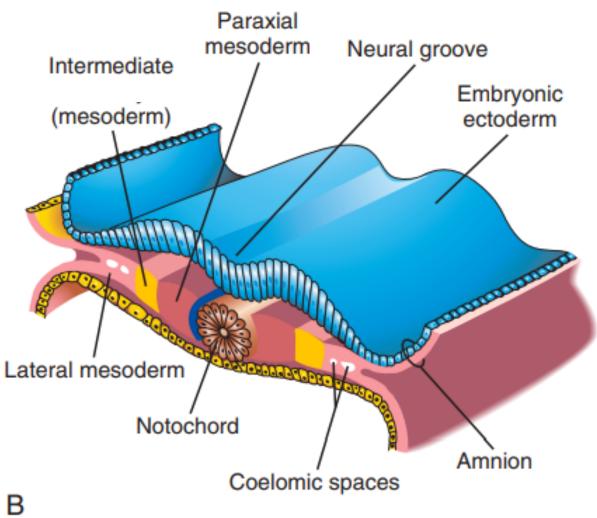
Development and teratology of urinary system

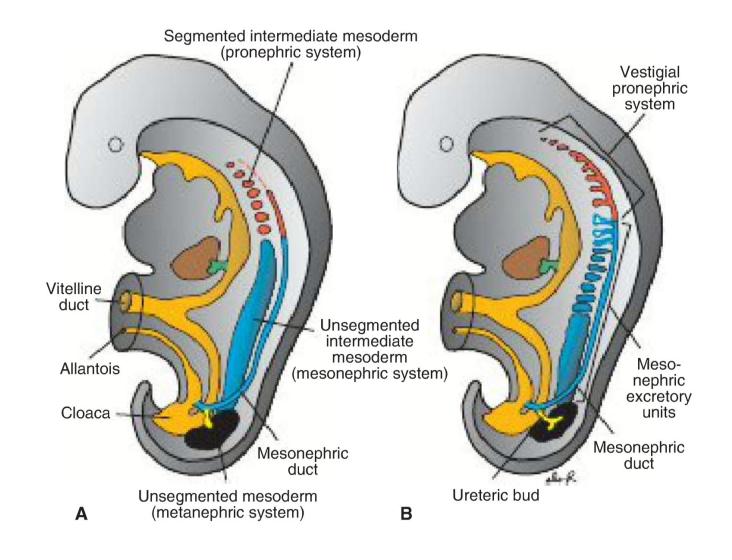
28.3.2022 Anna Mac Gillavry Danylevska



Pronephros: 4th week

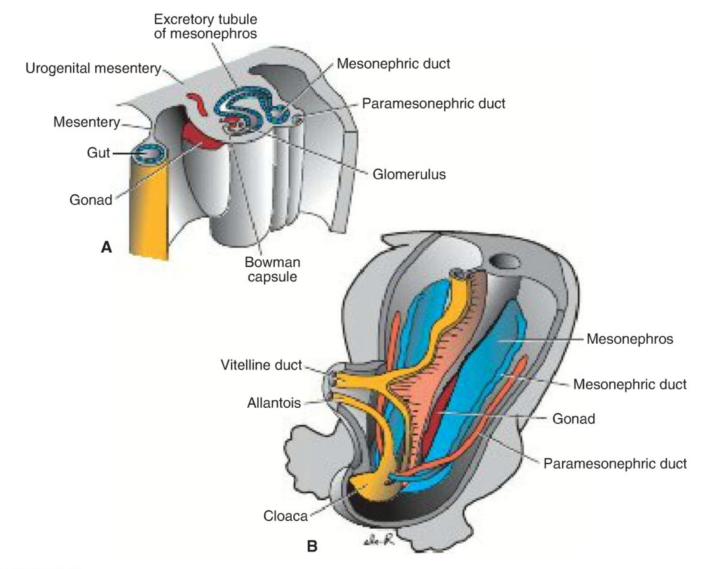
Mesonephros: 4th – 10th week (6th – 12th week)

Metanephros: 5th to 9th week (12th week)



