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

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Jai Medeome

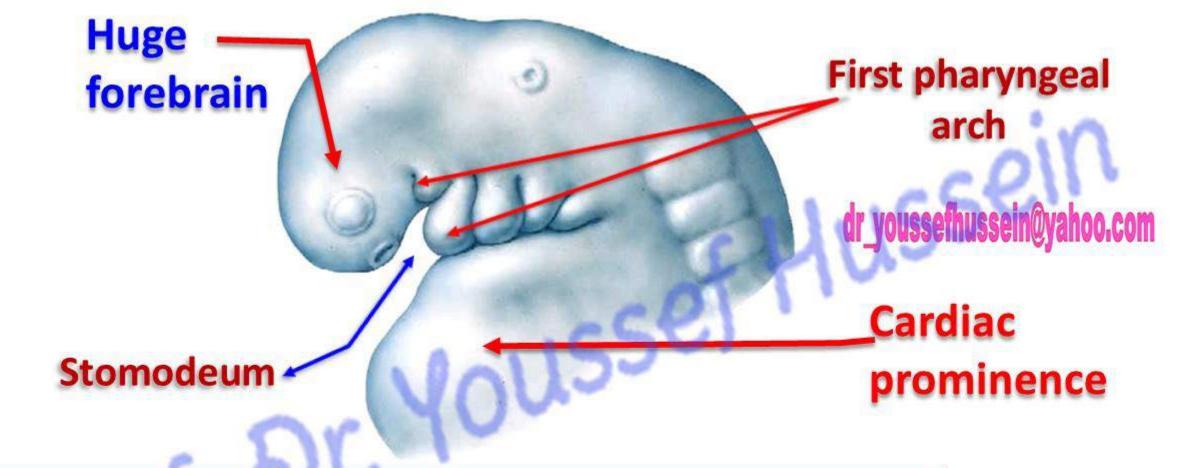
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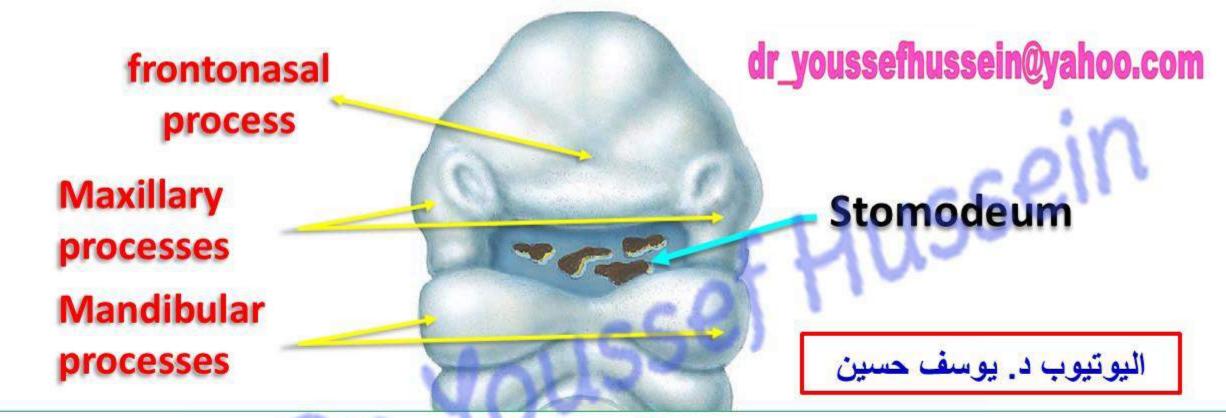
Prof. Dr. Youssef Hussein Anatomy - YouTube

