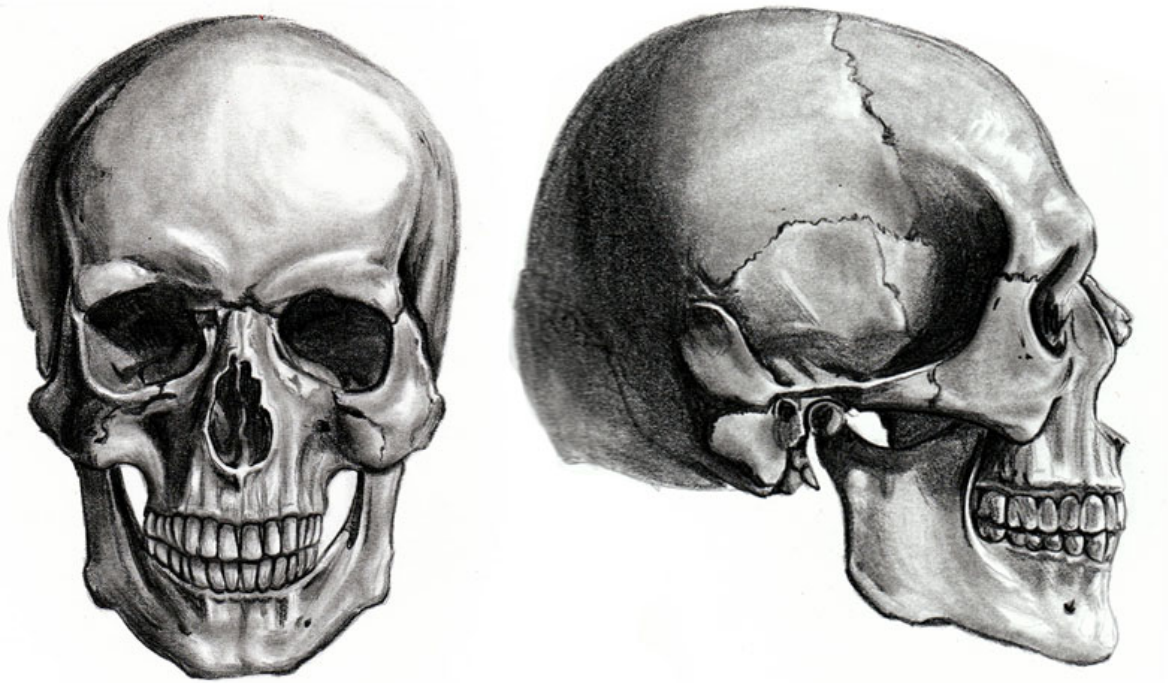
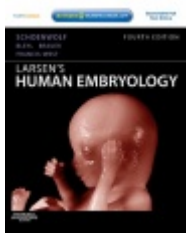
Head and Face Development





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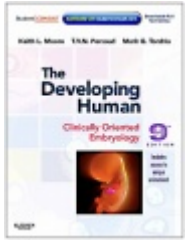
Larsen's Human Embryology
The Developing Human: Clinically Oriented Embryology



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Development of the Pituitary

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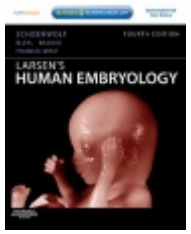

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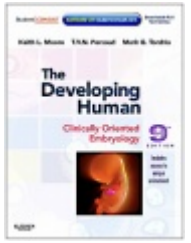

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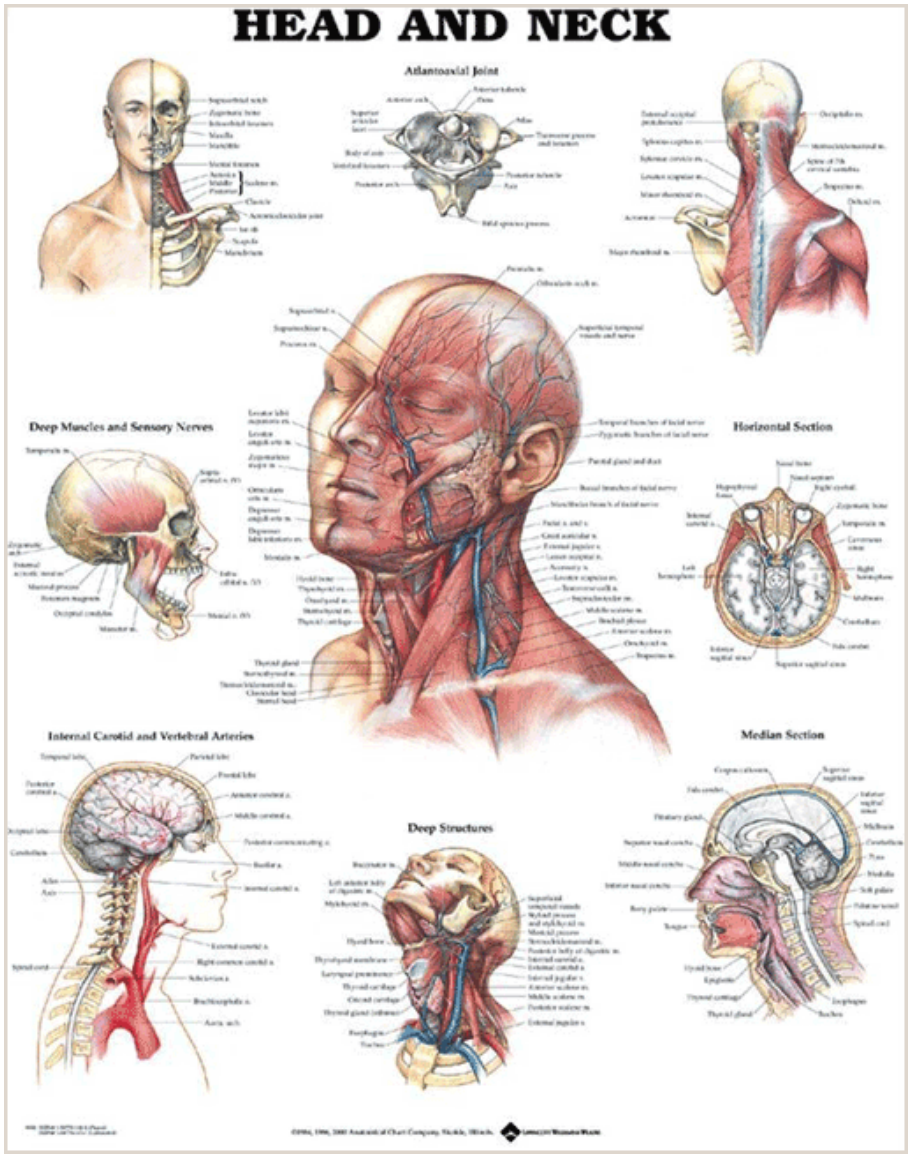
Head Anatomy

Skull bones

Cranial Nerves

Vasculature



Face

Muscles

Brain

End product gastrulation:

Trilaminar embryo

Ectoderm *(Neural crest)*
brain, spinal cord, eyes, *peripheral nervous system*
epidermis of skin and associated structures,
melanocytes, cranial connective tissues (dermis)

Mesoderm
musculo-skeletal system, limbs,
connective tissue of skin, organs and cranium,
urogenital system, heart, blood cells

Endoderm
epithelial linings of gastrointestinal, liver, pancreas,
thyroid and respiratory tracts

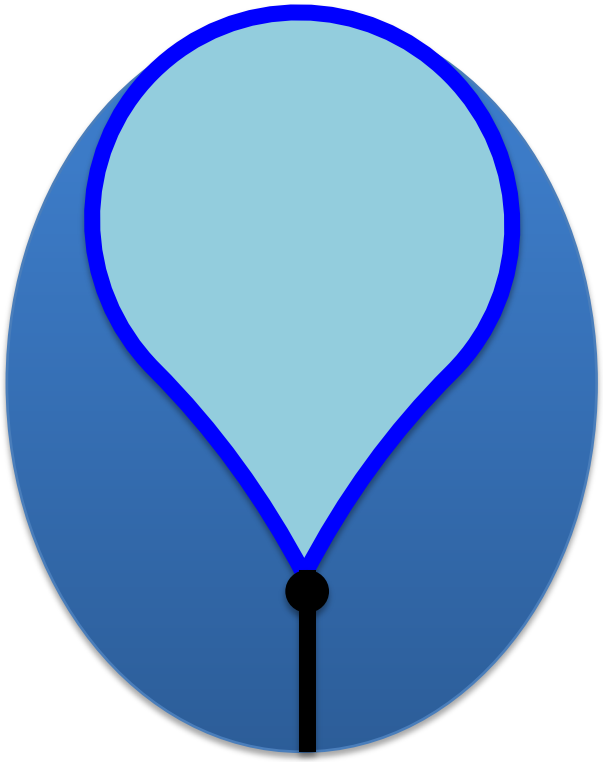
Embryonic tissues contributing to cranial development

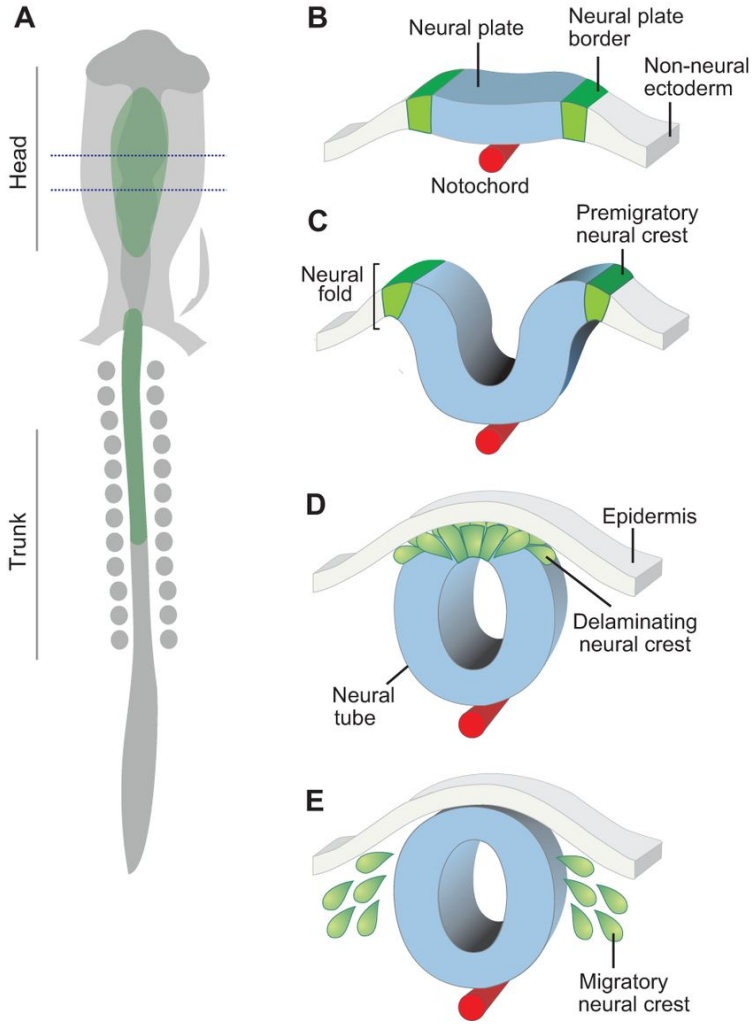
Ectoderm and Neural Crest
Paraxial Mesoderm
Endoderm

