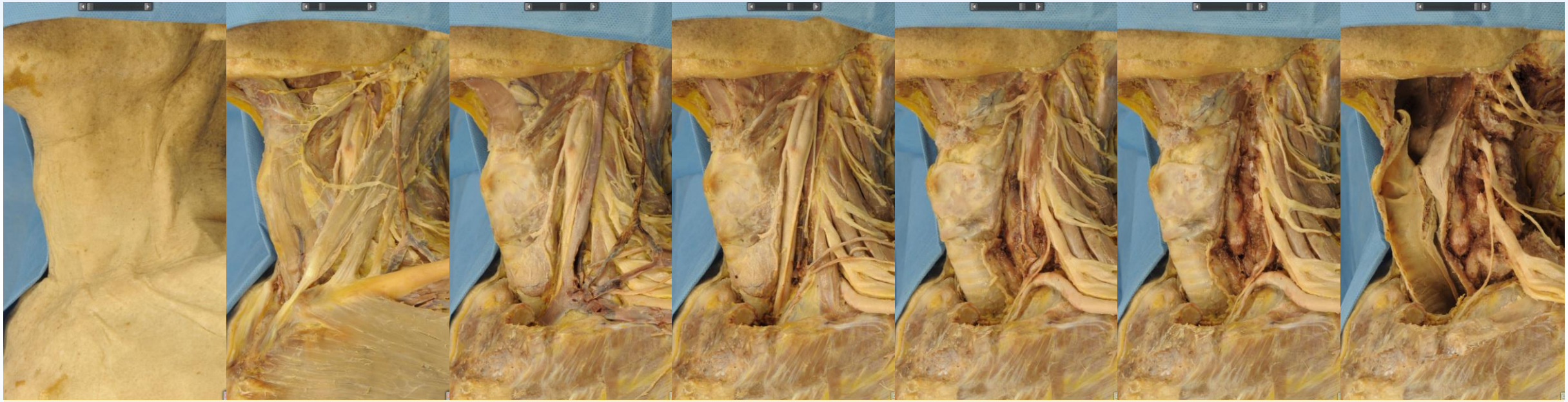
MeAV Anatomie 3D
3D 多视角解剖系统

目 录

1.系统介绍

同一解剖体自体表分层解剖



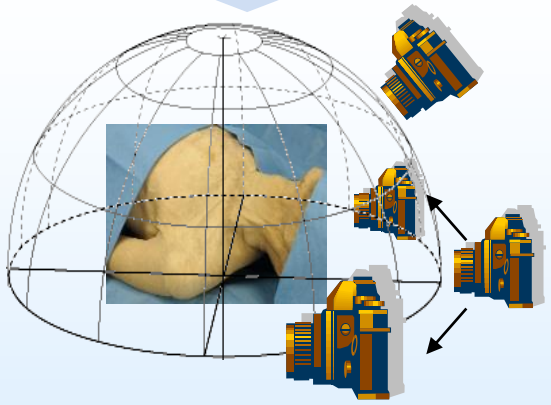
解剖系统所用素材均是由真实尸体解剖进行拍摄，通过对尸体从表面到深层的解剖，3D影像采集对每层进行拍摄。

