ANNESSI EMBRIONALI MAMMIFERI

CORION =PLACENTA

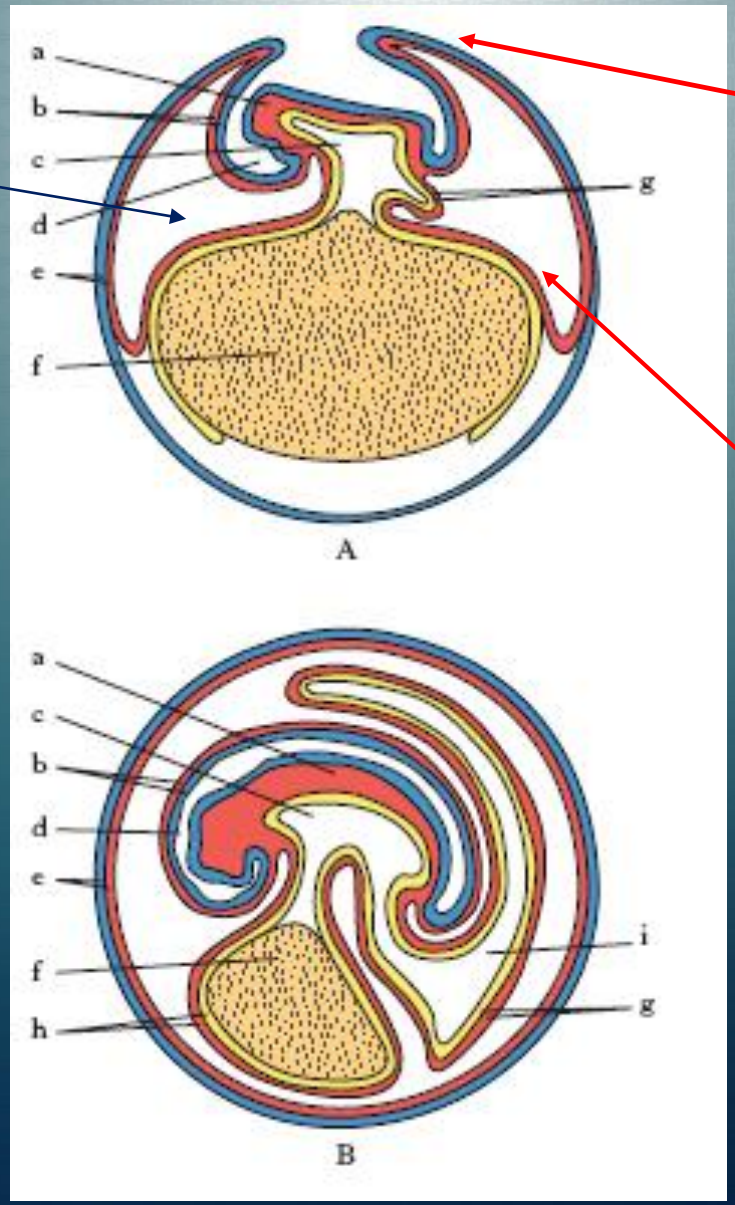
AMNIOS

SACCO DEL TUORLO (VESTIGIALE)

ALLANTOIDE

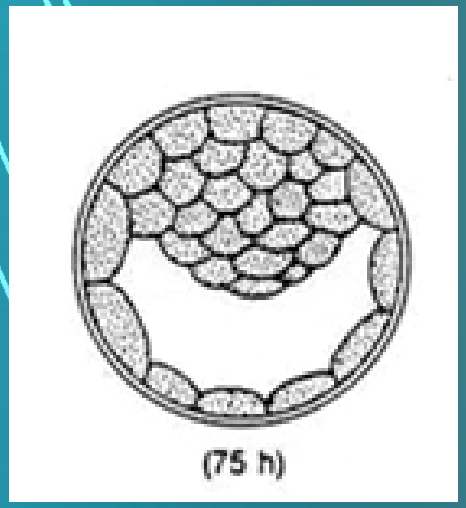
Amiogenesi per pliche negli Uccelli

Celoma extraembrionale

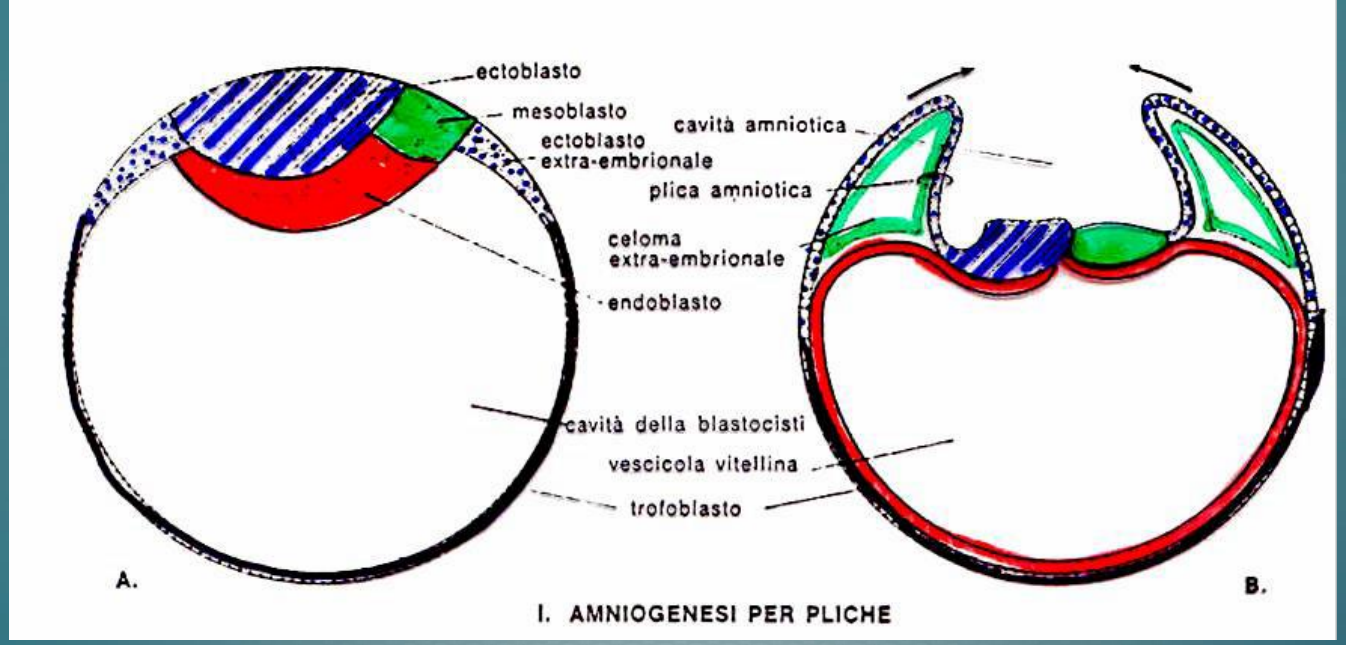


Sollevamento delle pliche amniotiche anteriori e posteriori (ectoderma e somatopleura extra embrionale)

Splancnopleura extraembrionale e endoderma extraembrionale formano sacco vitellino e allantoide

