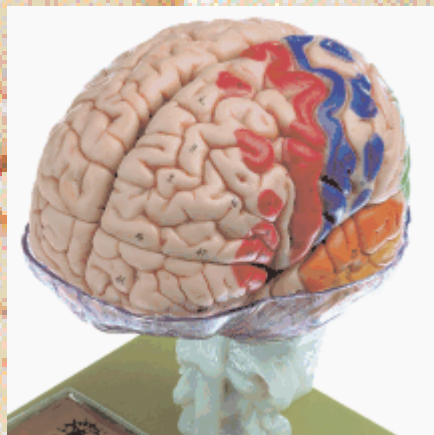


THREE MODELS OF THE BRAIN AFTER PROF. DR. DR. MED. J. W. ROHEN

FIFTEEN-PART DISMANTABLE BRAIN MODEL AND TRANSPARENT VERSION



Geogr. 1876



Gegr. 1876



The BS 25 dismantable model developed by Prof. Rohen in close cooperation with Dr. Lindner-Funk is an ideal aid for all biologists, neurologists and doctors who lecture to students of medicine, biology and paramedical professions on neuroanatomy.

The further models, BS 25/1 and BS 25/T, supplement the series and on the one hand show the brain centres and the cytoarchitectonic cortical fields in colour and, on the other hand, the quality of the spatial relationship of the different parts of the brain in a unique transparent form.

The models are excellent for self-study but also for students of human and dental medicine, biology and communication. The normal relationship in size has been taken as the basis for the production of all models.

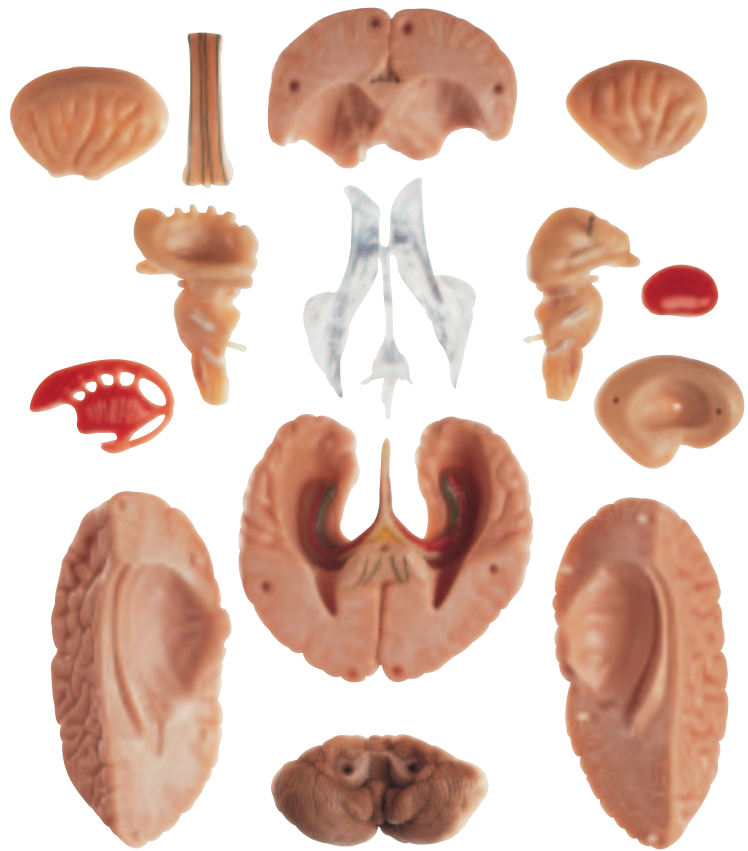
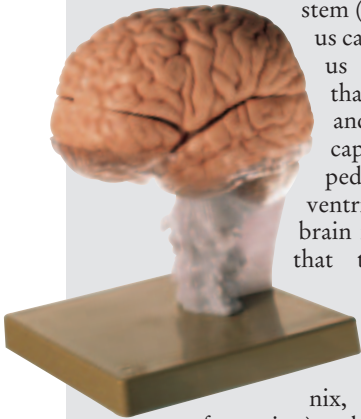


THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE HUMAN BRAIN

BS 25 MODEL OF THE BRAIN IN 15 PARTS

Natural size, in SOMSO-Plast. After Prof. Dr. Dr. J. W. Rohen, Department of Anatomy of the University of Erlangen.

