



अखिल भारतीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान, गोवा  
ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF AYURVEDA (AIIA), GOA

(आयुष मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के अंतर्गत स्वायत्त संस्थान)

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**BoQ for the models**

**A. DEPARTMENT OF RACHANA SHARIR**

Sl.no	Name of model	Specifications	Qty
1.	<b>Anterior and Posterior Abdominal Wall Model</b>	<p>This large, multipart 3D printed specimen displays the entire male anterior and posterior abdominal wall from the diaphragm to the pelvic brim, as well as pelvic study and to the proximal thigh.</p> <p>Anterior abdominal wall containing all the layers of skin to peritoneal layer, removable viscera.</p> <p>The parietal peritoneum has been removed from the posterior abdominal wall to expose the muscular wall including the psoas, the quadratus lumborum, transver susabdominus, and the iliacus below the iliac crest. The muscular portions of the dome shaped diaphragm are clearly distinct from the central tendon. The fibres originate from the circumference of the internal walls of the bony thorax at its margin (sternal fibres, costal portion, lumbar portion). The origins of the diaphragm and the left and right crura are clearly identifiable originating from the vertebral bodies (L1-L3 on the right and L1-L2 on the left. The crura are connected by a tendinousband, the median arcuate ligament, which arches in front of the aorta; however in this specimen the aorta has been removed. The fibres of the diaphragm arising from the tendinous arches over psoas and the lateral arcuate ligaments are partly hidden by the Kidneys.Theoesophagealopeningthroughthe archingfibresoftherightcrusis present above (level of T10) and to the left of the aortic opening (level of T12). The opening in the central tendon that transmits the inferior vena cava (level of T8/9 intervertebraldisc). The somatic nerves of the posterior abdominal wall are clearly identifiable and consist from above downwards the subcostal, the iliohypogastric and ilioinguinal nerves lie on the quadratuslumborum (in this individual they arise together and this can often occur and they split later in abdominal muscle layers),the lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh, the femoral lying in the groove between psoasandiliacus), and the genito femoral nerve lying superficially upon psoas. The sympathetic trunks can be seen descending lateral to the lumbar vertebral bodies. The aorta and inferior cava are transected around the level of L3 vertebral body. The aortic bifurcation into the right and left common iliac arteries is slightly higher</p>	03

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		<p>than normal. Finally, the kidney shave dissected from the peri-and pararenal fat of the posterior abdominal wall. The renal vessels (arteries anteriorly, veins posteriorly) have been preserved but as the aorta and inferior cava have been removed this does display the origin and arrangements of these vessels fully. The more inferior position of the right kidney is clearly visible and the ureters can be seen emerging from the hilum and descending initially lateral to psoas, then anterior to this muscle before crossing pelvic brim anterior to the bifurcation of the common iliac arteries to reach the true pelvis</p> <p><b>RS-01, PT-01, ST-01</b></p>	
2.	<b>Arm, Forearm and Hand</b>	<p>This upper limb specimen displays the vascular, nervous and muscular study of a left distal arm, forearm and hand. In the distal arm and elbow/cubital fossa region we can see the arrangement of the biceps tendon, brachial artery and median nerve from lateral to medial. The bicipital aponeurosis has been divided to reveal the structures deep to it. The ulnar nerve can be seen passing behind the medial epicondyle with an ulnar collateral artery close by. The superficial branch of the radial nerve can just be seen in the space between brachioradialis and brachialis muscles (as the belly of the latter muscle has been displaced slightly laterally). In the forearm, the superficial flexor muscles arising from the common flexor origin can be clearly seen (from lateral to medial pronator teres, flexor carpi radialis (FCR), flexor digitorum superficialis (FDS) and flexor carpi ulnaris (FCU)). There is not a palmaris longus muscle in this cadaver. The radial artery and superficial branch of the radial nerve (emerging half way down the forearm from behind the brachioradialis muscle and tendon) are clearly identifiable. The ulnar artery can be seen in the distal forearm emerging from beneath FCU muscle.</p> <p>On the posterior aspect of the forearm the extensor muscles arising from the common extensor origin are clearly identifiable. These include (from medial to lateral) the extensor carpi ulnaris (ECU), extensor digiti minimi, extensor digitorum and extensor carpi radialis brevis (ECRB). The extensor carpi radialis longus (ECRL) can be seen arising from the inferior aspect of the lateral supracondylar ridge. Further distally the abductor pollicis longus (APL) and extensor pollicis brevis (EPB) can be seen emerging from deep to superficial and around the radius. They along with extensor pollicis longus (EPL) (partly hidden) travel distally to insert into the extensor or dorsal surface of the base of the 1st metacarpal, proximal phalanx and distal phalanx of the thumb, respectively. The anatomical snuffbox is displayed with the radial artery in its floor (surrounded by fat) and the cutaneous branch of the radial nerve in its roof. The extensor retinaculum is</p>	02

18/11/25



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		clearly visible on the dorsum of the wrist and distal to it the tendons of extensor indicis and ECRB and ECRL can be seen inserting into the 2nd and 3rd metacarpals. In the hand, the superficial dissection reveals muscles of the thenar and hypothenar eminences, the flexor retinaculum of the hand (roof of the carpal tunnel), the long tendons of the hand, the lumbricals, and the superficial palmar arch arising from the ulnar artery, which passes into the hand lateral to the pisiform bone above the retinaculum, along with the superficial branch of the ulnar nerve. The large median nerve can be seen passing beneath the flexor retinaculum between the FCR and the FDS tendons. Digital arteries and nerves can be clearly seen further distally in the palm entering the digits. Note in particular the small recurrent branch of the median nerve crossing over the flexor pollicis brevis close to its origin from the retinaculum. The extensor expansion is dissected on the middle finger.	
3.	<b>Superficial Facial nerves &amp; Parotid Gland</b>	<p>This 3D model should presents the superficial anatomy of the face and head, and compliments the superficial facial anatomy of our HW 44 model with a more expanded dissection across the scalp and occipital regions. The superficial neurovascular and muscular structures in the face largely mirror the structures described in reference to our HW 44 specimen (see description), although the terminal branches of the facial nerve (CNVII) can be largely followed across a longer course from the parotid gland and the platysma muscle has been retained superficial to the mandible and extends towards the neck.</p> <p>In contrast to the HW 44 specimen, this model has a more expansive superficial dissection inferior to the external ear and across the posterior scalp and occipital region. This allows for an expanded appreciation of the neurovascular distribution of the supraorbital and supratrochlear nerves and arties with the superficial temporal artery. Inferior to the ear, the retromandibular vein has been exposed with the ascending fibres of the great auricular nerve on its superficial surface (and further branches of this nerve on the surface of the sternocleidomastoid muscle). At the posterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle the lesser occipital nerve is just preserved, near the exiting and ascension of the occipital artery and vein near the trapezius muscle towards the posterior scalp. Surrounding the external ear are fibres of the auricularis superior and posterior muscles. Near the margin of the dissection window posteriorly the deep fibres of the occipitalis muscle can be seen integrated into the epicranium (occipitofrontalis) muscle.</p>	01
4.	<b>Right thoracic wall - axilla, and the root of the neck</b>	<p>It Should be a 3D printed specimen which preserves a dissection of the right thoracic wall, axilla, and the root of the neck. The specimen is cut just parasagittally and the visceral contents of the chest have been removed. Structures within the right chest wall are visible deep to the parietal pleura, including the ribs, muscles of the</p>	02

