



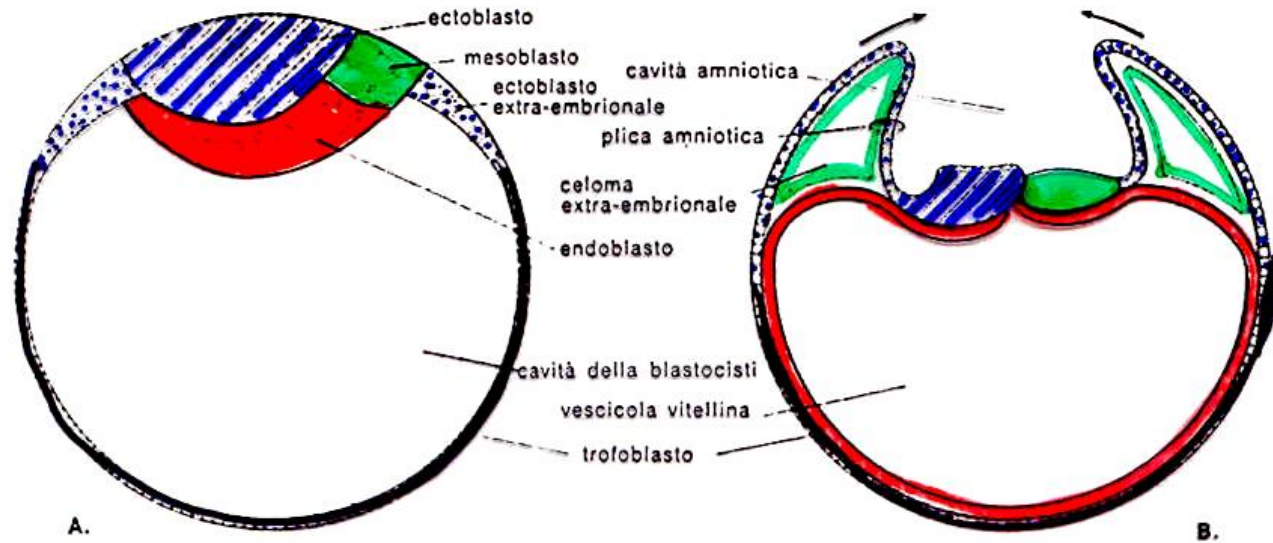
ANNESI EMBRIONALI MAMMIFERI

CORION = PLACENTA

AMNIOS

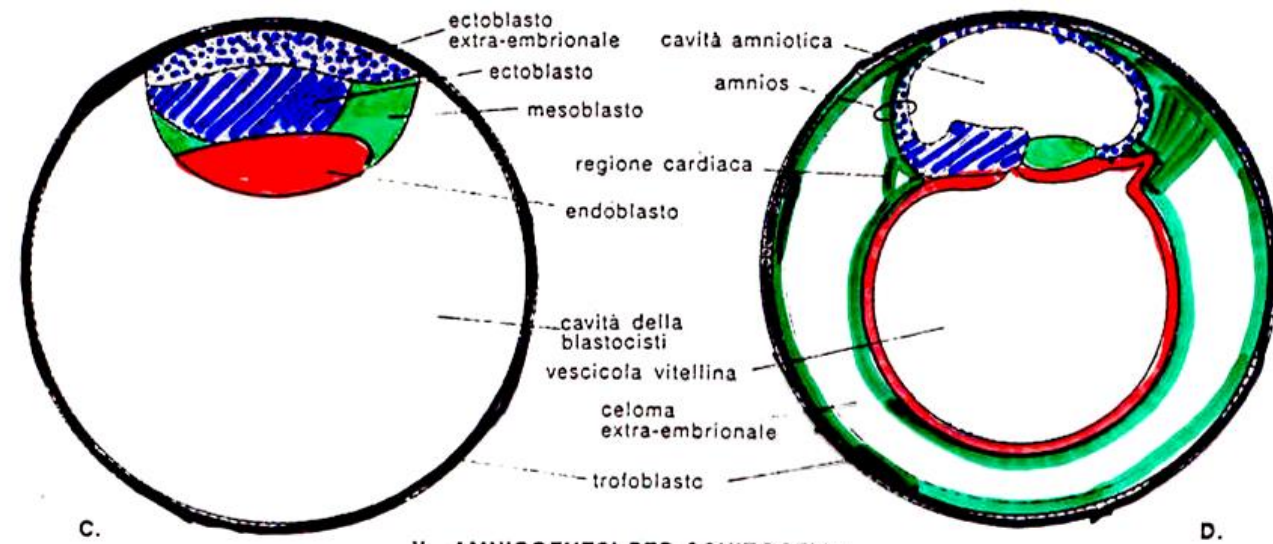
SACCO DEL TUORLO (VESTIGIALE)

ALLANTOIDE



I. AMNIOGENESI PER PLICHE

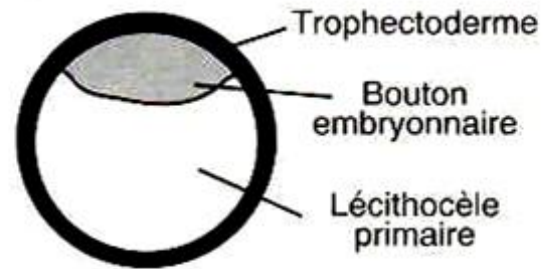
AMNIOGENESI



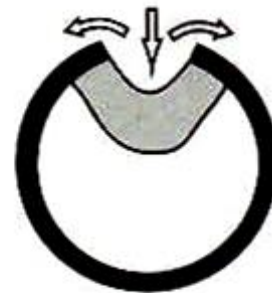
II. AMNIOGENESI PER SCHIZOCELIA

AMNIOGENESI PER PLICHE

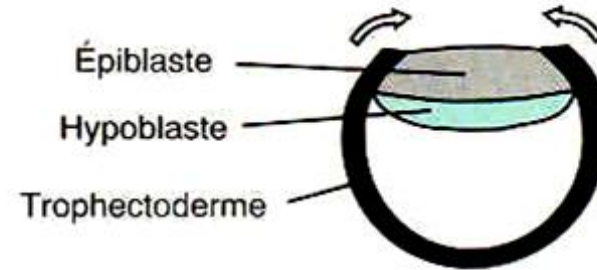
a) Amniogenèse par plissement : Lagomorphes, Carnivores, Ongulés, Insectivores, Primates primitifs, quelques Rongeurs.



