



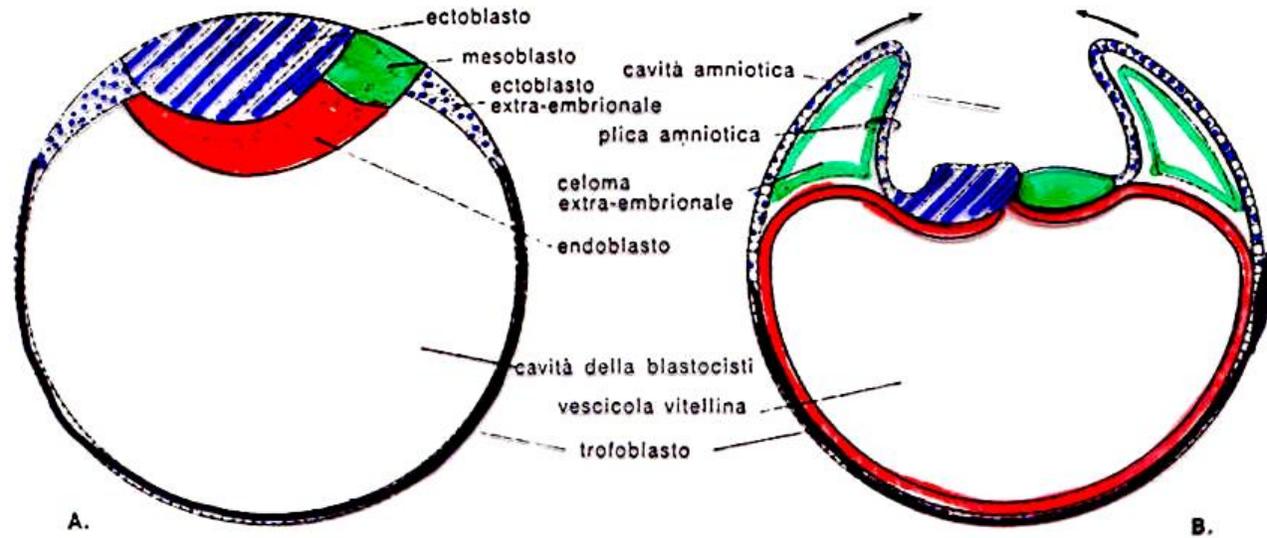
# ANNESI EMBRIONALI MAMMIFERI

CORION = PLACENTA

AMNIOS

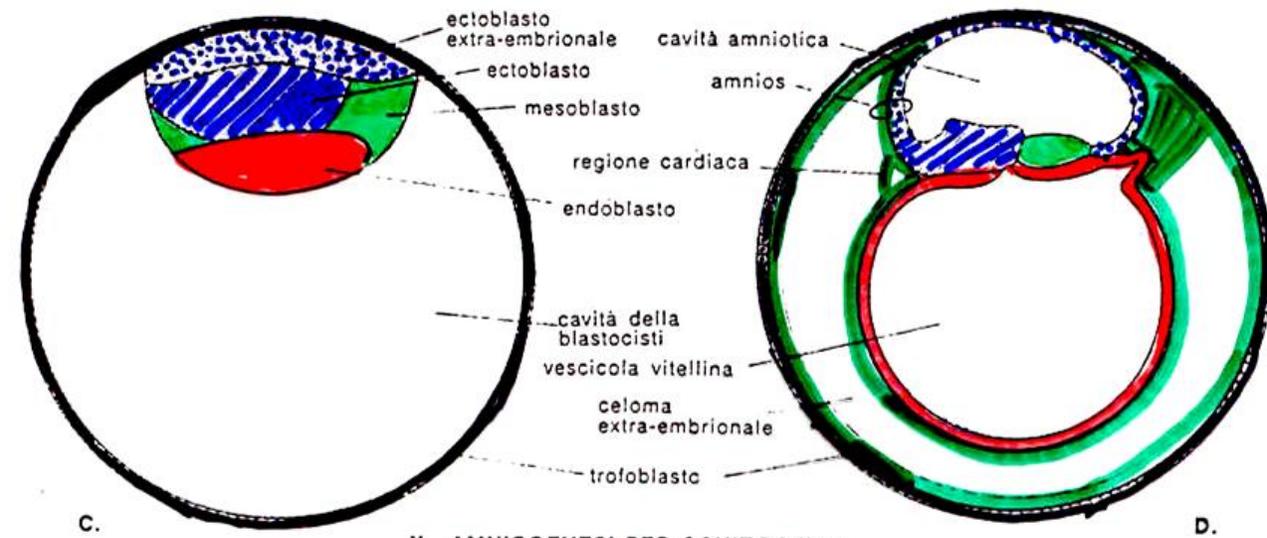
SACCO DEL TUORLO (VESTIGIALE)

ALLANTOIDE



I. AMNIOGENESI PER Pliche

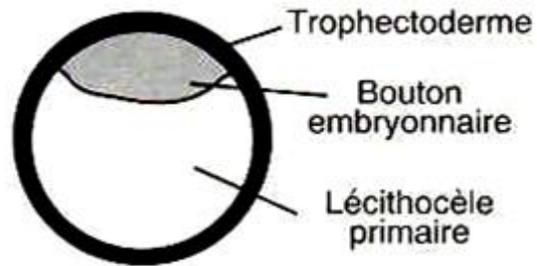
## AMNIOGENESI



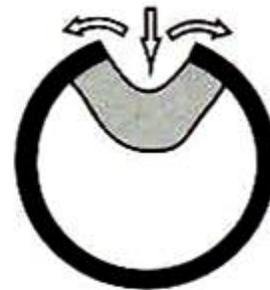
II. AMNIOGENESI PER SCHIZOCELIA

# AMNIOGENESI PER PLICHE

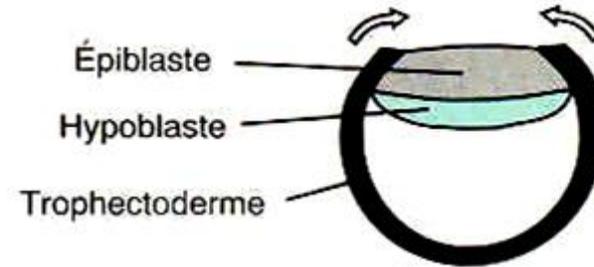
a) Amniogenèse par plissement : Lagomorphes, Carnivores, Ongulés, Insectivores, Primates primitifs, quelques Rongeurs.



