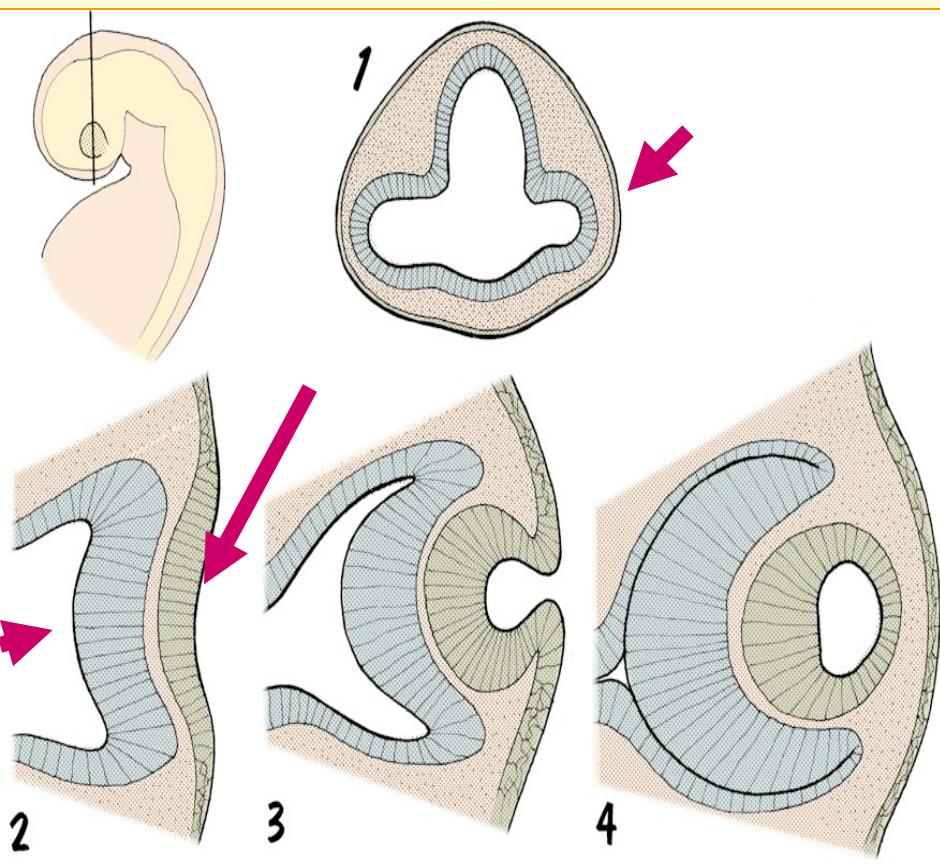
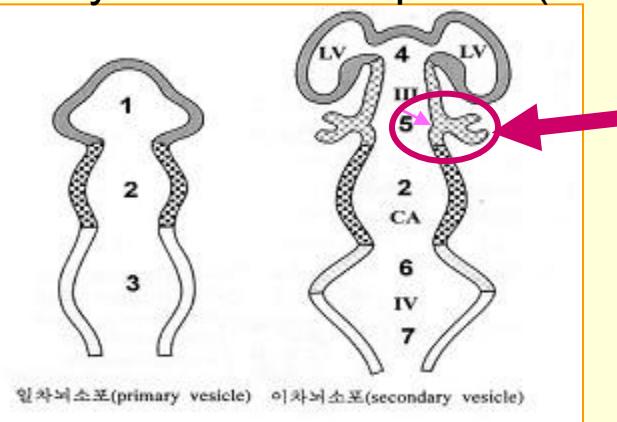


Embryology /organogenesis/

Development and teratology of
sensory organs

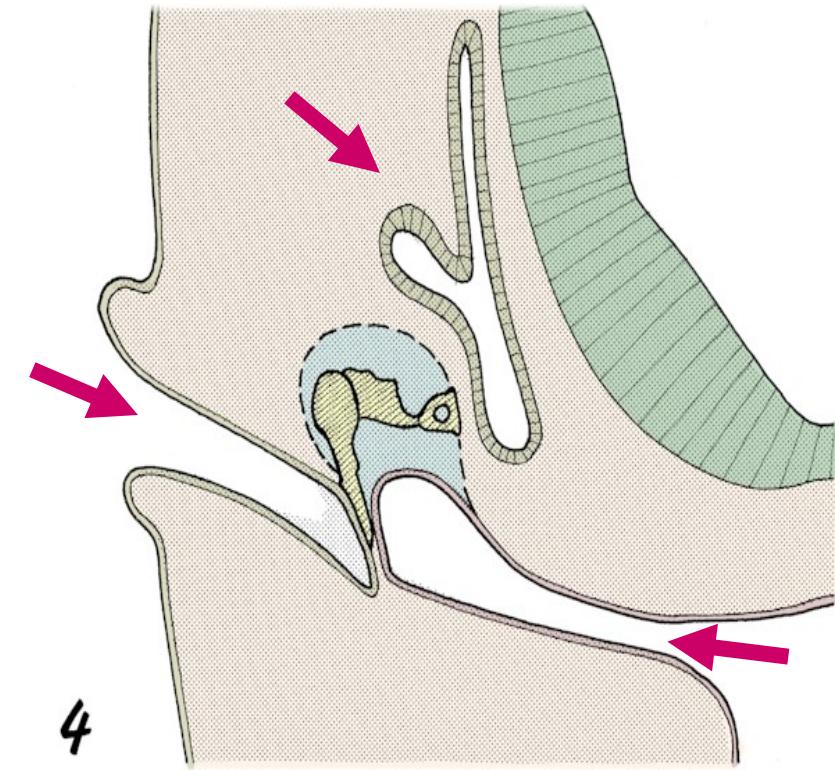
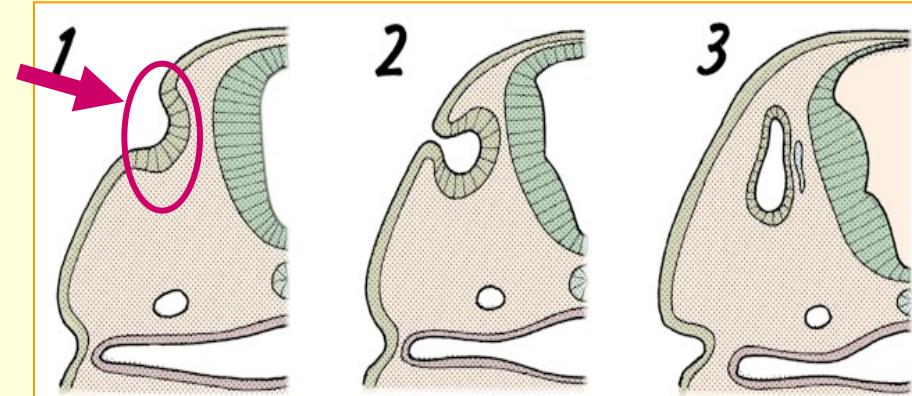
EYE

Day 22: sulcus opticus (neuroectoderm)

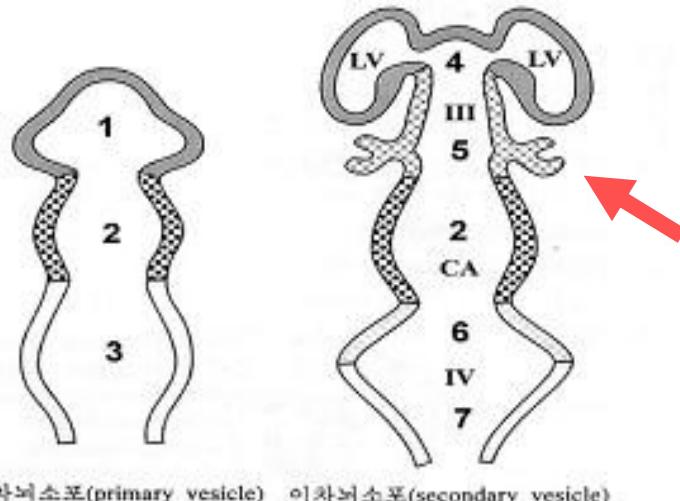
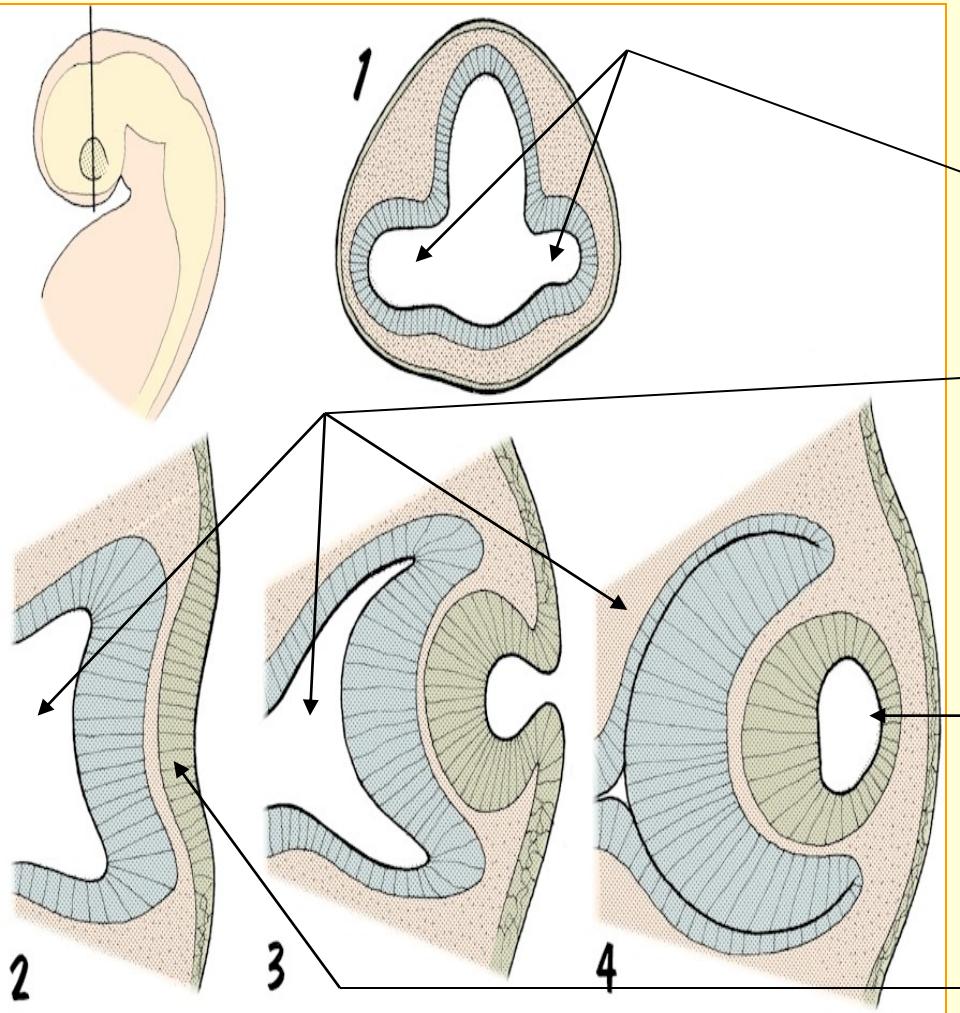


EAR

Day 22: otic placode (ectoderm)



EYE



Sulcus opticus (1)

Optic vesicle → cup (2-3)
(week 4)

Lens placode (2)

Lens vesicle (2-3)

DEVELOPMENT of the EYE

NEUROECTODERM:

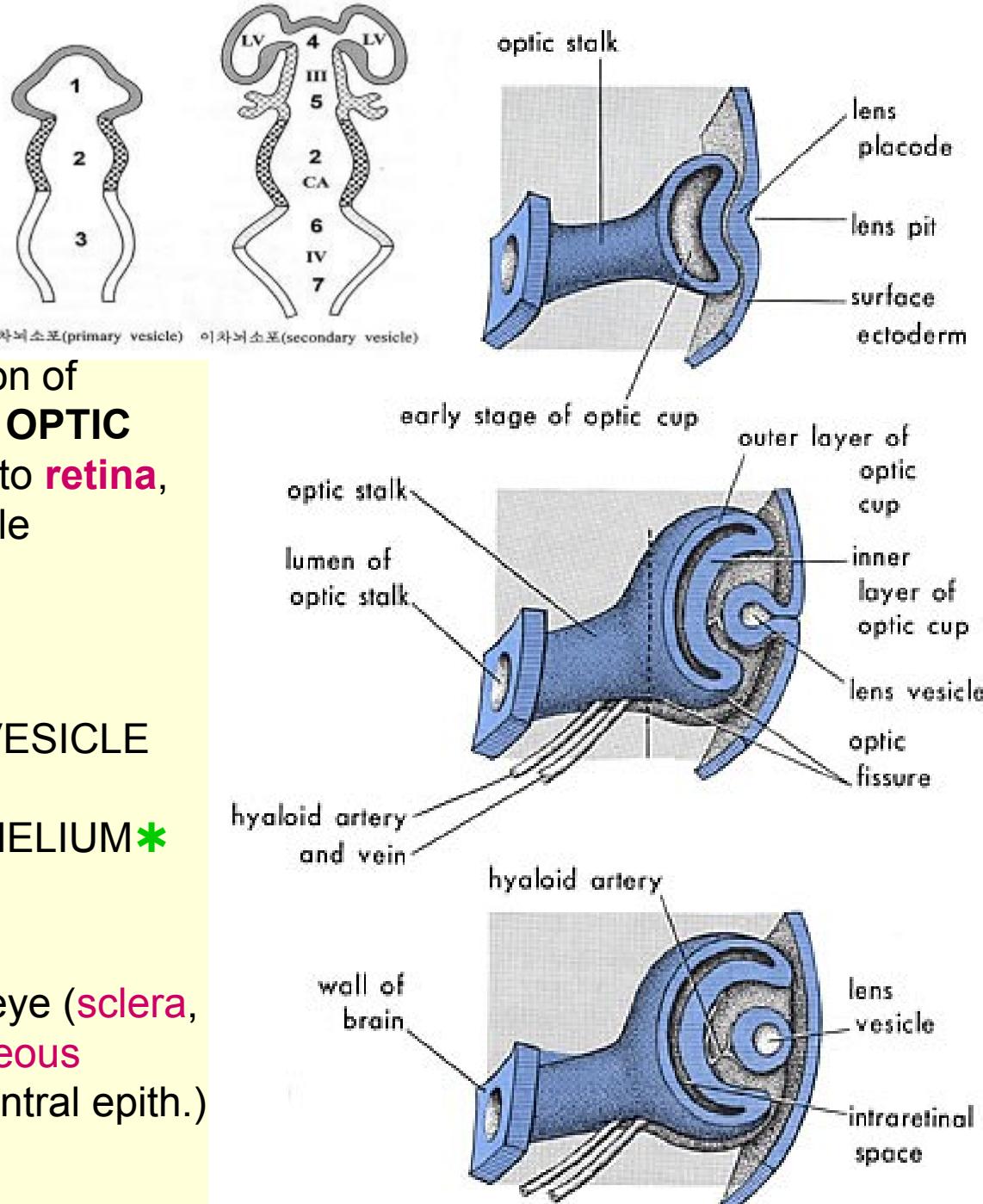
OPTIC GROOVE (evagination of prosencephalon) give rise to OPTIC VESICLE (CUP) develops into **retina**, OPTIC STALK of optic vesicle give rise to **optic nerve**

ECTODERM:

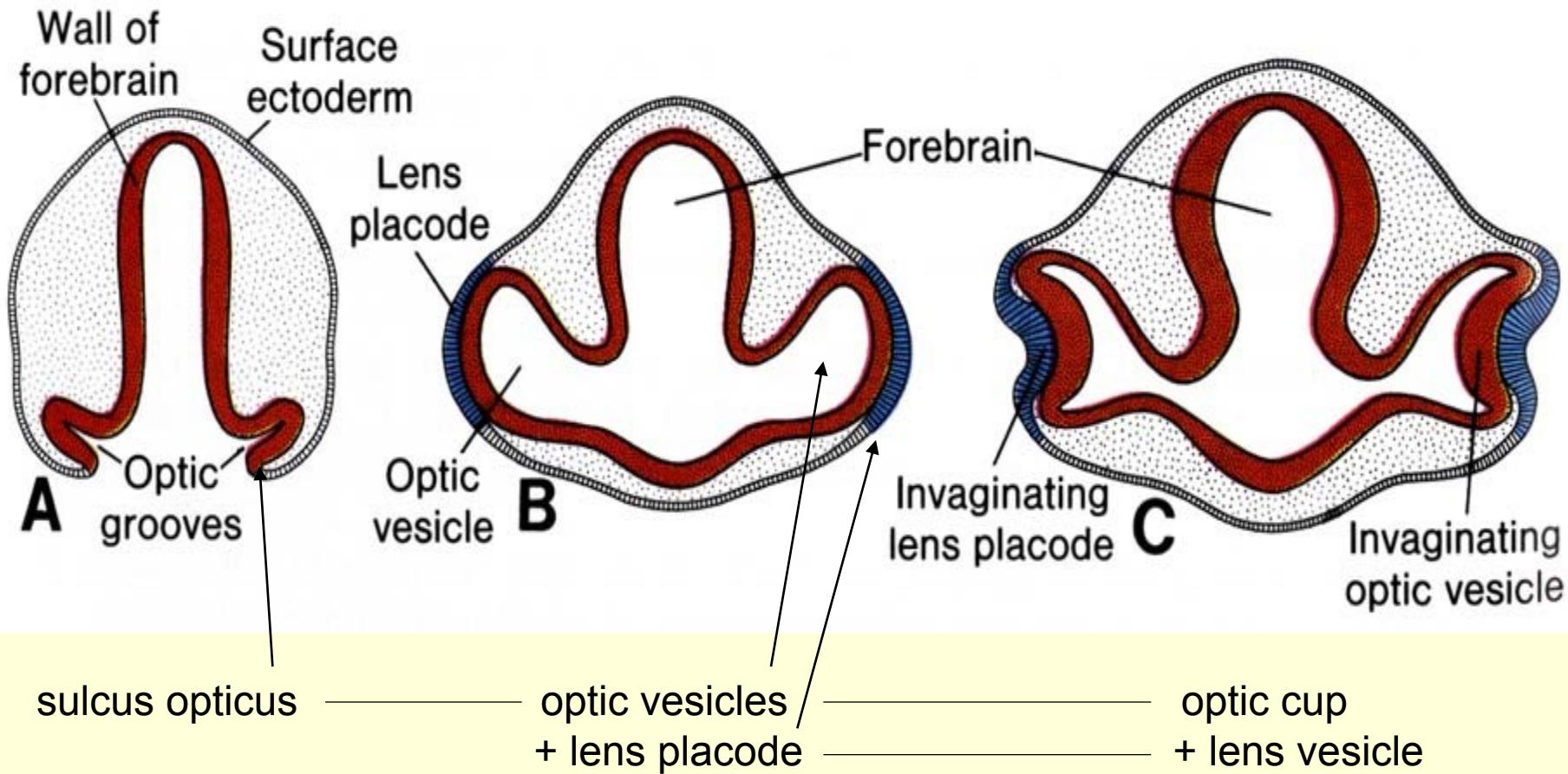
LENS PLACODE \Rightarrow LENS VESICLE and VENTRAL CORNEAL EPITHELIUM*

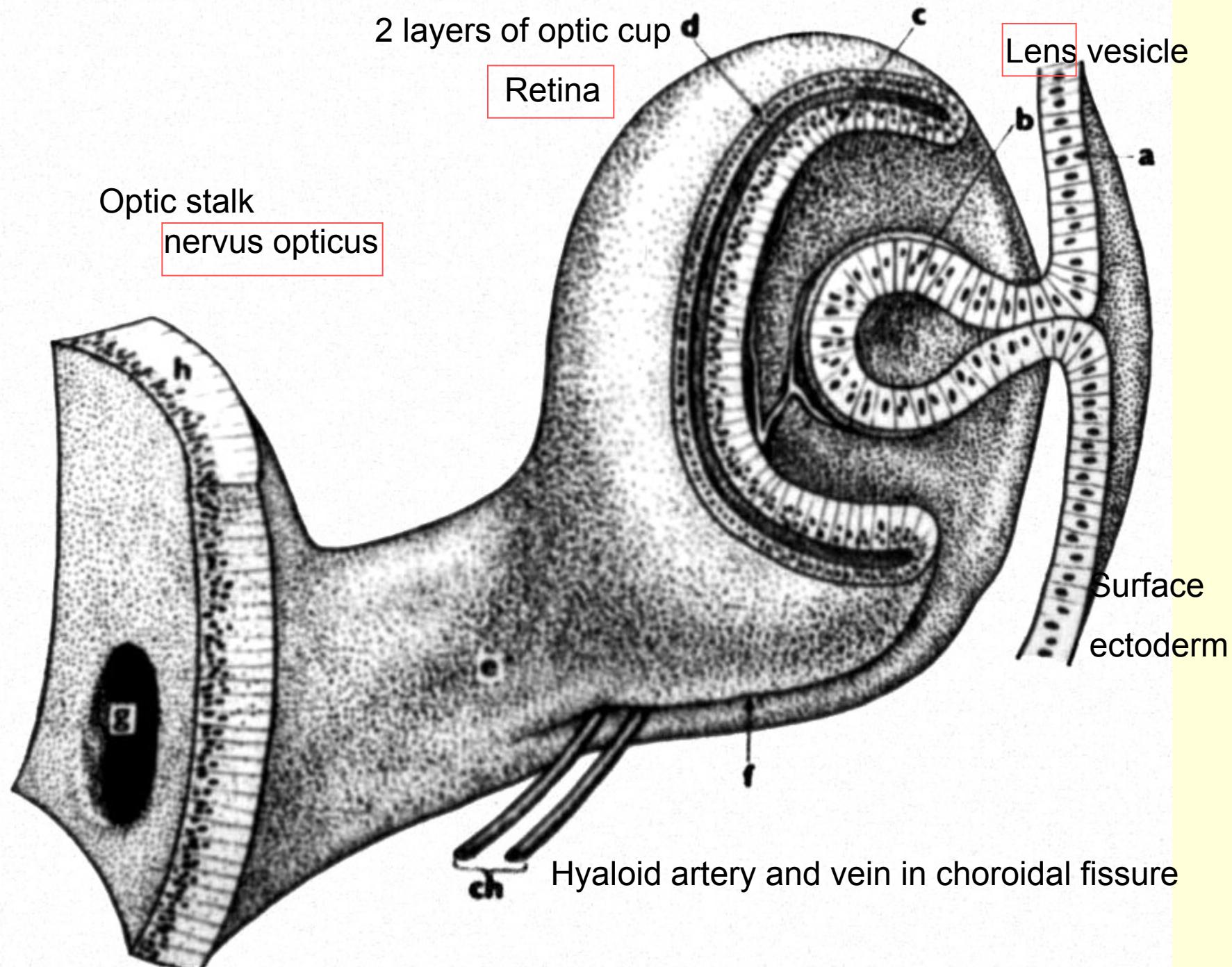
MESENCHYME:

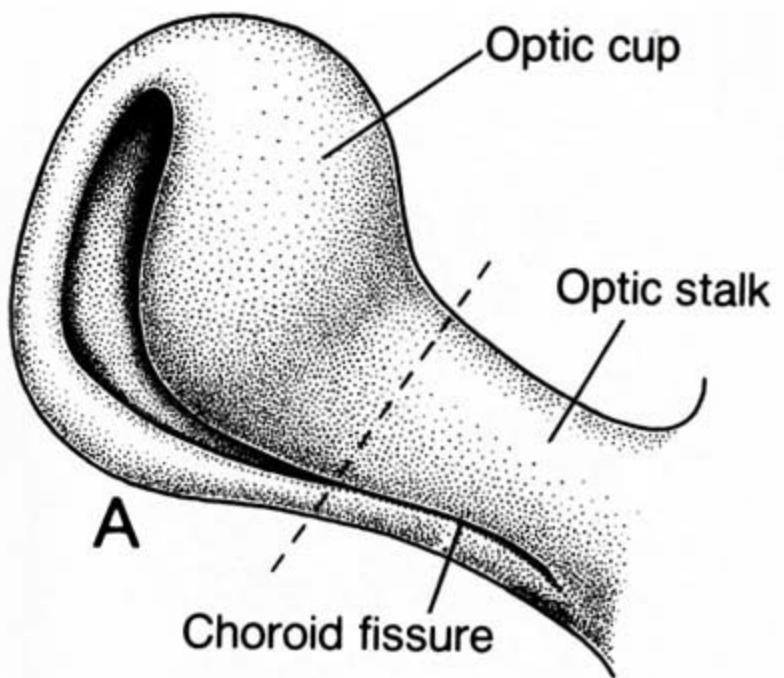
all other components of the eye (**sclera**, **choroid**, **ciliary body**, **iris**, **vitreous body**, **cornea** except its * ventral epith.)



