



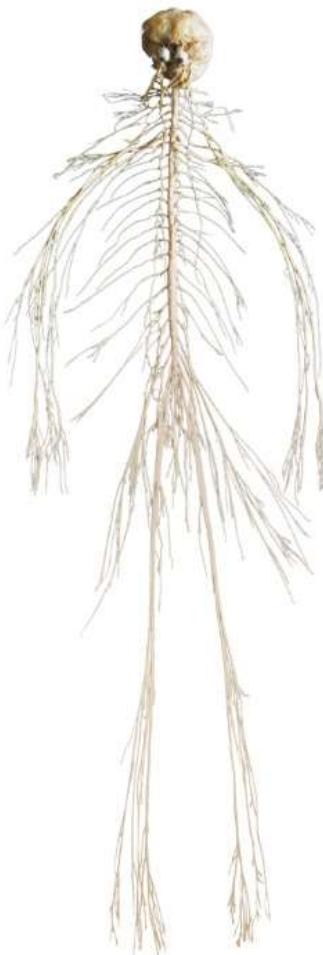
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PLASTINATED SPECIMENS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM

Specimens are dissected from a real body and own their unique feature. Considering the individual difference of anatomical structures, any picture shown here should not be used as standard.

NSP0001

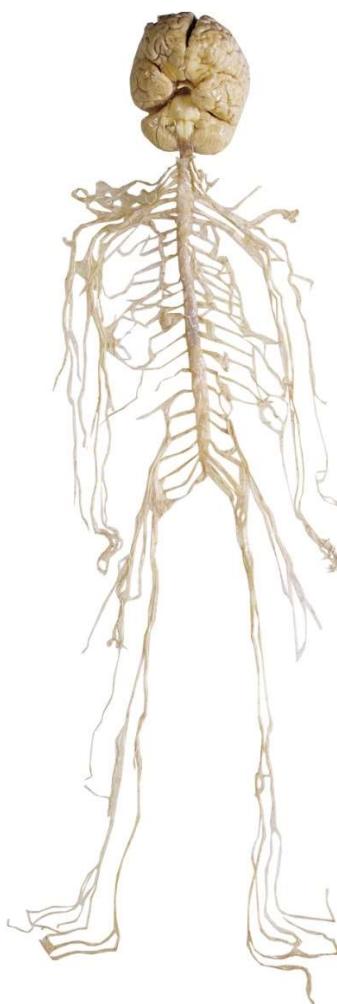
Display of Adult Nervous System



A full set of neural components is dissected from an adult body to reveal the organization of the nervous system, including brain, spinal cord, sympathetic trunks, spinal nerves, plexuses and peripheral nerves.

NSP0002

Display of Child Nervous System

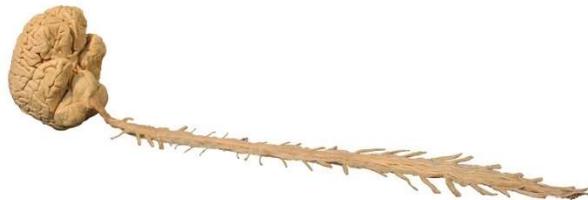


A full set of neural components is dissected from a child body to reveal the organization of the nervous system, including brain, spinal cord, sympathetic trunks, spinal nerves, plexuses and peripheral nerves.



NSP0003

Brain and Spinal Cord



A whole brain and the spinal cord of the entire length are dissected from the body to reveal their external features.

NSP0004

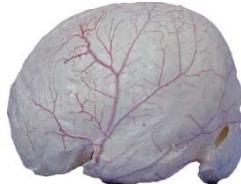
Human Brain with Dura



A brain with dura is dissected from the cranial cavity. Dura is cut open at both sides to expose hemispheres. It is to reveal the encapsulation of the brain by the dura.

NSP0005

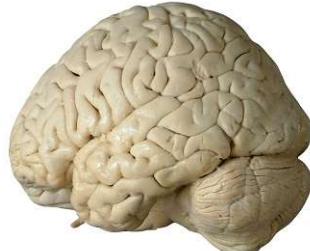
Dural Folds (Meninges)



The entire dura encapsulating the brain is dissected to reveal the formation of the dural folds such as cerebral falx, tentorium of cerebellum and cerebellar falx.