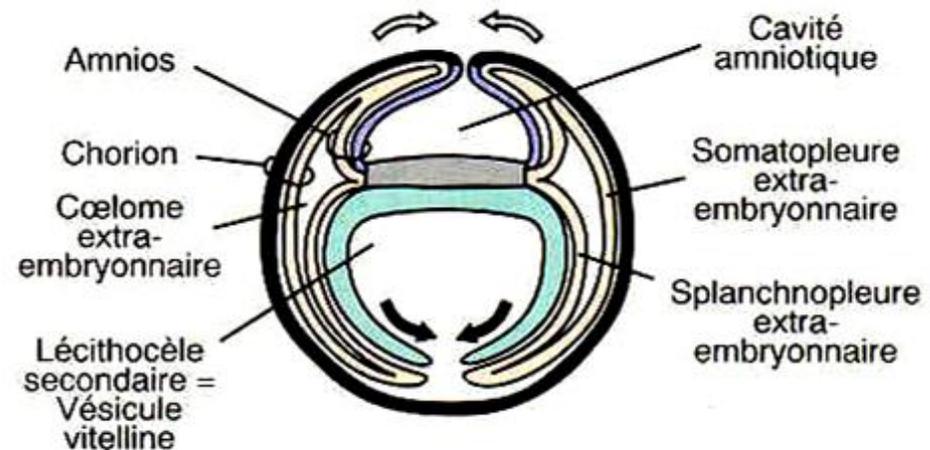
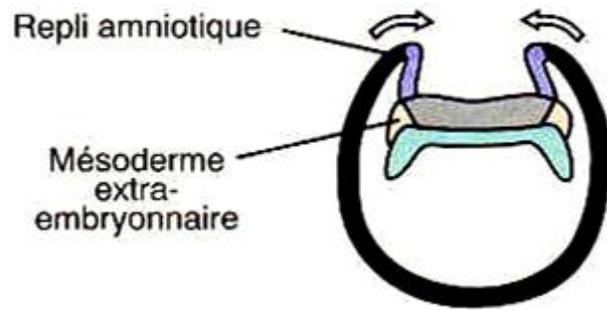
Blastocyste primaire



Ouverture du bouton embryonnaire

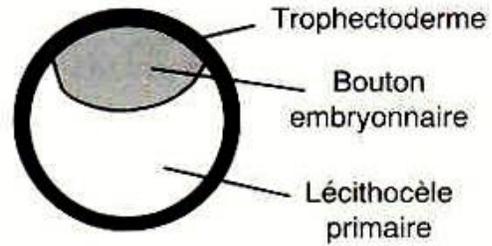


Début du "plissement"

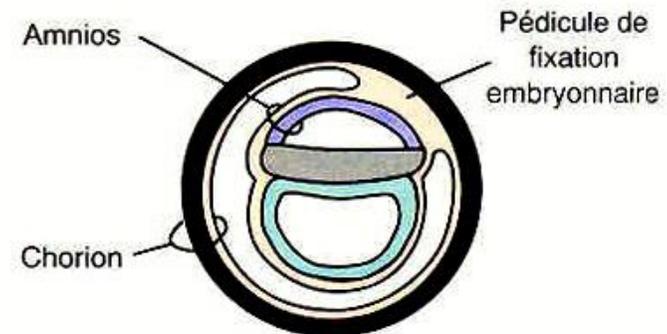
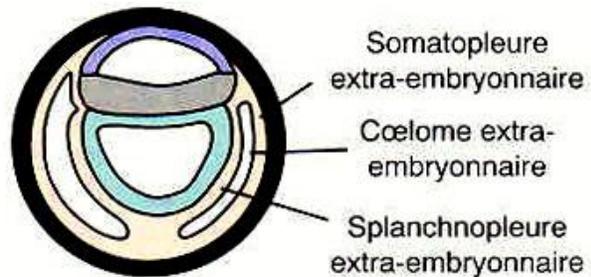
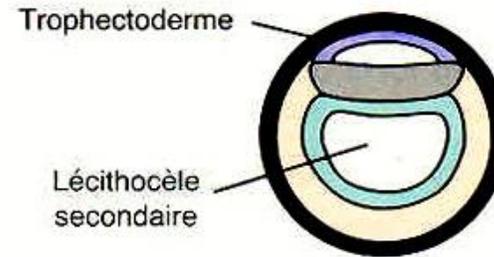
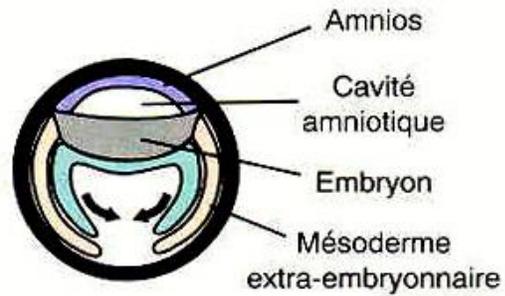