Week 4 embryo

Embryonic tissues contributing to cranial development

Cranial Ectoderm and Neural Crest



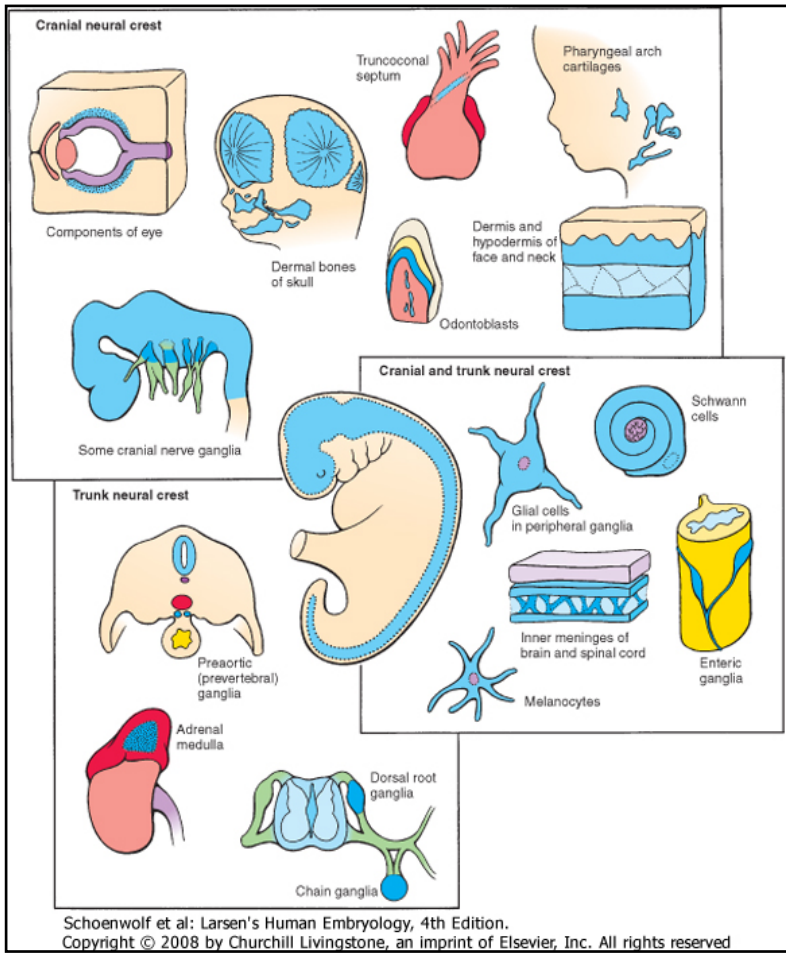


Embryonic tissues contributing to cranial development
Cranial Neural Crest

Cranial/cardiac neural crest:
Cranial mesenchyme, facial skeleton,
cranial nerve ganglia, **and a lot more ..**

Trunk neural crest:
Melanocytes, dorsal root ganglia, sympathetic ganglia,
adrenal medulla,
nerves surrounding aorta

Vagal and Sacral neural crest:
Melanocytes, ganglia of the enteric nervous system
Parasympathetic ganglia



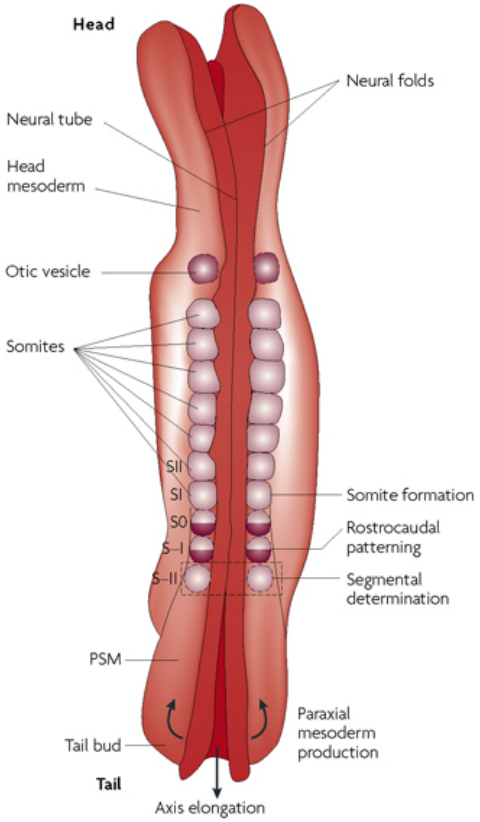
Schoenwolf et al: Larsen's Human Embryology, 4th Edition.

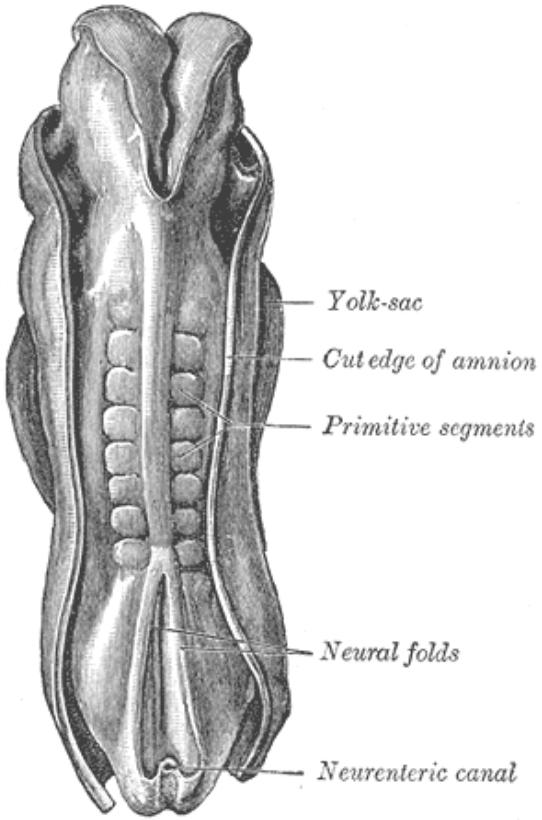
Embryonic tissues contributing to cranial development

Paraxial Mesoderm

Cranial: Unsegmented paraxial mesoderm: head mesenchyme

Trunk: Segmented paraxial mesoderm: somites

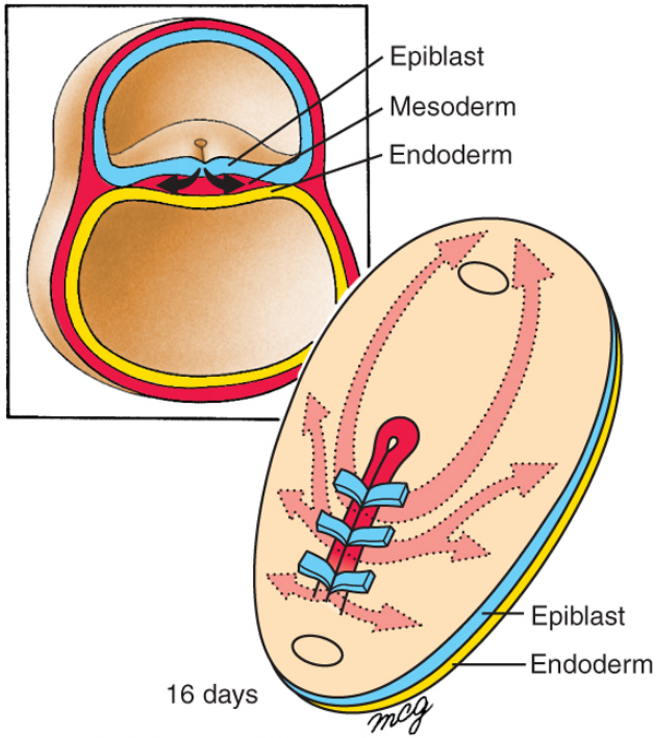


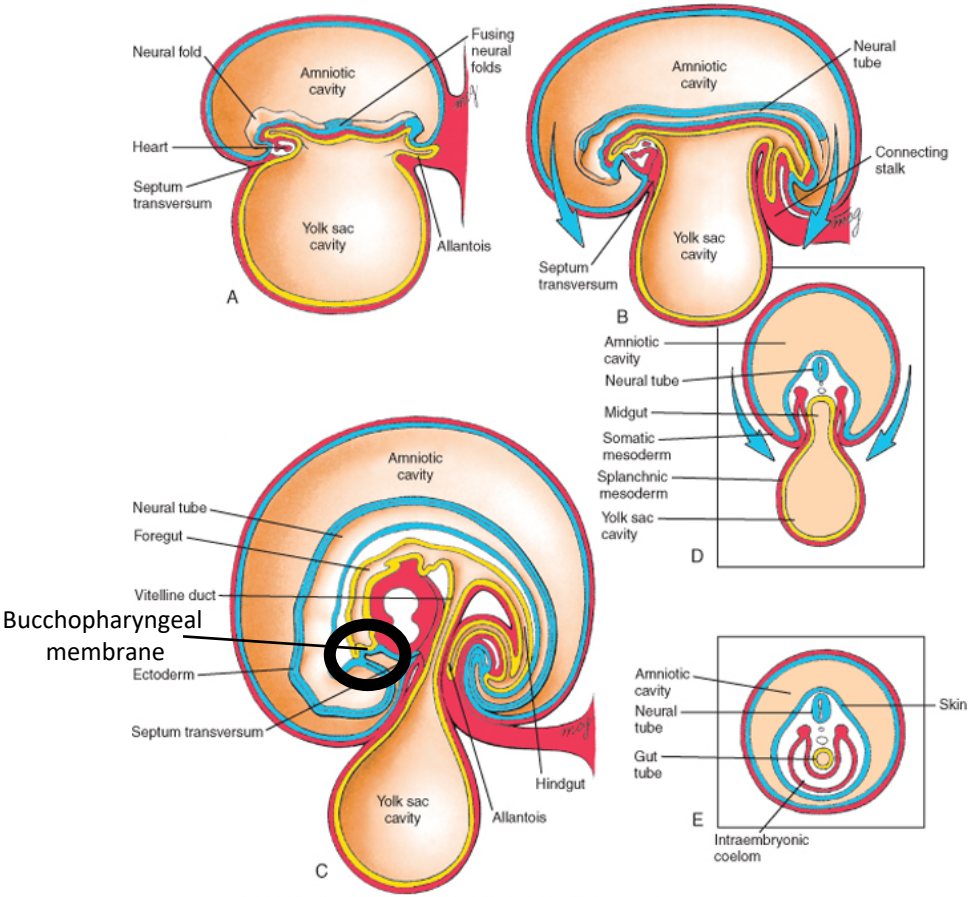


Embryonic tissues contributing to cranial development

Endoderm

Bucchopharyngeal membrane
Lining of the laryngeal cavity





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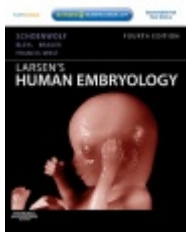

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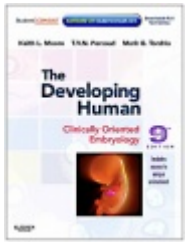

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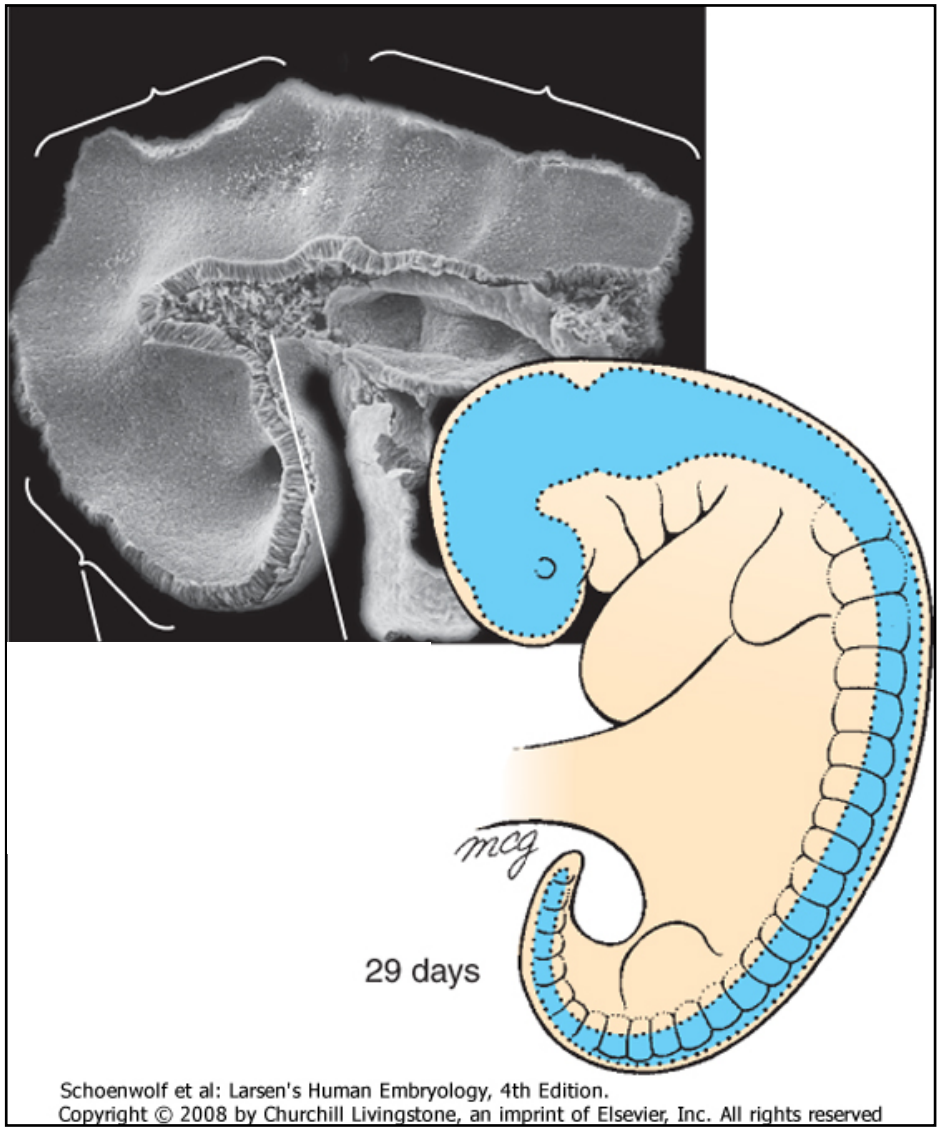
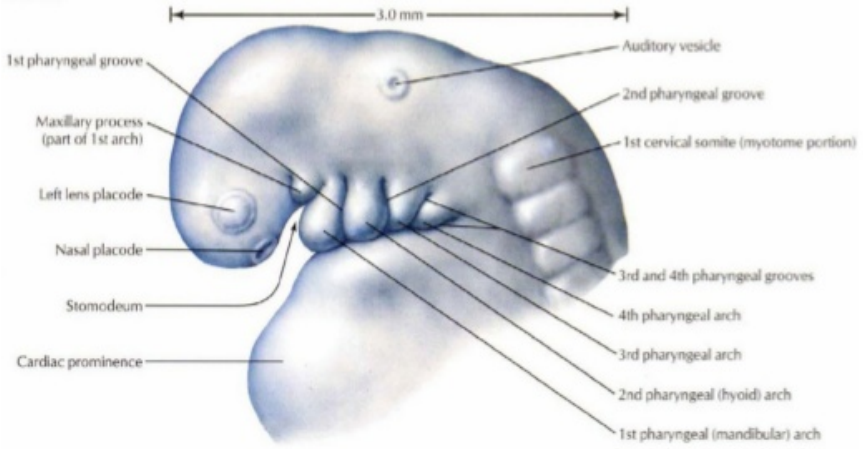
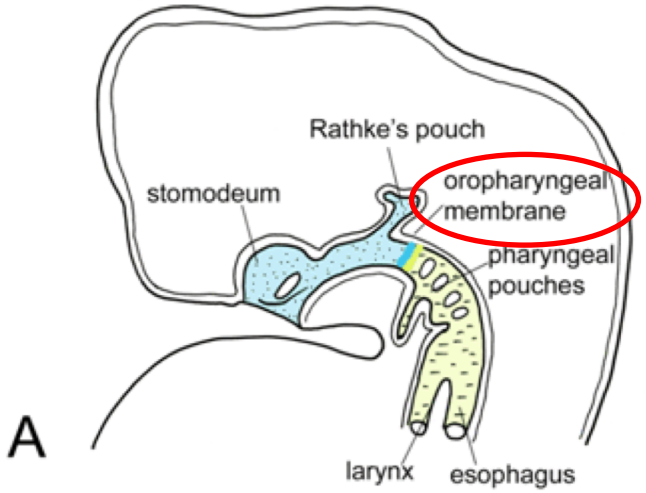
Craniofacial Development