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		intercostal spaces and the origins of the neurovascular bundle in each intercostal space. The pectoralis major has been reflected medially towards the sectioned edge of the specimen to expose pectoralis minor which acts as a useful landmark as it divides the axillary artery into its three parts. The clavicle has had its middle 1/3 removed, but the subclavius muscle has been retained. The brachial plexus and many of its branches are seen almost in its entirety from the roots of C5-T1 to its termination as it exits the axilla to enter the arm.	
5.	<b>Asian Deluxe Head Model with Neck</b>	The left half of this life-size model in midsagittal section shows the muscles, with nerves, vessels and bony structures and contains a removable brain half. The head is mounted on a detachable neck part which is sectioned both horizontally and diagonally (RS-01 KS-01)	02
6.	<b>Half Head Model with Neck, Muscles, Blood Vessels &amp; Nerve Branche (HALF HEAD, LIFE SIZE) (MP1300)</b>	The model represents the outer, superficial and the internal (median section) structures of head and neck. The half head with musculature is delivered on removable stand (RS-01 KS-01)	02
7.	<b>Half Head Model with Neck, Muscles, Blood Vessels &amp; Nerve Branches (HALF HEAD, LIFE SIZE) (C314)</b>	The model represents the outer, superficial and the internal (median section) structures of head and neck. The half head with musculature is delivered on removable stand (RS-01 KS-01)	02

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8.	<b>Head Musculature Model with Nerves</b>	Representation of the superficial musculature with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Parotid gland</li><li>• Submandibular gland (right half)</li><li>• Deep musculature (left half)</li><li>• Lower jaw partially exposed</li><li>• Displaying nerves</li></ul> (RS-01 KS-01)	02
9.	<b>Human Head Model, 6 part</b>	life-size 6-part head is mounted on a base and features a removable 4-part brain half with arteries. The eyeball with optic nerve is also removable and one side of the high quality model exposes the nose, mouth cavity, pharynx, occiput and skull base. This head model is delivered on a removable base for easy display in a classroom (RS-01 KS-01)	02
10.	<b>Posterior Body Wall</b>	Ventral Deep Dissection	01
11.	<b>Cubital fossa</b>	muscles, large nerves and the brachial artery	01
12.	<b>Functional Human Shoulder Joint</b>	life-size functional shoulder joint model shows the anatomy and mechanics of the shoulder joint. Consisting of the scapula, clavical, portion of humerus and joint ligaments, this fully flexible shoulder joint model clearly demonstrates abduction, anteversion, retroversion and internal/external rotation. The Functional shoulder joint model comes on a stand	01
13.	<b>Flexible Human Spine</b>	Flexible spine with ribs show the interaction of the ribs, spine and associated structures. This spine and rib	01

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	<b>Model with Ribs &amp; Femur Heads</b>	model contains the following features -Full pelvis and occipital plate -Fully flexible mounting -L3-L4 disc prolapsed -Spinal nerve exits -Cervical vertebral artery -Male pelvis, -Movable mounted femur heads	
14.	<b>Anatomy Set Hand &amp; Foot</b>	<b>Hand:</b> The bones, muscles, tendons, ligaments, nerves, arteries, and veins are all featured in this high quality 4 part model of the hand and lower forearm. <b>Foot:</b> This anatomically detailed model of the foot and lower leg can be disassembled into 6 removable parts for detailed study of the foot and ankle. <b>(1 RS, 1 ST)</b>	02
15.	<b>Foot – Plantar surface Anatomy Set Foot Models (1 RS, 1 ST)</b>	Superficial structures of the human foot are shown in this high quality model. The internal bones, muscles, ligaments and nerves are also represented in this normal foot skeleton. <b>(1 RS, 1 ST)</b>	02
16.	<b>Anatomy Set Muscled Limbs</b>	<b>Arm:</b> This muscled arm model illustrates both the superficial and deeper muscles, five of which are removable from the muscled arm. Tendons, vessels, nerves and bone components of the left arm and shoulder are shown in great detail on this high quality muscle model. Parts numbered on muscled arm for easy identification of parts. <b>Leg:</b> The muscular leg model illustrates both the superficial and deeper muscles, eight of which are removable. Tendons, vessels, nerves and bone components of the left leg and foot are shown in great detail in the muscular leg. All parts of the muscular leg numbered. Muscular leg delivered on removable stand. Arm -2, Leg - 2	04

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17.	<b>Popliteal Fossa distal thigh and proximal leg</b>	Boundaries of the fossa - Contents of the fossa	01
18.	<b>Flexed knee joint deep dissection</b>	<b>Flexed knee joint deep dissection</b> (1 RS, 1 ST)	02
19.	<b>Human Female Pelvis Skeleton Model with Ligaments, Vessels, Nerves, Pelvic Floor Muscles &amp; Organs, 6 part</b>	Weight 2.274 kg Dimensions 19 x 27 x 19 cm This life size six part model of a female pelvis represents detailed information about the topography of bones, ligaments, vessels, nerves, pelvic floor muscles and female genital organs. It presents the whole pelvic floor with partially removable midsagittally sectioned external anal sphincter, external urethral sphincter, deep and superficial transverse perineal and bulbospongiosus.  The rectum, uterus with fallopian tubes, ovaries and vagina are also removable and can be disassembled into both halves by midsagittal section. The right pelvic half demonstrates the divisions and topographical anatomy of the common iliac artery, the external and internal artery and also of the common iliac vein and the external iliac vein. The right sacral plexus, right sciatic nerve and right pudendal nerve are also shown. Bones and ligaments presented: Two hip bones, the pubic symphysis, the sacrum and the coccyx, the fifth lumbar vertebra with intervertebral disc. A midsagittal section through the fifth lumbar vertebra, sacrum and coccyx, allow both halves of the pelvis to be disassembled revealing a part of the cauda equina in the vertebral canal. The left half of the fifth lumbar vertebral body is removable. The right half of the model shows the following pelvic ligaments: inguinal ligament, sacrotuberous ligament, sacrospinous ligament, anterior sacroiliac ligaments, iliolumbar ligament, anterior longitudinal ligament, interosseous sacroiliac ligament, posterior sacroiliac ligament and obturator 1RS, 1PT, 1ST	03