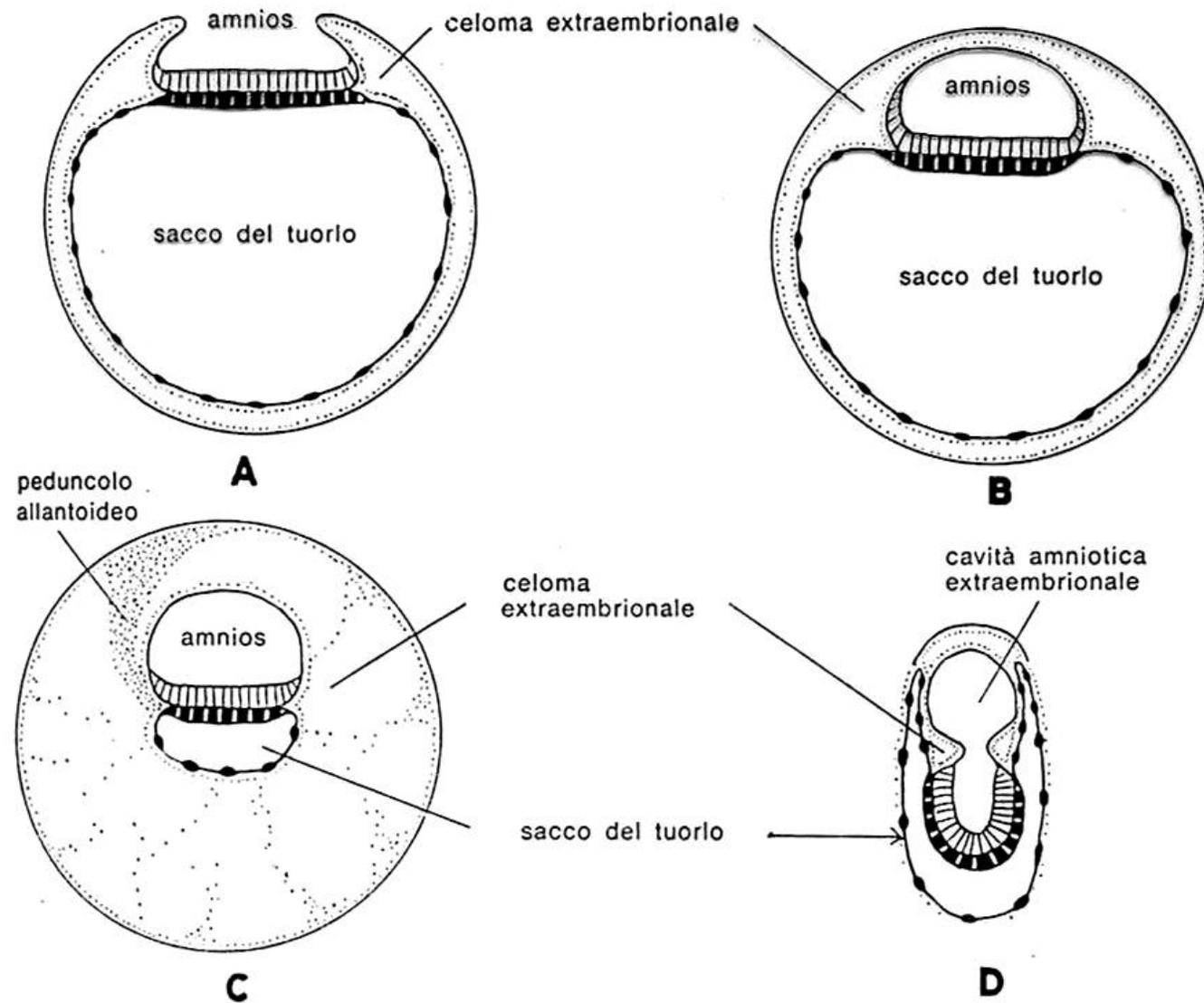
# AMNIOGENESI PER SCHIZOCELIA

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



Blastocyste primaire

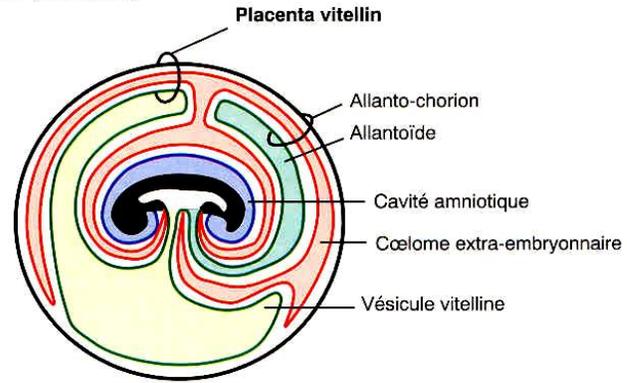




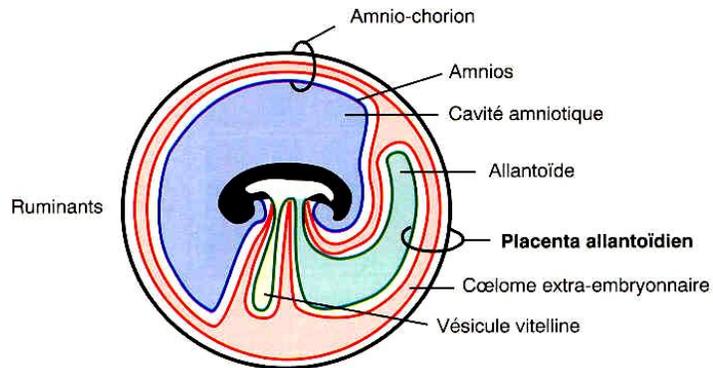
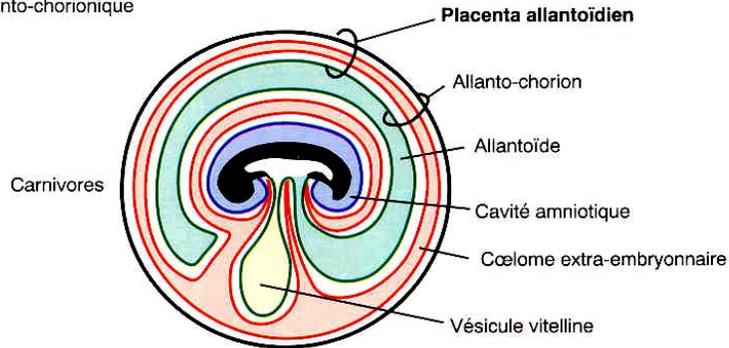
*Schema delle relazioni tra le parti embrionali ed extraembrionali (amnios, sacco del tuorlo) nel toporagno (A), nel pipistrello (B), nell'uomo (C) e nel topo (D).*