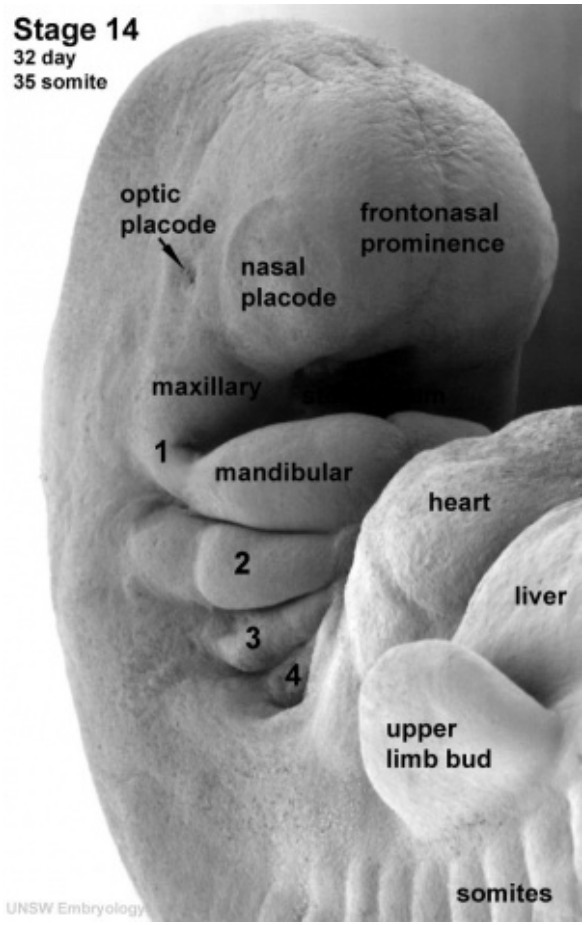


Embryo at 4 - 5 weeks (Lateral view)



Craniofacial Development

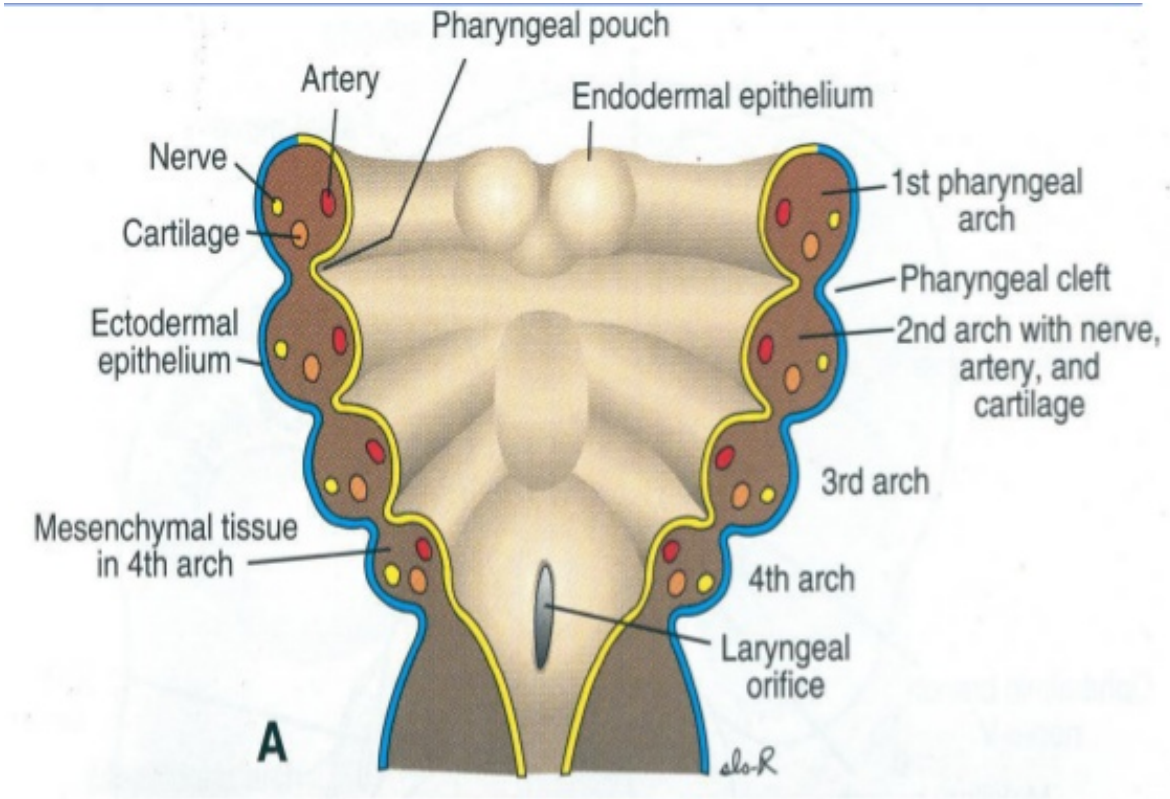
Humans develop 6 pharyngeal or branchial arches (BA)
Form from rostrally to caudally
BA1 gives rise to maxillary and mandibular process
BA5 disappears
Frontonasal process/prominence



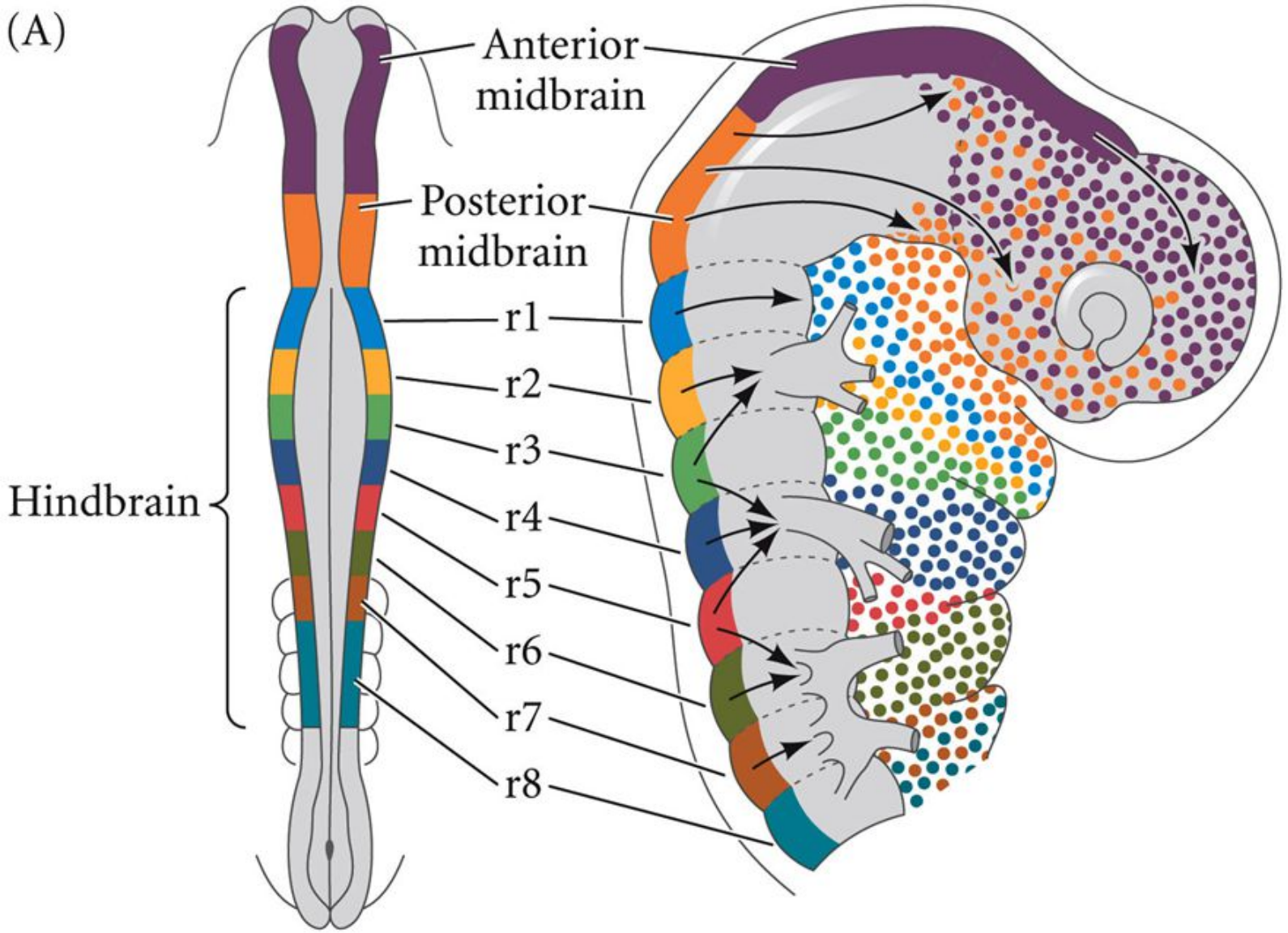
Craniofacial Development

Each branchial arch initially consists of:
Ectoderm, endoderm and mesoderm
Pharyngeal pouch (endoderm)
Pharyngeal groove/cleft (ectoderm)

Each arch will contain: Skeletal element, Artery, Muscle, Cranial Nerve



Craniofacial Development



DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY, 9e, Figure 10.10 (Part 1)

