

Embryology /organogenesis/

Development and teratology of sensory organs.

Repetition: sensory organs.

- 29. An overview of development of the eye.
 - 30. An overview of development of the external, middle and inner ear.
-

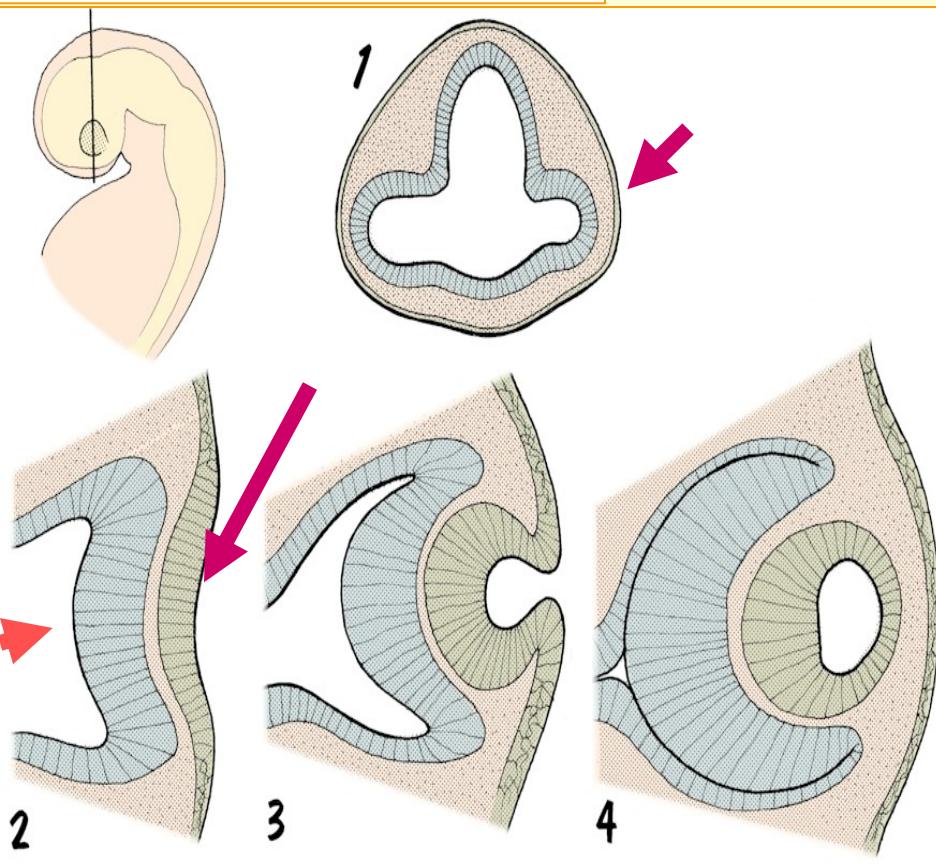
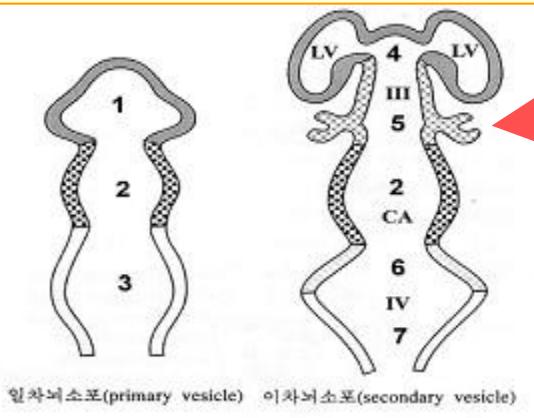
Eye and ear start to develop at:

Day 22

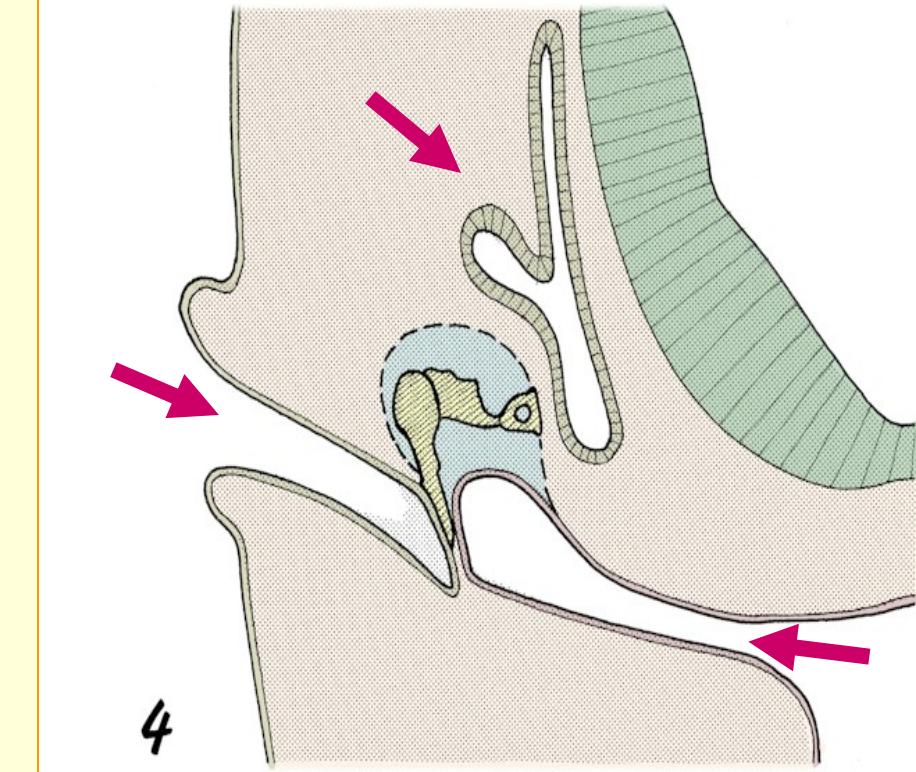
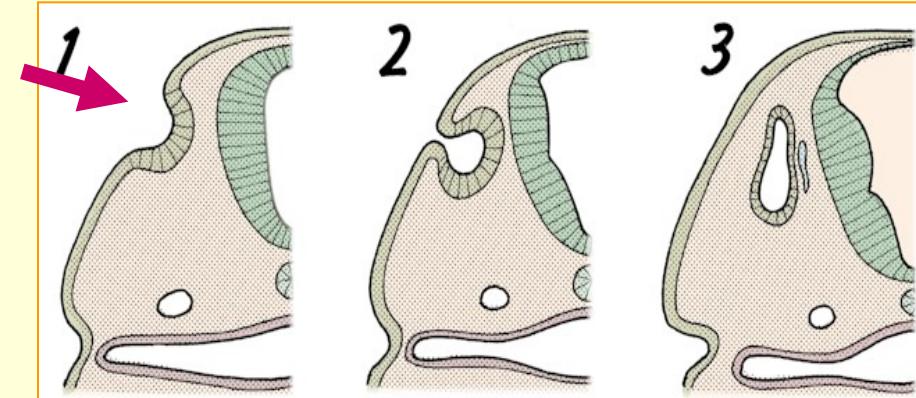
Sulcus opticus (neuroectoderm)

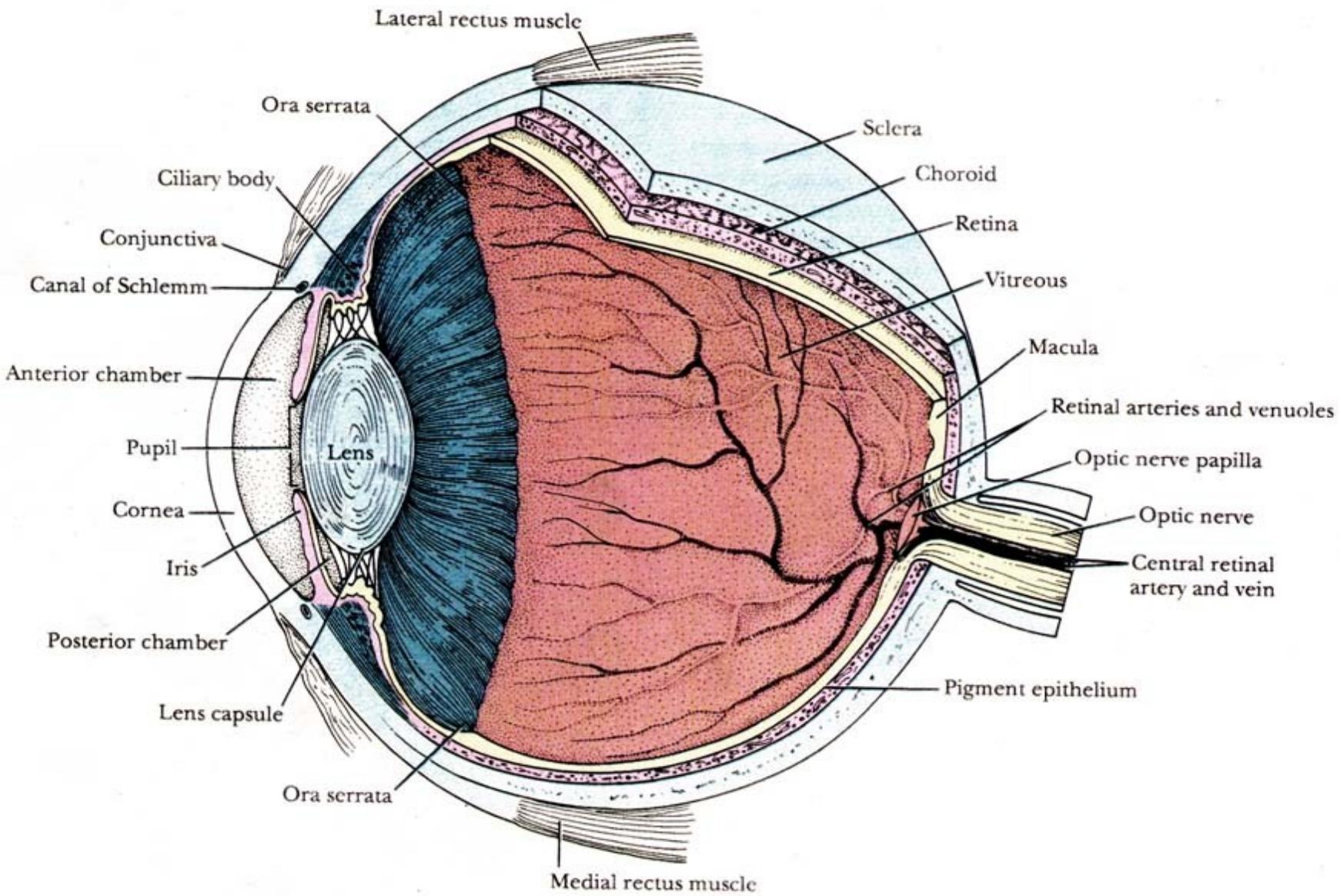
Otic placode (ectoderm)

EYE

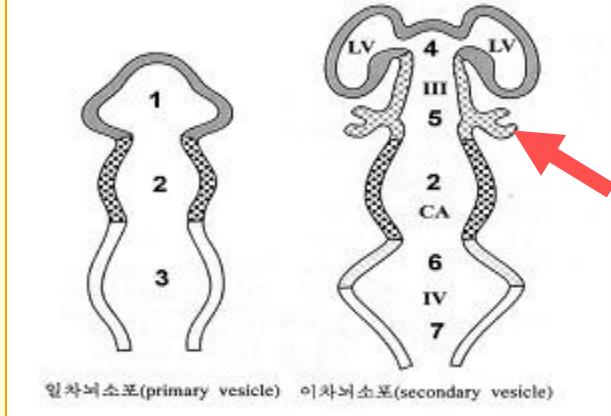
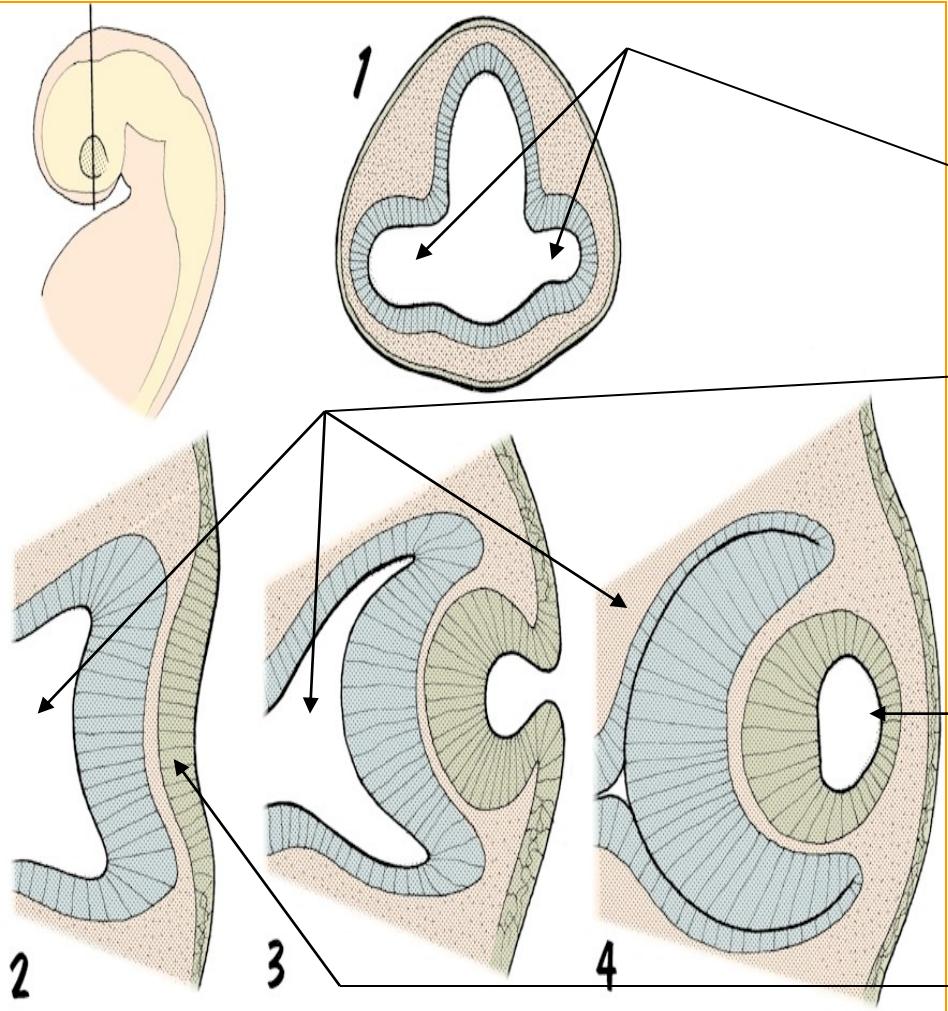


