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COLLEGE: MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT: MEDICINE AND SURGERY

MATRICULATION NUMBER: 18/MHS01/157

COURSE: EMBRYOLOGY

ASSIGNMENT

1. Discuss the second week of development.

The following events take place during the 2nd week of development:

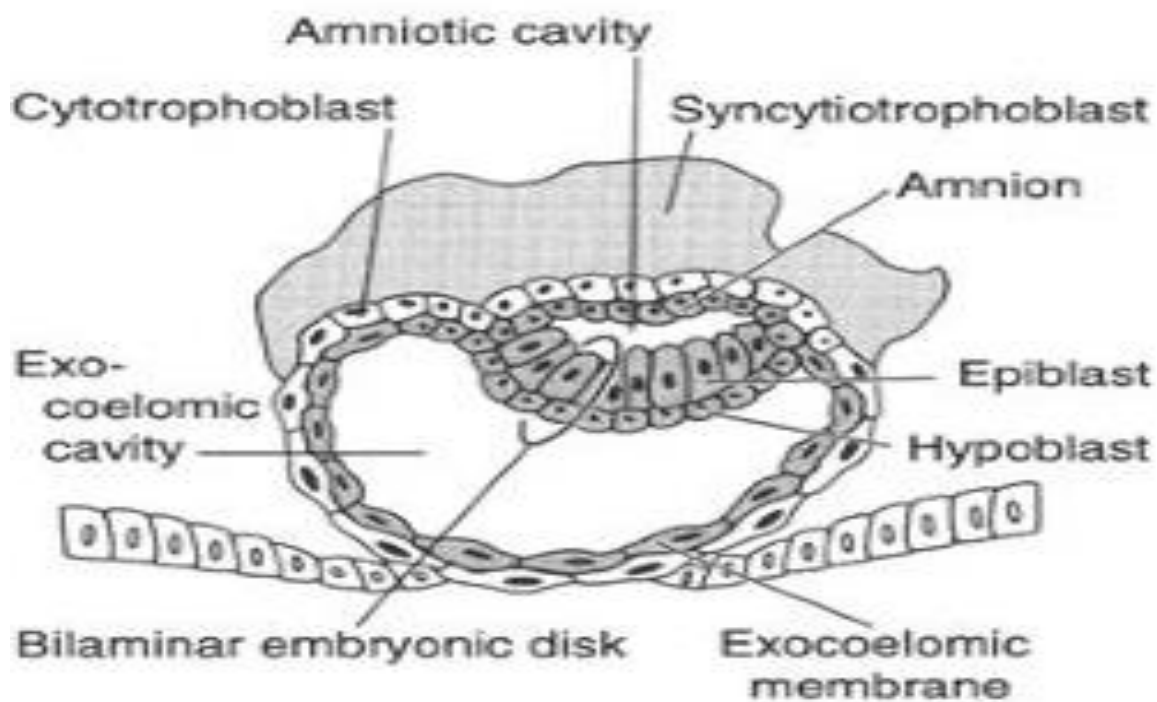
- I. Completion of implantation of the blastocyst
- II. Formation of bilaminar embryonic disc (epiblast and hypoblast)
- III. Formation of extraembryonic structures (amniotic cavity, amnion, umbilical vesicle, connecting stalk, and chorionic sac)

8th Day of Development

At the eighth day of development, the blastocyst is partially (slowly) embedded in the endometrium. The syncytiotrophoblast continues its invasion of the endometrium, thereby eroding endometrial blood vessels and endometrial glands. More cells in the cytotrophoblast divide and migrate into the syncytiotrophoblast, where they fuse and lose their individual cell membranes. Cells of the inner cell mass or embryoblast also differentiate into 2 layers:

- I. **Hypoblast** layer, which is made up of small cuboidal cells, and it is adjacent to the blastocyst cavity.
- II. **Epiblast** layer which is made up of high columnar cells, and it is adjacent to the amniotic cavity.