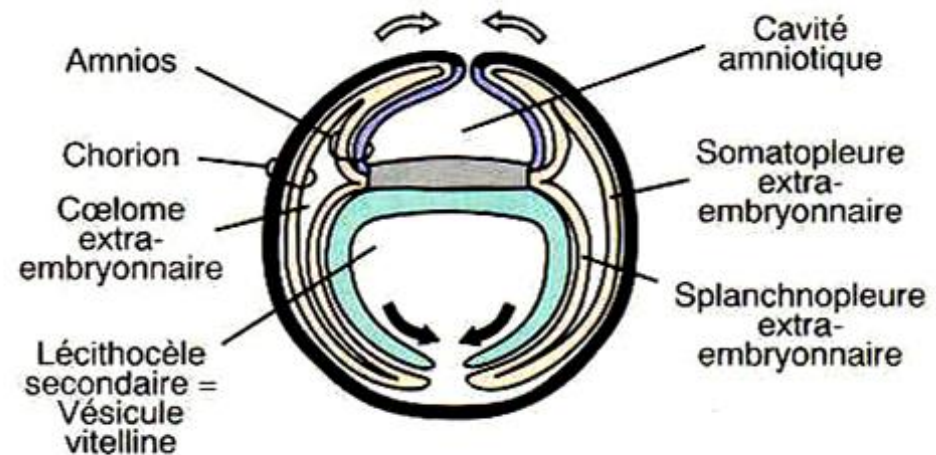
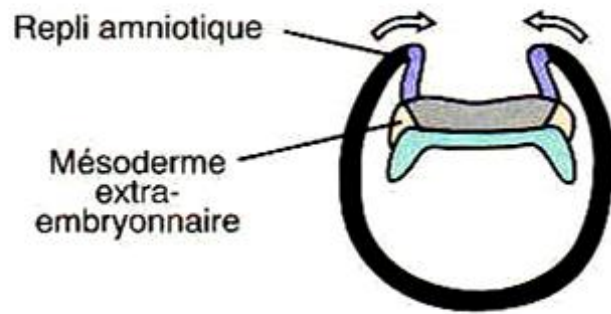
Blastocyste primaire



Ouverture du bouton embryonnaire

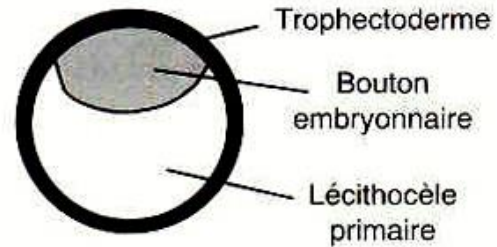


Début du "plissement"

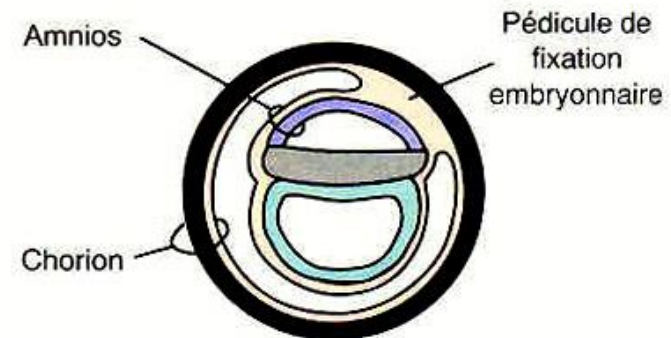
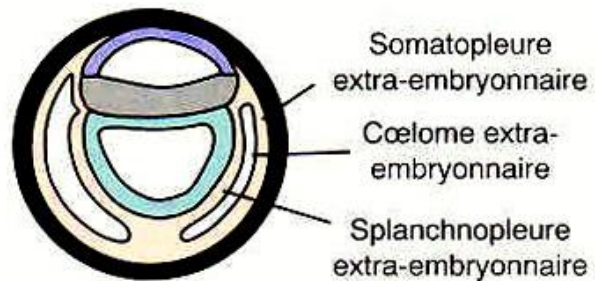
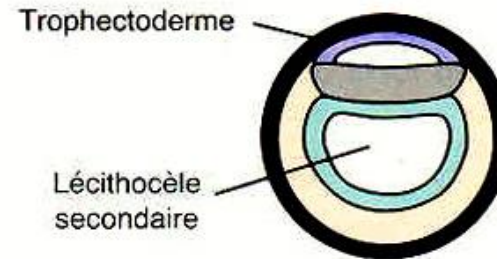
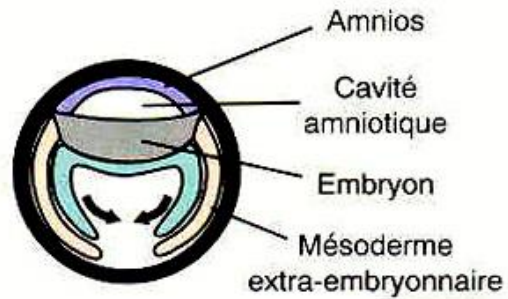