دكتوراة من جامعة كولونيا المانيا

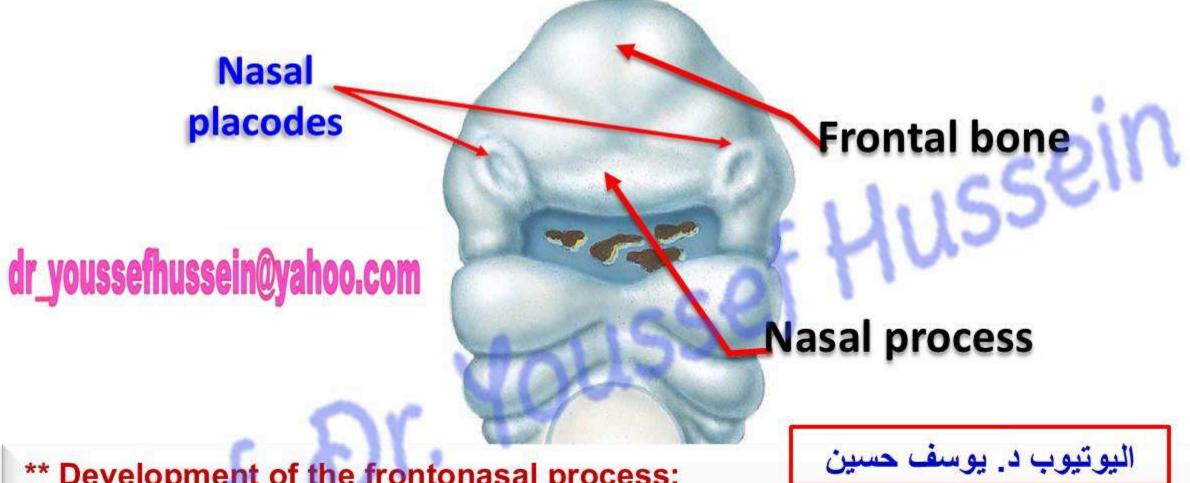




- The face is dominated by the appearance of the pharyngeal arches
- Stomodeum, Primitive oral cavity that closed by oral membrane is ectodermal recess between the relatively huge forebrain and cardiac prominence.



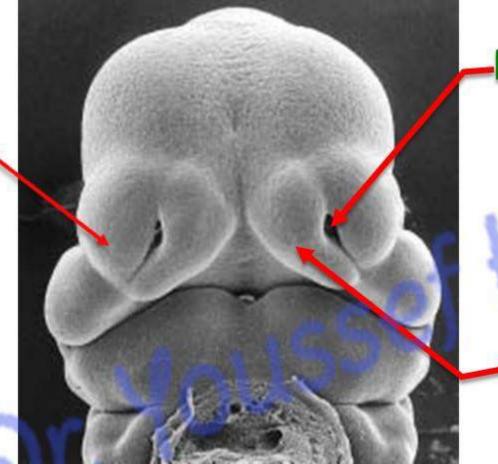
- The face develops from 5 mesodermal swellings which appear around stomodeum
- I. Frontonasal process above the stomodeum.
- II. 2 maxillary swellings (above and lateral to the stomodeum) from the 1st pharyngeal arch.
- III. 2 mandibular swellings (below and lateral to the stomodeum) from the 1st pharyngeal arch.



\*\* Development of the frontonasal process:

- a- The upper part forms the frontal bone.
- b- The lower part forms the nasal process.
- Nasal placodes, ectodermal swellings develop in lower border of nasal process.

Lateral nasal process

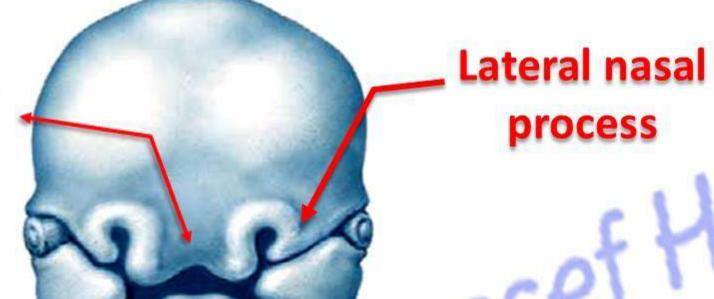


-Nasal pit

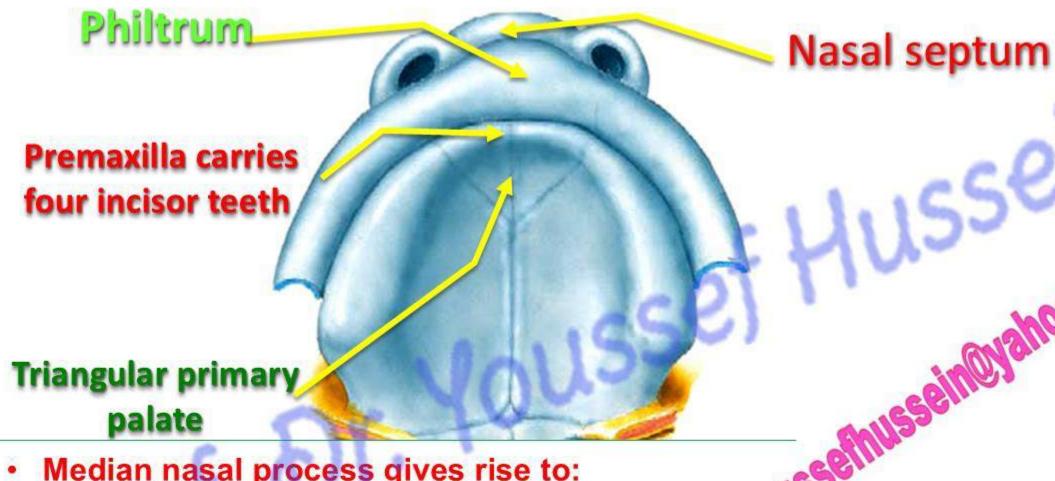
Medial nasal process

- Two nasal pits (nostril) appear in the nasal placode divide the nasal process:
  - a- Two lateral nasal processes form the ala of the nose.
  - b- Two medial nasal processes

Median nasal process



 Two medial nasal processes unit with each other forming median nasal process (Intermaxillary segment)



Median nasal process gives rise to:

1- Part of the nasal septum.