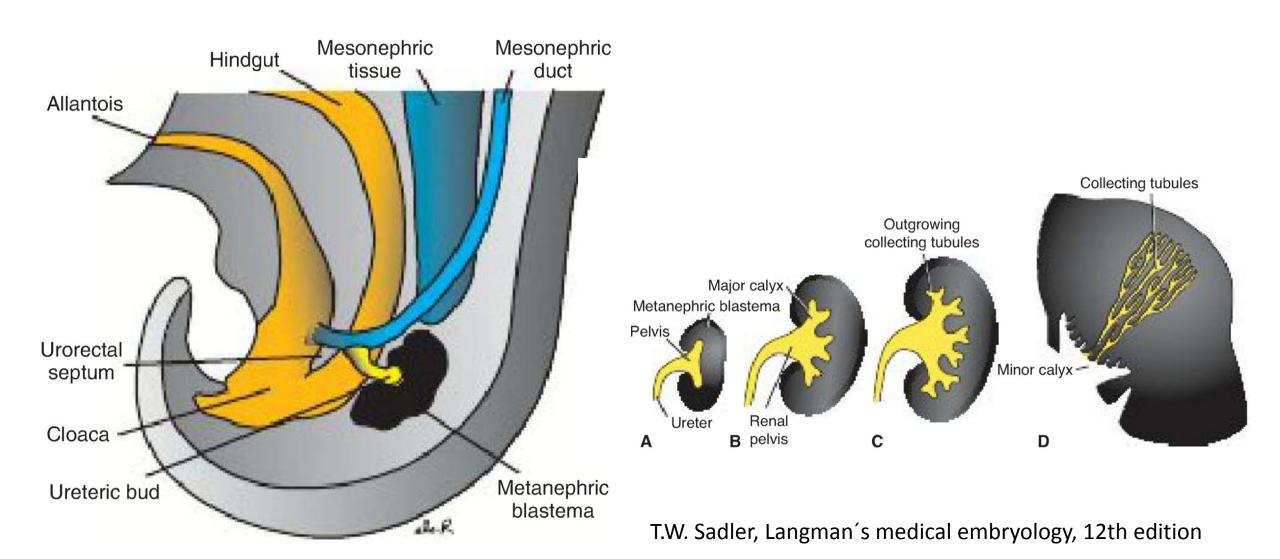
T.W. Sadler, Langman's medical embryology, 12th edition

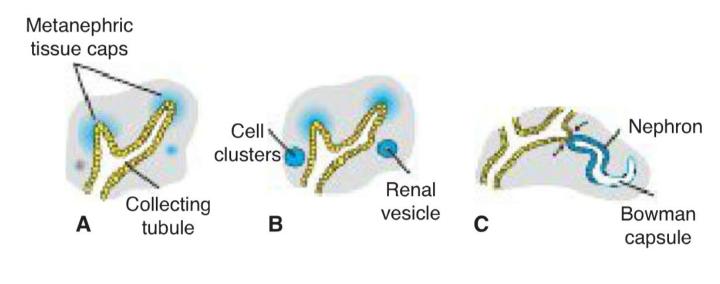
Mesonephros

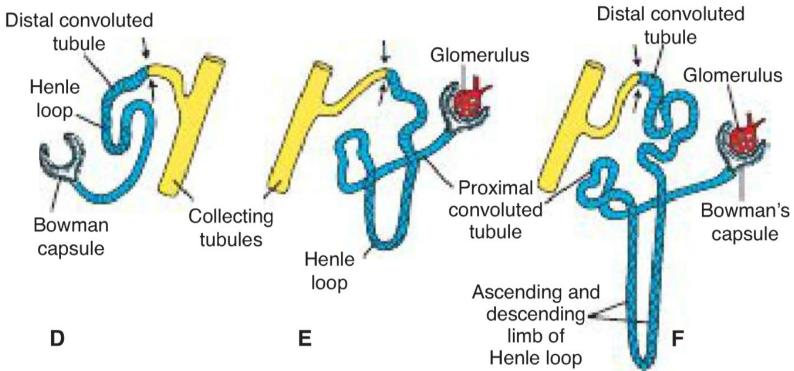


T:W:-Sadler, Langman's medical embryology, 12th edition -

Metanephros







T.W. Sadler, Langman's medical embryology, 12th edition

Renal defects

- Renal agenesis: unilateral (1 in 1000)/bilateral (1 in 3000 10000; 3:1 males to females; Potter sequence: anuria, oligohydramnios, pulmonary hypoplasia)
- Renal displasia
- Multicystic displastic kidney
- Congenital polycystic kidney disease: autosomal recessive (1 in 5000)/ autosomal dominant (1 in 500 to 1000) – group of cilliopathties Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Mackel-Gruber syndrom
- Wilms tumor affects children by 5 years of age incl. fetal period –
 WAGR syndrom, Denis-Drash syndrome