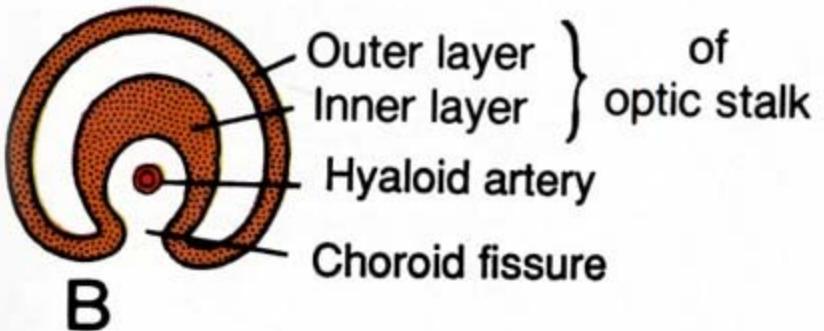
Development of the eye



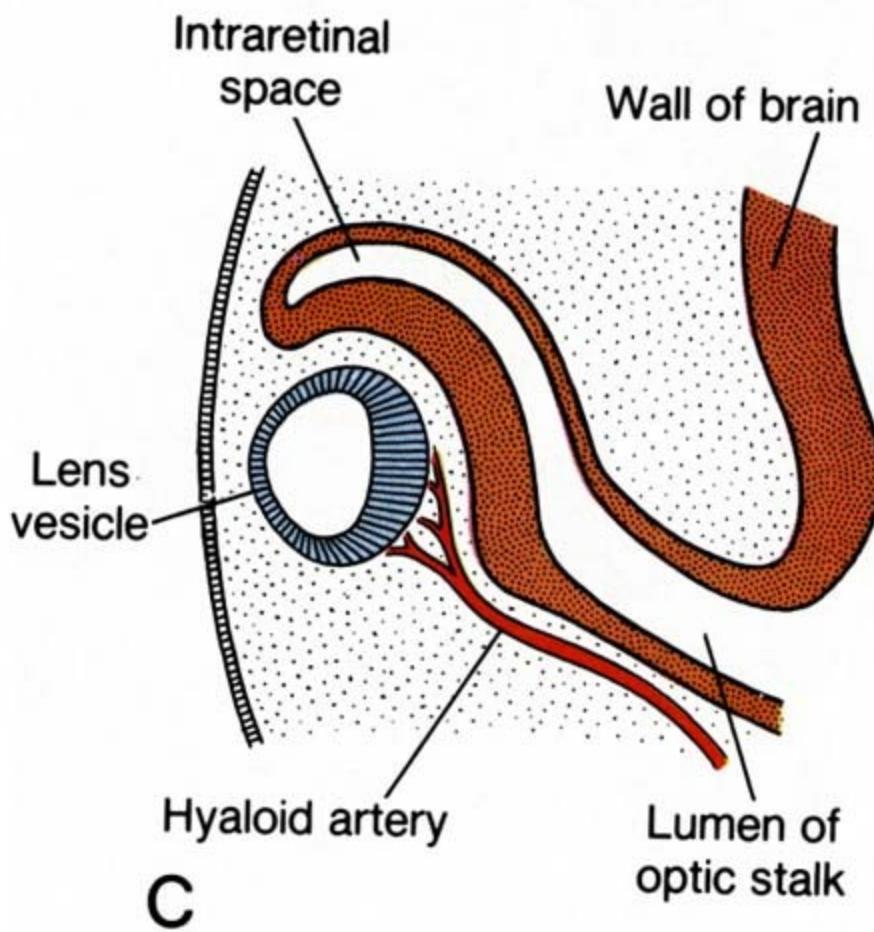




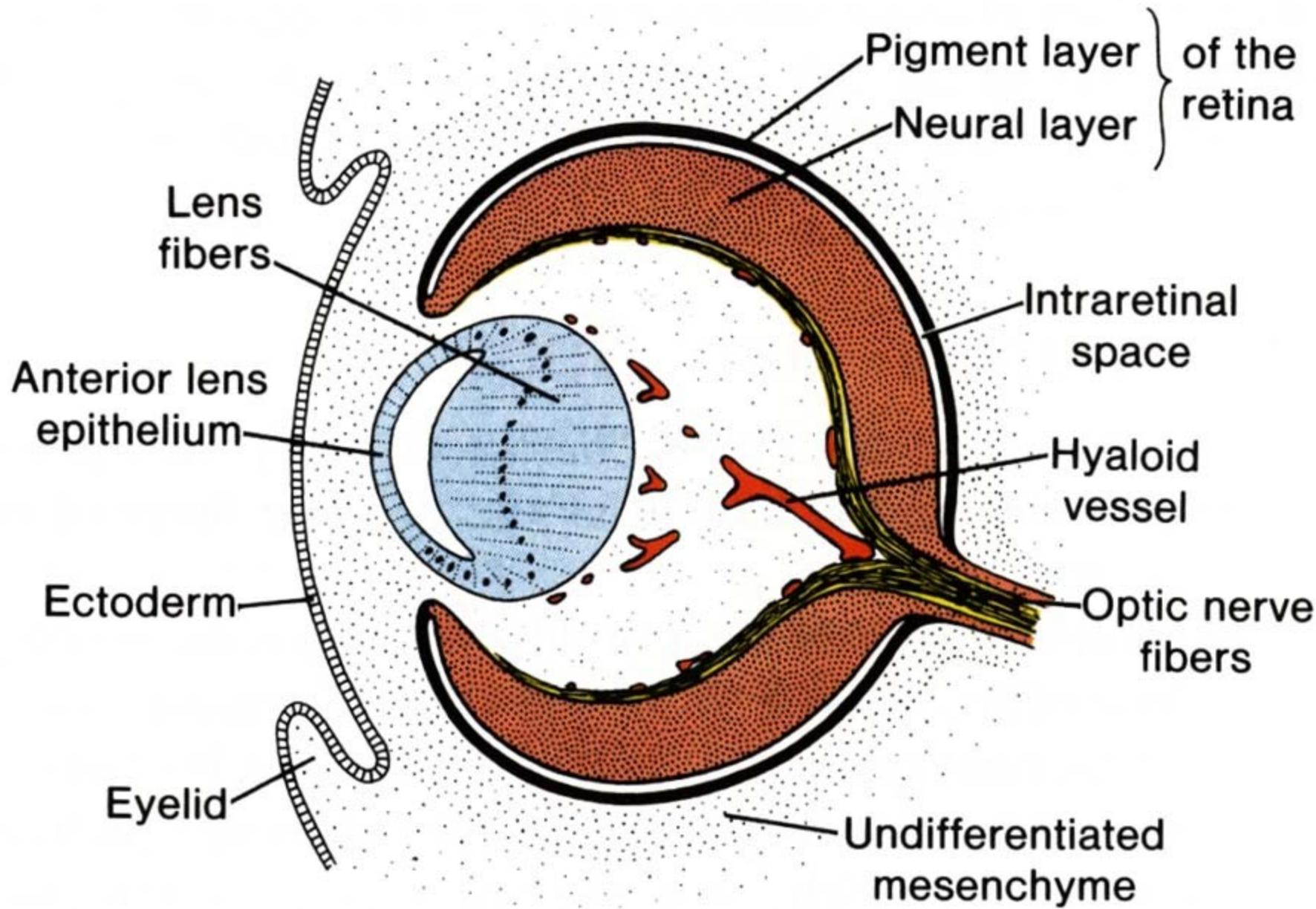
A

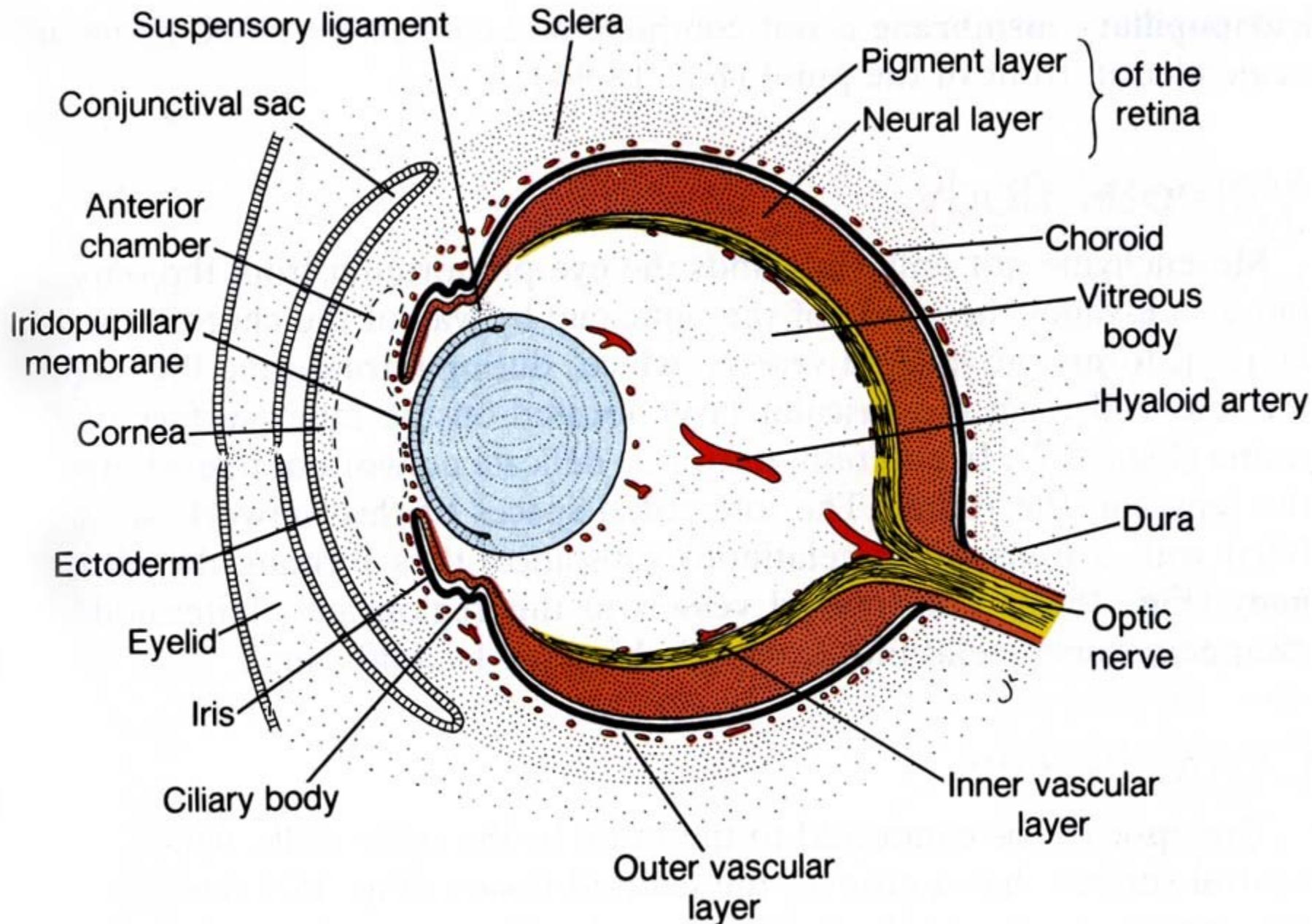


B



C





IN EYEBALL:

Retina – from neuroectoderm of mesencephalon

Lens cristalina – from ectoderm

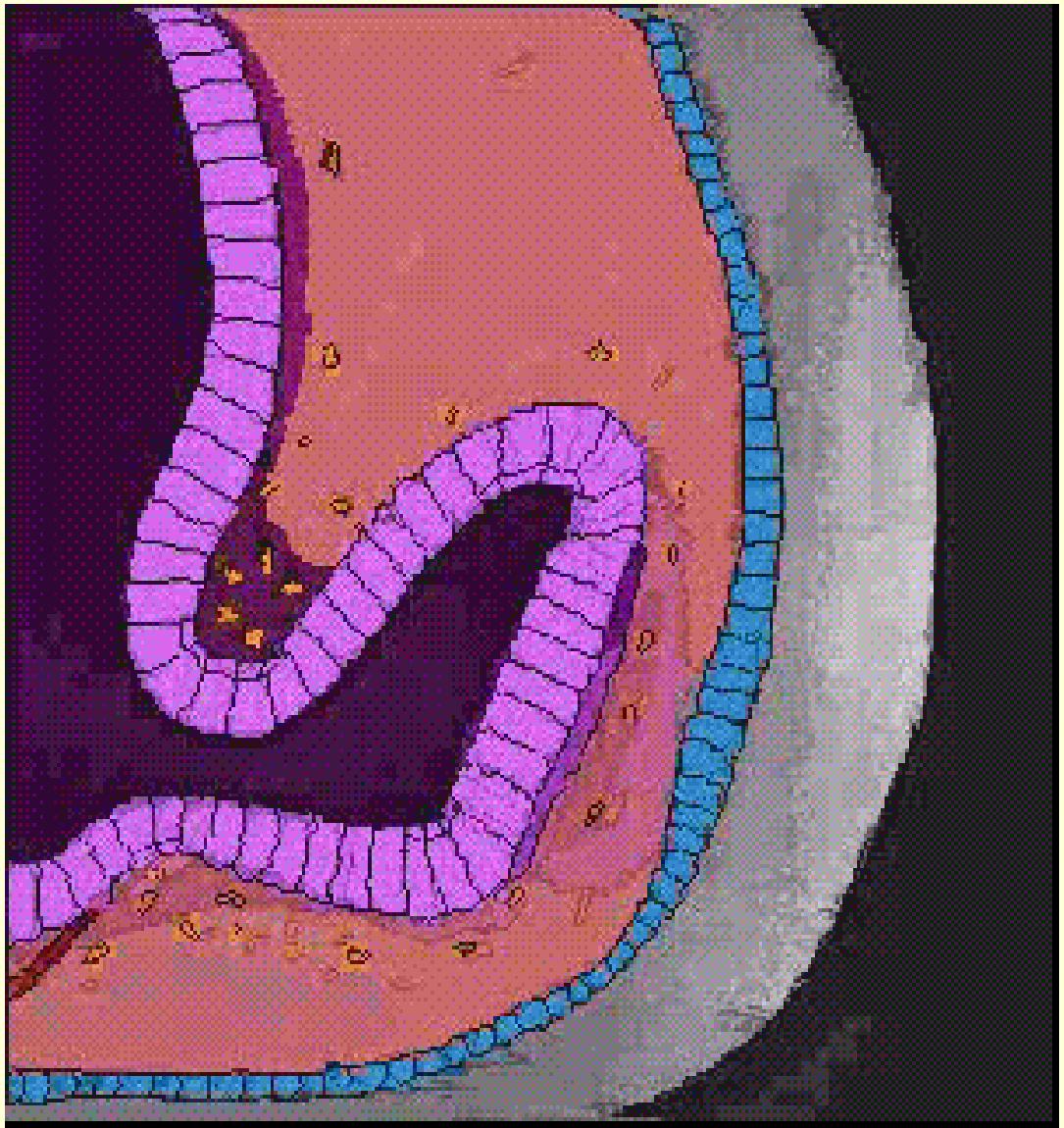
Conjunctival epithelium – from ectoderm

All other – from mesenchym

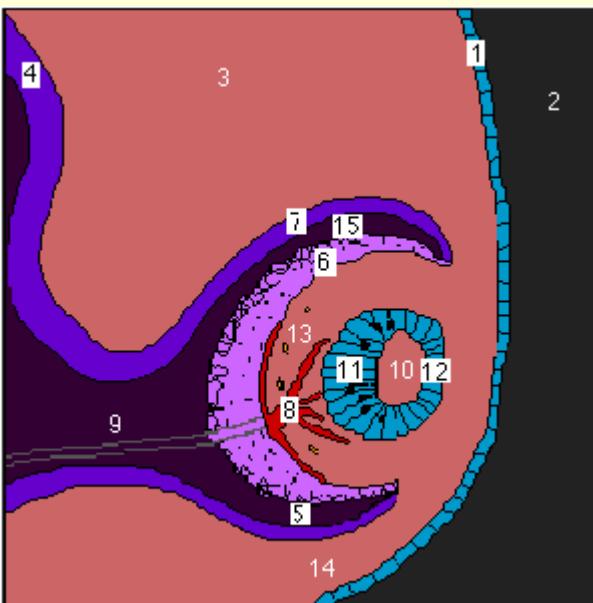
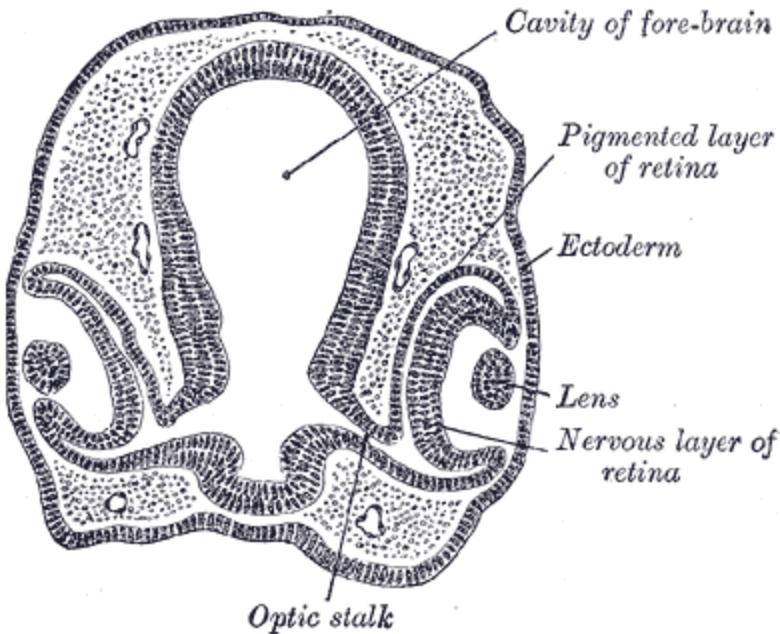
EYELID

– from ectoderm + mesenchym

Lens growth is induced by optic vesicle



(picture is animated)





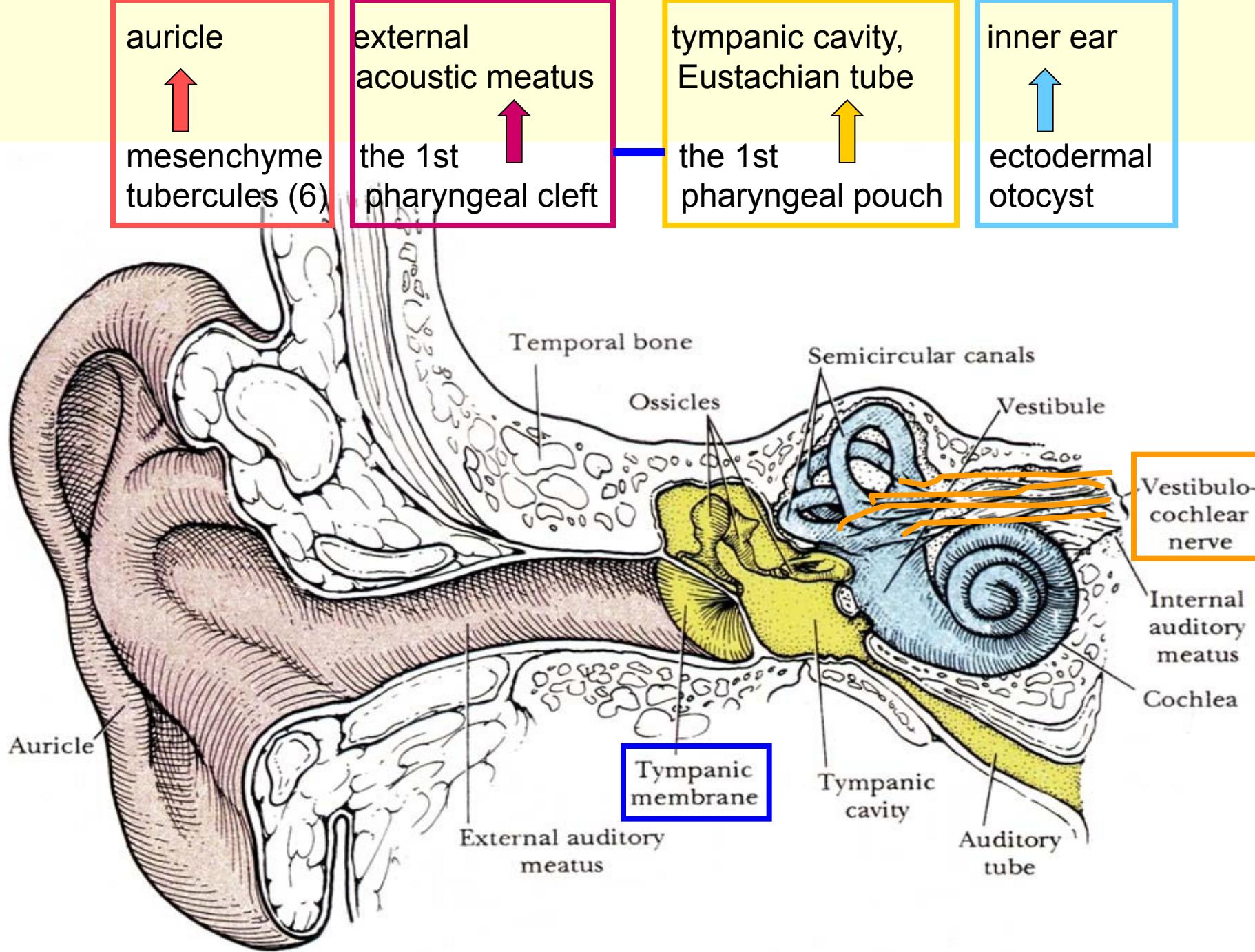
Teratology of the eye

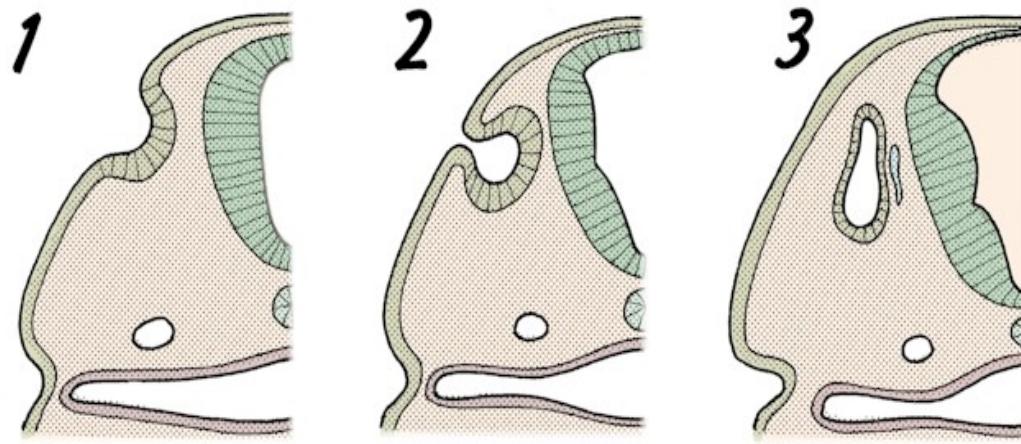
- Anophthalmia
- Microphthalmia →
- Aphakia
- Coloboma
(iris, eyelid)
- Congenital cataracta
or glaucom
- Congenital
ptosis of
eyelid



no lens



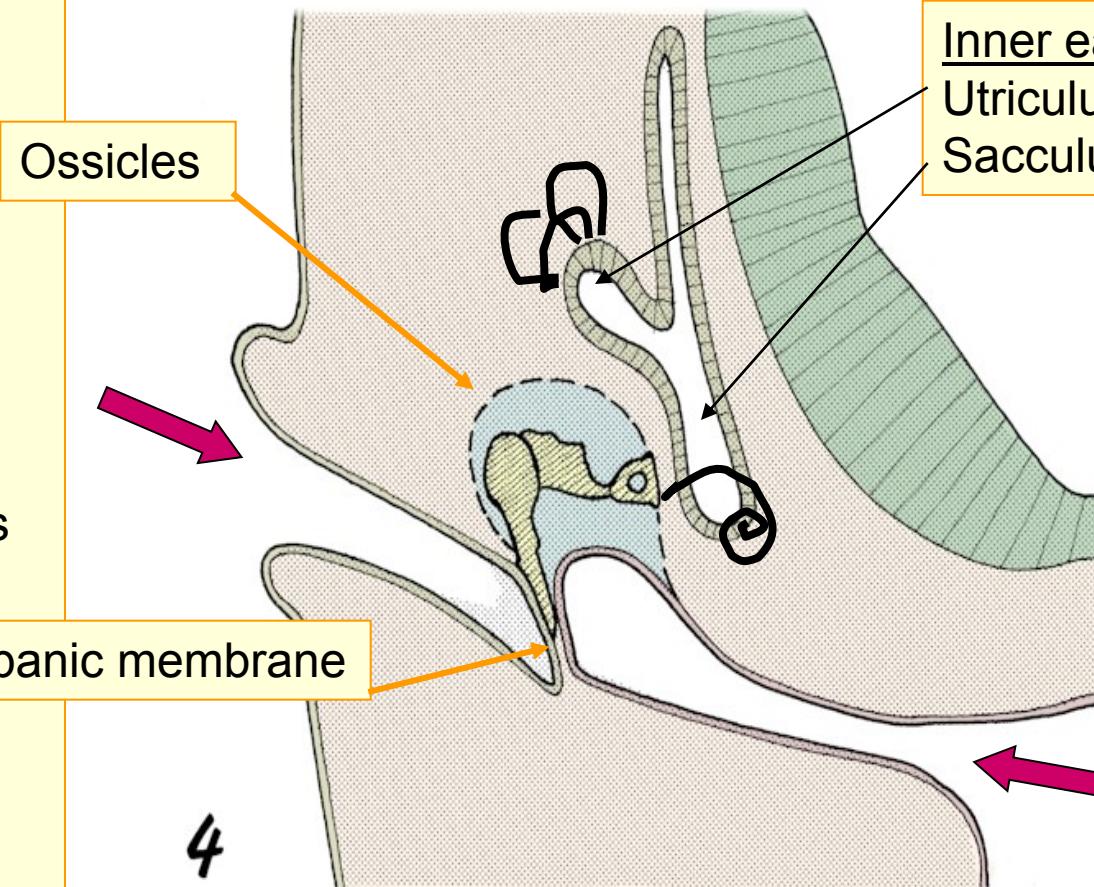




EAR

ECTODERM:

- Otic placode (1)
(day 22)
- Otic pit (2)
- Otocyst (3-4)