EAR





EYE



Sulcus opticus (1)

**Optic vesicle – cup (2-3)
(week 4)**

Lens placode (2)

Lens vesicle (2-3)

DEVELOPMENT of the EYE

NEUROECTODERM:

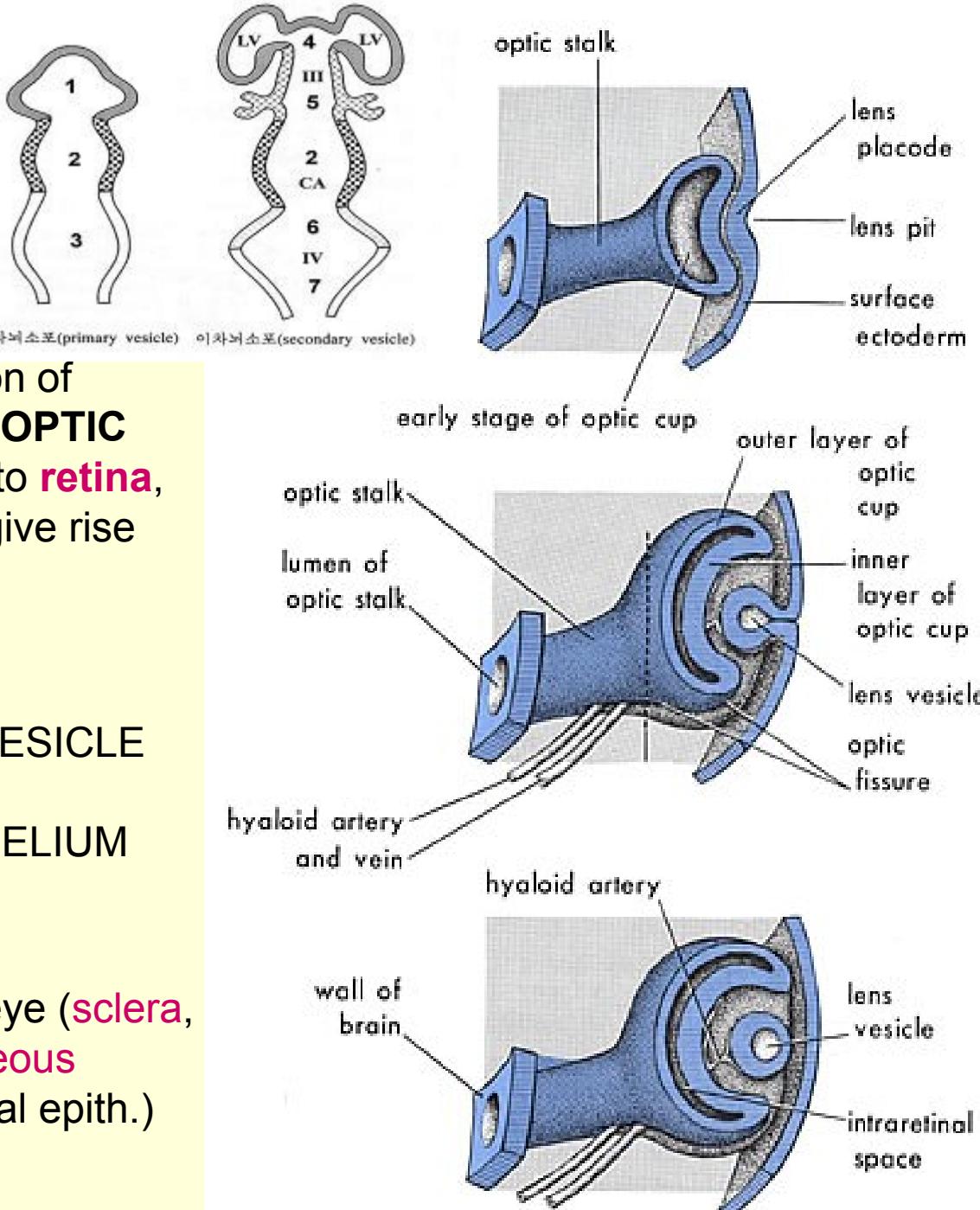
OPTIC GROOVE (evagination of prosencephalon) give rise to OPTIC VESICLE (CUP) develops into **retina**, EYESTALK of optic vesicle give rise to **optic nerve**

ECTODERM:

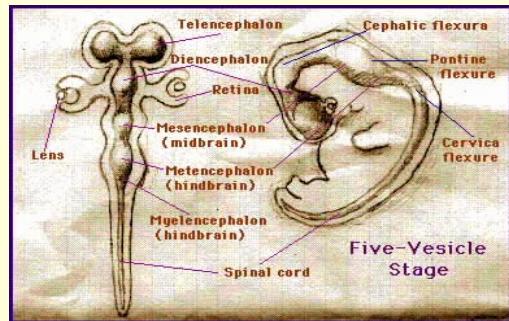
LENS PLACODE \Rightarrow **LENS VESICLE**
and
VENTRAL CORNEAL EPITHELIUM

MESENCHYME:

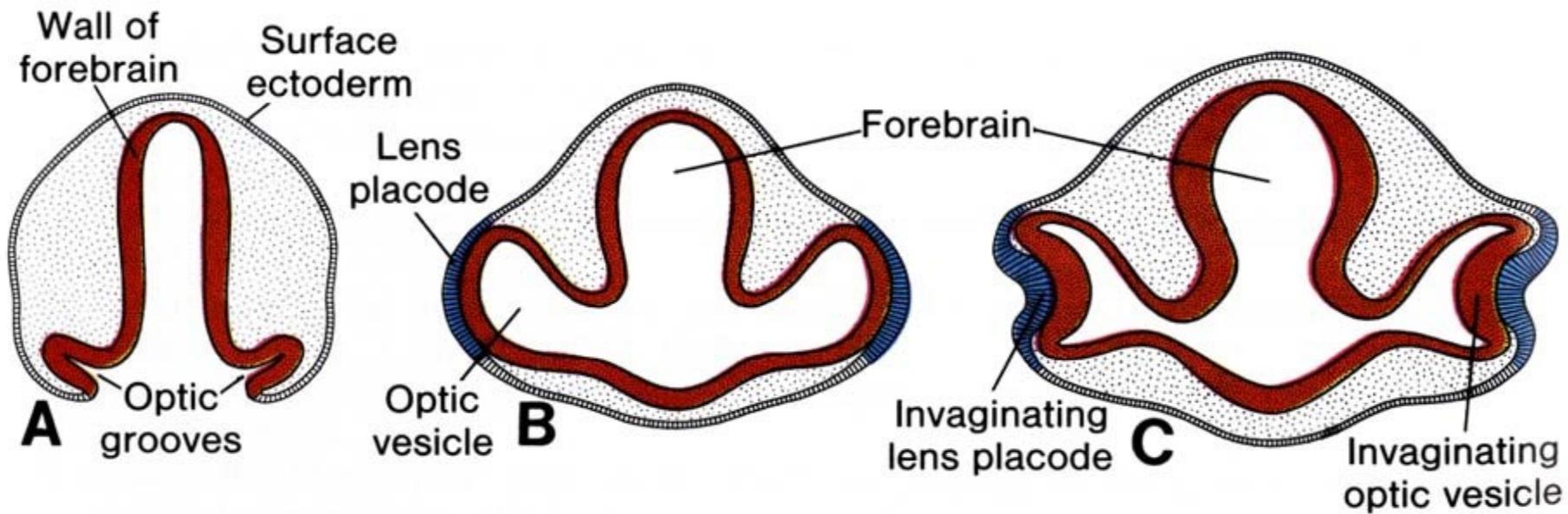
all other components of the eye (**sclera**, **choroid**, **ciliary body**, **iris**, **vitreous body**, **cornea** except its ventral epith.)

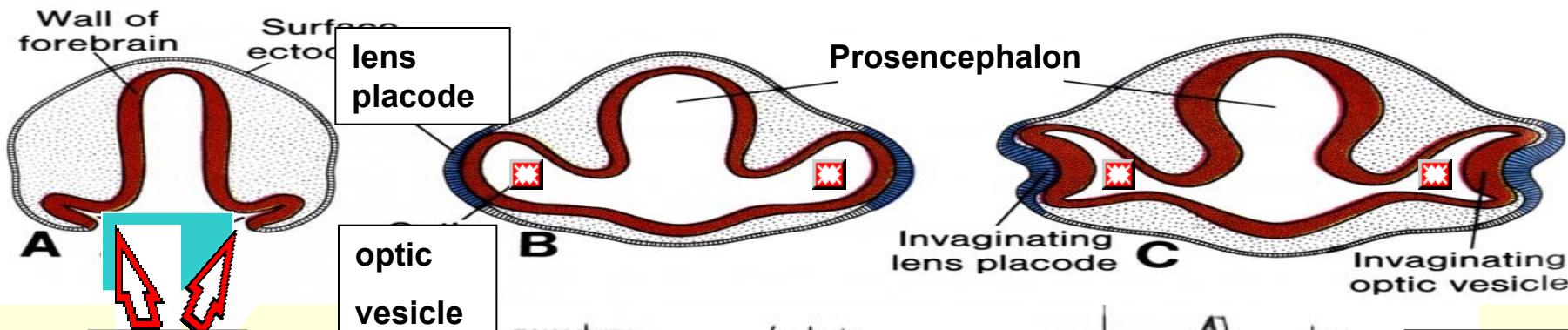


Development of the eye



- Sulcus opticus (day 22)
- Optic vesicle



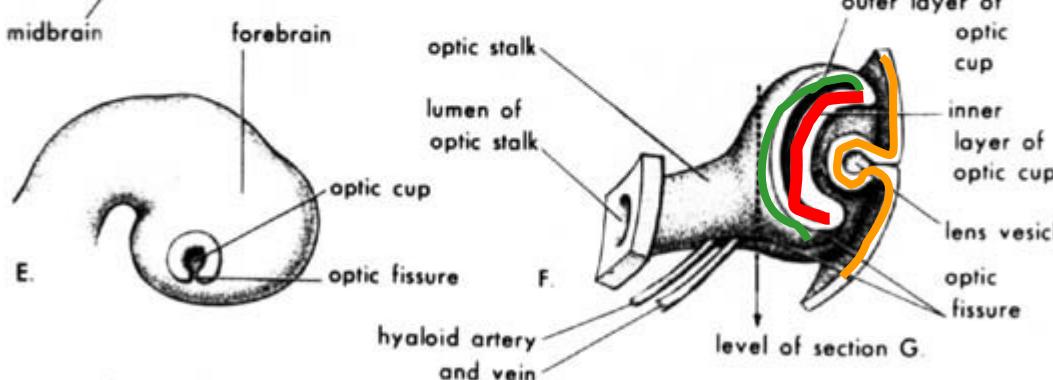
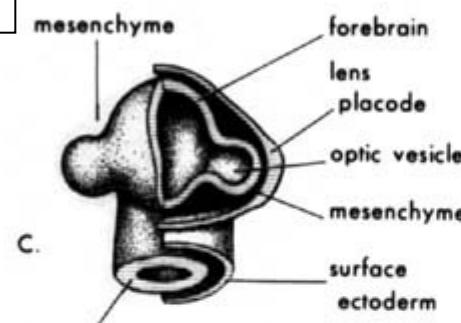


sulcus opticus



Ectoderm:
lens placode (lens cristalina)

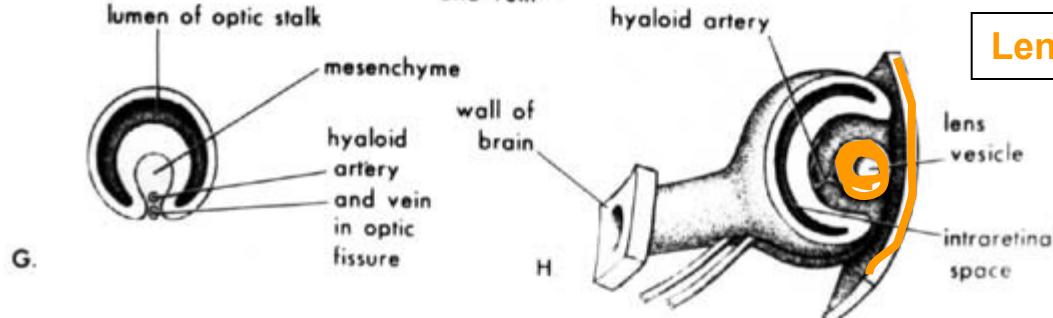
Neuroectoderm:
optic vesicle \Rightarrow retina