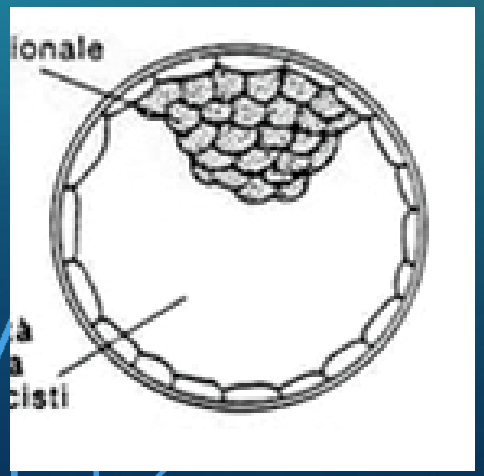


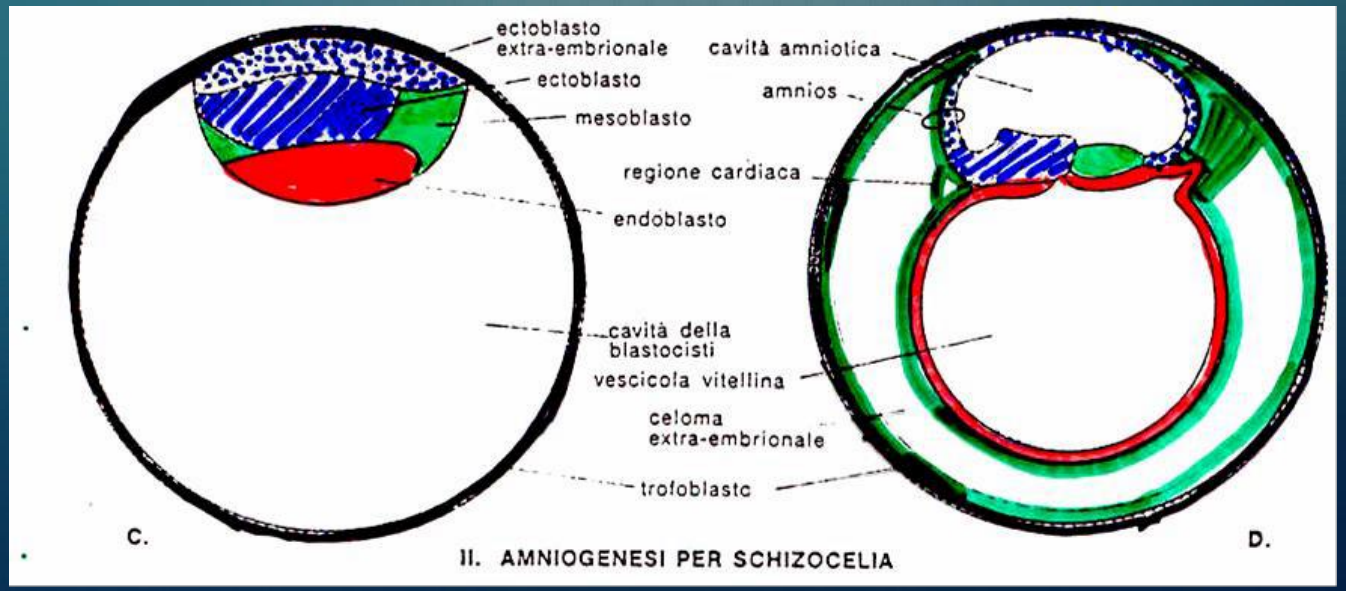
Coniglio



AMNIOGENESI
ei mammiferi

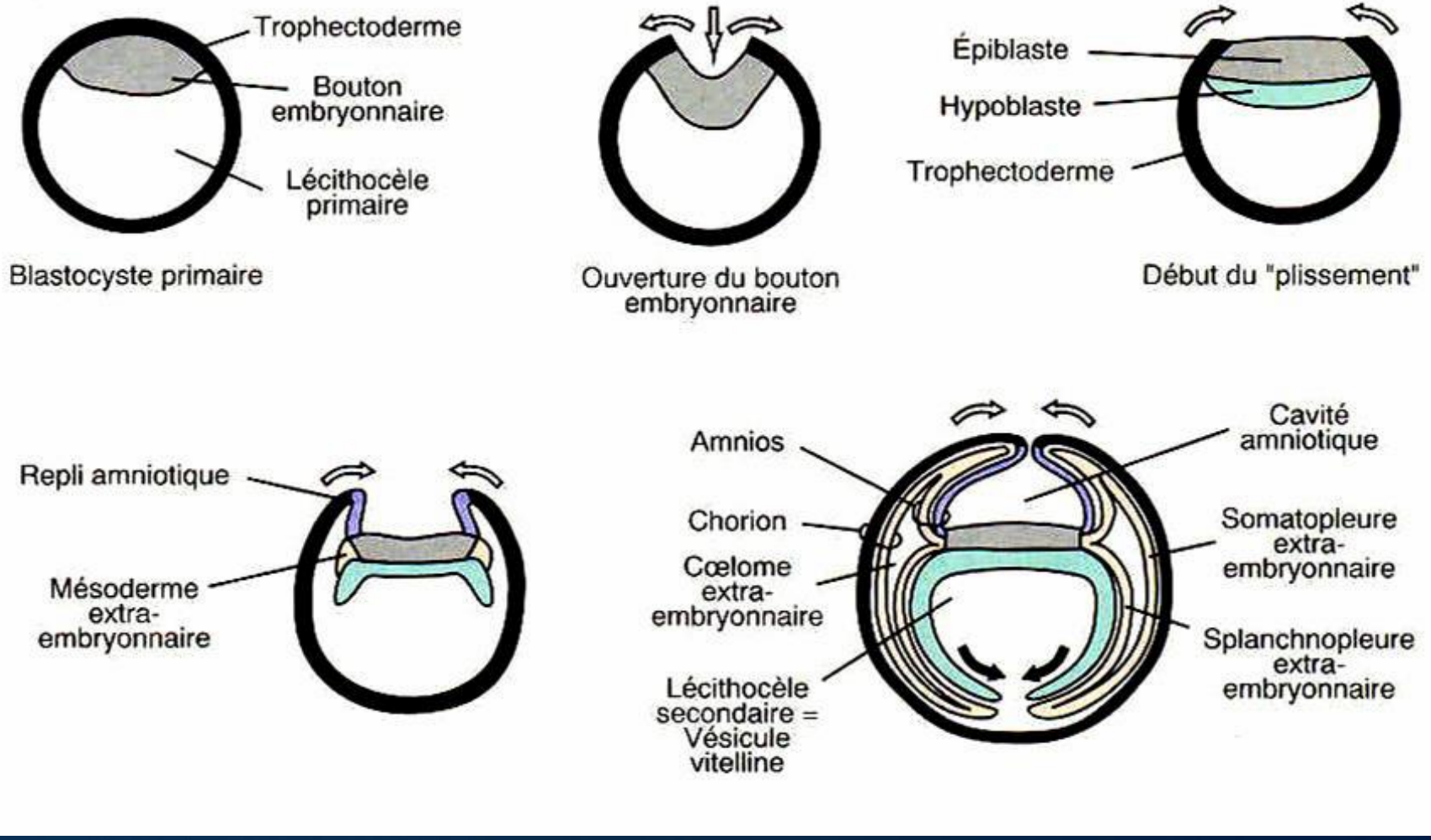
Primati





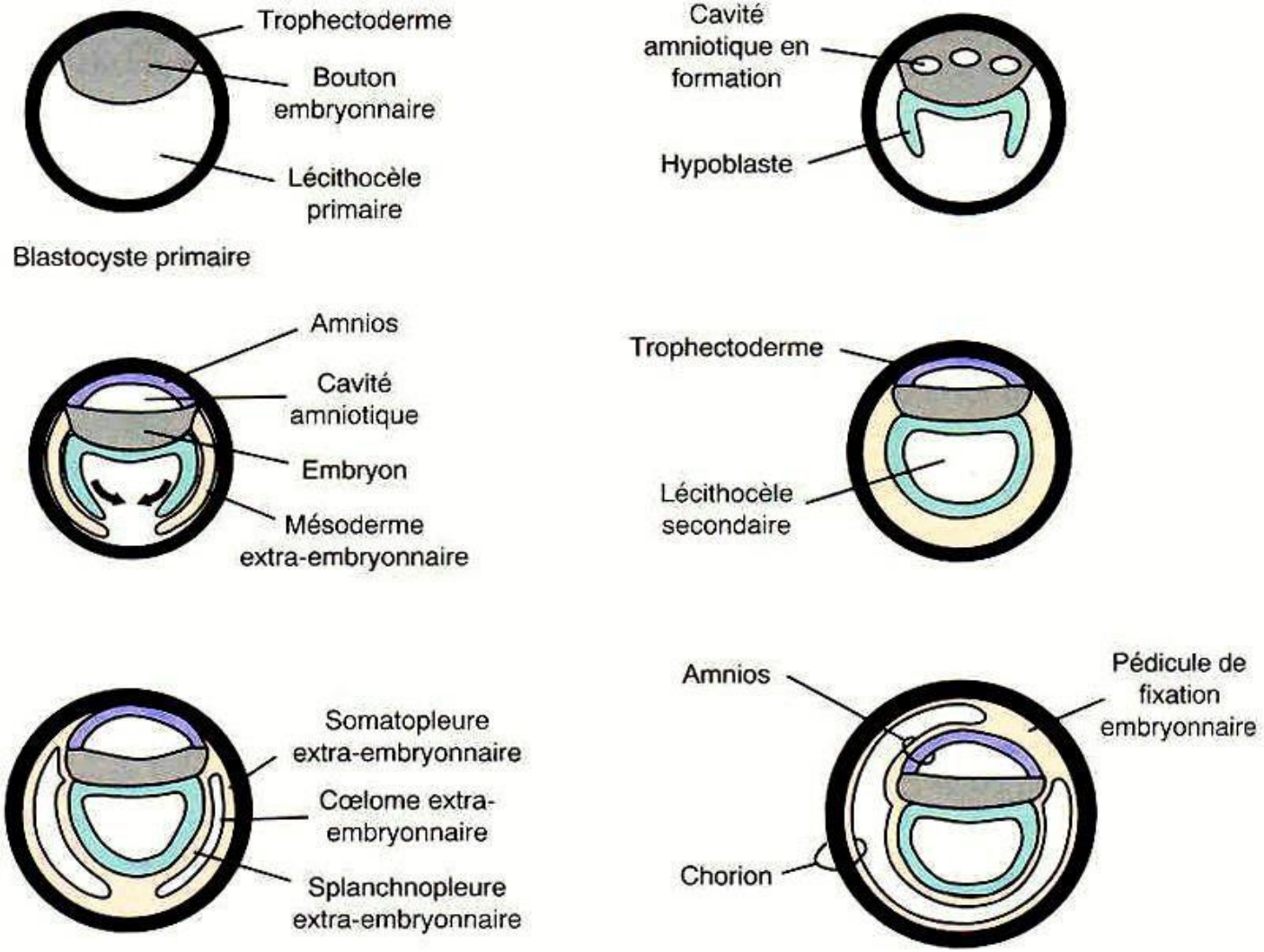