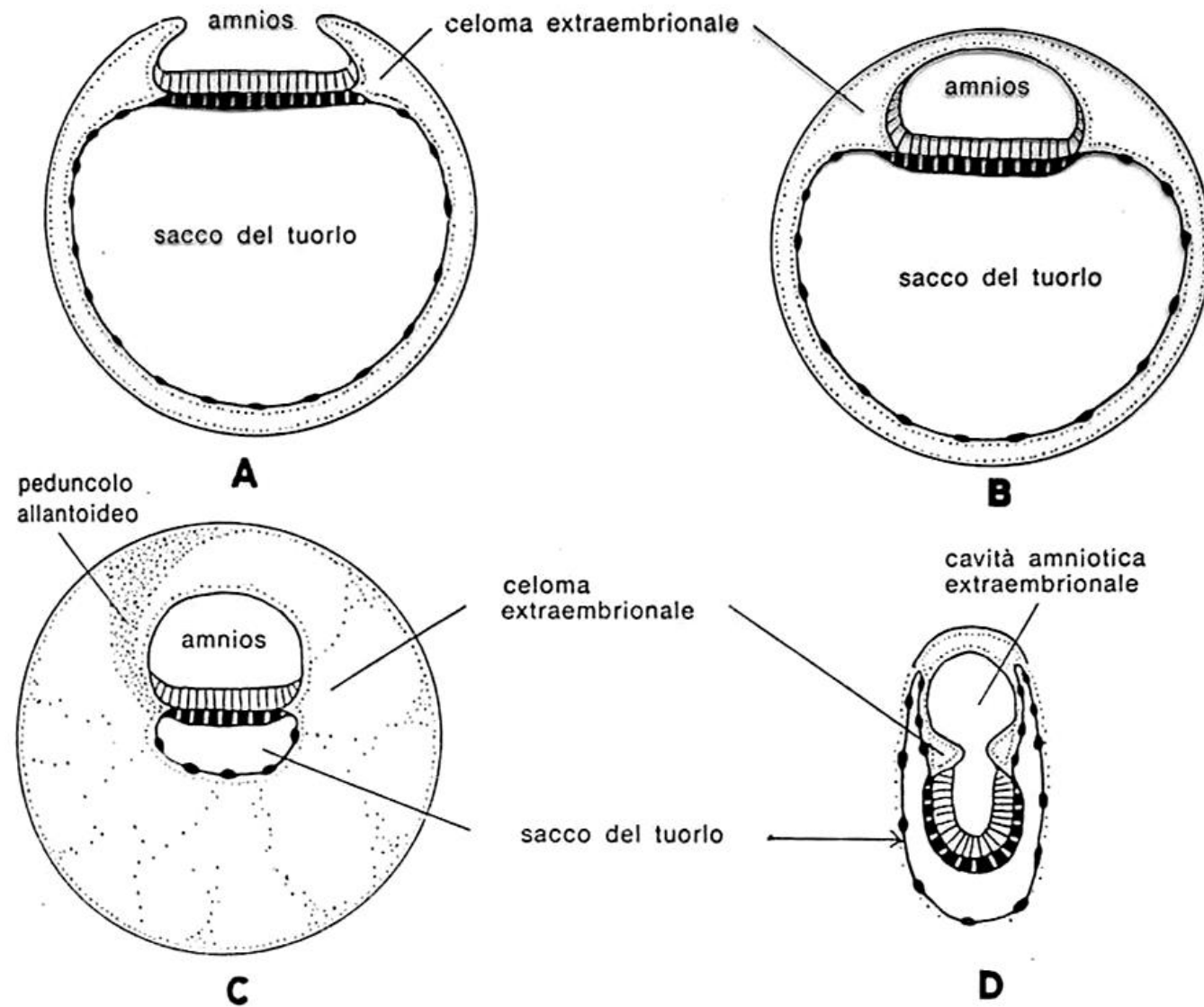
AMNIOGENESI PER SCHIZOCELIA

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



Blastocyste primaire

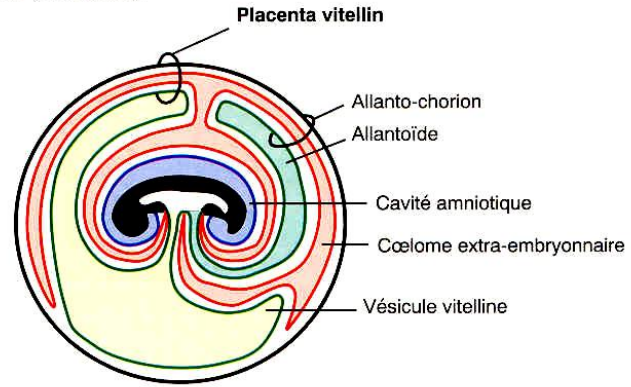




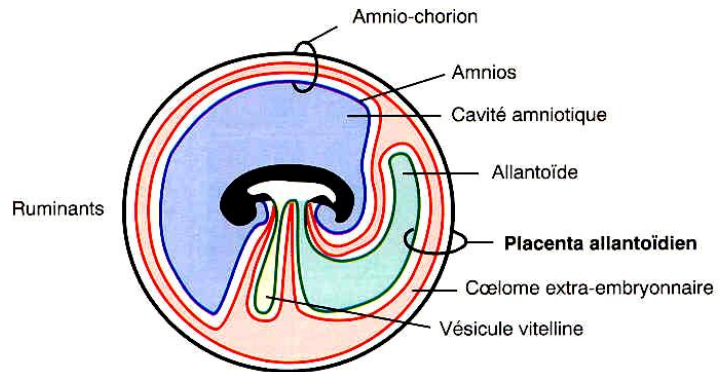
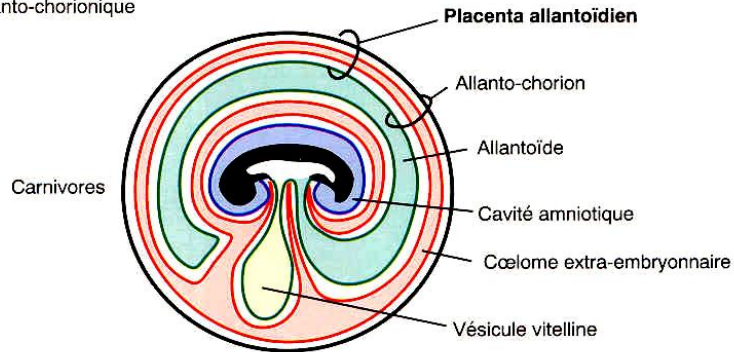
Schema delle relazioni tra le parti embrionali ed extraembrionali (amnios, sacco del tuorlo) nel toporagno (A), nel pipistrello (B), nell'uomo (C) e nel topo (D).