AN

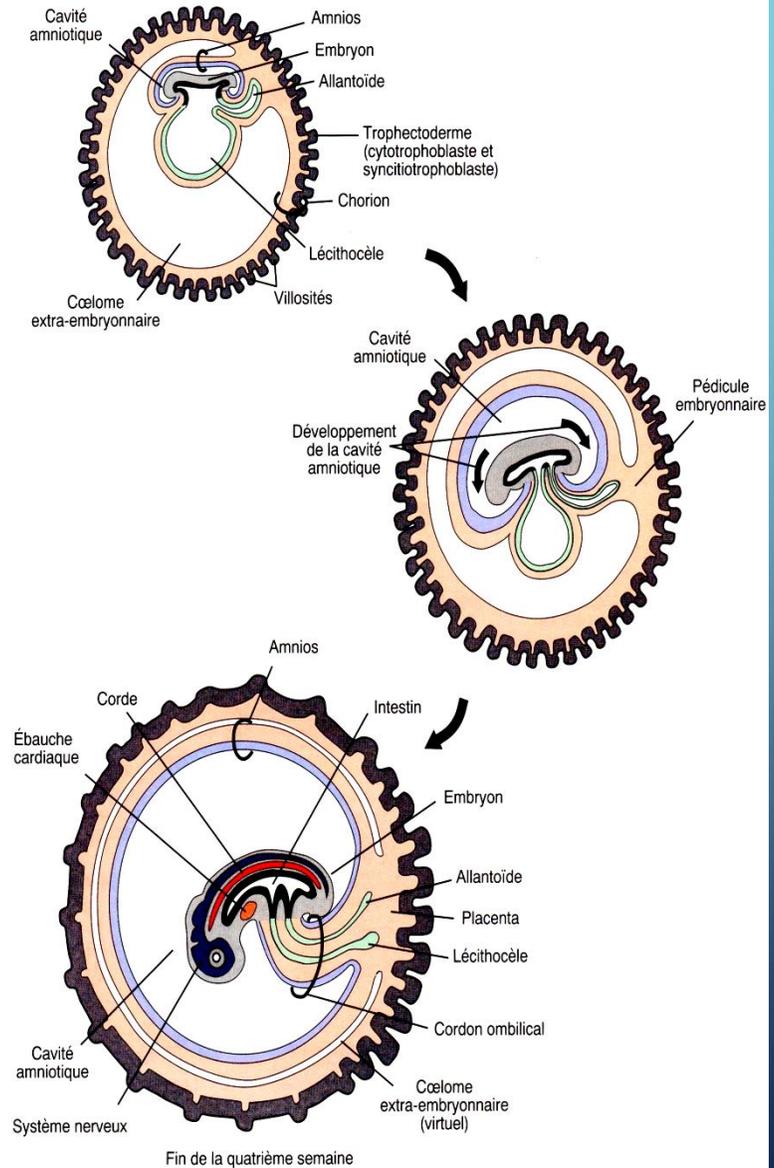
a) Placentation vitello-chorionique (Marsupiaux)