AMNIOGENESI PER PLICHE

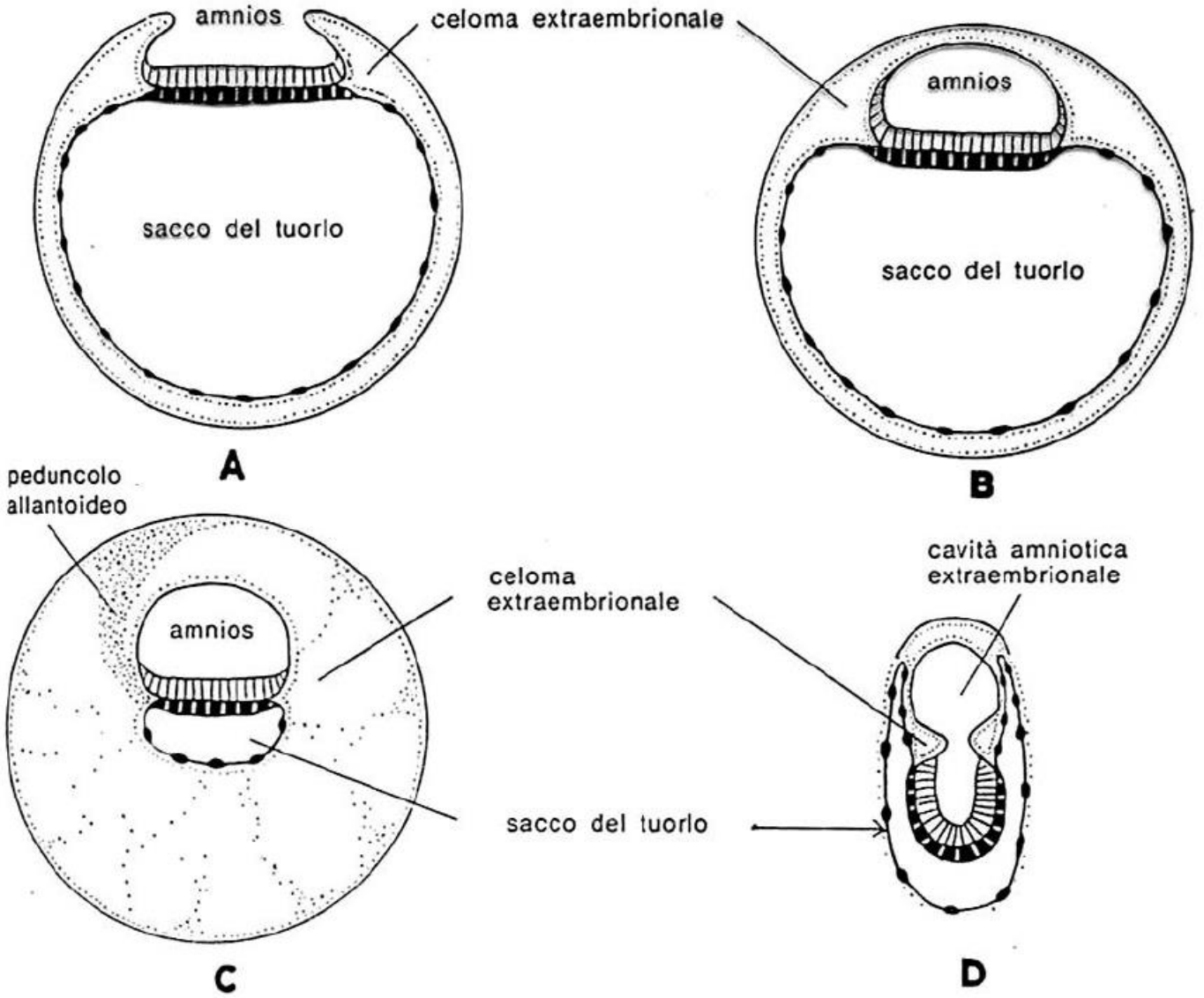
a) Amniogenèse par plissement : Lagomorphes, Carnivores, Ongulés, Insectivores, Primates primitifs, quelques Rongeurs.