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20.	<b>Human male Pelvis Skeleton Model with Ligaments, Vessels, Nerves, Pelvic Floor Muscles &amp; Organs, 6 part</b>	<p>Weight 2.274 kg Dimensions 19 x 27 x 19 cm</p> <p>This life size six part model of a male pelvis represents detailed information about the topography of bones, ligaments, vessels, nerves, pelvic floor muscles and male genital organs. It presents the whole pelvic floor with partially removable mid sagittally sectioned external anal sphincter, external urethral sphincter, deep and superficial transverse perineal and bulbospongiosus.</p> <p>The rectum, removable and can be disassembled into both halves by midsagittal section. The right pelvic half demonstrates the divisions and topographical anatomy of the common iliac artery, the external and internal artery and also of the common iliac vein and the external iliac vein. The right sacral plexus, right sciatic nerve and right pudendal nerve are also shown. Bones and ligaments presented: Two hip bones, the pubic symphysis, the sacrum and the coccyx, the fifth lumbar vertebra with intervertebral disc. A midsagittal section through the fifth lumbar vertebra, sacrum and coccyx, allow both halves of the pelvis to be disassembled revealing a part of the cauda equina in the vertebral canal. The left half of the fifth lumbar vertebral body is removable. The right half of the model shows the following pelvic ligaments: inguinal ligament, sacrotuberous ligament, sacrospinous ligament, anterior sacroiliac ligaments, iliolumbar ligament, anterior longitudinal ligament, interosseous sacroiliac ligament, posterior sacroiliac ligament and obturator</p> <p>1RS, 1PT, 1ST</p>	03
21.	<b>Didactic Flexible Human Spine Model with Femur Heads</b>	<p>The 5 different sections of the spinal column differentiated by color on this spine model. The features on this didactic spine are cervical vertebrae -12 thoracic vertebrae, , 5 lumbar vertebrae</p> <p>-Sacrum, -Coccyx</p>	01

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22.	<b>Human Femoral Fracture &amp; Hip Osteoarthritis Model</b>  - 3B Smart Anatom	Right hip joint of an elderly person in half natural size. In addition to the external anatomy of the hip joint, a frontal section through the femoral neck is shown in relief on the base. The hip joint model shows the femoral fractures that occur most commonly in practice as well as typical wear and tear symptoms of the hip joint  1RS, 1ST	02
23.	<b>MICRO anatomy</b>  <b>Liver Model</b>	Liver illustrates the structure of the functional and structural components of the liver in two different enlargements. The left part of the model shows a section of the liver that comprises several liver lobules. The right part of the model is a highly magnified view of the sectioned liver lobule on the left. The left part and right part of the 3B MICROanatomy Liver are magnified 60-times and 200-times respectively.	01
24.	<b>MICRO anatomy</b>  <b>Human Tongue Model</b>	The tongue, is fascinating in that it combines various enlargements of specific parts of the tongue in one model. It comprises a macroscopic view of the tongue in life size (dorsal view) and microscopic views of the various papillae of the tongue (10-20x life size) and of a taste bud (approx. 450x life size). All views are mounted on a base that also features an overview of the sensory and sensitive innervation of the tongue.	01
25.	<b>MICROanatomy</b>  <b>Kidney Model</b>	Longitudinal section of a kidney  <b>Section of renal cortex and renal medulla of the kidney</b>  -Wedge-shaped section of a kidney lobe with a diagrammatic depiction of three nephrons with Henle's loops of different lengths and diagrammatic depiction of the vascular supply  -Diagrammatic illustration of a kidney nephron with a short Henle's loop and didactic/diagrammatic illustration of the vascular supply  -Diagrammatic illustration of an opened kidney renal corpuscle with nephron and light- microscopic transverse sections of the proximal, attenuated and distal segments of a renal tubule	01



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		-Diagrammatic/didactic illustration of an opened kidney renal corpuscle	
26.	<b>Heart and the distal trachea, carina and primary bronchi( Anatomy Set Heart)</b>	<b>Heart:</b> Highly detailed 2-part heart at a price you will love. The front heart wall is detachable to reveal the chambers and valves inside. Heart just slightly smaller than life-size with exquisite anatomical detail throughout <b>Arteriosclerosis Model:</b> With the help of this artery model doctors can explain changes in the blood vessels due to arteriosclerosis (RS – 01, KS- 01)	02
27.	<b>Heart internal Structures</b>	Internal structures of the heart, Heart chambers, Valves of the heart RS – 01, KS- 01)	02
28.	<b>Anatomy Set Lung</b>	<b>Lung:</b> The lung model with larynx is first class. The high quality lung model contains the following removable parts for added anatomical detail: 2-part larynx, -Trachea with bronchial tree, -2-part heart, -Subclavian artery and vein, -Vena cava -Aorta,-Pulmonary artery,-Esophagus, -2-part lung (front halves removable) -Diaphragm <b>Pulmonary Lobule:</b> The model shows an external pulmonary lobe with a magnification of 130x. A graphic image on the stand of the model shows the structure of the airway in the lungs up to the alveolus.	02
29.	<b>Human Neuro-Anatomical Brain Model, 8 part</b>	This deluxe brain is medially divided. On the right half of this brain, you will find a colored, systematic grouping and representation of the cerebral lobe. The left half of the brain shows: -Pre- and post-central region -Broca and Wernicke areas -Heschl's gyrus -Brain nerves, Ventricles Both halves of this brain can be disassembled into:	03

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		<p>-Frontal with parietal lobes -Temporal with occipital lobes -Half of brain stem -Half of cerebellum</p> <p>(RS-01, KS-01, RNVV-01)</p>	
30.	<b>Arterial circulation</b>	Full body arterial circulation	01
31.	<b>Human Brain Model with Arteries on Base of Head, 8 part</b>	<p>Brain comes with opened head to allow detailed study of the brain's position in the skull. The human head is horizontally divided above the skull base. This medially divided deluxe brain model shows the brain arteries in detail. Both halves of this brain model can be disassembled into:</p> <p>-Frontal with parietal lobes -Temporal with occipital lobes -Half of brain stem -Half of cerebellum</p> <p>(RS-01 KS-01)</p>	02
32.	<b>Anatomy Set Brain and Ventricle</b>	<p><u>Brain:</u> This midsagittally sectioned model is an original anatomic cast of a real human brain.</p> <p><u>Brain Ventricle:</u> This model shows both side ventricles of the brain, the 3rd and 4th ventricle and the Aqueductus cerebri (Sylvius). The brain ventricles are life-size. This brain ventricle model is delivered on stand.</p> <p>(RS-01 KS-01)</p>	02

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33.	<b>Human Spinal Cord Model, Life- Size</b>	The Spinal cord model illustrates the composition of the spinal cord, magnified to a scale of about 5:1. The spinal cord is formed by a central channel surrounded by "gray matter" with an outer layer of "white matter". The base of the model features illustrations of the various cross-sections of the spinal cord through the white and gray matter at the neck, torso and lumbar and sacral regions. The Spinal Cord Model with Nerve Endings is supplied on a base.	01
34.	<b>Sinus Pathways Model of Frontal Section of Human Head (paranasal sinuses)</b>	Frontal section through the human paranasal sinuses covered with mucous membrane. Signs of sinusitis (paranasal sinus inflammation) on the right, with normal ventilation of the left side	01
35.	<b>Diseased Kidney Model</b>	In the kidney stone model is an opened right kidney in natural size. The renal calices, the renal pelvis and the ureter are opened as well on the anatomy model so that concretions or stones can be identified in the following typical positions within the kidney: Model representing pathology of polycystic kidney disease, renal cell carcinoma, renal calculi, nephritis etc -In the area of the renal pyramids of the kidney, -In the area of origin of the upper calix group -In the renal cortex of the kidney, -In the connecting tubule of the lower calix group, causing congestion of the minor calyces (partially closed, partially opened) in the kidney in the ureter RS-01, ST-01	02
36.	<b>Vasculature of the Spleen</b>	Realistic model shows the anatomy of the blood supply of the Spleen. (RS - 01, KS- 01)	02

