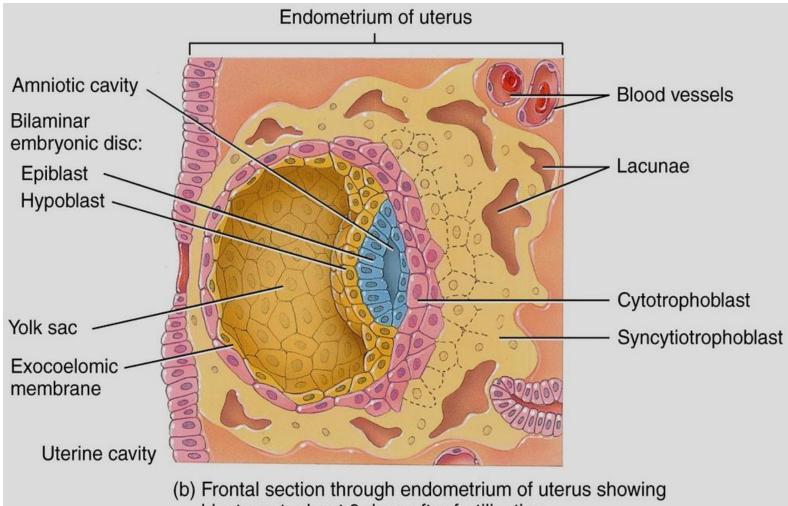
SECOND WEEK OF DEVELOPMENT

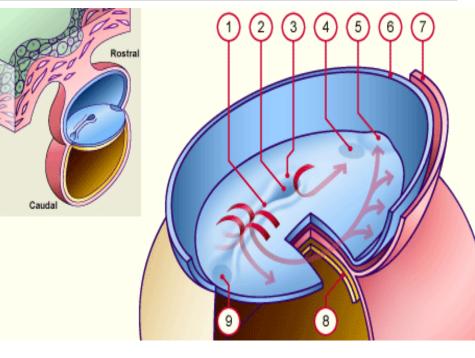
- ★ The following changes occur during 2nd week of pregnancy :
 - 1- **Completion of implantation** by 11th or 12th day
 - 2- Changes in the embryoblast :
 - Formation of the bilaminar germ disc (*Epiblast* adjacent to the trophoblast and *Hypoblast* adjacent to the blastocele).
 - The germ disc is **rounded or oval** in shape .



blastocyst, about 9 days after fertilization

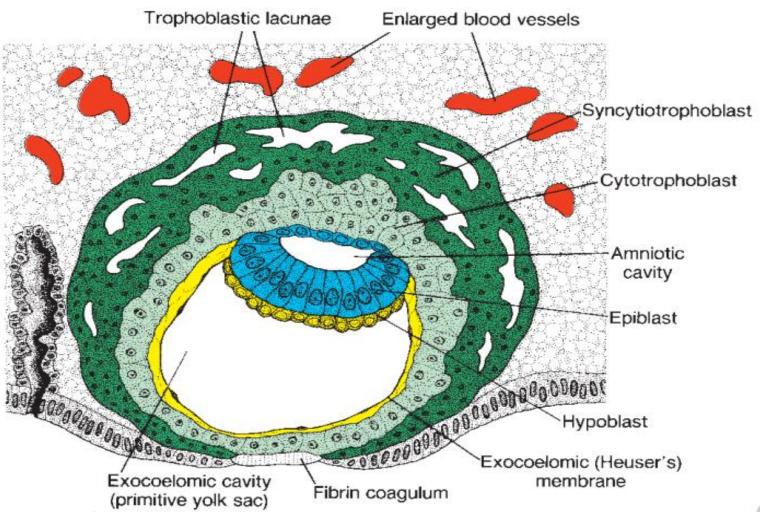
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Primitive groove
Primitive pit
Primitive node
Oropharyngeal membrane
Cardiogenic plate
Sectional edge of amniotic membrane
Mesoderm
Endoderm
Future cloacal membrane
1+2+3 = primitive streak



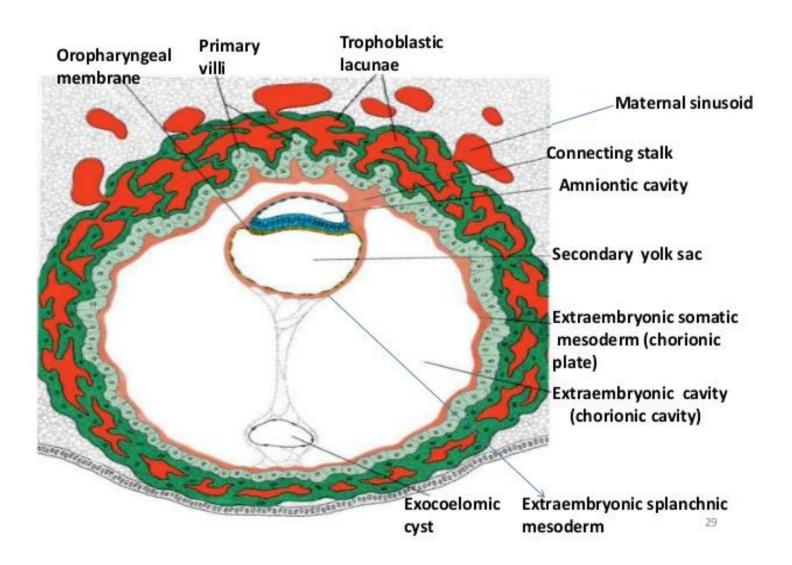
3- Changes in the trophoblast :

