

Characteristics and Practical Training

Obstetric Abdominal Examination Model

Representing 36th to 40th weeks of pregnancy. Visual diagnosis, palpation, abdominal measurements according to Leopold's Maneuvers, monitoring of fetal heartbeats, and breast care can be practiced. Reorientation of the fetus provides diagnostic training in various fetal positions and the stability of the fetal presentation. Heart rate of fetus can be adjusted between 80 and 180.

Vaginal Examination Model

Bishop score (dilation, extension, hardness, position of cervical canal) in the period between late pregnancy and childbirth can be confirmed. The descent of the fetal head can be adjusted by replacing three stages of the uterus dilation models and fetal head model. Diagnosis of delivery progress with these models can be practiced by vaginal examination. Fetal head rotation can be confirmed with devised position of sagittal suture and posterior fontanel of fetal head model.

Obstetric Model

By changing positions such as supine position, hands and knees, lateral and standing, the fetal model can be rotated according to each position giving several positions for delivery practice. (Free-style delivery) Laceration of velamen can be detached into three parts, and the inspection of placenta and confirmation of intact velamen can be practiced. Improved materials for the soft birth canal and perineum provide extensibility and this make possible the practice of emergency breech extractions.

Perineo-Suture Model

By confirming the laceration site and level of soft birth canal, preparation and Perineo suture can be practiced. Clip is also applied.

Puerperal Uterus Palpation Model

By replacing four kinds of puerperal uterus models (normal and abnormal conditions on the first day, normal conditions on the third day and on the fifth day), the diagnosis of daily uterus recovery conditions can be practiced through palpation and measurement of the abdominal area. Basic breast care can also be practiced.

Breast Model

Basic training in breast care such as palpation of breast and nipple, inspection of breast mobility, massage of nipple can be practiced. The flexibility of the breast and mammary glands allow breast mobility to be easily checked by palpation.