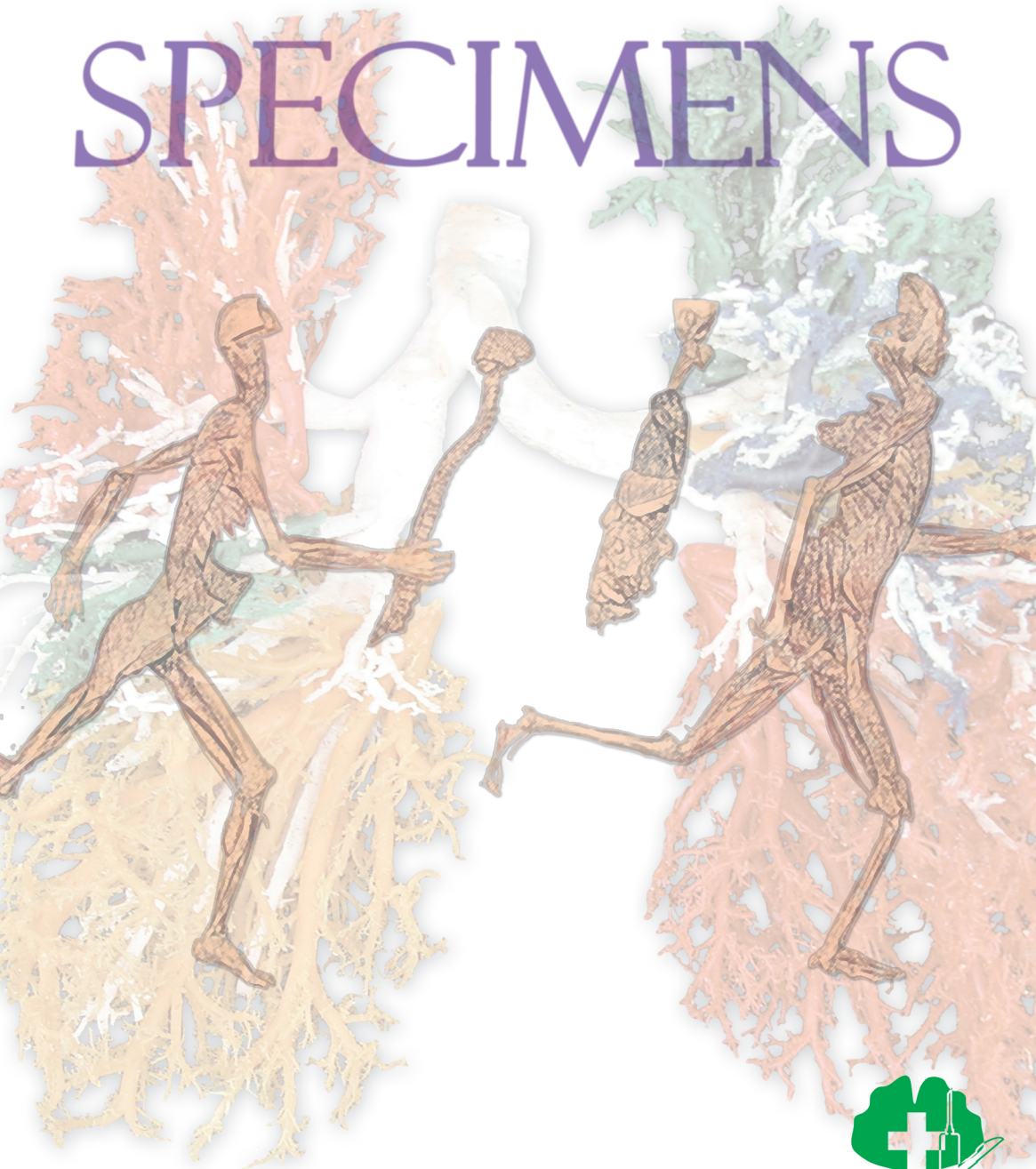


More Than Just

SPECIMENS



WHAT WE PROVIDE TO HELP YOUR TEACHING

We provide most of specimens used in biomedical education, especially for supporting anatomical teaching in the medical schools. These specimens are made for different purposes of teaching and learning.

