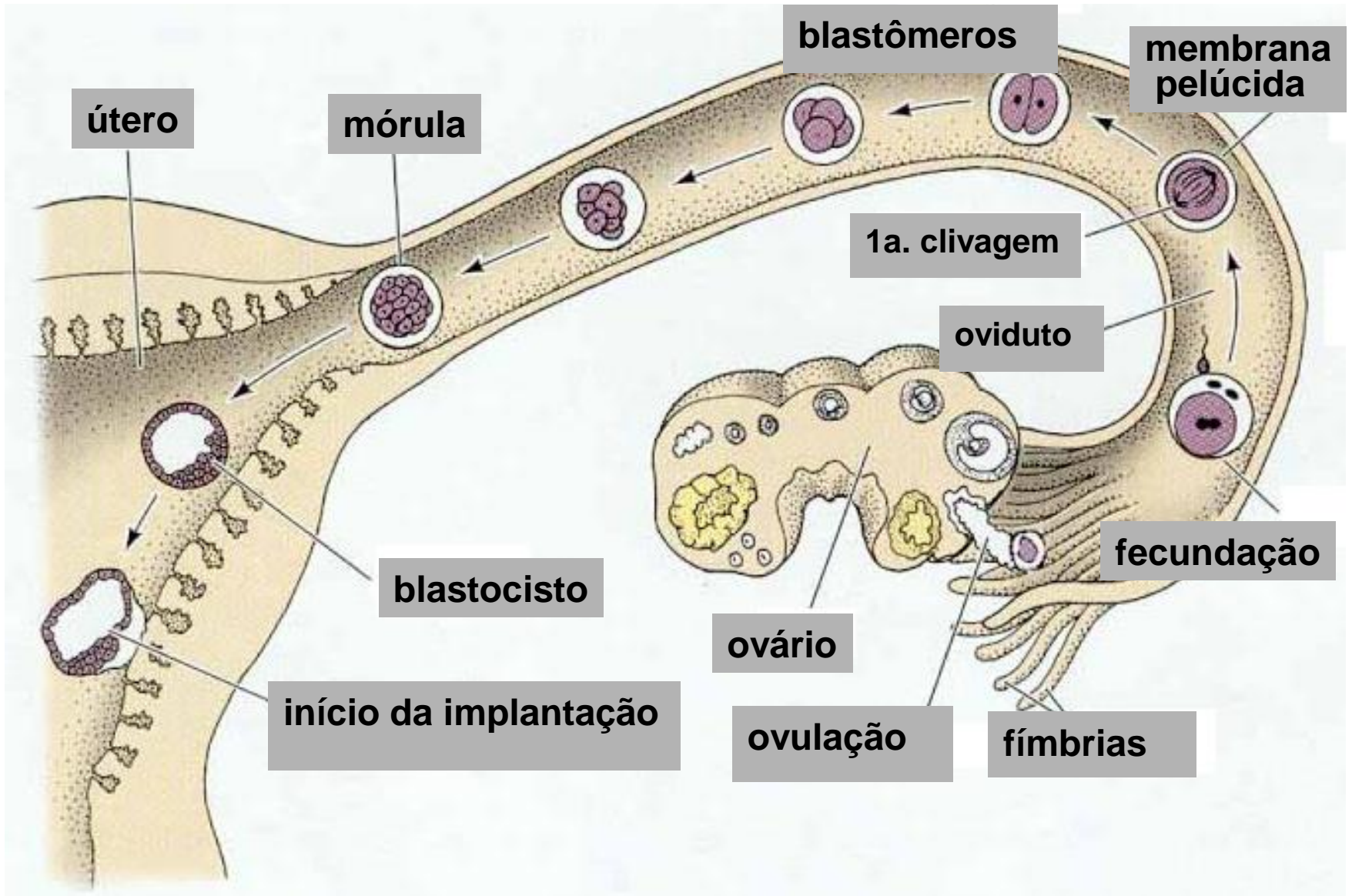


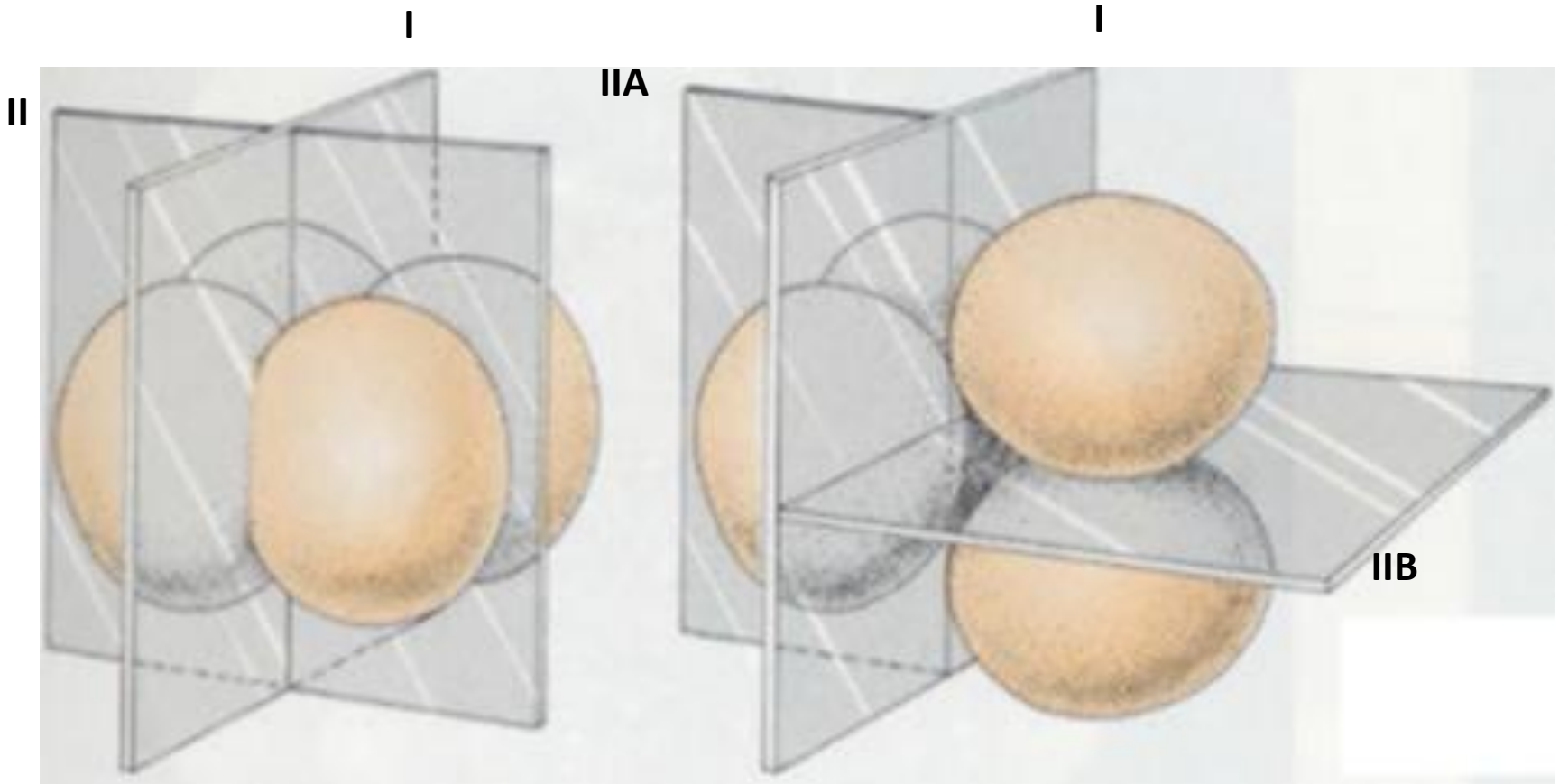
CLIVAGEM E GASTRULAÇÃO
DE EMBRIÕES DE MAMÍFEROS

CLIVAGEM DE EMBRIÃO HUMANO

Ocorre nas trompas de Falópio: ovidutos



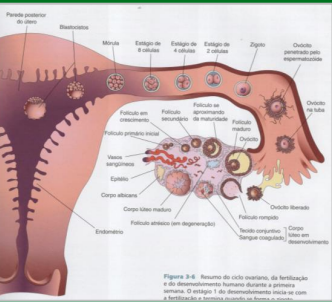
PLANOS da primeira e segunda CLIVAGENS



EQUINODERMA
clivagem radial

MAMÍFERO
clivagem rotacional

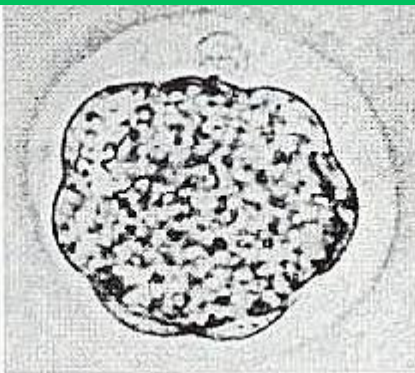
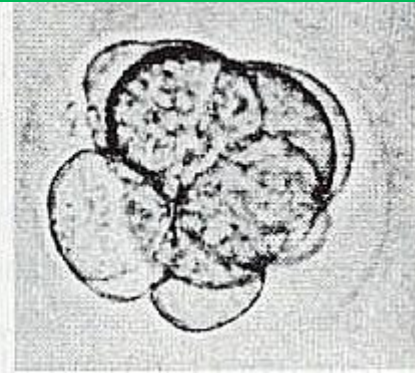
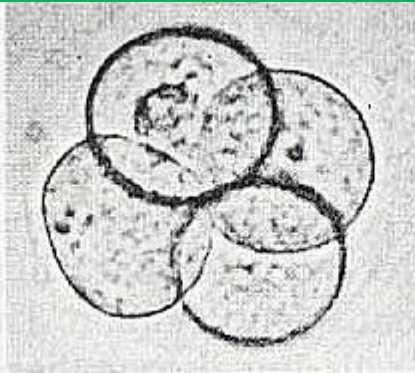
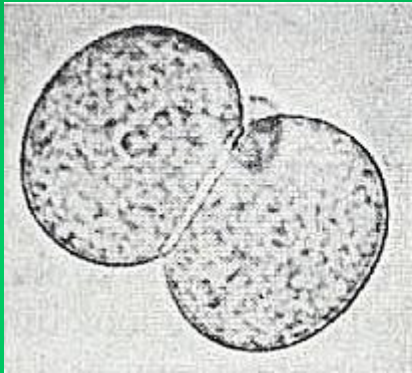
CLIVAGEM DE EMBRIÃO DE MAMÍFERO (camundongo)



2 células

4 células

8 células

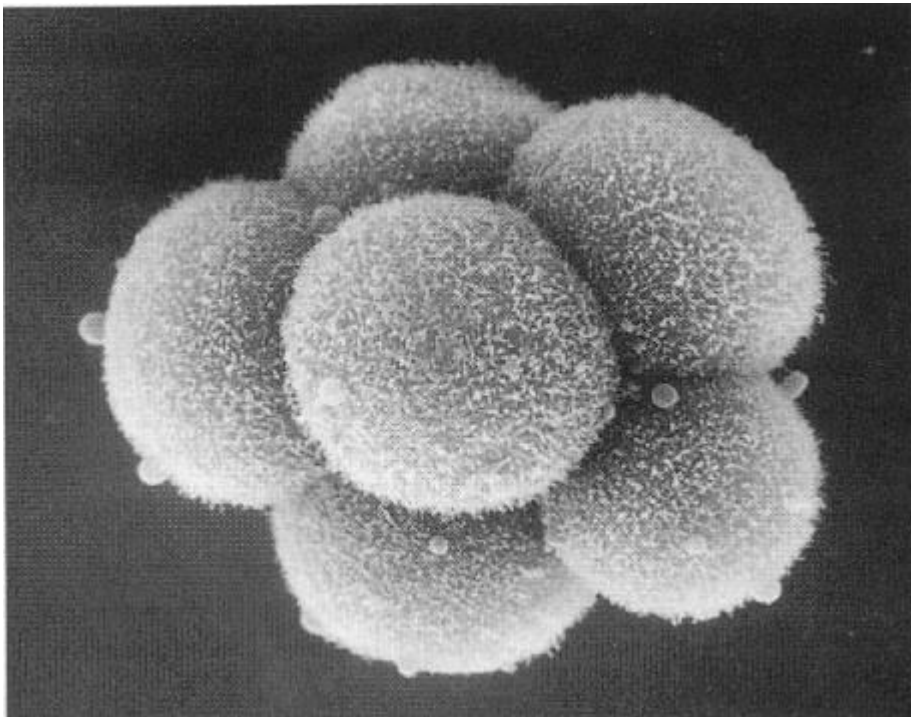
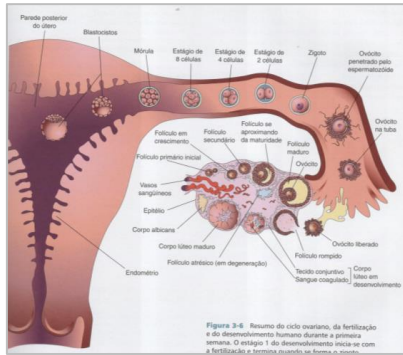