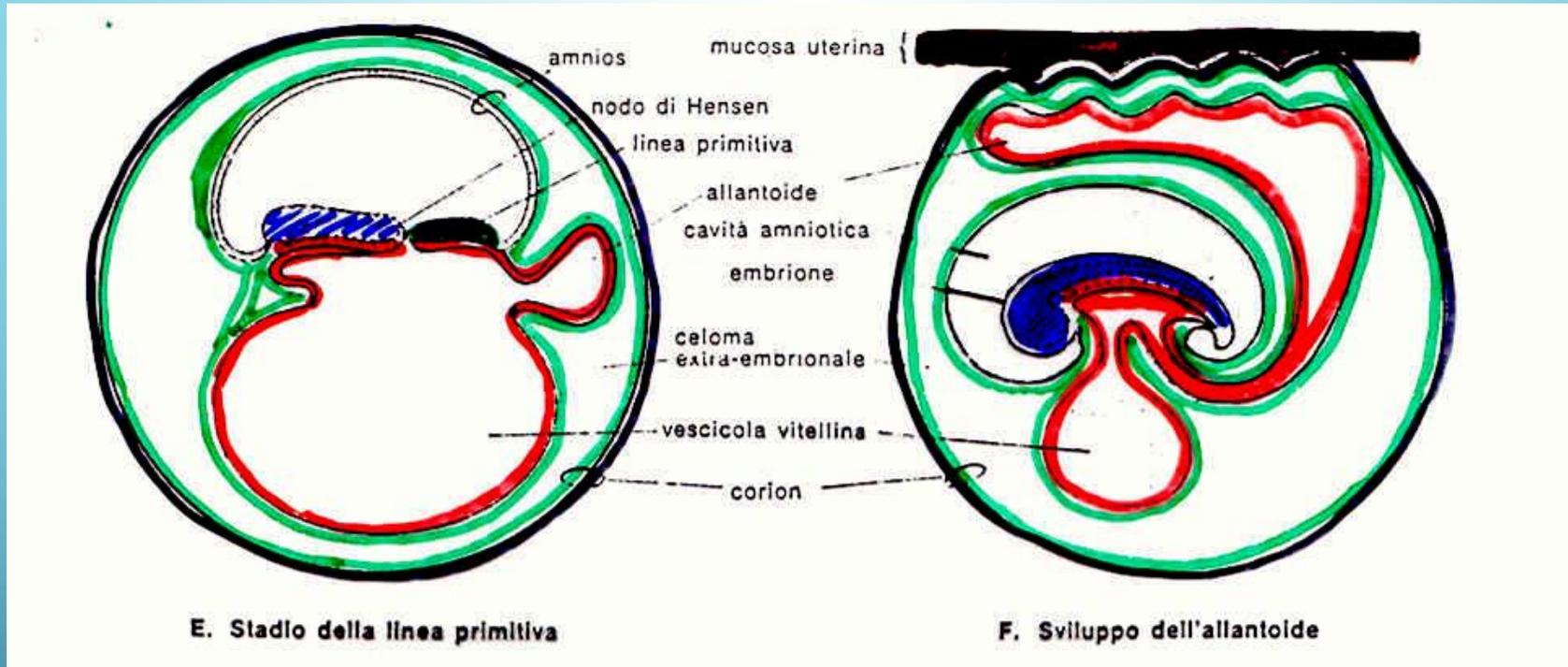
b) Placentation allanto-chorionique

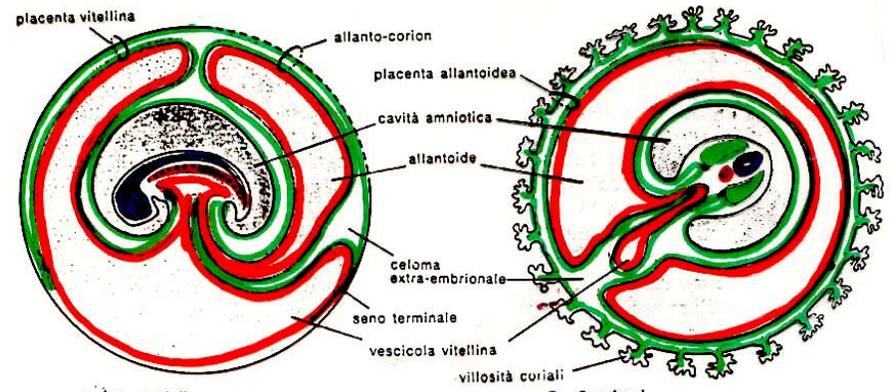


Quatrième semaine du développement, vues en coupes sagittales



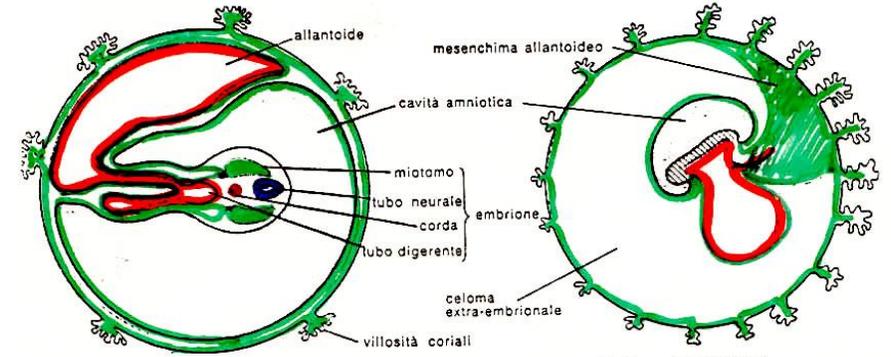
# ANNESI E PLACENTA





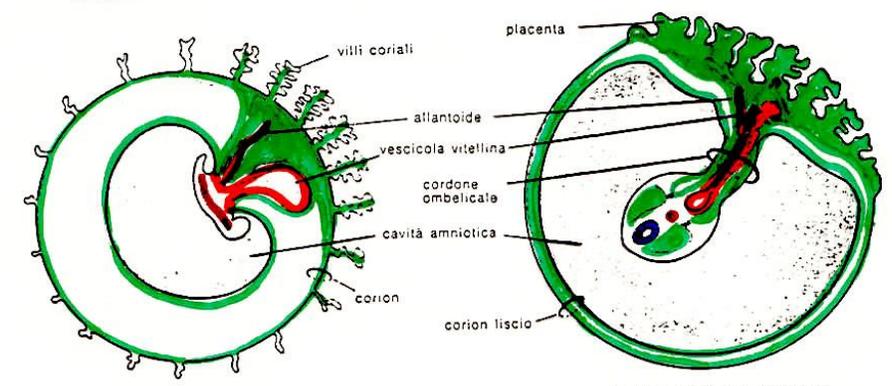
A. Marsupiali

B. Carnivori



C. Ruminanti

D. Uomo (3 settimane)



E. Uomo (4 settimane)

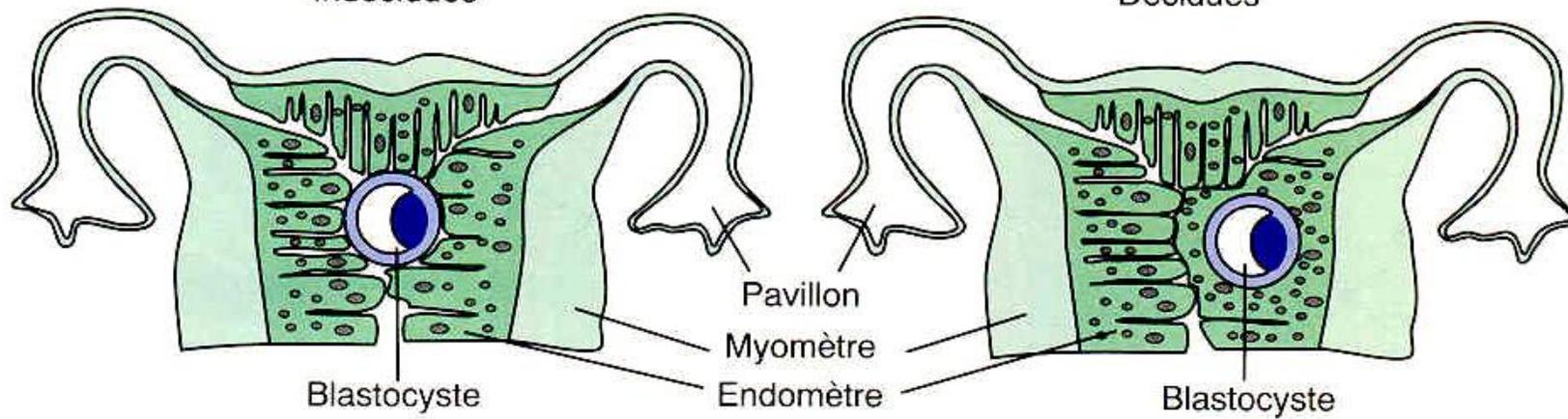
F. Uomo (schema definitivo)