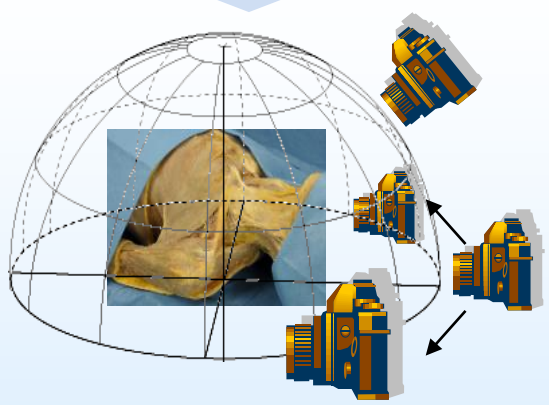
1.系统介绍

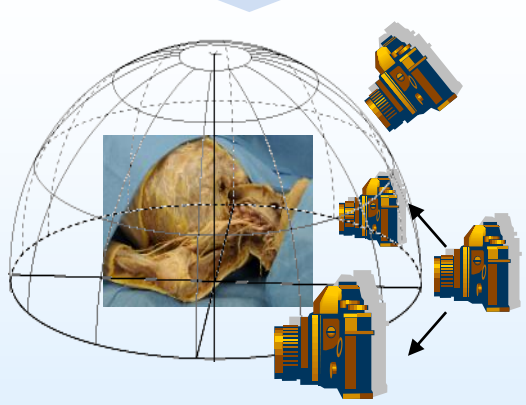
自体表到内层一步步解剖

多层次解剖

多视角3D捕捉

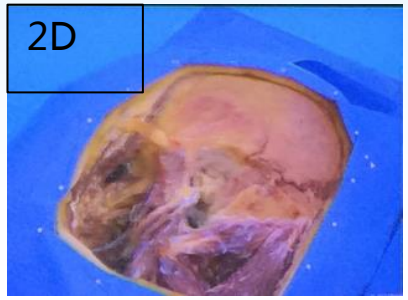


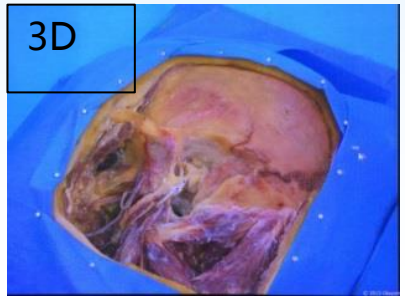