Natural Human Skeleton

Human skeleton is the basic frame of human body. In the course of gross anatomy, bone components of the human skeleton have to be studied thoroughly before and during doing dissection on the cadaver.

In the process of making, bones are dissected to remove soft tissues as mostly as possible, followed by a series of chemical treatments to dissolve off soft tissues left and fat from marrow, then nature dry or drying in oven after a thoroughly cleaning by running water.

Bone quality is depending on the source and the treatment.

We recommend to use **natural human skeleton of the best quality** without missing each component, having complete teeth and no damage on joint surface, processes, tubercles, tuberosity, and other small details. See the following pictures for the quality of our bony items:

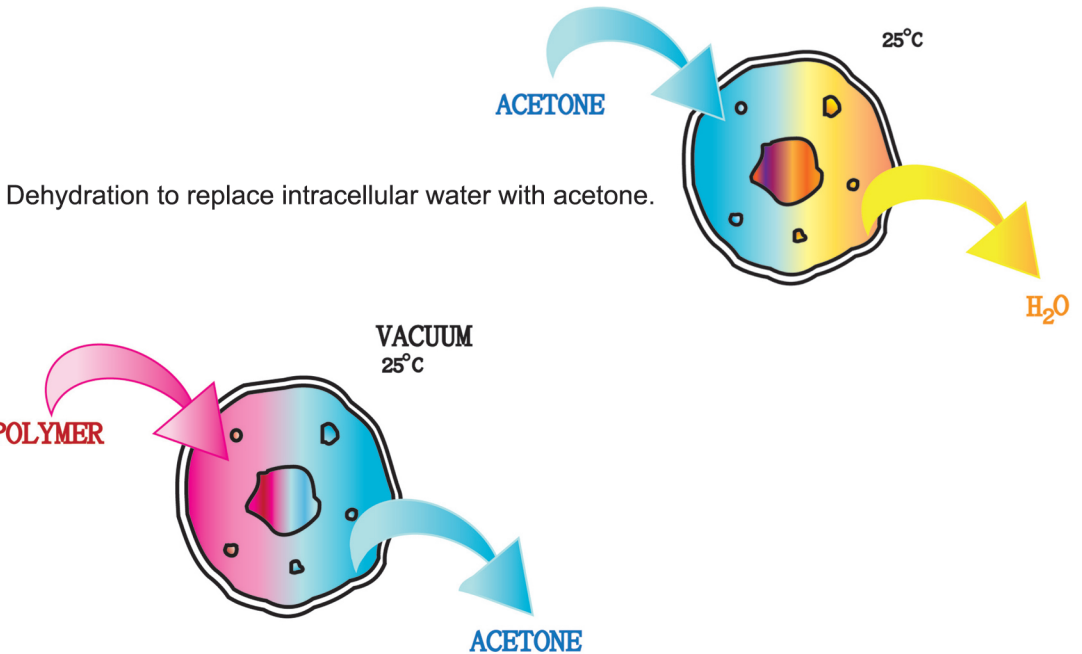


Plastinated Specimens

To guide students doing dissection properly, dissected specimens are used for demonstration in the class. For years, preservation by formalin is the only way to keep these specimens for longer and repeated usage. The application of plastination has given a better way to keep dissected specimens to be used almost forever.

In a process called “**bio-plastination**”, specimens are dissected from human body or animal, fixed with a formalin solution, thoroughly cleaning by running water, then gone through dehydration, impregnation with silicone polymer, and curing to obtain non-sticky, dry, odorless plastinated specimens with no shape change at the end. They are easily to keep for a long period time.

The process of “bio-plastination” can be easily understood by the following illustrations:

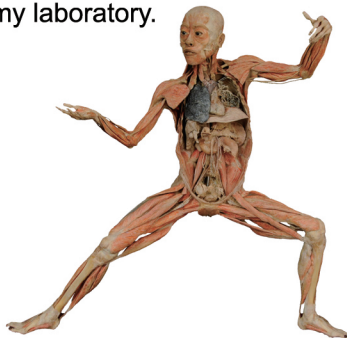


Forced impregnation under vacuum to substitute acetone with silicone polymer, then application of a curing agent at the last step.

We not only provide **Plastinated Specimens** according to organ systems used in most of the anatomy textbook, but also have specimens dissected following guidelines from regional anatomy. Once you give a description with drawing or page copy from an atlas, we are able to make dissected specimens to meet your specific requirement.