- During 2nd. week ,the trophoblast shows **rapid rate of development** as compared to the slow rate of development of the bilaminar germ disc
- The trophoblast is **differentiate** into an outer *syncytiotrophoblast* and an inner *cytotrophoblast*.
- Syncytiotrophoblast:
 - It is formed of a multinucleated zone without distinct cell boundaries.
 - Small spaces appear & coalesce (at the 9th day) in the syncytiotrophoblast , at the embryonic pole first then spread all over the syncytiotrophoblast , to form trophoblastic lacunae (lacunar stage).
 - At the 11th & 12th days, the syncytiotrophoblast erodes the maternal sinusoids and its lacunae are filled with maternal blood & uterine secretions which begins to flow through the trophoblastic lacunae establishing the utero-placental circulation which allow nourishment of the germ disc & change of gases & metabolites.
 - At the end of 2nd week , **1ry. Chrionic villi** appears at the embryonic pole .
- **Cytotrophoblast:** Its cells maintain their cell walls. They divide externally to produce more syncytiotrophoblast.



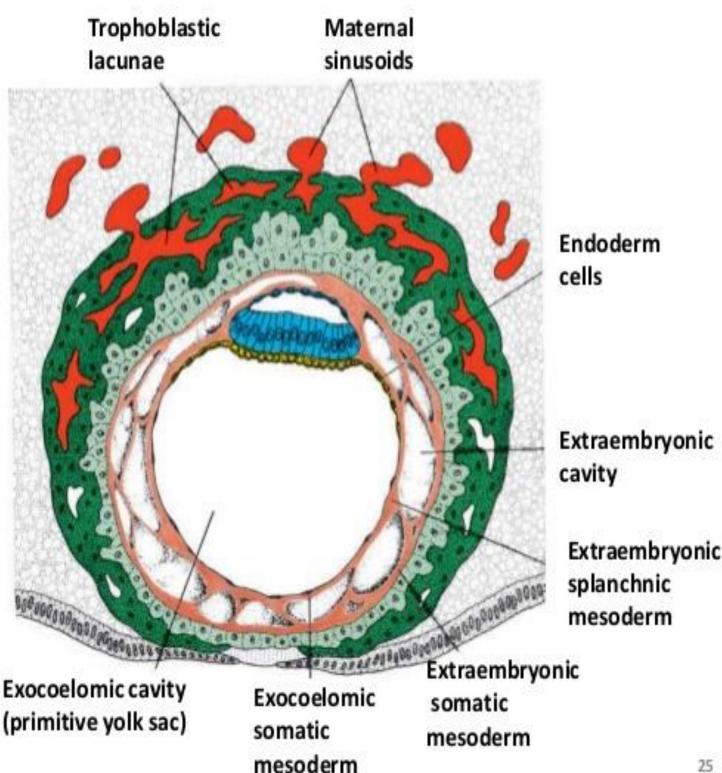
4 – Formation of 2 cavities :

- a) *Amniotic cavity* : (8th day)
 - It is a space appears between the epiblast and the cytotrophoblast
 - The epiblast cells form a layer of flat cells called **amnioblasts** which form the **roof** of the amniotic cavity while its **floor** is formed by the epiblast.
- b) *Primary yolk sac* : (9th day)
 - The hypoblast cells form a layer of flat cells to form a membrane , which line the blastocele , called Hauser's membrane.
 - The space between the hypoblast and the Hauser's membrane is called the 1ry yolk sac, which replaces the blastocele, with its roof is the hypoblast and the remaining part of its wall is formed of Hauser's membrane.
 - The hypoblast produces additional cells that migrate inside the Heuser's membrane. These cells proliferate and gradually form a new cavity known as the secondary yolk sac (day 13).



5-Extraembryonic mesoderm:

- These are cells **derived from** the yolk sac cells appear and form very loose tissues between the cytotrophoblast externally and the the yolk sac internally.
- Cavities appear & coalesce , in the extra-embryonic mesoderm , forming a single large cavity called the **extra-embryonic coelom** (or chorionic cavity).



- The extra-embryonic mesoderm is **divided** by the extra-embryonic coelom (chorionic cavity) into:
 - a. *Extraembryonic somatopleuric mesoderm* which line the cytotrophoblast .
 - b. *Extraembryonic splanchnopleuric mesoderm* which cover the yolk sac.
 - c. Connecting stalk : (future umbilical cord) It is the extra-embryonic mesoderm connecting the roof of amniotic cavity with the over lying cytotrophoblas . It is found dorsal to the amniotic cavity.
- The cytotrophoblast +Syncytiotrophoblast + Extraembryonic mesoderm are called **Chorion**. The blastocyst is now called the *Chorionic vesicle* (at the 12th day).

\star N.B : Please see this excellent video .

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bIdJOiXpp9g