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37.	<b>Inguinal Hernia pathology and stages model</b>	A natural-sized, graphic model shows the anatomical structures of a male groin with an indirect inguinal hernia, opened in layers. Two diagrammatic illustrations on the base allow for a comparison of direct and indirect hernia. Cut section of Inguinal canal and Hernia of different levels exposing pathological part and surgical RS-01, ST-01	02
38.	<b>Spleen and Pancreas</b>	Realistic model shows the anatomy of the Spleen and Pancreas( Upper abdominal Organs )	01
39.	<b>Anatomy Set Ear</b>	<u>Ear:</u> This high quality model of the human ear represents outer, middle and inner ear. <u>Ossicle Model:</u> The human auditory ossicles, individually presented in natural position, embedded in transparent acrylic. This life size auditory ossicles are cast from natural specimens. RS-01, KS-01, SLT-01	03
40.	<b>Anatomy Set Eye</b>	<u>Eye:</u> This anatomical human eye model dissects into: -Both halves of sclera with cornea and eye muscle attachments -Both halves of the choroid with iris and retina -Eye lens, Vitreous humour, The <u>MICROanatomy Eye</u> model illustrates the microscopic anatomical structure of the retina with choroid and sclera. The left block-like, layered side of the eye model shows the complete structure of the retina including the supplying vascular layer and parts of the sclera from a light microscopic view. RS-01, KS-01, SLT-01	03
41.	<b>Human Torso Model, 16 part</b>	-3-part head -2 lungs with sternum and rib attachments -2-part heart -Stomach-Liver with gall bladder	



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		-4-part intestinal tract -Front half of kidney -Front half of urinary bladder	02
42.	<b>Birth Process Model with 5 Stages ( Labour stages model)</b>	Weight 7.108 kg, Dimensions 17 x 28 x 46 cm Fetus in womb, cervix closed, Anatomical representation of human birth. 5 stages of the birthing process, mounted individually on bases: -Fetus in womb, cervix closed, -Fetus in womb, cervix open, -Fetus in womb, start of head passage, -Fetus in womb and pelvis, finish of head passage, -Placenta in the womb RS-01, PT-01	02
43.	<b>Anatomy Set Pregnancy 1.Pregnancy Pelvis Model in Median Section with Removable Fetus (40 weeks),</b>	<u>Pelvis:</u> This anatomy model is a representation of a median section through the female pelvis at 40 weeks pregnant with a removable fetus. <u>Stages of Fertilization:</u> The model illustrates schematically how the ovum matures, how ovulation and fertilization occur and how the fertilized ovum develops to the stage where it embeds itself in the womb wall to begin the growth RS-01, PT-01	02
44.	<b>Embryonic Development Model in 12 Stages -</b>	Weight 0.832 kg, Dimensions 65 x 34.5 x 6 cm The model represents the development of the human germ cells from fertilisation until the end of the 2nd month of pregnancy in 12 stages. Each stage can be removed from the common stand as an individual part and can be purposefully used for teaching and tests for the embryological specialist field. Ovum at time of fertilisation (conception) with male gamete (sperm) Zygote at 2-cell stage, approx. 30 hours after fertilization, Zygote at 4-cell stage, after around 40-50 hours Zygote at 8-cell stage, after around 55 hours, Morula Blastocyst after around 4 days Blastocyst after around 5 days Blastocyst after around 8-9 days Germ cells at approx. 11th day Germ cells at approx. 20th day, Embryo at around the end of the 1st month of pregnancy, Embryo at around the end of the 2nd month of pregnancy, RS-01, PT-01	02

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45.	<b>Twin Fetuses Model, 5th Month in Normal Position</b>	Model shows twin human fetuses in the 5th month of pregnancy. The fetuses are shown in a natural position within the uterus. They can be removed for a closer inspection of the uterus. RS-01, PT-01	02
46.	<b>Whole body Marma identification Points Model</b>	Whole body Model with removable parts and identification of all Marma Points. Body should be in Anatomical Position RS-01, ST-01	02
47.	<b>3/4 Life-Size Female Human Muscle Model without Internal Organs on Metal Stand, 23 part</b>	The female muscle figure includes the following features: -5 arm/shoulder muscles -8 leg/hip muscles -Detachable arms, leg, head and abdominal wall for detailed study	01
48.	<b>3/4 Life-Size male Human Muscle Model without Internal Organs on Metal Stand, 23 part</b>	The male muscle figure includes the following features: _5 arm/shoulder muscles -8 leg/hip muscles Detachable arms, leg, head and abdominal wall for detailed study	01

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**B. Kriya Shareera**

Sl.no	Name of model	Specifications	Qty
49.	<b>Functional and regional brain model</b>	Model should show the major anatomical landmarks and cortical areas of the brain. (KS-01 RNVV-01)	02
50.	<b>Regional Brain</b>	Model should show the Frontal lobe, parietal lobe, occipital lobe, temporal lobe, motor cortex, somatosensory cortex, limbic cortex, cerebellum, brain stem. (KS-01 RNVV-01)	02
51.	<b>Nervous System</b>	Model should show a general view of the peripheral and central human nervous system. (RS-01 KS-01 RNVV-01)	03
52.	<b>Neuron</b>	Model should show an enlarged human neuron.	01
53.	<b>Skin block model</b>	Model should show the 3-dimensional different skin layers and anatomical structures	01
54.	<b>Nail model</b>	Model should show its associated bone structure along with three sectional views of the nail root and bed, germinative region and bone.	01
55.	<b>Labyrinth with Ossicles and Tympanic Membrane</b>	Model should show the organs of the middle and inner ear.	01
56.	<b>Nose and Olfactory organ</b>	Model should show that nose halves are medially divided, from the base of the skull to the gum	01





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57.	<b>Transparent model nose</b>	Model should show complex structure of the nasal cavities.	01
58.	<b>Human digestive system</b>	Model should show oral cavity, the pharynx, liver, gall bladder pancreas and duodenum are dissected. The stomach is removable and can be dismantled into two parts, the duodenum, caecum, part of the small intestine, large intestine and the rectum are open. (KS-01 RNVV-01 RS-01)	03
59.	<b>Stomach</b>	Model should show the internal structure of the stomach, including the cardia, the mucosa, pylorus and Blood Vessels	01
60.	<b>Stomach Walls</b>	Model should show different layers from the epithelium to the serous coat are represented including cellular types, capillary and lymphatic vessels.	01
61.	<b>Villus</b>	Model should show detail from a transverse and longitudinal section.	01
62.	<b>Liver with gall bladder</b>	Model should show section of the liver with gall bladder, pancreas and duodenum includes hepatic and pancreatic ducts.	01
63.	<b>Pancreas and duodenum</b>	Model should show accurate representation of the pancreas and duodenum	01
64.	<b>Human liver</b>	A dissected Model to expose the internal distribution of arteries and veins, the portal vein and the bile duct	01
65.	<b>Liver model with gall bladder</b>	Model should show a liver with the gall bladder. The hilus vessels shall be shown as well as the extrahepatic ducts and the main ligaments	01