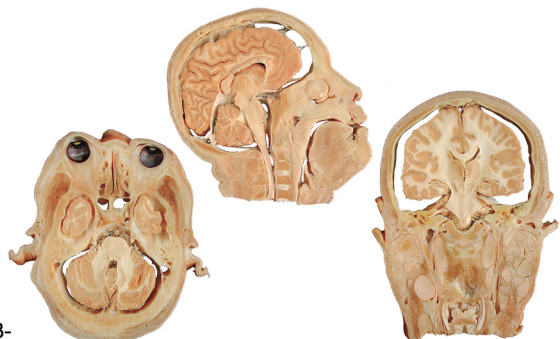


Furthermore, **plastinated whole bodies** dissected to show joints with ligaments, muscles, internal organs in situ, vascular supply, and neural distribution are also available. Some of them are dissected layer-to-layer and can be used for cadaver dissection demo in the anatomy laboratory.



Sectional anatomy is essential for medical imaging.

We also provide **plastinated body slices** at three different cutting orientations for this study. By viewing a series of consecutive slices, feature of each body part such as muscle grouping, organ location, structure layering and passages of nerves and vessels will be easily learned.

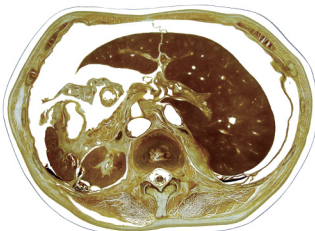
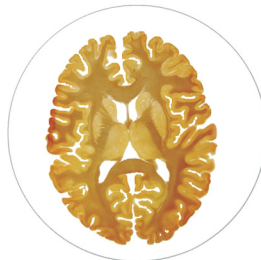
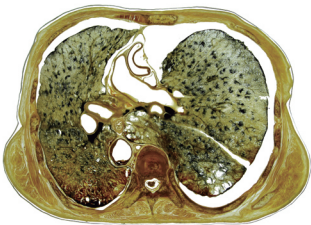


Embedment of Specimens

Three kinds of embedment are commonly used for biomedical teaching, including skeleton embedment, embedment of dissected specimens and embedment of body slices or organ slices. The initial purpose of embedding dry or wet specimens en bloc is to protect specimens from damage by users. The **embedment** of human skeleton we provide actually is designed to be used in radiographic study.



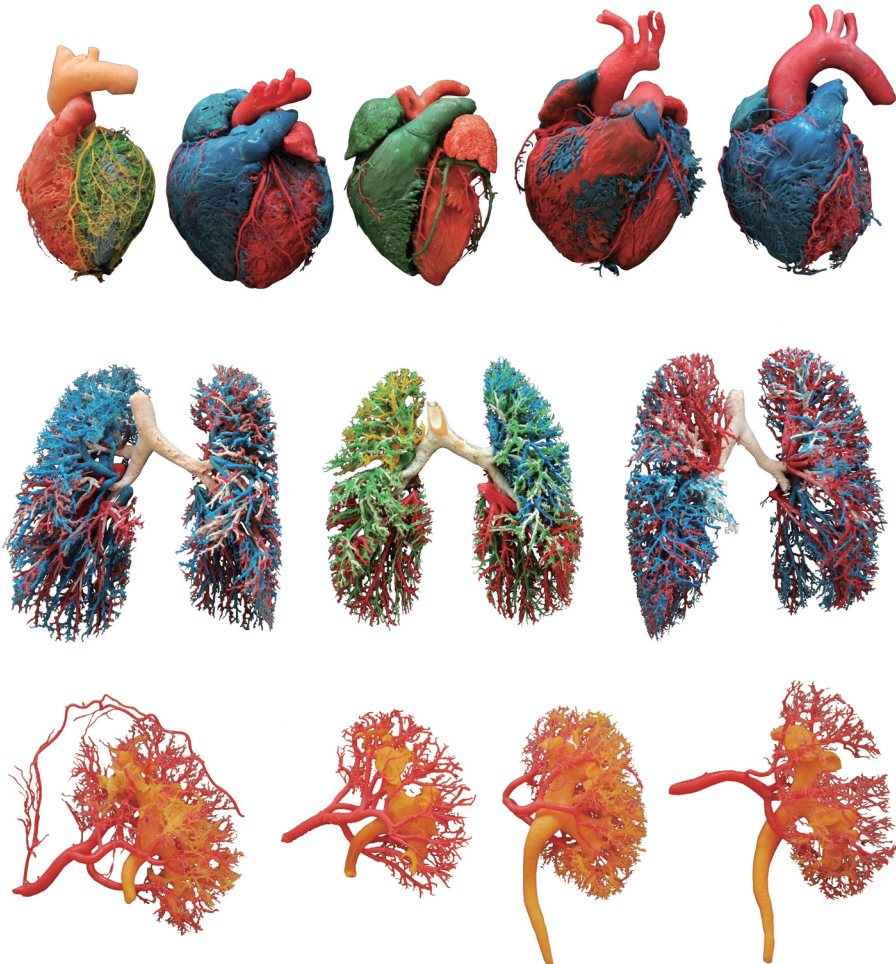
Different from the plastinated body slices, **body slices for embedment** is cut much thinner and become to be transparent in the embedment. Detailed interior of the slices can be viewed through light. Their images are very similar to those from MRI or CT and can be used as a refer atlas for the study of medical imaging. By injecting colored resin before embedding, our **organ slice embedment** can be given the best visibility of vascular formation inside the organ, such as renal glomerulus.