compactação

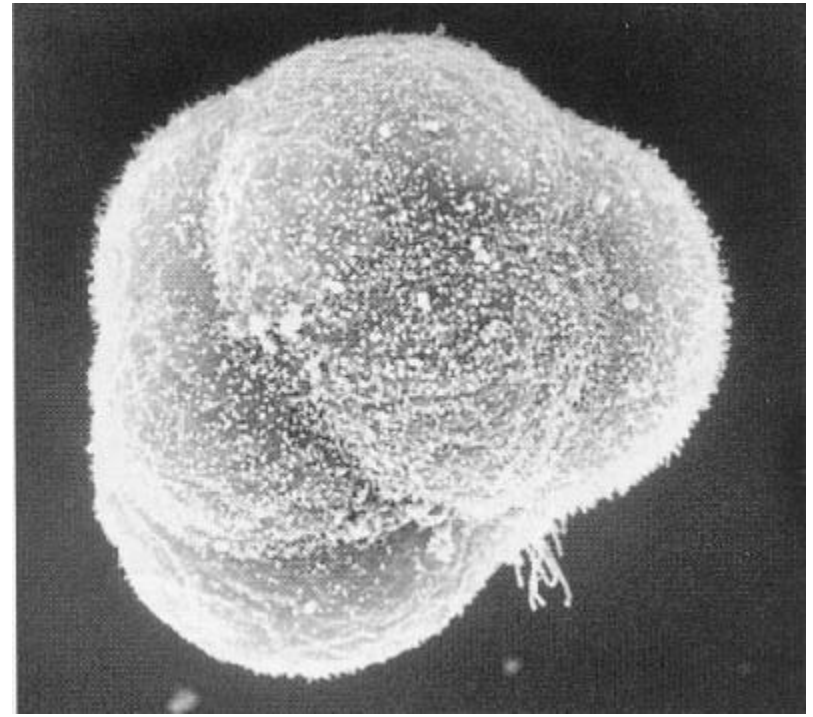
mórula

blastocisto

O fenômeno da Compactação (embrião de camundongo)

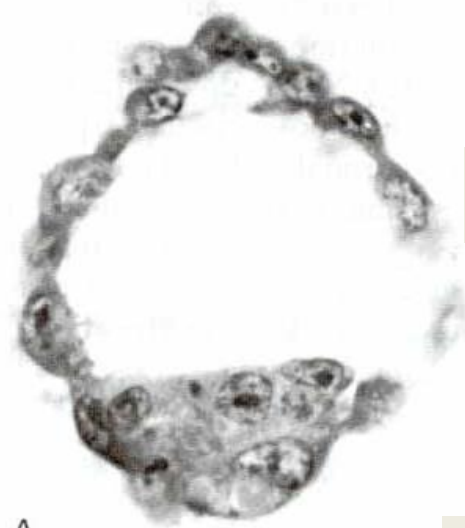
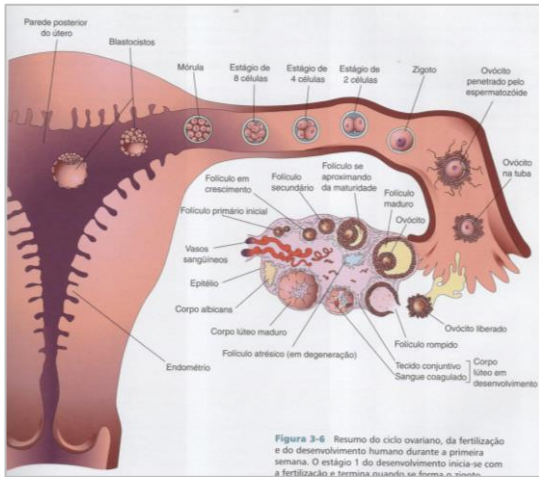


Antes da compactação dos blastômeros

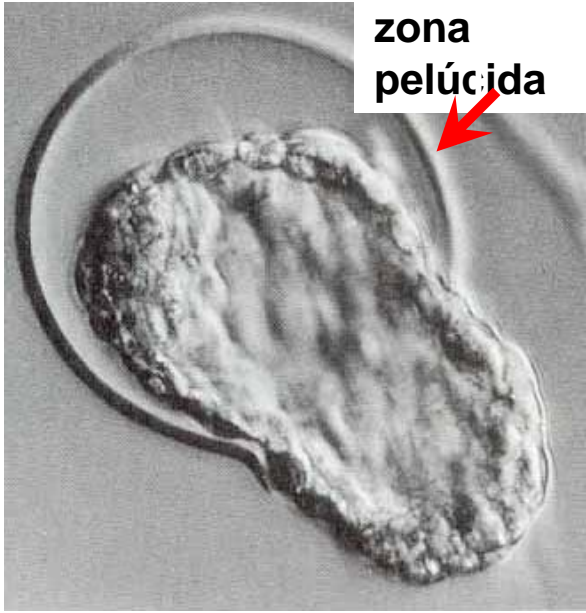


Após a compactação

Eclosão do Blastocisto e adesão ao endométrio uterino

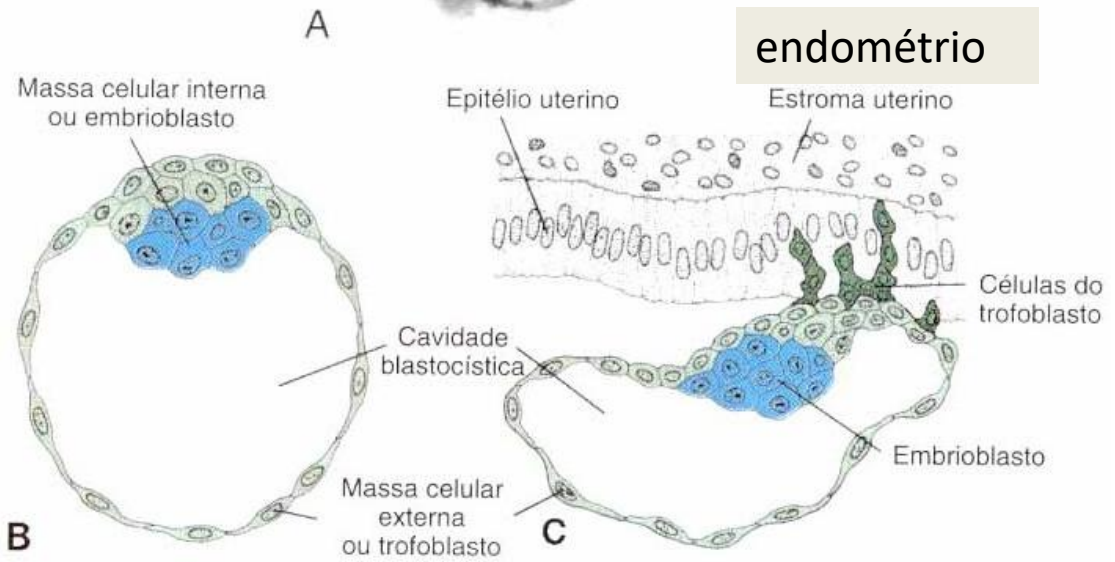


Blastocisto



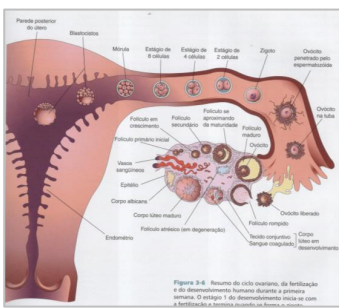
zona pelúcida

Eclosão do blastocisto (já no útero)

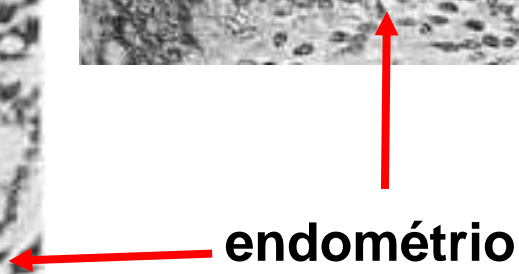
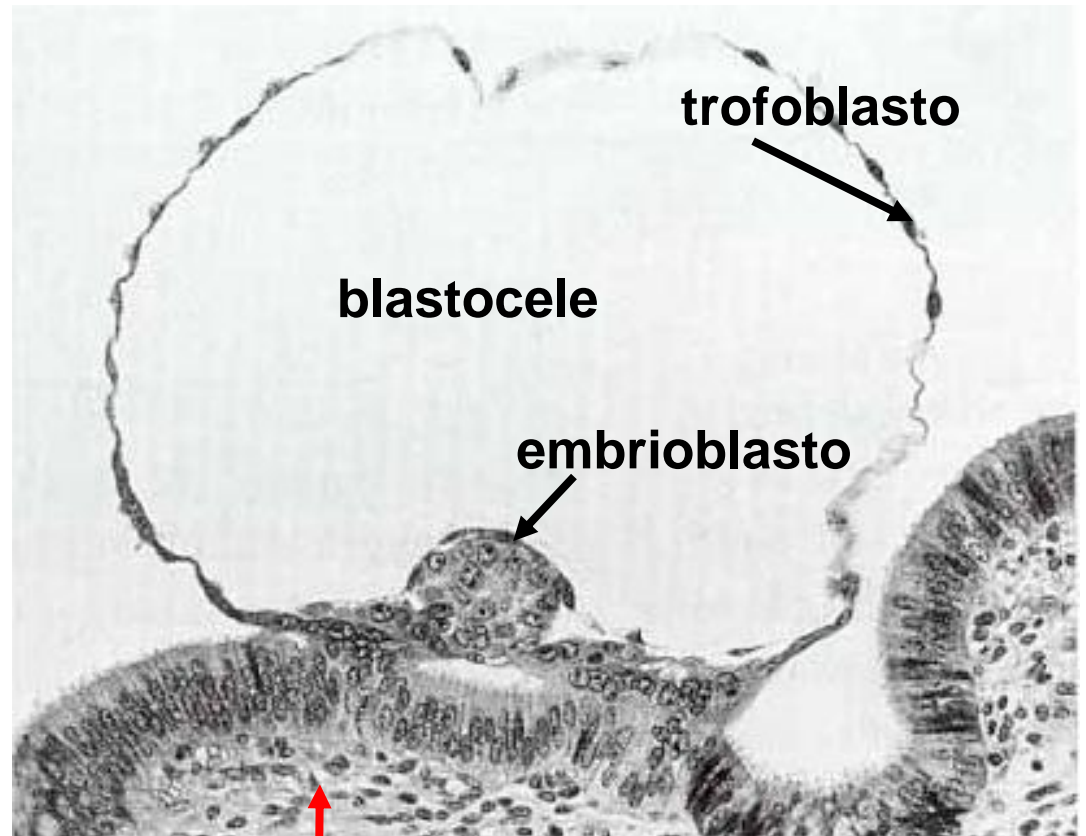