Craniofacial Development

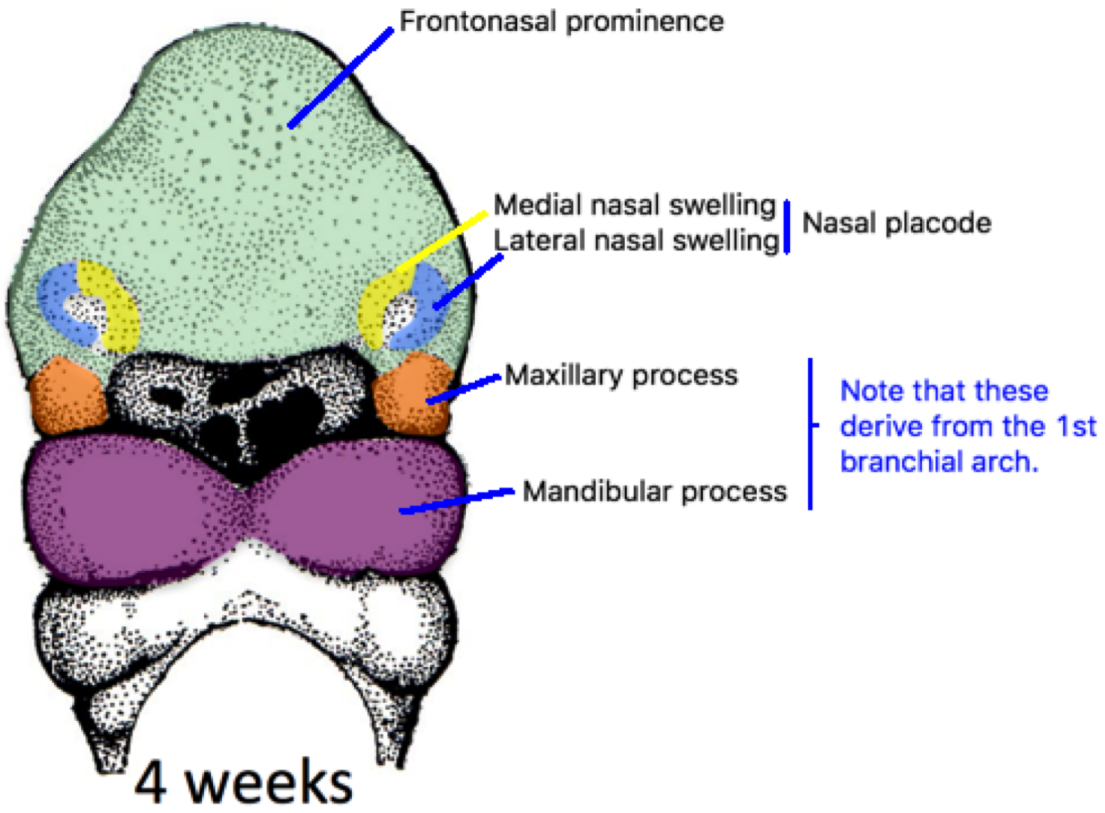
Facial Development

Facial primordia appear in week 4

Frontonasal process and nasal placodes

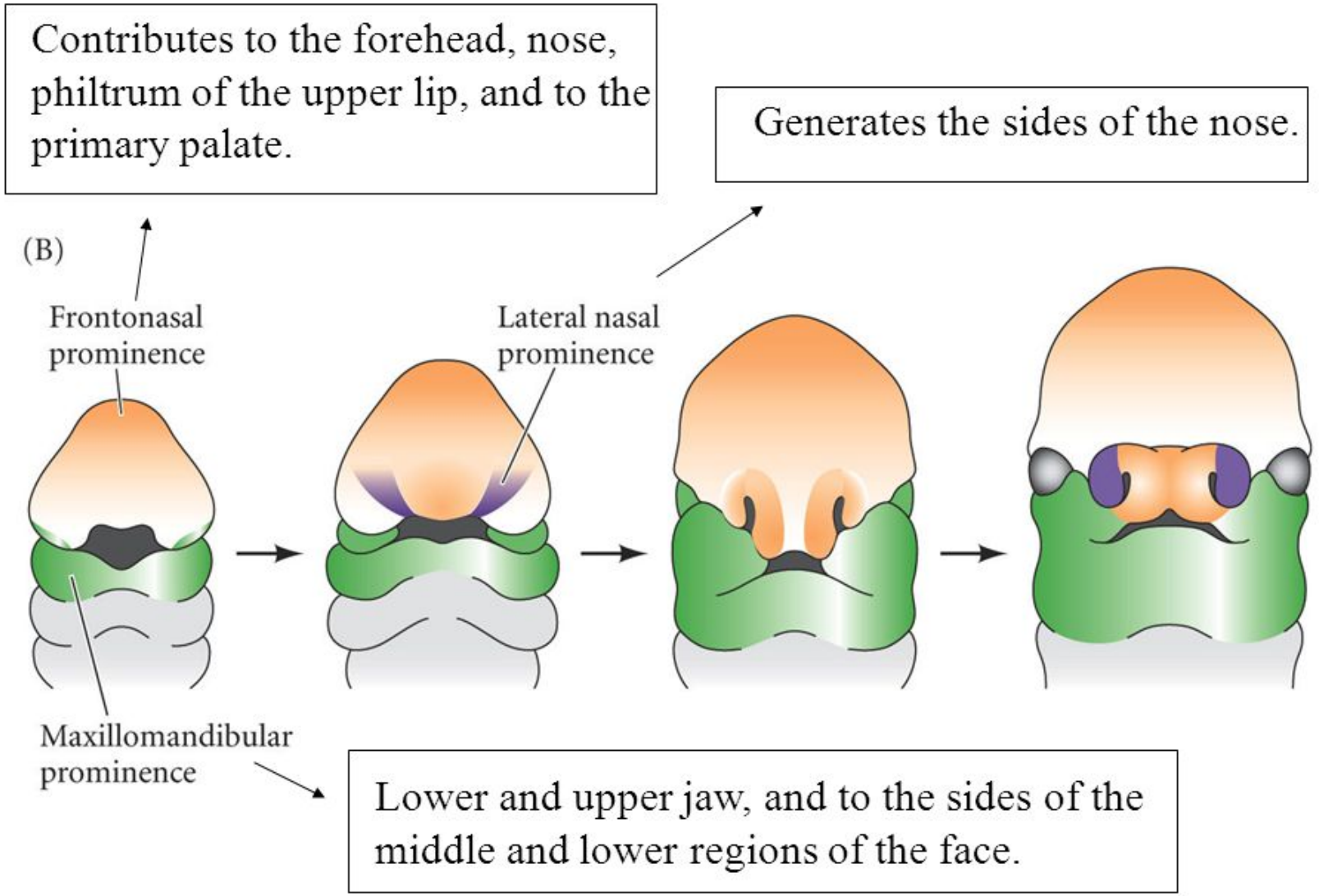
1st branchial arch: mandibular and maxillary processes

Stomodeum



Craniofacial Development

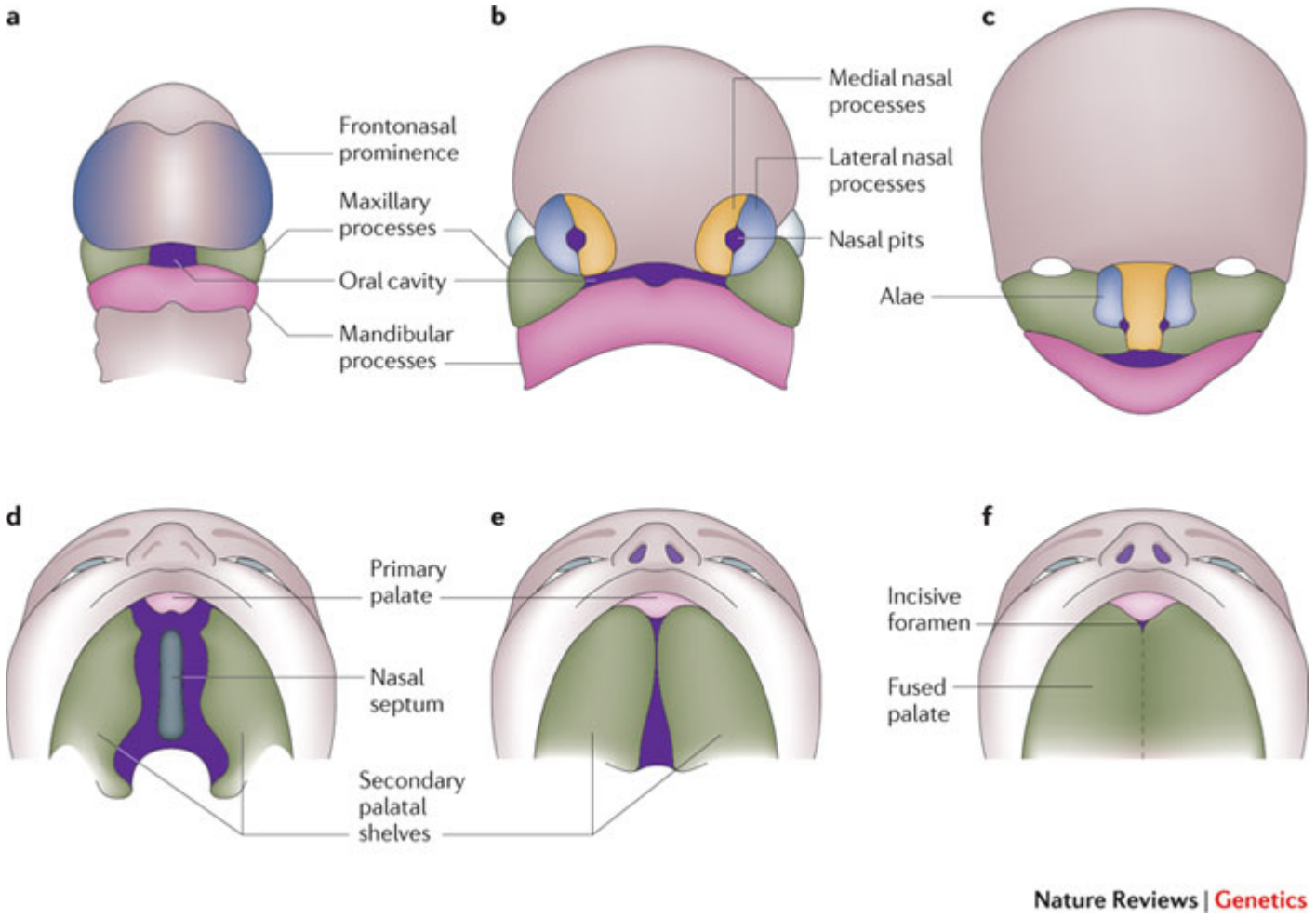
Facial development



https://embryology.med.unsw.edu.au/embryology/images/d/dd/Face_001.mp4

Craniofacial Development

Palate and nasal cavities



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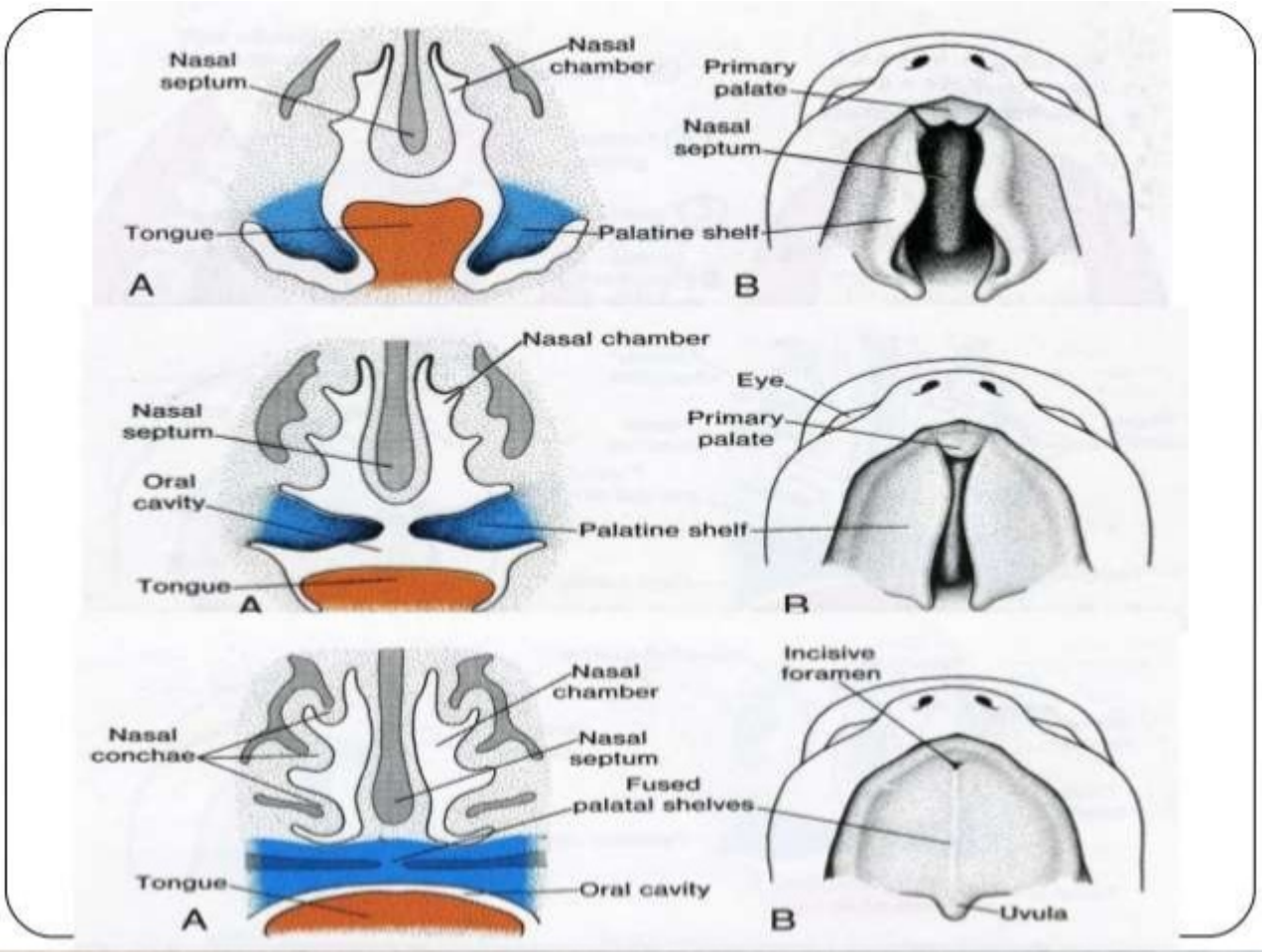
Craniofacial Development