Corrosion Casts

They are made from dissected organs or a whole body by injecting colored resins into vessels or ducts, followed by an erosion process with chemicals to etch off all tissues or soft tissues only, then drying after a thoroughly cleaning by running water. Castings may have the same shapes as those of organs made from. They are not specimens in nature. Instead, they represent features of vascular distribution and/or duct channeling within the organs.

Although each of our casts has an artistic presentation, it is well designed for teaching purpose only. They are used to view





SMP0024



SMP0026



SMP0030



SMP0074



SMP0086



DSP0003



DSP0012



DSP0013



DSP0031



DSP0038



RSP0001



RSP0004



RSP0005



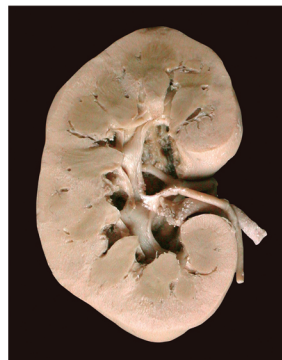
RSP0008



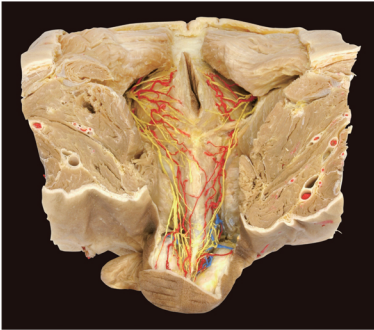
RSP0015



USP0005



USP0009



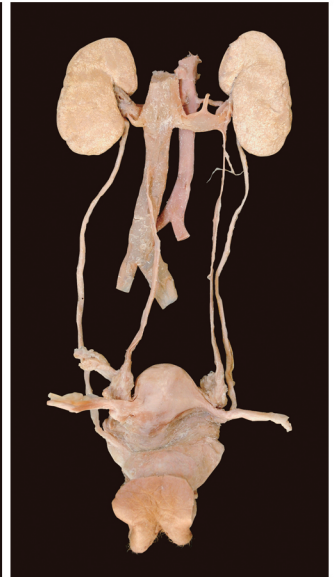
USP0033



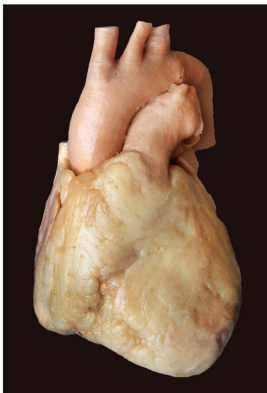
USP0040



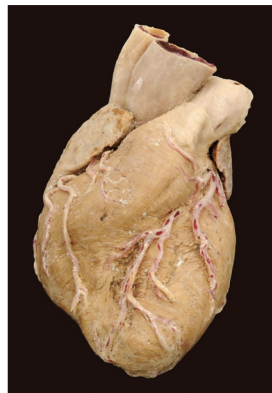
USP0001



USP0037



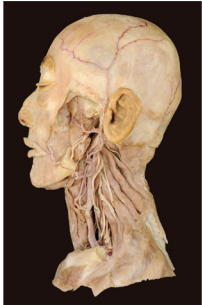
CSP0005



CSP0006



CSP0009



CSP0014



CSP0024



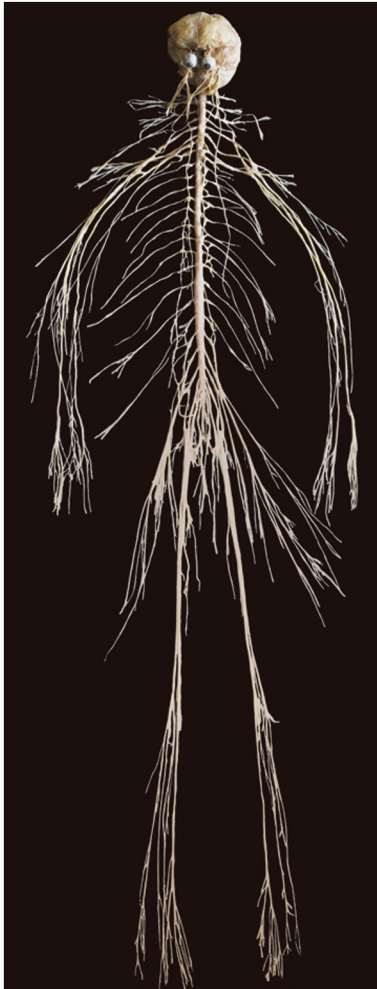
CSP0018



NSP0007



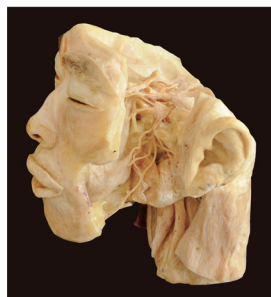
NSP0017



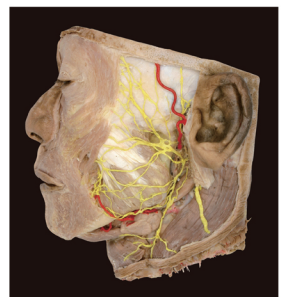
NSP0001



CSP0008



NSP0038



NSP0040

The photos shown on the pages 7-10 are representative but not all teaching specimens to be provided by Ginkgomed. In order to introduce all of our specimens in term of detailed dissection, and also to match your teaching purpose, they are organized in several categories with photos and description. For your convenience of carrying and searching, this huge information is kept in an USB flash drive within our business card as shown below :



