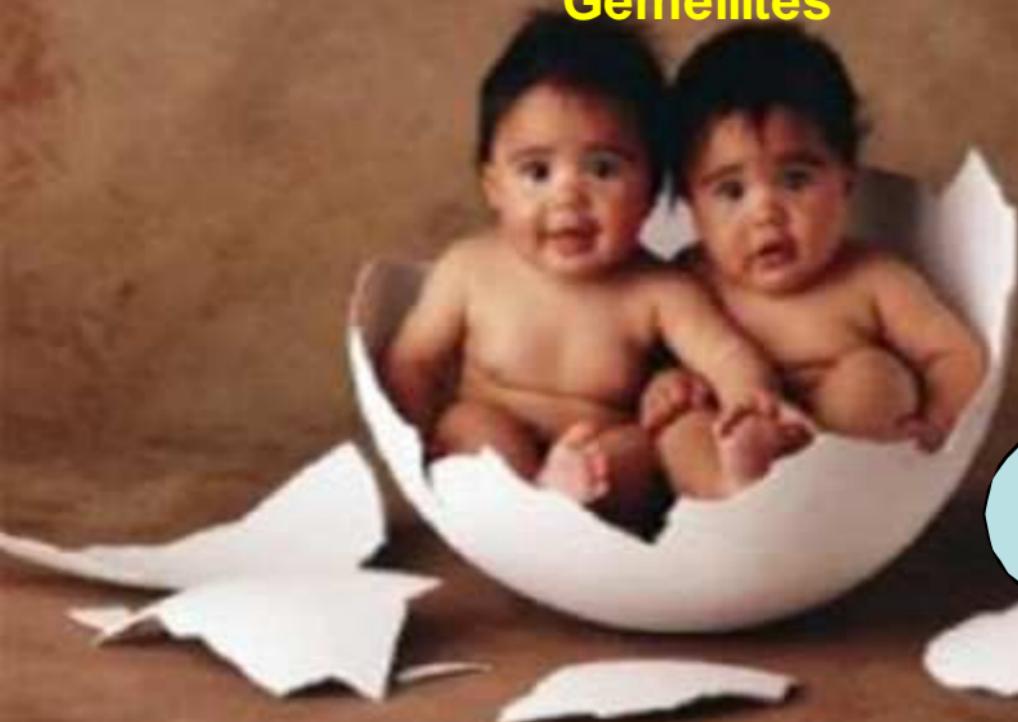


TD cours n°3

Grossesses gémellaires
Grossesses multiples
Gémellités



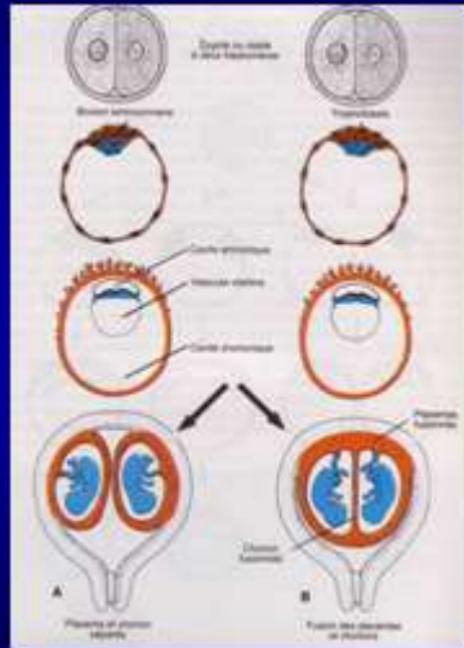
Dr Bourenane

Grossesses gémellaires

Généralités: définition, fréquence, causes.....