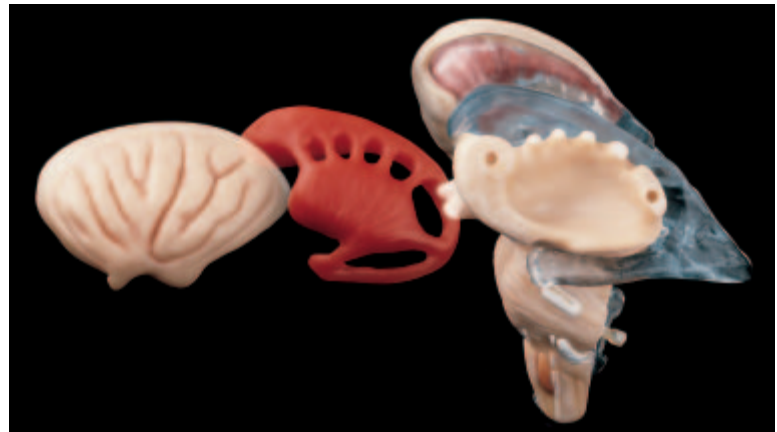
This model is based on a life-size cast of the ventricles of the brain. The large subcortical nuclei of the brain stem (e.g. the nucleus caudatus, nucleus lentiformis, thalamus etc.), and the internal capsule are grouped around the ventricles of the brain in such a way that the complete brainstem can be seen. The limbic system (fornix, hippocampal formation) and adjacent parts of the temporal and occipital lobes are then attached to the brain stem, and the model is completed by the addition of the corpus callosum and cerebral cortex. The whole structure is supported by a cast of the base of the skull which also allows the natural position of the brain within the head to be studied.



BS 25 disassembled in 15 parts

The model separates into 15 parts as follows: cerebral hemisphere (2), temporal and occipital lobes with limbic system, cerebellum, frontal lobe, corpus callosum, brainstem (2), corpus striatum, insula (2), nucleus lentiformis (left), internal capsule (right), ventricles of the brain, base of the skull as base.

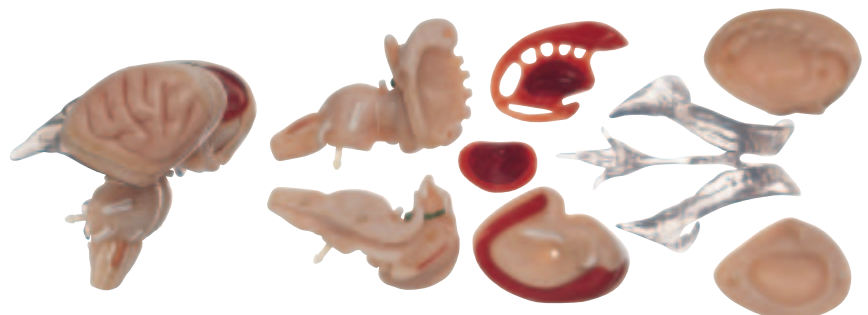
Height 23 cm, width 15 cm, depth 18 cm, weight 1.8 kg.