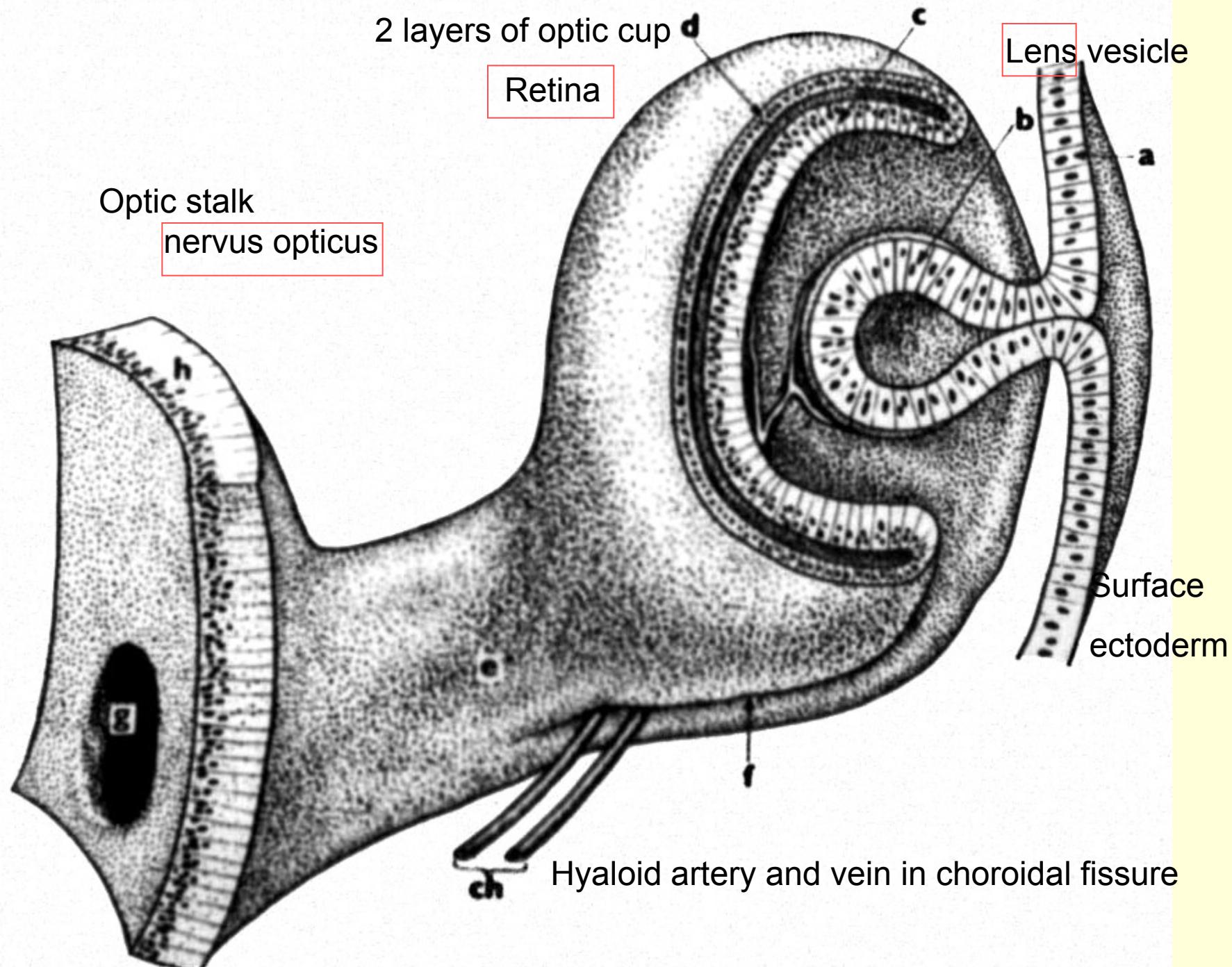


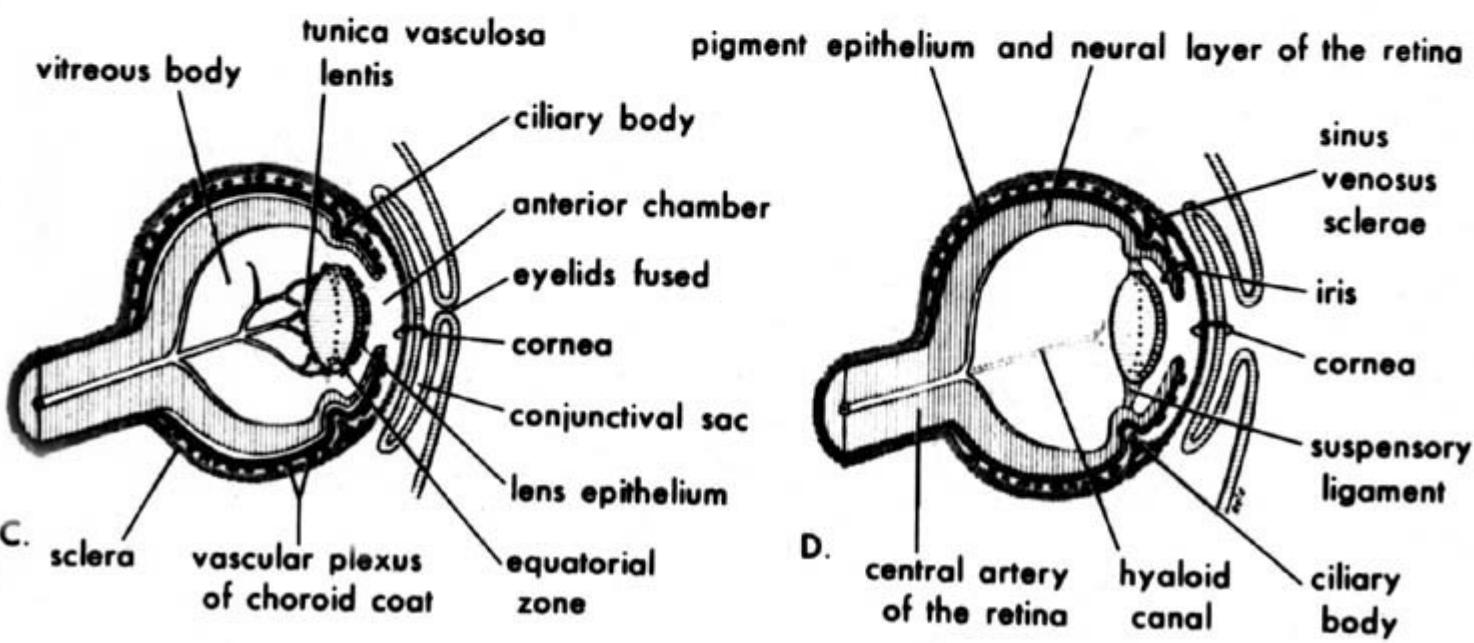
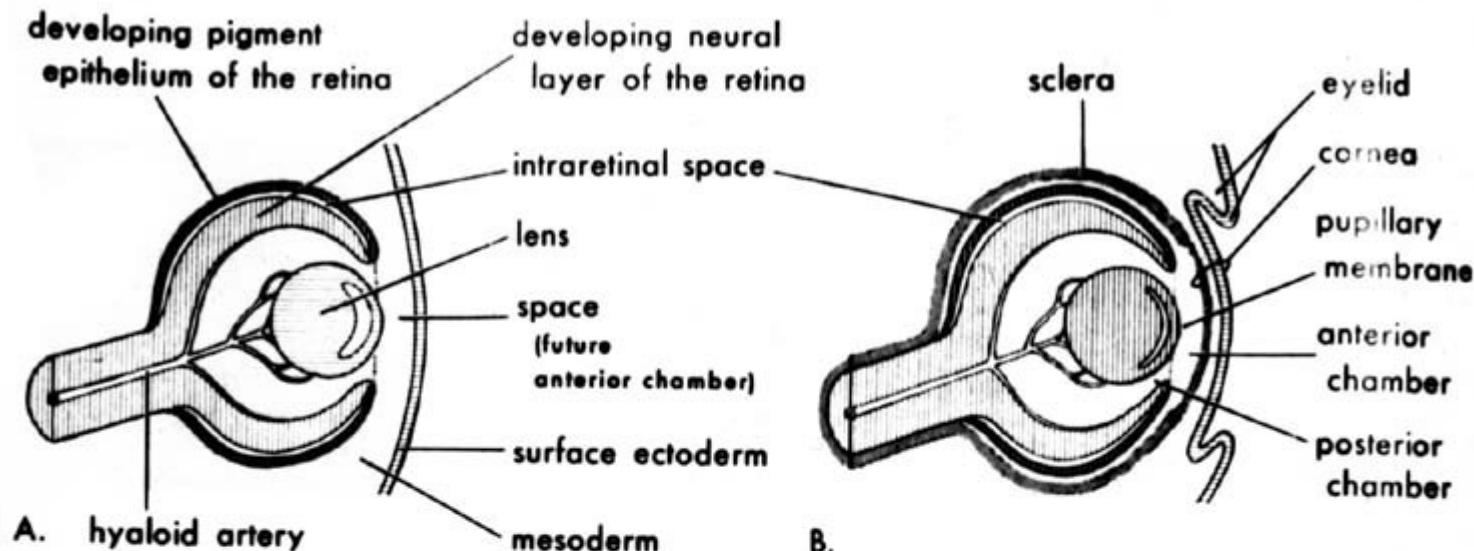
optic vesicle + eyestalk

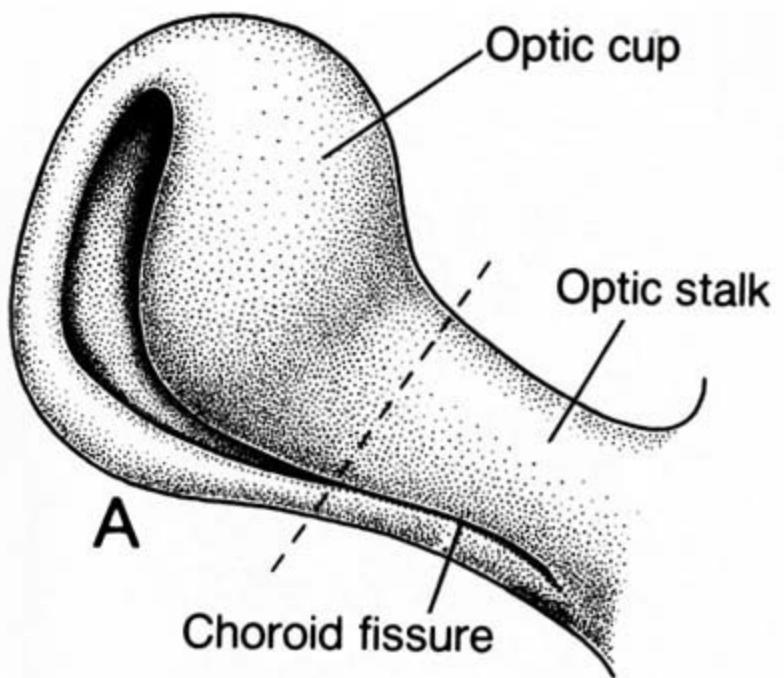
retina:
pigment epith.
other layers
(2-10)

