

وسهلا



أهلا

يُمنع أخذ السلايدات بدون
إذن المحرر واي اجراء
يخالف ذلك يقع تحت طائلة
المسؤولية القانونية
جميع المعلومات للاستخدام
التعليمي فقط

الأستاذ الدكتور يوسف حسين

رئيس قسم التشريح والأنسجة والأجنة

كلية الطب - جامعة مؤتة - الأردن

دكتورة من جامعة كولونيا المانيا

Prof. Dr. Youssef Hussein Anatomy - YouTube

dr.youssefhussein@yahoo.com

الواتس 00201224904207

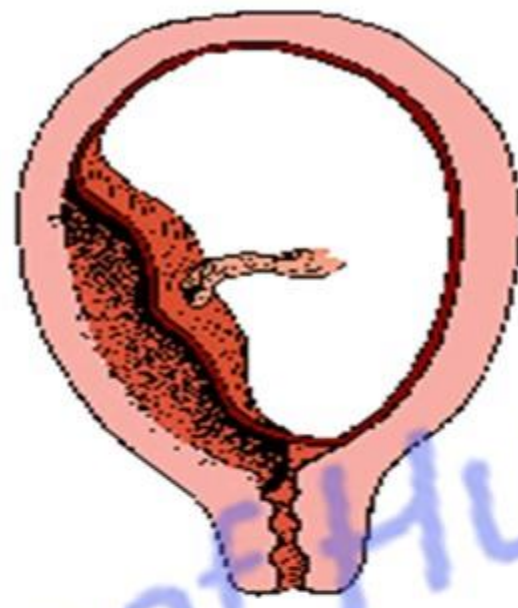


Congenital anomalies of placenta

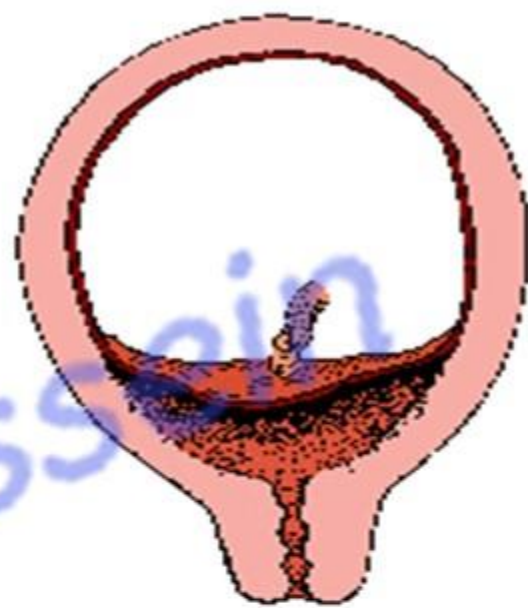
Placenta praevia



Parietalis



Marginalis



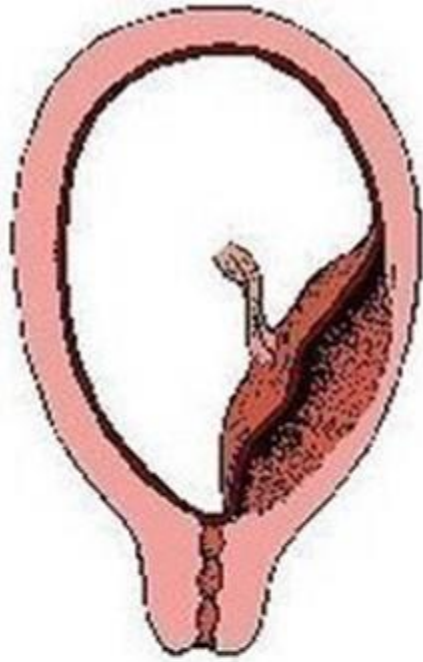
Centralis

❖ Anomalies in the position (**Placenta praevia**)