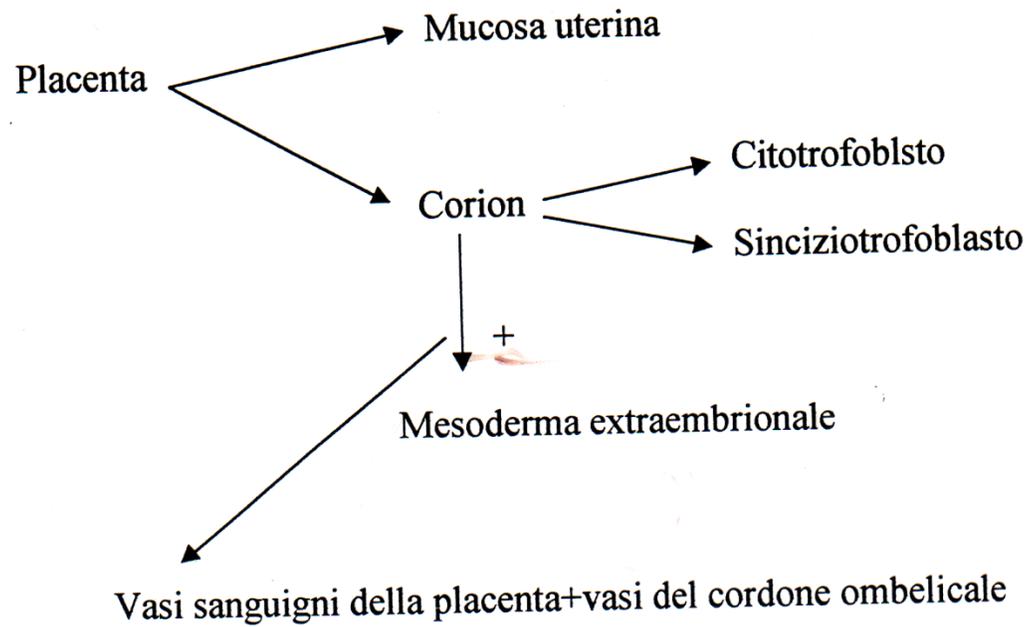
# TIPI DI IMPIANTO

a) Implantations

Adecidua  
Indécidués

Decidua  
Décidués



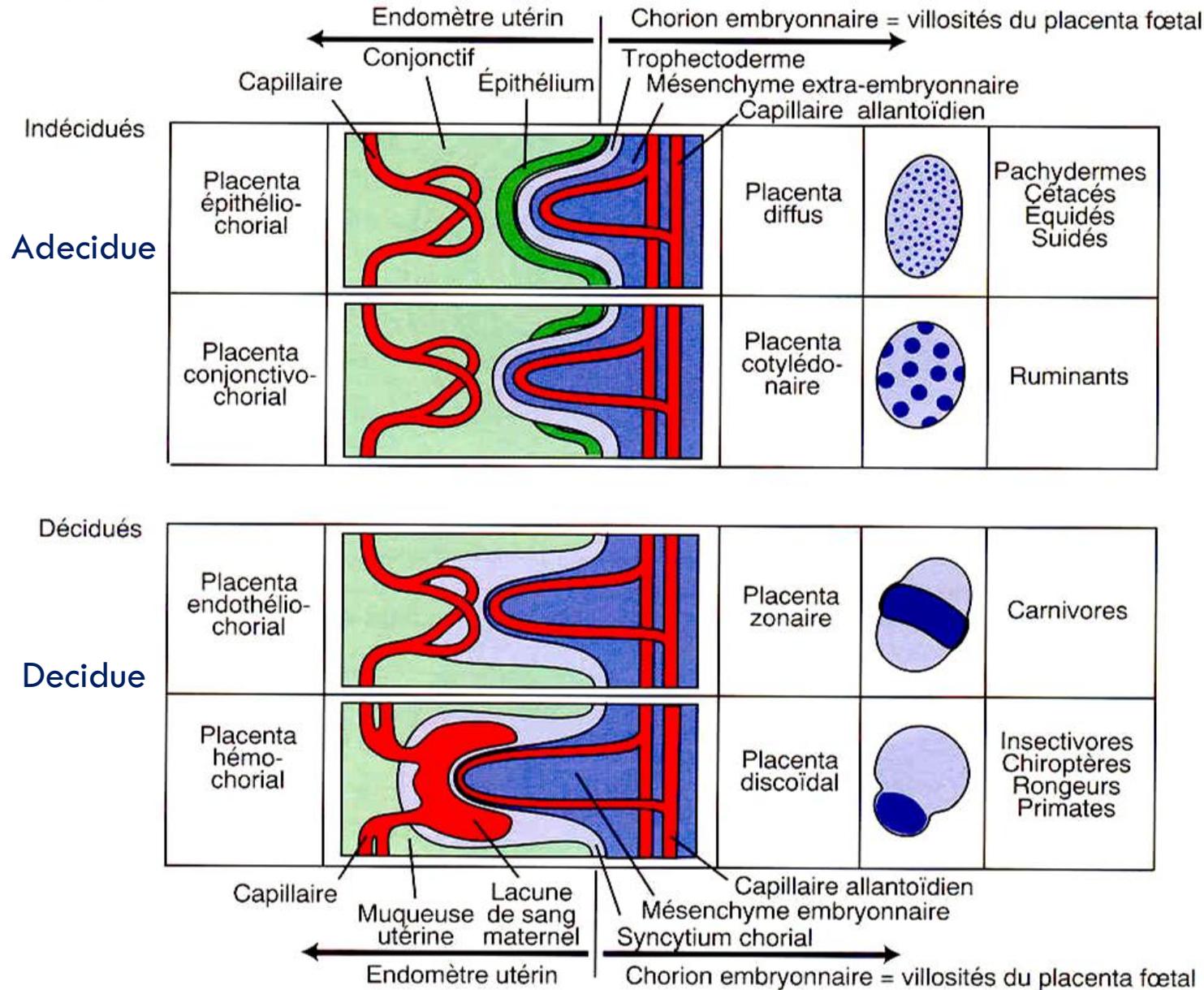


Placenta decidua → uomo

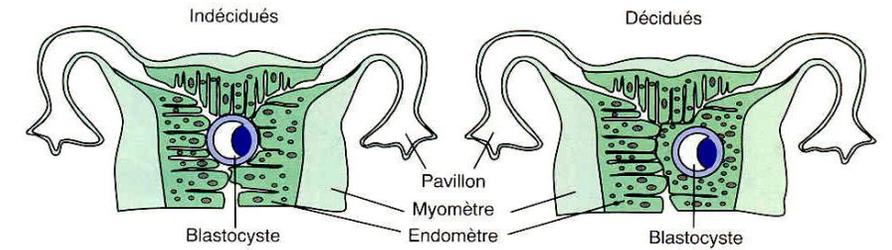
Placenta di contatto → (maiale)