AMNIOGENESI PER SCHIZOCELIA

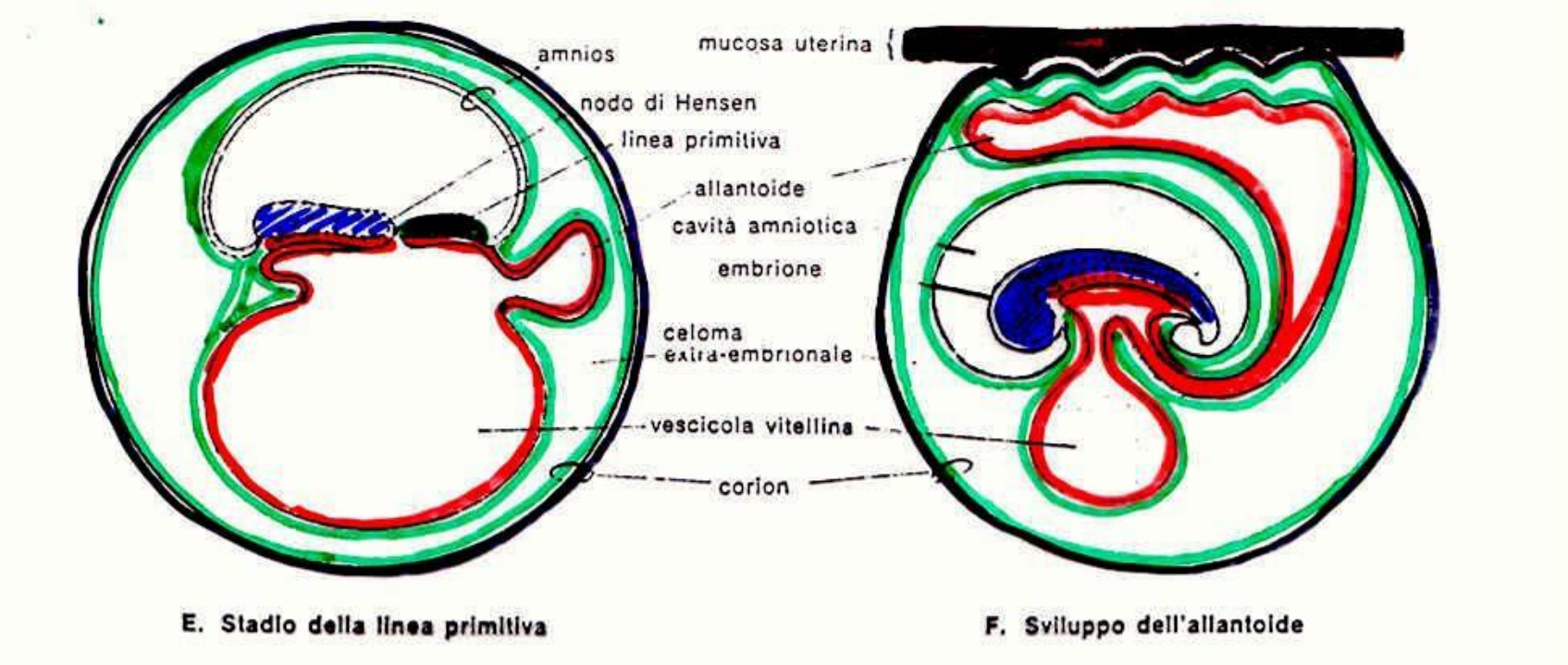
b) Amniogenèse par cavitation : Primates (singes, homme), Chiroptères et quelques Insectivores (hérisson, musaraigne).





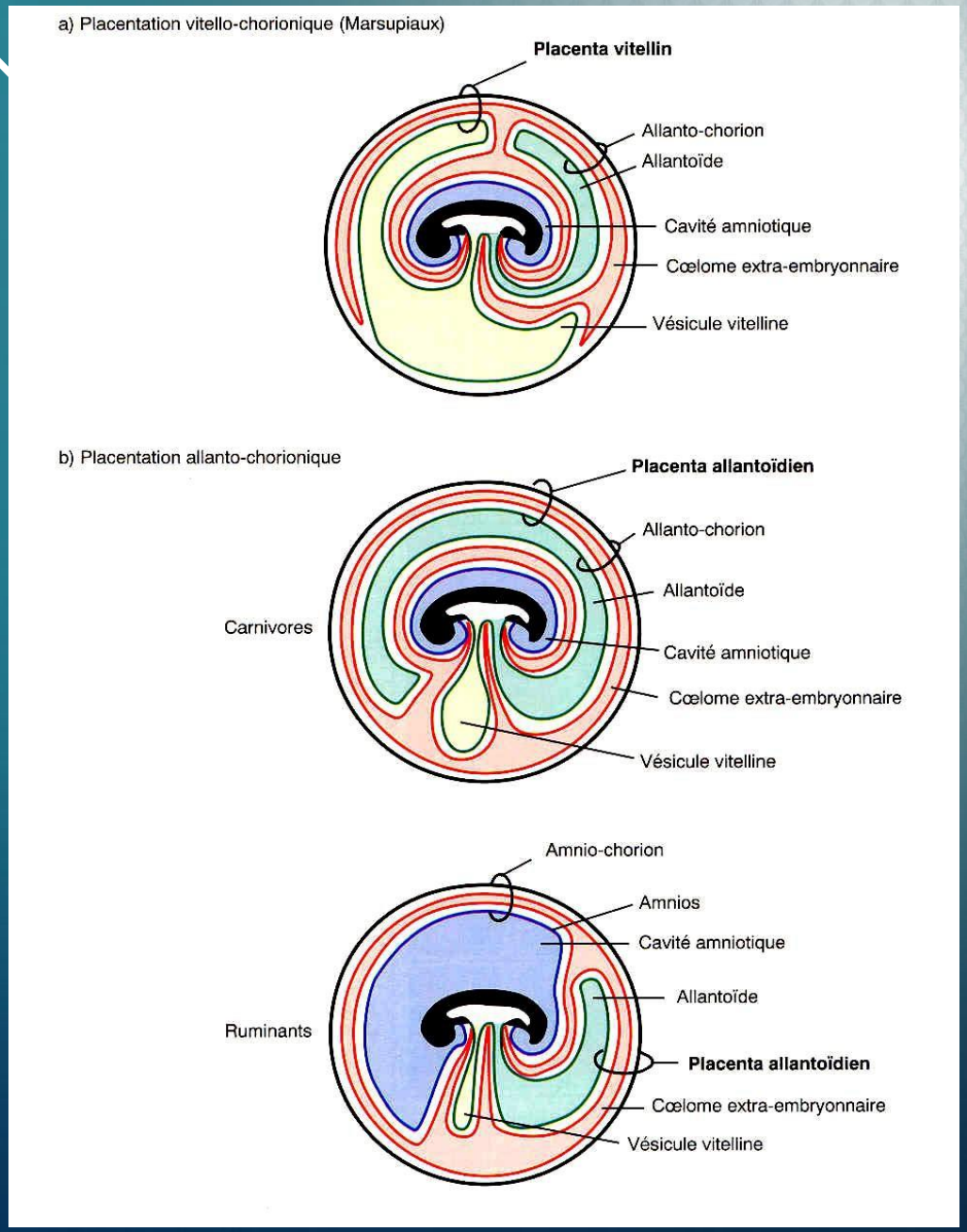
Schema delle relazioni tra le parti embrionali ed extraembrionali (amnios, sacco del tuorlo) nel toporagno (A), *nel pipistrello* (B), *nell'uomo* (C) *e nel topo* (D).