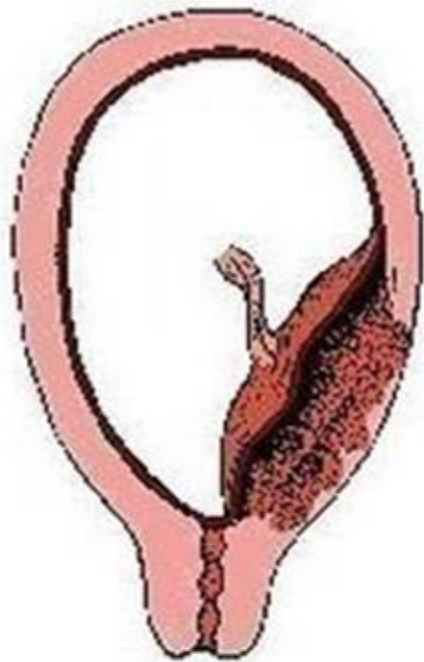
** The placenta is attached to the lower half of the uterus due to delayed rupture of zona pellucida (low level of implantation of the blastocyst). It causes severe antepartum hemorrhage.

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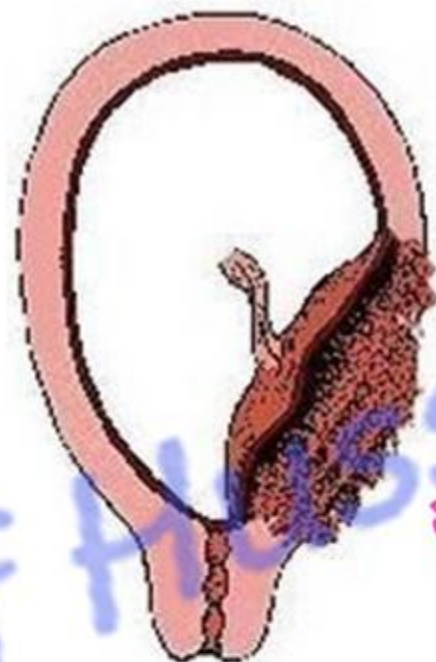
- 1- Placenta praevia parietalis:** lies in the **lower** segment of the uterus.
- 2- Placenta praevia marginalis:** reaches **margin** of the internal Os of the cervix.
- 3- Placenta praevia centralis:** **completely** covers the internal Os of the cervix.



Accreta



Increta



Percreta

dr_youssefhussein@yahoo.com

❖ Anomalies Of attachment of the placenta to the uterine wall

Delayed formation of cytotrophoblastic shell

- 1- Placenta accreta:** The placenta is too deep in the endometrium but does not penetrate the myometrium
- 2- Placenta increta:** The placenta penetrates the myometrium
- 3- Placenta percreta:** The placenta penetrates the uterine wall and attaches to the another organ as urinary bladder



