

يُمنع أخذ السلايدات بدون طائلة المسؤولية القانونية

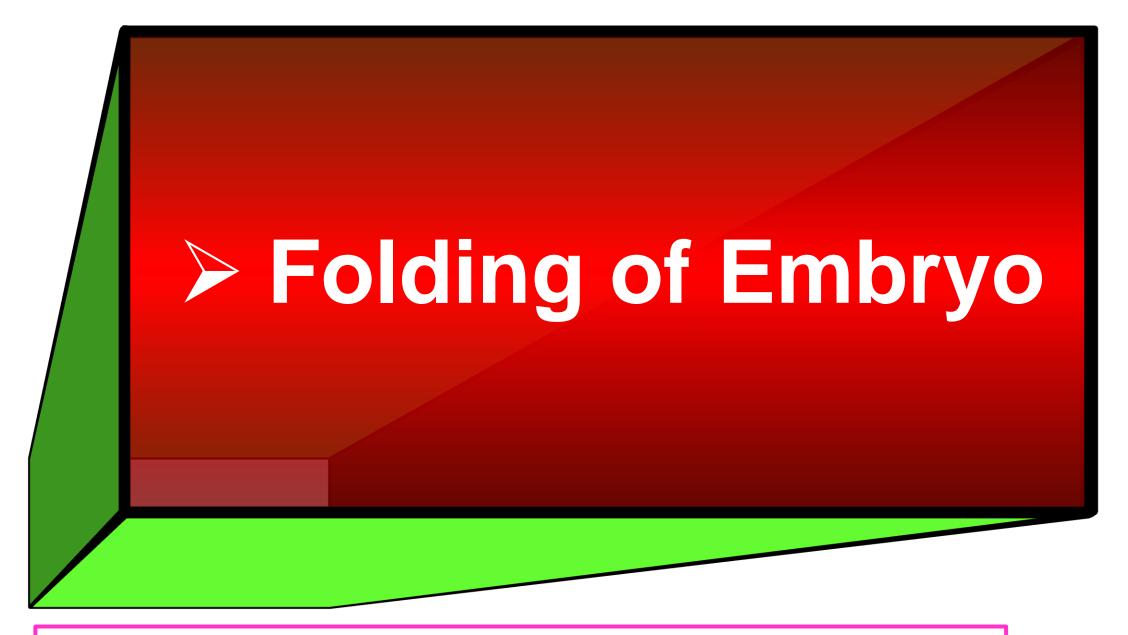
### الأستاذ الدكتور بوسف حسين

أستاذ التشريح وعلم الأجنة - كلية الطب - جامعة الزقازيق - مصر

رئيس قسم التشريح و الأنسجة و الأجنة - كلية الطب - جامعة مؤتة - الأردن

دكتوراة من جامعة كولونيا المانيا

جروب الفيس د. يوسف حسين (استاذ التشريح)



- > Folding of the embryo
- begins during 3<sup>rd</sup> week and completed at 4<sup>th</sup> week



#### \*\* Causes of folding:

- 1. The most common cause is growth and development of the somites.
- 2. Rapid increase in the amount of amniotic fluid around the embryo.
- 3. Rapid growth of the cranial part of the neural tube than its caudal part.
- 4. Unequal rate of growth and development of the internal organs.

#### Types of folding

# Craniocaudal folding

- Head fold, cranial part of the embryo bends ventral to the cranial end of the notochord.
- Tail fold, caudal part of the embryo bends ventral to the caudal end of the notochord.

Lateral folding

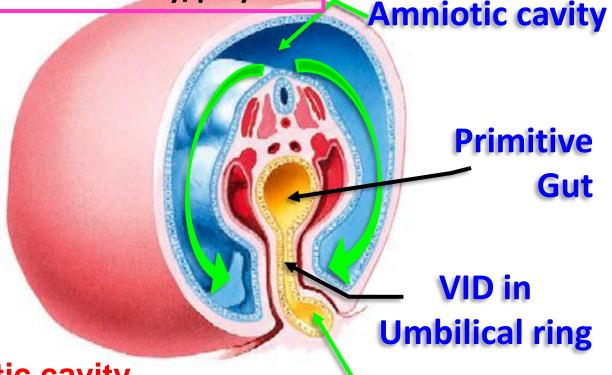
 Right and left Lateral folding: The margins of the embryo bend ventrally.