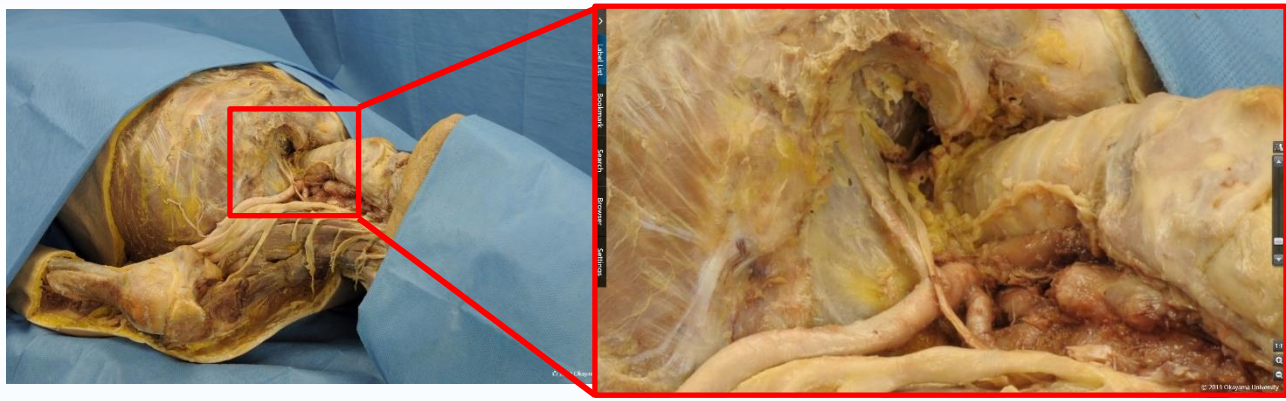
1.系统介绍

3D效果　4K画质





3D画面的立体感，层次感和空间感
帮助学生掌握解剖部位的空间位置



4K画质，让微小部位也可查看

1.系统介绍

交互式3D观察系统

先看一眼

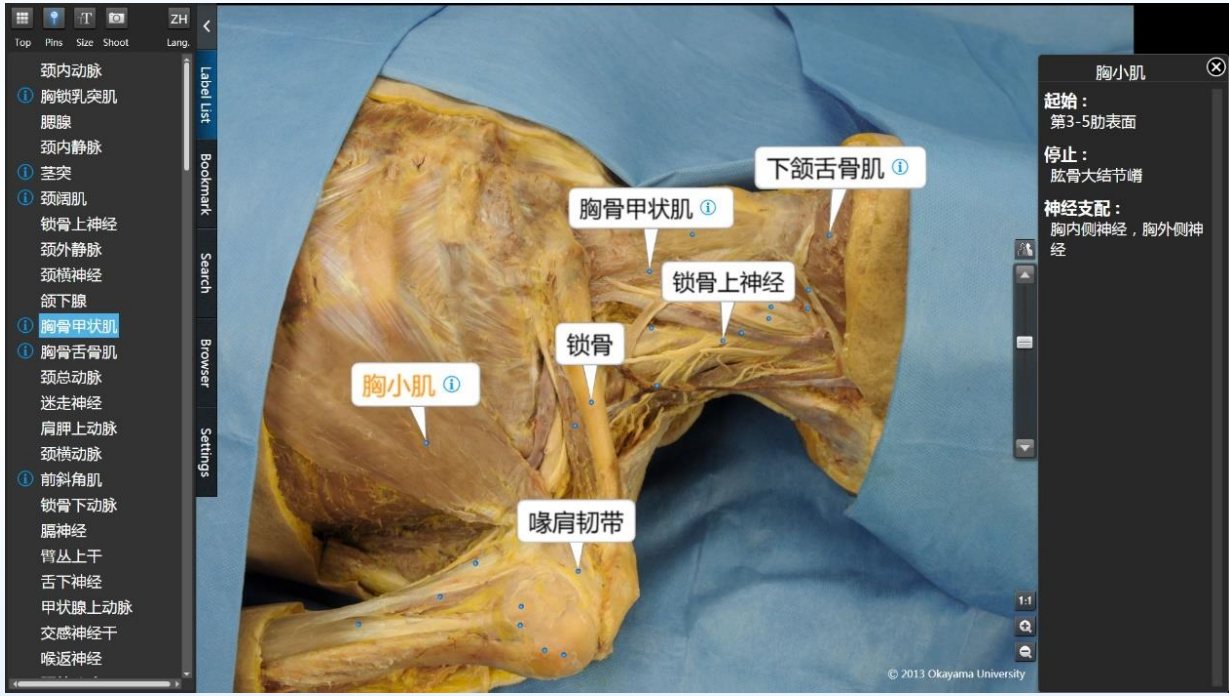
- ➔ 变换角度
- ➔ 执行解剖
- ➔ 放大
- ➔ 变换角度
- ➔ 进一步放大

