

M156

Decubitus Treatment Simulator

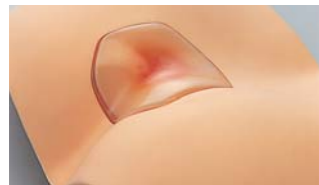
- Quantity/4 types/set ● Weight (1 piece)/About 1.5kg ● Size (1 piece)/W39×D22×H10cm
- Directors/Takaoka station south clinic president Kunio Tsukada, Kanazawa University premedical course Hiromi Sanada

Decubitus series describing particularity of each stage from I~IV with reality.



Stage I

The epiderm has not yet been torn but a rash can be observed.



Stage II

Abrasion, bleeding, and effusion can be observed.



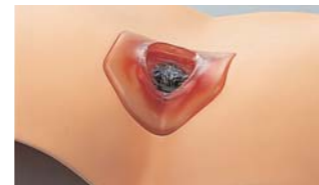
Stage III

Healing process of stage IV where the fascia and deeper had been affected.



Stage IV

There exists a hole widely separating the fascia and periosteum from the hypodermal organ.



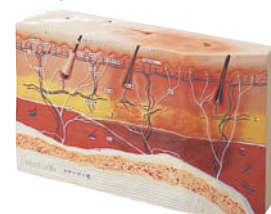
M157

Decubitus Scientific Treatment Model

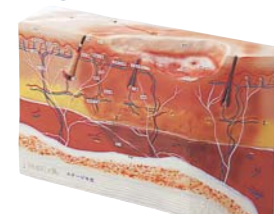
- Quantity/4 pieces/set ● Weight (1 piece)/About 2kg ● Size (1 piece)/W39×D9×H25cm
- Directors/Takaoka station south clinic president Kunio Tsukada, Kanazawa University premedical course Hiromi Sanada

This Decubitus model was created with the hope that it will become a tool in understanding the eruption of Decubitus and the mechanism of its deterioration, so that one can choose the proper local treatment. When we do treatment on Decubitus, we can only see the surface. But what is the condition of the skin, hypodermal organ, muscles, and bones? We have made it possible to analyze the disease in its various stages from a sectional view, not only from observing the surface. By studying the conditions of Decubitus through this model, one can intuitively understand what is happening underneath the surface which should enable a more smooth choice of effective treatment.

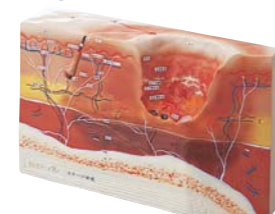
Stage I



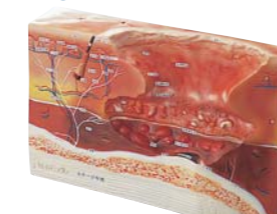
Stage II



Stage III



Stage IV



M111

Manikin for Practicing Bandaging

- Usable as either a male or female
- Size/W35×D55×H173cm

The limb joints can be flexed freely, and the hands can be flexed to the fingertips. The limbs can be detached at 4 points, allowing practice of bandaging of various parts by separating them from the body. The skin of the entire manikin is processed to prevent slipping of the bandage and resist soiling. The manikin is mounted on an iron stand with casters to facilitate its transportation.

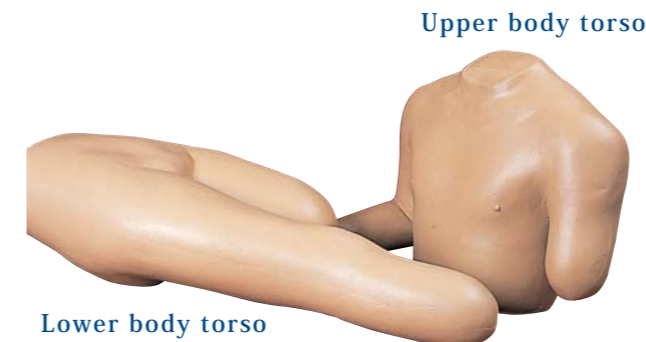


M111-1

Bandaging Simulators of Amputated upper and lower limbs

- Upper limb size/W52×D57×H29cm
- Lower limb size/W80×D38×H24cm

Since the simulators closely resembles the human body and are made of flexible and compressible materials, bandages do not come off readily, making them excellent for practicing bandaging. In addition to practice of bandaging in general, they can also be used for practicing the application of prostheses (e.g., artificial arms and legs).



M111-2

Surgical Bandaging Simulator

- Size/W85×D52×H87cm

Wound types

- Thyroidectomy
- Median sternotomy-with thoracic tube inserted as a drain
- Mastectomy with a drain inserted
- Cholecystotomy with a T-tube inserted
- Celiotomy
- Appendectomy
- Colostomy
- Enterostomy
- Abdominal hysterectomy
- Thoracotomy
- Nephrectomy
- Laminectomy
- Grade II decubitus ulcer of the sacral region
- Stump of the amputated lower limb