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66.	<b>Liver Lobule</b>	Model should show the fine details of a single liver lobule, which is sectioned and shown in relationship to portions of surrounding lobules.	01
67.	<b>Human respiratory system</b>	Model should show Lungs, trachea and upper respiratory tract in detail (KS-01 RNVV-01)	02
68.	<b>Lung lobule</b>	Model should show the bronchus, bronchioles and alveoli are shown with the accompanying pulmonary and bronchial blood vessels.	01
69.	<b>Functional larynx</b>	Model should show human larynx with hyoid bone. It should also show cartilaginous structures and musculature	01
70.	<b>Periodic changes of female hormones</b>	Model should show the relationship between female hormone levels and changes in the uterine lining throughout the menstrual cycle. KS-01, PT-01	02
71.	<b>Uterus Model</b>	Model should show Cervix, endocervical canal, uterine cavity. KS-01, PT-01, RS-01	03
72.	<b>Ovary structure</b>	Model should show the anatomy of the human fallopian tube and ovary and the follicles are shown at different stages of maturation, from the primary follicle to the corpus albicans KS-01, PT-01	02
73.	<b>Fetal development</b>	Model should show the process of fetal development from the unfertilized ovum to the 9th month of gestation and shows following developmental stages: ovulation, fertilization, zygote formation, and uterine implantation	01
74.	<b>Bone Structure</b>	Model should show the Compact bone magnified approximately 500 times	01
75.	<b>Vertebra with spinal cord section</b>	Model should show Individual cervical vertebra with cross sectional representation of the spinal cord. (KS-01,RNVV-01)	02

  
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76.	<b>Herniated disc simulator</b>	Model should show two lumbar vertebrae in about double life size in order to demonstrate a lateral intervertebral disc hernia (KS-01 RNVV-01, ST-01)	02
77.	<b>Professional Spine with femur stumps</b>	Model should show spinal nerves and vertebral artery, with removable and articulating femur stumps. (KS-01 RNVV-01)	02
78.	<b>Permanent Teeth Model</b>	Model should show the upper and lower jaw of an adult	01
79.	<b>Kidney Section with Renal Nephron and Renal Corpuscle</b>	Should have 3 models consisted of (1) a frontal section of the kidney, enlarged 3 times, illustrating adrenal gland, cortex, medulla, pyramids with papillae, renal pelvis and blood vessels as well as (2) a nephron, renal tubules, a collecting tube system and Henle's loop and (3) a Malpighian corpuscle with the Bowman's capsule. (KS-01 RNVV-01)	02
80.	<b>Heart model with Conducting system</b>	Model should show important structures such as ventricles, atria, aortic, mitral, pulmonary and tricuspid valves. (KS-01 RNVV-01)	02
81.	<b>Pulmonary Artery and Vein</b>	Model should show Pulmonary arteries and Pulmonary veins. (KS-01 RNVV-01)	02
82.	<b>Human Blood cells</b>	Model should show the various types of blood cells, including red blood cells; white blood cells (lymphocytes, monocytes, neutrophils, eosinophils and basophils); and blood platelets. (KS-01 RNVV-01)	02

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**C. Agada Tantra**

Sl.no	Name of model	Specifications	Qty
83.	<b>Post Mortem Lividity</b>	Lividity developed over the face causing dark stains, except where prevented by pressure. (on the tip of the nose, around the mouth and over the brow, cheek & chin.) Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable..	01
84.	<b>CADAVERIC SPASM</b>	A razor/blade is firmly grasped in hand. A case of suicide. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable. .	01
85.	<b>Putrefaction (Green putrefactive Networks)</b>	Decomposition in air conspicuous green network corresponding to venous pattern made visible by diffusion of hemolyzed putrefied blood and sulf hemoglobin in to tissue forty two hours after natural death of a 50 yrs. Old man in a room outside temp 28 degree centigrade forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	01
86.	<b>PUTREFACTION</b>	Model of marked gaseous swelling of face eyeballs and tongue producing frog like appearance. Peeling of epidermis with exposure of red brown dermis due to putrefactive hemolysis Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable. .	01
87.	<b>Forensic Entomology</b>	Life cycle of flies and its relation with time since death. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable. .	01
88.	<b>Finger Prints</b>	Patterns of finger impression - set of four models of a) arch b) loop c) whorl d) composite (2 types) 4 models. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable. These models are designed to function as reference material.	01
89.	<b>Burn injury</b>	Rule of nine modified as per age for determination of extent of burn injury. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable. Degrees of burns: set of four models showing degrees.	01
90.	<b>corrosive injuries</b>	Internal and external injuries due to corrosives Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	01

Page 20 of 35  
*Dr. Smita Koppale*  
8/11/25



**अखिल भारतीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान, गोवा**  
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91.	<b>ABRASIONS</b>	Abrasions on arm caused by teeth bite. Abrasion on fore-arm by scraping against a concrete road following a cycle accident. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable	<b>01</b>
92.	<b>Contusions</b>	Model showing the characters of contusions caused by blows from blunt weapon. (stick). Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	<b>01</b>
93.	<b>Incised wound</b>	Model showing the characters of incised wound inflicted with a knife. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	<b>01</b>
94.	<b>Homicidal incised wounds</b>	Model showing the characters of homicidal multiple incised wounds. Depth an additional confirmatory feature. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable	<b>01</b>
95.	<b>Punctured wound</b>	Model showing the characters of punctured wound perforating the chest. Wound of entrance. Wound of exit. 2 models. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	<b>01</b>
96.	<b>Laceration</b>	Model showing the characters of laceration of brain. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	<b>01</b>
97.	<b>Suicidal shot with pistol</b>	Model showing the characters of exit hole in skull by bullet: set of two models for (i) internal and (ii) external views of exit hole made in skull vault by bullet passing up, through brain. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	<b>01</b>
98.	<b>Stab wound</b>	Single abdomen stab wound showing all characteristics of wounds forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	<b>01</b>
99.	<b>Skull injury</b>	Skull injury caused by a .32 bore revolver fired in contact with skin. A. Wound of entrance b. Wound of exit. 2 models. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	<b>01</b>
100.	<b>Hanging ligature mark on the neck.</b>	Front view showing ligature mark of hanging in the neck dribbling of saliva from the right angle of the mouth. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	<b>01</b>
101.	<b>Strangulation</b>	Strangulation with nylon rope. The head is covered with plastic bag. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	<b>01</b>

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102.	<b>Rape injury</b>	Model showing all the characters of vaginal injuries/changes caused due to rape. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	01
103.	<b>Degree of burn</b>	Model Showing The Characters Of 1 <sup>st</sup> To 6 <sup>th</sup> Degree. Degree Burn- 6 Models, Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	01
104.	<b>Death from burning</b>	Model showing the characters of death due to burns to the whole body with a pugilistic attitude. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	01
105.	<b>Scalds</b>	Model showing characters of scalds caused from a fall into a cauldron of boiling ghee. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	01
106.	<b>Lightning Injuries</b>	Model showing the characters of lightning injuries over front/backside of the body. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	01
107.	<b>lacerated wound</b>	Model showing the characters of fractured and extensive lacerated wound caused by a lorry running over a person lying over the ground. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	01
108.	<b>Accidental injury</b>	Model showing the characters of tyre mark of a lorry passed over the skull. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	01
109.	<b>Lacerations</b>	Model of contrecoup lacerations of the brain. A old man fell striking the back of his head on the road after he was struck by an automobile. Note the lacerations and contusions on the undersurface of both frontal and temporal lobes. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	01
110.	<b>Snake Bite (Poisonous)</b>	Model showing the characters of the wound caused due to bite from the poisonous snake (viper). Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	01
111.	<b>Snake Bite (Non-poisonous)</b>	Model showing the characters of the wound caused due to bite from non-poisonous snake. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	01
112.	<b>Defense wound</b>	Multiple incised wounds in line. Forensic models made from glass fiber-unbreakable material and washable.	01