- 1-les jumeaux dizygotes ou faux jumeaux : caractéristiques
- 2- les jumeaux monozygotes ou vrais jumeaux: caractéristiques
 - séparation au stade de 2 blastomères (morula)
 - séparation au stade de bouton embryonnaire
 - séparation au stade de disque embryonnaire
- 3-conséquences

Zygotie et Chorionicité



- **DZ : tjs Dichorale Diamniotique**
- **MZ : 3 types anatomiques**

Dizygote

<4 d

4-8 d

8-14 d

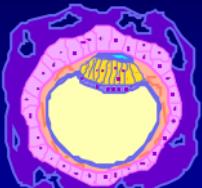
14-18 d



Morula



Blastula

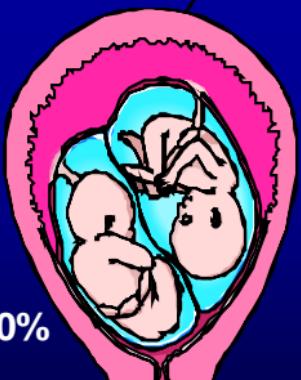


Blastocyst



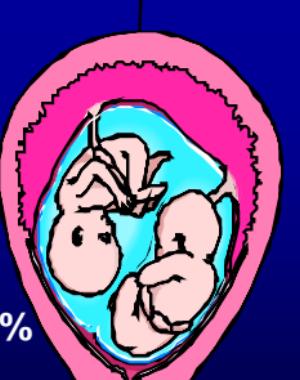
30%

Dichorale
Diamniotique



70%

Monochorale
Diamniotique



<1%

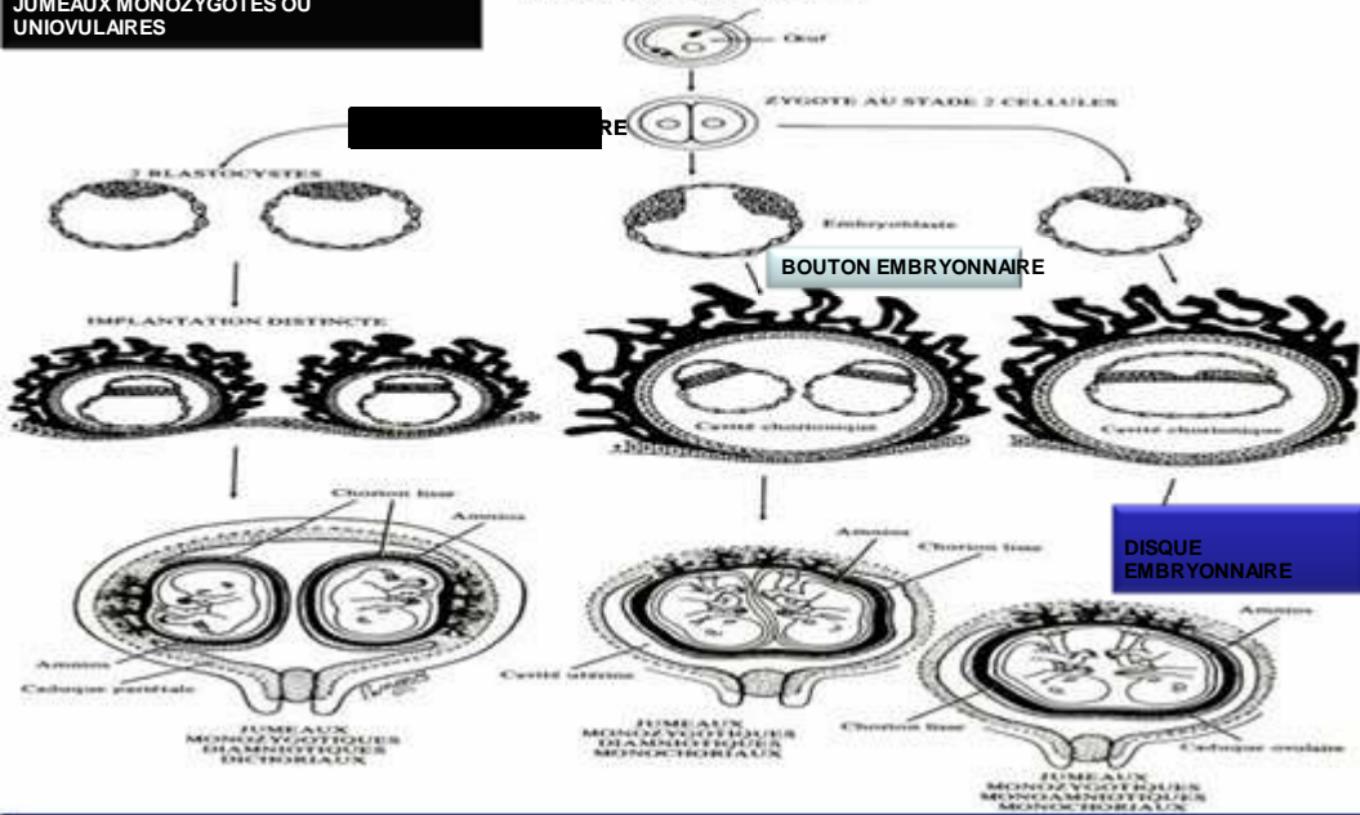
Monochorale
Monoamniotique



conjointes

JUMEAUX MONOZYGOTES OU UNIOVULAIRES

FECONDATION MONOVULGAIRE

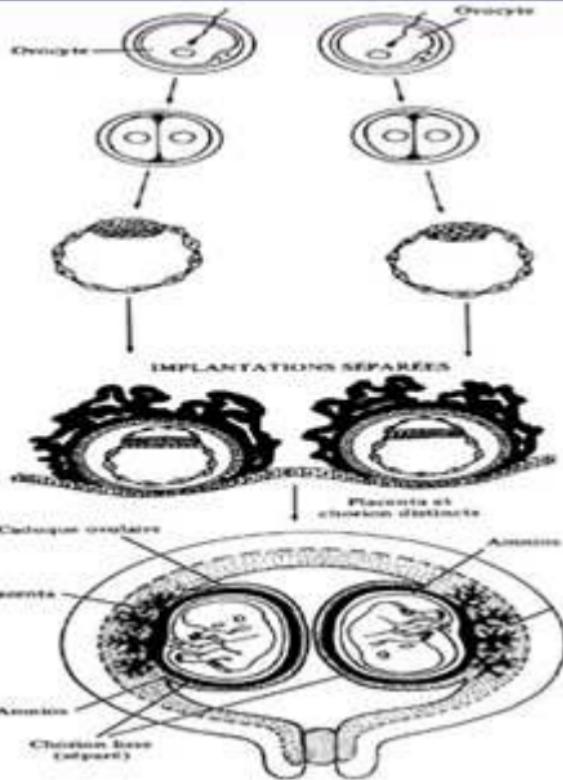


Di amniotiques
Di choriaux

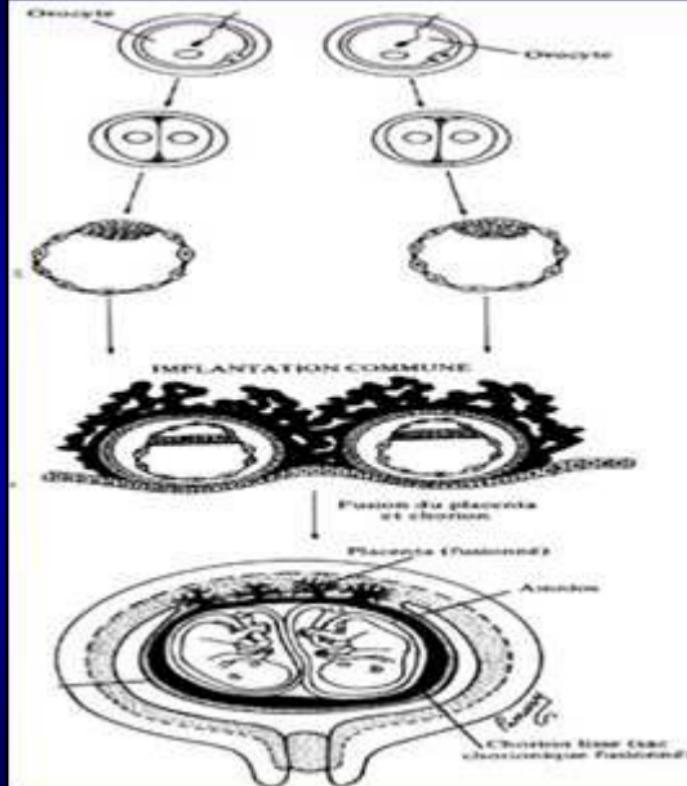