Inside the USB, the specimen information is organized in a similar way to the **TEACHING SPECIMENS** catalogue printed in 2014. PDF files of specimen information are categorized systemically and kept in different file folds as followed :

TEACHING SPECIMENS (file folder)

Bony Specimens (BND) (pdf)

Plastinated Specimens (file folder)

Locomotive System (SMP) (pdf)

Digestive System (DSP) (pdf)

Respiratory System (RSP) (pdf)

Urogenital System (UGP) (pdf)

Circulatory System (CSP) (pdf)

Nervous System (NSP) (pdf)

Sense Organs (SOP) (pdf)

Endocrine System (ESP) (pdf)

Regional Dissection (RDP) (pdf)

Body Slices (BSP) (pdf)

Embedment of Body and Organ Slices (file folder)

Embedment of Body Slices (BSE1) (pdf)

Embedment of Organ Slices (BSE2) (pdf)

Sheet Slices (DSE) (pdf)

Corrosion Casts (file folder)

Corrosion Casts of Human Organs (HO) (pdf)

Whole Bodies (file folder)

Plastinated Bodies for Anatomy Lab (WBGA) (pdf)

Plastinated Bodies for Museum Gallery (WBMG) (pdf)

Currently Available Pathology Specimens (file folder)

Plastinated Pathology Specimens (PSP) (pdf)

Formalin Preserved Pathology Specimens (PSF) (pdf)

In addition to teaching specimens, detailed information of our other three lines of products can also be found in this USB :

TEACHING SLIDES (file folder)

Histology Slides (H) (pdf)

Oral Histology Slides (OH) (pdf)