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**D. Prasooti Tantra and Stree Roga**

Sl.no	Name of model	Specifications	Qty
113.	<b>Breast Cross-Section Model</b>	Weight 0.5 kg Model size 6.5 x 4.5 x 3" Base: 8.8 x 6.25" Full size breast cross-section model depicts common pathologies such as adenocarcinoma, cysts, fibroadenoma, and infiltrating scirrhous carcinoma. Model also shows breast structures such as suspensory ligaments, fat tissue, lymph nodes, muscles, and ribs.	01
114.	<b>Breast Model with Irregular Masses</b>	Weight 0.6 kg Model size: 8.75 x 6.25 x 3" Base: 8.8 x 6.25" Full size model is made of durable lifelike material with embedded lumps that simulate fibrocystic mass and typical tumor, lactiferous duct, locations of irregular masses, common self-inspection pattern"	01

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115.	<b>Model of Female Breast with Healthy &amp; Unhealthy Tissue</b>	<p>Weight 1.4 kg Dimensions 36.7 x 23.2 x 19.7 cm Demonstrate the differences between healthy and unhealthy breast tissue. The set includes a right and a left breast. Both are depicting common diseases like mastitis, fibrocystic breast condition, and malignant tumors. Lactating right breast: Medially divided into 2 halves Healthy lactating breast tissue on the cut surface of the external half Breast gland inflammation (mastitis) on the cut surface of the inner half Non-lactating left breast: 2 sagittal cuts, can be separated into 3 parts Healthy anatomical structures on the sectional plane of the external half Skin on the external half is windowed to view the regional lymph nodes Cysts and fibroadenoma on the external sectional plane of the middle breast cut Pathological proliferation of the breast connective tissue (fibrocystic breast disease) on the inner sectional plane of the middle breast cut Malignant tumors on the sectional plane of the inner breast cut.</p>	01
116.	<b>Human Female Pelvis Skeleton Model with Ligaments, Vessels, Nerves, Pelvic Floor Muscles &amp; Organs, 6 part</b>	<p>Weight 2.274 kg Dimensions 19 x 27 x 19 cm This life size six part model of a female pelvis represents detailed information about the topography of bones, ligaments, vessels, nerves, pelvic floor muscles and female genital organs. It presents the whole pelvic floor with partially removable midsagittally sectioned external anal sphincter, external urethral sphincter, deep and superficial transverse perineal and bulbospongiosus.  The rectum, uterus with fallopian tubes, ovaries and vagina are also removable and can be disassembled into both halves by midsagittal section. The right pelvic half demonstrates the divisions and topographical anatomy of the common iliac artery, the external and internal artery and also of the common iliac vein and the external iliac vein. The right sacral plexus, right sciatic nerve and right pudendal nerve are also shown. Bones and ligaments presented: Two hip bones, the pubic symphysis, the sacrum and the coccyx, the fifth lumbar vertebra with intervertebral disc. A midsagittal section through the fifth lumbar vertebra, sacrum and coccyx, allow both halves of the pelvis to be</p>	01

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		disassembled revealing a part of the cauda equina in the vertebral canal. The left half of the fifth lumbar vertebral body is removable. The right half of the model shows the following pelvic ligaments: inguinal ligament, sacrotuberous ligament, sacrospinous ligament, anterior sacroiliac ligaments, iliolumbar ligament, anterior longitudinal ligament, interosseous sacroiliac ligament, posterior sacroiliac ligament and obturator	
117.	<b>Uterus-Ovary Model</b>	Weight 0.6 kg MPN: 3480 8.75 x 6.25 x 2.5" Base: 6.5 x 5" Full size uterus and ovary model cross-section model illustrates multiple pathologies, some of which include: adhesions, carcinoma in four common areas, cysts, endometriosis, fibroids, pedunculated fibroid tumor, polyps and salpingitis.	01
118.	<b>2.Ovaries &amp; Fallopian Tubes Model with Stages of Fertilization, 2-times magnified</b>	Weight 1.118 kg Dimensions 35 x 21 x 20 cm Ovum maturation, fertilisation, development of ovum	01
119.	<b>Childbirth Demonstration Pelvis Skeleton Model with Fetal Skull</b>	Weight 1.663 kg Dimensions 33 x 26 x 18 cm his childbirth model demonstrates the progress of the fetal head through the pelvis during birth. The childbirth demonstration pelvis simulator consists of a female pelvic skeleton with a movable symphysis, hip bone, sacrum, coccyx and 2 lumbar vertebrae articulated to accommodate passage of a fetal skull mounted on an omni positioning flexible gooseneck support. A realistic anatomical replica of the childbirth process.	01 +01 =2
120.	<b>Deluxe Pregnancy Models Series, 9 Individual Embryo &amp; Fetus</b>	Embryo approx. 4 weeks old, 25 times life-size • 1st Month Embryo, • 2nd Month Embryo, • 3rd Month Embryo, • 4th Month Foetus (Transverse Lie) • 5th Month Foetus (Breech Position) • 5th Month Foetus (Transverse Lie) • 5th Month twin foetus (Normal Position)	02 +1 KB

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		7th Month Foetus RS-01, PT-01	
121.	Placenta/cord/chorion/amnion Model	Weight 2 kg, Dimensions 21 x 17 x 4 cm , the placenta, cord, amnion, and chorion KB+1	01 + 1 mt = 2
122.	Cervical Dilation Easel Display	Weight 0.728 kg , Cervical dialatation from one cm to 10 cm	01
123.	Model for Gynecological Patient Education	Weight 1.091 kg, Dimensions 26 x 19 x 22 cm , his unique gynecological training model is ideal for demonstration purposes and for training realistic insertions of female barrier contraceptive devices, which are placed in the vaginal/cervical area. These include:Femidom, FemCap (cervical cap), Vaginal ring, Diaphragm, Menstrual Cup	01
124.	Female Condom Model	This model shows the labia and vagina up to the cervix in a simplified representation for didactic reasons, and is used for demonstrating and learning the insertion of a female condo	01
125.	IUCD inserter	Training Model for IUCD insertion and removal. Dimension: 5Cm, Weight: 0.5 Kg, Model helps for practicing IUCD insertion and removal.	01
126.	Foetus model	Weight: 0.45 kg, Dimensions: 41*23*12 cm, This model simulates an average full-term fetus. The human fetus made of soft and durable cloth. The body of the fetus model is flexible to show all presentations and positions possible during human birth.	01 + 01 = 2
127.	Knee presentation	Abnormal presentation of fetus	01 + 01 = 2
128.	Frank breech	Abnormal presentation of fetus	01 + 01 = 2
129.	Complete breech	Abnormal presentation of fetus	01 + 01 = 2
130.	Transverse lie	Abnormal presentation of fetus	01 + 01 = 2