Di amniotiques
Mono choriaux

Mono amniotiques
Mono choriaux

Faux jumeaux ou jumeaux dizygotes



Jumeaux di amniotiques
di choriaux



Jumeaux di amniotiques
mono choriaux

Au 1er trimestre/ Vue echographiques

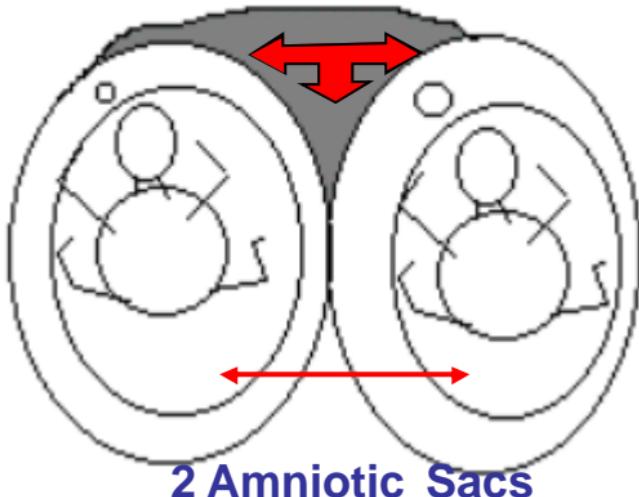
Le terme idéal : 10 → 14 SA



Bichoriale Biamniotique



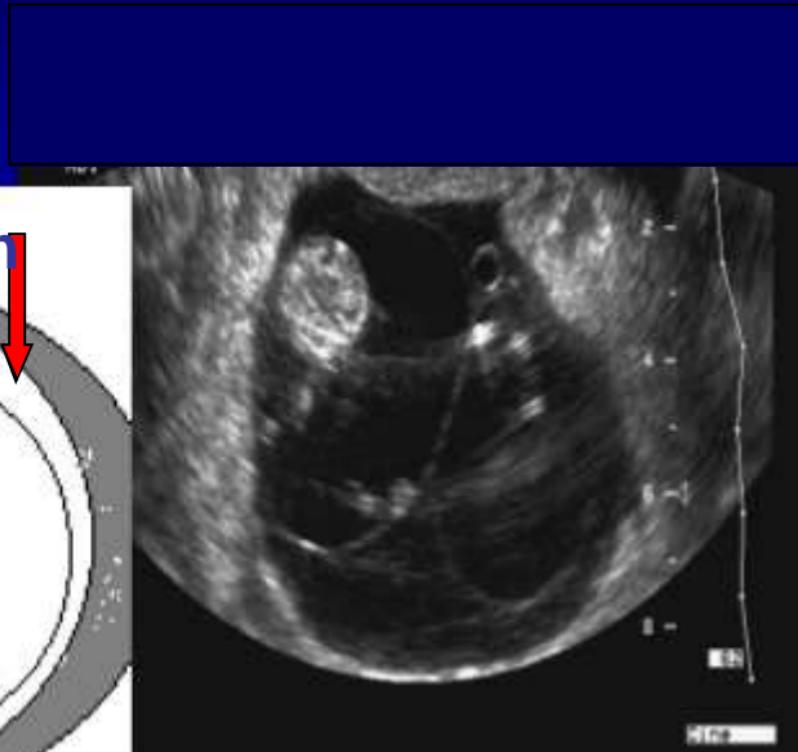
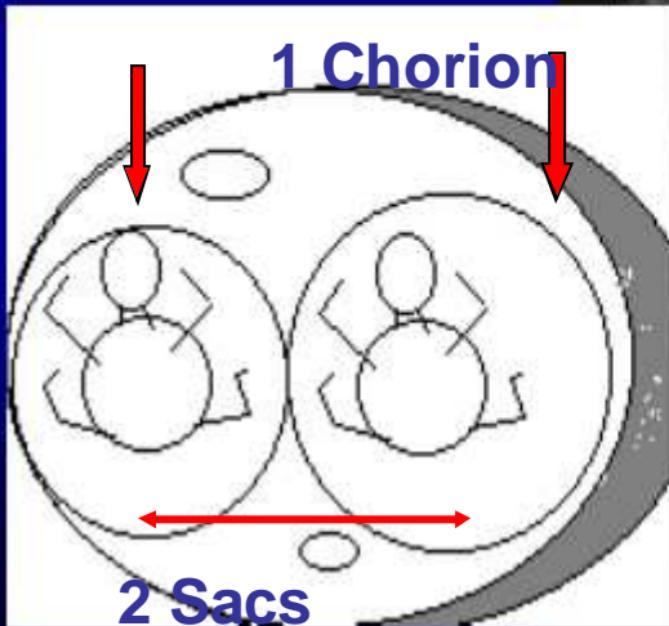
2 Fused Chorions
2 Celomic Cavities
2 Yolk Sacs.