https://www.youtube.com/@ProfDrYoussefHusseinAnatomy/playlists

#### \*\* Results of the folding

- The embryo becomes cylindrical in shape.
- The embryo is surrounded by the amniotic cavity.
- The 2ry yolk sac divides into:
  - a- Part inside the embryo forming the primitive gut.
  - b- Part remains outside the body called the definitive yolk sac.
- The 2 parts are connected at the umbilical ring by vitellointestinal duct (V.I.D).
- The point of meeting of the folds is the umbilical ring.

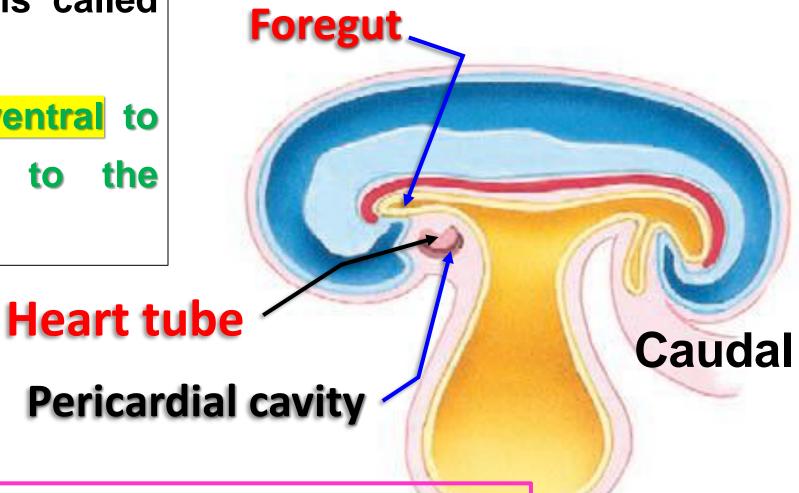


**Definitive yolk sac** 

#### Results of head Folding

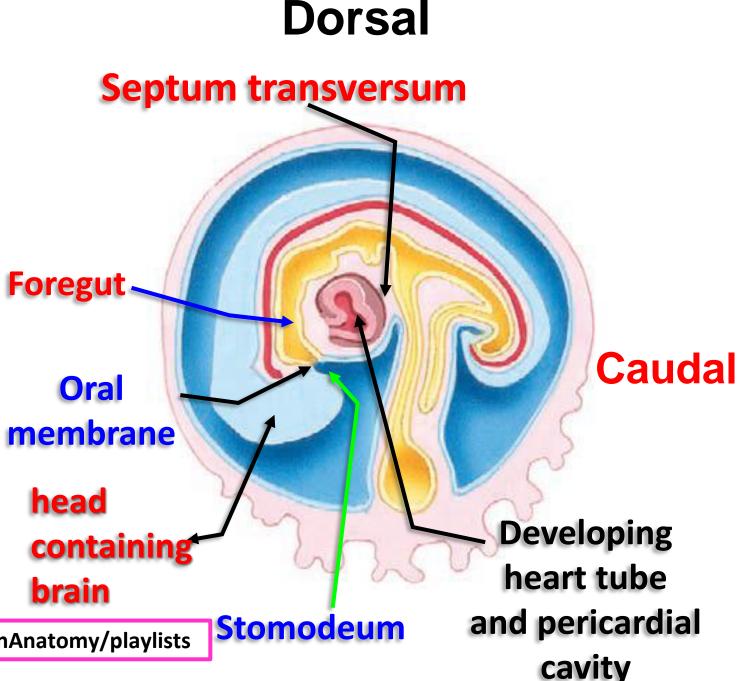
- The part of the gut is called foregut
- The heart tube lies ventral to foregut and dorsal to the pericardial cavity

#### Dorsal



#### Results of head Folding

- The septum transversum lies caudal to the heart tube and pericardial cavity
- The oral membrane and Stomodeum (Primitive mouth cavity) ventral to the Heart tube & pericardial cavity
- The head containing forebrain become the most ventral and cranial part of the embryo.

