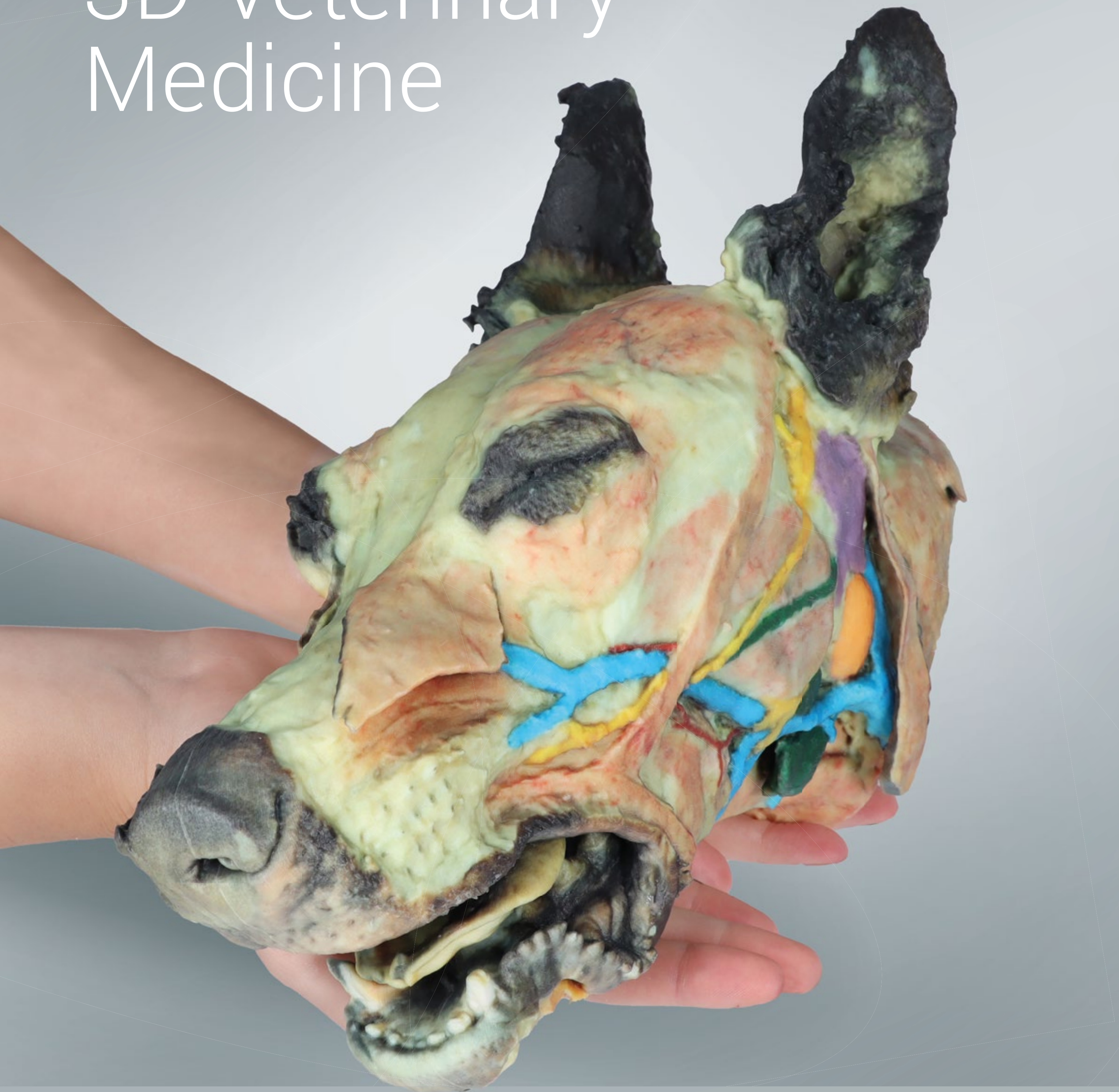
Product Portfolio

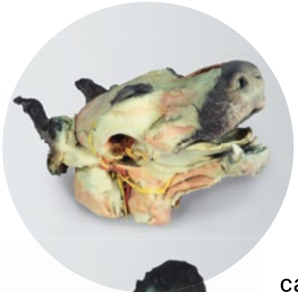
3D Veterinary Medicine



ERLER ZIMMER

3D Printed Anatomy Product Benefits:

- Life-size
- anatomically accurate
- from co-registered CT and MR data
- Full-color 3D print
- with individually colored anatomy



Dog head - superficial and deep dissections

The superficial structures include the nose tip (Apex nasi), nasal wings (Alae nasi), and nong-landular skin (Planum nasale). On the left side, skin removal reveals facial muscles (levator nasolabialis, caninus, buccinator, zygomaticus, parotidoauricularis), masticatory muscles (masseter, temporalis), facial nerves (facial nerve and branches), facial artery, veins, salivary glands (parotid, mandibular), and mandibular lymph nodes.

On the right, removing the mandible exposes deeper structures: the temporomandibular joint, medial pterygoid muscle, mandibular and maxillary nerves, maxillary artery, facial nerve near the external acoustic meatus, and the auriculopalpebral branch. The tongue and its muscles (styloglossus, genioglossus, geniohyoid) with the hypoglossal nerve are visible. Pharyngeal constrictor muscles, common carotid artery, and vagosympathetic trunk are also identified.

Item No. VP9000

Dog forelimb - muscles, tendons, ligaments, vessels and nerves distal to the elbow

This specimen shows a superficial dissection of the lower hindlimb from mid-thigh to foot, including muscles, nerves, and vessels of the femoral canal and popliteal fossa. Muscle insertions at the stifle joint and tibia are visible. The stifle capsule is opened to reveal menisci and collateral ligaments. Extensor and flexor muscles of the tarsus and digits are exposed. The lateral saphenous vein is preserved on the foot and caudal leg. Dorsal and palmar foot structures are dissected. Detailed description available on request.

Item No. VP9010

Dog hindlimb- muscles, tendons, ligaments, vessels and nerves distal to the stifle

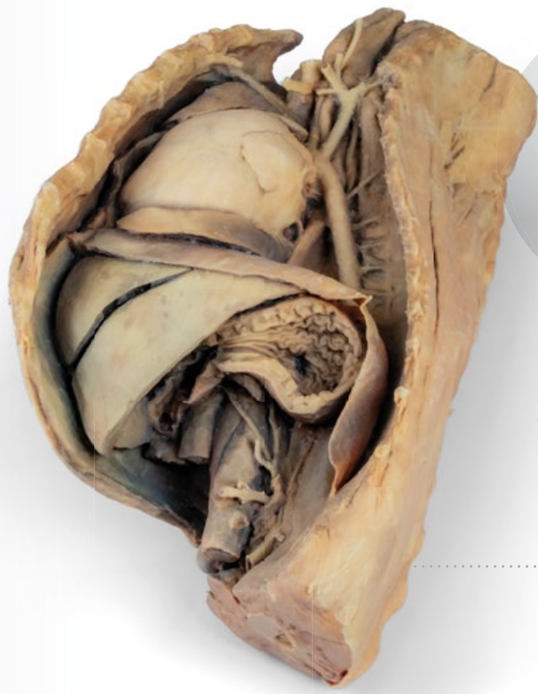
This specimen preserves a superficial dissection of the lower hindlimb musculature from the mid-thigh to the foot, as well as nerves and vessels of the femoral canal and popliteal fossa. The insertions of the muscles of the thigh in the stifle joint and tibial bone are visible. The capsule of the stifle joint has been opened to demonstrate the menisci and the collateral ligaments. Extensor and flexor muscles of the tarsus and fingers are exposed. The dissection preserves the topography of the lateral saphenous vein on the foot surface and caudal aspect of the leg Dorsal and palmar anatomical structures of the foot are dissected. Detailed anatomical description on request.