1.系统介绍

标识点——解剖标志描述

数量大，内容涵盖全：
大于2000 个解剖部位的名称，比如血管、肌肉、骨骼和神经，可在画面中显示出标注信息

观察方便准确：
新开发的CG 合成技术使位置移动时，名称标签同时按照实时点进行变化



1.系统介绍

标识点检索

在教学环境中，可通过检索关键词的方式，轻松找到与课题相关的项目资源。

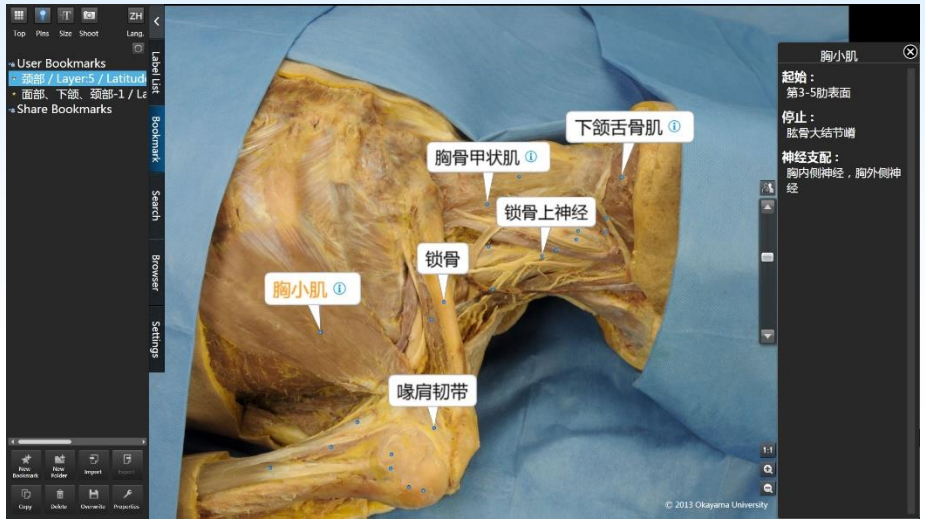
点击检索的结果可以直接跳转到需要查看的消息。

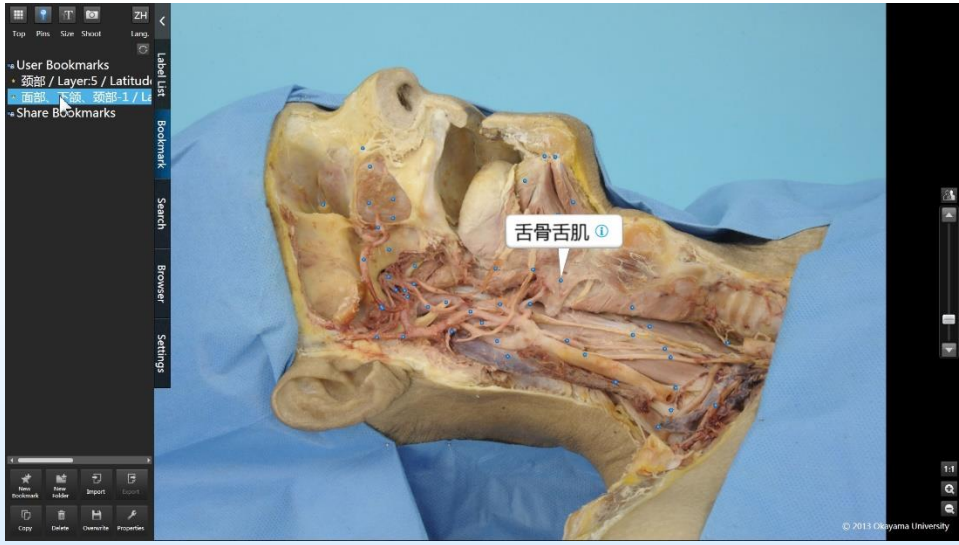
1.系统介绍

书签收藏

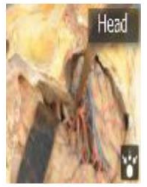
通过书签查看状态，包括角度，层，以及变焦比

快速的创建需要的教学资料、教学状态

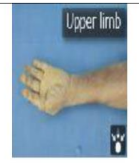
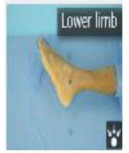




1.系统介绍

头部			颈部	胸部
Craniotomy 穿颅术（放大）	Eyeball 眼球	Middle ear，inner ear ,parotid gland 中耳、内耳、腮腺	Neck 脖子	Chest 胸部
				
anatomy required to understand transsylvian approach（magnification the last layer of craniotomy magnified to observe anterior cerebral artery ,middle cerebral artery ,optic nerve ,etc. 解剖学要求理解[克拉尼奥]方法 ,最后一层的颅骨切开术放大观察大脑前动脉、大脑中动脉、视神经等。	anatomy required to understand eye surgery 15 layered dissection of eyeball to observe lens ,retina ,ophthalmic artery ,ect. 解剖学要求理解眼球的眼科手术，15分层解剖观察镜头,视网膜,眼动脉等。	clinical anatomy of middle ear ,inner ear ,parotid gland 22 layered dissection required for surgery middle ear,inner ear ,and parotid gland. 临床解剖学中耳、内耳、腮腺。22 分层中耳解剖需要手术,内耳,腮腺。	anatomy required to understand brachial plexus block ，12 layered dissection of cervical region to observe posterior tuberde , brachial plexus, airway, superficial cervical plexus ,sternocleidomastoid, pectoralis major ,etc 解剖学要求理解臂丛块,12 层解剖颈区域观察后结节,臂神经丛,气道,浅颈丛、胸锁乳突肌,大胸肌等	anatomy required to understand thoracic surgery, 10 layered dissection of chest to observe cervical region,deep mediastinum,great vessels,etc.which cannot be seen at usual operation. 解剖学要求理解胸外科,10分层解剖胸观察宫颈，深纵隔、大血管等。不能在正常操作。