Palate and nasal cavities



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DgZ_tqucdI4

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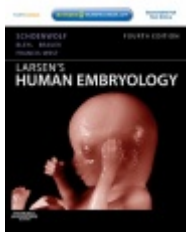

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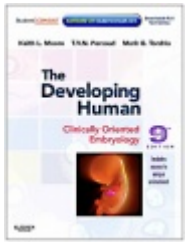

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Pharyngeal/Branchial Arch Components:

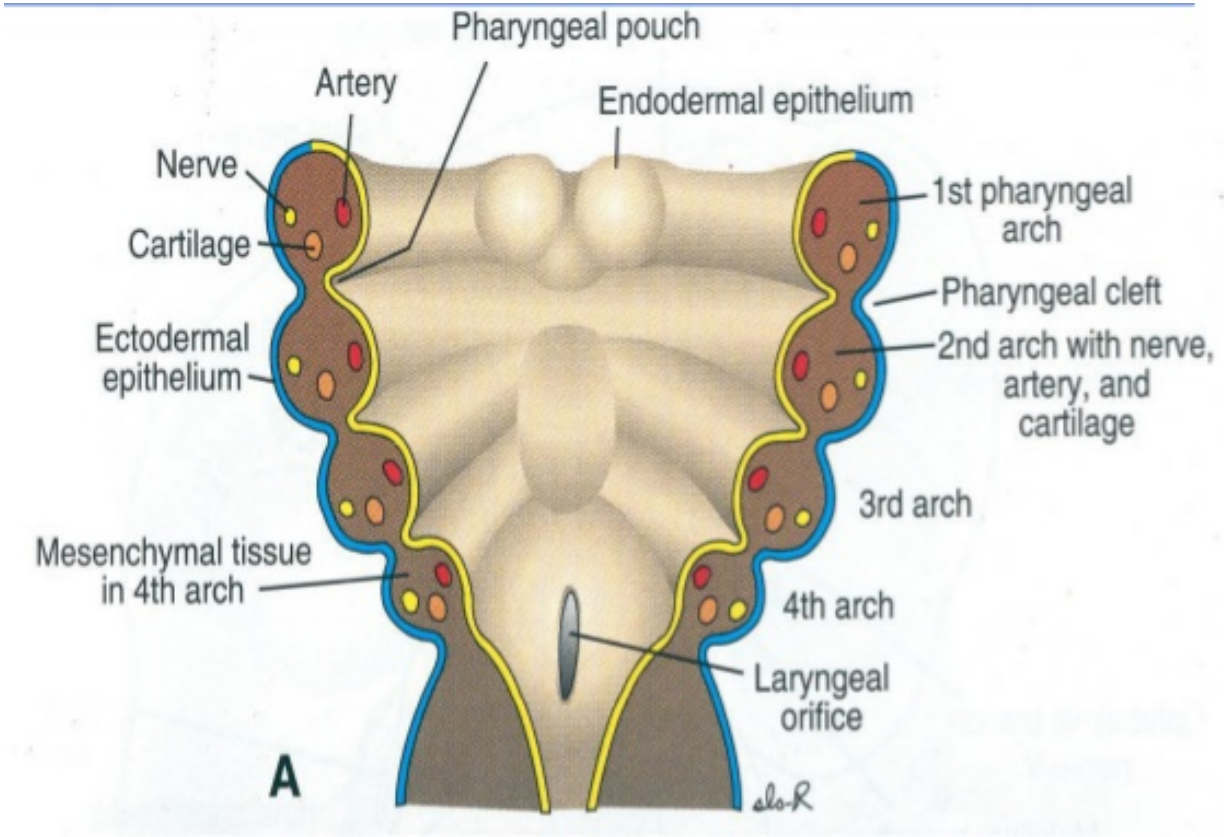
Skeletal derivatives

Arteries

Cranial Nerve

Muscle

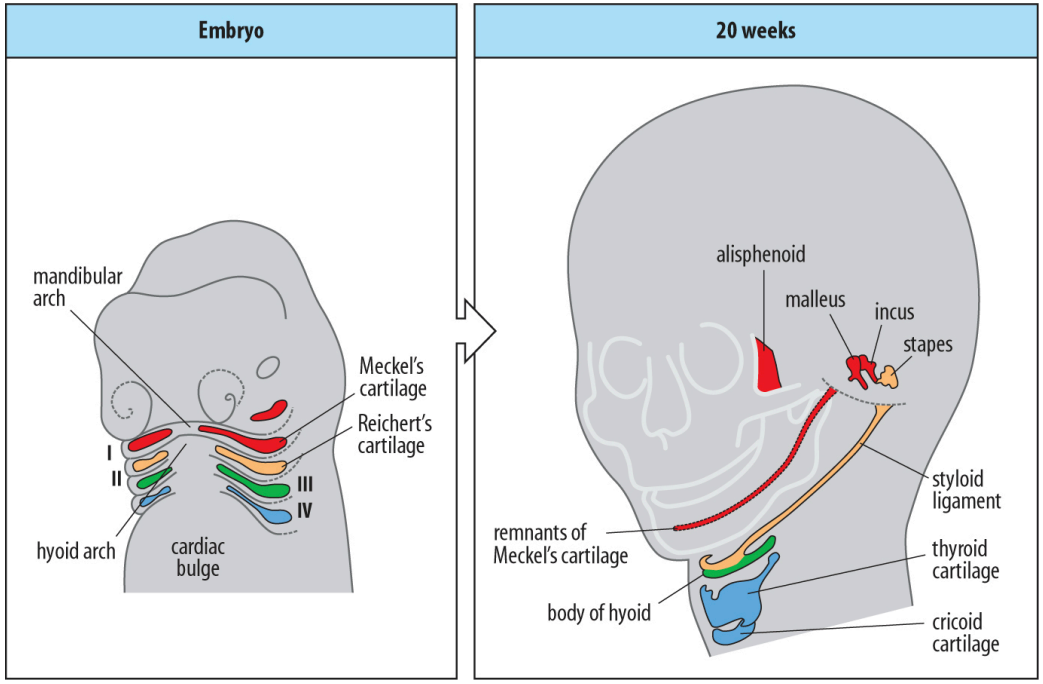
Cleft/Pouches

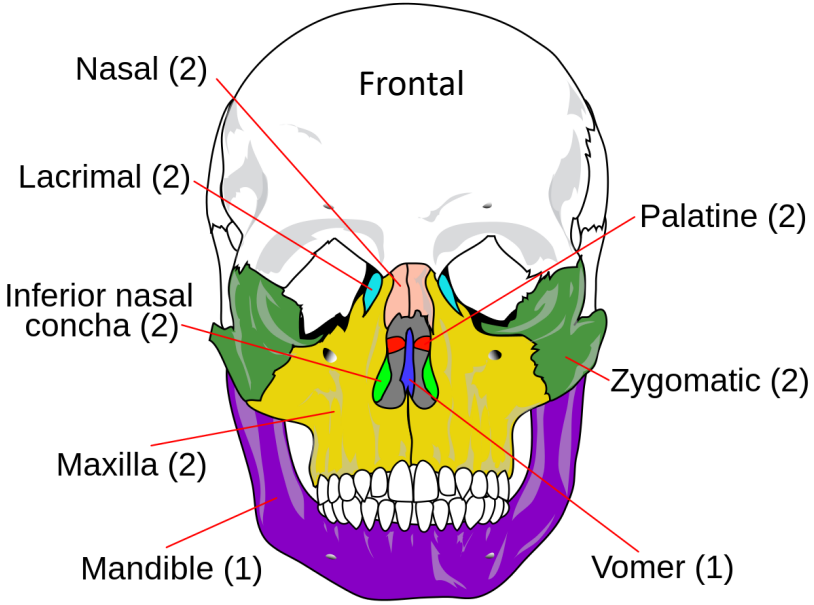


Pharyngeal/Branchial Arch Components

Skeletal derivatives

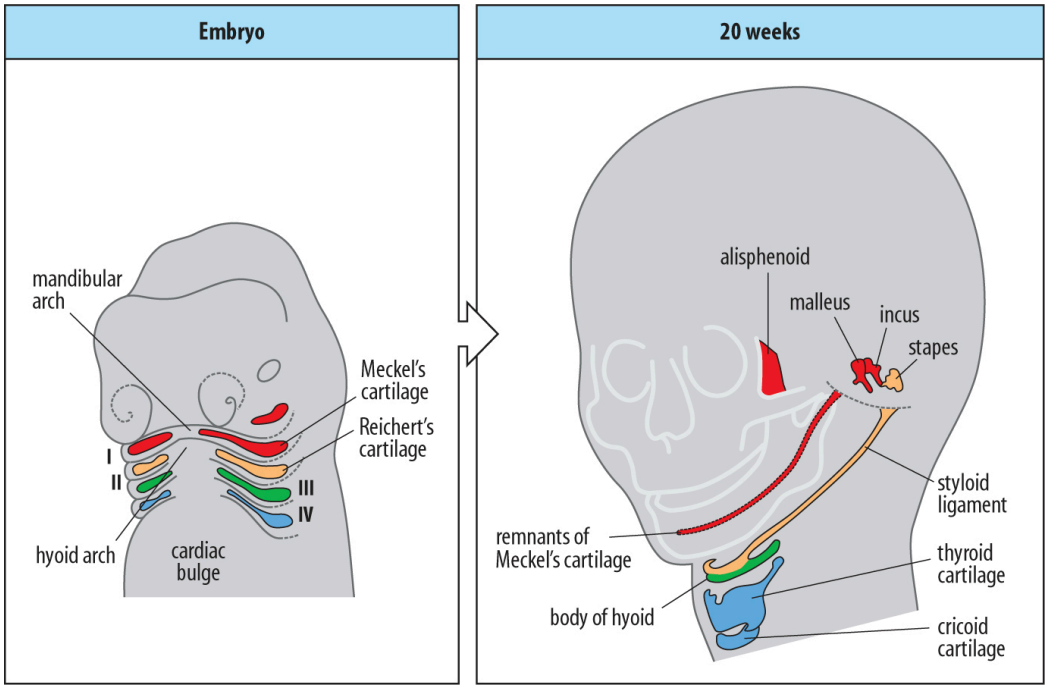
Frontonasal process: frontal bone, nasal bones and septum, lacrimal bones, nasal labyrinths
BA1 Maxillary process: maxilla, palatine, vomer, zygomatic bone, part temporal bone
BA1 Mandibular process: Meckel's cartilage and mandible, malleus and incus
BA2: Reichert's cartilage and hyoid (superior part), and stapes
BA3: Hyoid (inferior part)
BA4: laryngeal cartilages: thyroid and cricoid cartilage