AN

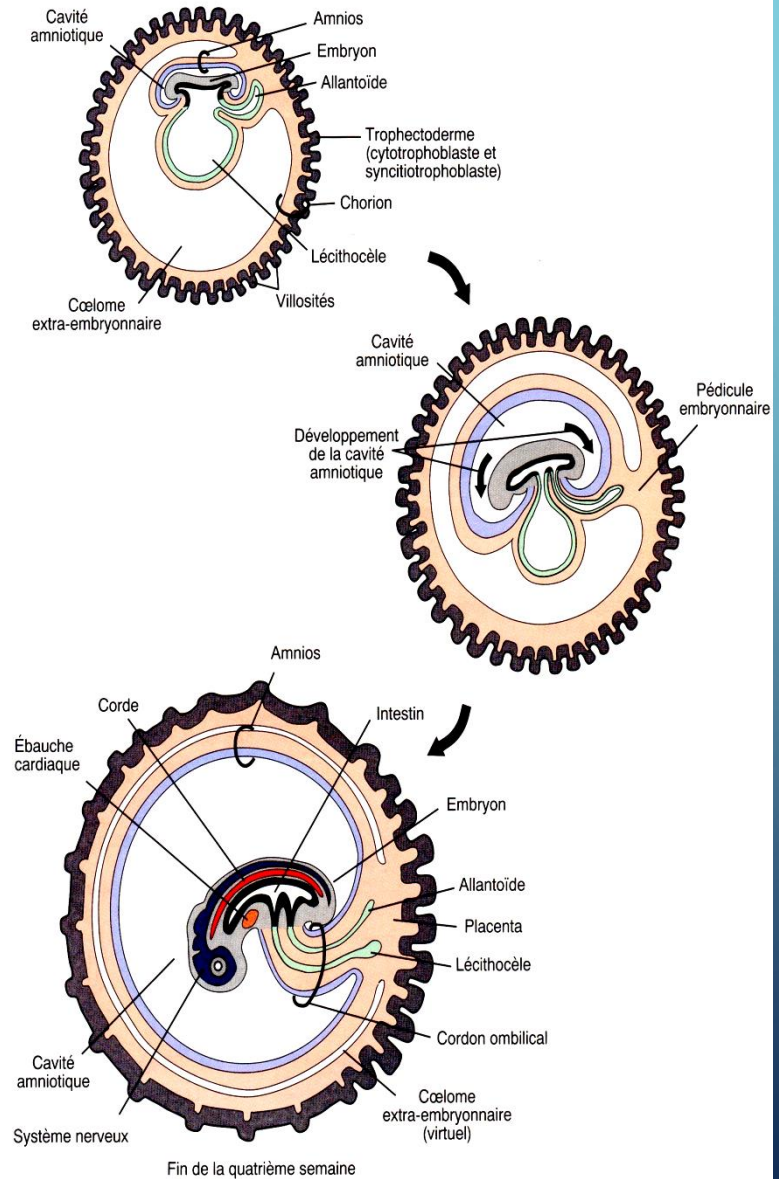
a) Placentation vitello-chorionique (Marsupiaux)