Item No. VP9015

Canine heart with dissection

This specimen shows external heart anatomy, including atrial and auricular surfaces. The ascending aorta, pulmonary trunk, and the entry of the cranial and caudal venae cavae into the right atrium are visible. The pulmonary trunk bifurcates into the pulmonary arteries, and the pulmonary veins enter the left atrium. Interventricular and coronary grooves are present. Part of the right atrial wall is removed to reveal the tricuspid valve with chordae tendineae and papillary muscles. The septomarginal trabecula (moderator band) is visible in the right ventricle, along with the path to the pulmonary trunk. The left atrial wall is also opened to expose its lumen.

Item No. VP9030



Canine thoracic cavity left side

This specimen depicts the topography of the heart following theremoval of the left lung during a dissection of the thoracic cavityand cranial abdomen of a dog approached from the left side. The cranial and accessory lobes of the right lung remain in situ, servingas anatomical reference points. Within the cranial mediastinum, the brachiocephalic trunk and the left subclavian artery areidentifiable as major branches arising from the aortic arch.

Item No. VP9050

Canine Thoracic Cavity, Right Side

This right-sided dissection of an adult dog's thorax shows the thoracic cavity with the lung and thoracic wall removed. Pulmonary vessels remain near the heart. In the cranial mediastinum, the cranial vena cava, right subclavian artery branches, longus colli, trachea, and esophagus are visible, along with the phrenic nerve, vagosympathetic trunk, and stellate ganglion. The middle mediastinum shows the heart (in fibrous pericardium), pulmonary vessels, and main bronchi. The caudal mediastinum contains the caudal vena cava, phrenic nerve, esophagus, vagal trunks, thoracic aorta, azygos vein, and sympathetic trunk. The diaphragm and surrounding musculature are intact.

Item No. VP9040

Ox foot - tendons and ligaments

This specimen records the anatomy of an ox's right foot from the metatarsus to the distal phalanges. In the dorsal aspect, the insertion of the tendons of the common, lateral and medial digital extensor muscles are the main structures. In the plantar aspect, the relation of the tendons of the superficial and deep digital flexor muscles with deep structures such as the interosseous ligament can be detected. Capsular and extra-capsular ligaments of the metatarsophalangeal and interphalangeal joints are also preserved.