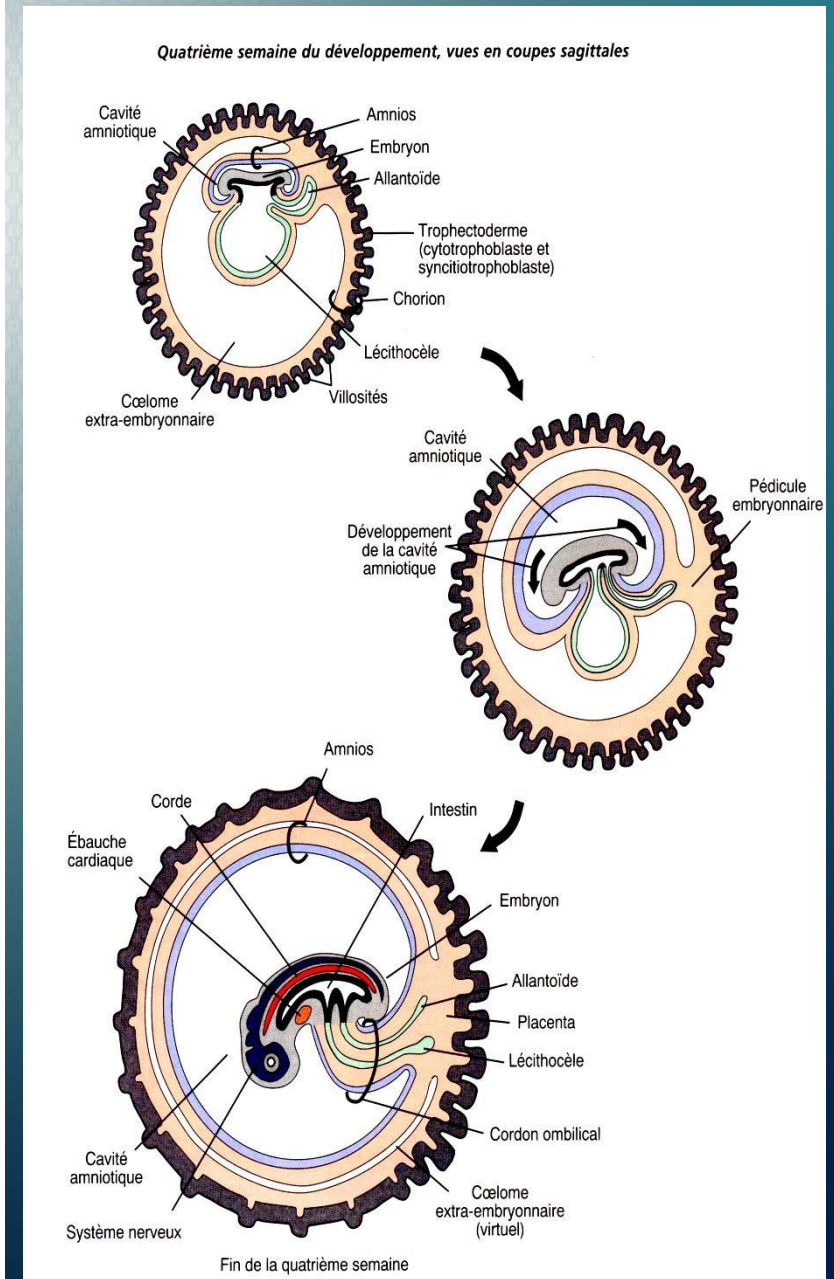
Sacco vitellino e allantoide

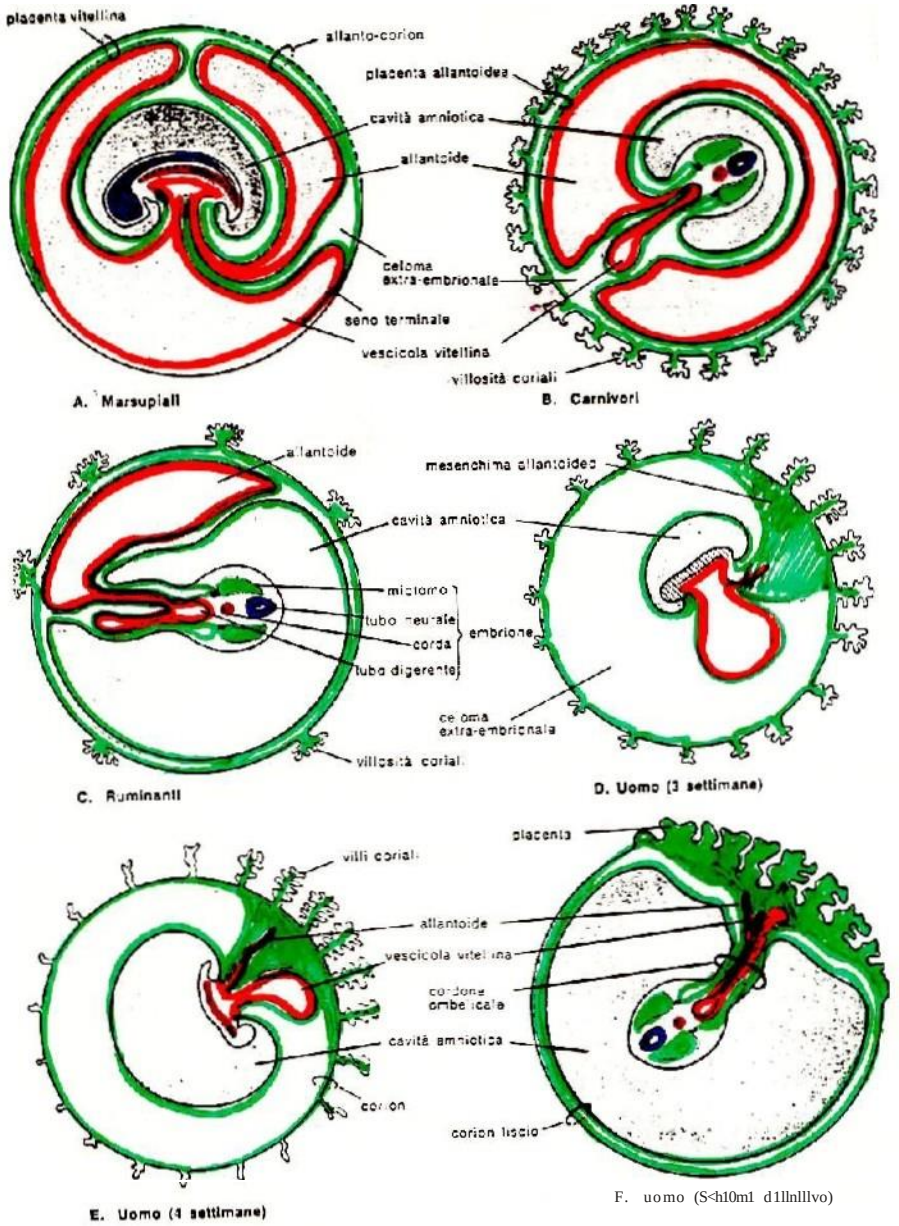


N

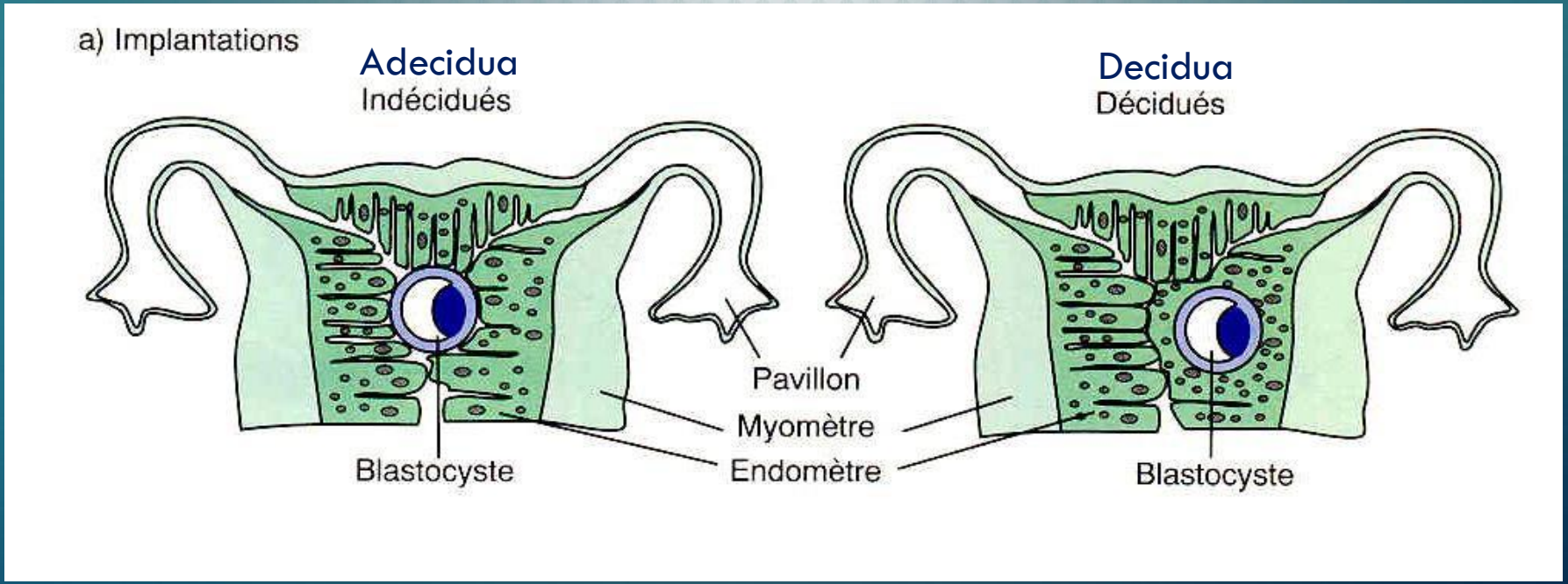
A

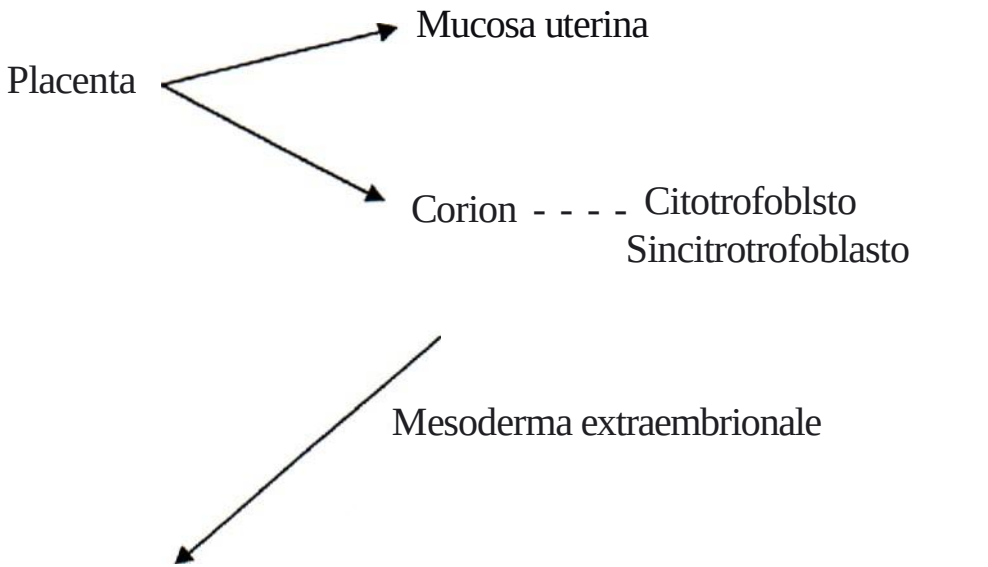

a) Placentation vitello-chorionique (Marsupiaux)
Placenta vitellin
Allanto-chorion
Allantoïde
Cavité amniotique
Cœlome extra-embryonnaire
Vésicule vitelline
b) Placentation allanto-chorionique
Placenta allantoïdien
Allanto-chorion
Allantoïde
Carnivores
Cavité amniotique
Cœlome extra-embryonnaire
Vésicule vitelline
Amnio-chorion
Amnios
Cavité amniotique
Allantoïde
Ruminants
Placenta allantoïdien
Cœlome extra-embryonnaire
Vésicule vitelline


Quatrième semaine du développement, vues en coupes sagittales
Cavité amniotique
Amnios
Embryon
Allantoïde
Trophectoderme (cytotrophoblaste et syncitiotrophoblaste)
Chorion
Lécithocèle
Villosités
Cœlome extra-embryonnaire
Cavité amniotique
Pédicule embryonnaire