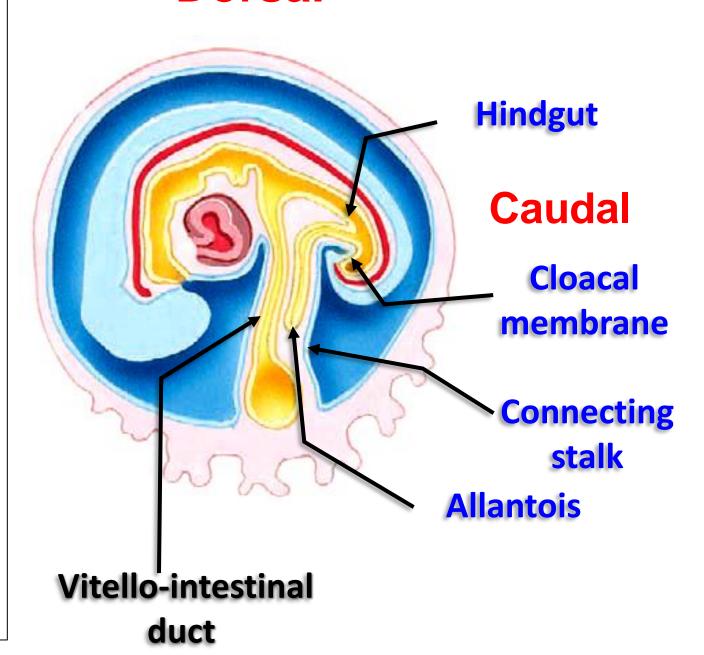


#### Results of tail Folding

- The part of the gut is called hindgut and its terminal dilated part called Cloaca
- The cloacal membrane ventral to caudal end of embryo and caudal to allantois
- The connecting stalk (Future umbilical cord) ventral to embryo and containing allantois (small diverticulum develops from caudal part of hindgut) and vitellointestinal duct

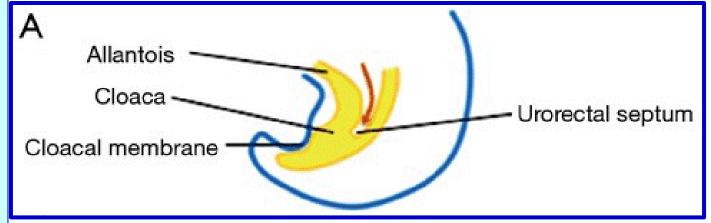
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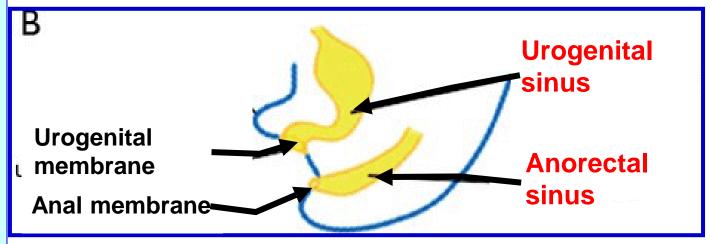
#### **Dorsal**



#### Derivatives of cloaca

- The cloaca is the caudal dilated part of the **hindgut**, which is closed by the cloacal membrane and connected to umbilicus by **allantois (urachus)**.
- It is divided by **Urorectal septum** into:
  - 1- Ventral part called urogenital sinus, closed by urogenital membrane that forms the mucosa of the urinary bladder and urethra (and the upper part of the vagina in females).
  - 2- Dorsal part called anorectal sinus, closed by anal membrane. forms the mucosa of the rectum and upper part of the anal canal.





# Single peritoneal cavity Midgut

## Intermediate mesoderm

#### Results of lateral Folding

- The embryo becomes cylindrical in shape.
- The part of the gut is called midgut and connecting to the dorsal wall of the embryo by dorsal mesentery
- Vitello-intestinal duct between midgut and definitive yolk sac
- The caudal parts of the intraembryonic coelom fuse together to form a single peritoneal cavity.
- The intermediate mesoderm becomes dorsal to the peritoneal cavity.

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#### https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCVSNqbibj9UWYaJdd\_cn0PQ