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**अखिल भारतीय आयुर्वेद संस्थान, गोवा**  
**ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF AYURVEDA (AIIA), GOA**  
(आयुष मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के अंतर्गत स्वायत्त संस्थान)  
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131.	Footling presentation	Abnormal presentation of fetus <i>+1 KB</i>	01 <i>+01 = 2</i>
132.	Sexually transmitted infection	Gonorrhoea. Herpes Simplex	01
133.	Uterine fibroid	Subserous, intramural, submucous fibroid	01
134.	Ectopic pregnancy	Model of ectopic pregnancy	01
135.	Foetal Skull	Fetal skull with sutures <i>+1 KB</i>	01 <i>+01 = 2</i>

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**E. Dept. of Shalya Tantra**

Sl.no	Name of model	Specifications	Qty
136.	CA Breast Different Stages Model	high-quality silicone Displays the skin in finest detail; dermatologically tested Benign and malignant tumors in different stages of development for examination purpose Material: PVC Length: Max. 30-60 cm Model should have stand support/ base/ frame ST-01, PT-01	02
137.	Gallbladder Diseased model	Sagittal section of Gallbladder with bile duct ampulla and different level stones, surgical anatomy, calots triangle Material: PVC Length: Max. 30 cm Model should have stand support/ base/ frame KS-01, ST-01	02
138.	Hemorrhoid Model	All stages hemorrhoids with cut section model depicting different level pile mass /cushions, reducible non reducible both Material: PVC Length: Max. 30 cm Model should have stand support/ base/ frame	01
139.	Inguinal Hernia pathology and stages model	Cut section of Inguinal canal and Hernia of different levels exposing pathological part and surgical Material: PVC Length: Max. 30-60 cm Model should have stand support/ base/ frame	01

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140.	<b>Prostatitis and prostatic abscess Model/ prostate pathologies</b>	Fiber material with depicting anatomy and pathology of different sections of Prostate Material: PVC Length: Max. 30 cm Model should have stand support/ base/ frame	01
141.	<b>Prostate Model with all stages of prostatomegaly</b>	Normal prostate, Prostatitis, prostatic abscess, BPH, CA Prostate etc. pathologies depicting model Material: PVC Length: Max. 30 cm Model should have stand support/ base/ frame KS-01, ST-01	02
142.	<b>Rectum cross section with pathologies</b>	cut section and closed model of rectal pathologies. sagittal, transverse coronal section 3D models with pathologies Material: PVC Length: Max. 30 cm Model should have stand support/ base	01
143.	<b>Skin Burn- Normal Skin Model</b>	all 3 stages skin burn wounds inflamed and rough skin, Silicon and PVC material Material: PVC Length: Max. 30 cm	01
144.	<b>Cut section of skin Anatomy model</b>	Skin layers including glands, innervation, musculature support, Sub cutaneous fat, dermis, epidermis, hair follicles, sebaceous glands, sweat glands, minor vasculatures etc. Material: PVC Size: 3D Model max. 30 cm	01
145.	<b>Wound Foot model</b>	Different stages of wounds demonstrated in one model requiring debridement to amputations Material: PVC Length: Max. 30 cm Model should have stand support	01
146.	<b>Fractures of long bones model</b>	Portable set of all types of displaced and un-displaced fractures of bones including transverse, oblique, comminuted, multiple fractures in PVC material Material: PVC	01

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		Length: Max. 30-60 cm Model should have stand support	
147.	<b>Dislocation of shoulder model</b>	Shoulder joint dislocation – anterior, posterior, and transverse dislocated humerus from glenoid cavity, detached from AC joint. Flexible and portable model with stand support for learning purpose Size: Max. 60 cm Material: PVC	01
148.	<b>Model of Ankle Sprain</b>	Ankle joint model including foot and exposing dorsal muscles and ligaments. Model exposing injury to ligament and muscles , Material : PVC	01
149.	<b>Model of Gangrene</b>	Foot including Dry and wet Gangrene and gas gangrene, tissue discoloration and necrosis, Material: PVC, Length: Max. 30 cm	01
150.	<b>Lambo sacral spine model with herniated discs</b>	Lumbo sacral spine with 4 stages of herniated discs model with stands Size: 30-60 cm, Material: PVC	01
151.	<b>Model of vertebral column anatomy</b>	Whole c1 to co2 spine model with all the vertebrae with anatomical curve, representation with different colors, Exposing significant anatomical prominence, Should have stand support Size: 30-60 cm Material: PVC	01
152.	<b>Knee joint arthritis model (4 stages)</b>	Knee joint Osteoarthritis model with 4 stages Material: PVC, Length: Max. 30 cm, Model should have base support and can be removable	01

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**F. Dept. Of Shalakyta Tantra**

Sr No	Name of the Item	Technical Specification	Req. Qty
153.	Ear set, one left and right ear	These slightly larger than life-size replicas of the human auricle (ear concha) facilitate learning and practicing auricular therapy like karnapurana. The models should be made of high-quality silicone and must have a realistic ear surface structure. Wt-0.09kg, Dimensions - 9.5 x 6 x 4 cm	01
154.	Auditory Ossicles	Model should show Hammer (malleus), anvil (incus) and stirrup (stapes) bones.	01
155.	Labyrinth with Ossicles and Tympanic Membrane	Model should show the organs of the middle and inner ear.	01
156.	Nose and Olfactory organ	The nose halves should be medially divided, from the base of the skull to the gum. The nose and olfactory organ model should demonstrate the nose septum with vessels and nerves (right side), all structures of the inner nasal cavity (left side), sinus and the opening of the Eustachian tube (Lt) Nose and olfactory organ model should be on a rotating base.	01
157.	Sinus cross section	The Sinus model is a full-size cut-away normal model depicts a near median section through the nose and nasal passages. Details include nasal cavity, soft and hard palate, uvula, eustachian tube and pharyngeal tonsil. Reverse side shows ethmoid and maxillary sinus cavities. Dimensions- 17.8 x 17.8 x 7.6 cm, Base 6.5 x 5"	01
158.	Human Larynx Model	The larynx model is divided into two halves. This medially sectioned larynx model shows: Larynx, Hyoid bone, Windpipe, Ligaments, Muscles, Vessels, Nerves, Thyroid gland, Weight - 0.285 kg, Dimensions - 9 x 9 x 14 cm	01
159.	Functional Human Larynx Model	This functional larynx depicts the epiglottis, vocal cords and arytenoid cartilage. These parts are movable in the functional human larynx. Weight 0.57 kg, Dimensions- 32 x 13 x 15 cm	01
160.	Half Head Model with Neck, Muscles, Blood Vessels &	This model should represent the outer, superficial and the internal (median section) structures of head and neck. The half head with musculature is delivered on removable stand for easy display in a classroom. Weight-1.041 kg, Dimensions- 22 x 18 x 46 cm	01