endométrio

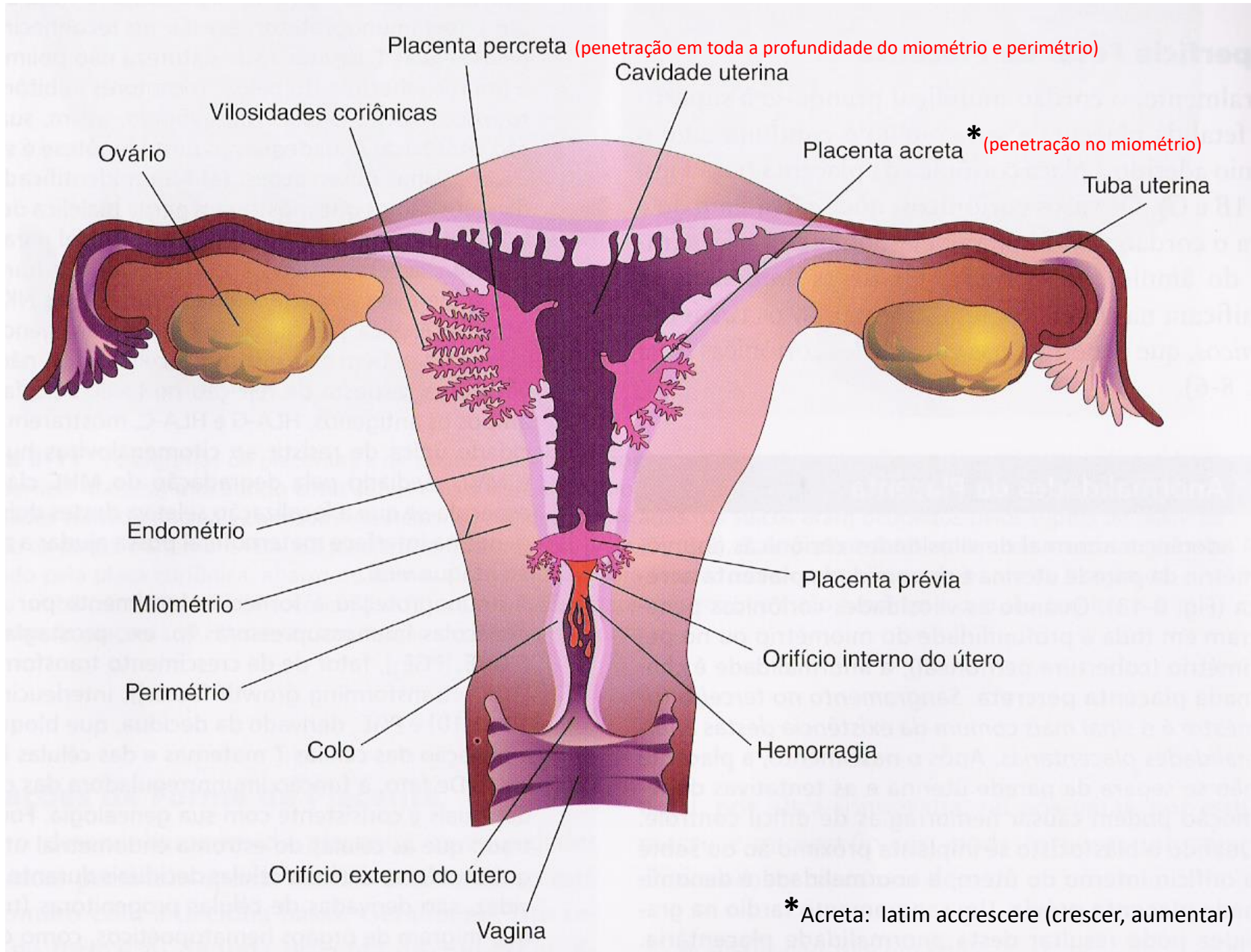
Implantação do blastocisto



Implantação do Blastocisto

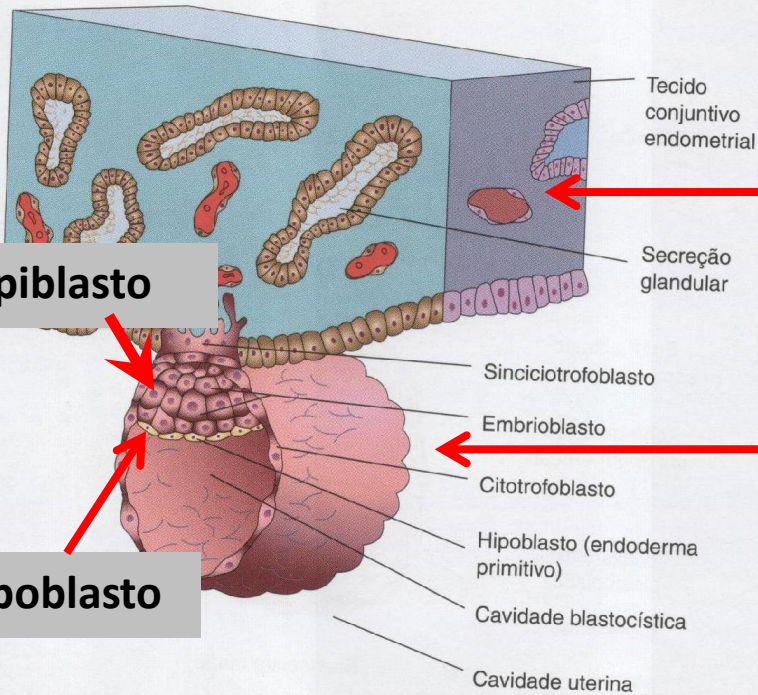
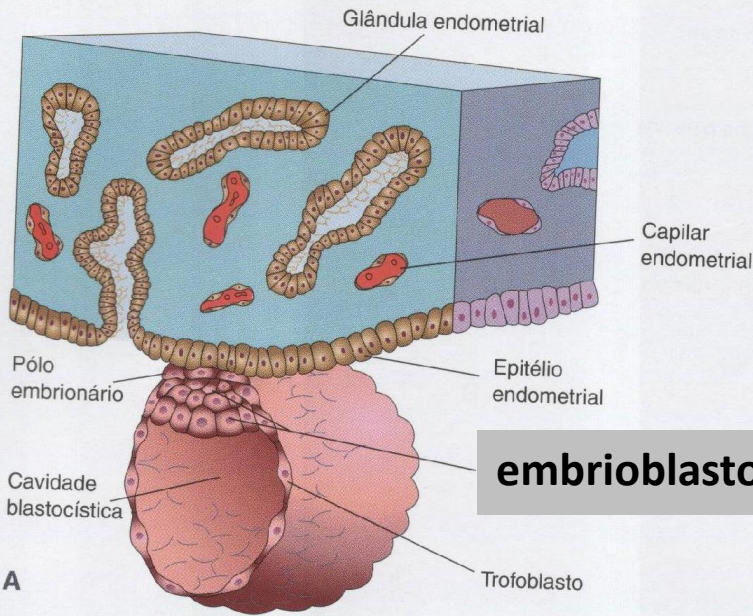


Tipos de Placenta e Locais de Implantação do embrião



Início da Implantação do Blastocisto

Formação do Epiblasto e Hipoblasto a partir do Embrioblasto



Endométrio

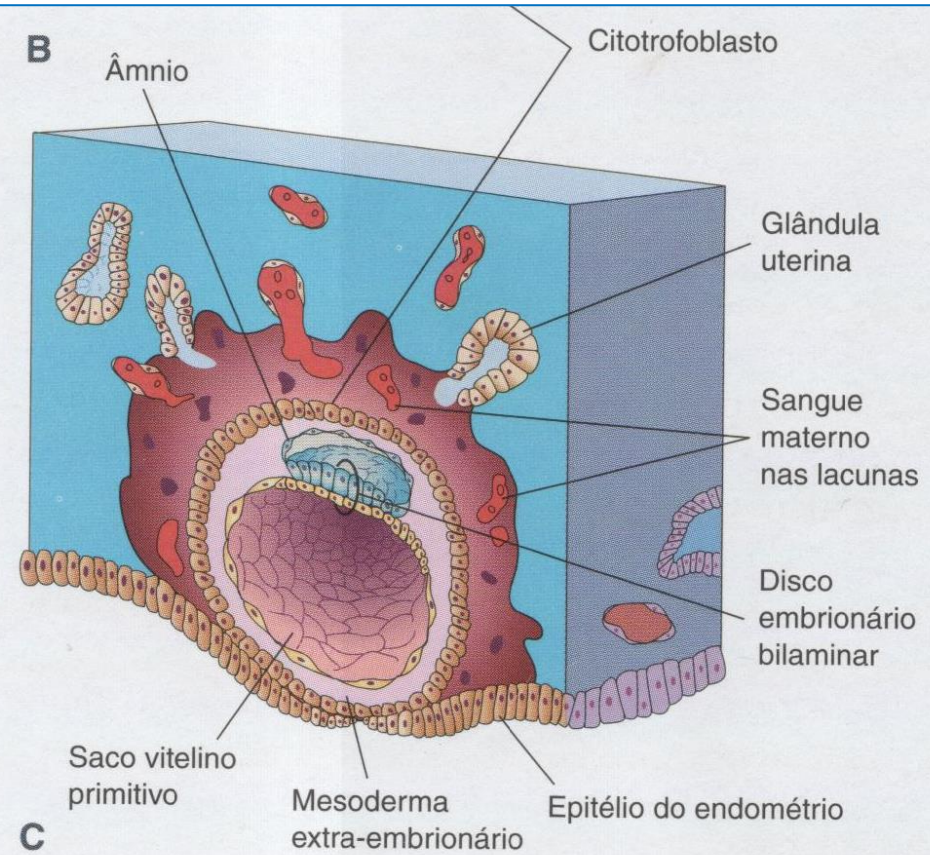
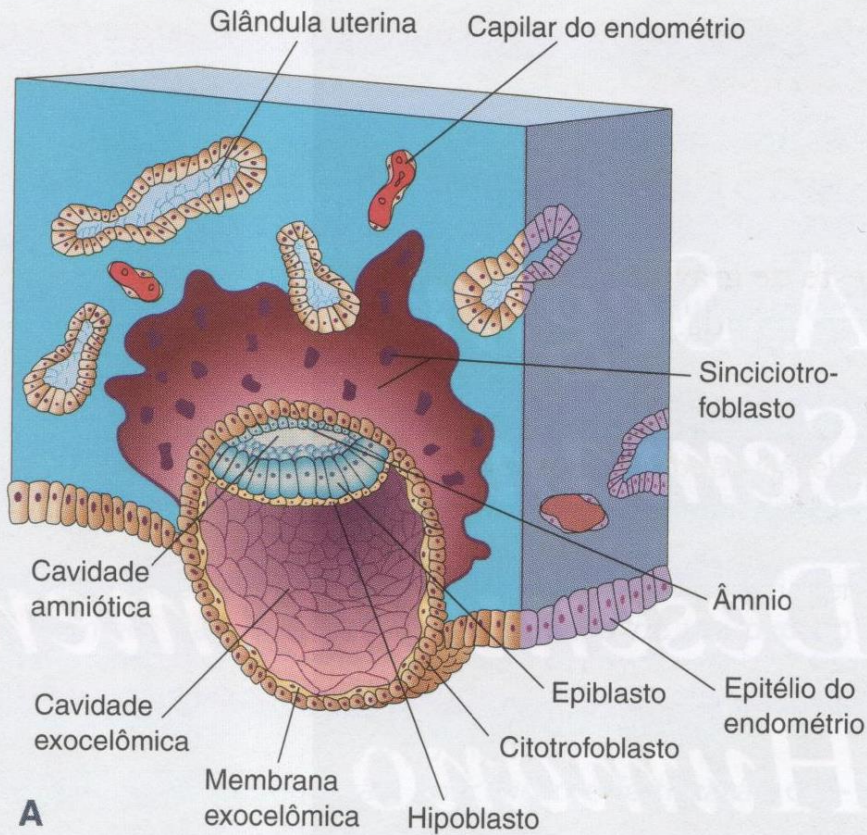
Blastocisto