- 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



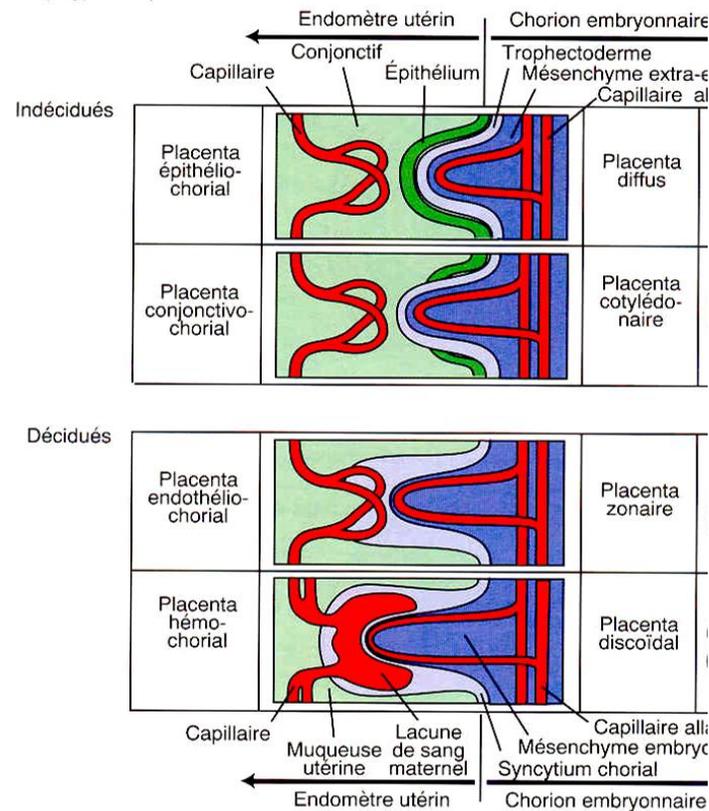
a) Implantations



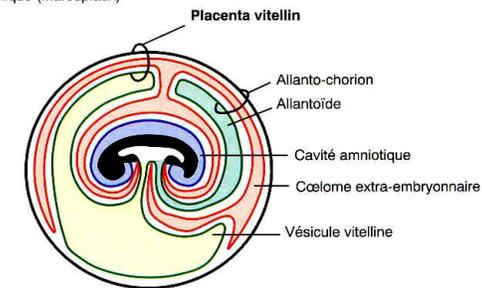
## Tipi di placenta

- 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)