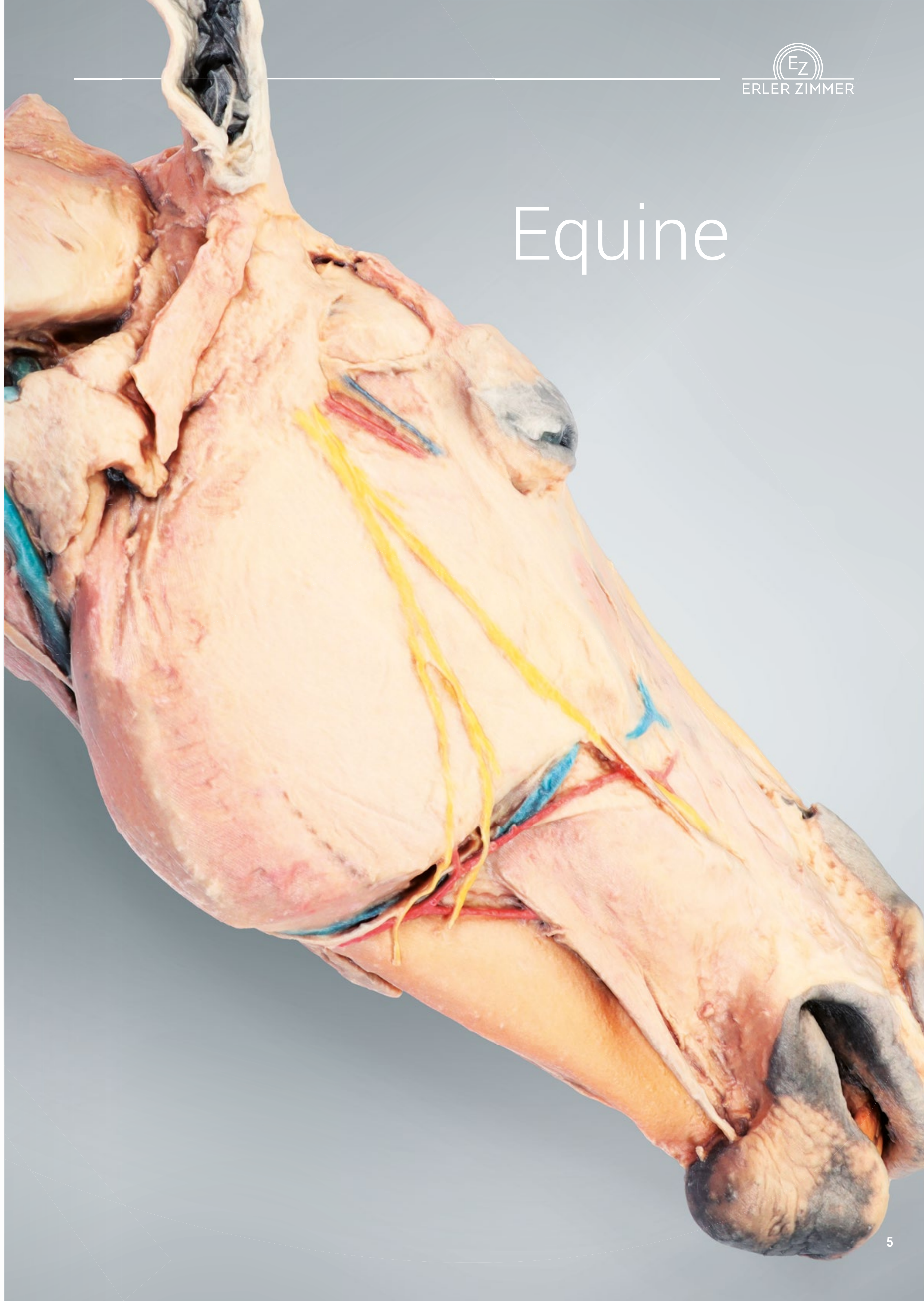
Item No. VP11000

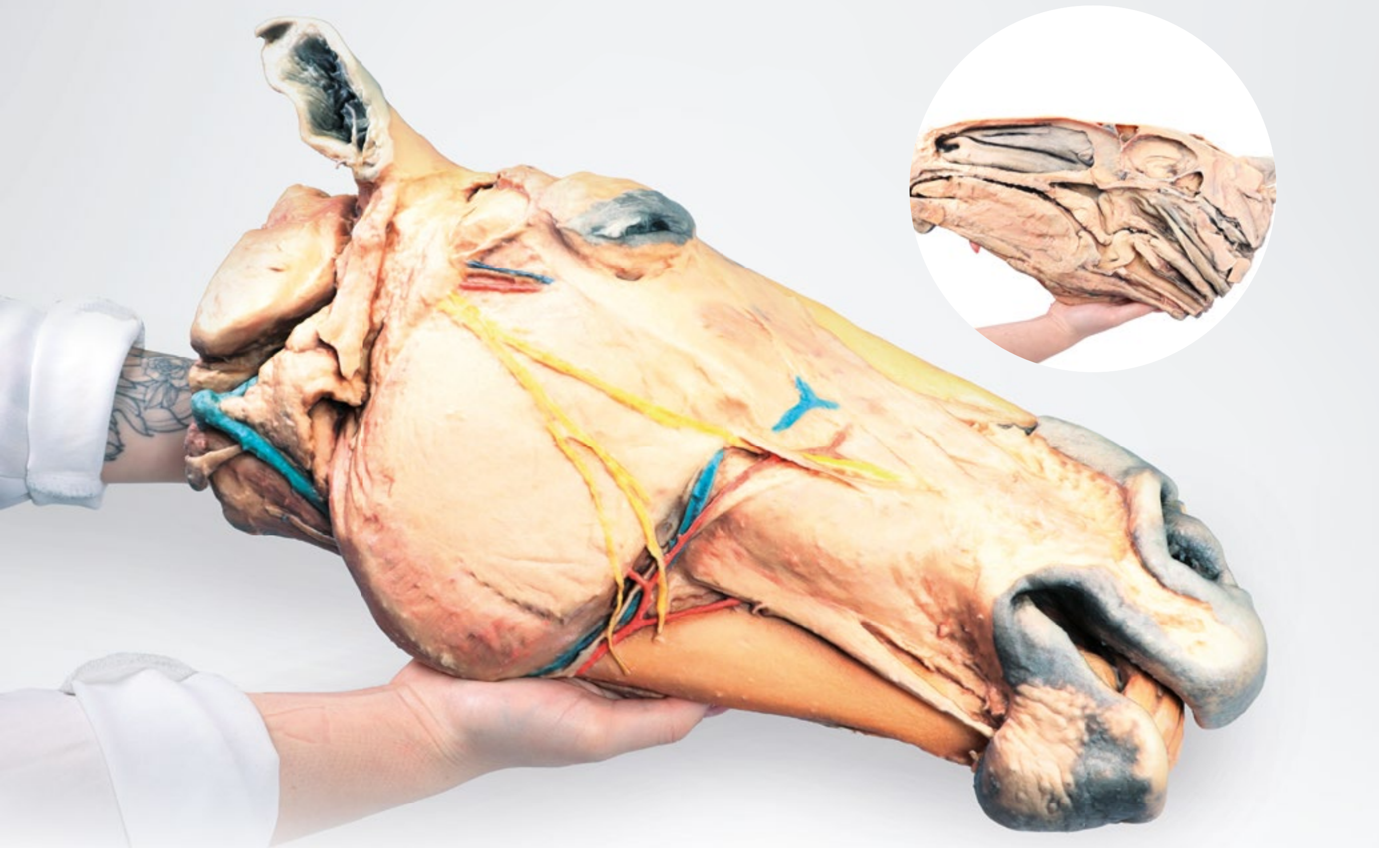
Canine Echocardiography Kit

This advanced educational kit includes 15 full-colour, 3D-printed canine heart slices, precisely replicating anatomical views from real plastinated hearts, aligned with standard echocardiographic planes. A 3D-printed ultrasound probe with integrated laser allows users to simulate typical ultrasound projections onto a full heart replica. The kit is complemented by an online platform — www.discoverechocardiography.com — featuring echocardiograms, probe tutorials, animated heartbeat visuals, and an anatomical atlas. All content is accessible via QR code. Ideal for veterinary students, educators, and professionals in canine cardiology and anatomy.

Item No. VET4830

Equine





Horse sagittal half-head

This horse half-head shows a superficial dissection on the right lateral side and a sagittal section medially. The skin is removed laterally, except on the nostrils, lips, and external ear. The rostral dissection reveals facial expression muscles: levator nasolabialis, canine, levator labii superioris, zygomaticus, buccinator (buccal part), and depressor labii inferioris. Caudally, the masseter muscle, covered by its fascia, extends from the maxillary facial crest and shows the dorsal and ventral buccal branches of the facial nerve, ending as buccolabial branches. The facial artery, vein, and parotid duct lie in the facial notch. Dorsocaudally to the masseter are the transverse facial vessels and auriculotemporal nerve. The parotid-auricular muscle, parotid gland, and maxillary and linguofacial veins lie in the cervicofacial region.