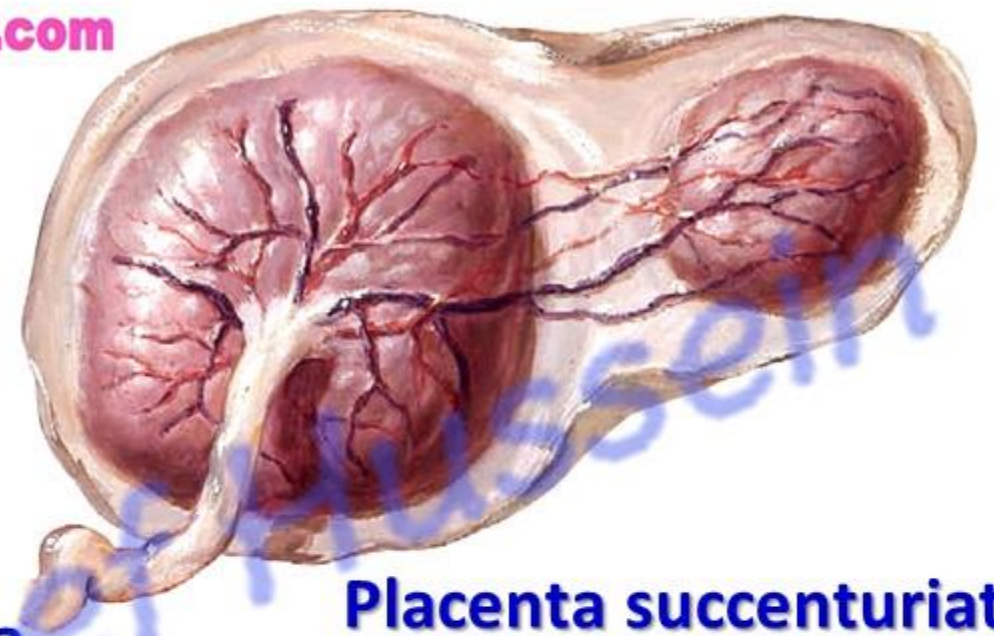
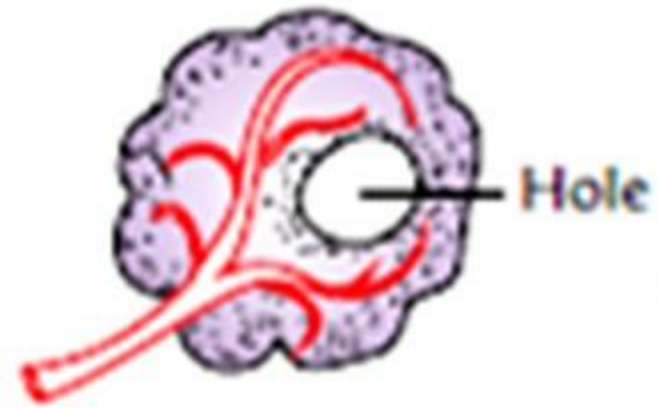
Marginal (Battledore) placenta



Velamentous placenta

❖ **Abnormal attachment of the umbilical cord:**

- 1- Battledore placenta**, it is attached to the margins of the placenta.
- 2- Velamentous placenta**, it is attached to the amnion away from placenta and blood vessels are ramify before reaching the placenta



Fenestrated placenta

Circumvallate placenta

Placenta succenturiate

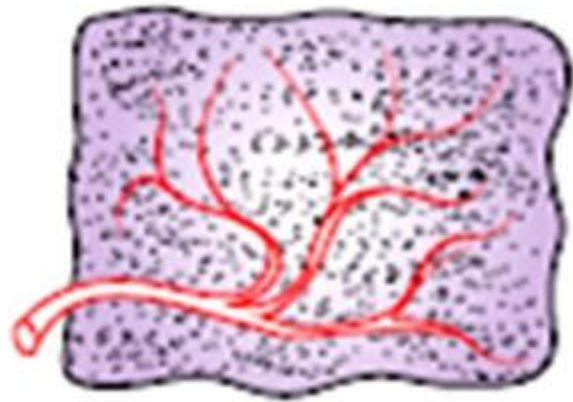
❖ **Abnormalities in the shape of the placenta**

❖ **Fenestrated placenta:** small window in the placenta.

❖ **Circumvallate placenta:** it has a central depression on its **fetal** surface and the margin is elevated.

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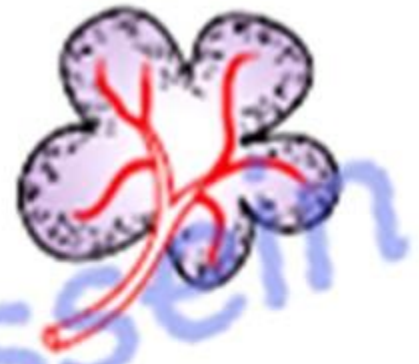
❖ **Placenta succenturiate:** a small part of the placenta is separated from the main part, but remains connected through blood vessels and placental membranes.