NSP0006

Human Brain



A brain is dissected from the cranial cavity. By removing the dura and the arachnoid mater it is to reveal sulci and gyri of cerebral hemispheres, cerebellum, brain stem and the continuation with the spinal cord.

NSP0007

Human Brain with 12 Cranial Nerves Attached

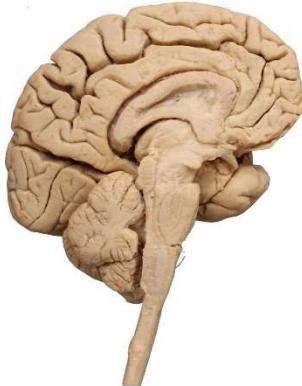


A brain is dissected from the cranial cavity. As required, by removing dura and keeping arachnoid mater at left side, it is to reveal vessels underneath. By removing both dura and arachnoid mater at right side, it is to reveal sulci and gyri of cerebral hemispheres, cerebellum, brain stem and the continuation with the spinal cord. All emergences of the 12 cranial nerves from the brain are also preserved.



NSP0008

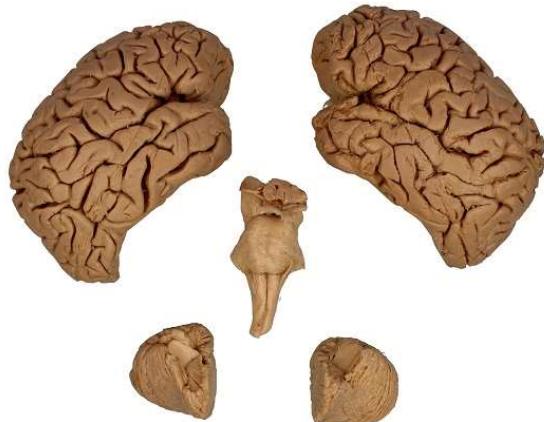
Half Brain



After a brain is dissected from the cranial cavity, one half brain is taken after further mid-sagittal cut to reveal structures on medial cut surface and lateral surface of the brain.

NSP0009

Five Part Brain



A brain is dissected from the cranial cavity. Further dissection is done to divide into five parts such as two cerebral hemispheres, one brain stem and two cerebellar hemispheres.

NSP0010

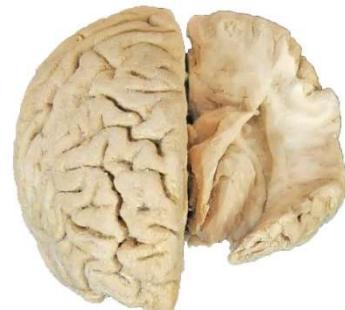
Lateral Ventricle and Related Structures



A brain is dissected from the cranial cavity. Further dissection is done to expose the lateral ventricle from the top. Structures surrounding the ventricle, such as thalamus, caudate nucleus, hippocampus and fornix are revealed.

NSP0011

Ventricles and Insula



A brain is dissected from the cranial cavity. Further dissection is done on one cerebral hemisphere to reveal the anatomical relationship between lateral ventricles and insula.



NSP0012

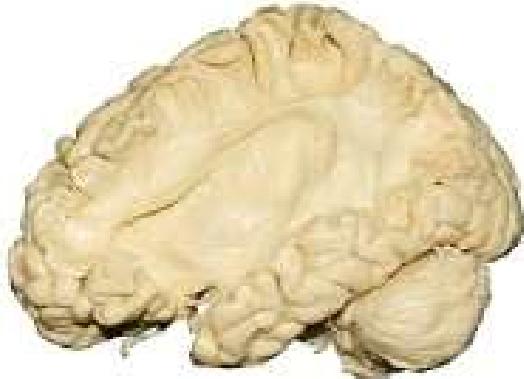
Insula



A dissection is done on a half brain to expose the location of the insula.