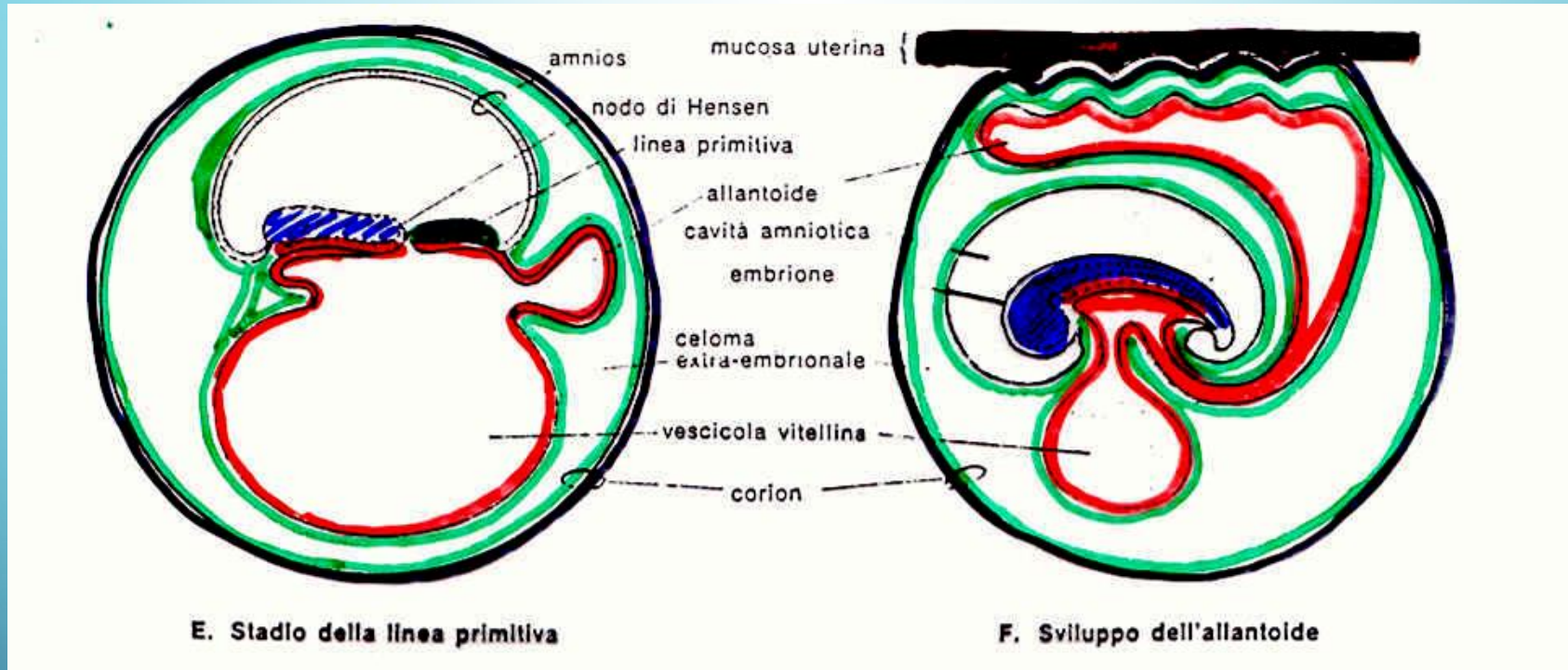
b) Placentation allanto-chorionique

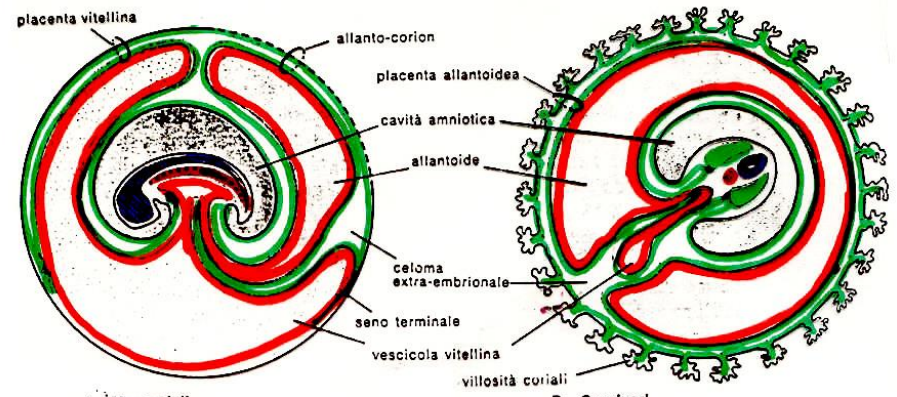


Quatrième semaine du développement, vues en coupes sagittales



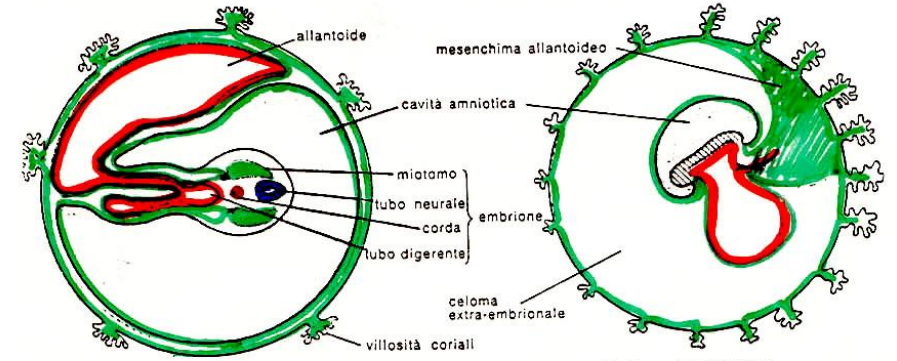
ANNESI E PLACENTA





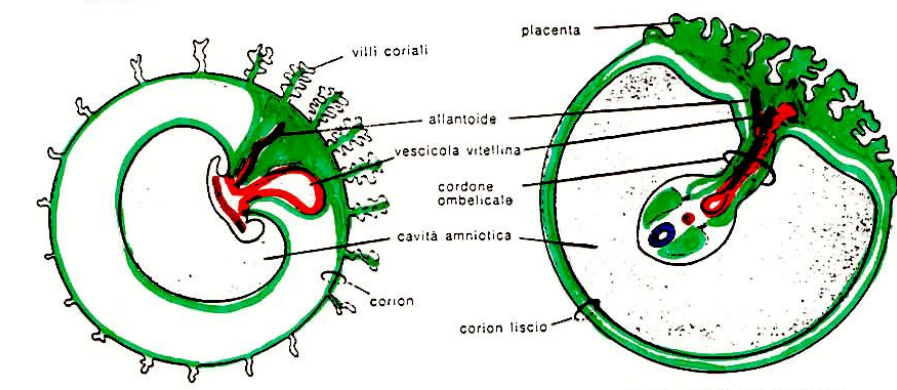
A. Marsupiali

B. Carnivori



C. Ruminanti

D. Uomo (3 settimane)



E. Uomo (4 settimane)

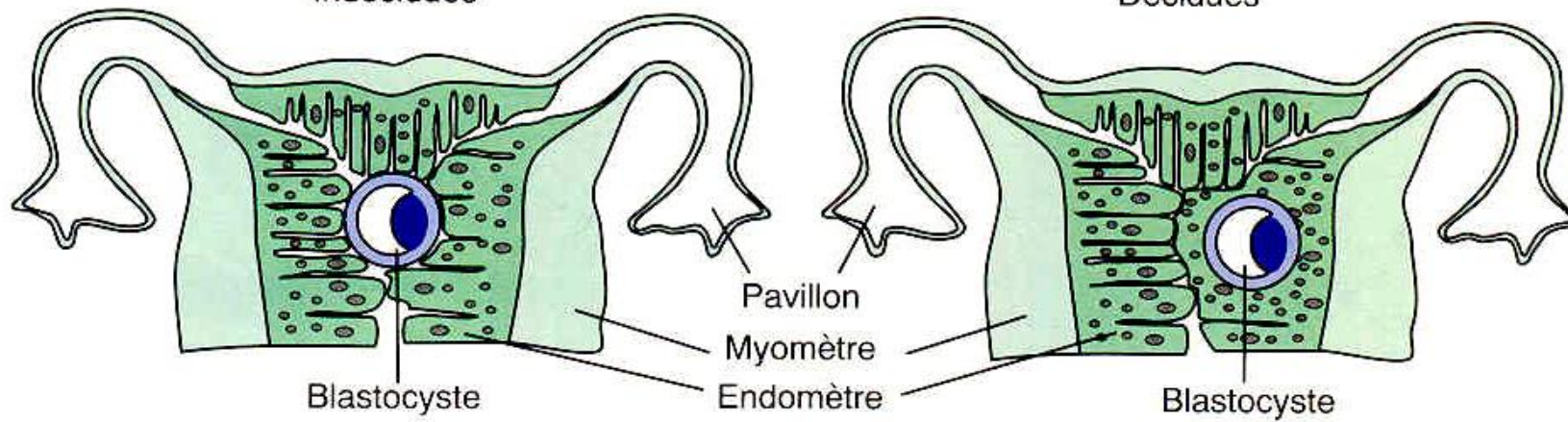
F. Uomo (schema definitivo)