Développement de la cavité amniotique
Amnios
Corde
Intestin
Ébauche cardiaque
Embryon
Allantoïde
Placenta
Lécithocèle
Cordon ombilical
Cavité amniotique
Cœlome extra-embryonnaire (virtuel)
Système nerveux
Fin de la quatrième semaine


placenta vitellina
allanto-corion
placenta allantoidea
cavità amniotica
allantoide
celoma extra-embrionale
seno terminale
vescicola vitellina
villosità coriali
A. Marsupiali
B. Carnivori
allantoide
cavità amniotica
miotomo
tubo neurale
corda
tubo digerente
embrione
villosità coriali
C. Ruminanti
mesenchima allantoideo
celoma extra-embrionale
D. Uomo (3 settimane)
villi coriali
allantoide
vescicola vitellina
cordone ombelicale
cavità amniotica
corion
E. Uomo (4 settimane)
placenta
corion liscio
F. uomo (S<h10m1 d1llnlllvo)

TIPI DI IMPIANTO

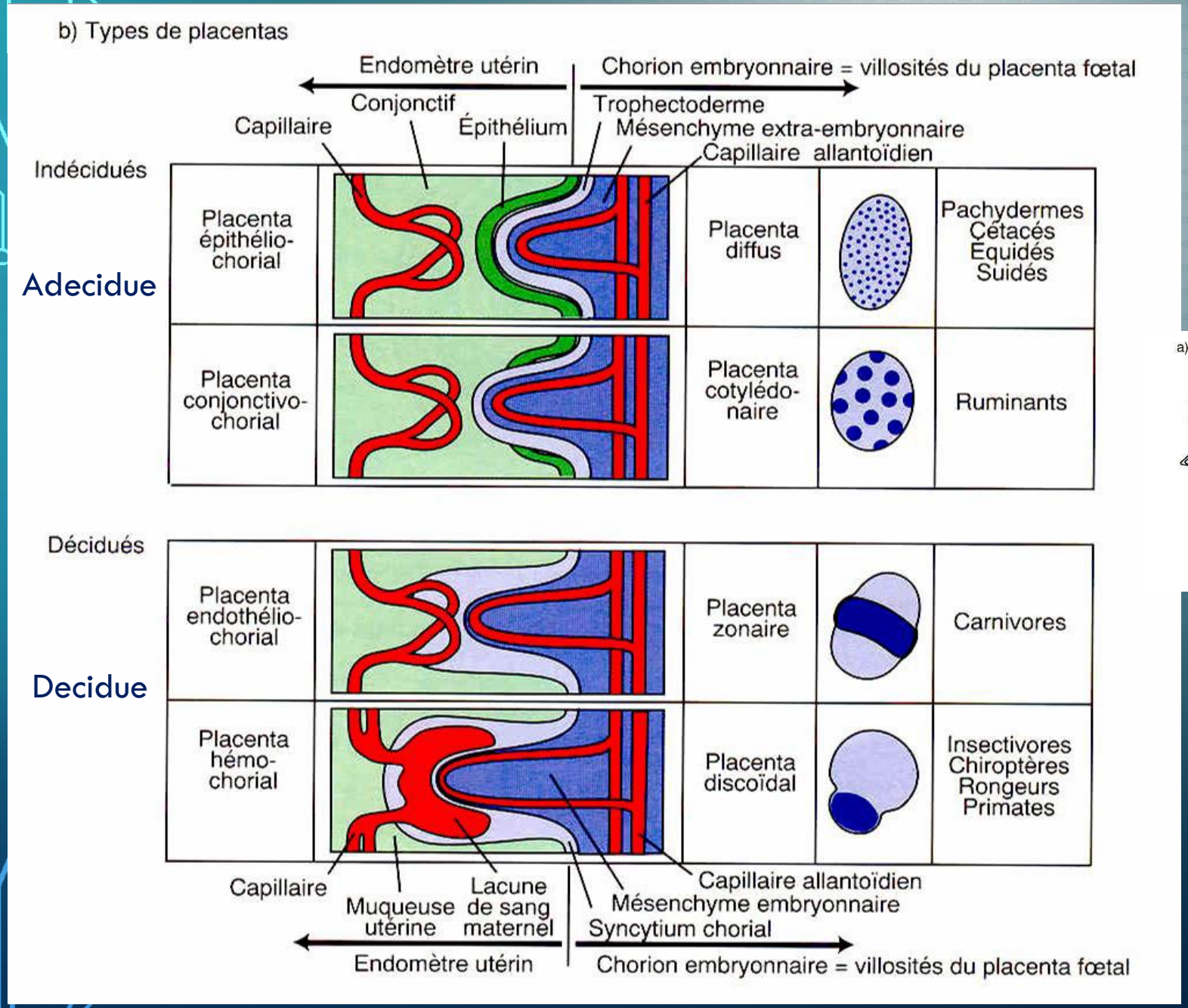


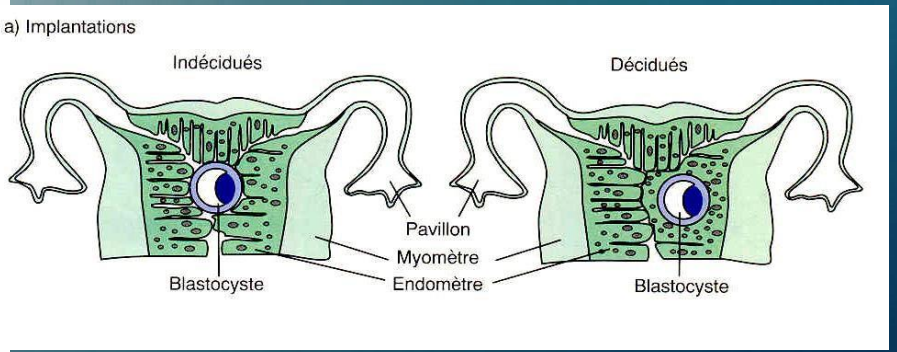


Placenta decidua (uomo)