NSP0015

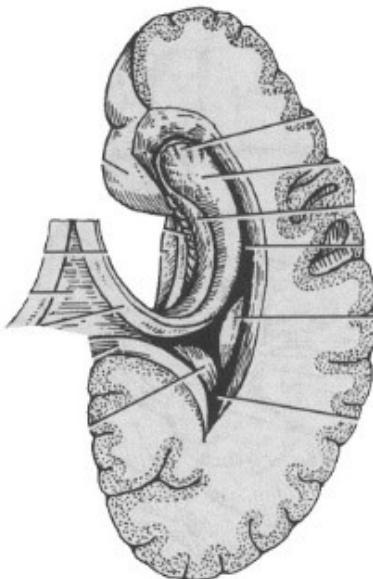
Association Fibers in Hemisphere



A half brain is dissected to reveal association fibers such as superior longitudinal fasciculus, arcuate fasciculus, inferior occipitofrontal fasciculus, uncinate fasciculus and cingulum.

NSP0014

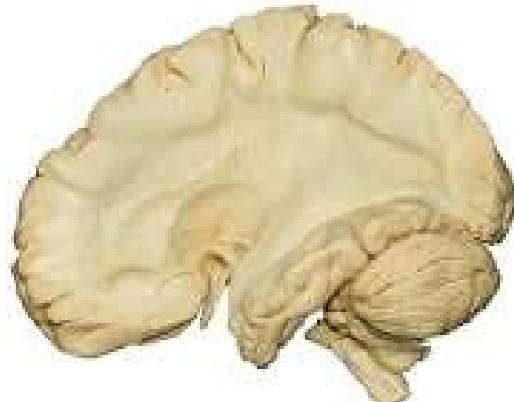
Hippocampus in Hemisphere



A half brain is dissected to reveal the hippocampal formation within the temporal lobe.

NSP0016

Internal Capsule of Hemisphere

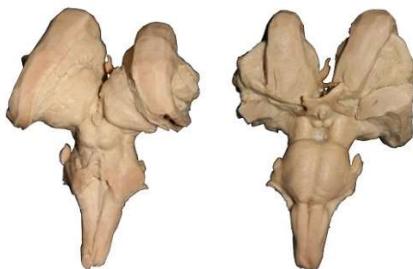


A half brain is dissected to reveal fiber formation of the internal capsule from the lateral aspect.



NSP0017

Brain Stem

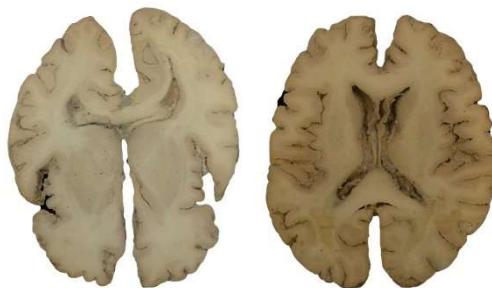


A brain is dissected from the cranial cavity.

Further dissection is done to retain the brain stem with the diencephalon and partial segment of the spinal cord.

NSP0018

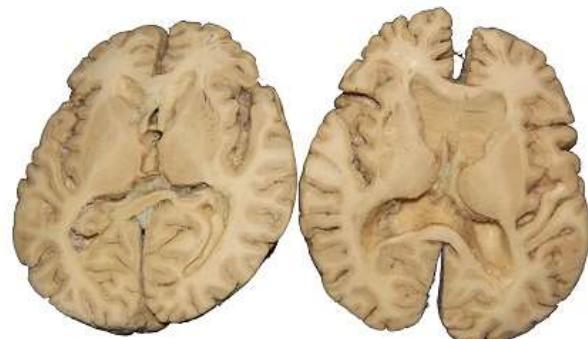
Serial Horizontal Brain Slices



A brain is sectioned serially along the horizontal plane from the top to the base at a thickness of 1 cm. Brain slices are mounted on Plexiglas plates after plastination. They can be assembled on a rack stand for display. A storage case with racks is also provided.

