NAME: AKINBAMI JENNIFER OGECHI

MATRIC NUMBER: 18/MHS07/004

DEPARTMENT PHARMACOLOGY

ASSIGNMENT TITLE: FERTILIZATION

COURSE TITLE: RENAL PHYSIOLOGY, BODY FLUID & TEMPERATURE REGULATION AND AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM

COURSE CODE: PHS 212

DATE:20/05/2020

**QUESTION**

Write a short note on IMPLANTATION.

**ANSWER**

Implantation is the phenomenon where the blastocyst gets attached or gets embedded in the uterus' endometrium.

The term "implantation" is used to describe process of attachment and invasion of the uterus endometrium by the blastocyst (conceptus) in placental animals. In humans, this process begins at the end of week 1, with most successful human pregnancies the conceptus implants 8 to 10 days after ovulation, and early pregnancy loss increases with later implantation. The implantation process continues through the second week of development. An implantation of the blastocyst outside this zone means an extra-uterine pregnancy with serious consequences for the person's health. The implantation stages of the blastocyst in the uterine endometrium can be seen as taking place in three phases: apposition, adhesion and the embedding in the endometrium.In humans, implantation is the stage of pregnancy at which the already fertilized egg adheres to the wall of the uterus. At this stage of prenatal development, the conceptus is called a blastocyst. It is by this adhesion that the fetus receives oxygen and nutrients from the mother to be able to grow.

After the occurrence of implantation, chorionic villi which is a projection of finger type structure appears on the region of trophoblast.

The tissue of uterus and this chorionic villi joints and forms a structure which is called placenta. This is the structure that connects the embryo with tye body of mother.