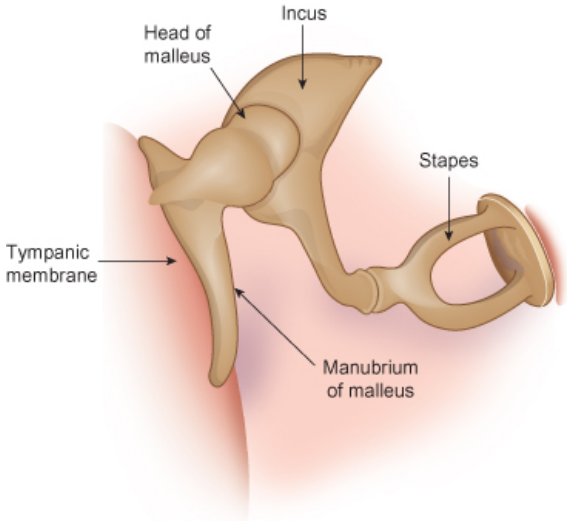


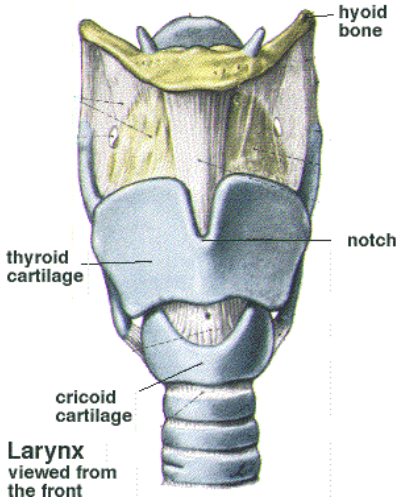


Pharyngeal/Branchial Arch Components

Middle ear ossicles and laryngeal cartilages



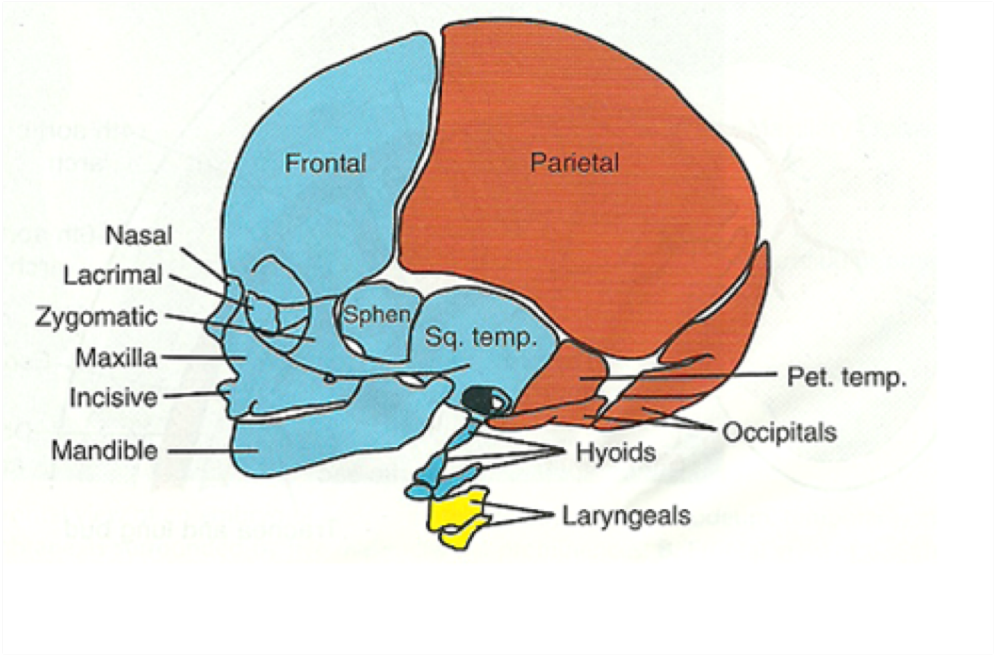


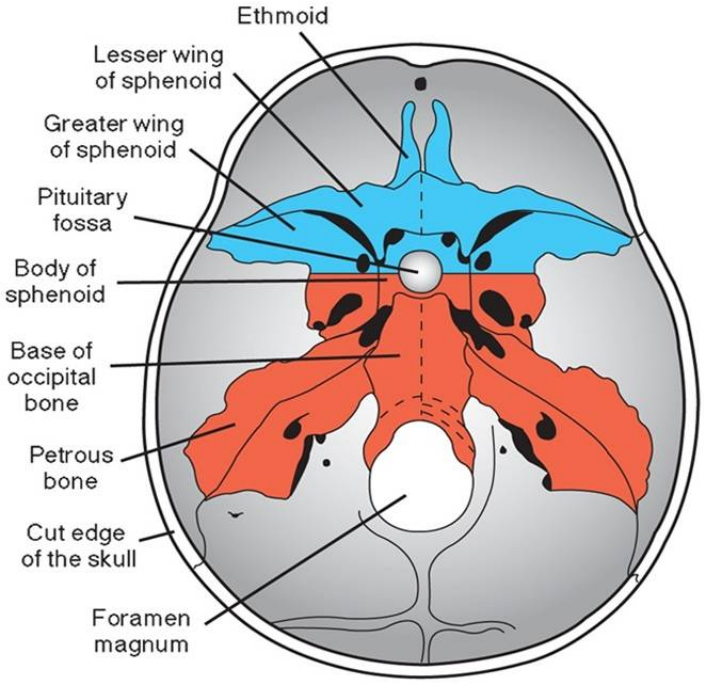


Pharyngeal/Branchial Arch Components

Skeletal derivatives

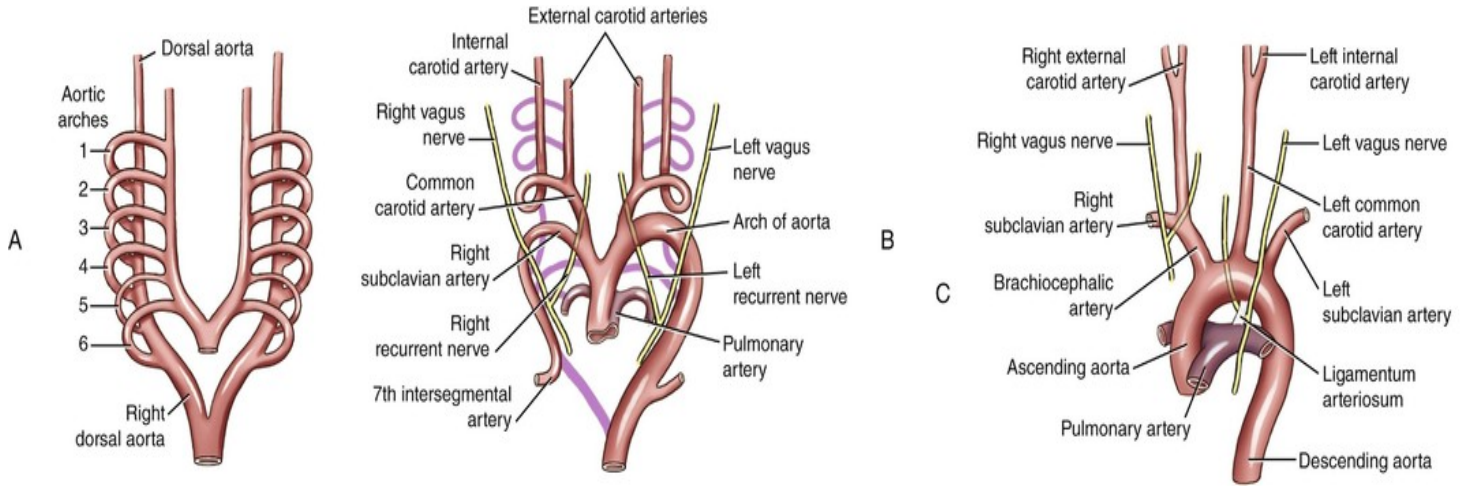
Blue: Cranial neural crest-derived bones (FNP, BA1 and BA2): most of viscerocranium
Red: Paraxial mesoderm derived bones: most of neurocranium
Yellow: BA2-derived





Pharyngeal/Branchial Arch Components
Arteries

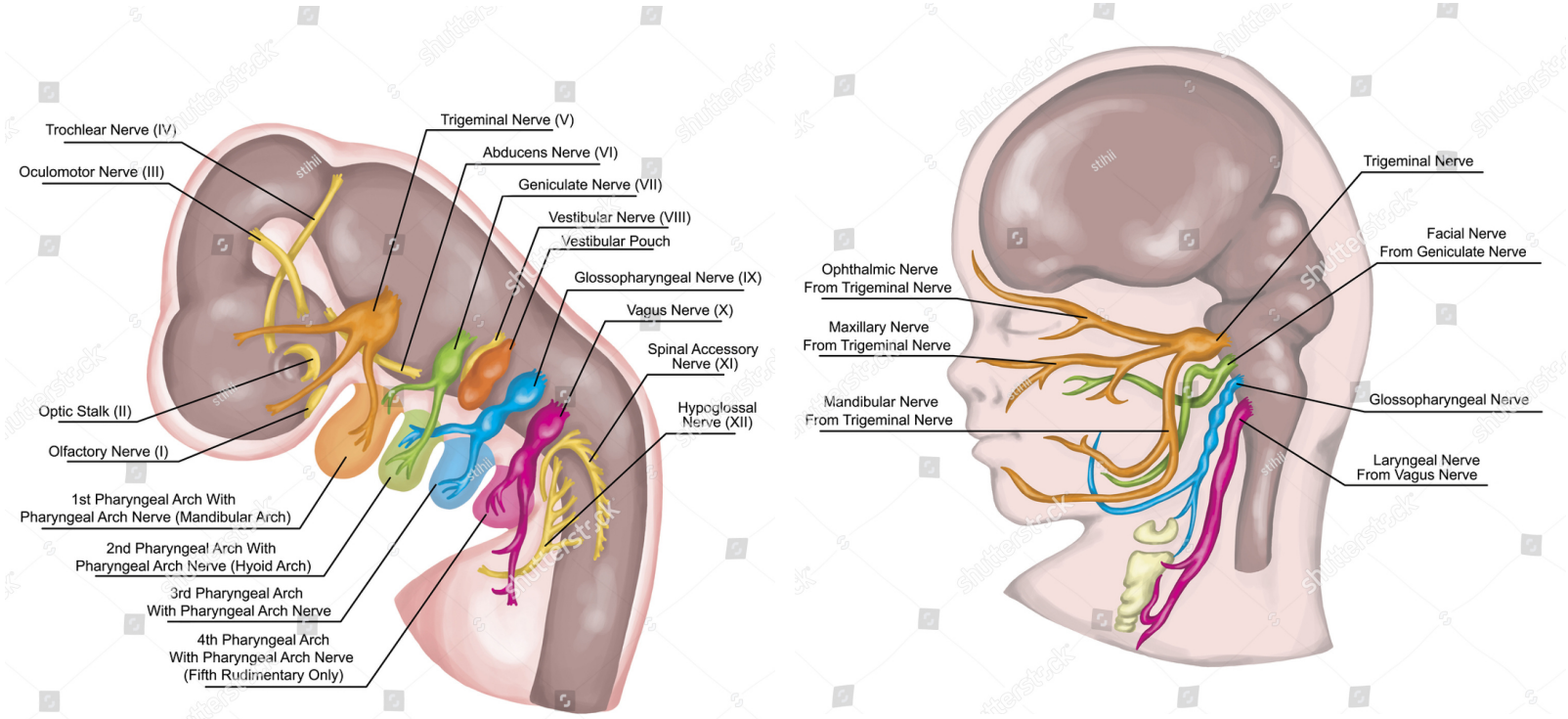
Aortic arches/arteries initially formed in each of the branchial arches



BA1 - mainly lost, form part of maxillary artery
BA2 – mainly lost, stapedial arteries
BA3 - common carotid arteries, internal carotid arteries
BA4 - left forms part of aortic arch, right forms part right subclavian artery
BA5 - mainly lost
BA6 - left forms part of left pulmonary artery , right forms part of right pulmonary artery

Pharyngeal/Branchial Arch Components

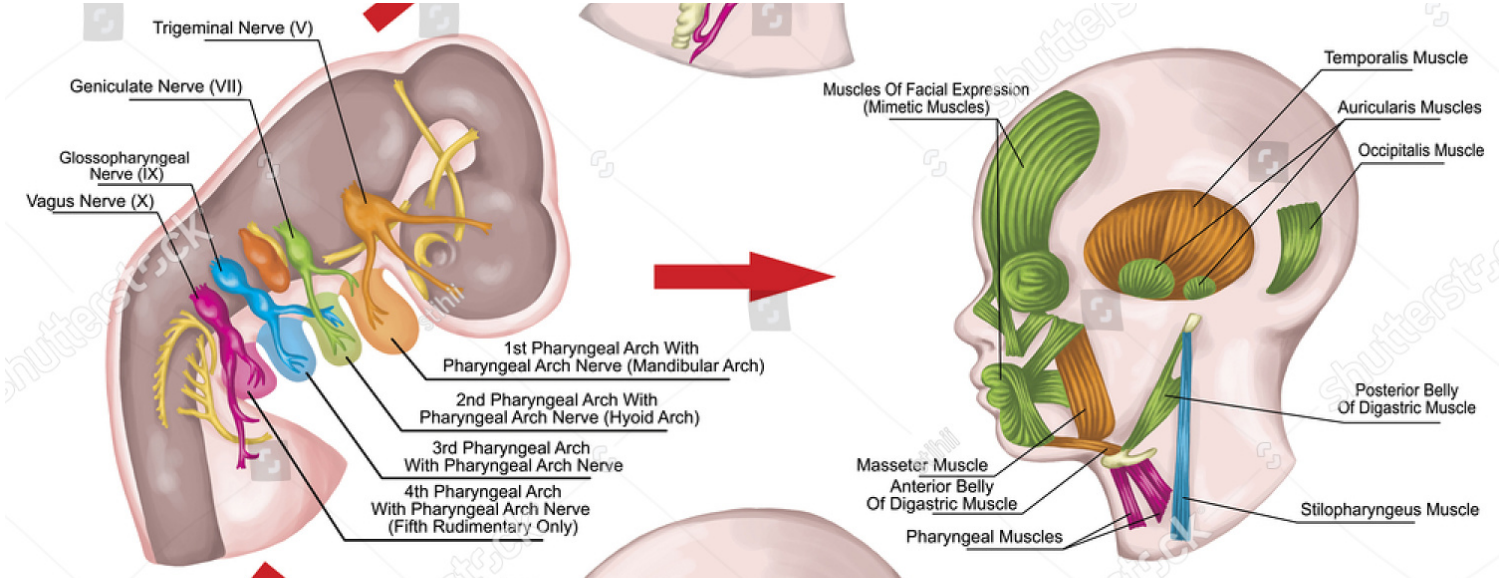
Cranial nerves



BA1 - Cranial Nerve V: trigeminal nerve
BA2 - Cranial Nerve VII: facial nerve
BA3 - Cranial Nerve IX: glossopharyngeal nerve
BA4&6 - Cranial Nerve X: vagus nerve

