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30 May 2020

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for B.Sc part and, paper IV(A).

Question :- Embryology ko classify karke
hue sachitka vatnan kare?

Answer :- Embryology :-

Embryology (From
Greek *ἔμβρυον*, *embryon*, "the unbo-
-rn, embryo"; and *-λογία*, *-logia*)
is the branch of biology
that studies the prenatal
development of gametes (sex
cells), fertilization, and develop-
-ment of embryos and fetuses.
Additionally, embryology encompasses
the study of congenital
disorders that occur before
birth, know as teratology.



1. - morula, 2. - blastula



1 - blastula . 2 - gastrula with blastopore, orange - ectoderm, red - endoderm.

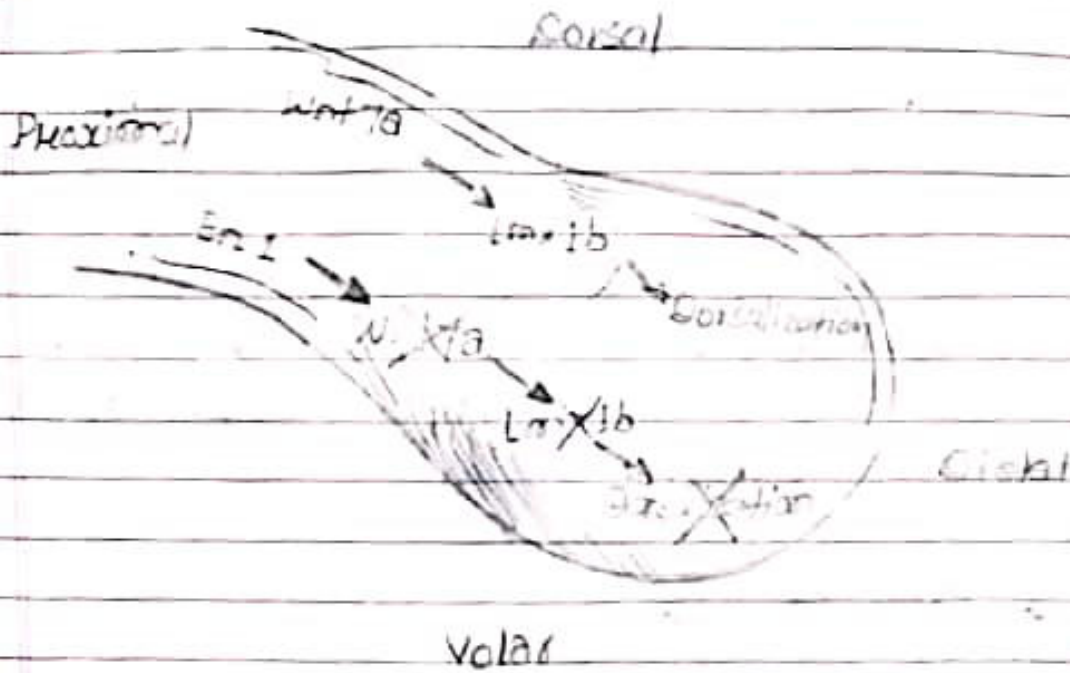
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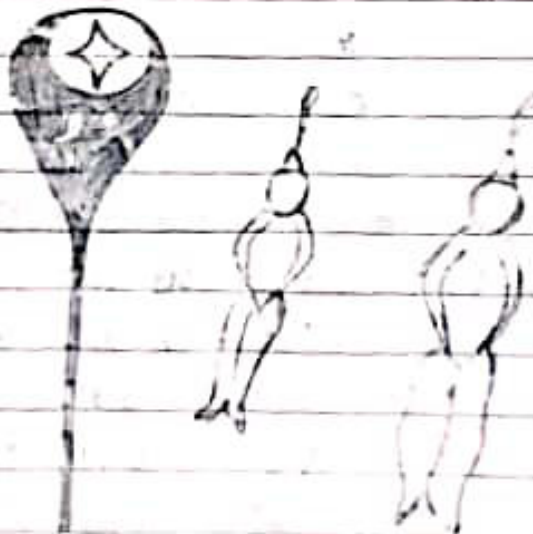
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Congenital hand differences : embryology and classification.