Pathology Slides (PA) (pdf)

Oral Pathology Slides (OP) (pdf)

Microbiology Slides (MB) (pdf)

Parasitology Slides (PR) (pdf)

ANATOMICAL MODELS (file folder)

Skeleton and Joints (pdf)

Torso and Muscles (pdf)

Digestive System (pdf)

Respiratory System (pdf)

Urogenital System and Development (pdf)

Circulatory System (pdf)

Head, Neck, Nervous System and Sense Organs (pdf)

Cells and Tissues (pdf)

Clinical Anatomy (pdf)

CLINICAL TRAINING AIDS (file folder)

Venipuncture Training (pdf)

Urethral Catheterization (pdf)

Wound Suture (pdf)

Intestinal Anastomosis (pdf)

Circumcision Training (pdf)

Demonstration Video (mp4)

Information of our products will be updated from time to time.

You may download updated files from our website: www.ginkgomed.com.tw.

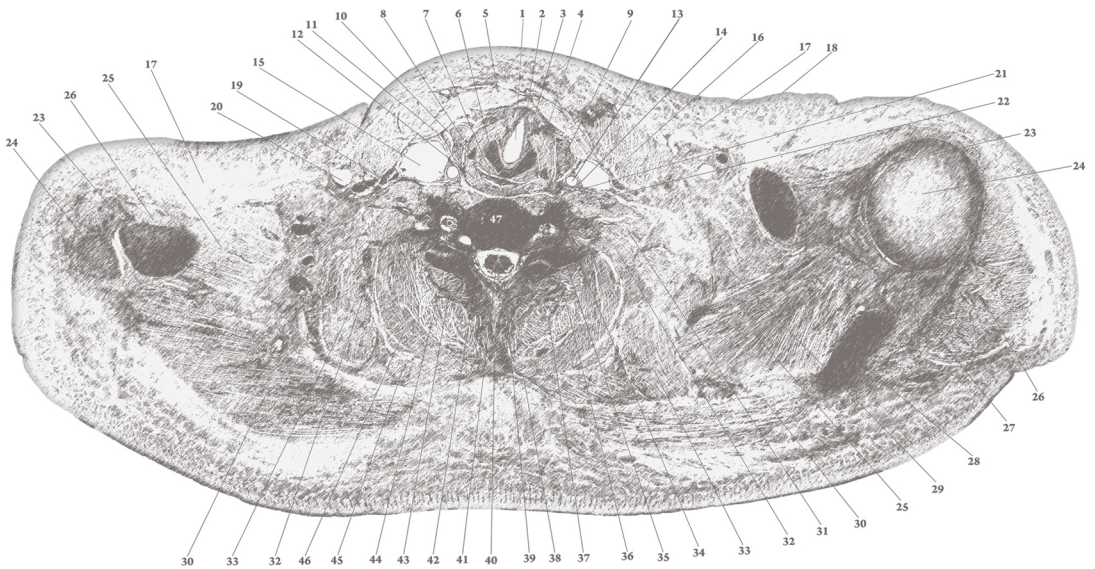
How to Treat Uncuring

Although our plastinated specimens had been checked carefully and found to be dry, clean and odorless when they were packed for delivery, a few of them may be found to be sticky with a little bit of odor when they were unpacked after receiving. The following steps will help you solving this problem easily.

1. If you smell something when the delivered package is opened, the odor could be from uncured polymer. You may expose the plastinated specimens in the air for a while to get rid of the odor.
2. If you feel there is a wet-like or sticky layer on the specimen surface, it is actually uncured polymer gradually leaked out from deep part of the specimen. This kind of extra polymer can be cleaned out by wiping sticky surface with ethanol alcohol. The cleaning won't affect the quality of the specimen.
3. You may wipe out the extra polymer with a clean cloth soaked with absolute ethanol alcohol. Do this by wearing gloves. Polymer is not harmful but the alcohol may hurt your skin.
4. Then, cover the uncured surface by paper towel soaked with a little tetraethyl orthosilicate (curing agent), keep the treated specimen in a container for a day. For small spot, you may use a cotton swab soaked with curing agent to wipe the uncured surface.
5. Repeat this application 2-3 times. It should solve the problem.

Making Anatomical Study

Easier Than Ever



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