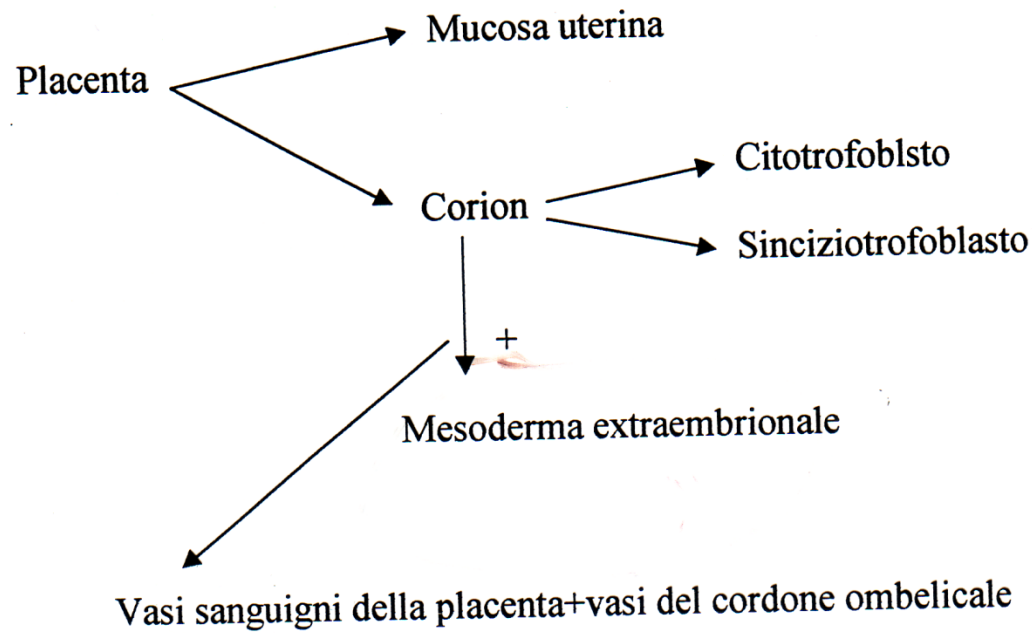
TIPI DI IMPIANTO

a) Implantations

Adecidua
Indécidué

Decidua
Décidué



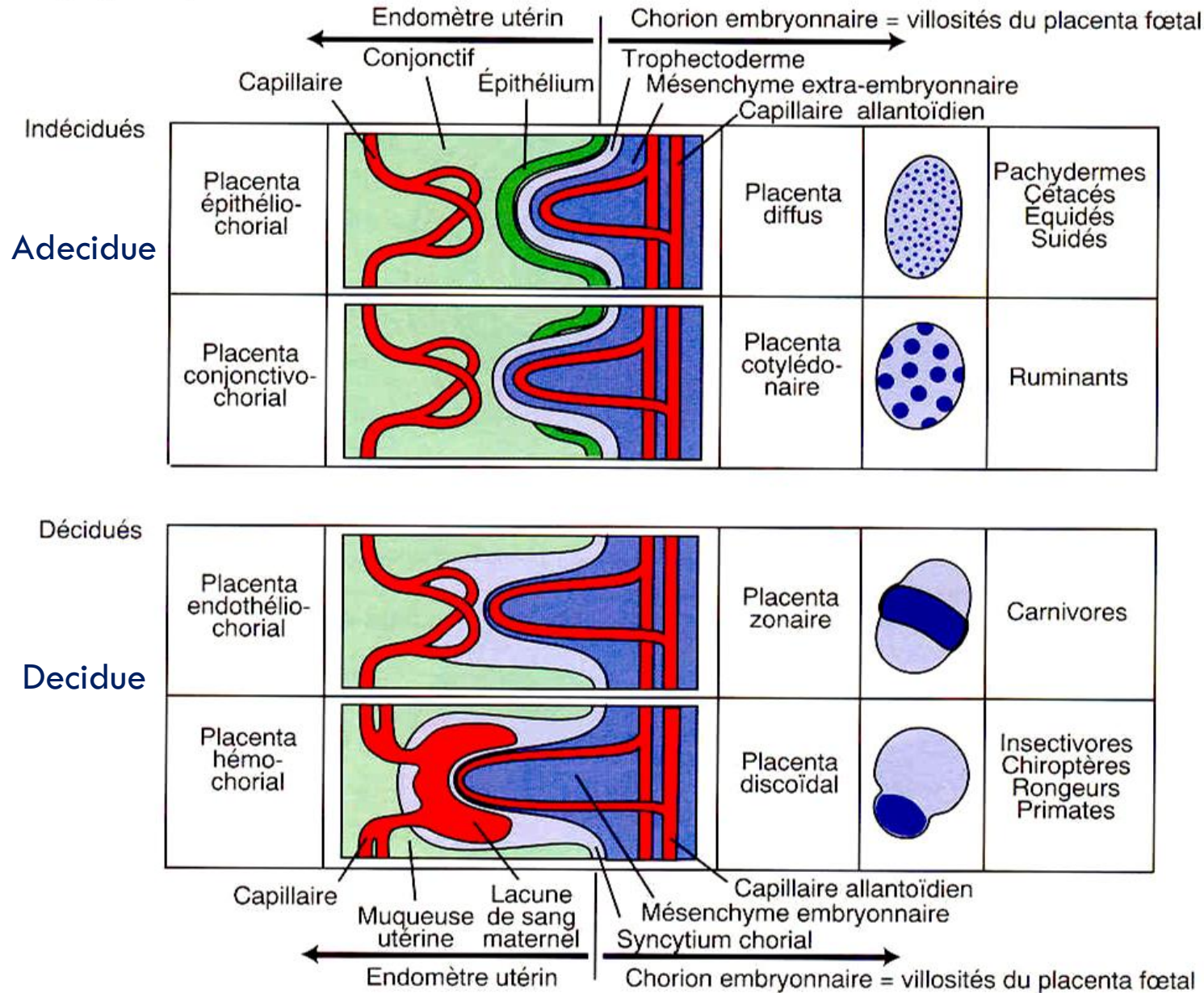


Placenta decidua —————> uomo

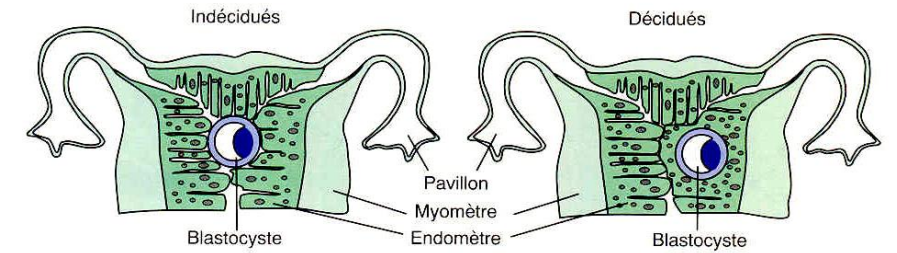
Placenta di contatto —————> (maiale)

- 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



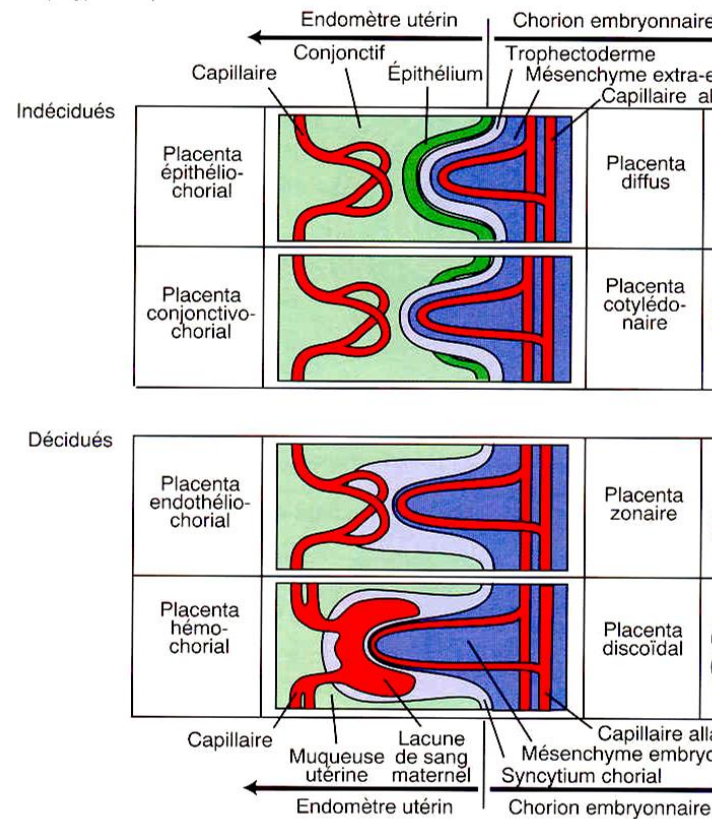
a) Implantations



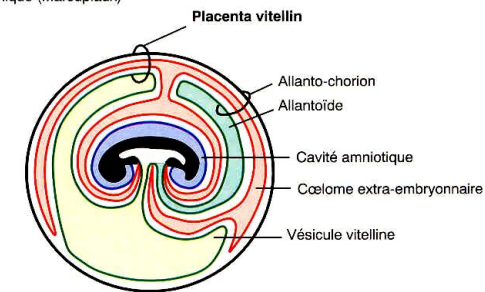
Tipi di placenta

- 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)