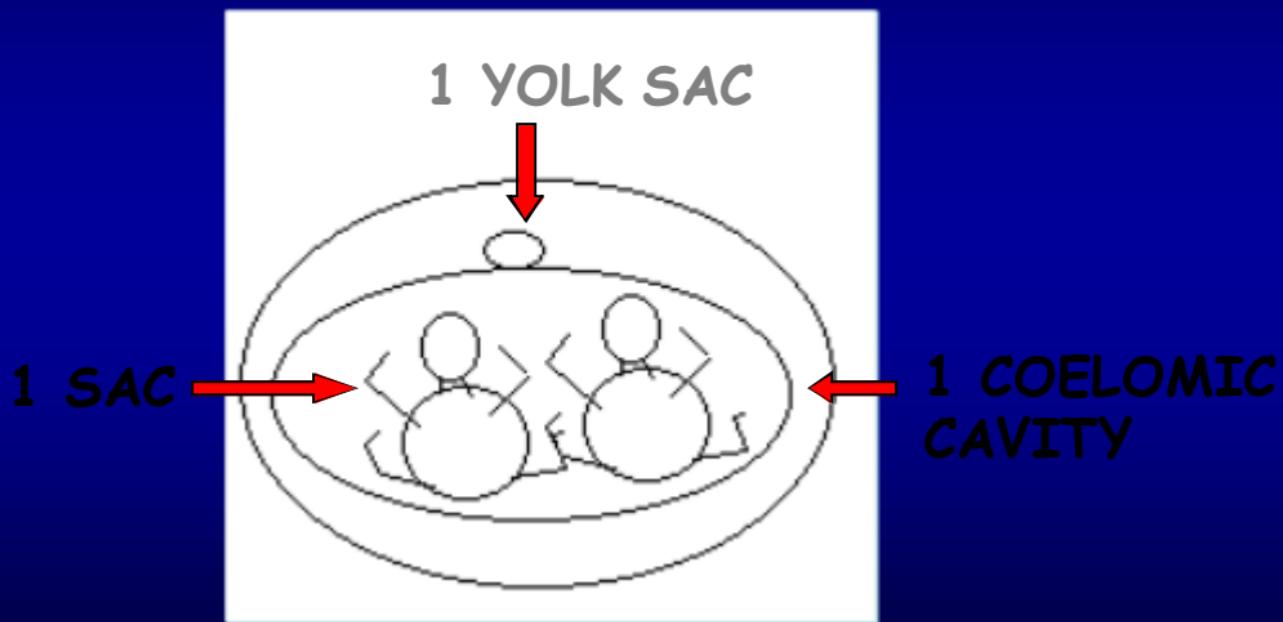
2 Amniotic Sacs

Monochoriale Biamniotique

1 Celomic Cavity
2 Yolk Sacs



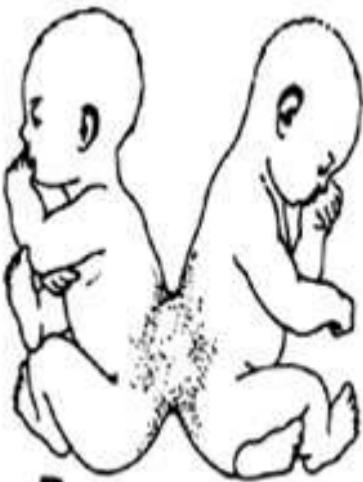
Monochoriale Monoamniotique





A

Thoracopage



B

Pygopage



C

Craniopage

**Monstres doubles ou jumeaux siamois
(monozygotiques et monochoriaux)**



Céphalopages



Thoracopages



Omphalopages (10 SA)



céphalopages