epiblasto

hipoblasto

Implantação do Blastocisto

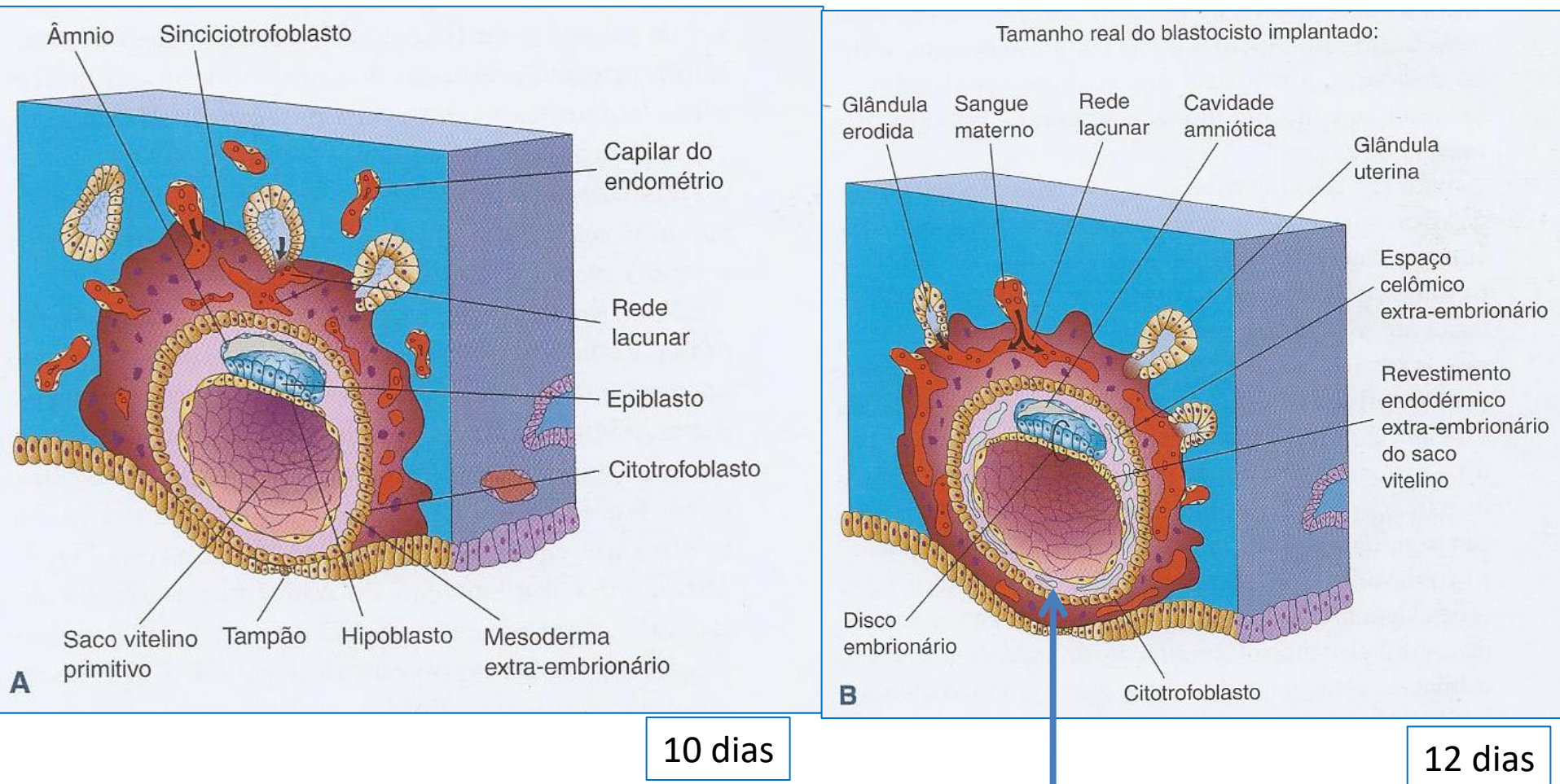
epiblasto e hipoblasto formam o disco bilaminar



Início da formação do sinciciotrofoblasto

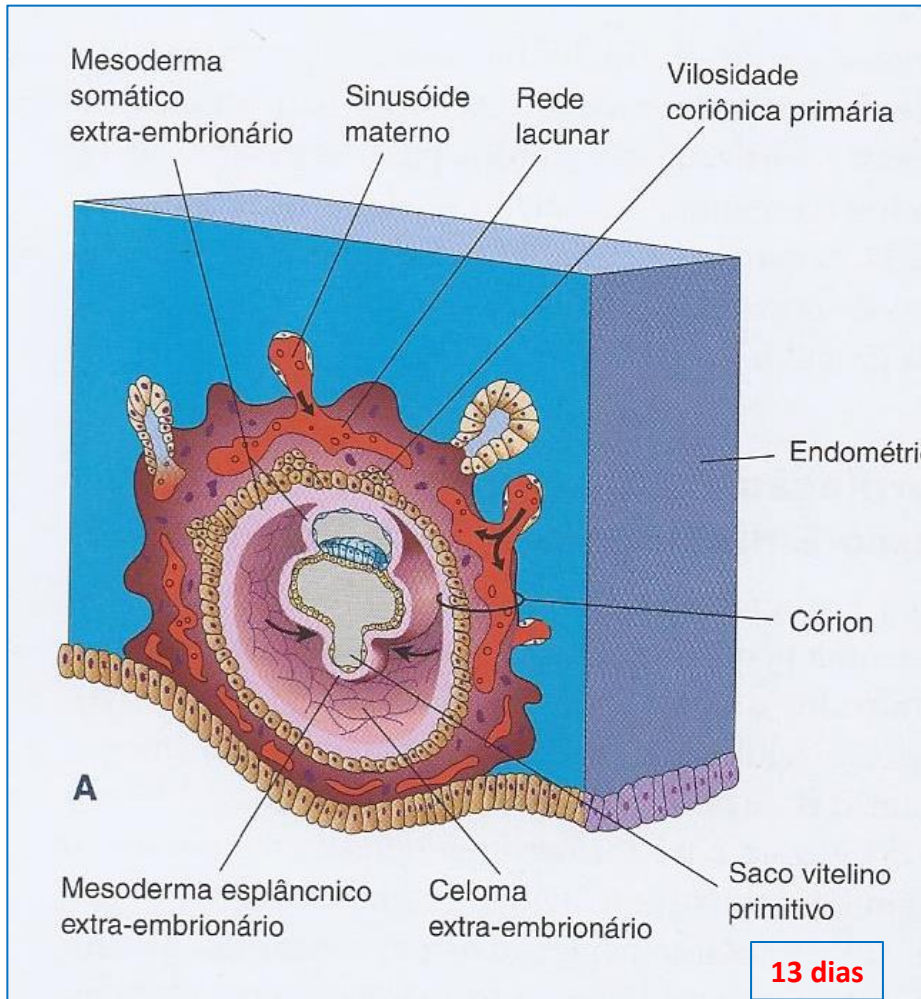
Surge a Mesoderme Extraembrionária
Vê-se lacunas preenchidas com sangue no sinciciotrofoblasto

Término da Implantação



Cavidades são formadas na mesoderme extraembrionária

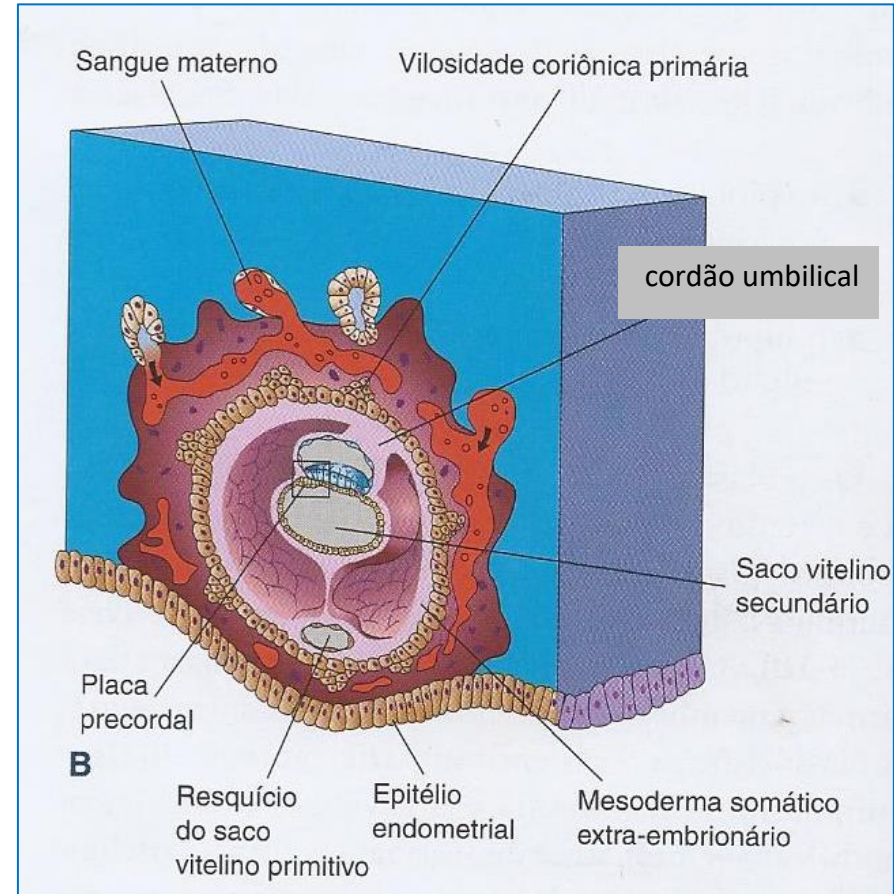
Final da segunda semana de desenvolvimento



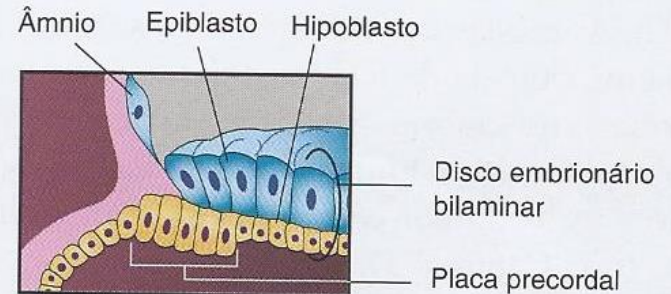
As cavidades da mesoderme extraembrionária coalescem formando a cavidade coriônica (celoma extraembrionário)

A cavidade coriônica divide a mesoderme extraembrionária em Somática e Esplâncnica (ou Visceral)

O saco vitelino diminui em tamanho

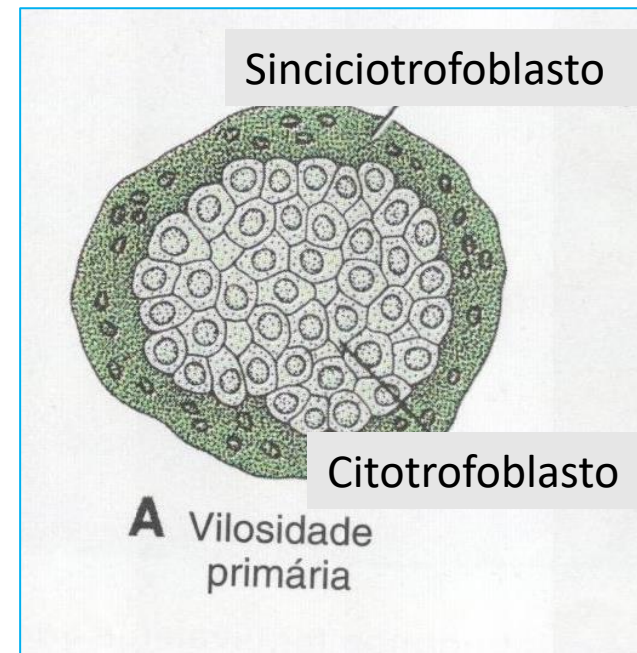
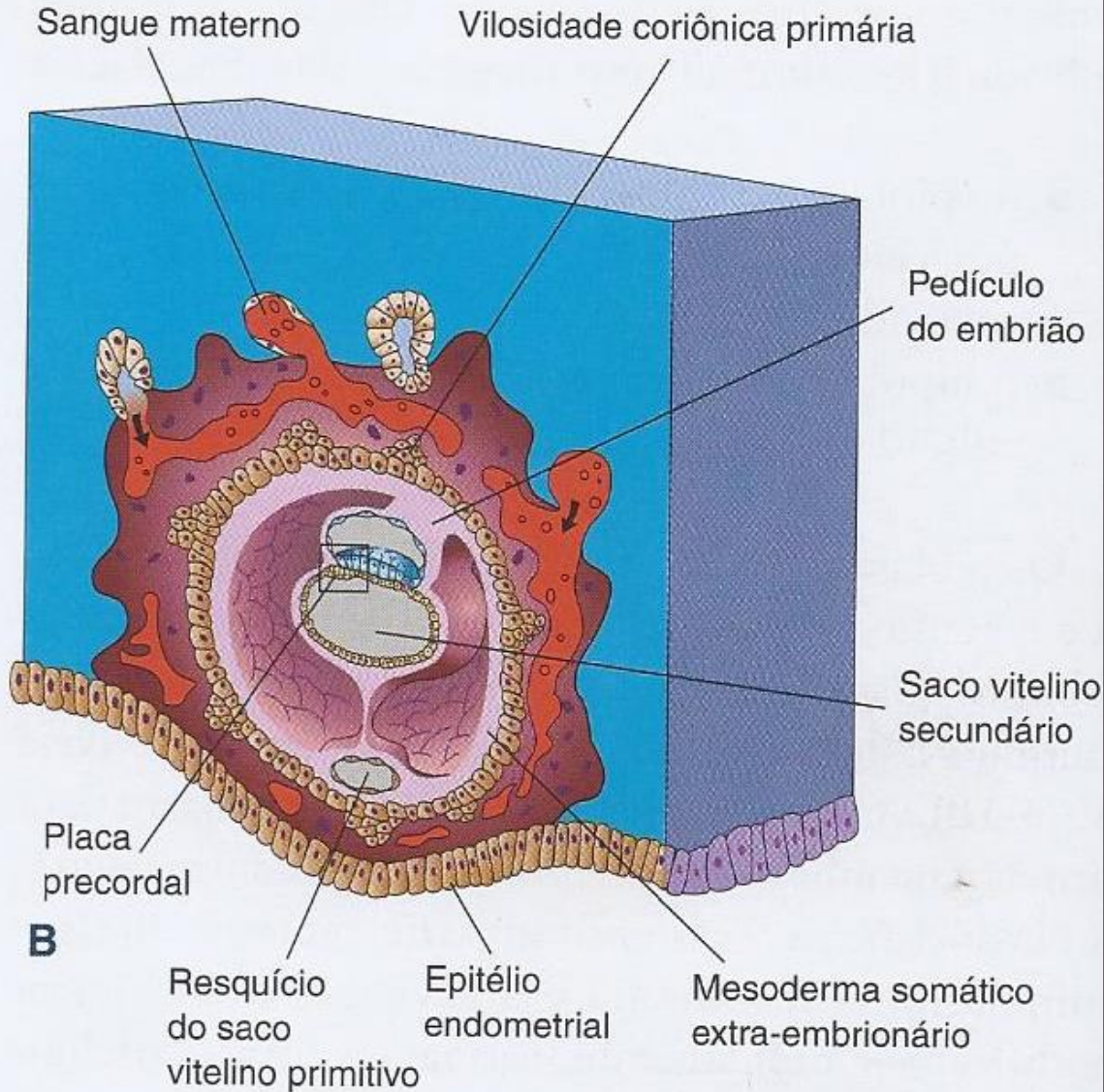