Lens

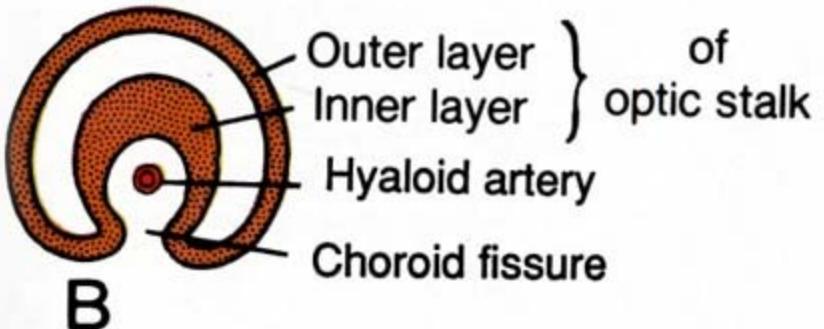




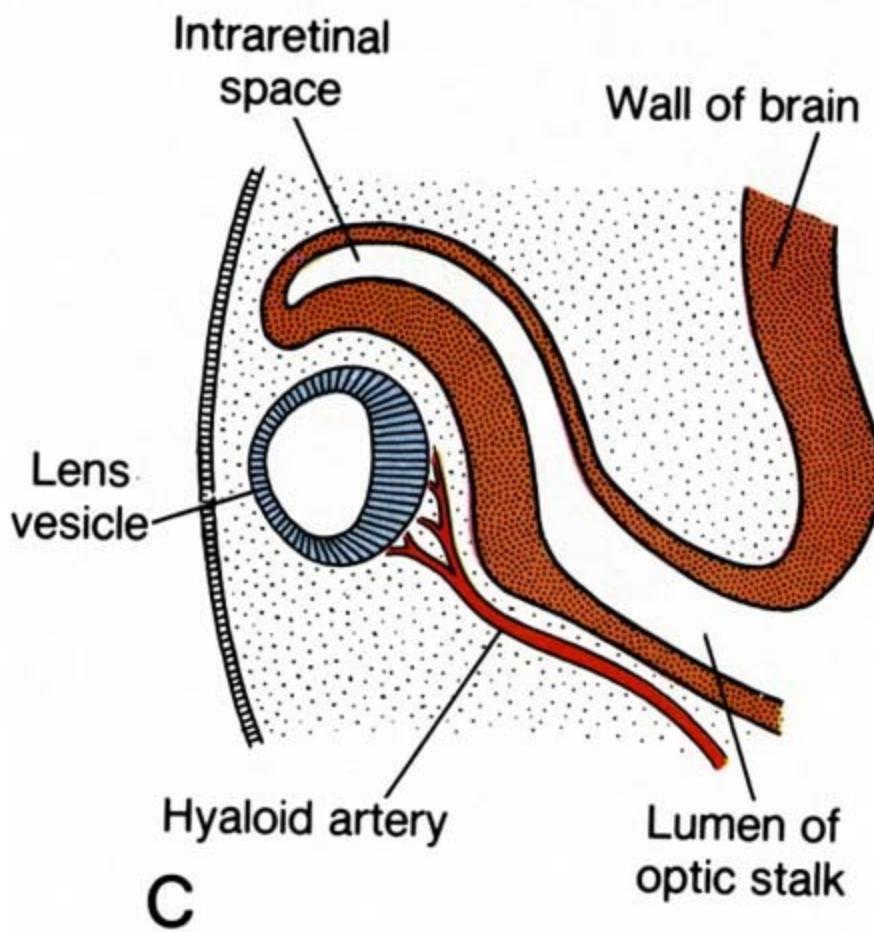




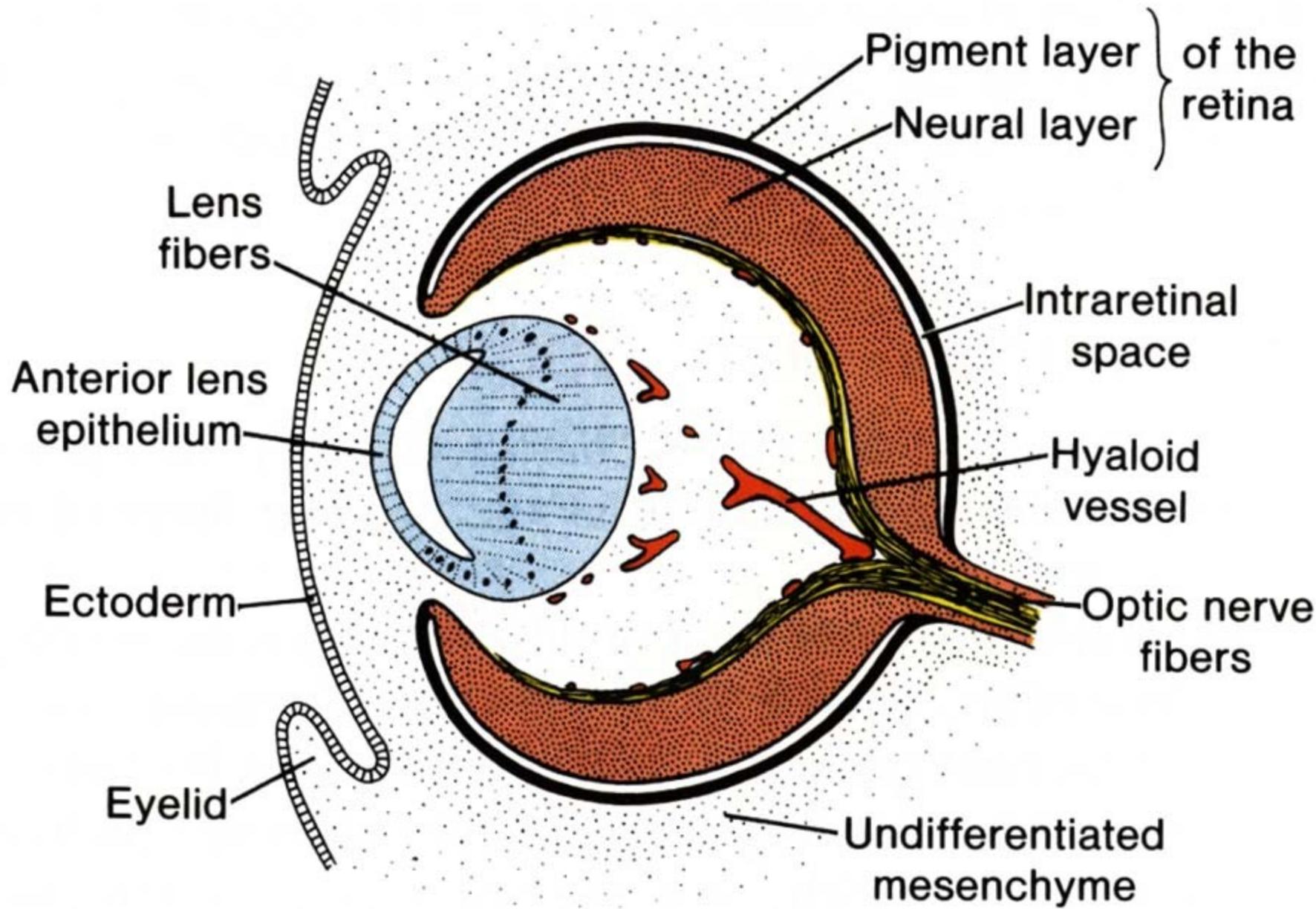
A

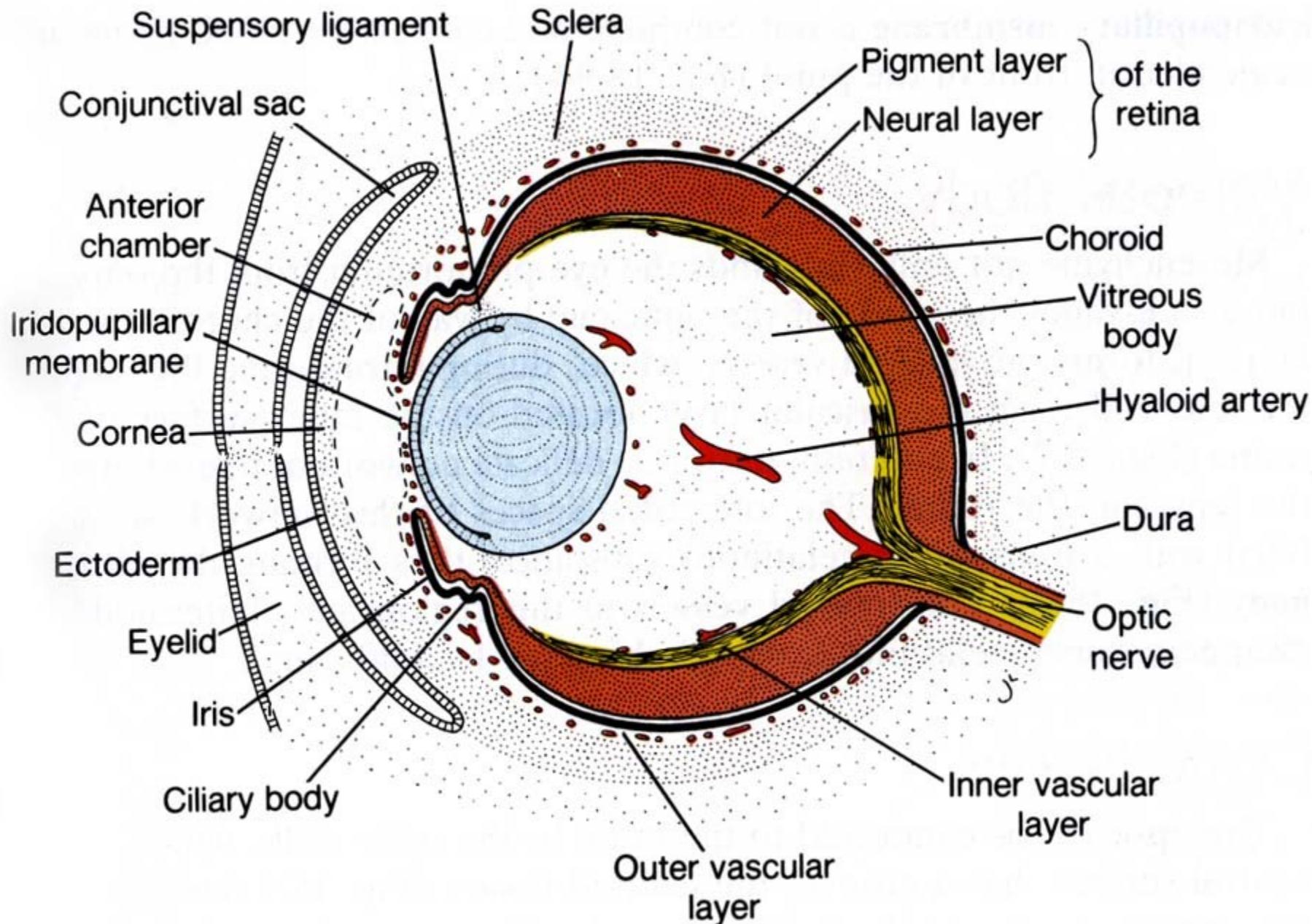


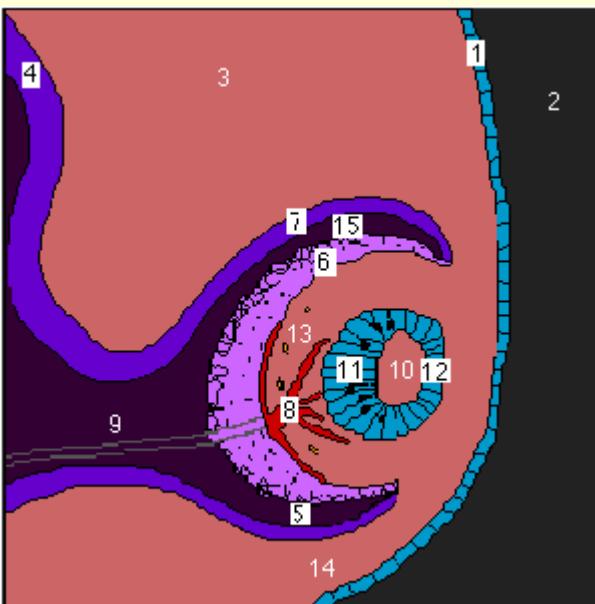
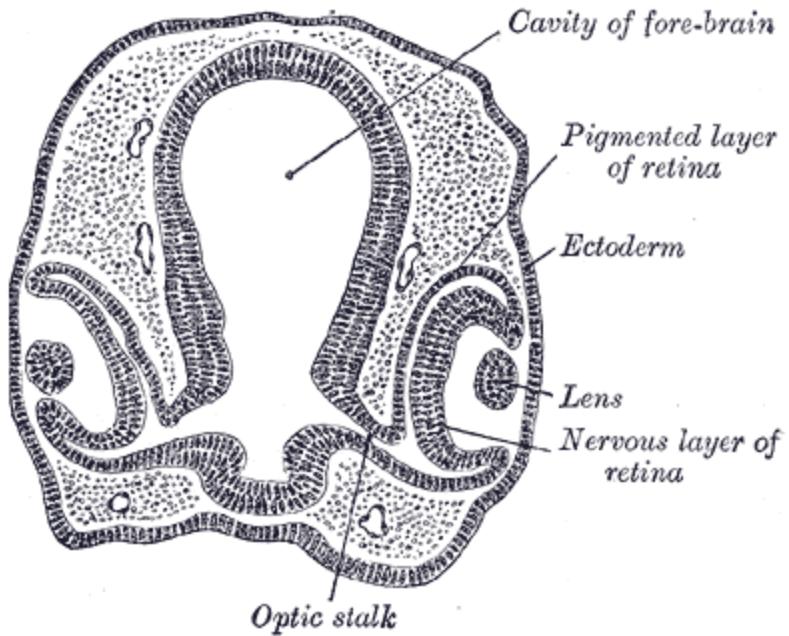
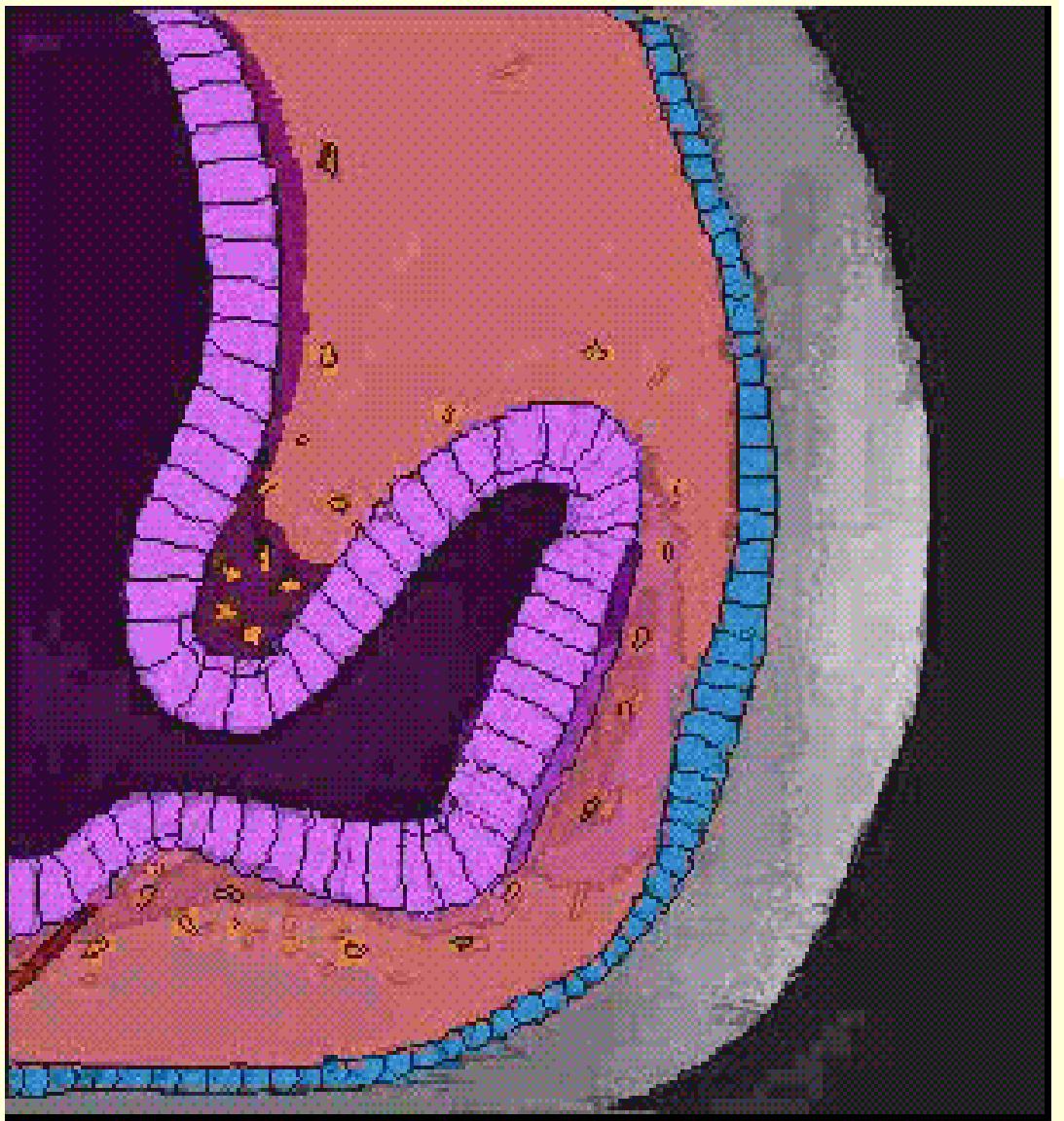
B