NSP0020

Horizontal Cut of Brain through Internal Capsule

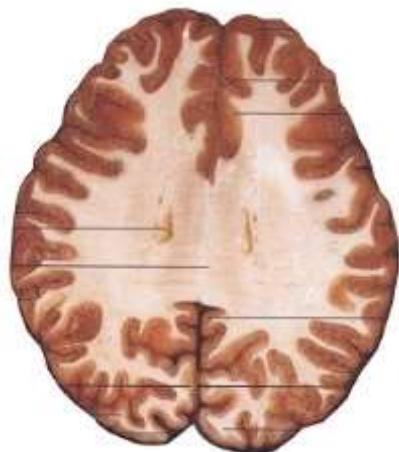


A brain is dissected from the cranial cavity.

A further horizontal cut is done to reveal internal capsule and basal ganglia on the cut surface.

NSP0021

Horizontal Cut of Brain through Corpus Callosum

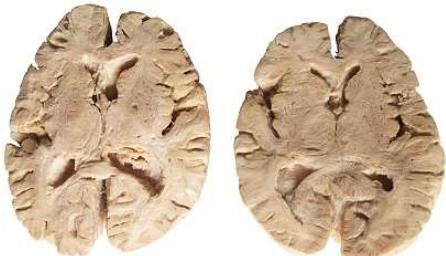


A brain is dissected from the cranial cavity. A further horizontal cut is done to reveal body of corpus callosum on the cut surface.



NSP0022

Horizontal Cut of Brain at Level of Anterior and Posterior Horns of Lateral Ventricle



A brain is dissected from the cranial cavity. A further horizontal cut is done to reveal anterior and posterior horns of lateral ventricles on the cut surface.

NSP0024

Serial Coronal Brain Slices



A brain is sectioned serially along the coronal plane from the frontal pole to the occipital pole at a thickness of 1 cm. Brain slices are mounted on Plexiglas plates after plastination. They can be assembled on a rack stand for display. A storage case with racks is also provided.

NSP0026

Serial Sagittal Brain Slices



A brain is divided into two halves by a mid-sagittal cut. Each half is sectioned serially along the sagittal plane from the medial side toward the lateral side at a thickness of 1 cm. Brain slices are mounted on Plexiglas plates after plastination. They can be assembled on a rack stand for display. A storage case with racks is also provided.

NSP0028

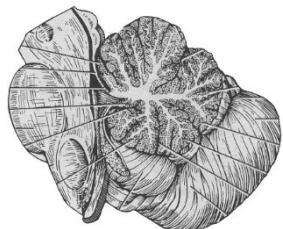
Cerebellum



A cerebellum is dissected from a brain. By removing the dura and arachnoid mater it is to reveal the external features.

NSP0029

Sagittal Cut of Cerebellum



A cerebellum is dissected from a brain. A further mid-sagittal cut is done to divide the cerebellum into two hemispheres.

NSP0030

Horizontal Cut of Cerebellum



A cerebellum is dissected from a brain. A further horizontal cut is done to reveal deep nuclei within the white matter of the cerebellum.

NSP0031

Cerebellar Peduncles



A brain is dissected to retain insula, diencephalon, brain stem and cerebellum by removing other brain parts. Further dissection is done to clearly reveal three pairs of cerebellar peduncles.

NSP0032

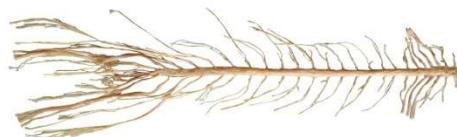
Spinal Cord within Vertebral Column



A vertebral column with partial occipital bone is dissected from the body. By removing vertebral arches and cut open the dura, it is to reveal the entire spinal cord, spinal roots, spinal ganglia, spinal nerves and cauda equina.

NSP0033

Spinal Cord



NSP0033

Spinal Cord

A spinal cord, from the first cervical segment to the 5th lumbar segment is dissected from the vertebral column of the body. By cutting to open the dura, it is to reveal the external feature of spinal cord, spinal roots, spinal ganglia, and spinal nerves.

NSP0034

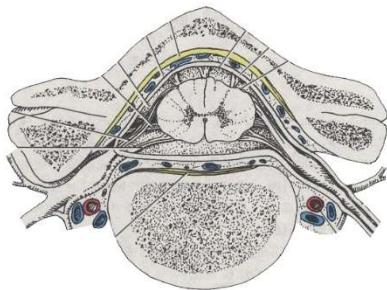
Spinal Meninges



A segment of the spinal cord is dissected to reveal layered structure of dura, arachnoid and pia maters encapsulating the spinal cord.