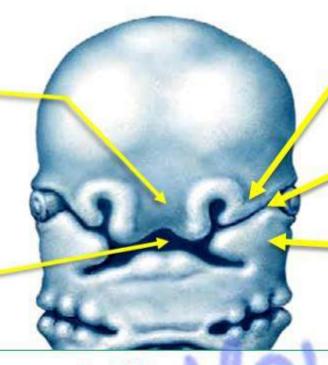
2- Philtrum (middle) of the upper lib.

3- Premaxilla (upper jaw that carries 4 incisor teeth).

4- Primary palate.

Median nasal process

Stomodeum



Lateral nasal process

Nasolacrimal groove maxillary process

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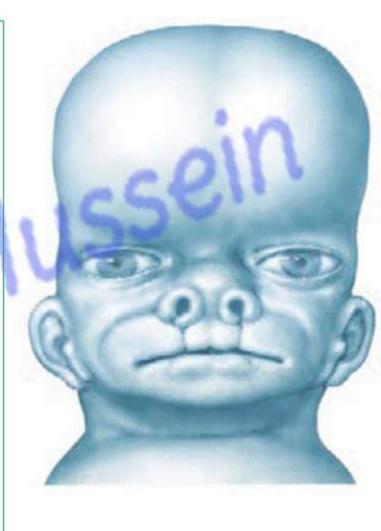
# Development of the maxillary process

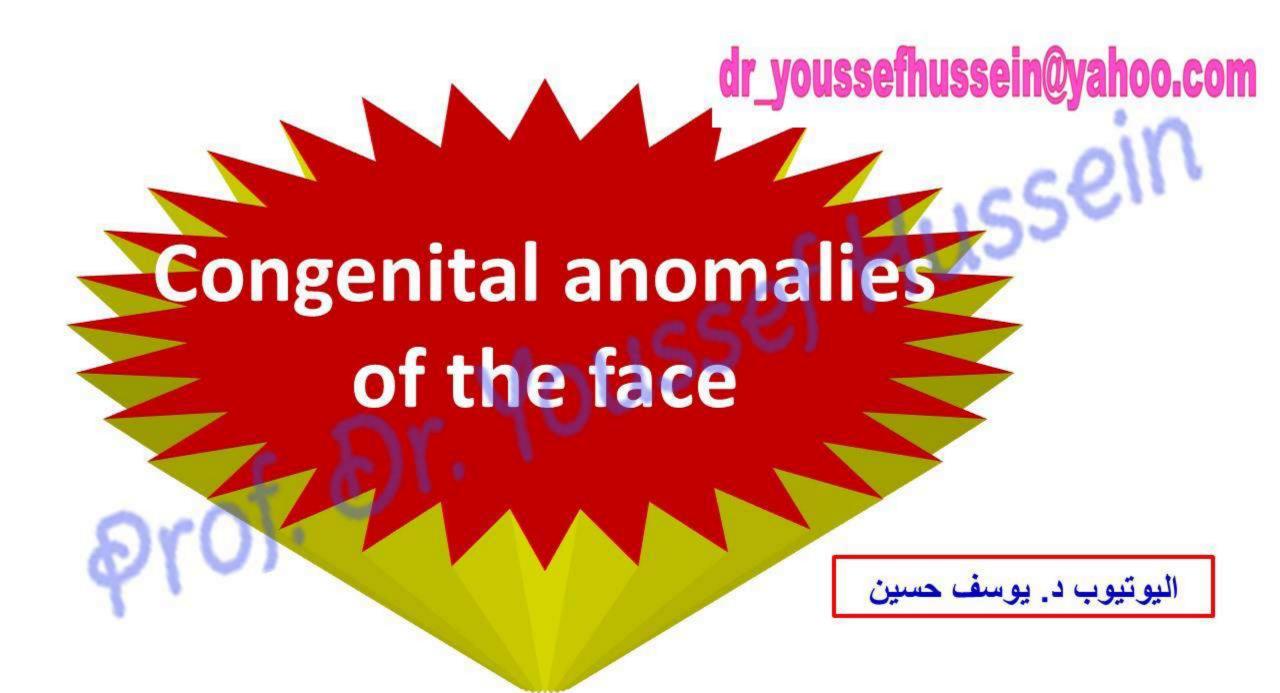
- The 2 maxillary processes grow medially above the stomodeum towards the lateral nasal processes but separated from them by a well developed ectodermal groove called nasolacrimal groove.