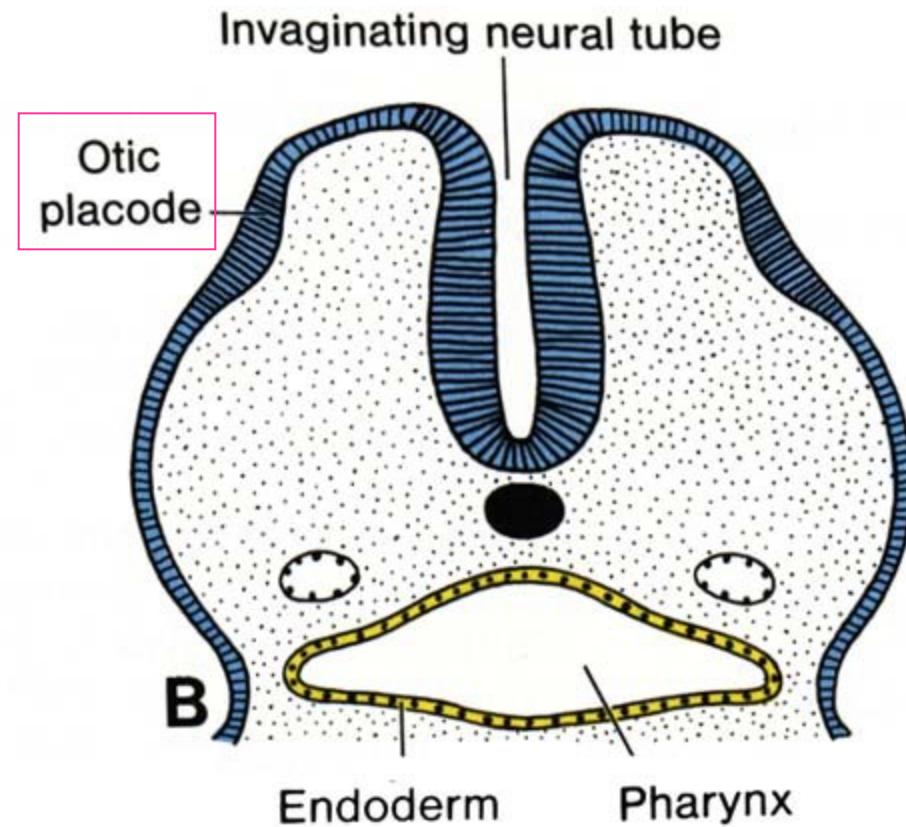
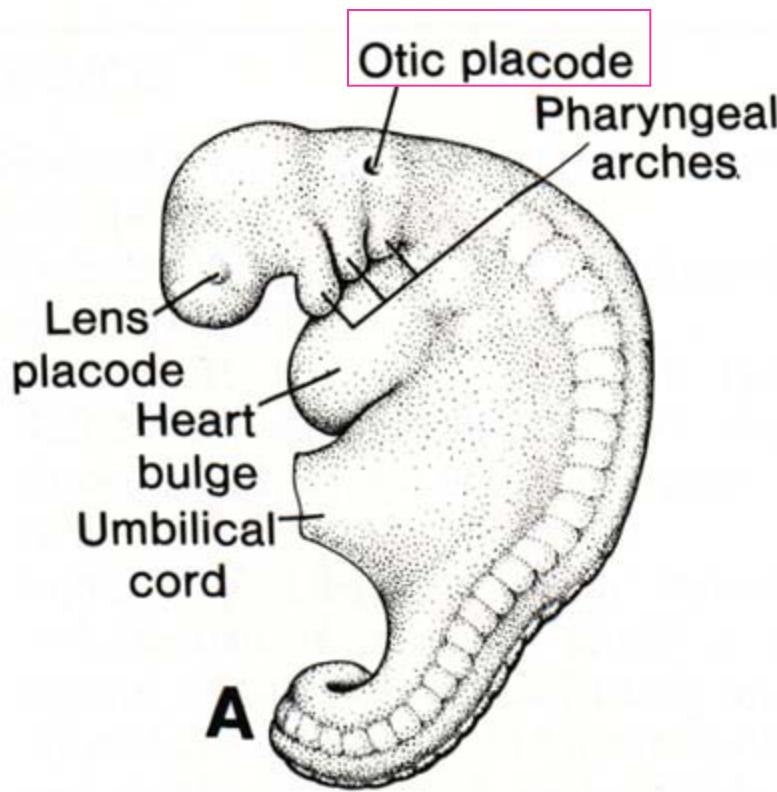
Development of the inner ear

Otic placode – thickening of ectoderm

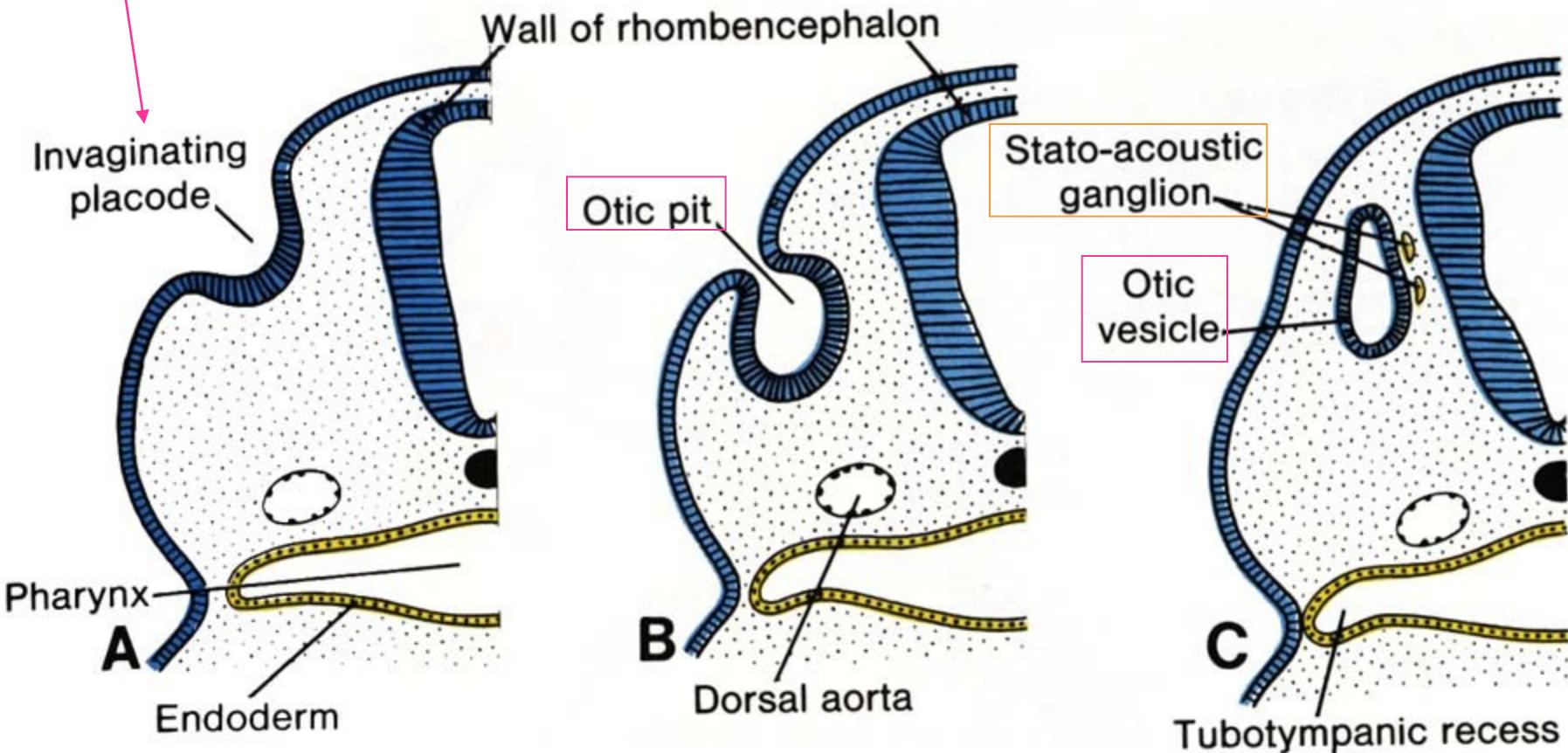
Otic pit

Otic vesicle = otocyst:

epithelium of membranous labyrinth, incl. sensory ep. originate from ectoderm



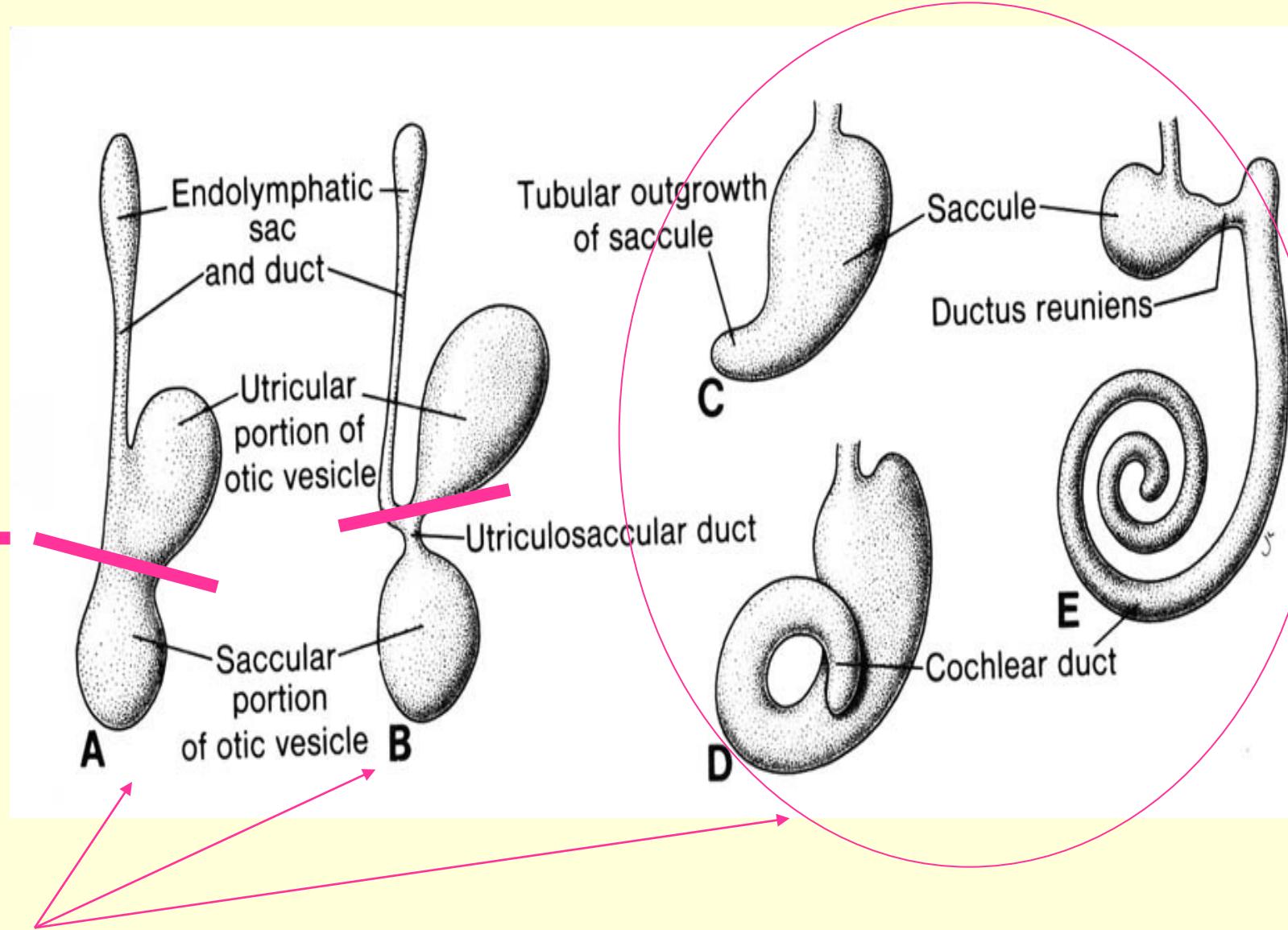
Otic pit \Rightarrow otic vesicle (otocyst)



Differentiation of the otocyst into membranous labyrinth:

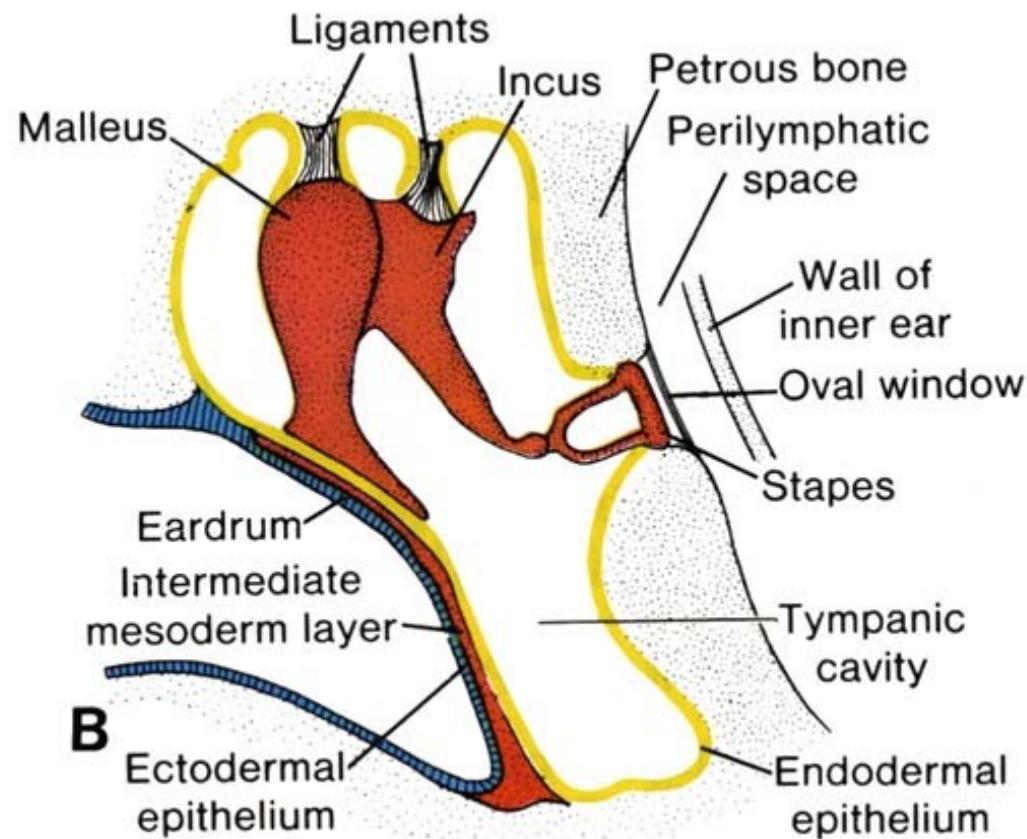
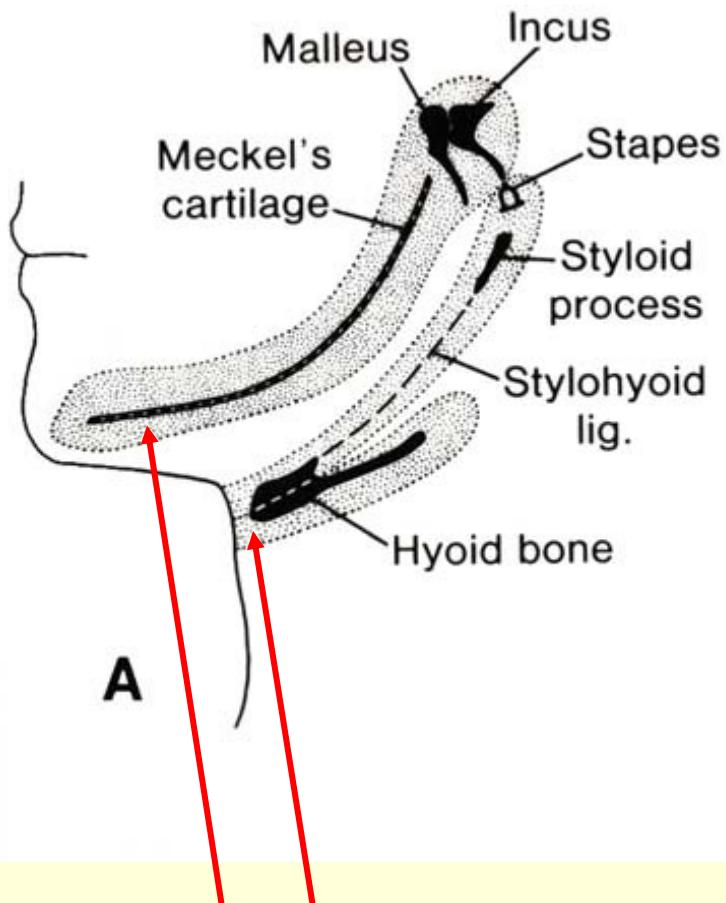
D
O
R
S
A
L
L
Y

V
E
N
T
R
A
L
L
Y

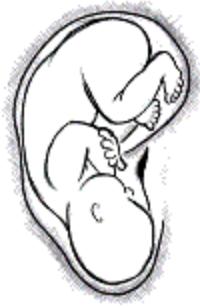


Development of tympanic membrane and cavity

Development of the ear ossicles

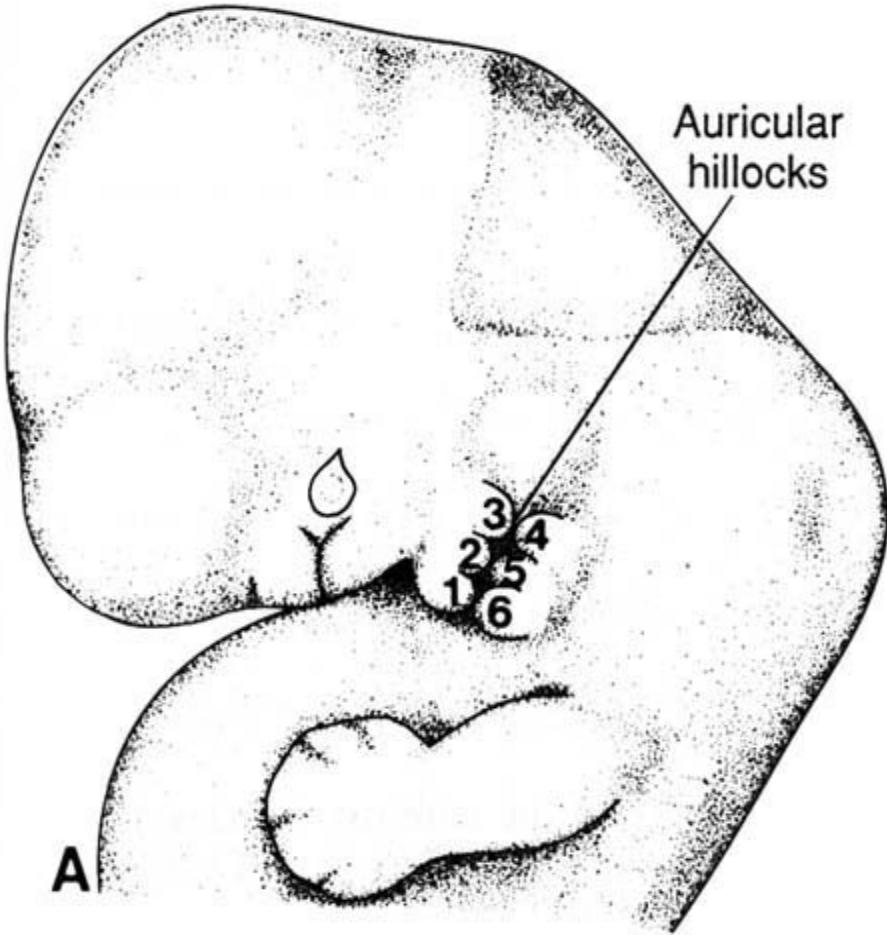


The 1st and 2nd branchial arch:
1 - cartilago Meckeli \Rightarrow malleus, incus
2 - cartilago Reicherti \Rightarrow stapes

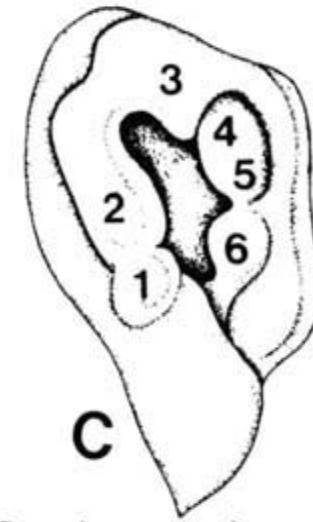


Development of the outer ear

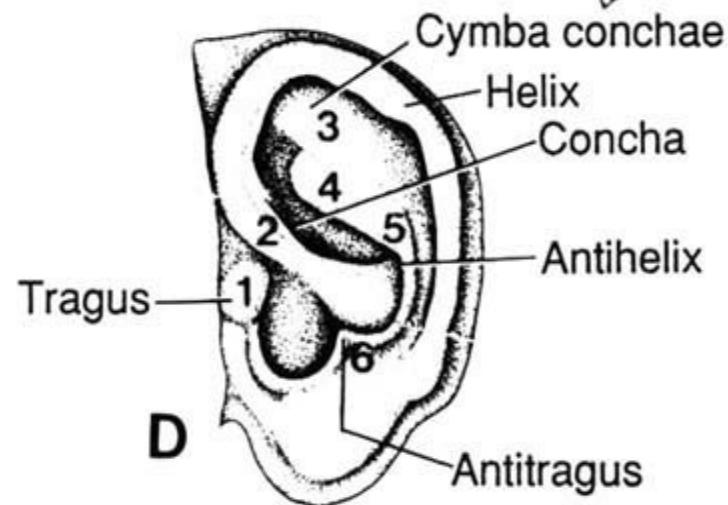
from mesenchyme of the 1st and 2nd arch, covered with ectoderm
⇒ 6 tubercles (3 ventral + 3 dorsal)



B



C



D

Teratology: congenital malformations of the ear

- Anomalies of:

- Outer ear:

anotia, macrotia, microtia,
preauricular protuberances
and sinuses, meatus
atresia

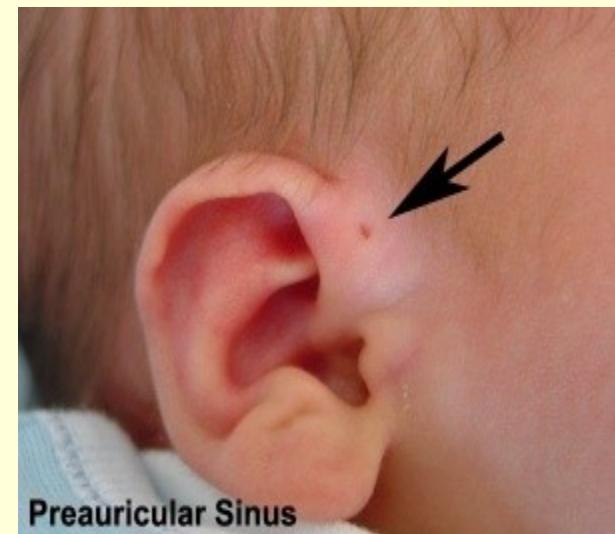
- Middle ear: congenital
fixation of stapes

- Inner ear: aplasia –
hypoplasia of labyrinth
(rubeola in mother), salicyl
preparates using during the
1st trimester)

Hypacusia or deafness:

conductive

sensorineural (perceptive)