腹部	骨盆	背部	上肢
Abdomen 腹部	Rectum 直肠	Cervical vertebra 颈椎	Shoulder 肩膀
			
anatomy required to understand surgery of hepato-biliary-pancreatic understanding of 3D conformation to learn surgery in hepatic portal and head of pancreas 解剖学要求理解手术肝胆胰类理解三维构象学习手术在门户和肝胰腺	anatomy required to understand rectal surgery, 21layered dissection of inner pelvis 1.pelvic anatomy :showing network of blood vessels and nerves in membrane without bone resection2.sectional anatomy :showing sectional images by resecting bones. 解剖学要求了解直肠手术,21 分层解剖的内心的骨盆。骨盆解剖:显示膜的血管和神经网络没有骨切除通过切除骨断面。解剖学:显示截面图像。	anatomy which is important for backward approach of cervical vertebra. anatomy of muscles , nerves and vessels which are important for backward approach of cervical vertebra. 解剖学这对落后的颈椎的方法是很重要的。 解剖学的肌肉、神经和血管,对落后的颈椎的方法很重要。	Anatomy required to understand shoulder surgery , 13 layered dissection of shoulder to observe deltoid ,trapezius,pectoralis major,latissimus dorsi,pectoralis minor, biceps brachii,rotator cuff, glenoid cavity,etc. 解剖学要求理解肩膀手术,13 分层解剖的肩观察三角肌、斜方肌、胸大肌、背阔肌、胸小肌,肱二头肌,肩袖撕裂,关节盂等。

上肢		上肢		下肢			下肢
Shoulder 肩膀	Axilla 腋下	Left elbow 左肘	Left forearm 左前臂	Abdominal wall，buttocks，thigh 腹壁、臀部、大腿	Left knee 左膝	Ankle 踝关节（左）	Hip 臀部
							
Anatomy required to understand shoulder surgery , 13 layered dissection of shoulder to observe deltoid ,trapezius,pectoralis major,latissimus dorsi,pectoralis minor, biceps brachii,rotator cuff, glenoid cavity,etc. 解剖学要求理解肩膀手术,13 分层解剖的肩观察三角肌、斜方肌、胸大肌、背阔肌、胸小肌,肱二头肌,肩袖撕裂,关节盂等。	anatomy of axilla required to understand axillary brachial plexus block ,10 layered dissection required for the axillary dissection 腋窝的解剖需要理解腋臂丛块,10 分层解剖腋解剖所必需的	anatomy required to understand elbow surgery 15layered dissection of left elbow to observe exterior carpi ulnaris,extensor digitorum,abductor pollicis longus muscle ,etc 解剖学要求理解肘部手术，15分层解剖的左肘观察外观腕耻骨,伸趾,重建肌肉狄魁文等等	anatomy required to understand wrist surgery，14 layered dissection of left forearm to observe medial antebrachial cutaneous nerve,ulnar nerve,median nerve ,etc. 解剖学要求理解手腕手术,14 分层解剖观察左前臂,内侧前臂皮神经、尺神经、正中神经等。	anatomy of abdominal wall，and thigh required to understand femoral nerve block,sciatic nerve block ,ect.28 layered dissection to understand muscles and nerve tracts from buttock to thigh. 腹壁的解剖学,大腿需要理解股神经阻滞,坐骨神经阻滞等。28 分层解剖了解肌肉和神经束从屁股到大腿。	anatomy required to understand artificial knee joint placement,15layered dissection of left knee to observe great saphenous vein ,patella ,quadriceps muscle, quadriceps tendon ,tibialis anterior ,peroneal muscle ,patellar ligament ,ect. 解剖学要求理解人工膝关节的位置,15 层解剖观察大隐静脉的左膝,膝盖骨,股四头肌肌肉,股四头肌肌腱,胫前肌、腓骨的肌肉,髌韧带等。	anatomy required to understand foot and ankle surgery，8 layered dissection of left ankle to observe lateral tendon ,ligament ,articular suface ,etc. 解剖学要求理解的脚和脚踝手术,8 层左脚踝的解剖观察侧肌腱,韧带,关节表面等。	anatomy required to understand hip joint surgery，14 layered dissection of hip to observe tensor fasciae latae muscle,gluteus maximus,gluteus medius,vastus lateralis, acetabulum ,articular labrum, sciatic nerve,sciatic notch etc. 解剖学要求了解髋关节手术,14 层髋关节的解剖观察,阔筋膜张肌,股大肌,臀中肌、股外侧,髋臼,关节上唇,坐骨神经、坐骨切口等。