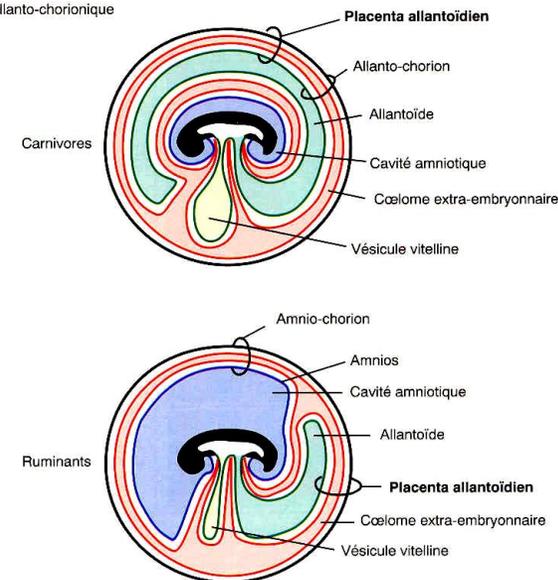
b) Types de placentas

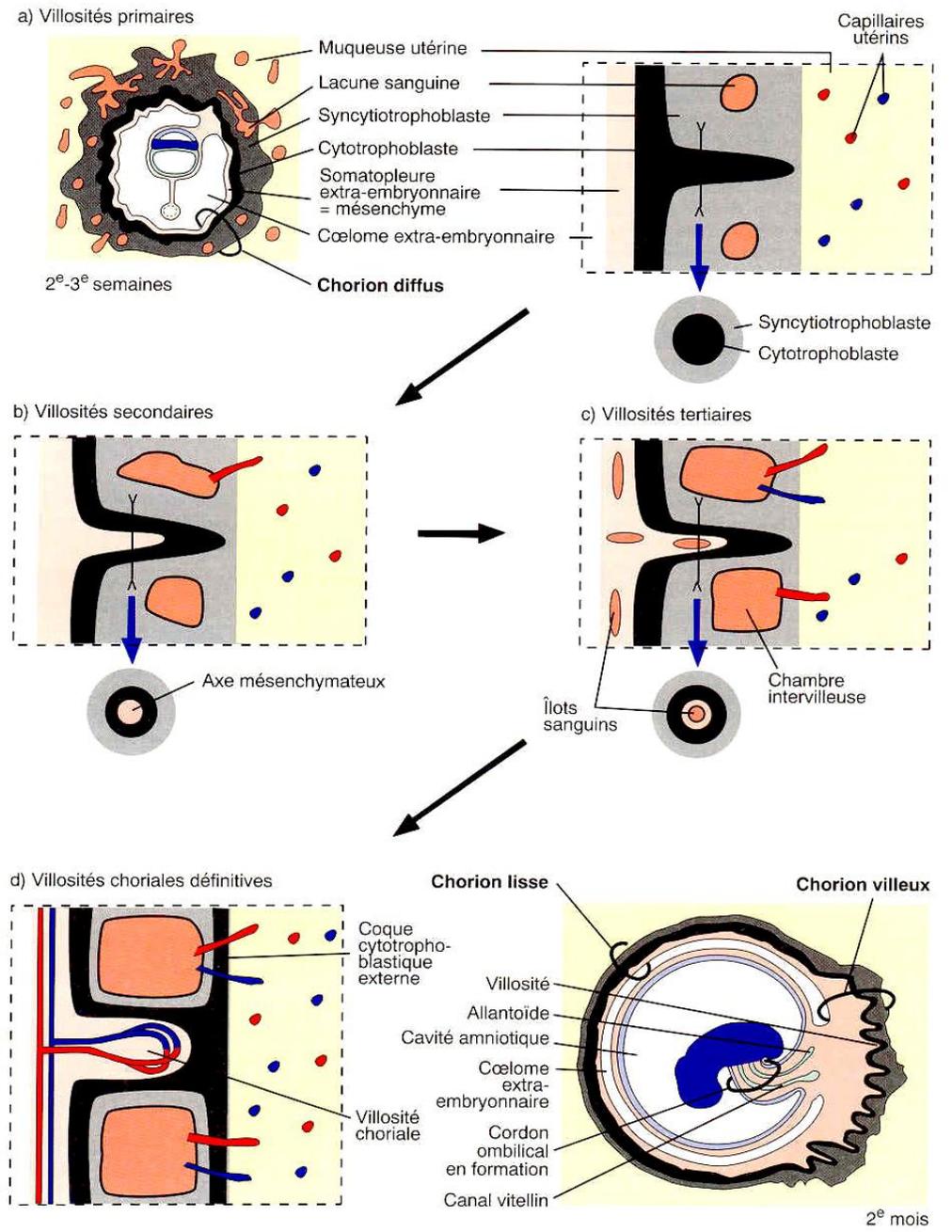


a) Placentation vitello-chorionique (Marsupiaux)

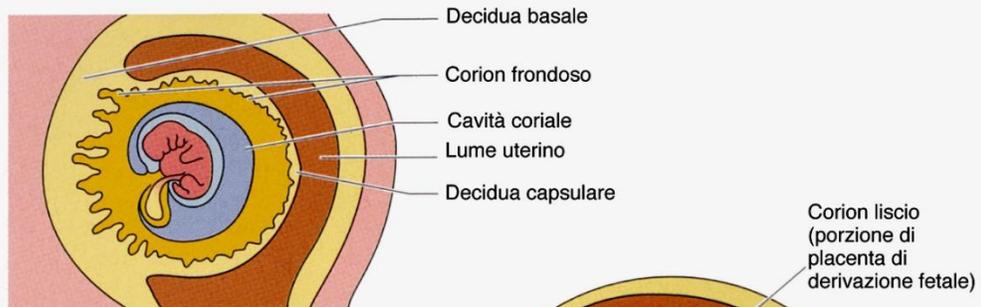


b) Placentation allanto-chorionique





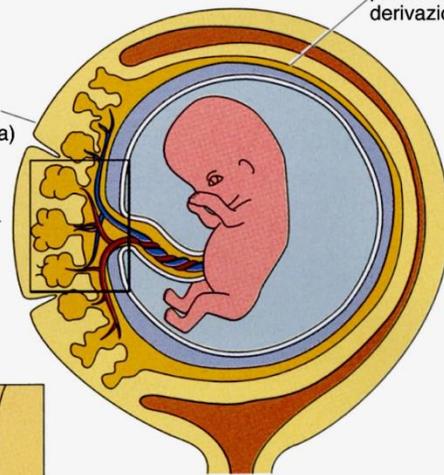
# VILLI PLACENTARI



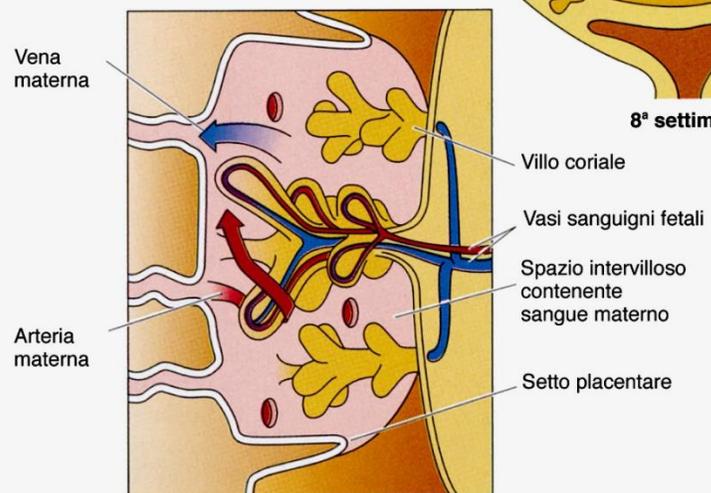
**Formazione del corion  
 4° - 5° settimana**

Decidua basale  
 (porzione di placenta  
 di derivazione materna)

Corion liscio  
 (porzione di  
 placenta di  
 derivazione fetale)



**8° settimana**



Decidua basale  
 (porzione di placenta  
 di derivazione materna)

Corion  
 (porzione fetale  
 della placenta)

## UOMO – PLACENTA



Analisi del cariotipo:

Amniocentesi:  
cellule dell'epitelio  
amniotico

Villocentesi:  
Cellule dei villi  
coriali  
(citotrofoblasto e  
sinciziotrofoblasto)

# GEMELLI MONOZIGOTICI

