

الأستاذ الدكتور يوسف حسين

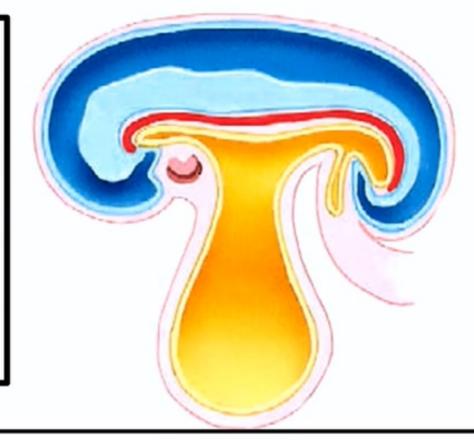
أستاذ التشريح وعلم الأجنة - كلية الطب - جامعة الزقازيق - مصر رئيس قسم التشريح و الأنسجة و الأجنة - كلية الطب - جامعة مؤتة - الأردن مساعد العميد لشؤون الطلاب والامتحانات - كلية الطب - جامعة مؤتة - الأردن

دكتوراة من جامعة كولونيا المانيا

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The third weekFolding of Embryo

- Folding of the embryo
- ➤ begins during 3rd week and completed at 4th 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

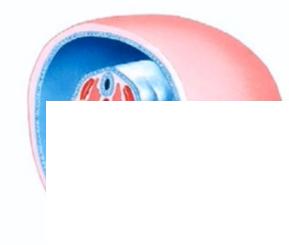
Craniocaudal folding

- 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

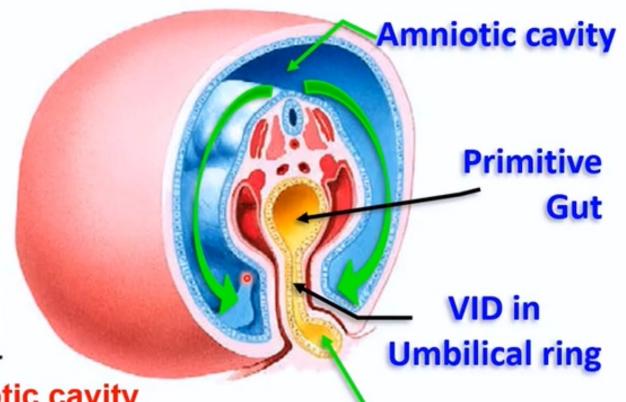
 Right and left Lateral folding: The margins of the embryo bend ventrally.