Meatus atresia



End

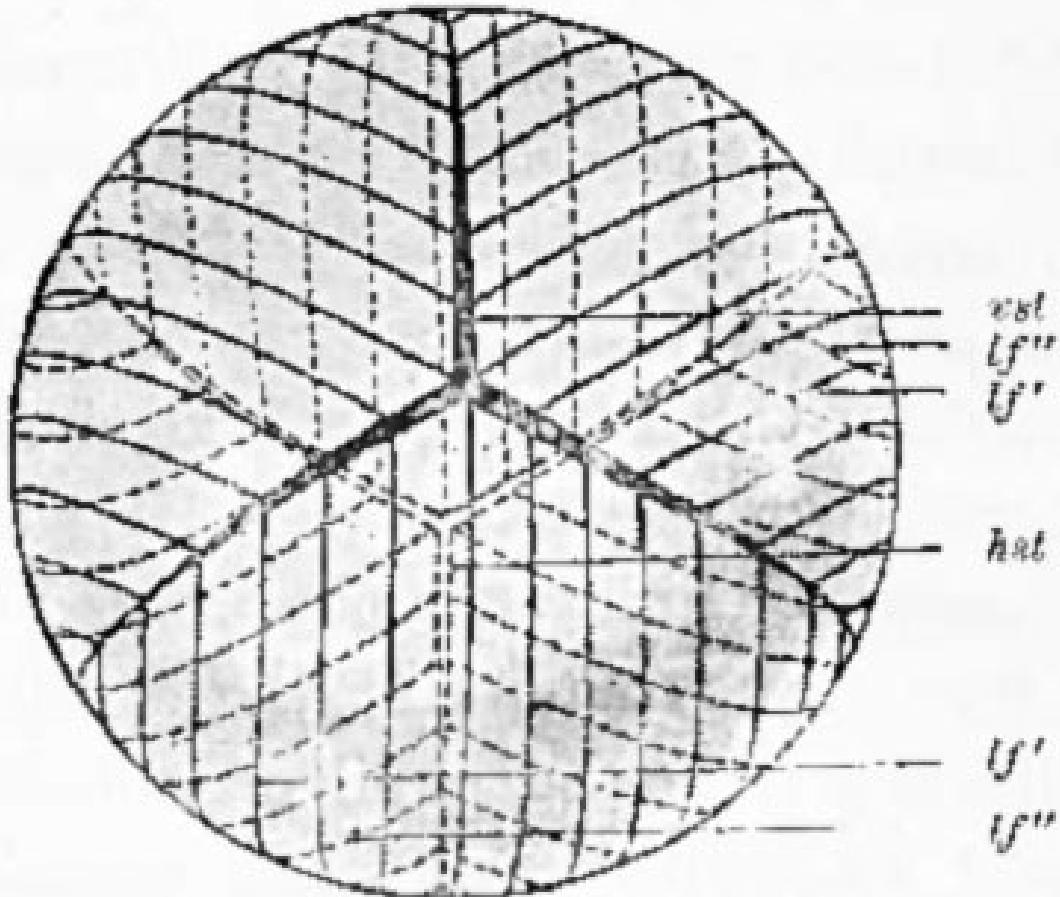
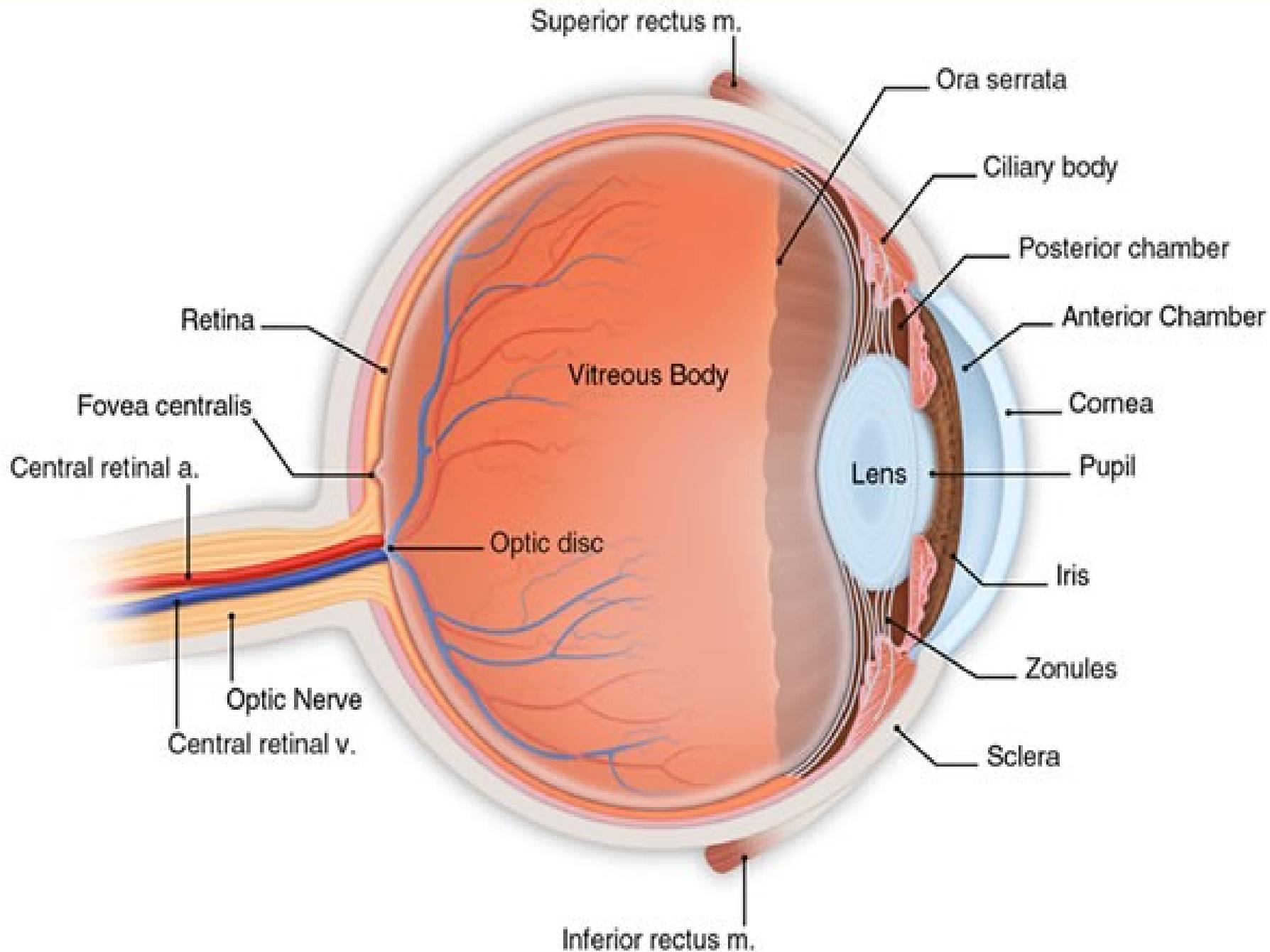
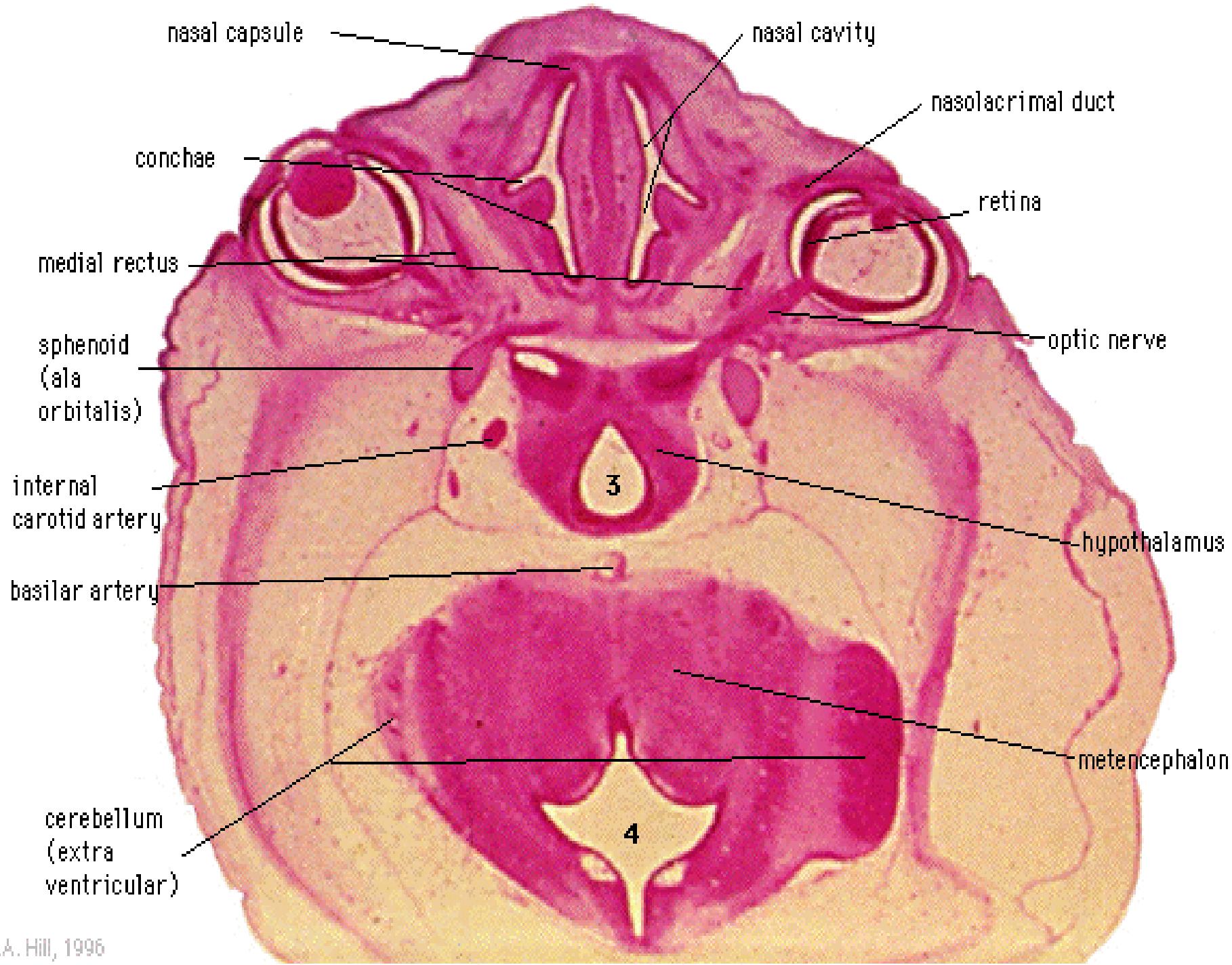


Fig. 268.—Diagram of the arrangement of the lens-fibres.





Bony labyrinth

from mesenchyme

Cochlea

Vestibulum

Canales semicirculares

Membranous labyrinth

from ectoderm – epithelium,

from mesenchyme – rest

(membrana basilaris, perilymphatic spaces and their epithelium)

