





人体解剖学与组织胚胎学教研室 夏波 老师

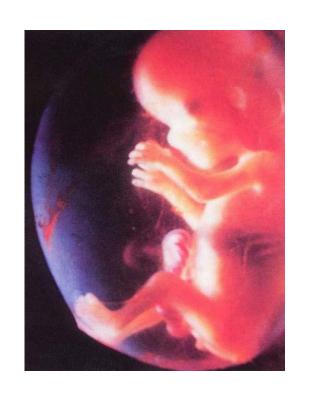




# 组织学

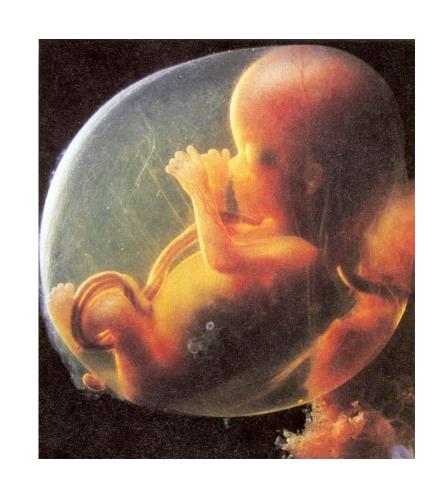
与

胚胎学



# 人体胚胎早期发育

- 一、受精
- 二、卵裂和胚泡形成
- 三、植入
- 四、胚层形成和分化
- 五、胎膜与胎盘
- 六、双胎与多胎
- 七、先天性畸形
- 八、胎儿血液循环及出生后的变化
- 九、颜面部的发生