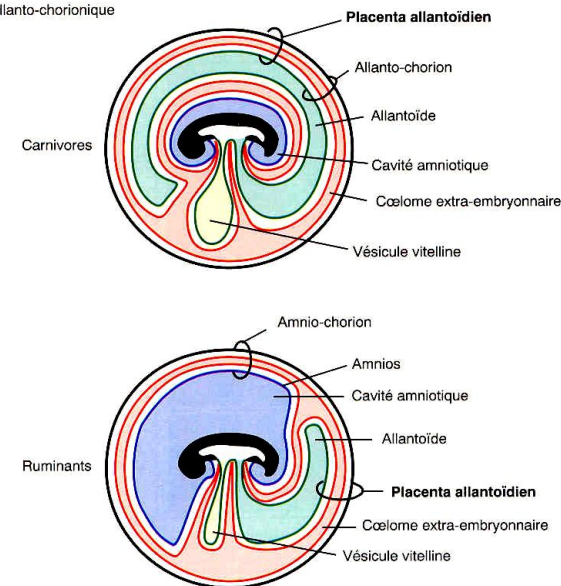
b) Types de placentas

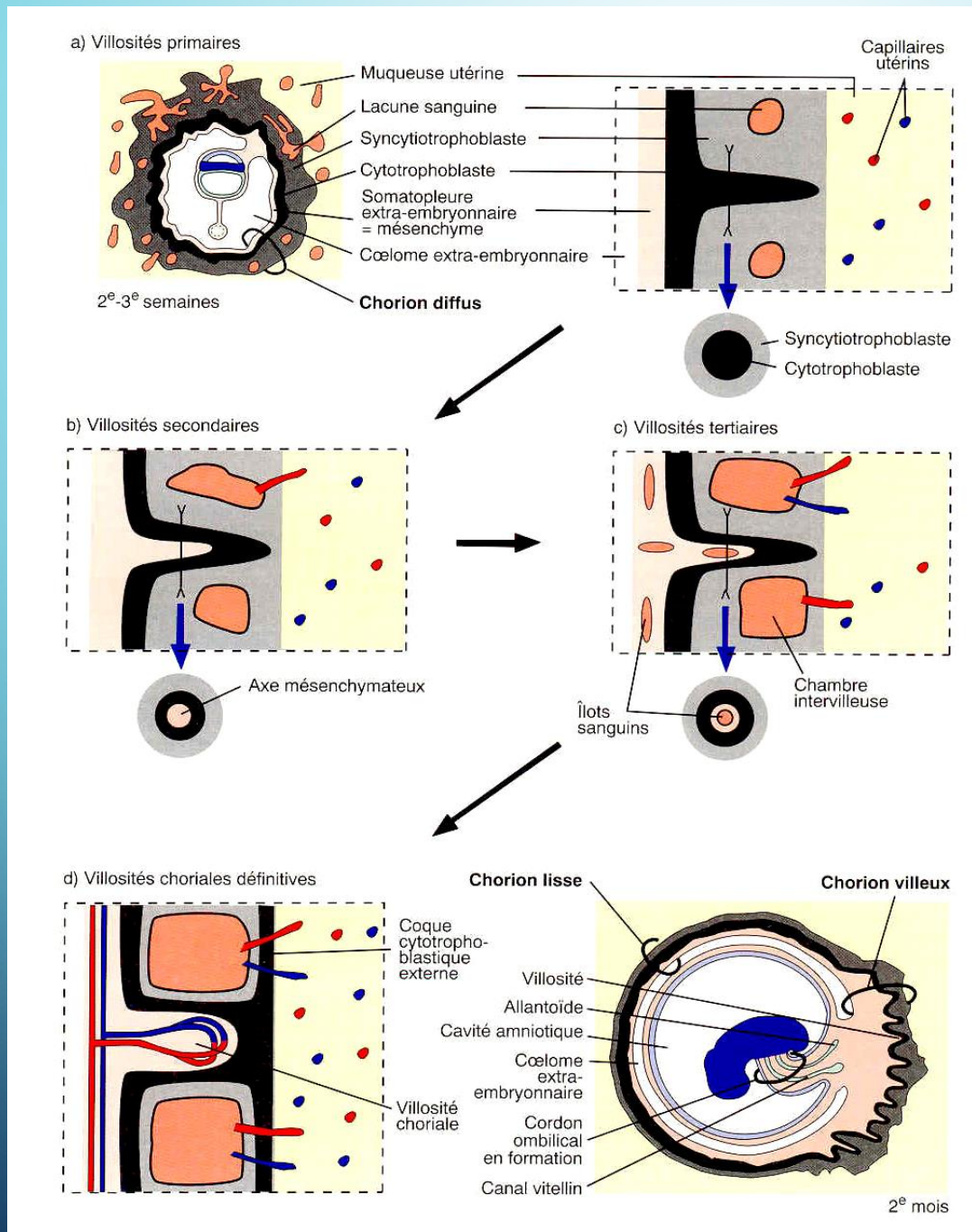


a) Placentation vitello-chorionique (Marsupiaux)