** 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 duc
- The point of meeting of the folds is the umbilical ring.

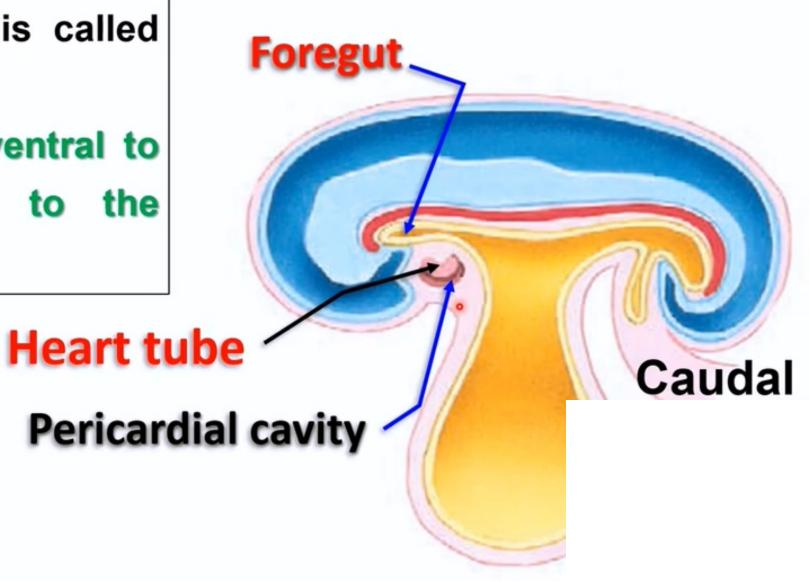


Definitive yolk sac

Results of head Folding

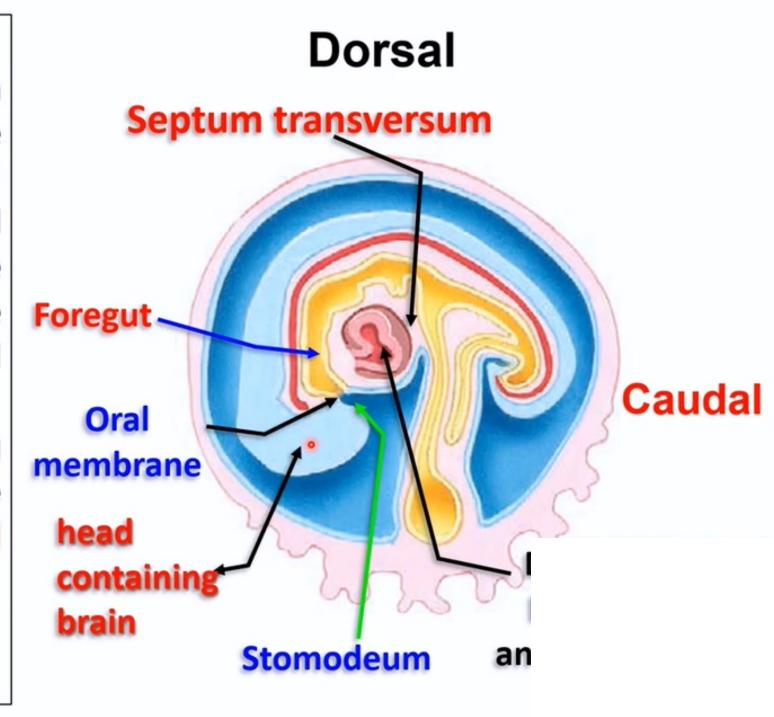
- The part of the gut is called foregut
- The heart tube lies ventral to foregut and dorsal to the pericardial cavity

Dorsal



Results of head Folding

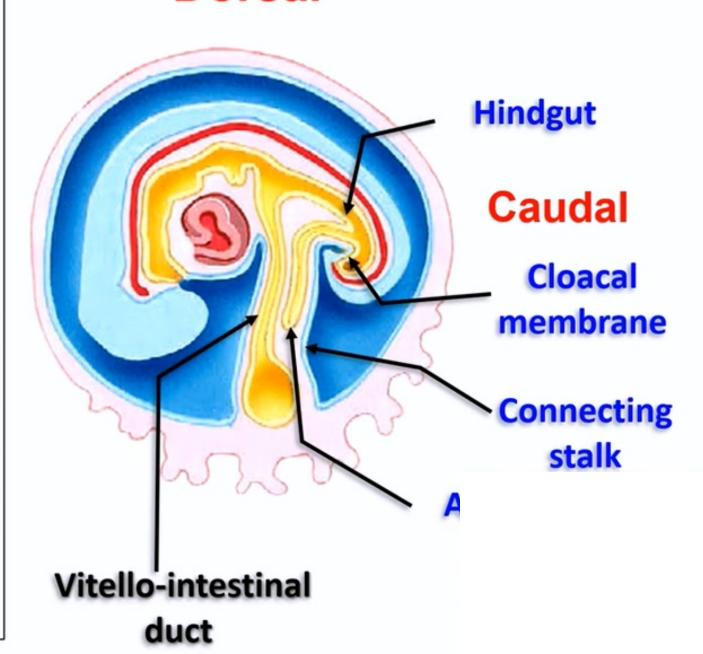
- The septum transversum lies caudal to the heart tube and pericardial cavity
- The oral membrane and Stomodeum (Primitive mouth cavity) ventral to the Heart tube & pericardial cavity
- The head containing forebrain become the most ventral and cranial part of the embryo.



Results of tail Folding

- The part of the 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

Dorsal



Single peritoneal 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
- The caudal parts of the intraembryonic coelom fuse together to form a single peritoneal cavity.
- The intermediate mesoderm becomes dorsal to the peritoneal cav

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