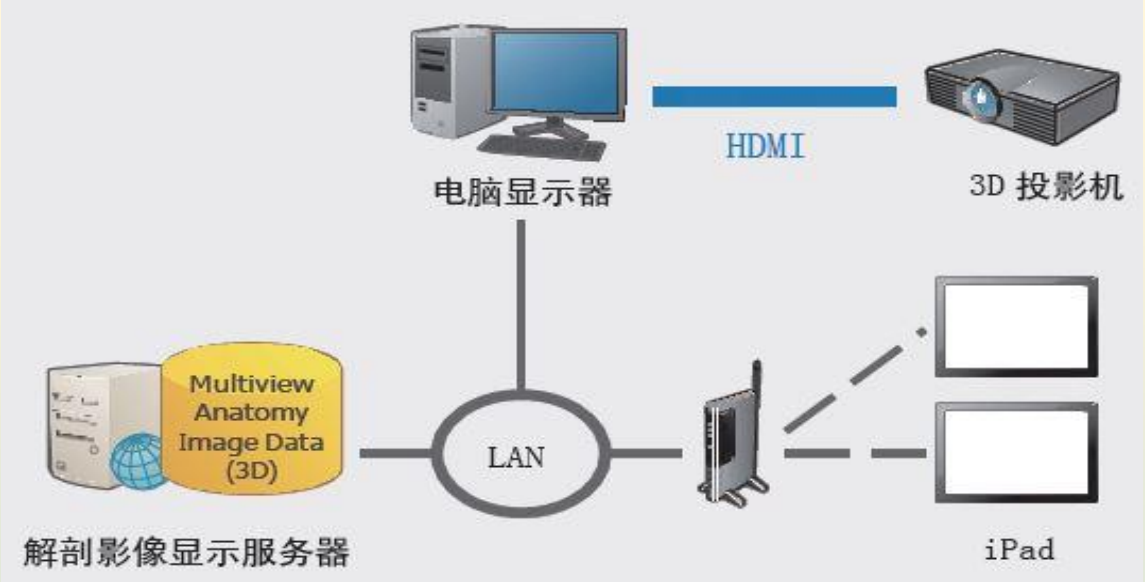
2.系统构成

单机版本

- 单机版可提供查看，回放，书签等功能
- 解剖影像显示工作站+3D显示器

网络版本

- 网络版本可支持多用户，多终端，同时支持移动终端（PAD/智能手机）接入
- 解剖影像显示服务器+
  客户端（PC/PAD/智能手机）



3.系统应用场景


小组学习


学校、医生讲演


解剖实验室内


康复训练解剖课程


研讨会

谢　谢