Pharyngeal/Branchial Arch Components

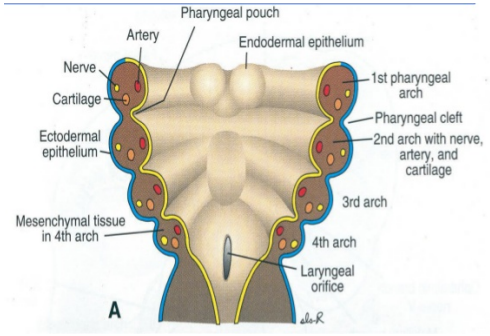
Branchial muscles



BA1 - muscles of mastication, mylohyoid, tensor tympanic, ant. belly digastric
BA2 - muscles of facial expression, stapedius, stylohyoid, post. belly digastric
BA3 - stylopharyngeus
BA4&6 - crycothyroid, pharynx constrictors, larynx muscles, oesophagus (st. muscle)

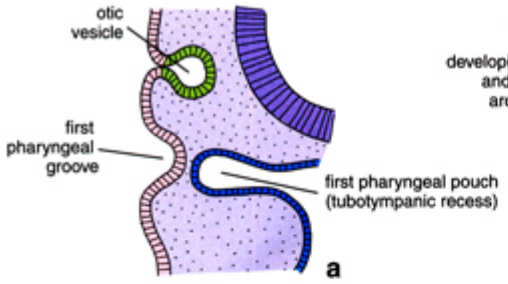
Pharyngeal/Branchial Arch Components

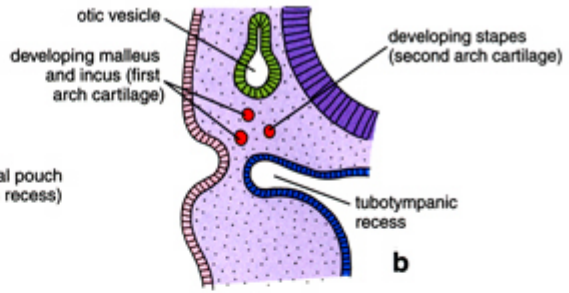
1st branchial cleft/pouch derivatives

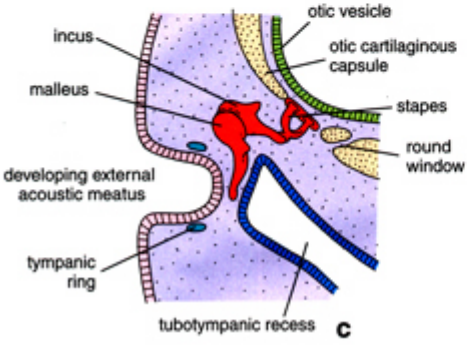


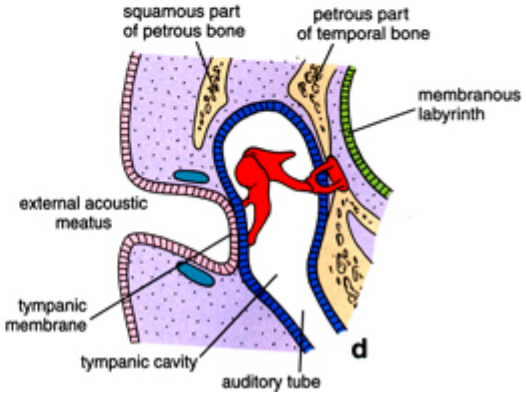
1st pouch: tubotympanic recess: tympanic cavity, eustachian tube

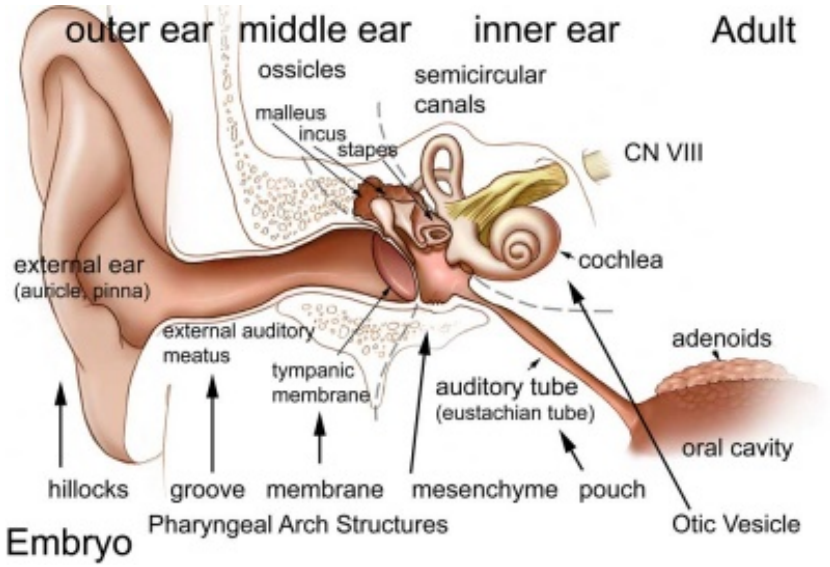
1st cleft: external acoustic meatus





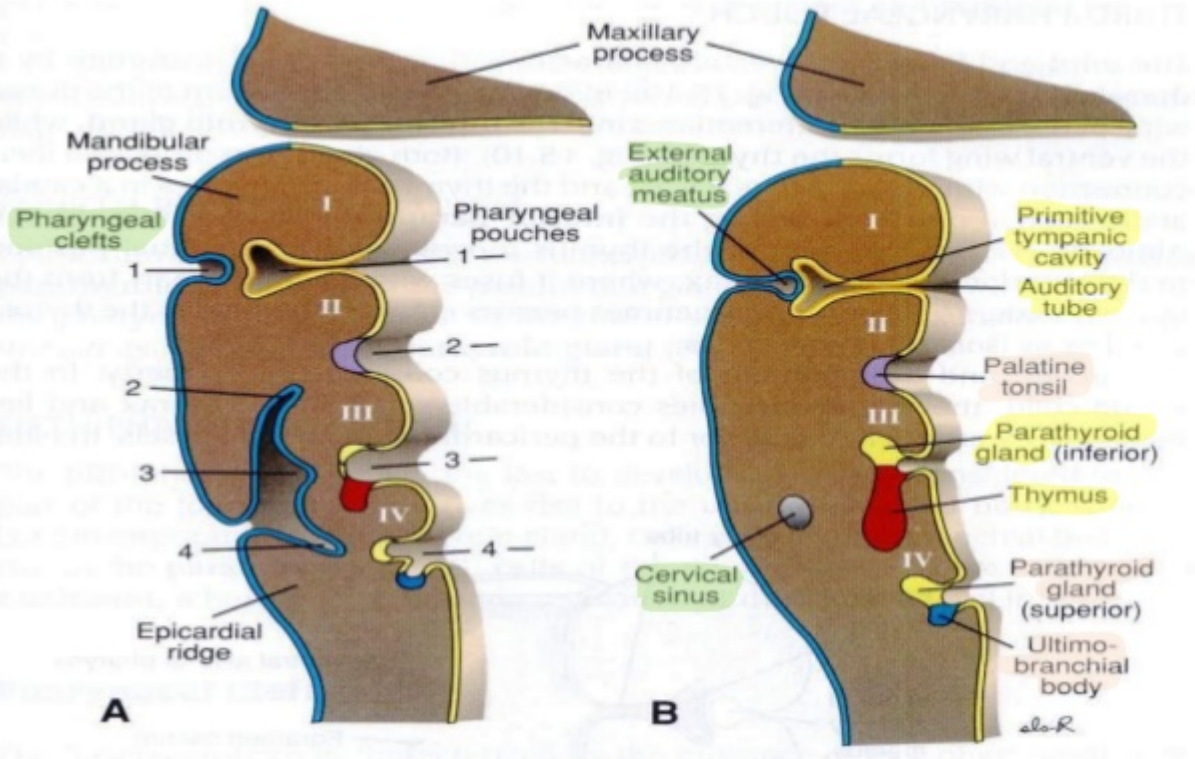






Pharyngeal/Branchial Arch Components

branchial pouch derivatives



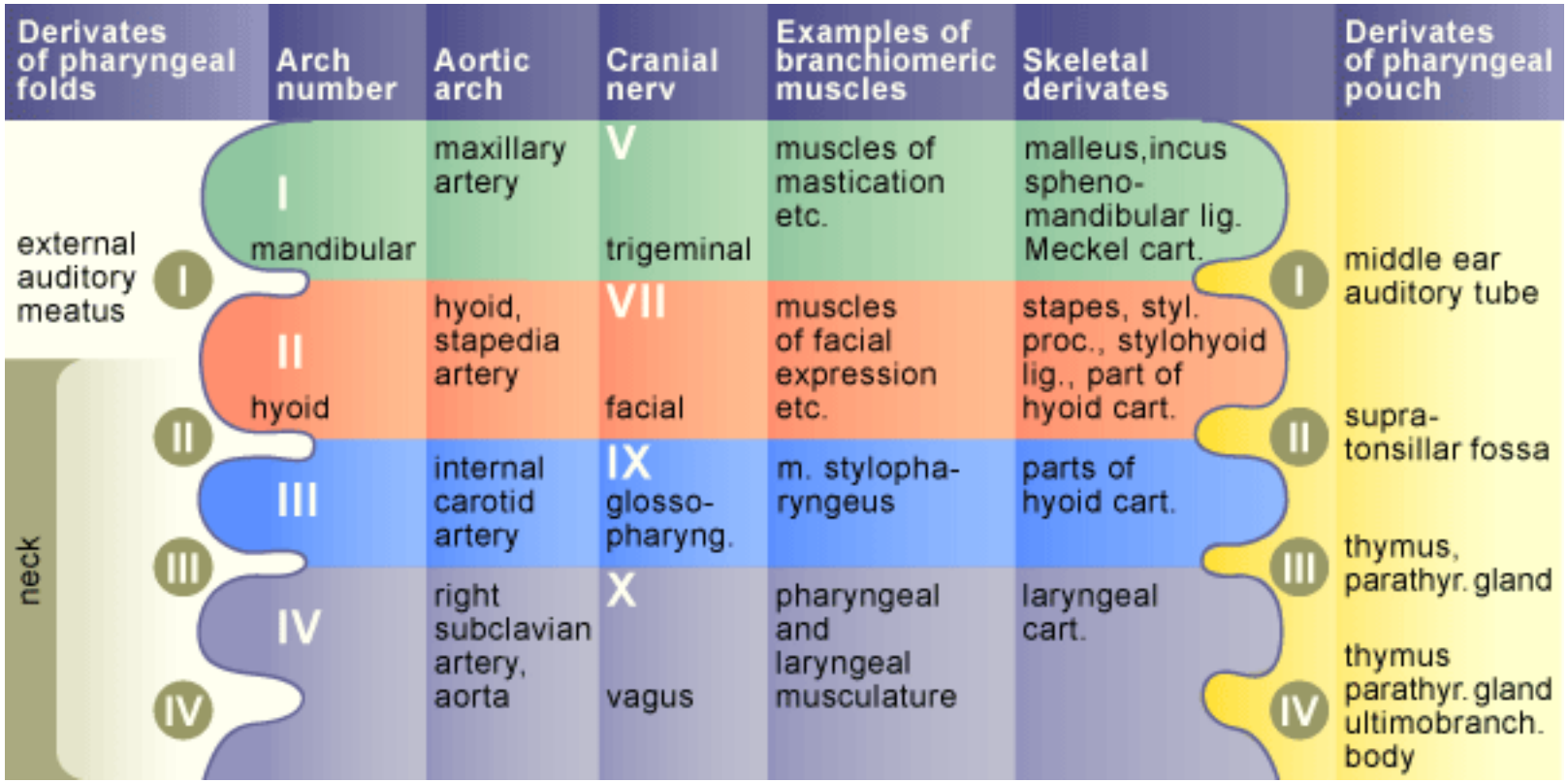
BA1 - elongates to form **tubotympanic recess**, tympanic cavity, eustachian tube