Membranous



Bilobed



Multilobular

❖ **Abnormalities in the shape of the placenta**

- ❖ **Membranous (Diffuse) placenta:** it is thin and lines the greater part of the cavity of the uterus. It occurs when chorionic villi persist all around the blastocyst
- ❖ **Bilobed (bidiscoidal) placenta:** The placenta consists of two lobes
- ❖ **Multilobular placenta:** The placenta consists of more than two lobes

❖ **Abnormalities in size and weight**

1. Very small placenta (under weight).
2. Very large placenta (over weight).

❖ **Congenital tumors of the placenta**

- 1- **Benign tumor:** vesicular mole.
- 2- **Malignant tumor:** Chorion epithelioma.

dr_youssefhussein@yahoo.com

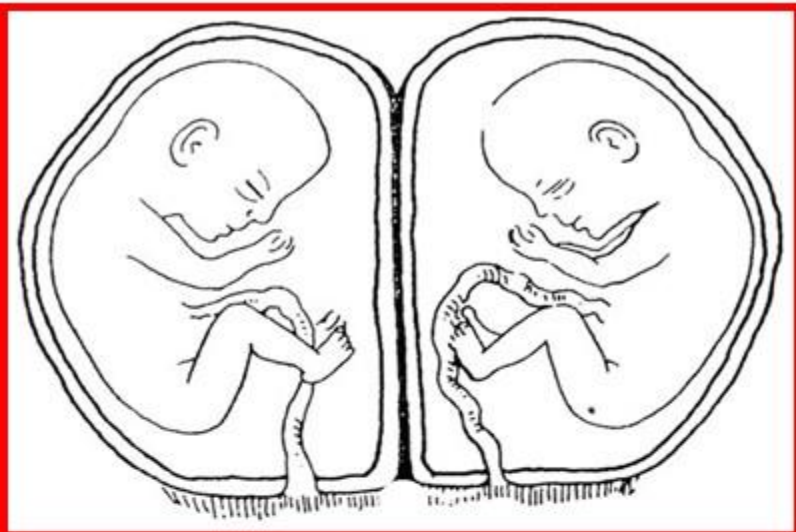


Twins

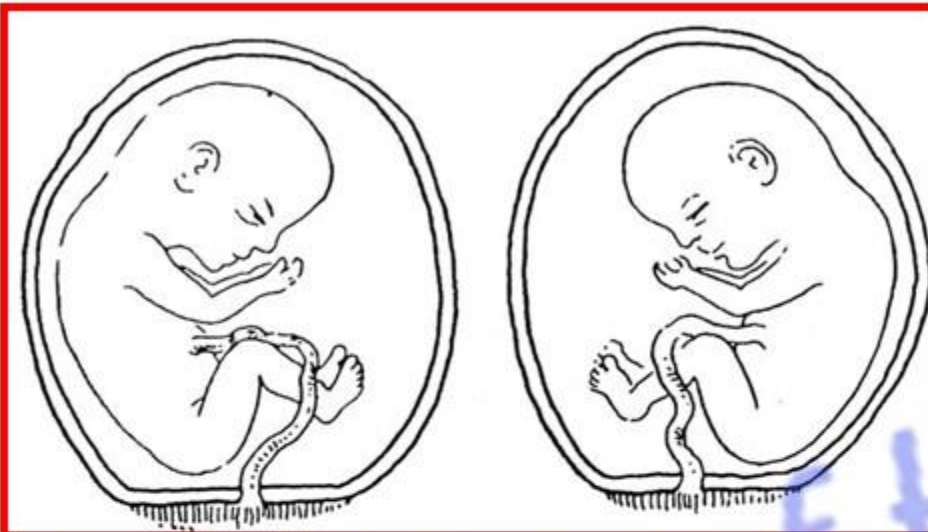
- **Twins**

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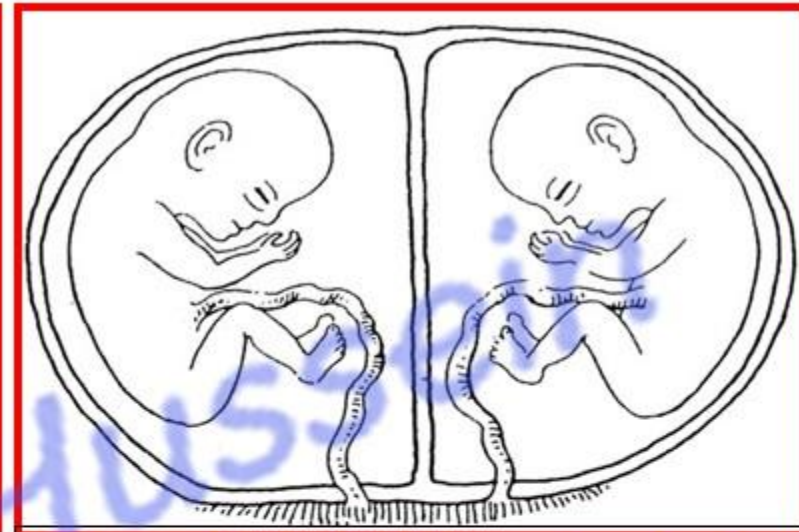
	Monozygotic (Identical)	Dizygotic (fraternal)
	One ovum + one sperm give one zygote. Zygote divided into 2 typical embryos.	2 ova + 2 sperms give 2 zygotes.