C



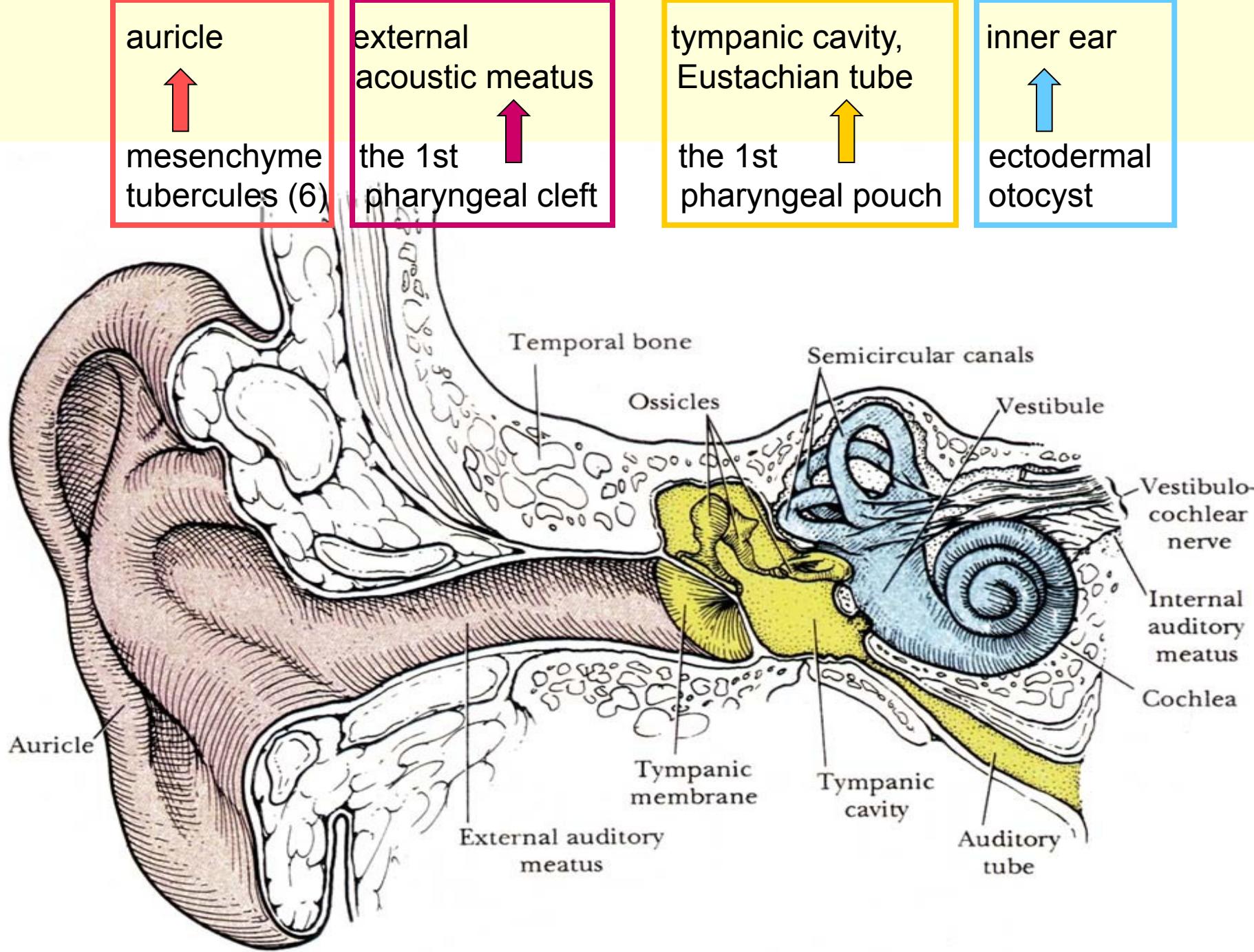


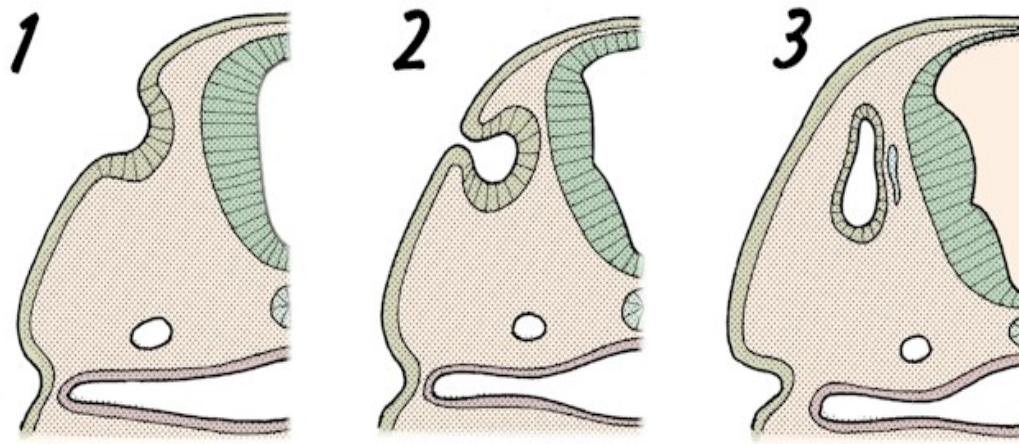


Teratology of the eye

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



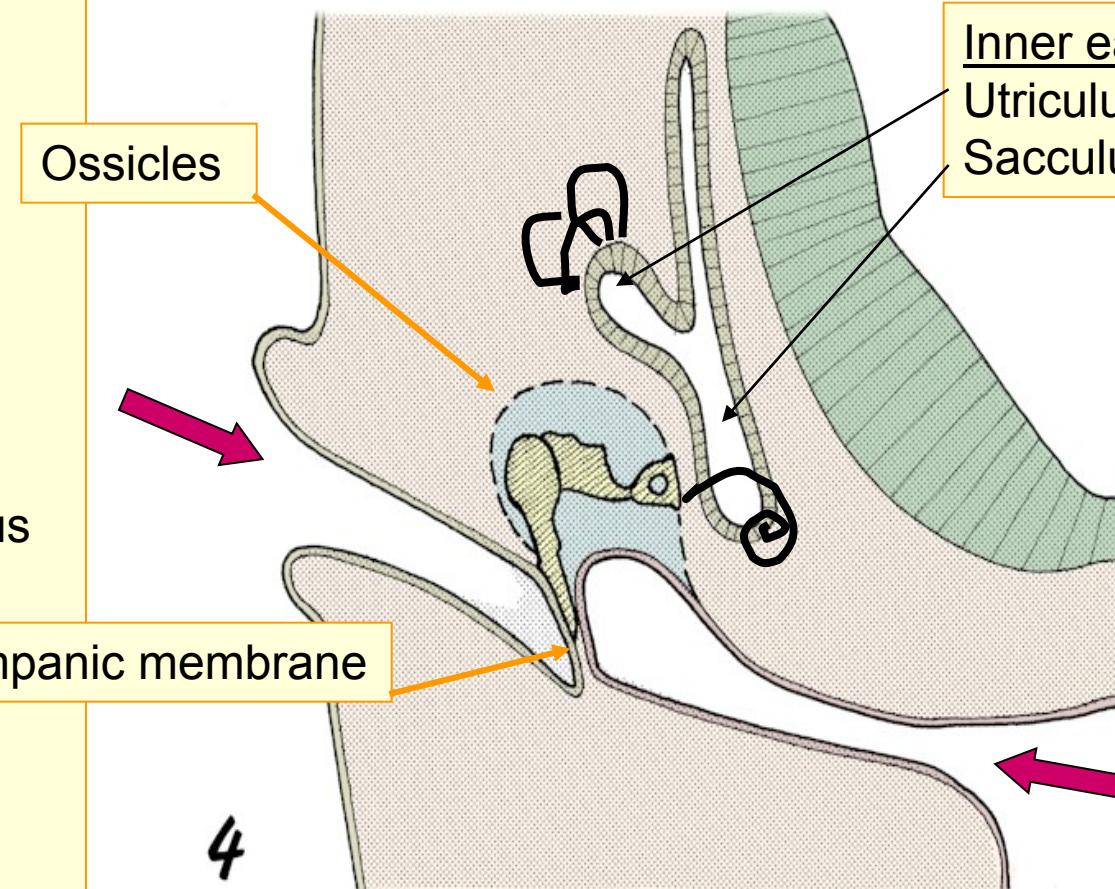




EAR

ECTODERM:

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



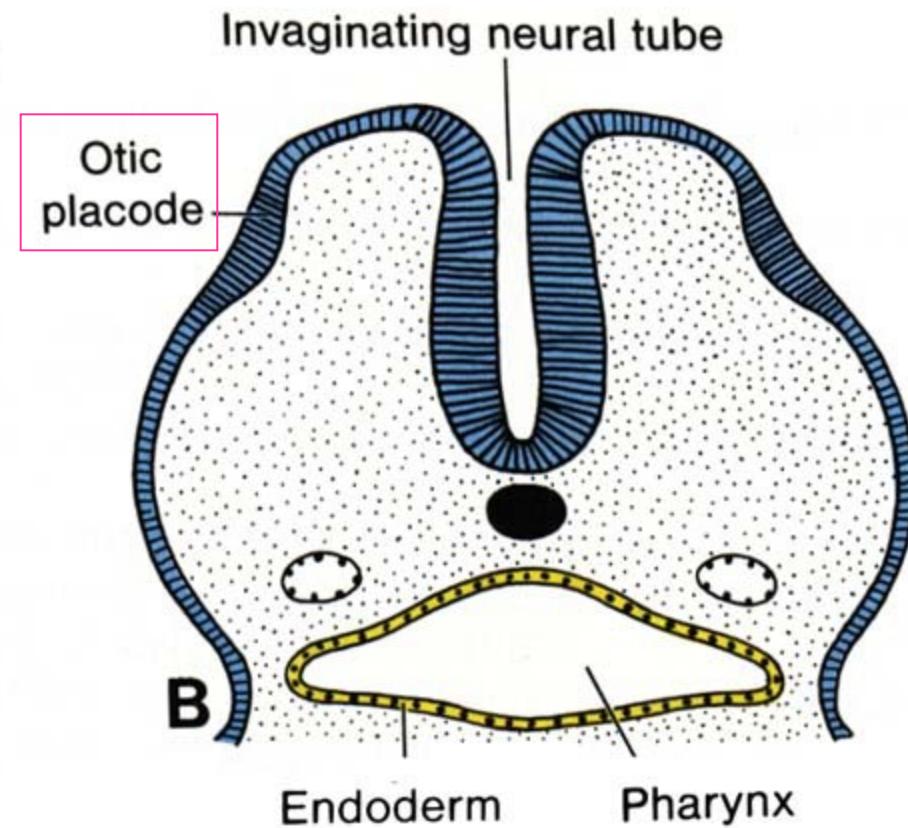
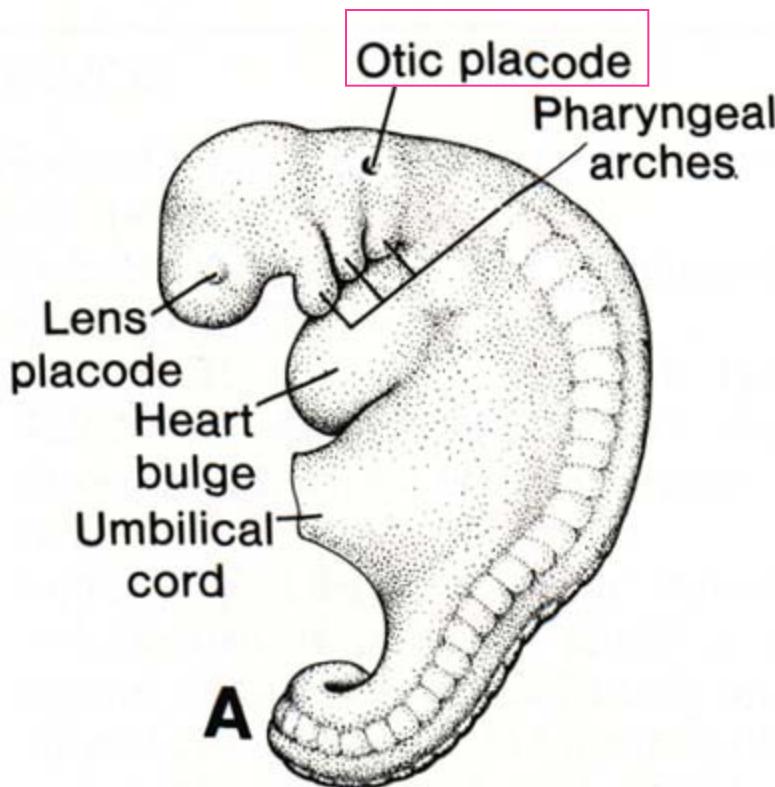
Development of the inner ear