BS 25/2 Brain stem with ventricles of the brain taken apart stepwise

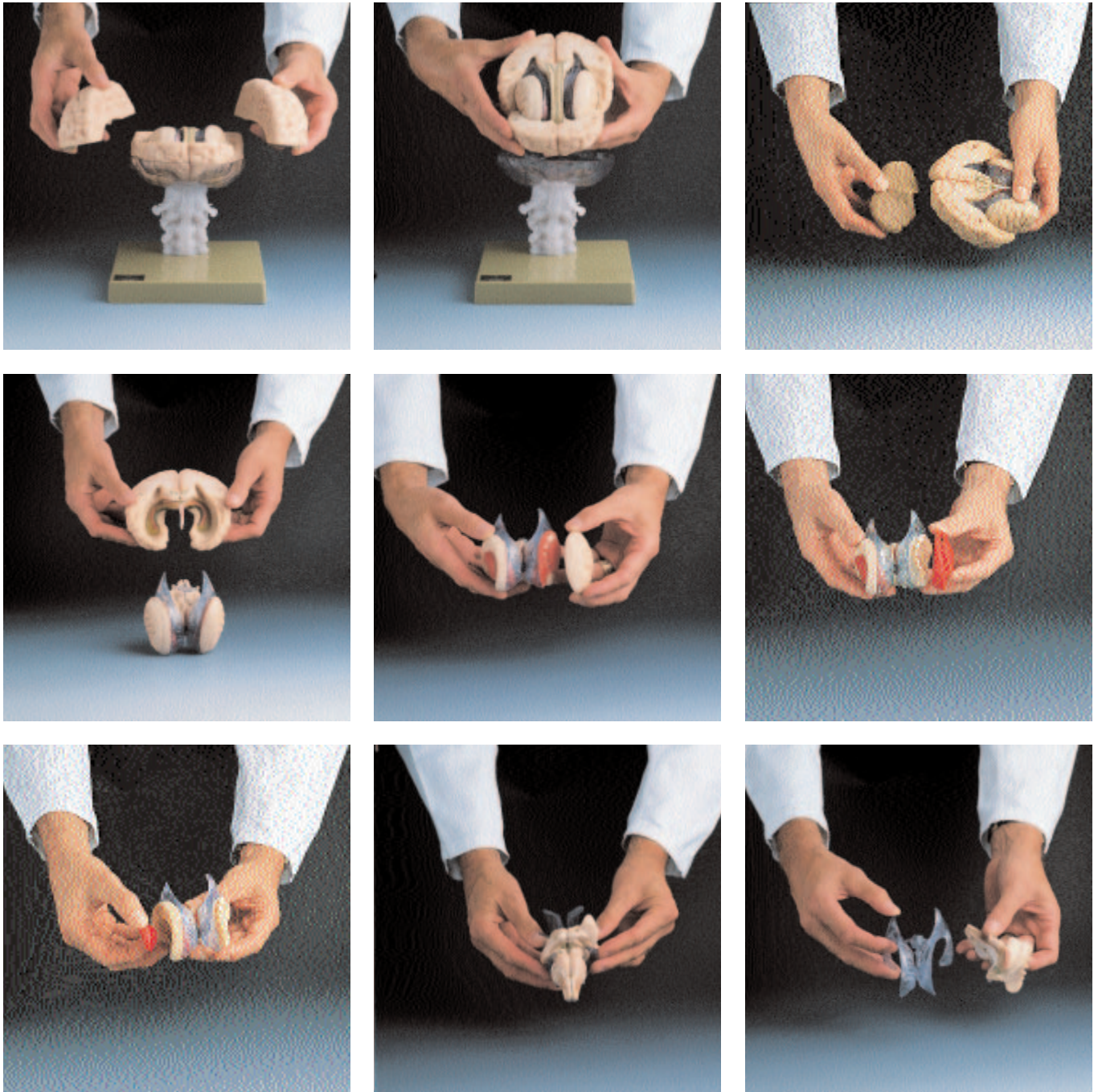
BS 25/2 MODEL OF BRAIN STEM IN 8 PARTS

Natural size, in SOMSO-Plast. After Prof. Dr. Dr. J. W. Rohen, Department of Anatomy of the University of Erlangen. Separates altogether into 8 parts as follows: brainstem (2), corpus striatum, insula (2), nucleus lentiformis (left), internal capsule (right) and ventricles of the brain. On a stand with base. Height: 16 cm., width: 12 cm., depth: 12 cm., weight: 380 g.



BS 25/2 complete and disassembled in 8 parts

THE COMPLETE BRAIN AND ITS PARTS IN A WHOLE HOST OF COMBINATIONS



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FIGURE 1 - 9 : DEMONSTRATION OF MODEL DISASSEMBLY

The upper sections of the cerebral cortex can be removed so that the ventricles of the brain and the basal ganglia with the insula can be seen (figures 1 and 2). If the cerebellum is then taken out backwards (figure 3) the complete brain stem with the ventricles

With the compliments of:

of the brain can be removed from the remainder of the cerebrum (mainly the two temporal lobes) (figure 4). The insula and the subcortical nuclei (striatum, nucleus lentiformis) can, on each side individually, be taken apart from the brain stem (figures

5,6 and 7). The remaining brain stem can then be separated in the median plane, leaving the entire ventricular system (figures 8 and 9).

MARCUS SOMMER



SOMSO MODELLE

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Friedrich-Rückert-Straße 54, D-96450 Coburg
 Phone 0049 9561 85740, Fax 0049 9561 857411
 e-mail: somso@somso.de, Internet: www.somso.de