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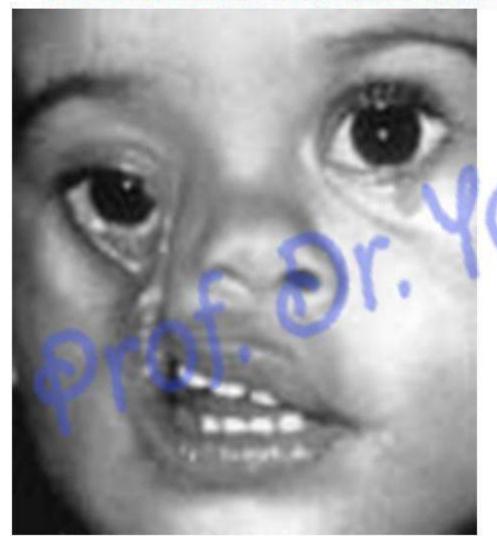
- The edges of **nasolacrimal groove** fused forming a **solid cord**. Later on; canalized and forms the **nasolacrimal canal**.

- The maxillary processes continue to grow medially and fused with the lateral nasal processes. Later on; they fused with the margins of the median nasal process to form the upper jaw.
- A horseshoe labiogingival groove divides upper jaw into
- a) Outer part forms upper lip. b) Inner part forms gum.
  - \*\* Development of the mandibular process
- They grow medially below the stomodeum and fused with each other in the midline forming the primitive lower jaw.
- A horseshoe labiogingival groove divides lower jaw into
- a) Outer part forms lower lip. b) Inner part forms gum.
  - \*\* Development of the muscles of the face
- They developed from the mesoderm of the 2<sup>nd</sup>
  pharyngeal arch (supplied by the facial nerve).





- Oblique facial cleft: due to failure of fusion of the maxillary processes with the lateral nasal processes along the line of the nasolacrimal canal.
- Atresia of the nasolacrimal canal



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- Harelip (cleft): in the upper lip
- It may be in the lip only or may be associated with the cleft palate.
  - Median harelip (cleft)
- Due to failure of fusion of the 2 medial nasal processes (No philtrum).



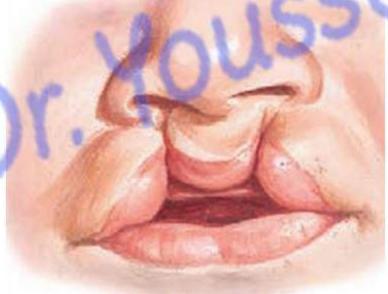


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#### Hare (cleft) lip

- Unilateral harelip: due to failure of fusion between the maxillary process and the median nasal process (fissure between philtrum and lateral part of the upper lib) in one side.
- Bilateral harelip: due to failure of fusion between the maxillary processes with the median nasal processes, on both side.





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Unilateral

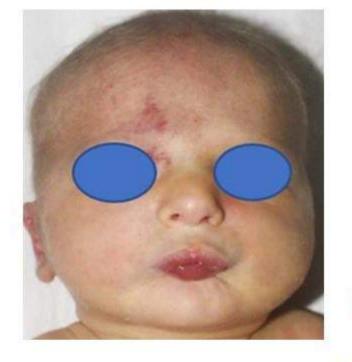
**Bilateral** 

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Cleft lower lip due to failure of fusion of mandibular processes in the midline.









- Microstomia (narrow mouth opening): due to excessive fusion of the maxillary and mandibular processes on each side.
- Macrostomia (wide mouth opening): due to incomplete fusion of the maxillary mandibular processes on each side.

Developing Diaphragm

6 Cervical myotomes from the somites of C3, 4, 5; this explains Spinal cord innervation of the diaphragm by C3, 4, 5 (phrenic nerve). Vertebral body \* It migrates caudally from level of C3 Dorsal Aorta 5 to the level of T12 Foregut Pleuroperitoneal membrane Oesophageal mesoderm Inferior vena cava Septum transversum

### Congenital malformations

- Congenital diaphragmatic hernia: a common malformation in the newborn due to failure of fusion of its parts, abdominal viscera herniate to the thoracic cavity.
- 2. Congenital hiatus hernia: if esophagus is shorter than normal or large esophageal opening, part of stomach may appear in the thorax leading to constriction of stomach
- 3. Retrosternal or parasternal hernia of Morgagni: a rare defect between sternal and costal parts of diaphragm.
- 4. Congenial eventration of diaphragm: rare; defective muscles of half of diaphragm and balloons up into chest cavity. Upward displacement of abdominal contents

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