14 dias teste de hCG pode acusar gravidez



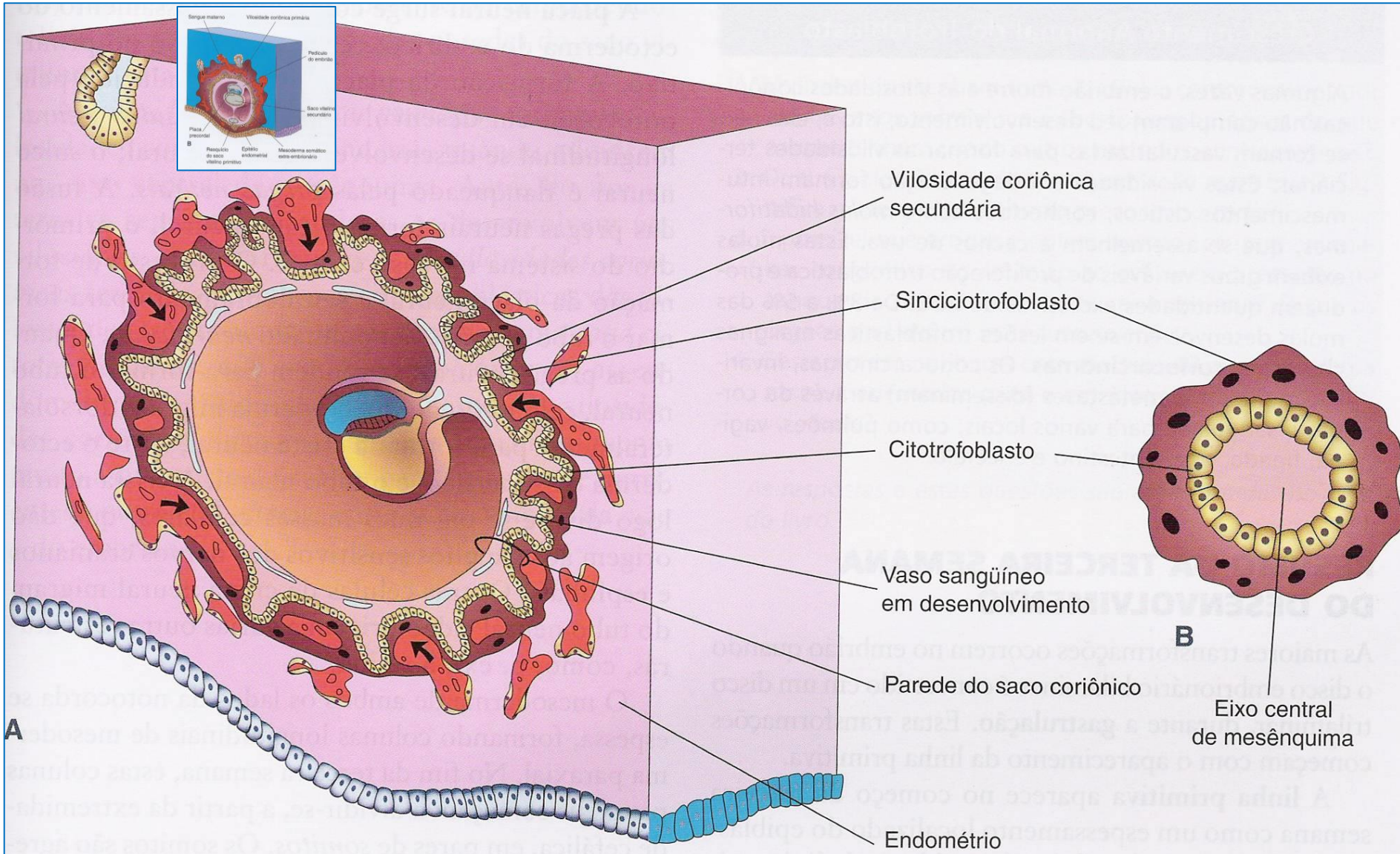
C

PLACENTA Fetal: vilosidades coriônicas primárias

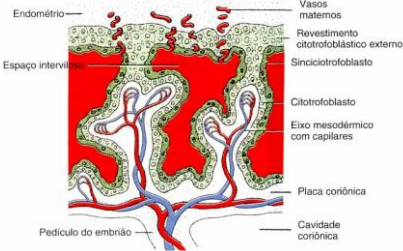


PLACENTA fetal:

Vilosidades coriônicas secundárias



PLACENTA Fetal: vilosidades coriônicas terciárias



Capa citotrofoblástica

Vilosidade coriônica terciária

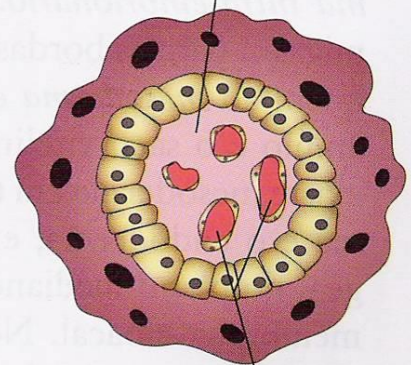
Espaço interviloso

Sangue materno

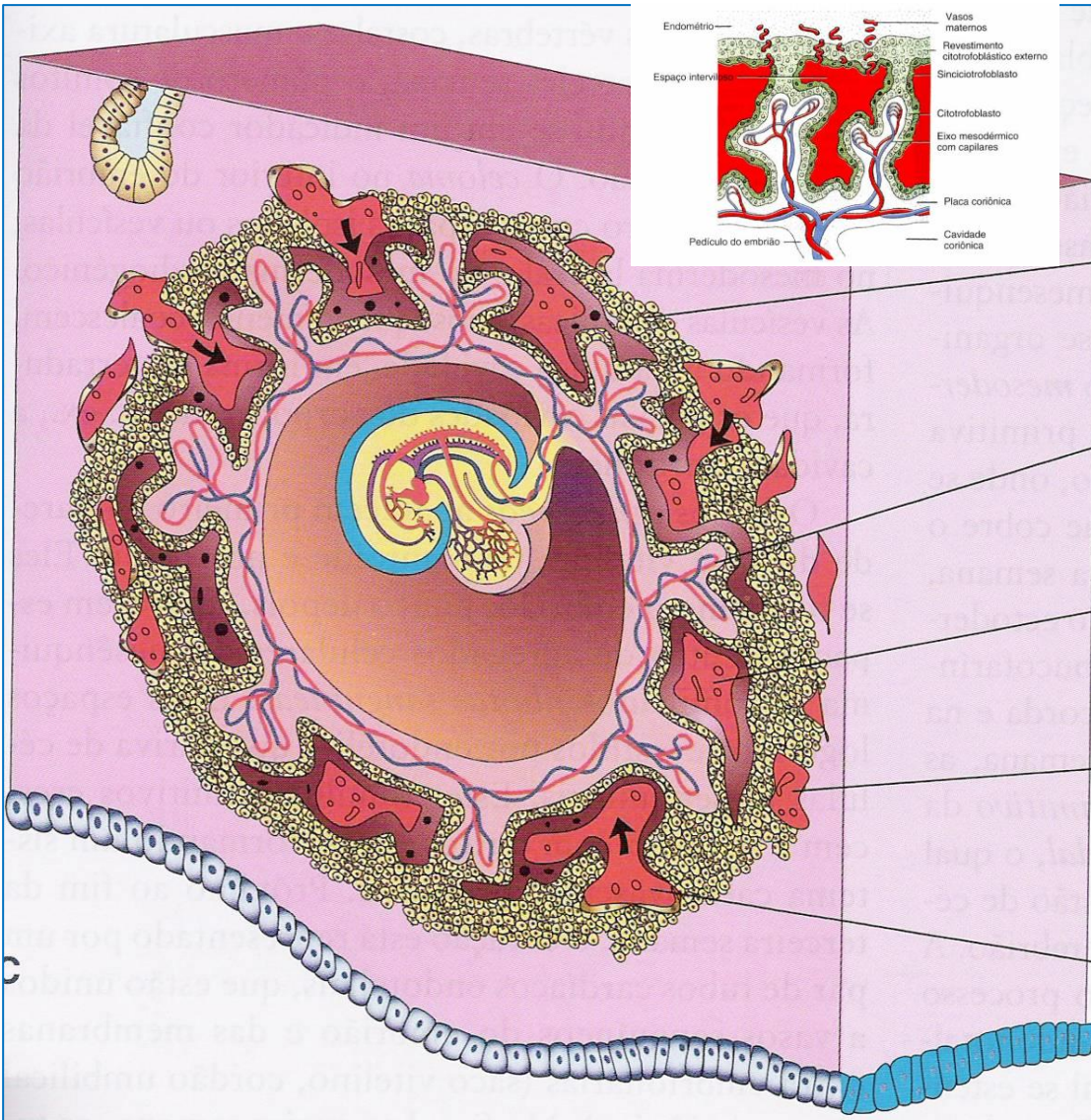
Sinusóide materno

Tecido conjuntivo

Capilares

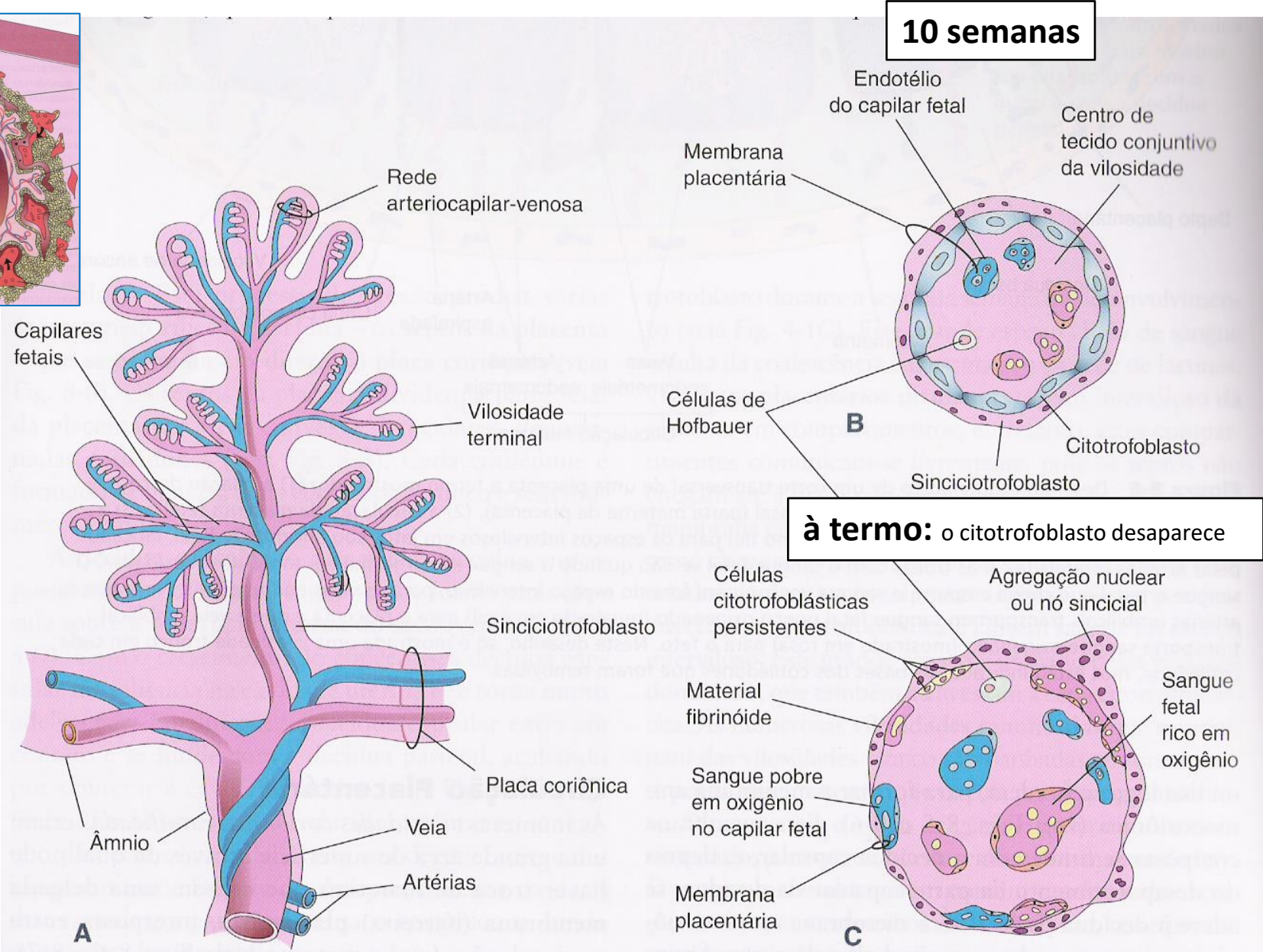
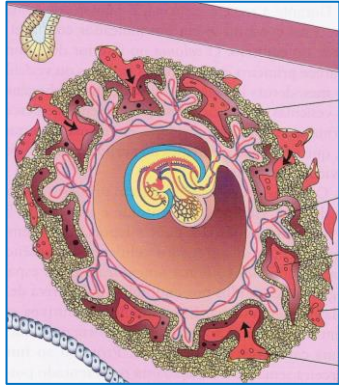


D



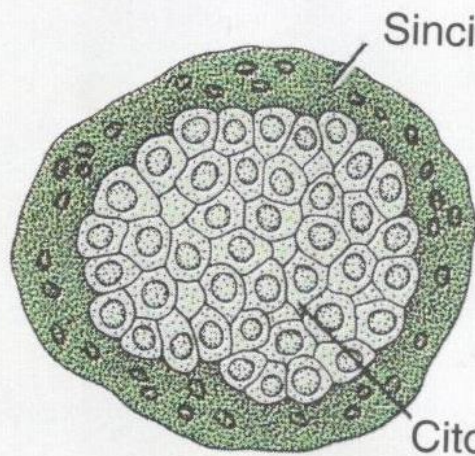
C

Vilosidades terciárias na placenta de 10 semanas e à termo

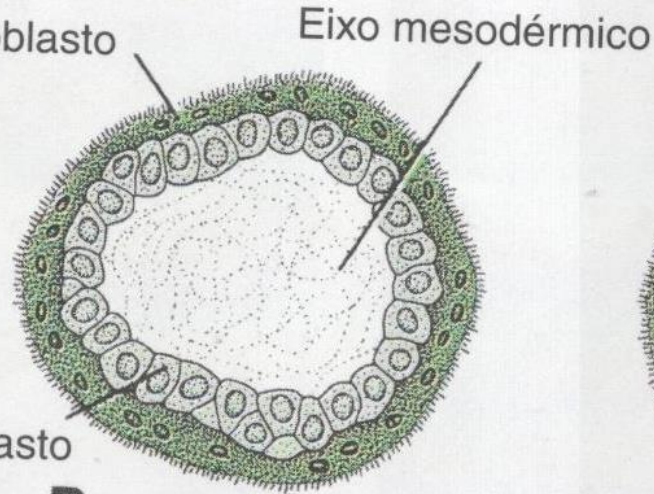


Desenvolvimento das vilosidades coriônicas

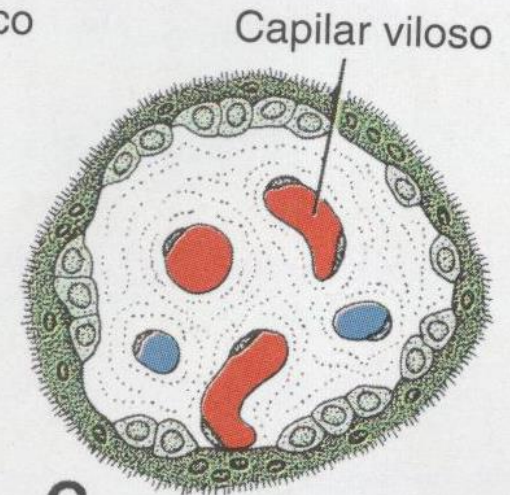
(cortes transversais de vilosidades em desenvolvimento)



A Vilosidade primária



B Vilosidade secundária

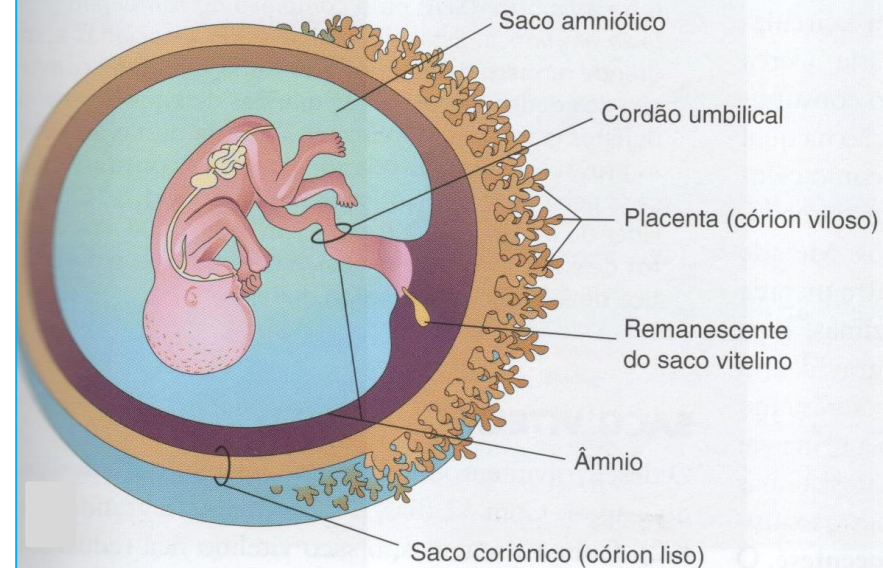
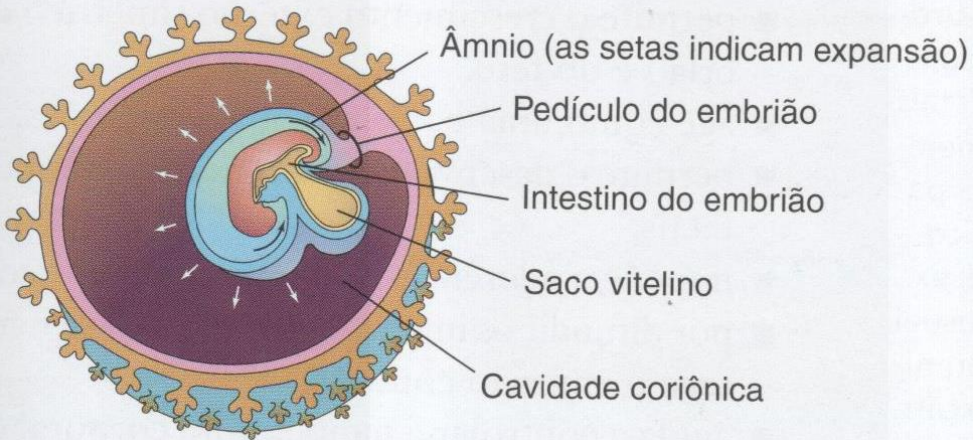
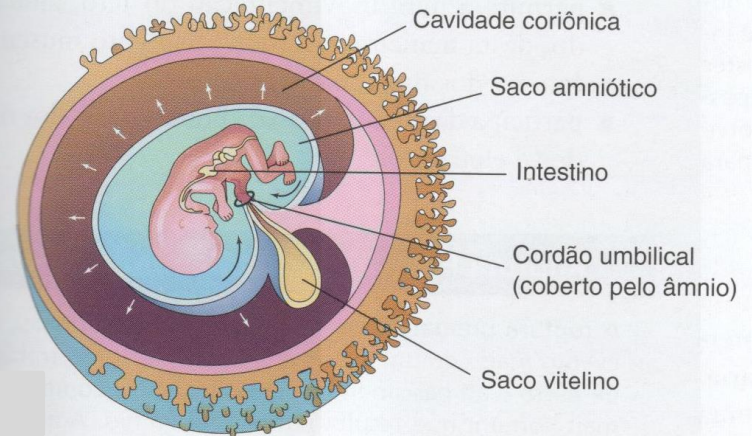
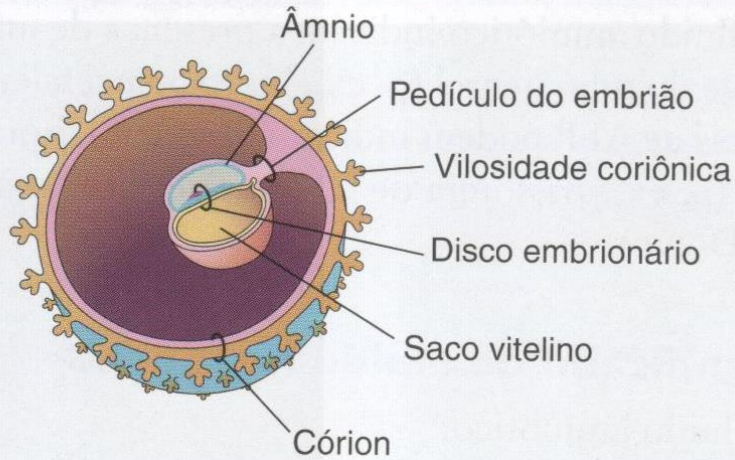


C Vilosidade terciária

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YcxQDkMpj6w>

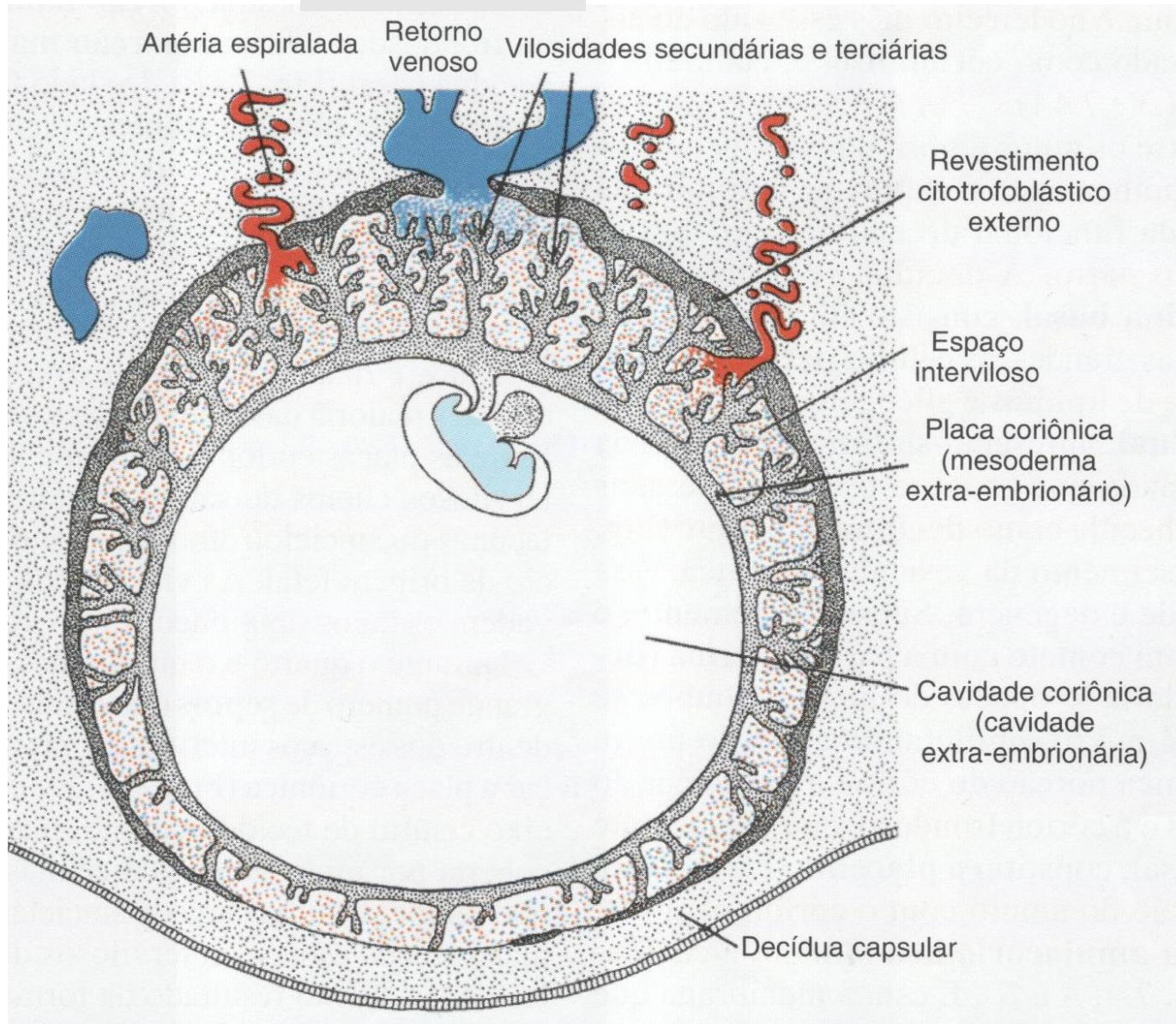
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bldJOiXpp9g>