1- Sex	The same	may the same or not
2- Chromosomal pattern	Identical	Not identical
3- General features	highly similar	different
4- Amniotic cavity	2 cavities (one for each embryo)	two
5- Umbilical cord	2 cords (one for each embryo)	two
6- Placenta	one common placenta for the two embryos	Two separate placentas.
7- Chorionic vesicle	one vesicle	Two separate vesicles.



Diamniotic / Dichorionic fused



Diamniotic / Dichorionic separate

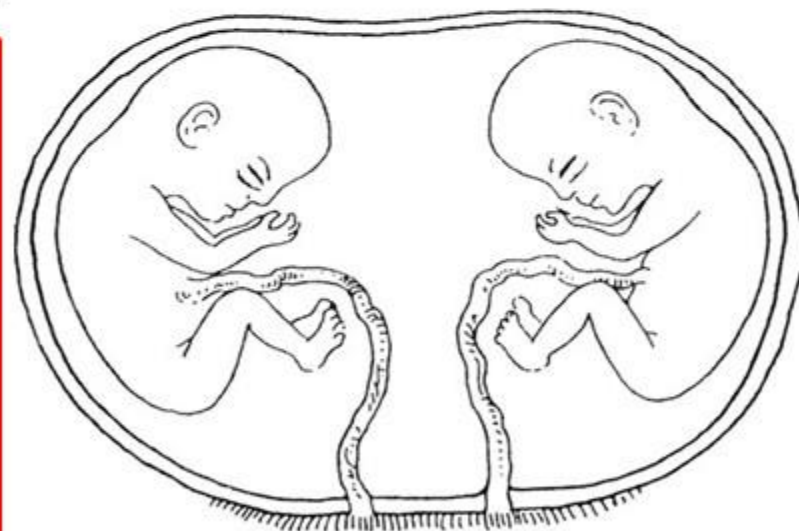


Diamniotic / Monochorionic

❖ **Monozygotic (Identical)**

- 1. Split within 3-4 days after fertilization:** the twins are **diamniotic / dichorionic**. two amniotic cavities & two placentas
- 2. Split between 3-8 days after fertilization:** **diamniotic / monochorionic**. two amniotic cavities & one placenta.
- 3. Split between 8-13 days after fertilization:** they are in one sac **monoamniotic / monochorionic** one amniotic cavity & one placenta (dangerous because cords can become entangled).