Renal defects

- Duplication of the ureter splitting of the uretric bud
- Ectopic ureter development of two uretric buds
- Supernumerary kidney

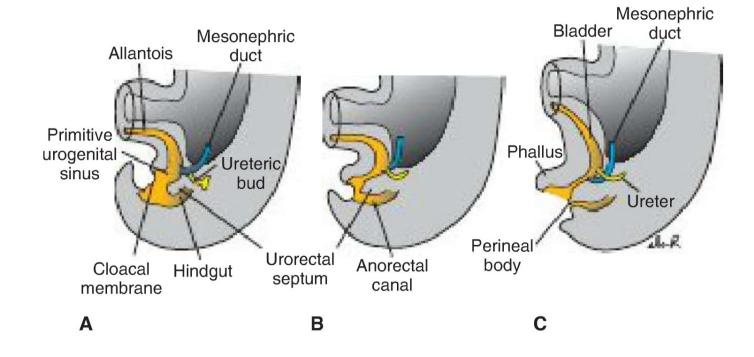
Abnormal location:

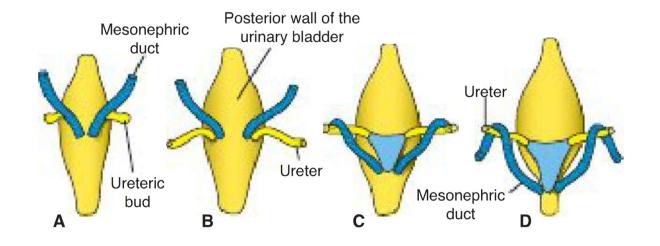
- pelvic kidney
- horseshoe kidney (1/600)
- unilatelar fused kidney
- accessory (suprenumeral) renal arteries 25% of kidneys have 2 to 4 arteries

Bladder and urethra

Urogenital sinus:

- vesical part
- pelvic part
- phallic part





- Urachal abnormalities:
- urachal sinus
- urachal cyst
- urachal fistula

Extrophy of the bladder (1-2/10000-40000) Extrophy of the cloaca

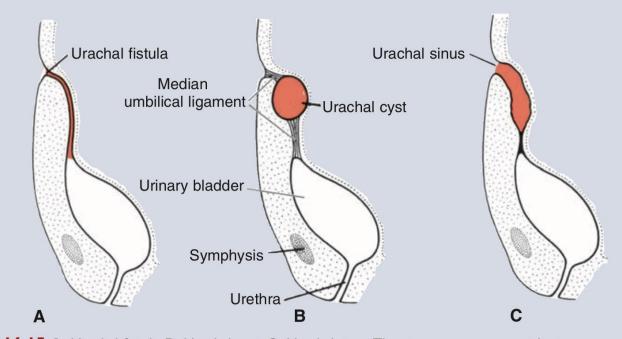


Figure 16.15 A. Urachal fistula. **B.** Urachal cyst. **C.** Urachal sinus. The sinus may or may not be in open communication with the urinary bladder.

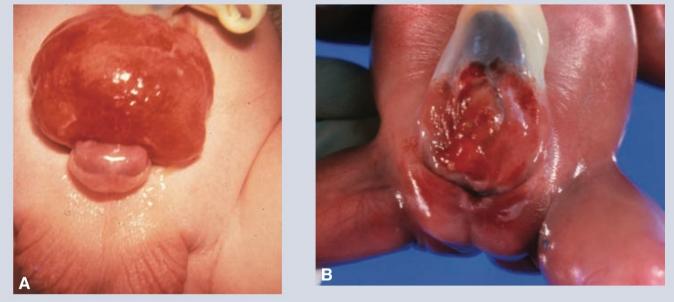


Figure 16.16 A. Exstrophy of the bladder. B. Cloacal exstrophy in a newborn.