NSP0035

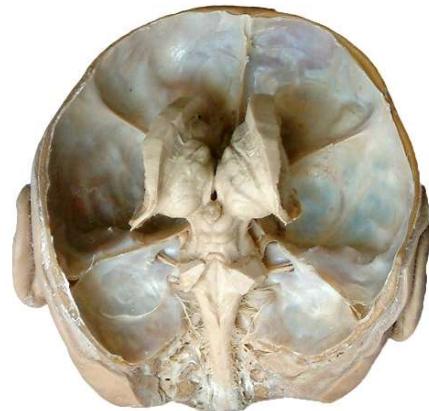
Location of Spinal Cord



A segment of vertebral column containing spinal cord is dissected to reveal the location of the spinal cord within the spinal canal and layered structure of dura, arachnoid and pia maters.

NSP0036

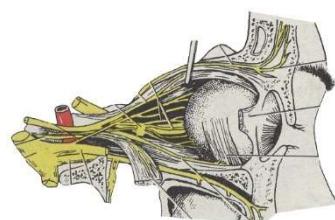
Emergence of 12 Cranial Nerves



A head is dissected to open the cranial cavity and to remove most of cerebrum and cerebellum. The diencephalon, brain stem and a segment of the spinal cord is retained to reveal attachments of 12 cranial nerves and the neural passages through the foramina on the cranial base.

NSP0037

Nerves within Orbit



An orbit with eyeball is dissected from the body. Further dissection is done to reveal not only the eyeball, extraocular muscles, optic nerve, but also the ophthalmic nerve with branches, oculomotor, trochlear, and abducent nerves.



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NSP0038

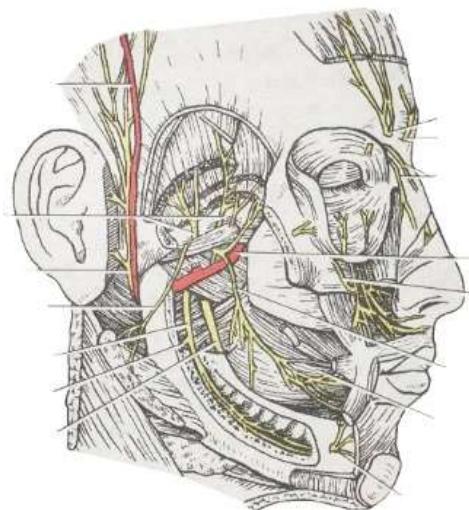
Trigeminal Nerve



A half head is dissected to reveal the origin and branching of the trigeminal nerve.

NSP0039

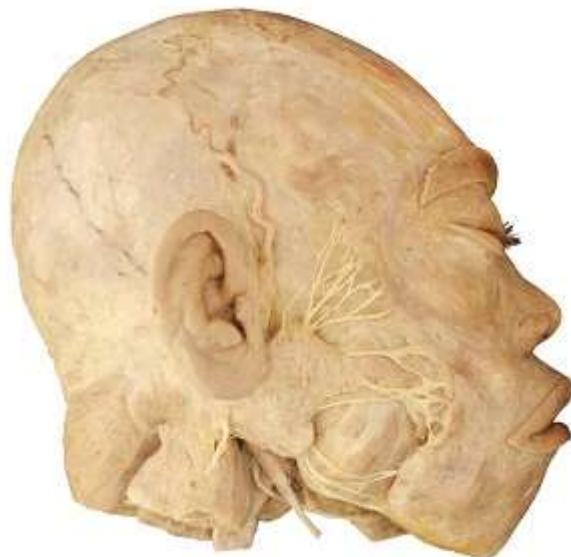
Submandibular Nerve



A half head is dissected to reveal branching of the submandibular nerve.

