



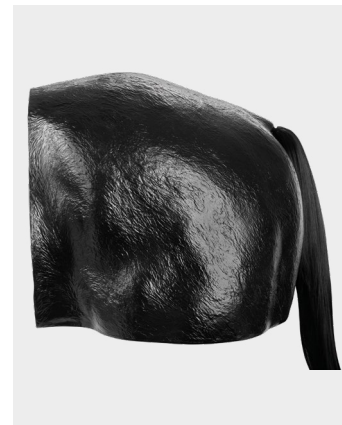
EQUINE THERIOGENOLOGY MODEL

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➤ EQUINE BODY

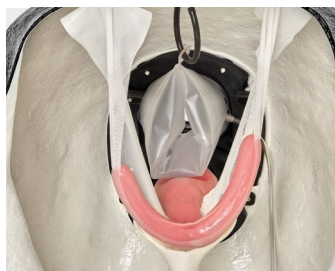
The primary base of the VSI Equine Theriogenology Model is the rear portion of the Quarter Horse model, constructed of epoxy resin and fiberglass, a soft, flexible perineum panel, replica pelvic structure, and a soft natural tail. This equine model has been entirely hand crafted which may result in minor inconsistencies between models form, fit, and finish. The material used to create the horse is fiberglass infused with an epoxy resin. This resin has been chosen for its durability and environmentally friendly characteristics, providing safety during its use and curing process. Although UV resistant, it is sensitive to high temperatures, and not intended to be exposed for long periods under hot sunlight where it may suffer deformation.

Your model is intended for indoor use. Should your model deform under unusually high temperature conditions, the material can be brought back to its original shape. Achieving this is best handled through a direct communication with a VSI technician.



➤ EQUINE UTERUS

The VSI equine uterus is attached to a dedicated perineum panel that fits into the VSI Equine model. The uterus is suspended via magnets which are used to hold the broad ligament in place. The magnets attach to small steel plates embedded in the body wall of the horse. These magnets may be repositioned within the area of the broad ligament, if the factory set positions are undesirable for an accurate biological representation. The magnets may be carefully removed from their supporting cups. Locate the access slot in the magnet's companion cup and with a small tool, carefully pry the magnet away from the cup, taking care to not damage the fabric of the broad ligament. Reposition the magnet in a desired location.



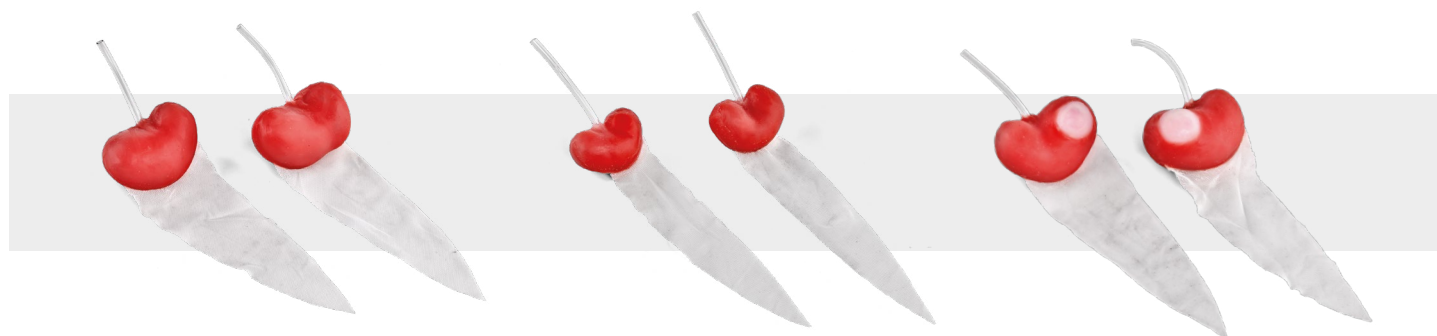
➤ EQUINE OVARIES

The multi-stage ovaries represented include a set of anestrus, estrus, and estrus with follicles. These ovaries are interchangeable by carefully removing them from the uterus. The ovaries can be removed from uterus by simply pulling on the tubes that are attached to the ovaries until it releases from the end of the uterine horn. Always pull on the tube, not the ovary.

A ligament is also attached to the ovaries and is intended to be trapped between the uterine broad ligament magnet and body wall. To release this ligament, gently pull the magnet to release it from the body wall, thereby releasing the ovary.

To install the ovaries, simply push the tube into the ends of the uterine horn until approximately 1" or 2.5cm of tube is left exposed between end of uterine horn and ovary. Then reposition the ovary's ligament between the broad ligament magnet and body wall mounting plate in the desired position. The uterus incorporates a cervix and urethral orifice which is intended for palpation and illustrative purposes.

All of the simulated uterine parts are fabricated in soft materials which should be handled delicately to avoid damage. They can be cleaned with mild detergent and water and can be repaired should they become damaged. The equine uterus should be stored installed in the simulator. Avoid folding the uterus during storage as this can create permanent creases.



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➤ REMOVING THE EQUINE REPRODUCTIVE TRACT ASSEMBLY

The Equine Reproductive Tract Assembly consists of the equine uterus, the perineum panel featuring anal and vulvar openings, and the rigid plastic flange holds them in place. First, detach the uterine broad ligament by releasing the magnets from their mounts on the body walls. Now the perineum panel can be released by turning the twist-locks to a free position and by carefully pulling and flexing the rigid perineum flange until it is free. The soft panel can now be separated from the rigid flange by removing the plastic fasteners attaching the soft panel to the flange. The VSI equine reproductive tract panels each have dedicated rigid installment flanges to which they are attached, meaning they can be exchanged inside the horse model. Water-based lubricant should always be used when performing a palpation exercise via the perineum panel, and the operator should be suitably gloved as if performing tasks on a live animal.



➤ CONTACT INFORMATION



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