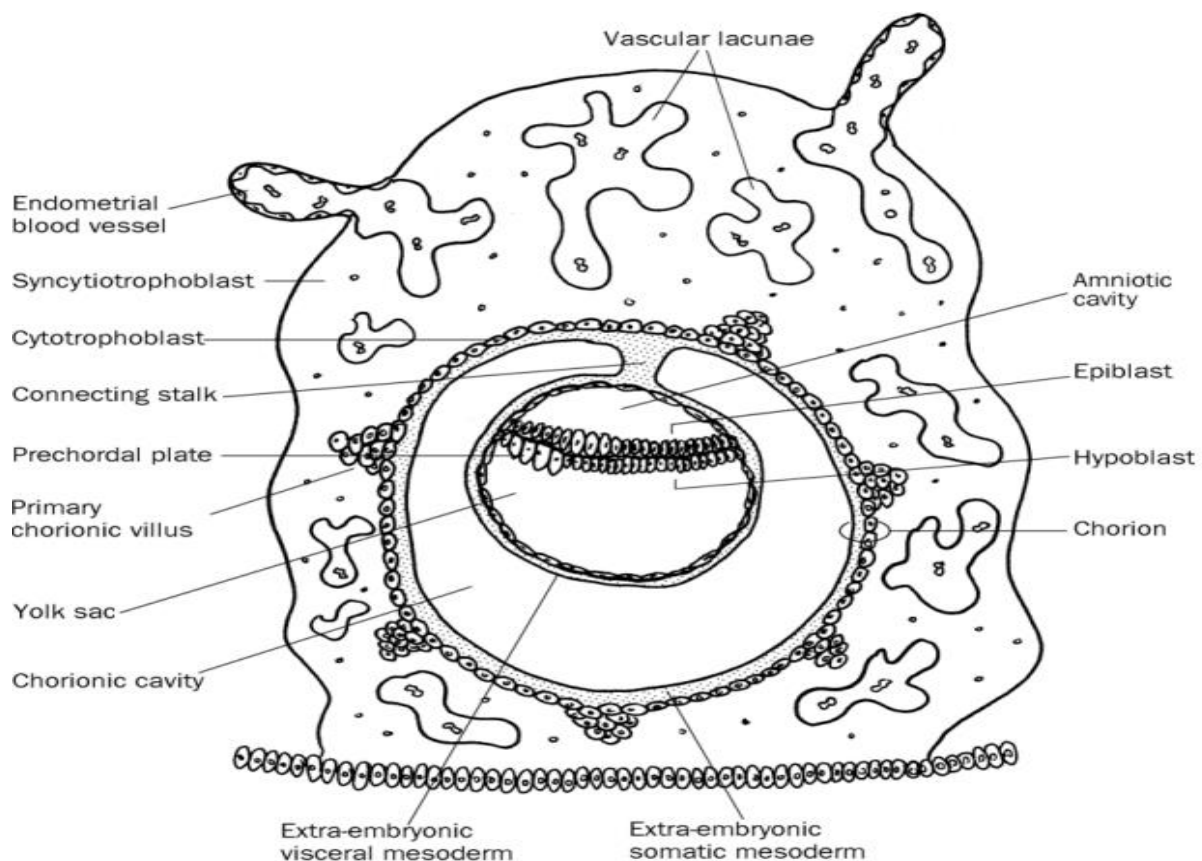
The hypoblast and epiblast layers together form a flat ovoid shaped disc called the bilaminar embryonic disc. At the same time, a small cavity appears within the epiblast which enlarges to form the amniotic cavity. Epiblast cells adjacent to the cytotrophoblast are called amnioblasts. Amnioblasts together with the rest of the epiblast, line the amniotic cavity. The endometrium adjacent to the implantation site is edematous and highly vascular.



9th Day of Development

The blastocyst is more deeply embedded in the endometrium, and the penetration defect in the surface epithelium is closed by a coagulum called fibrin. Vacuoles appear at the region of the trophoblast and they fuse to form larger lacunae. This phase of trophoblast development is known as the lacunar stage. The cells of the hypoblast adjacent to the cytotrophoblast form a thin membrane called the exocoelomic (Heuser's) membrane. This membrane lines the inner surface of the cytotrophoblast. The exocoelomic (Heuser's) membrane together with the hypoblast forms the lining of the exocoelomic cavity, or primitive yolk sac or primary umbilical vesicle.

mesoderm, and when these become confluent, they form a new space known as the extraembryonic cavity, or chorionic cavity or extraembryonic coelom. This space surrounds the primitive yolk sac and amniotic cavity, except where the germ disc is connected to the trophoblast by the connecting stalk (which develops into the umbilical cord). The extraembryonic mesoderm lining the cytotrophoblast and amnion is called the extraembryonic somatic mesoderm. Extraembryonic somatic mesoderm also forms the connecting stalk. The lining covering the yolk sac is known as the extraembryonic splanchnic mesoderm. As the conceptus implants, the endometrial connective tissue cells undergo a transformation, called decidual reaction. During this transformation, the cells of the endometrium swell because of the accumulation of glycogen and lipid in their cytoplasm, and they are known as decidual cells. The primary function of the decidual reaction is to provide nutrition for the early embryo and an immunologically privileged site for the conceptus.



13th day of development

The surface defect in the endometrium has been completely covered by the surface epithelium. Occasionally bleeding occurs at the implantation site as a result of

increased blood flow into the lacunar spaces. Cells of the cytotrophoblast proliferate locally and penetrate into the syncytiotrophoblast, forming cellular columns surrounded by syncytium. Cellular columns with the syncytial covering are known as primary villi. The primary yolk sac becomes reduced in size and is known as the secondary yolk sac. This new cavity is known as the secondary yolk sac or definitive yolk sac or the secondary umbilical vesicle. In humans the yolk sac contains no yolk but is important for the transfer of nutrients between the fetus and mother. This yolk sac is much smaller than the original exocoelomic cavity or primitive yolk sac. During its formation, large portions of the exocoelomic cavity are pinched off to form exocoelomic cysts.

Exocoelomic cysts are often found in the extraembryonic cavity or chorionic cavity or extraembryonic coelom. Meanwhile, the extraembryonic coelom expands and forms a large cavity called the chorionic cavity. The extraembryonic mesoderm lining the inside of the cytotrophoblast is then known as the chorionic plate. The only place where extraembryonic mesoderm traverses the chorionic cavity is in the connecting stalk. With development of blood vessels, the connecting stalk becomes the umbilical cord.

Clinical Correlations

- The syncytiotrophoblast produces a hormone called the human chorionic gonadotrophin (hCG), which enters the maternal blood via lacunae keeps the corpus luteum secreting estrogens and progesterone. hCG maintains the hormonal activity of the corpus luteum in the ovary during pregnancy. hCGs can be detected in maternal blood or urine as early as day 10 of pregnancy and is the basis for pregnancy tests. Enough hCG is produced by the syncytiotrophoblast at the end of the second week to give a positive pregnancy test, even though the woman is probably unaware that she is pregnant.
- **Extrauterine Implantation:** Blastocysts may implant outside the uterus. These implantations result in ectopic pregnancies. 95% to 98% of ectopic implantations occur in the uterine tubes, most often in the ampulla and isthmus.