Otic placode – thickening of ectoderm

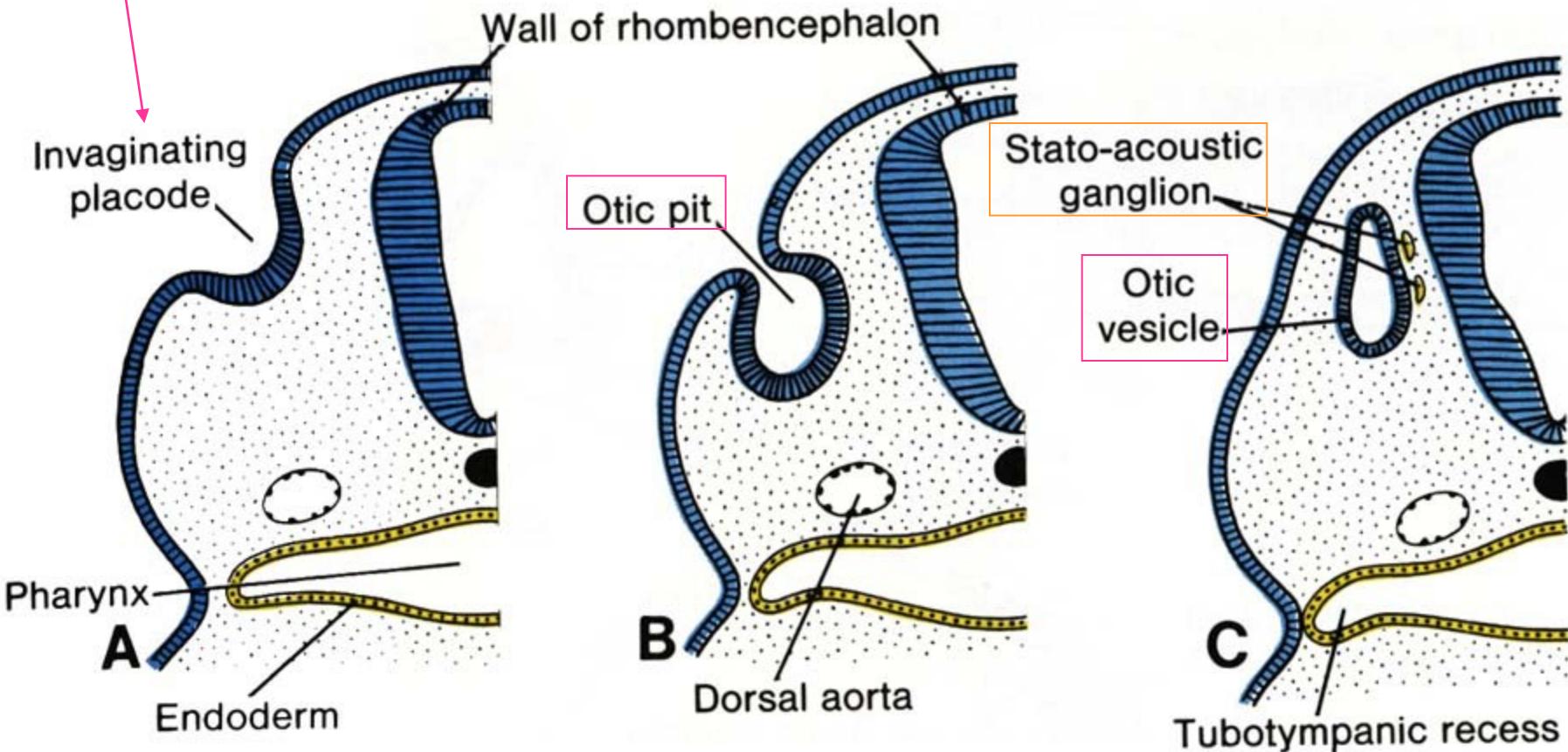
Otic pit

Otic vesicle = otocyst:

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



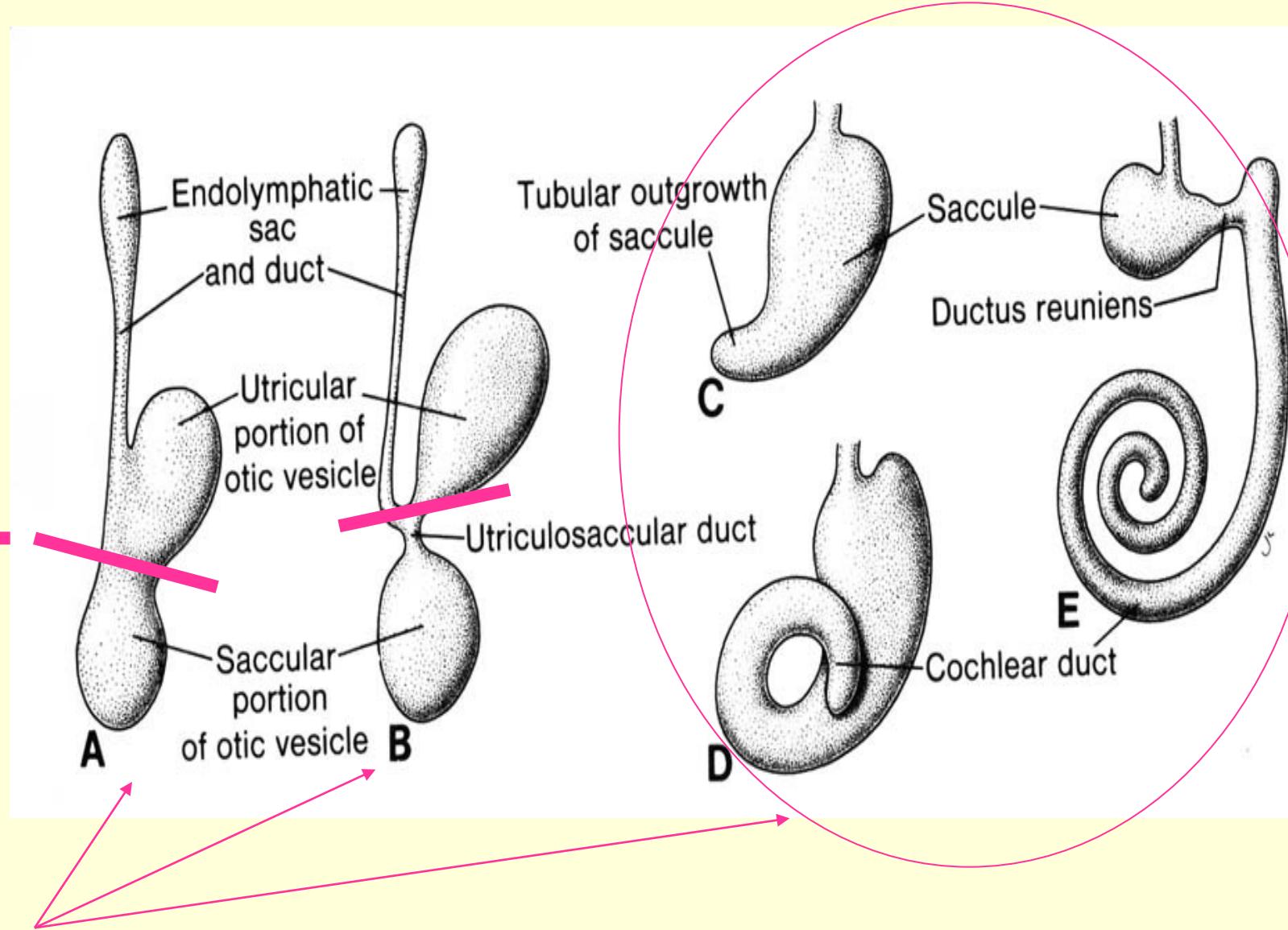
Otic pit \Rightarrow otic vesicle (otocyst)



Differentiation of the otocyst into membranous labyrinth:

D
O
R
S
A
L
L
Y

V
E
N
T
R
A
L
L
Y



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

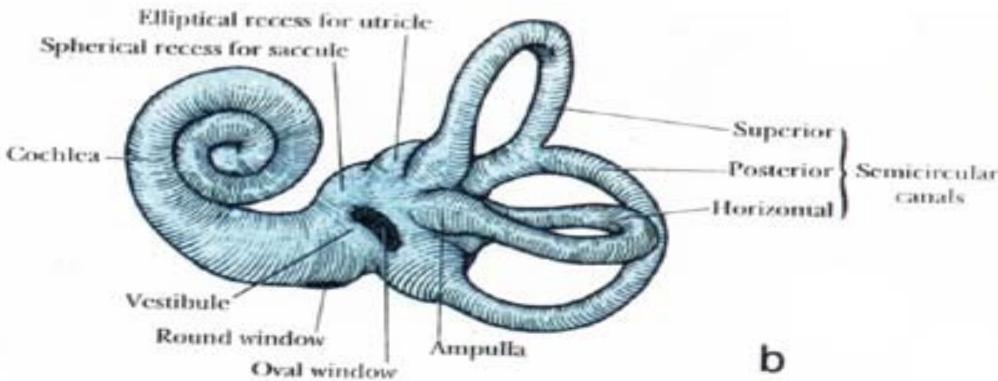
Sacculus

Utriculus

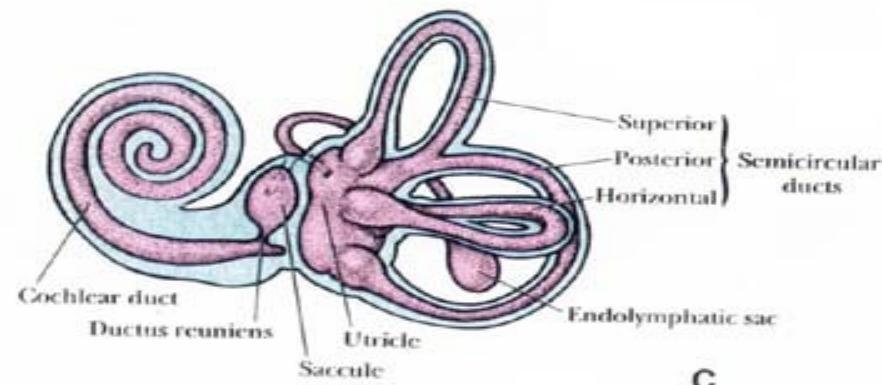
Ductus semicirculares

Ductus et saccus

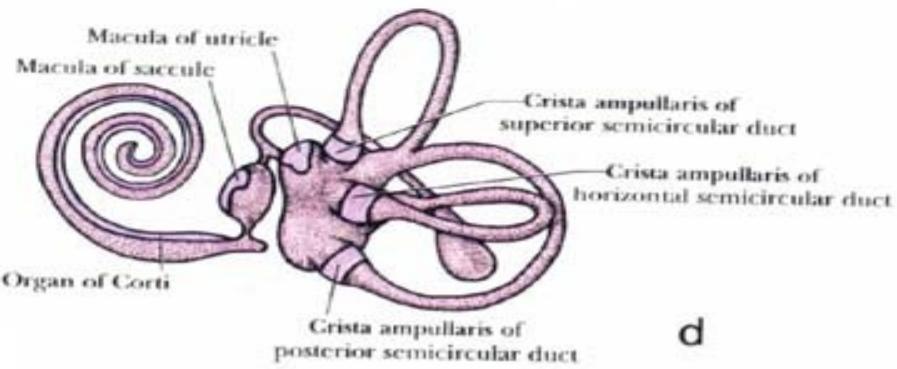
endolymphaticus



b

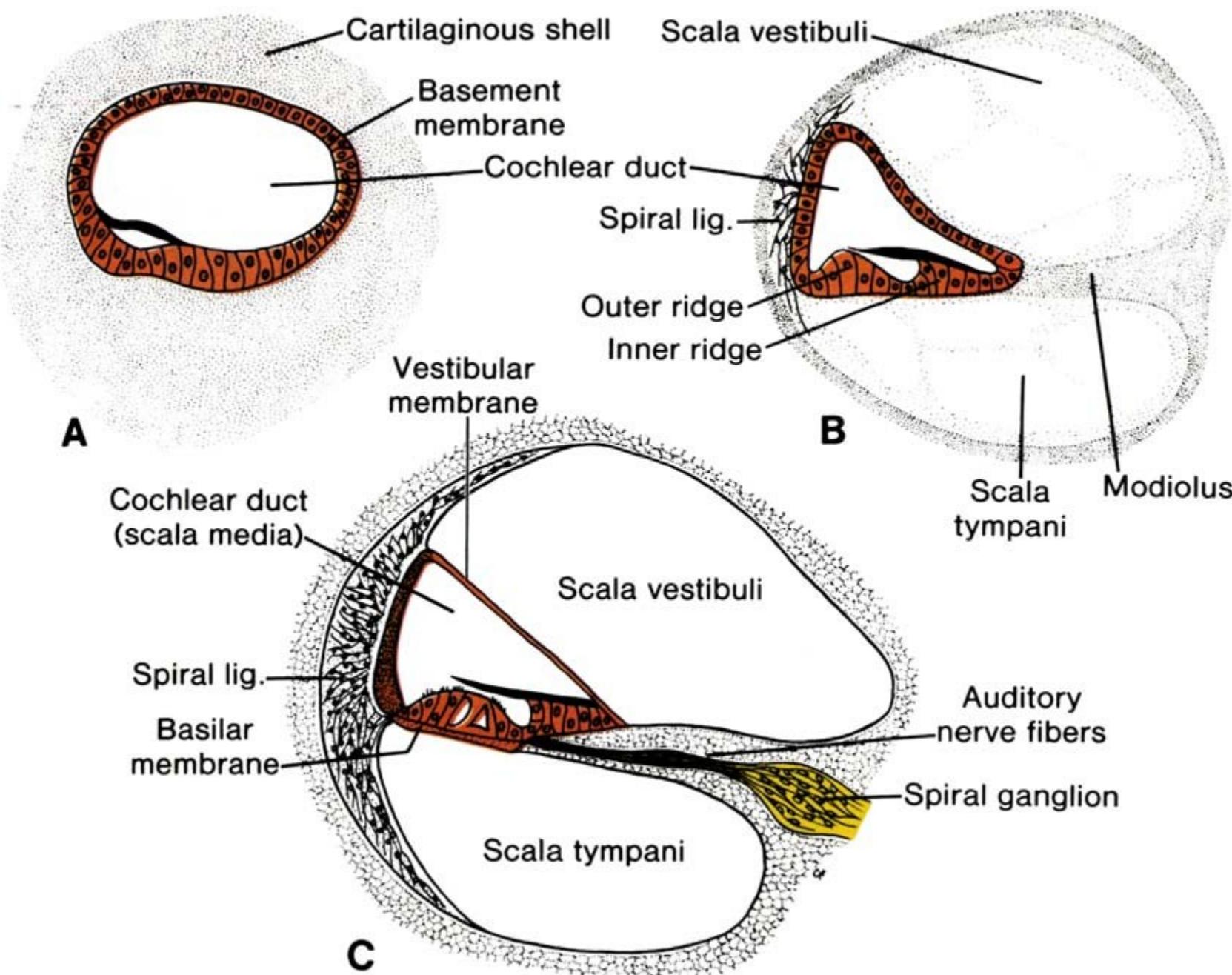


c

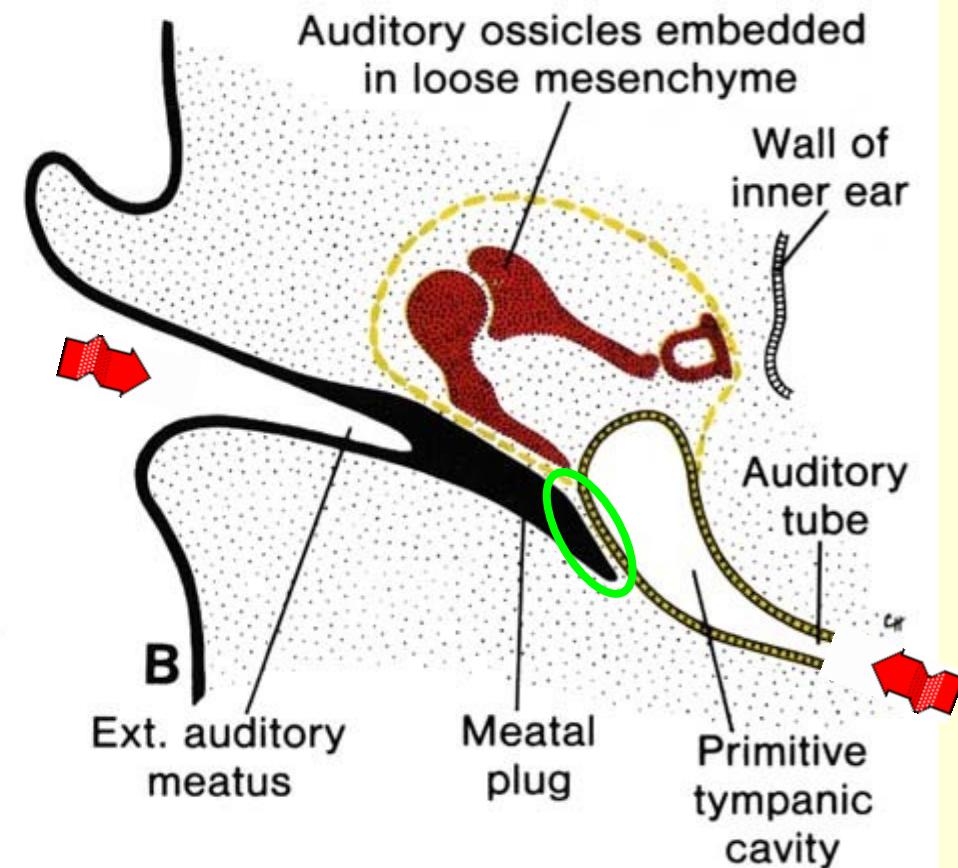
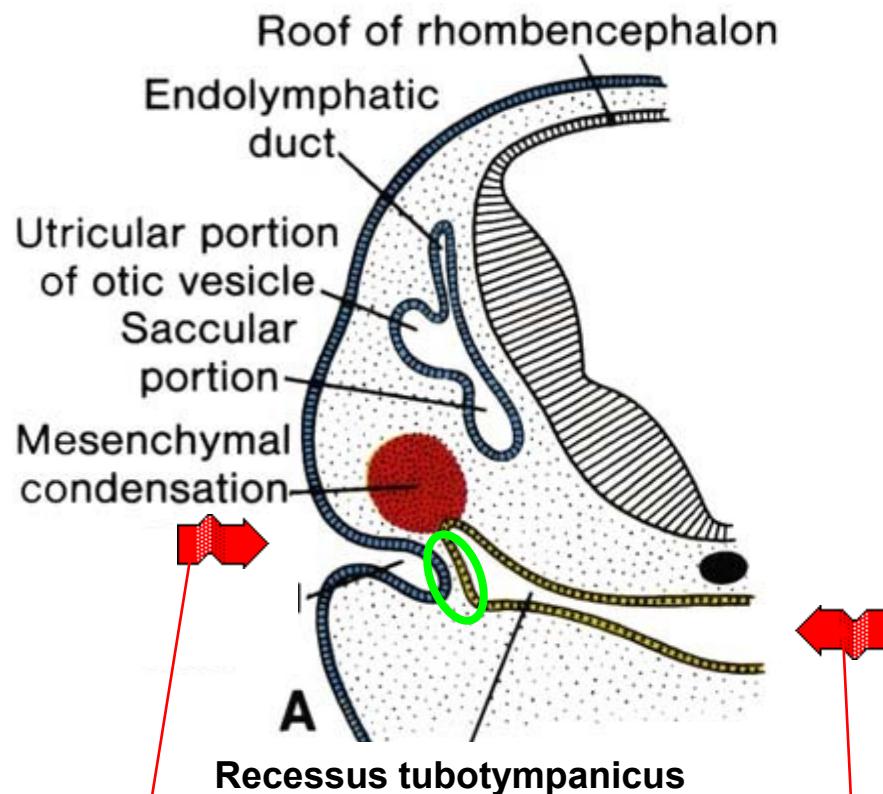


d

Figure 24.7. b, c, d.



Development of the outer and middle ear

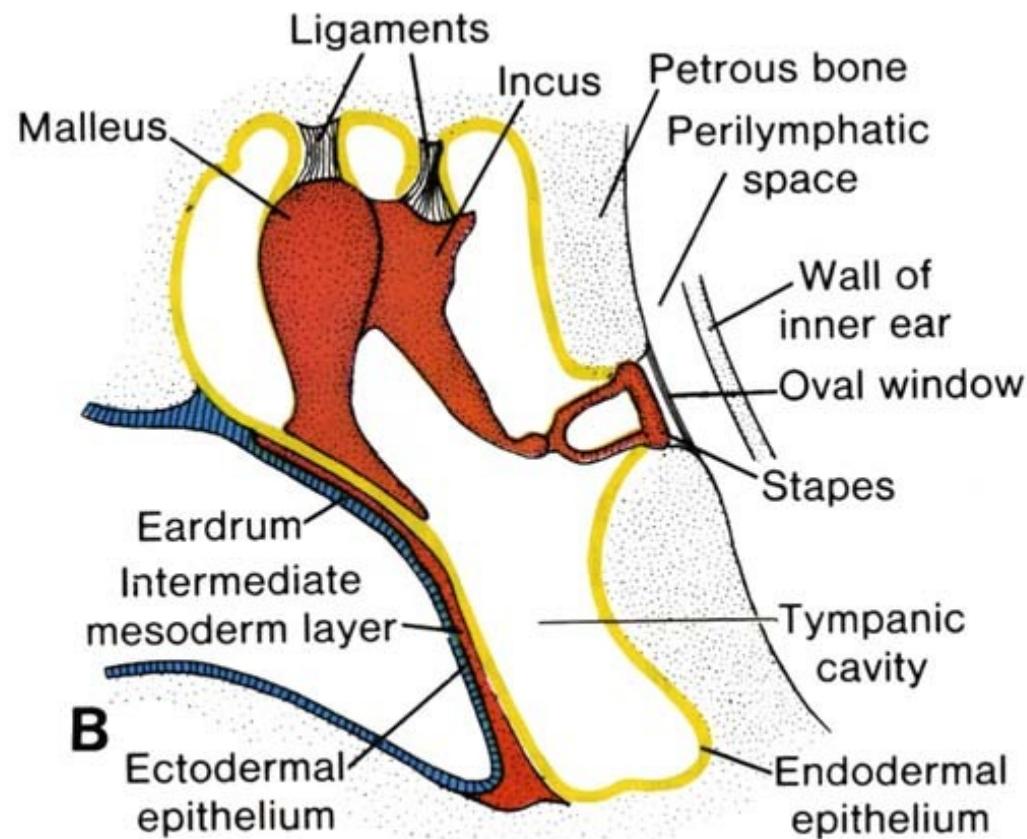
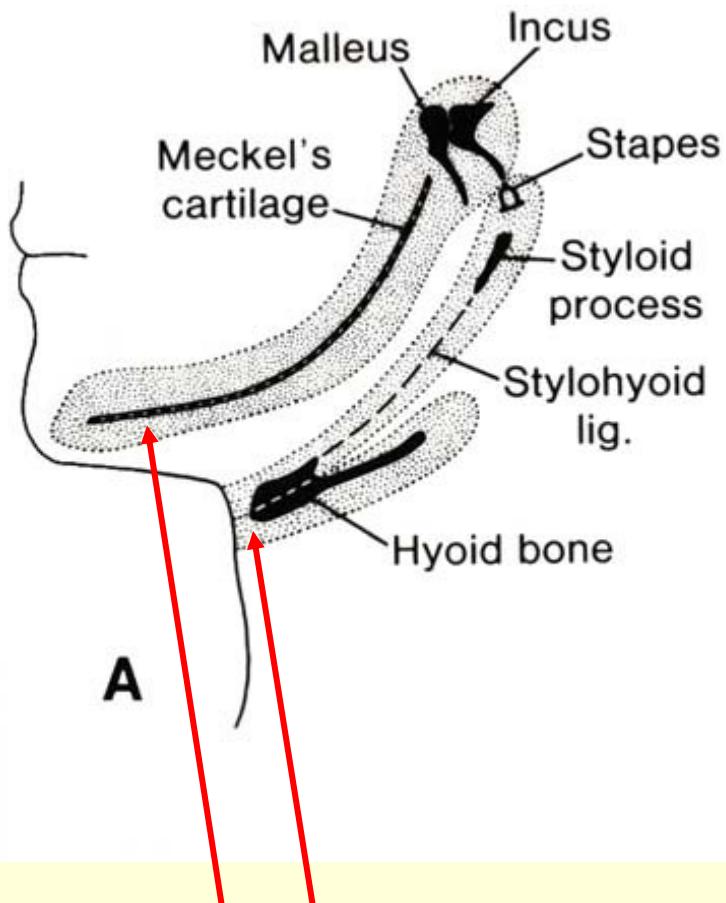


the first ectoderm cleft

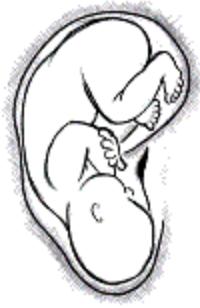
the first endoderm pouch

Development of tympanic membrane and cavity

Development of the ear ossicles

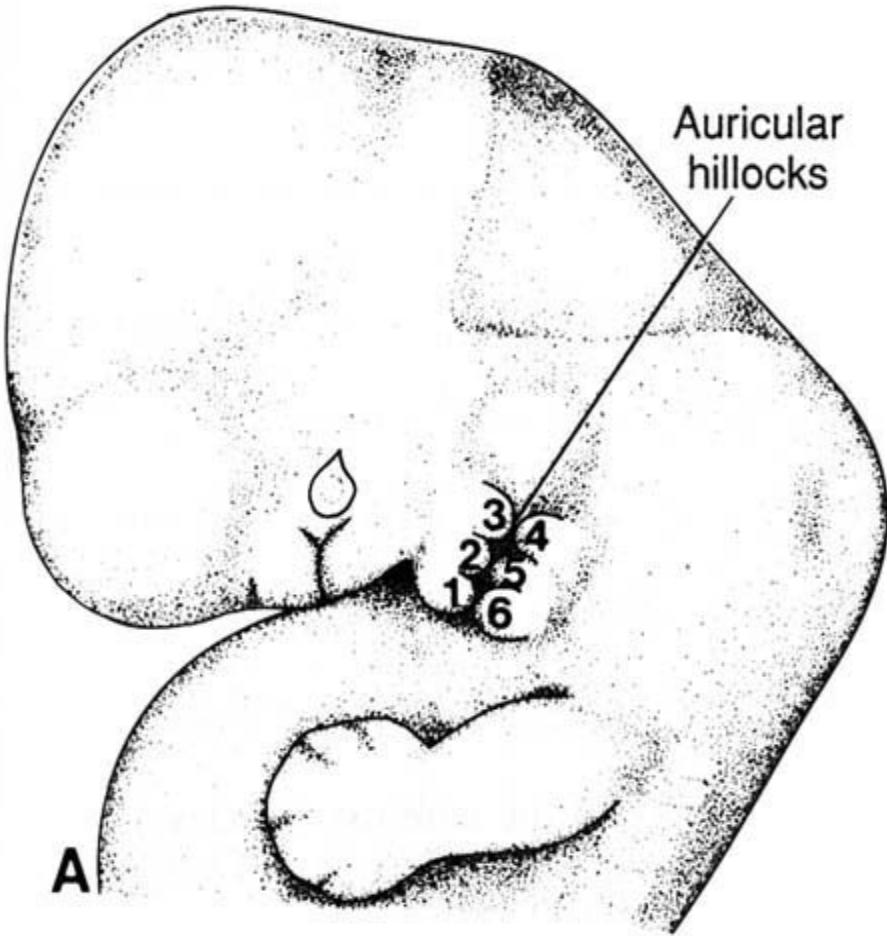


The 1st and 2nd branchial arch:
1 - cartilago Meckeli \Rightarrow malleus, incus
2 - cartilago Reicherti \Rightarrow stapes

