Name: Anyasi Patrick Temilolaoluwa

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Implantation is the process by which the fertilized ovum called zygote implants (fixes itself or gets attached) in the endometrial lining of uterus. Implantation is also the adherence of a fertilized egg to a surface in the reproductive tract, usually to the uterine wall, so that the egg may have a suitable environment for growth and development into a new offspring. After reaching the uterus, the developing zygote remains freely in the uterine cavity for 2 to 4 days before it is implanted. Thus, it takes about 1 week for implantation after the day of fertilization. During the stay in uterine cavity before implantation, the zygote receives its nutrition from the secretions of endometrium, which is known as uterine milk. Just before implantation, the zygote develops into morula and then the implantation starts.

Implantation results from the action of trophoblast cells that develop over the surface of the blastocyst. These cells secrete proteolytic enzymes that digest and liquefy the adjacent cells of the uterine endometrium. Once implantation has taken place, the trophoblast cells and other adjacent cells (from the blastocyst and the uterine endometrium) proliferate rapidly, forming the placenta and the various membranes of pregnancy