Definição do Cório Liso e Cório Frondoso



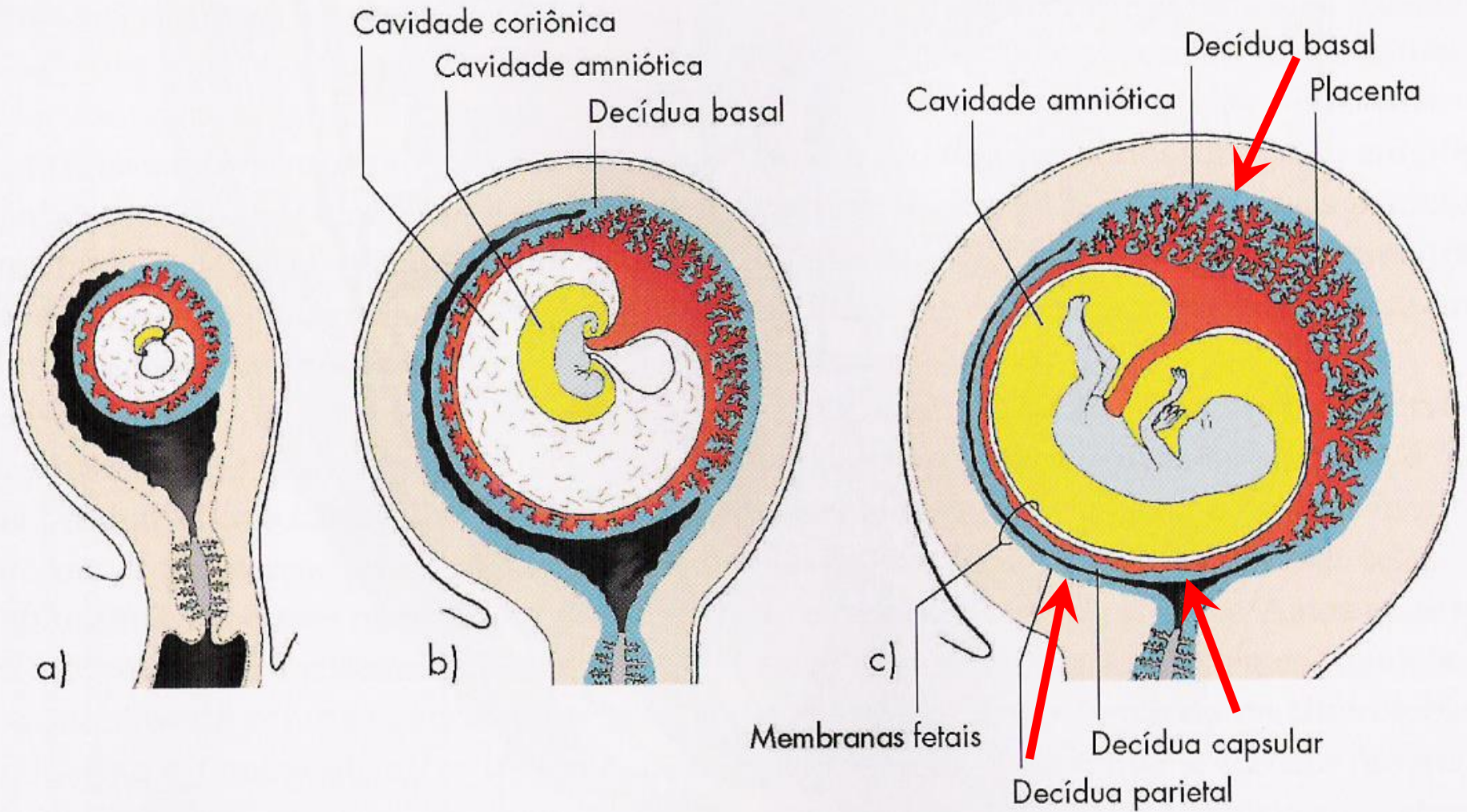
Desaparecimento das vilosidades no pólo ab-embriônico para formar o Cório Liso

Pólo embrionário

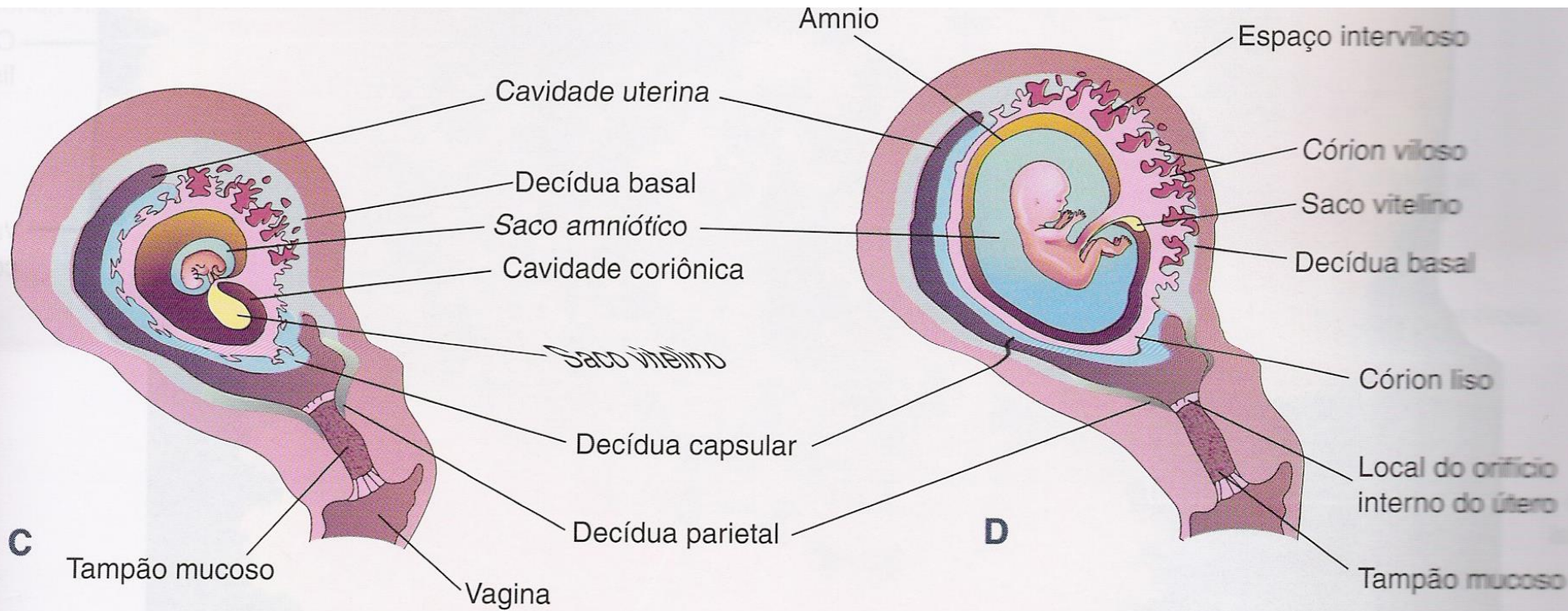


Pólo Ab-embriônico

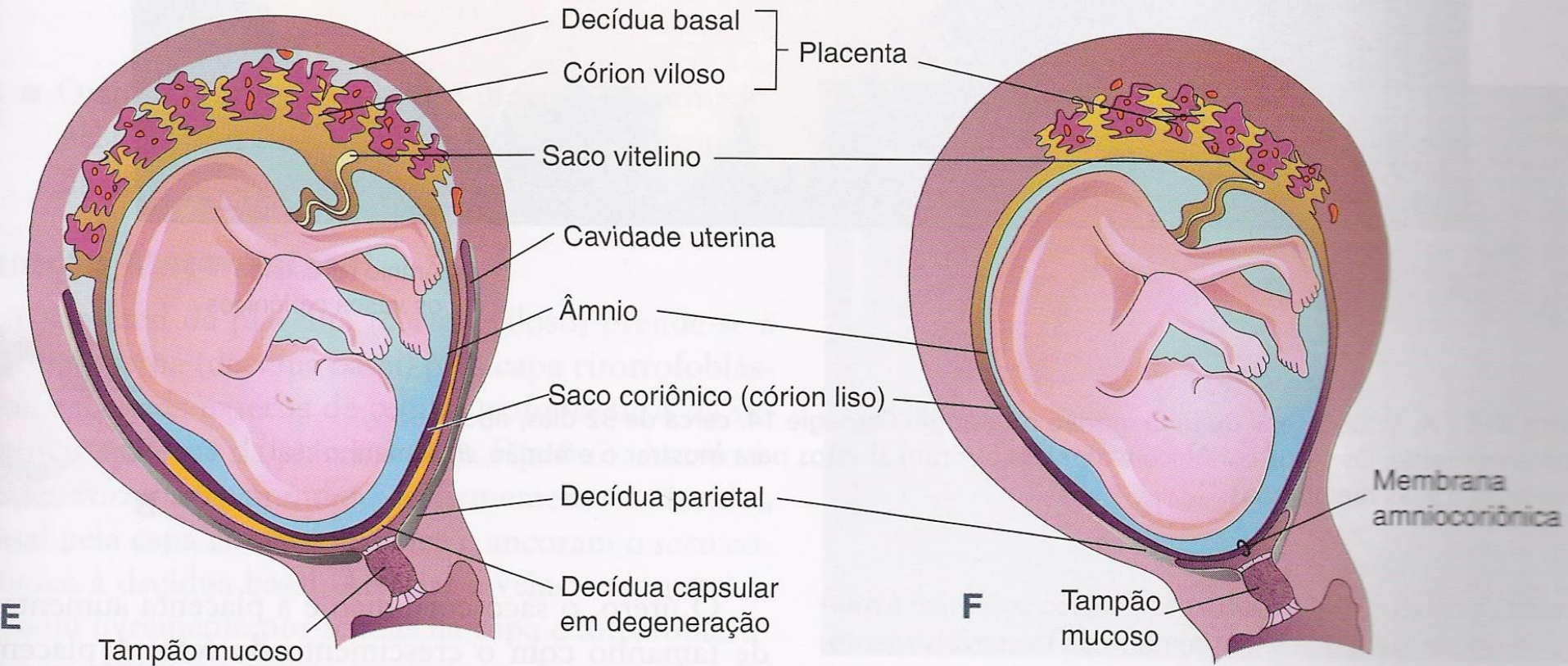
PLACENTA, MEMBRANAS FETAIS e CORDÃO UMBILICAL