Placenta di contatto (maiale)

Corion : 1) connette l'embrione alla madre
2) funzione ormonale : HGC e somatomammotropina
3) blocca la risposta immunitaria della madre contro il feto.


b) Types de placentas
Endomètre utérin
Chorion embryonnaire = villosités du placenta fœtal
Conjonctif
Trophectoderme
Capillaire
Épithélium
Mésenchyme extra-embryonnaire
Capillaire allantoïdien
Indécidués
Adecidue
Placenta épithélio-chorial
Placenta diffus
Pachydermes
Cétacés
Équidés
Suidés
Placenta conjonctivo-chorial
Placenta cotylédo-naire
Ruminants
Décidués
Decidue
Placenta endothélio-chorial
Placenta zonaire
Carnivores
Placenta hémo-chorial
Placenta discoïdal
Insectivores
Chiroptères
Rongeurs
Primates
Capillaire
Muqueuse utérine
Lacune de sang maternel
Capillaire allantoïdien
Mésenchyme embryonnaire
Syncytium chorial
Endomètre utérin
Chorion embryonnaire = villosités du placenta fœtal


a) Implantations
Indécidués
Décidués
Pavillon
Myomètre
Endomètre
Blastocyste
Blastocyste

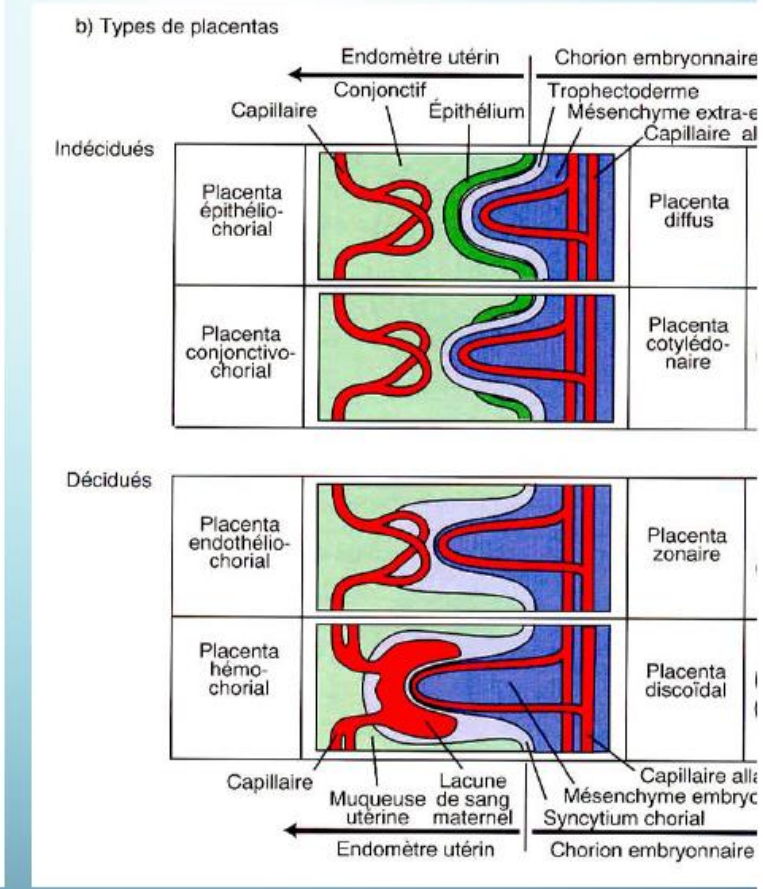
Tipi di placenta

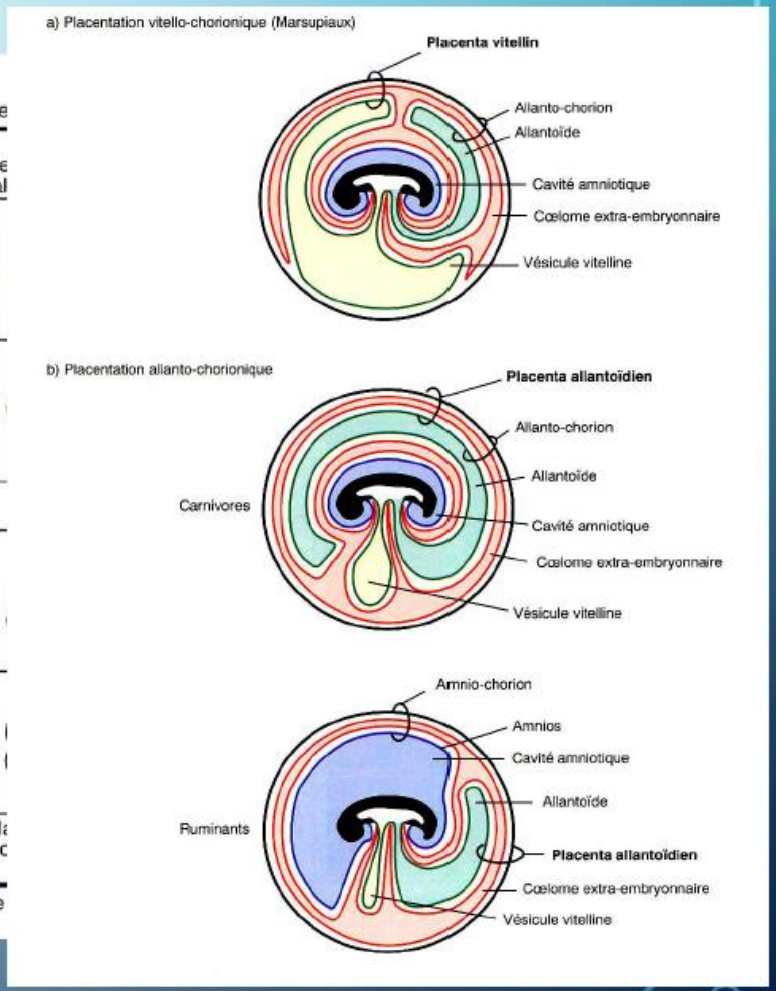
1- Epitelio-coriale: tra i villi e la mucosa uterina viene accumulato *Latte uterino* (marsupiali)

2- Sindesmo-coriale: epitelio uterino è completamente distrutto a livello dei villi. Il corion si unisce al connettivo materno (ruminanti)