Additional models, specimen may need to be added in future

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	Nerve Branches		
161.	Thyroid Model	Set of four average size thyroids and one larynx. Models show normal thyroid, Hashimoto's thyroiditis (lymphocytic thyroiditis), Graves' disease, papillary carcinoma and the following structures: hyoid bone, thyroid membrane, thyroid cartilage, cricoid cartilage, and trachea	01
162.	Eyeball with Functional Lens	Model should show interior features, the iris/cornea unit lens which magnifies, and forms inverted images	01
163.	Retinal Micro Anatomy human eye model	The MICROanatomy Eye model illustrates the microscopic anatomical structure of the retina with choroid and sclera. The left block-like, layered side of the eye model shows the complete structure of the retina including the supplying vascular layer and parts of the sclera from a light microscopic view. The right part of the eye model is a sectional enlargement. MICROanatomy Eye shows the microscopic structure of the photoreceptors and the cells of the pigmented layer. Left part of MICROanatomy Eye 850-times enlarged - right part 3800-times enlarged. Weight -1.11 kg, Dimensions-25 x 23 x 18.5 cm.	01
164.	Pathological human eye model	This eye model should be enlarged by 5times the size of a human eye. It should demonstrate various ocular pathologies like- Diabetic retinopathy, Hypertensive retinopathy, Papillary changes of glaucoma, Age-related macular degeneration, Papilledema, Central retinal arterial occlusion, Central retinal venous occlusion, Rhegmatogenous retinal detachment Weight - 0.99 kg, Dimensions- 26 x 26 x 21 cm	01
165.	Cataract Eye	Oversized normal eye model with cut-away to show inner anatomy. Includes five interchangeable lenses that show various types of cataract conditions including: subcapsular, capsular, mature, cortical and nuclear. Lens and cornea are removable. Model size: 5 x 3 x 4" Base: 6.5 x 5" Weight 0.4 -1kg	01
166.	Cornea Eye Cross Section	Oversized normal eye model with cut-away to show inner anatomy. Includes four interchangeable corneas that show various cornea conditions including: bullous keratopathy, Fuch's endothelial dystrophy, keratoconus and normal. Lens and cornea are removable. Model size: 5 x 3 x 4" Weight 0.4 kg	01

Diabetic retinopathy model can be added here as well  
as given by Reg Nidan Dept. (Quantum 01)

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**G. Kaumar Bhritya**

Sl.no	Name of the item	Specifications	Qty
167.	<b>Fetal Circulatory System Models, For Medical</b>	<b>Specifications:</b> Foetal Circulation shows thoracic, abdominal cavity, heart, umbilical cord and placenta, venous and arterial ducts. Size : 43x16x10cms Gross Weight : 3.50 Kg	01
168.	<b>Diseased Kidney Model</b>	Two-sided kidney model showing normal kidney on one side and on another side, showing diseased anatomy with a cutaway on the side depicting infection, scarring, atrophy, urinary stones, tumor, polycystic disease, hypertension effects, congenital defects, etc.	01
169.	<b>Normal Kidney Model</b>	Longitudinal section of the kidneys with adrenal glands. The model should highlight the renal artery and vein, major and minor calyx, interlobular artery, vein and the ureter.  Model size: 3.75x2.5x6.5" Base: 6.5x5"	01
170.	<b>Neonatal Heart Model</b>	Full size 2-piece normal heart model opens in half to show the inner chamber, Aortic arch, Superior and Inferior Vena Cava, Pulmonary and cardiac veins	01
171.	<b>Neonatal Brain Model</b>	Specification: Half Coloured Brain Model Colour: Multicolour, Material: PVC, Usage for: Teaching the basics of human anatomy, Mounting: Stand, Model should visual aid to learn how the brain works, So it is a great companion to teach and study brain anatomy and physiology. Color-Coded Details Every functional area of the life-size brain model is hand-painted with different colours to easily identify the various parts and structures of the brain.	01

model no. 121, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 135, 119 may also be added  
(1 each)

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33



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**H. Department of Roganidana Evum Vikriti Vigyana**

Sl.no	Name of model	Specification	Qty .
172.	<b>Atherosclerosis in the Arteries</b>	3D model of the arteries with plaque build-up in the arterial walls. Color-coded plaque deposits (e.g., yellow or white for fat and cholesterol). Transparent sections to show artery walls and inner structures. Labels for arteries, plaque, and affected regions (e.g., coronary, carotid).	<b>01</b>
173.	<b>Fatty Liver Disease (Non-Alcoholic Steatohepatitis)</b>	3D model of the liver with visible fat deposits and inflammation. Labels for fatty tissue accumulation, hepatocytes, and liver lobes. Transparent parts to show liver tissue changes. Use of different colors (e.g., yellow for fat, red for inflammation).	<b>01</b>
174.	<b>Cirrhosis of the Liver</b>	3D liver model with a fibrotic, scarred texture to show cirrhosis. Color-coding for fibrous tissue (gray/white) and normal liver tissue. Labelling of portal veins and bile ducts. Sectional view to demonstrate liver fibrosis and shrinking	<b>01</b>
175.	<b>Pancreatic Disease (Pancreatitis and Pancreatic Cancer)</b>	3D model of the pancreas with inflamed (pancreatitis) or cancerous tissue. Visual distinction between normal pancreas and affected areas (cysts or tumors). Color-coded to indicate cancerous lesions (red) and inflammation (yellow). Labels for ductal system, islets of Langerhans, and affected regions.	<b>01</b>
176.	<b>Osteoarthritis</b>	3D model of a joint (e.g., knee or hip) with osteoarthritis. Color-coded to show cartilage degradation (gray or yellow) and bone spur formation (white). Separate model for normal vs osteoarthritic joint for comparison. Labels for affected cartilage, bones, and ligaments	<b>01</b>
177.	<b>Pulmonary Fibrosis</b>	3D model of the lungs showing scarring or fibrosis. Transparent sections showing scar tissue formation in alveoli and bronchioles. Color-coded lung tissue (red for normal, white or gray for fibrotic tissue). Labels for affected regions and alveolar sacs	<b>01</b>

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178.	<b>Peptic Ulcer Disease</b>	Model of the stomach or duodenum with ulcerations. Detailed view of ulcers in the stomach lining. Color coding for normal (pink) and ulcerated (red or brown) tissue. Labels for the stomach wall, pylorus, and ulcer locations.	01
179.	<b>Tuberculosis (TB)</b>	3D lung model with TB lesions or granulomas. Visible nodules or cavities (granulomas) in lung tissue. Color coding (red or brown for TB lesions, blue or green for normal tissue). Labels for infected areas and bronchial structures.	01
180.	<b>Hyperthyroidism (Graves' Disease)</b>	3D model of the thyroid gland with enlarged lobes. Representation of thyroid enlargement (goiter) and increased vascularity. Use of color (e.g., red for inflammation or blood vessels, yellow for normal tissue). Labels for thyroid lobes and surrounding structures.	01
181.	<b>Emphysema and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD):</b>	3D model of the lungs showing damaged alveoli and airways. Enlarged and damaged alveolar sacs. Transparent sections to highlight tissue destruction and airflow obstruction. Labels for bronchi, bronchioles, and alveoli.	01
182.	<b>Diabetic Retinopathy</b>	Model of the eye showing retinal changes (haemorrhages, microaneurysms). Colour coding for retinal areas (e.g., red for haemorrhages, yellow for exudates). Labels for blood vessels, macula, and affected regions of the retina.	01

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+1 = 2

Total 24

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