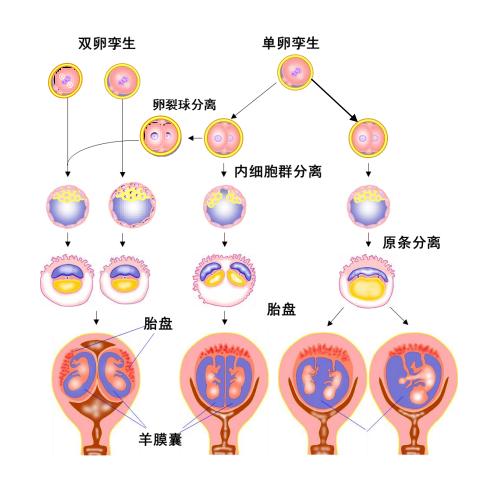
## 六、双胎、多胎与联胎

## 一双胎

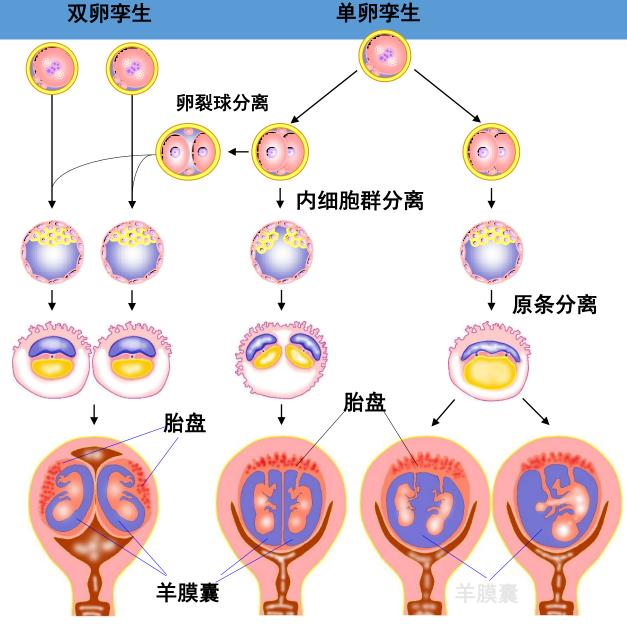
#### 1. 单卵双胎

- (1)一个卵裂球分为两个胚泡
- (2)一个胚泡内出现两个内细胞群
- (3)一个胚盘上出现两个原条

#### 2. 双卵双胎



#### 双胎形成机制



双胎形成机制

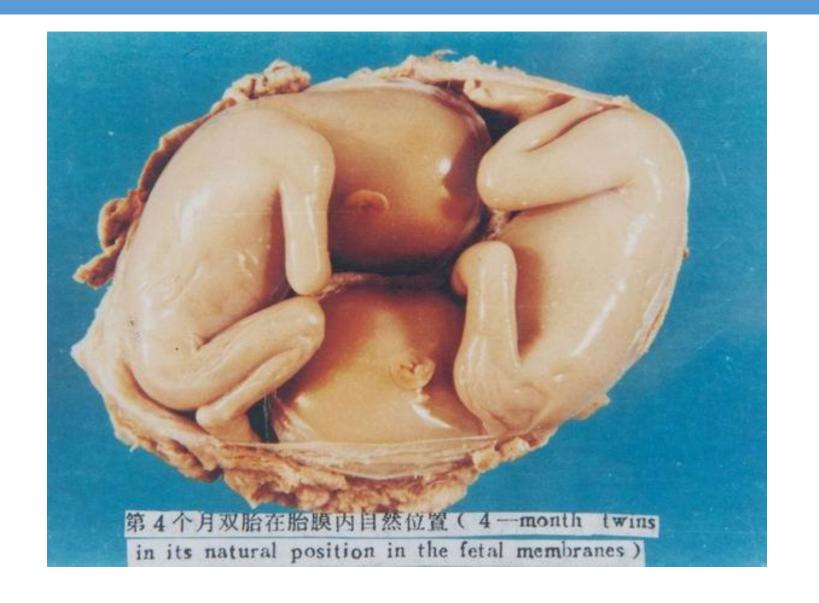


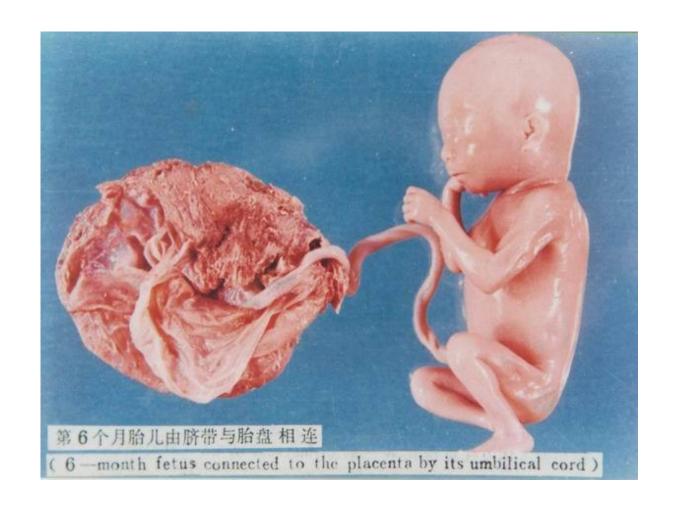
## 六、双胎、多胎与联胎

- ⇒多胎
  - 1. 单卵多胎
  - 2. 多卵多胎
  - 3. 混合性多胎
- (三)联胎:单卵双胎时一个胚盘上出现两个原条后分离不完全

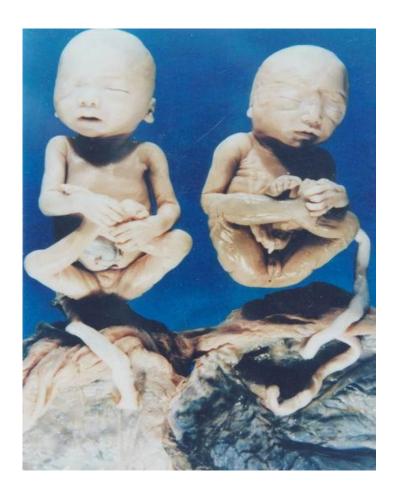












双卵双胎





三胞胎







### 五胞胎



组织胚胎学





六胞胎



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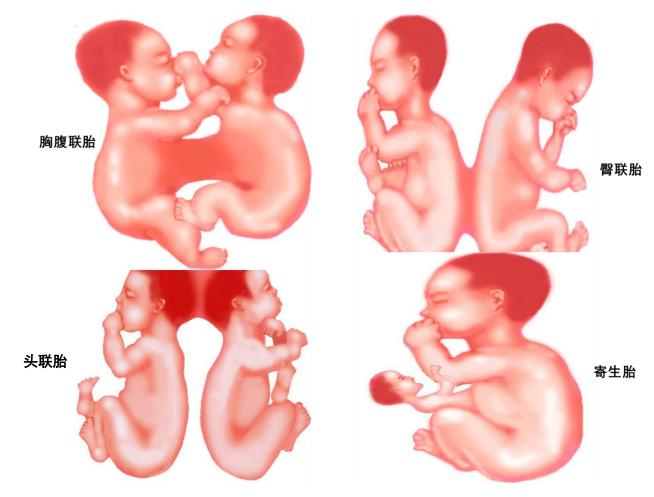


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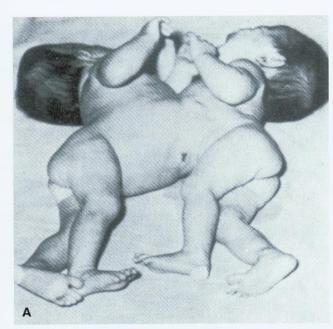


联胎种类









■ Figure 7–33. A, Photograph of newborn MZ conjoined twins showing union in the thoracic regions (thoracopagus). B, The twins about 4 years after separation. (From deVries PA: Case history—the San Francisco twins. In Bergsma D [ed]: Conjoined Twins. New York, Alan R Liss for the National Foundation—March of Dimes, DBOAS III [1], 141–142, 1967, with permission of the copyright holder.)