NSP0040

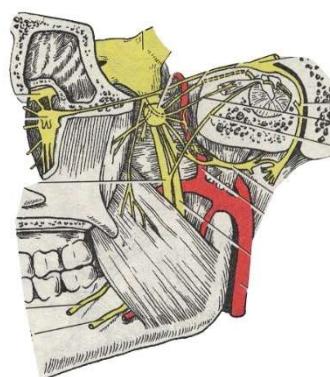
Facial Nerve



A half head is dissected to reveal the origin and branching of the facial nerve.

NSP0041

Chorda Tympani and Pterygopalatine Ganglion

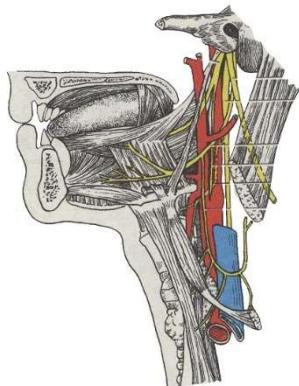


A half head is dissected to expose the content of pterygopalatine fossa.
Pterygopalatine ganglion, chorda tympani and other related neural elements are shown.



NSP0042

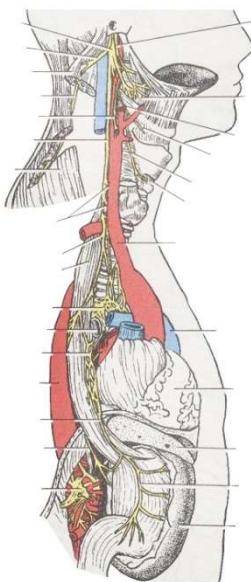
Glossopharyngeal and Sublingual Nerves



A half head and neck is dissected to reveal distribution of glossopharyngeal nerve and sublingual nerve.

NSP0043

Cranial Nerves IX, X, XI



A half torso is dissected to reveal distribution of glossopharyngeal nerve, vagus nerve and accessory nerve.

NSP0044

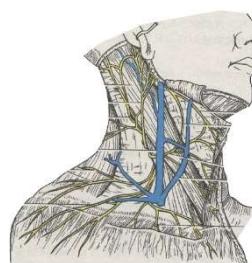
Phrenic Nerve



A thoracic segment of torso is dissected to reveal distribution of phrenic nerve.

NSP0045

Cervical Plexus



A neck is dissected to reveal the origin and formation of the cervical plexus.

NSP0046

Brachial Plexus



A shoulder with root of neck is dissected to reveal the origin and formation of the brachial plexus.



NSP0047

Nerves of Upper Limb



An upper limb, including shoulder, arm, forearm and hand, is dissected to reveal nerves branching within the entire limb. Some vessels may be retained to show the relationship with nerves.

NSP0048

Superficial Nerves of Upper Limb



An upper limb, including shoulder, arm, forearm and hand, is dissected to reveal nerves branching within the superficial layer of muscles.

NSP0049

Deep Nerves of Upper Limb



An upper limb, including shoulder, arm, forearm and hand, is dissected to reveal nerves branching within the deep layer of muscles by removing part of superficial layer of muscles.

NSP0050

Nerves of Hand



A hand is dissected to reveal nerves branching within the entire hand.

NSP0051

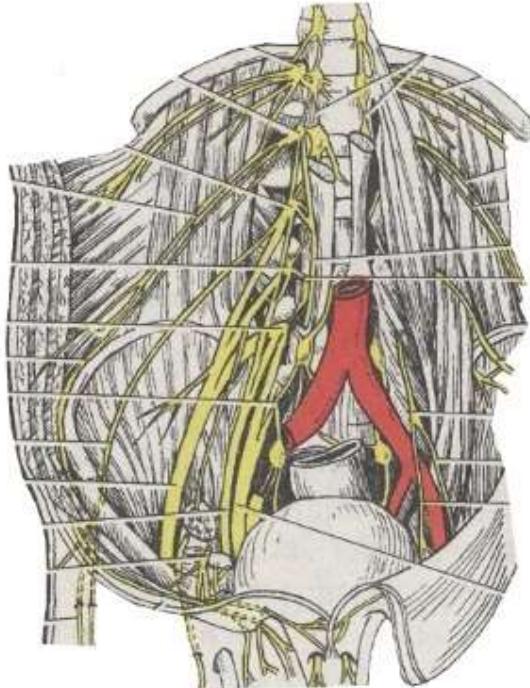
Intercostal Nerves and Branches



A thoracic segment of torso is dissected to contain one complete intercostals space with body borders. Further dissection is done to reveal intercostals nerves with intercostals vessels and their branches.