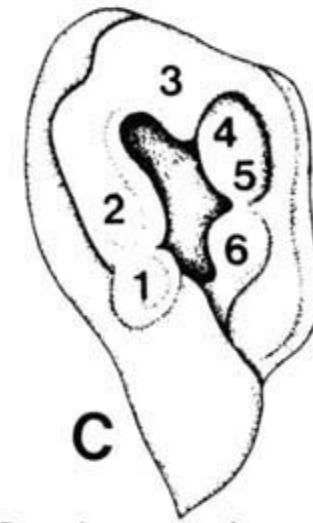


Development of the outer ear

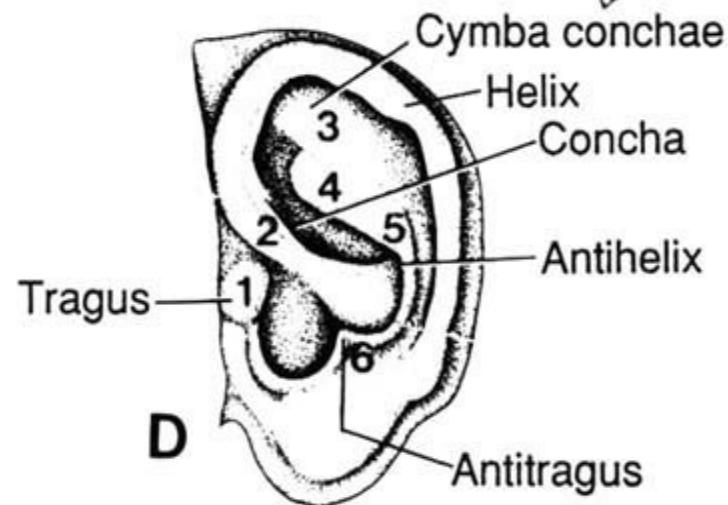
from mesenchyme of the 1st and 2nd arch, covered with ectoderm
⇒ 6 tubercles (3 ventral + 3 dorsal)



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

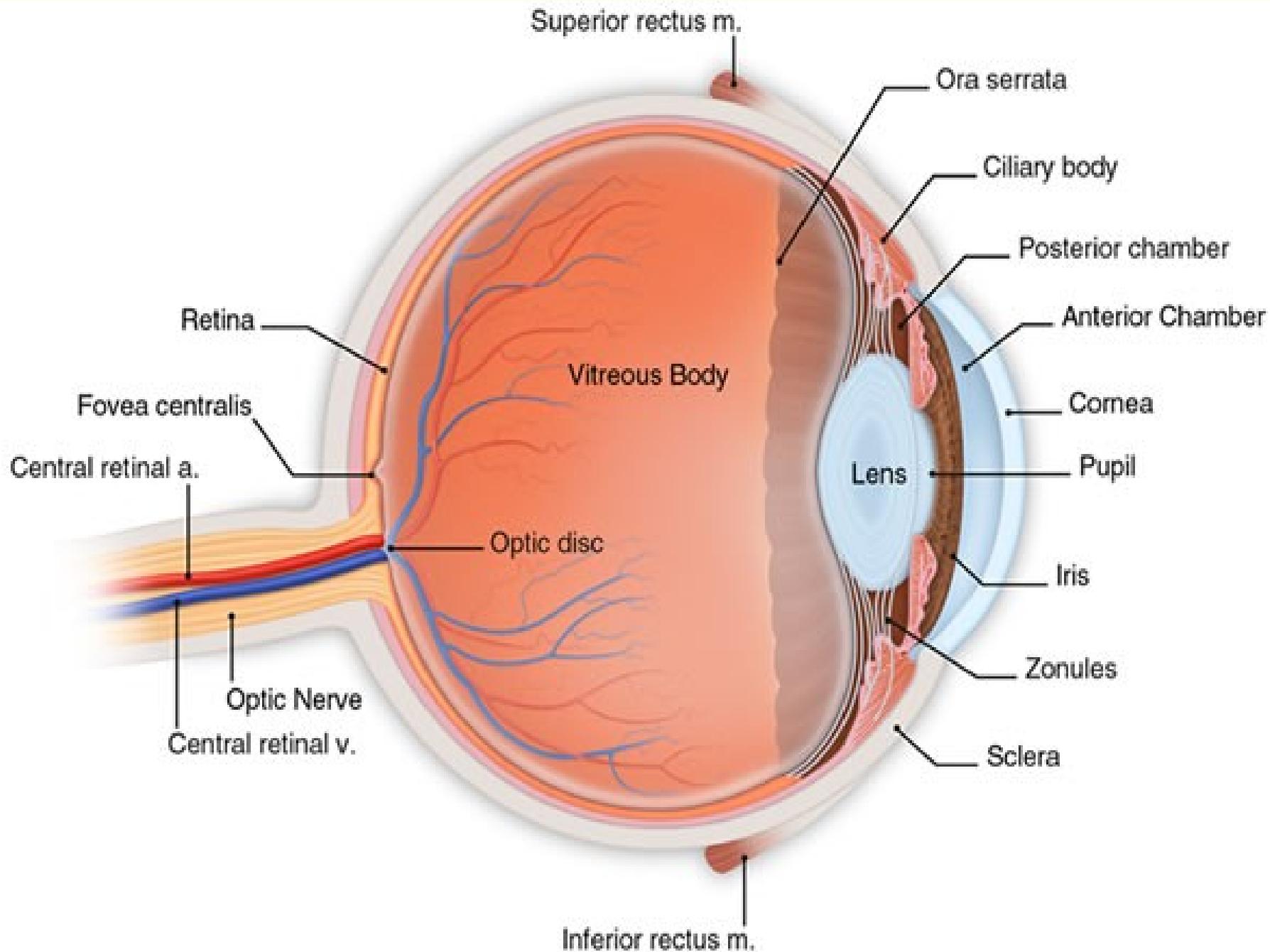
sensorineural (perceptive)

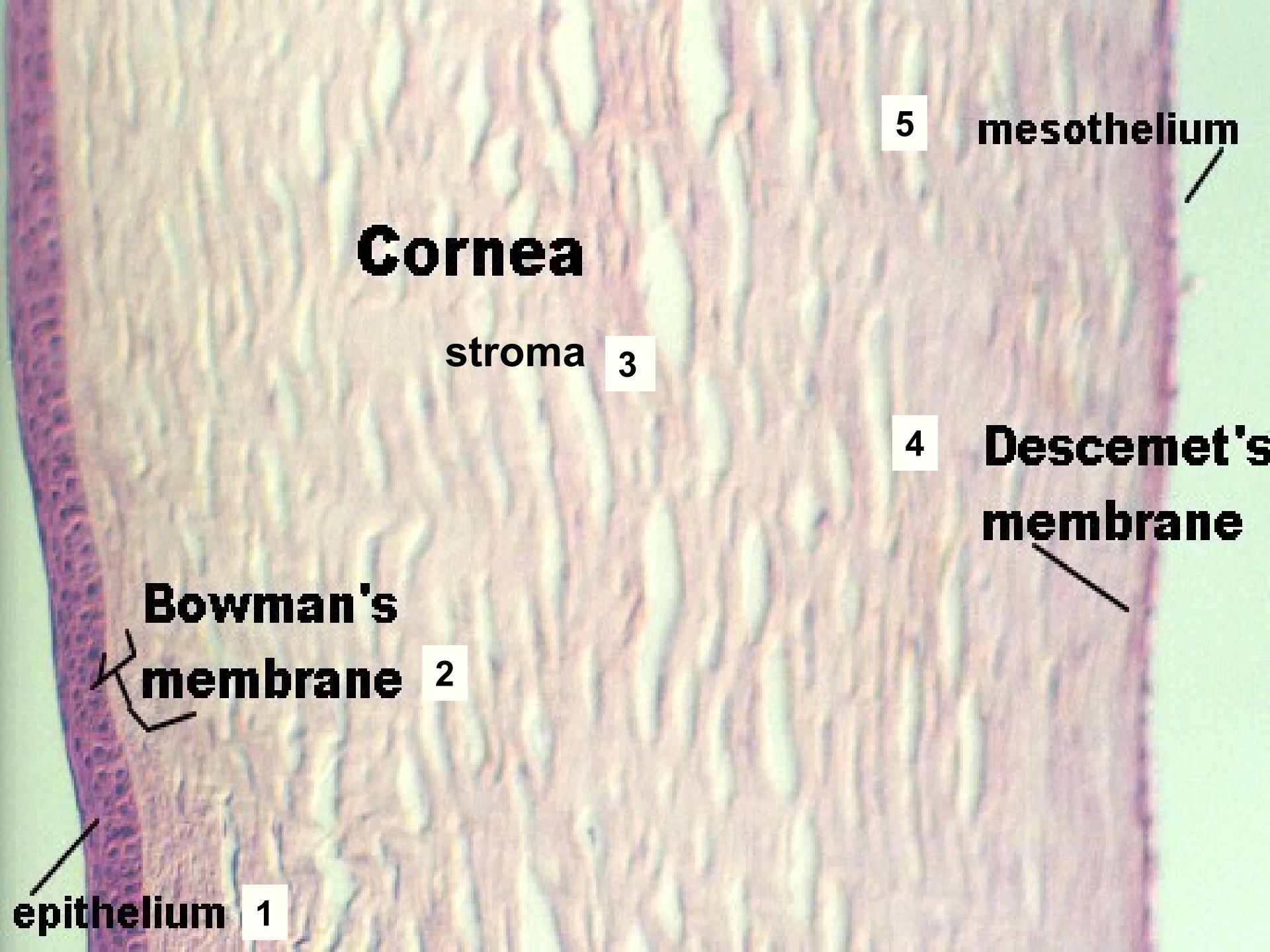


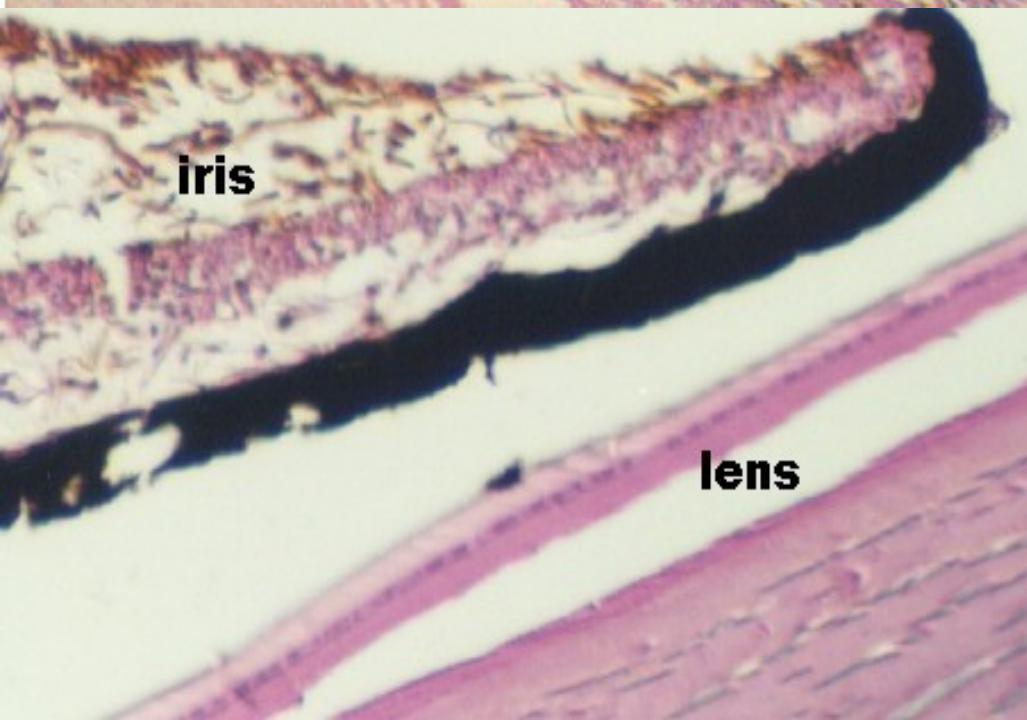
End

Repetition: sensory organs

- An overview of structural units of the retina.
 - Microscopic structure of the retina, synapses between neurons.
 - Microscopic structure of the sclera and cornea.
 - Choroid, corpus ciliare, iris.
 - Dioptric media of the eye (cornea, aqueous humor, lens and vitreous body).
 - Accessory apparatus of the eye (palpebra, lacrimal apparatus, conjunctiva, extraocular muscles).
-
- Microscopic structure of outer and middle ear.
 - Microscopic structure of inner ear – the organ of balance.
 - Microscopic structure of inner ear – the organ of hearing (ductus cochlearis, organ of Corti).









End