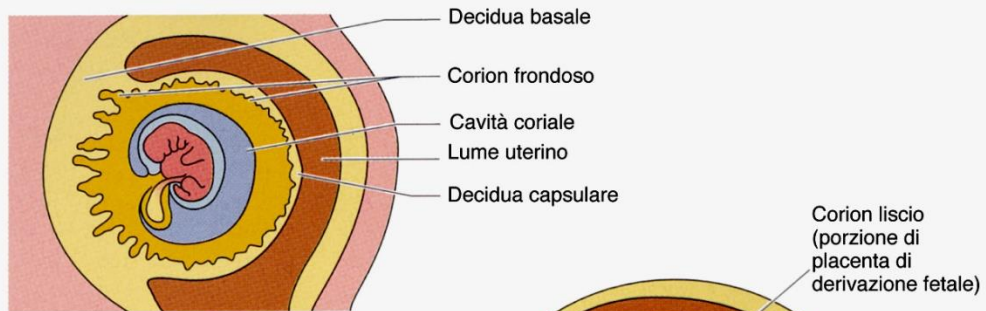


b) Placentation allanto-chorionique





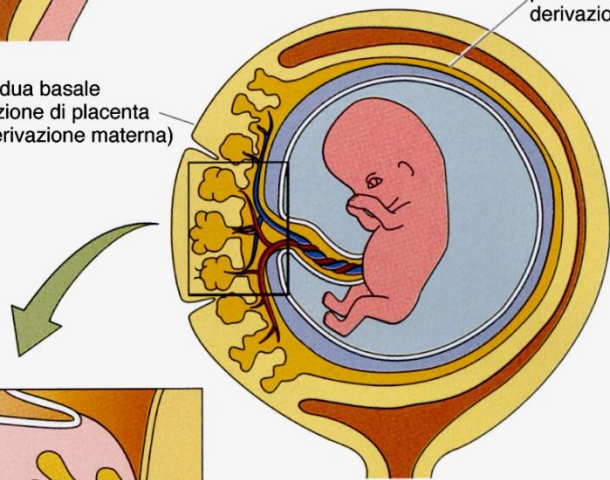
VILLI PLACENTARI



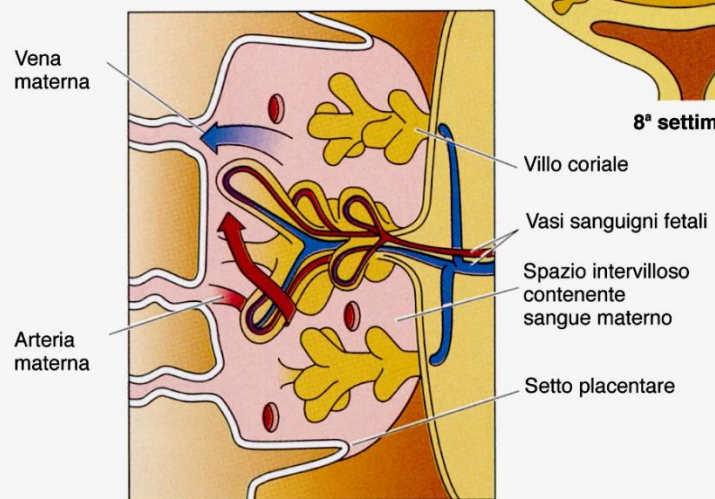
**Formazione del corion
4^a - 5^a settimana**

Decidua basale
(porzione di placenta
di derivazione materna)

Corion liscio
(porzione di
placenta di
derivazione fetale)



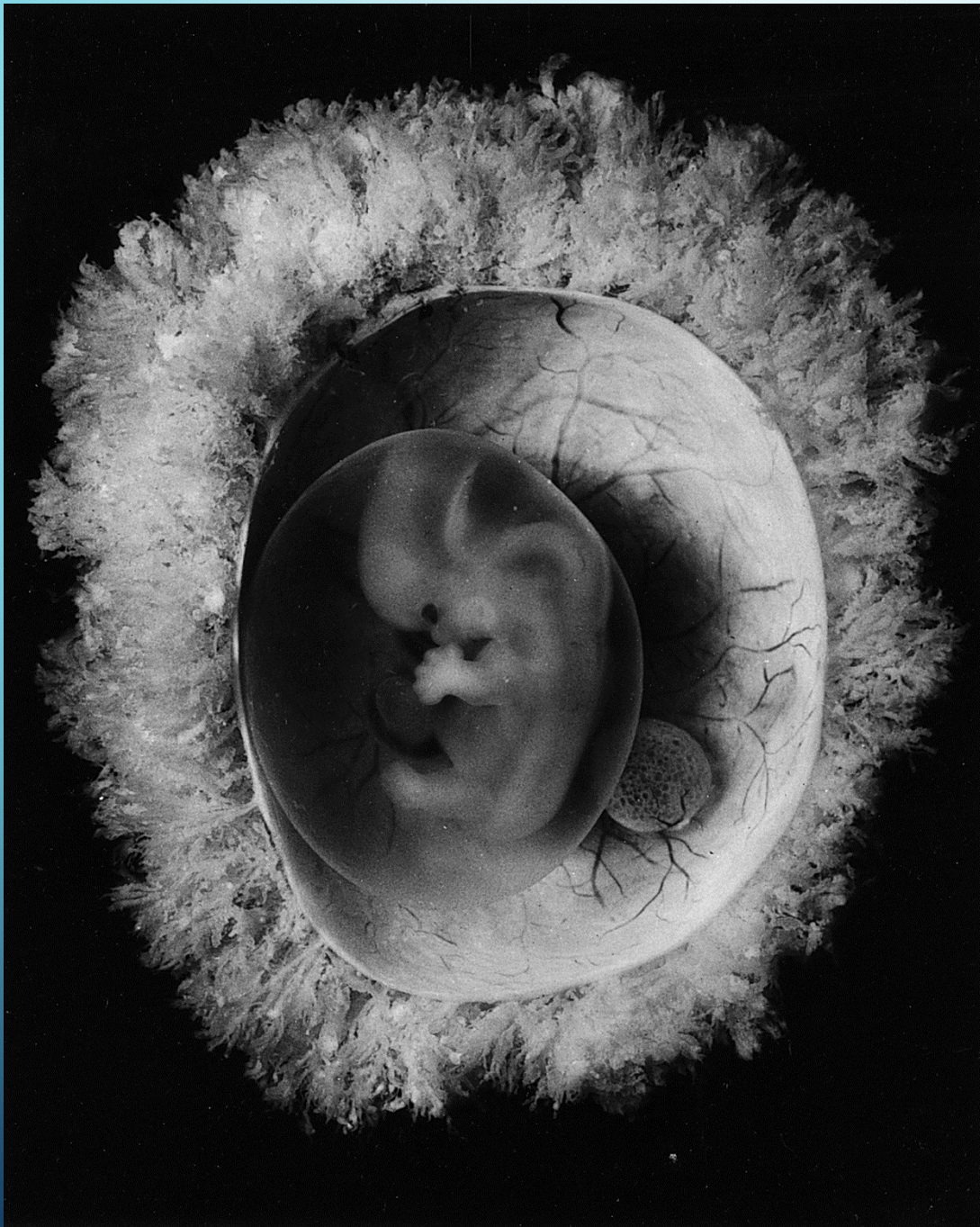
8^a settimana



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