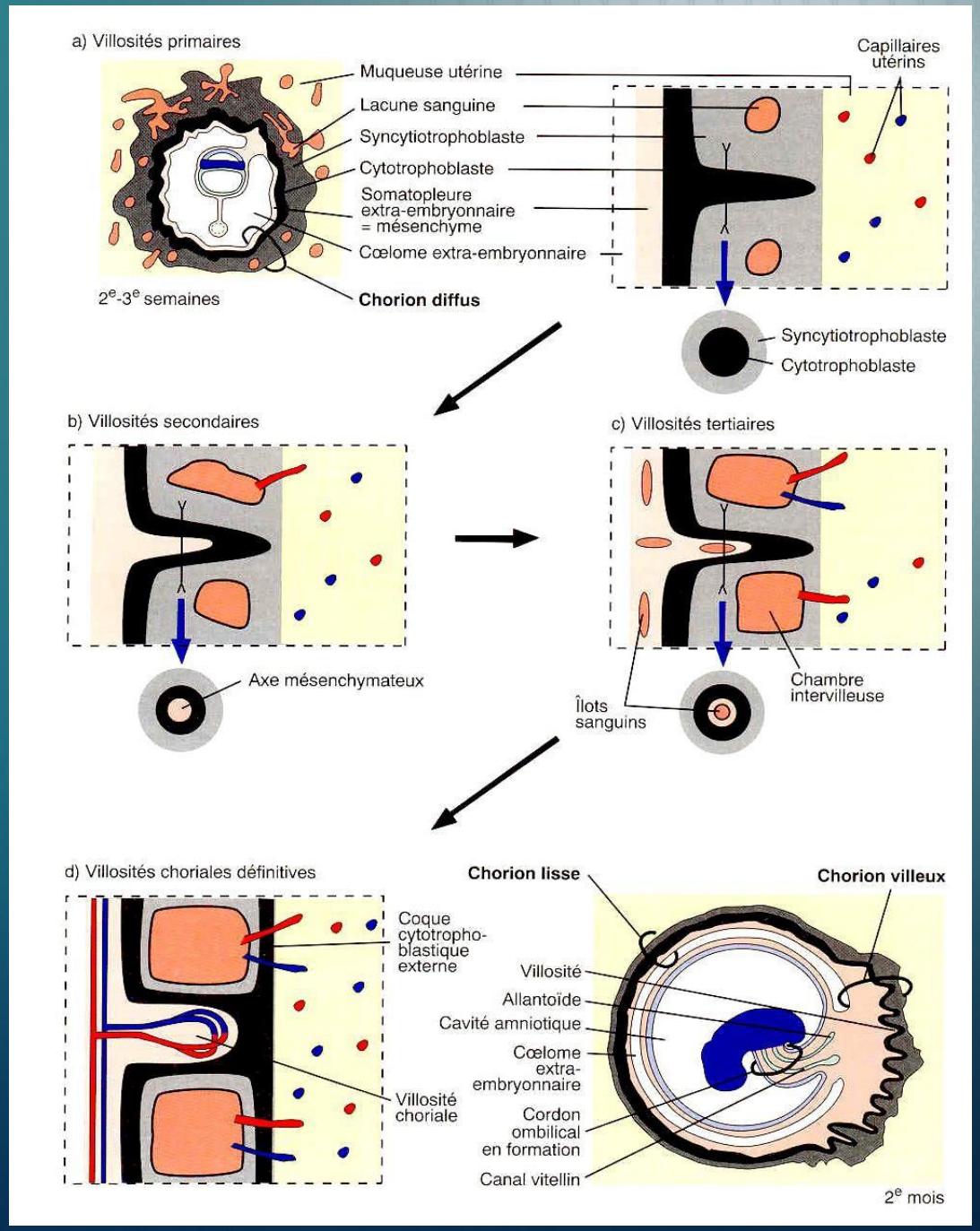
3- Endotelio-coriale: epitelio e connettivo uterino vengono distrutti dal corion (carnivori)

4- Emo-coriale: epitelio, connettivo e vasi uterini vengono distrutti a livello dei villi coriali. I vasi materni si dilatano a formare delle lacune dove si approfondano i villi coriali (primati-uomo)

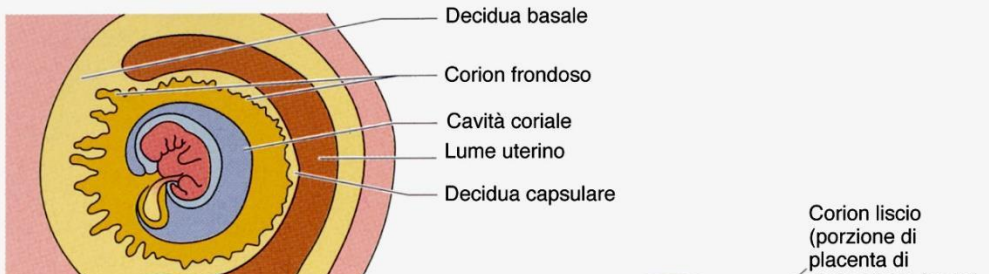




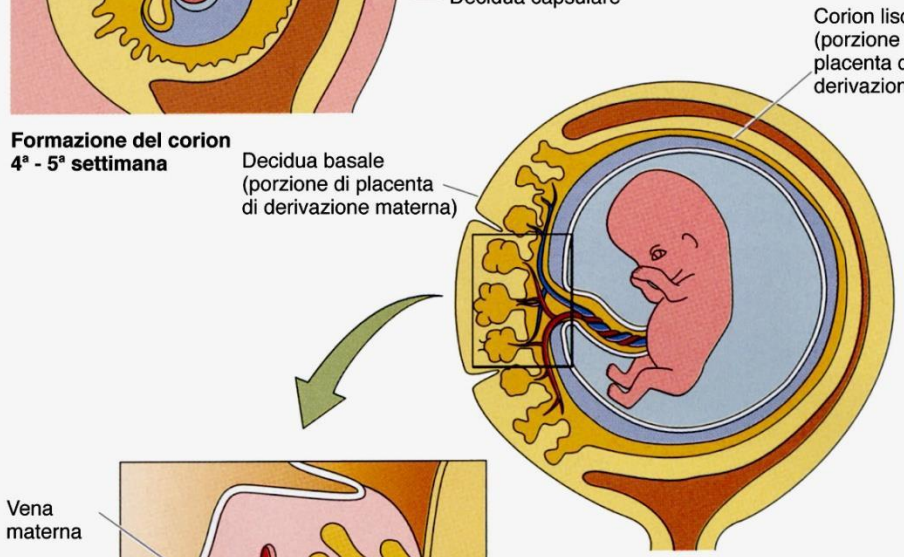
VILLI PLACENTARI



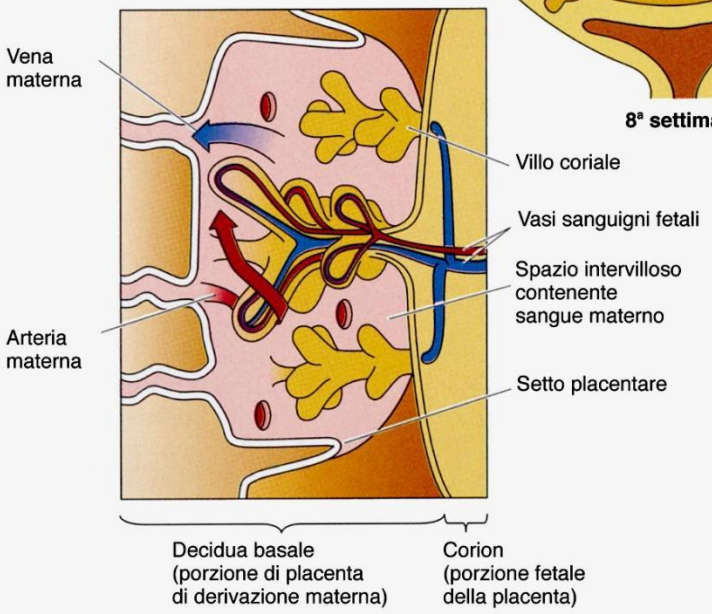
UOMO – PLACENTA



Formazione del corion
4ª - 5ª settimana



8ª settimana





Analisi del cariotipo:

Amniocentesi:
cellule dell’epitelio amniotico

Villocentesi:
Cellule dei villi coriali (citotrofoblasto e sinciziotrofoblasto)

GEMELLI MONOZIGOTICI