Item No. VP10000

Horse (foal) pelvis dissection - ligaments

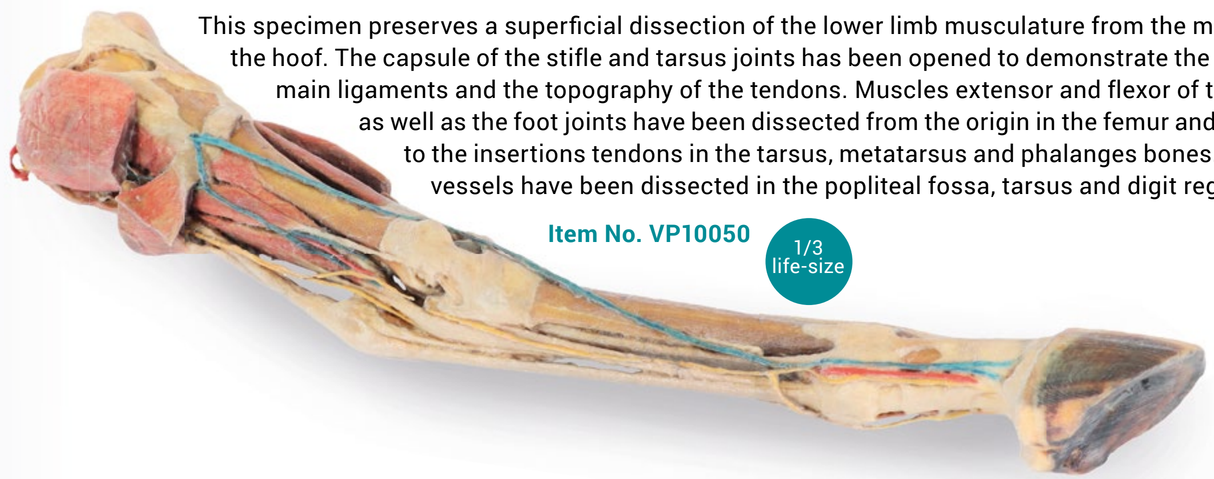
This specimen is focused on the sacroiliac joint, the two coxal bones (os coxae) are exposed in the dissection: Ilium, pubis and ischium, together with lumbar vertebrae and sacrum. At the sacroiliac joint, the dorsal sacroiliac ligament can be identified. The broad sacrotuberous ligament of the pelvis extends from the lateral sacral crest to the sciatic spine and ischial tuberosity. The greater sciatic foramen occupied by the lumbosacral trunk. From the vertebral bodies and part of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae, the tendons of insertion of the psoas minor muscles are identified. The ventral longitudinal ligament connects the ventral aspect of most cranial lumbar vertebral bodies.

Item No. VP10020

Horse hindlimb - muscles, tendons, ligaments, vessels and nerves distal to the stifle

This specimen preserves a superficial dissection of the lower limb musculature from the midthigh to the hoof. The capsule of the stifle and tarsus joints has been opened to demonstrate the menisci, the main ligaments and the topography of the tendons. Muscles extensor and flexor of these joints as well as the foot joints have been dissected from the origin in the femur and tibia bones, to the insertions tendons in the tarsus, metatarsus and phalanges bones. Nerves and vessels have been dissected in the popliteal fossa, tarsus and digit regions.

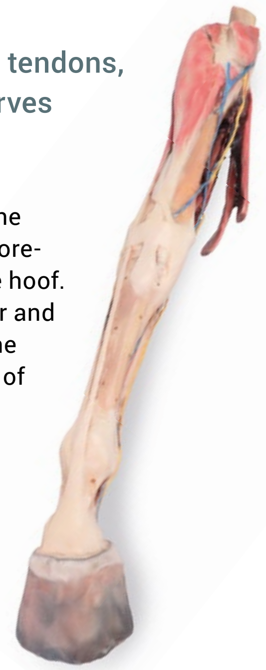
Item No. VP10050 1/3 life-size



Horse forelimb - muscles, tendons, ligaments vessels and nerves distal to the stifle

This specimen demonstrates the superficial anatomy of a right forelimb from the elbow joint to the hoof. The carpus and digital extensor and flexor muscles are located in the forearm related to the pathway of the median and cubital nerves.

Item No. VP10010 1/3 life-size



Horse foot - deep palmar dissection

This dissected left-foot specimen displays the plantar digital neurovascular bundle both sides of the flexor tendons. The two digital extensor tendons are identified in the dorsal aspect of the specimen.

Item No. VP10040

Horse foot - deep palmar dissection

This dissected right-foot specimen displays a mixture of the vascular, nervous, ligaments and tendons. The plantar digital neurovascular bundles both sides of the flexor tendons. The two digital extensor tendons are identified in the proximal dorsal aspect of the specimen.

Item No. VP10030 1/3 life-size

Horse stifle joint dissection

This specimen demonstrates the ligaments of the stifle joint with the leg in extension. In the anterior view, with the patella and the three patellar ligaments.

Item No. VP10015

EXPERTS IN MEDICAL EDUCATION

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