Ductus cochlearis

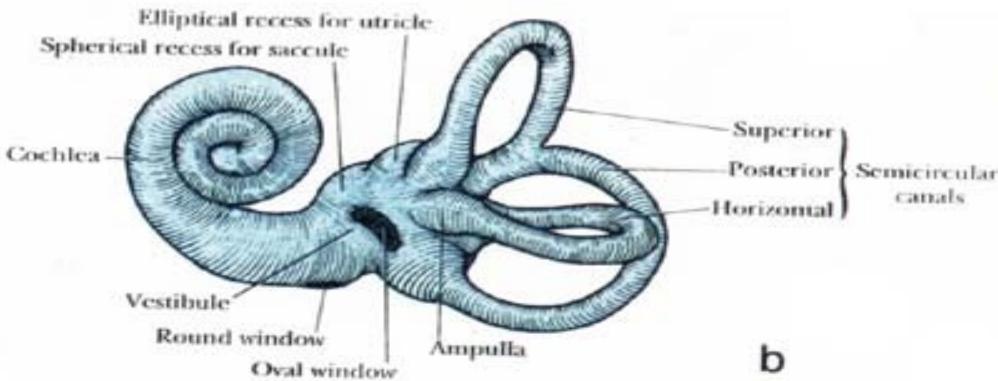
Sacculus

Utriculus

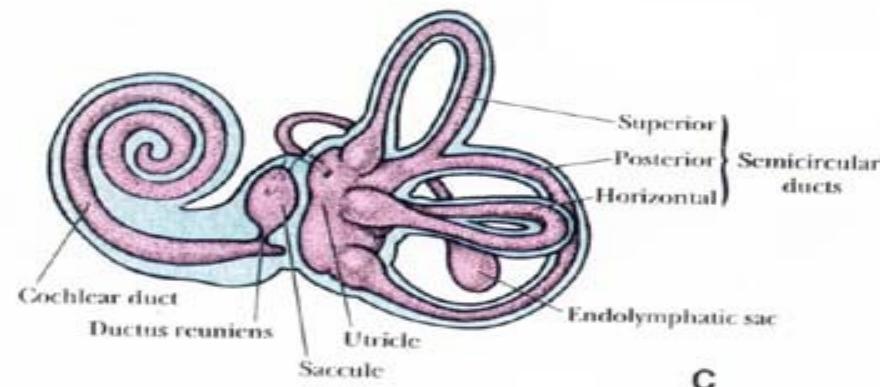
Ductus semicirculares

Ductus et saccus

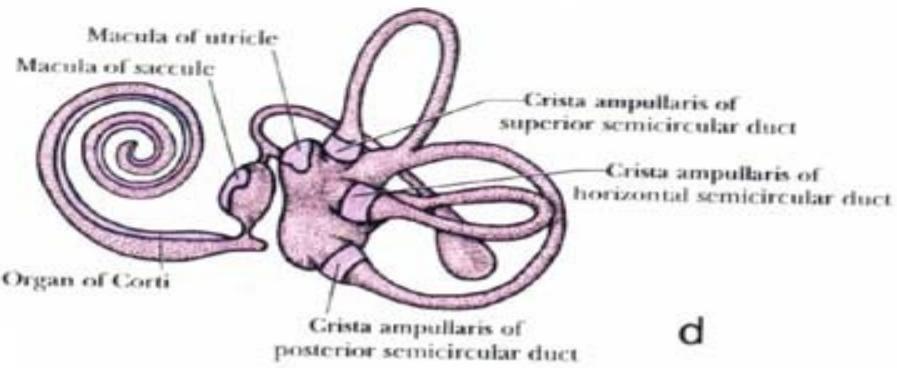
endolymphaticus



b

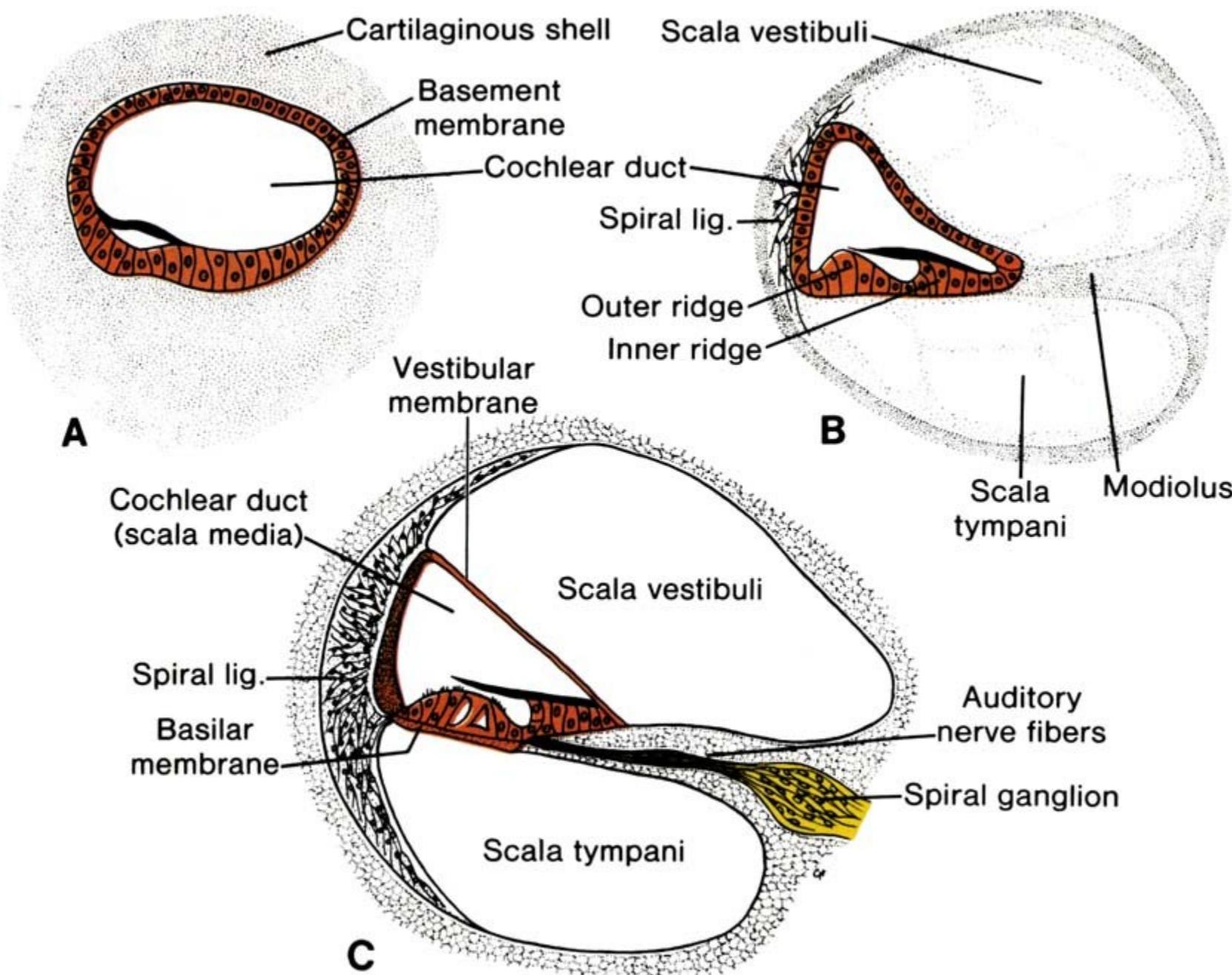


c

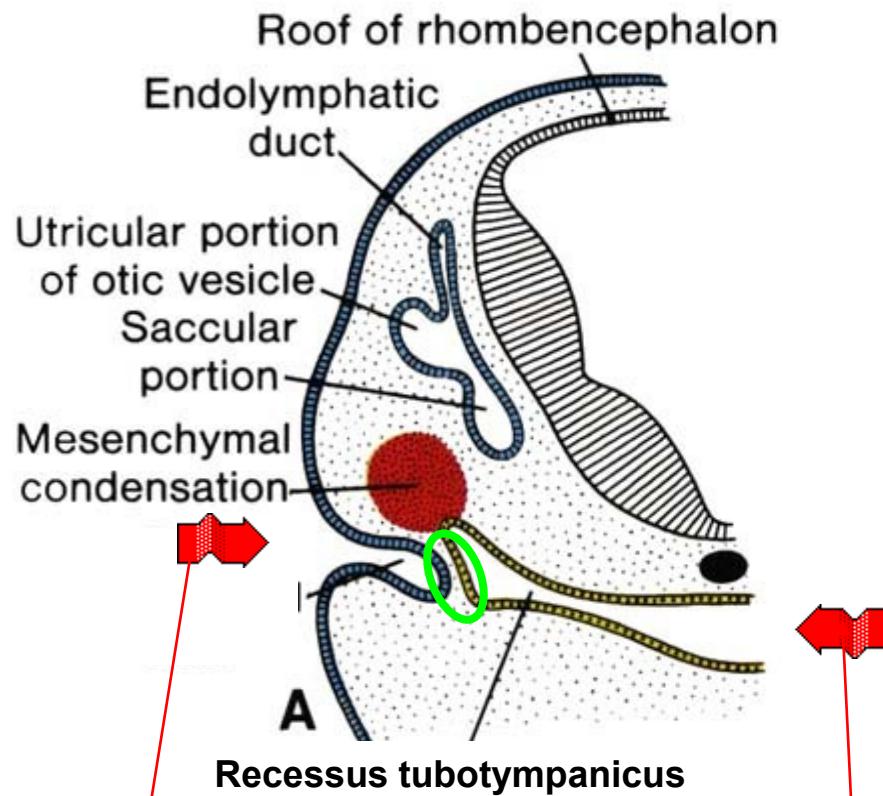


d

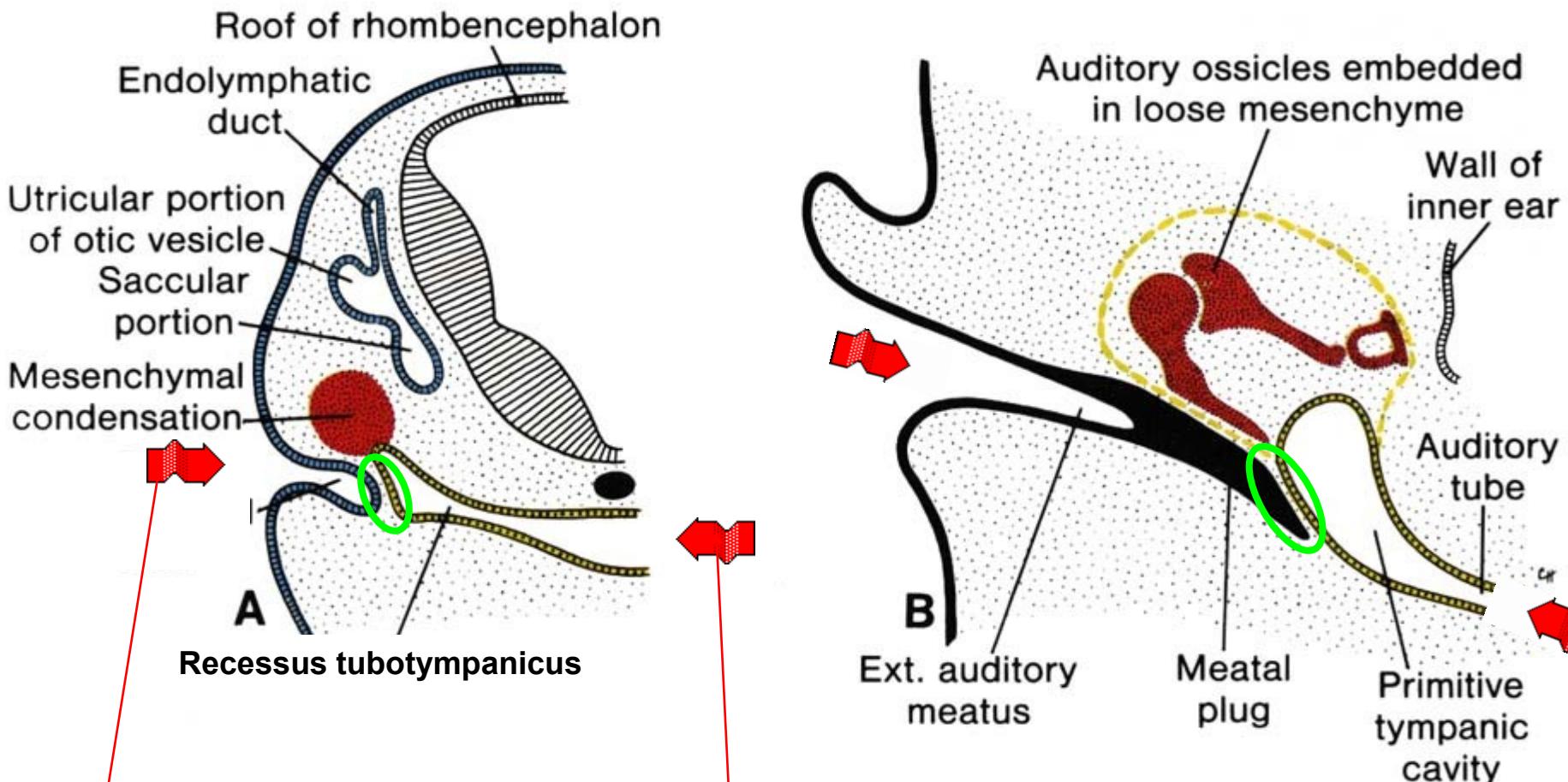
Figure 24.7. b, c, d.



Development of the outer and middle ear

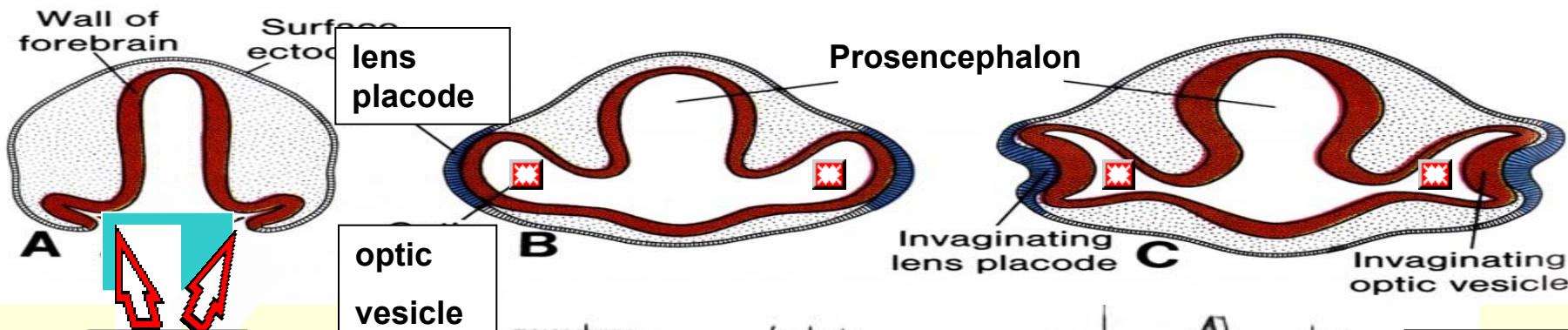


the first
endoderm
pouch



„ear-drum“

the first
ectoderm
cleft

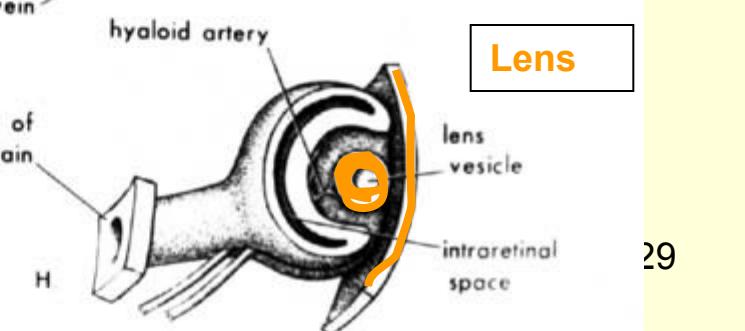
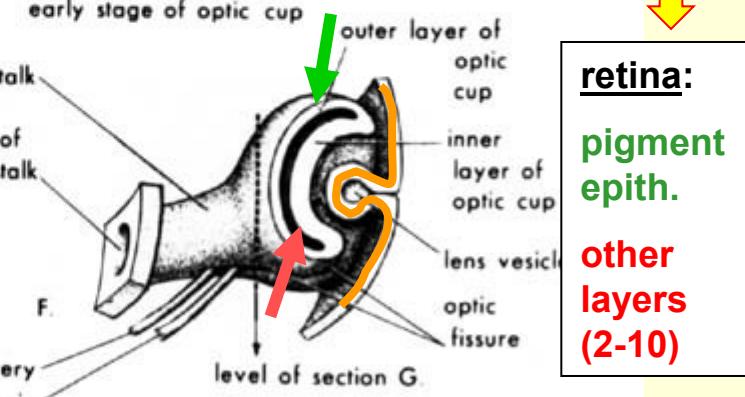
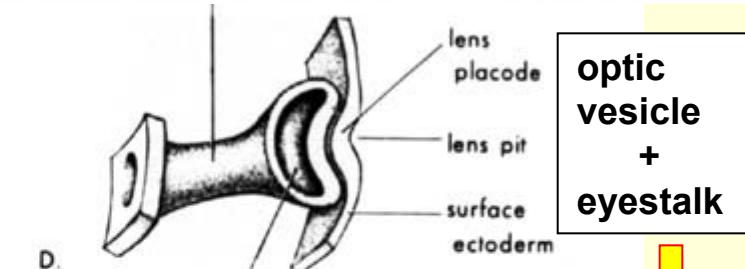
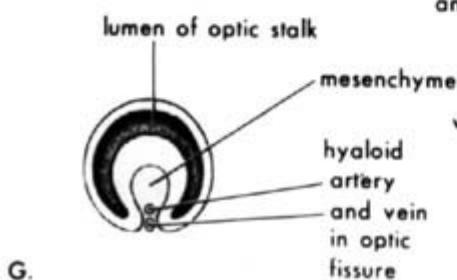
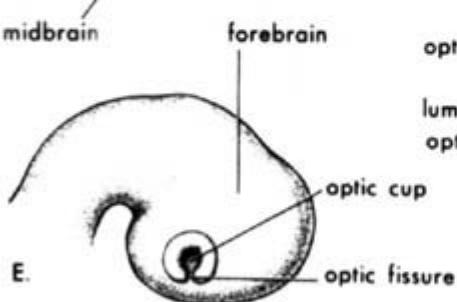
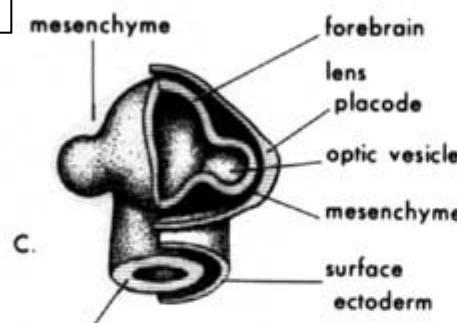


sulcus opticus



Ectoderm:
lens placode (lens cristalina)

Neuroectoderm:
optic vesicle \Rightarrow retina



optic vesicle + eyestalk

retina:
pigment epith.
other layers
(2-10)