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Assignment

Implantation is the stage after fertilization where the embryo is attached to the walls of the uterus. At this stage the conceptus is called a blastocyst. By this process the embryo receives oxygen and nutrients from the mother to be able to grow.

Approximately six days after fertilization the blastocyst attaches to the endometrial epithelium. As soon as it attaches to the endometrial epithelium, the trophoblast starts to proliferate rapidly and gradually differentiates into 2 layers:

- An inner cytotrophoblast
- An outer syncytiotrophoblast.

At the eight day the blastocyst is particularly 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 membrane.