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Monoamniotic / Monochorionic



**** Conjoined twins (Siamese twins)**

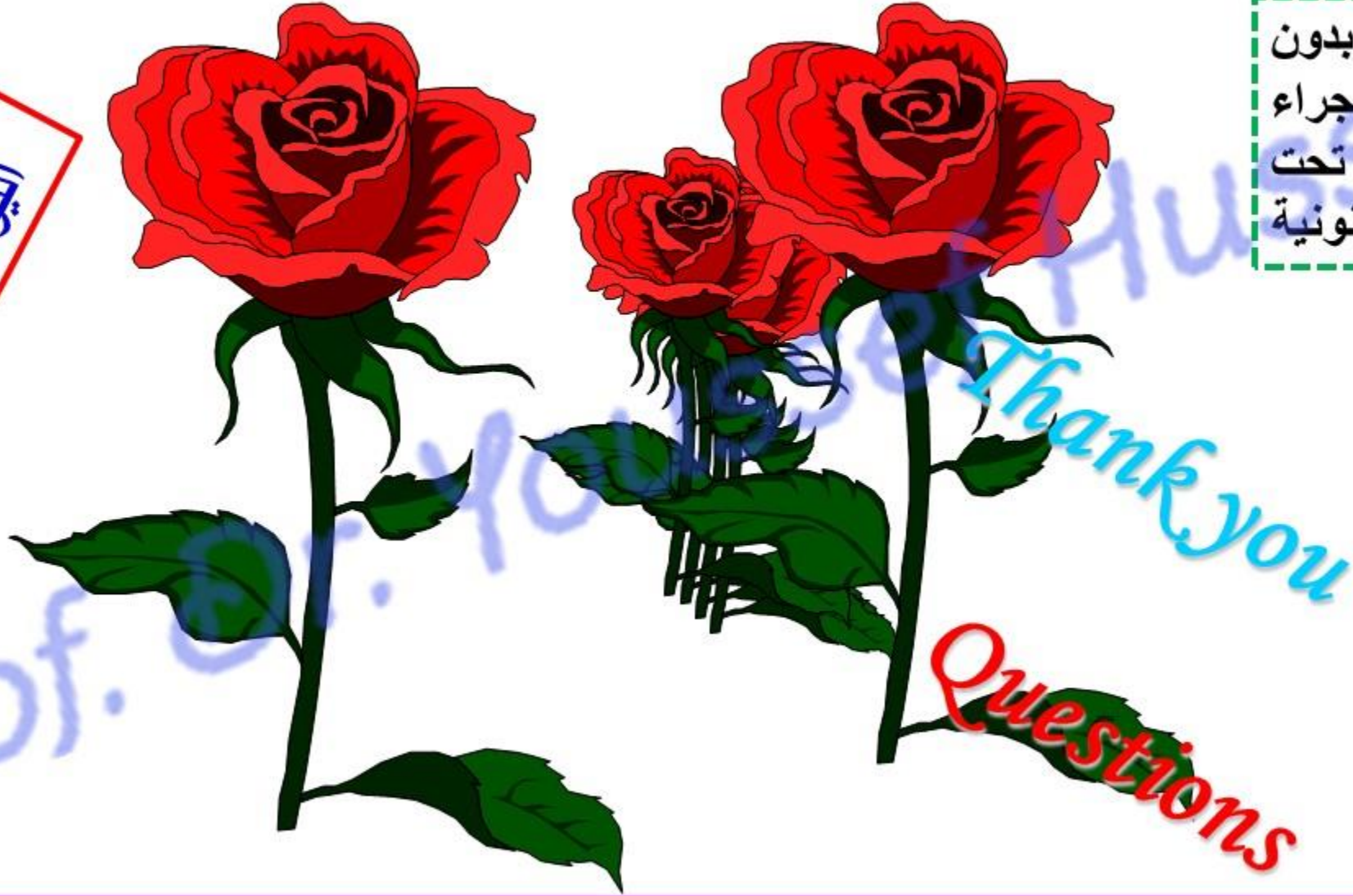
- **Identical twins (monozygotic twins)** splits late and only partially, instead of forming two separate individuals.
- **Craniopagus:** twins fused at their heads.
- **Pygopagus:** twins fused at their gluteal regions.
- **Thoracopagus:** twins fused at their thoracic wall.
- **Omphalopagus:** twins fused at their abdominal wall.
- **Conjoined Twins** fused at their skin.



https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCVSNqbibj9UWYaJdd_cn0PQ

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اليوتيوب د. يوسف حسين



Questions

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