BA2 - forms **tonsillar sinus**, mostly obliterated by palatine tonsil

BA3 - forms **inferior parathyroid** and **thymus**

BA4 - forms **superior parathyroid**, parafollicular cells of thyroid

Pharyngeal/Branchial Arch Components
Summary



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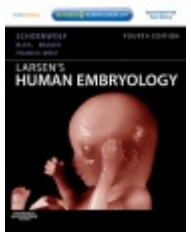

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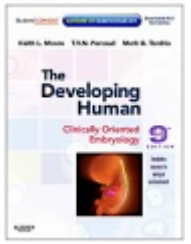

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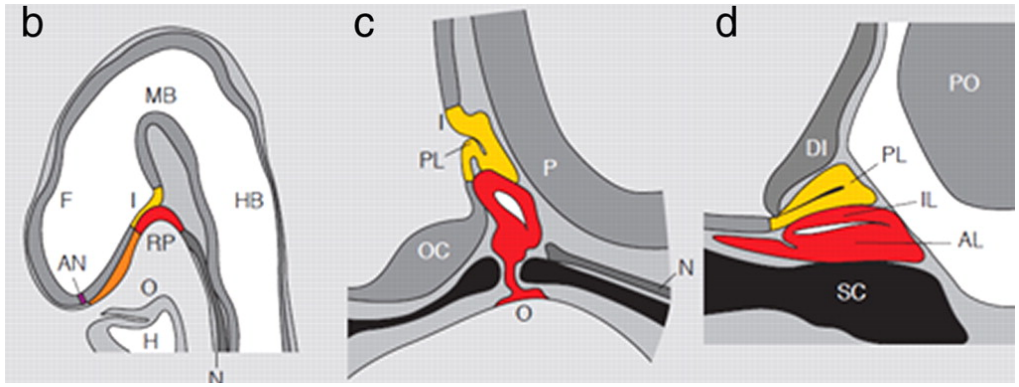
Development of the Pituitary



Two embryonic origins:
1. Ectoderm of oral cavity: Rathke's pouch: adenohypophysis
2. Floor of diencephalon: neurohypophysis

Neurectoderm: Posterior Lobe = Pars nervosa = neurohypophysis
Oral ectoderm: Anterior lobe = Pars distalis = adenohypophysis

Adenohypophysis: TSH, ACTH, LH, FSH, GH, PRL, MSH
Neurohypophysis: oxytocin, arginine vasoprossin

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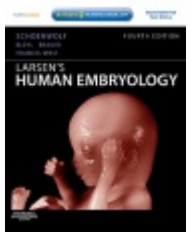

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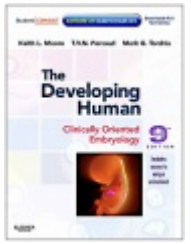

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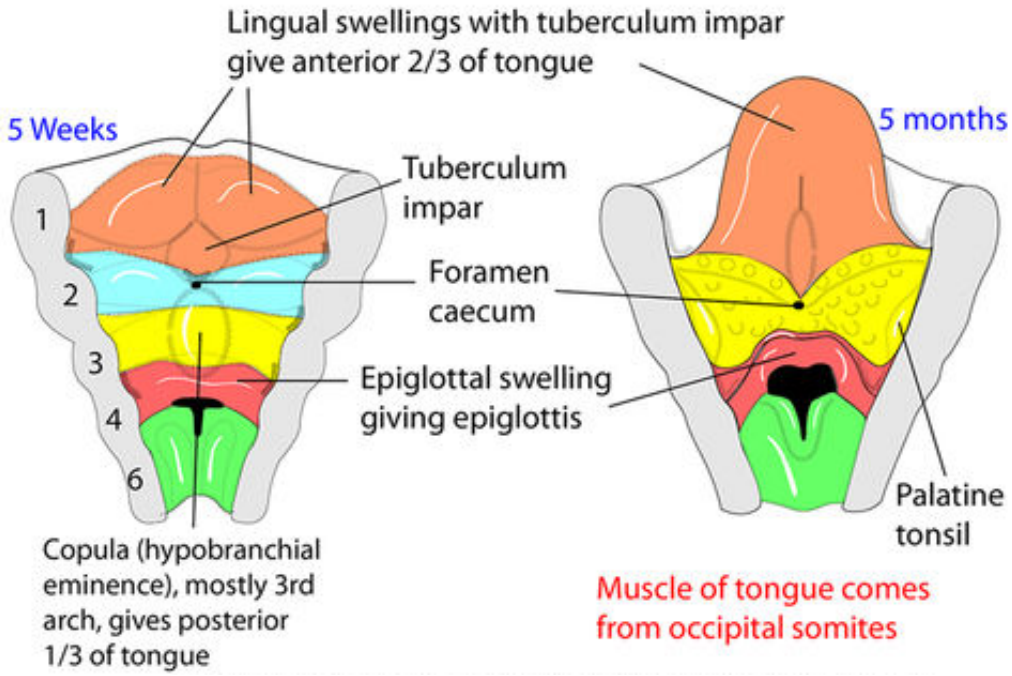
Development of the Tongue



Contributions initially from all arches:
Arch 1 - oral part of tongue (ant 2/3) (lingual swelling and tuberculum impar)
Arch 2 - initial contribution to surface is lost
Arch 3 - pharyngeal part of tongue (post 1/3)
Arch 4 - epiglottis and adjacent regions

Tongue muscles derived from sclerotomes

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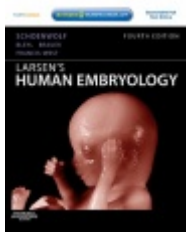

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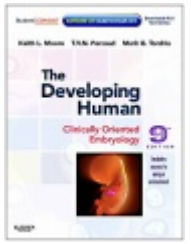

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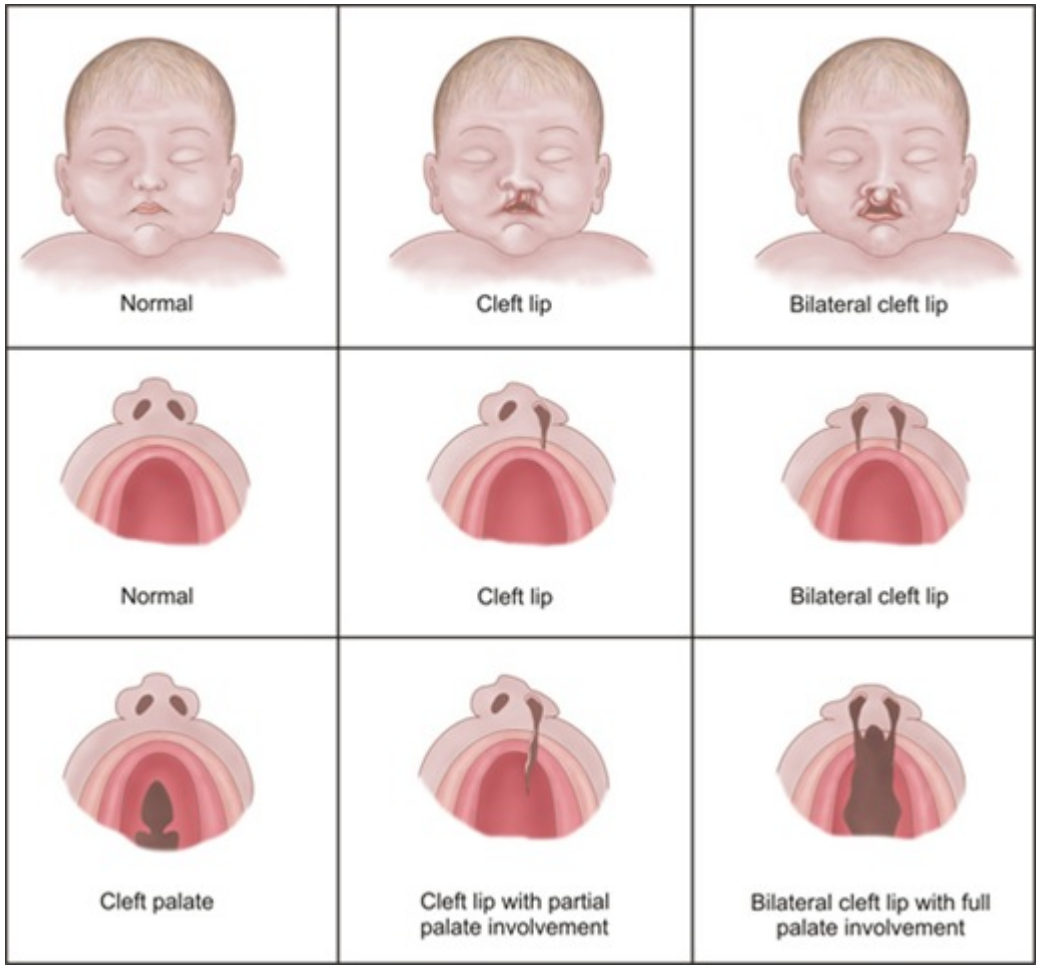
Craniofacial Abnormalities

Cleft Lip/Palate



Craniofacial Abnormalities

Treacher Collins Syndrome

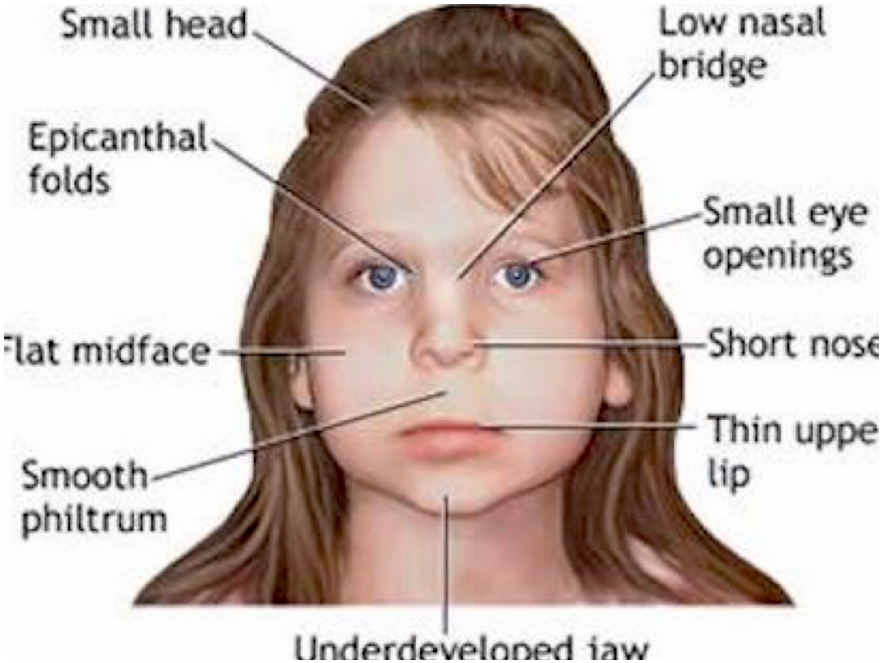
Autosomal Dominant
Affects Cranial neural crest migration
BA1 hypoplasia
Abnormal development of structures derived of BA1

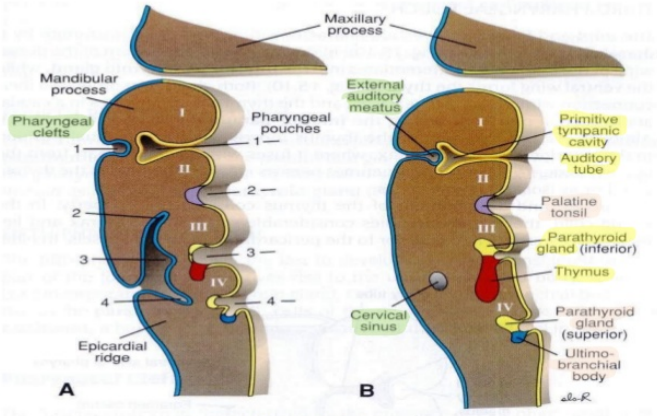
Craniofacial Abnormalities
Pierre Robin Syndrome

BA1 syndrome
Cleft Palate
Retrognathia

Craniofacial Abnormalities

DiGeorge Syndrome





Disturbance of cervical neural crest migration:
3rd and 4th pouch do not form:
absence of thymus and parathyroid glands

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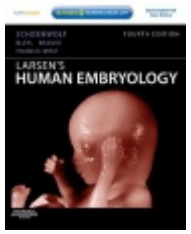

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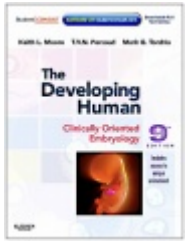

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