NSP0052

Lumbosacral Nerve Plexus



The posterior wall of lower abdomen is dissected from the body to reveal the origin and formation of the lumbosacral plexus.

NSP0053

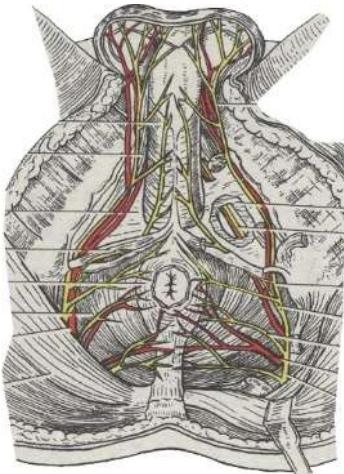
Nerves of Lower Limb



A lower limb, including half pelvis, thigh, leg and foot, is dissected to reveal nerves branching within the entire limb. Some vessels may be retained to show the relationship with nerves.

NSP0056

Male Pudendal Nerve



A pelvis is dissected from the male body. Further dissection is focused on the area surrounding the perineum, external genital organ and anus to reveal pudendal nerve and its branches.

NSP0057

Female Pudendal Nerve



A pelvis is dissected from the female body. Further dissection is focused on the area surrounding the perineum, external genital organ and anus to reveal pudendal nerve and its branches.



NSP0058

Nerves of Foot



A foot is dissected to reveal nerves branching within the entire foot.

NSP0059

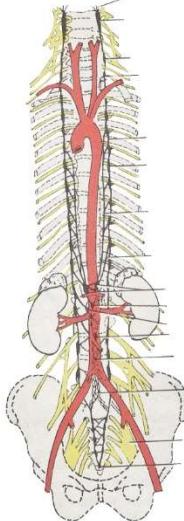
Display of Autonomic Nerves



A body trunk without limbs is dissected to reveal the organization of the autonomic nervous system, including sympathetic nerves, sympathetic trunk, sympathetic ganglia, plexus of visceral nerves and parasympathetic nerves.

NSP0060

Sympathetic Trunks and Ganglia



A torso is dissected to retain neck floor and posterior wall of body cavity by removing other parts. Further dissection is done to reveal the entire sympathetic trunks with ganglia and plexi.

NSP0061

Sympathetic Trunks

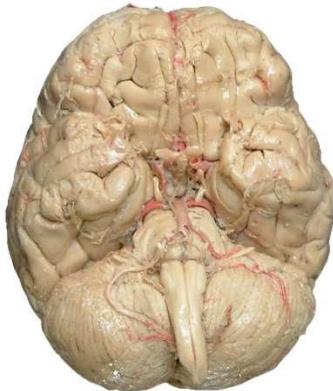


The posterior wall of thoraco-abdominal cavity is dissected from the body to reveal bilateral sympathetic trunks and their communicating branches.



NSP0062

Brain with Arterial Circle of Willis



A brain is dissected from the cranial cavity. By removing the dura, arteries forming a complete circle of Willis are retained with the arachnoid mater. The arteries may be refilled with colored resin before dissection or color painted after plastination.

NSP0063

Arteries on Cerebral Hemisphere



One cerebral hemisphere is dissected from the brain. The circle of Willis may not be retained completely but arteries on the surface of the cerebral hemispheres are visible. The arteries may be refilled with colored resin before dissection or color painted after plastination.

NSP0064

Vessels on Cerebellum



A cerebellum is dissected from a brain. By removing the dura arteries with arachnoid are retained on the surface. The arteries may be refilled with colored resin before dissection or color painted after plastination.

NSP0065

Dural Sinuses *In Situ*



A head is dissected to remove partial calvarium with attached dura and retain a central portion with the attached dural folds. The brain is removed from the cranial cavity to reveal the formation of the dural sinuses within the dural folds.