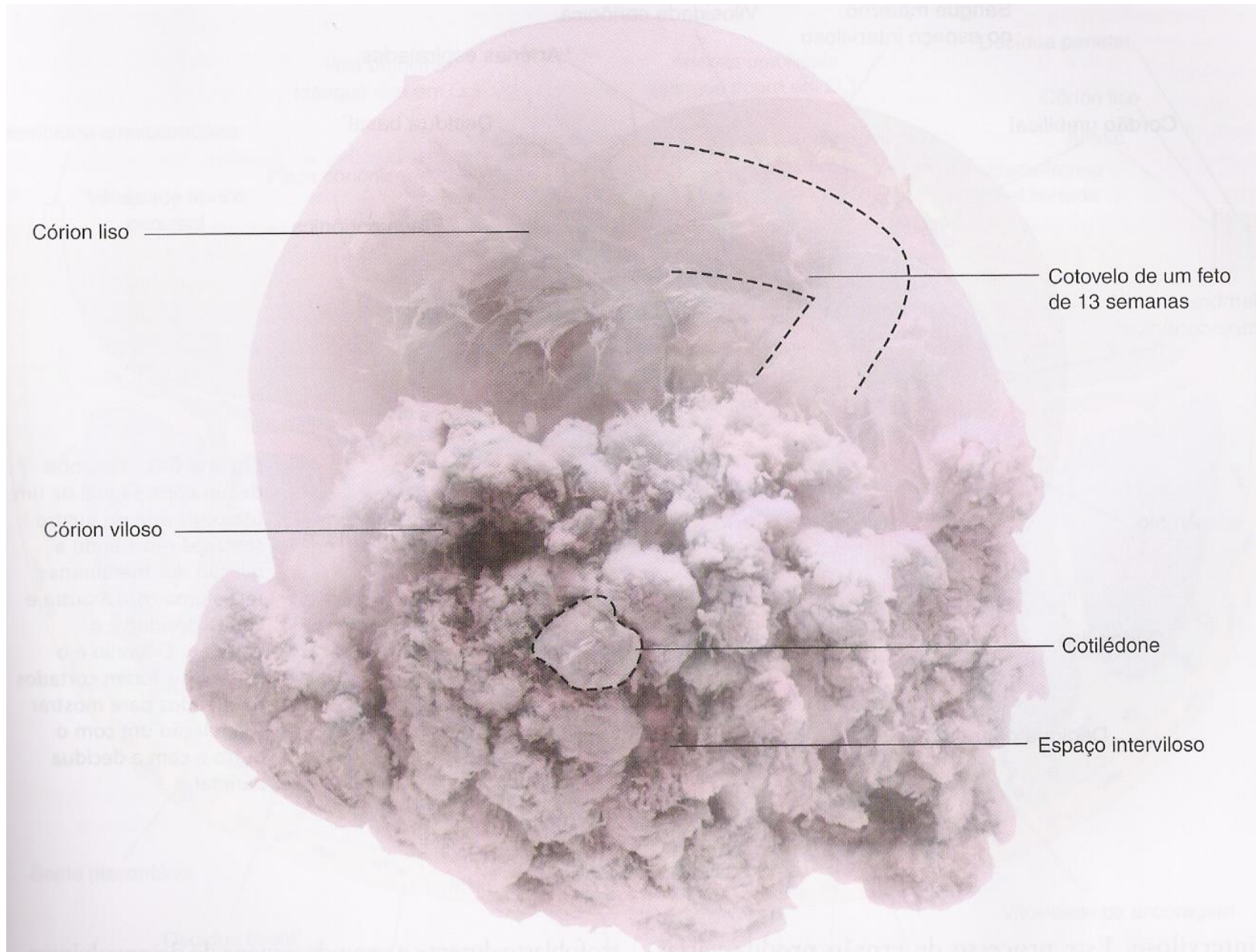
PLACENTA, MEMBRANAS FETAIS e CORDÃO UMBILICAL



PLACENTA, MEMBRANAS FETAIS e CORDÃO UMBILICAL



SACO CORIÔNICO: CÓRIO LISO E FRONDOSO (viloso)



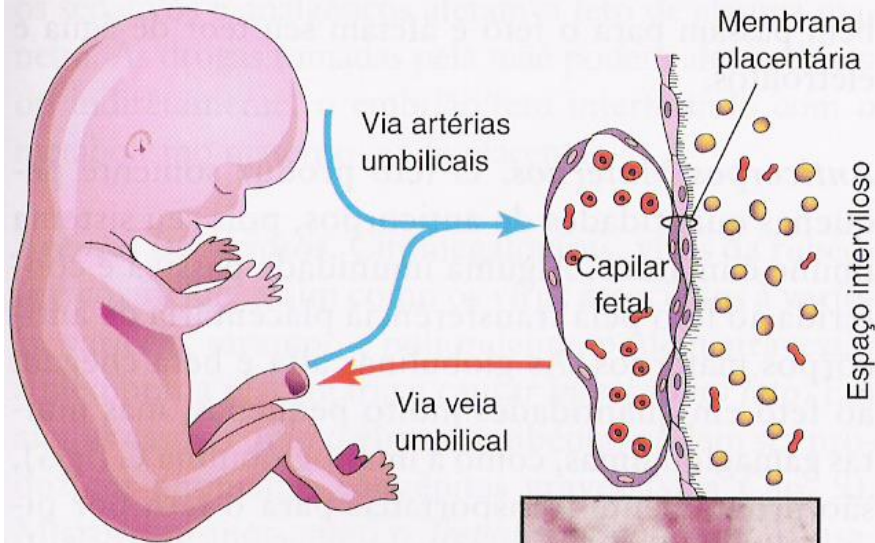
A barreira (membrana) placentária

Produtos de Excreção

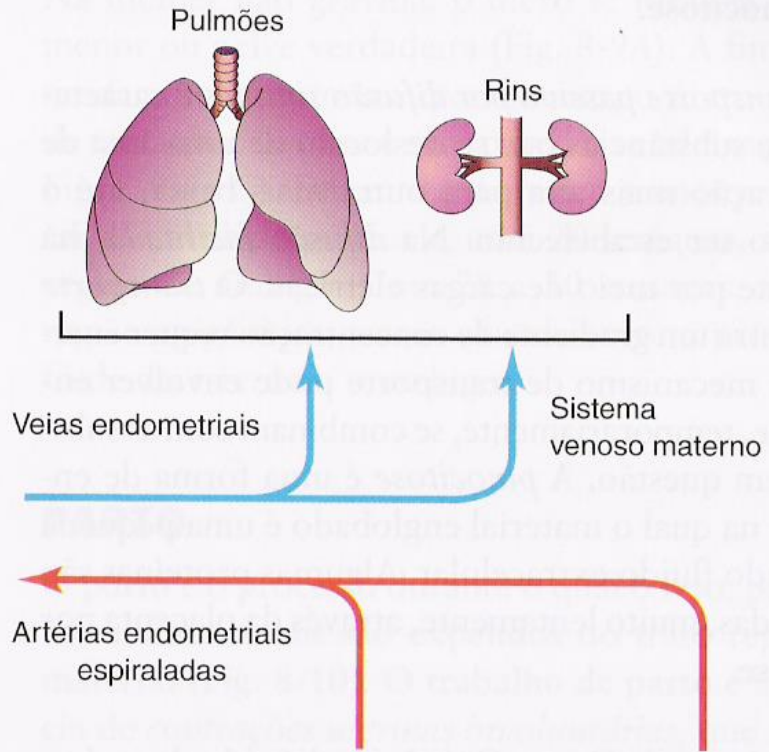
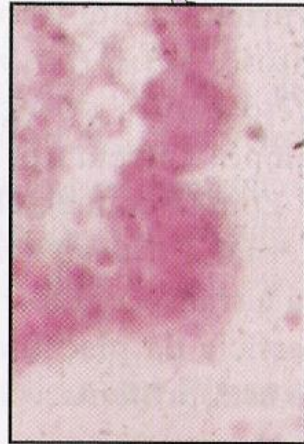
Dióxido de carbono, água,
uréia, ácido úrico, bilirrubina

Outras Substâncias

Antígenos de hemácias
Hormônios



Espaço intervilloso

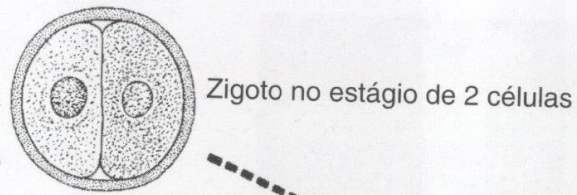


Oxigênio e Nutrientes

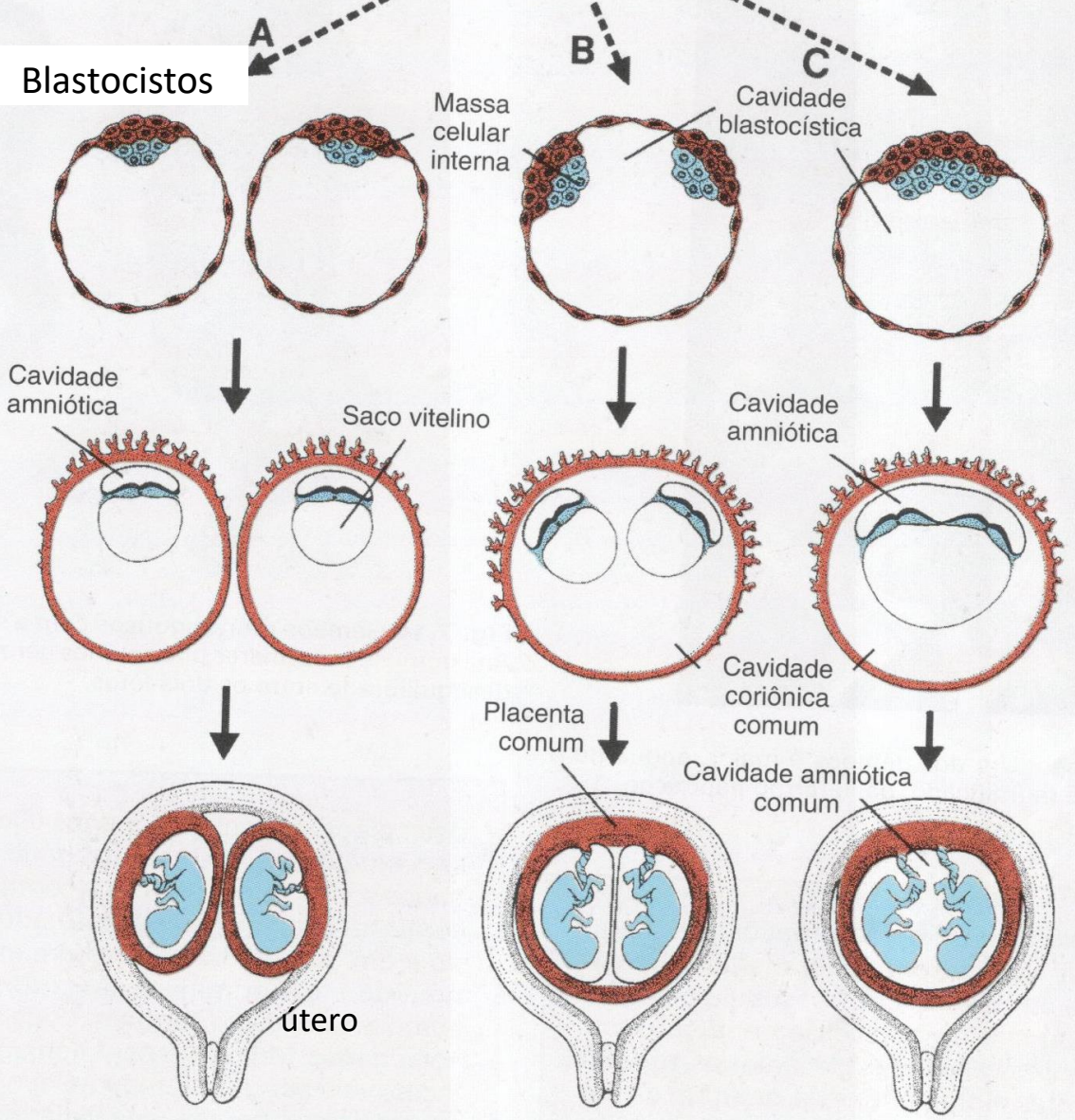
Água
Carboidratos
Aminoácidos
Lipídios
Eletrólitos
Hormônios
Vitaminas
Ferro
Oligoelementos

Substâncias Lesivas

Drogas (por exemplo, álcool)
Venenos e monóxido de carbono
Vírus $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rubéola} \\ \text{Citomegalovírus} \end{array} \right.$
Estrôncio-90
Toxoplasma gondii



Blastocistos



GÊMEOS univitelinos:
separação precoce e tardia