Comparative Embryology :-

polydactyly and epigenesis

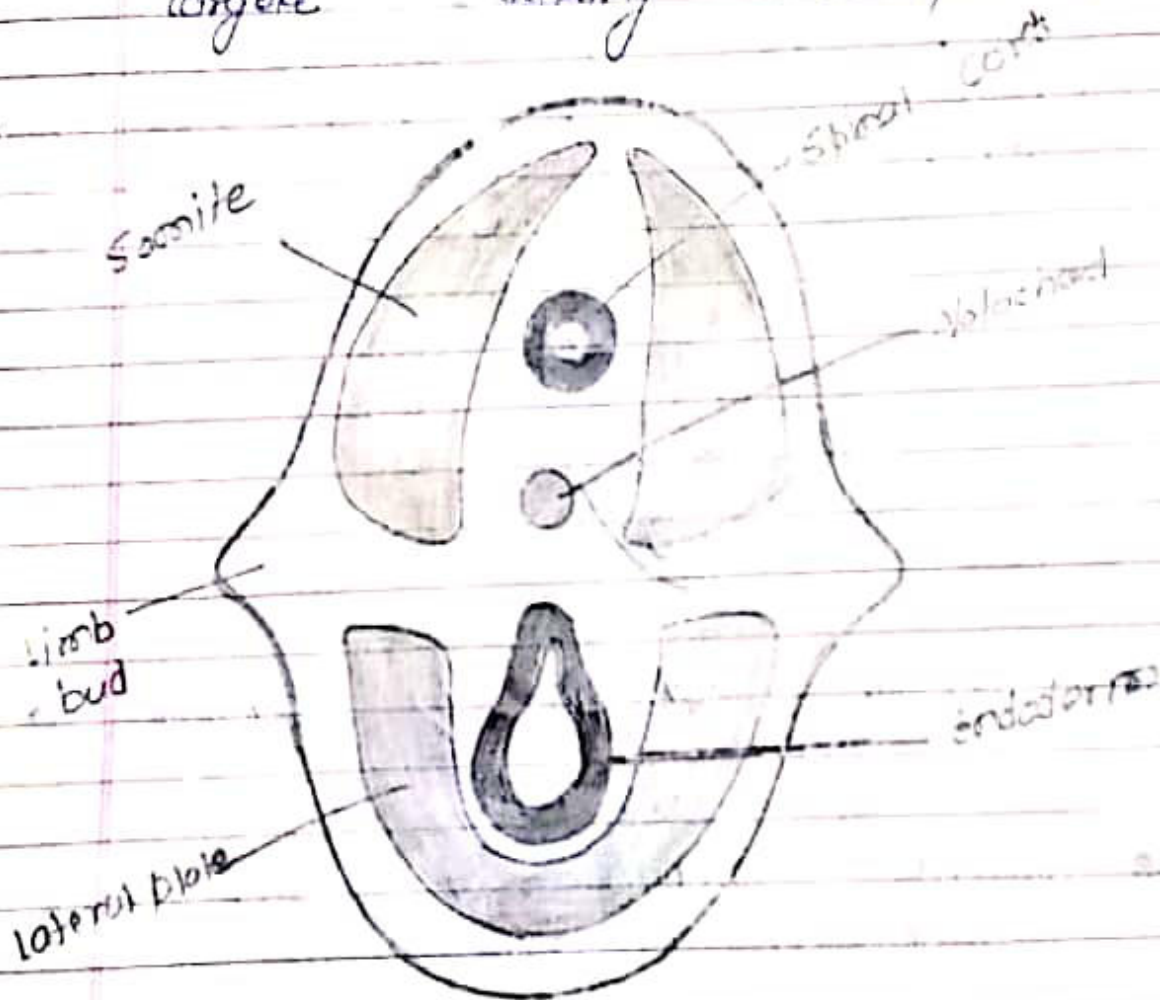


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A tiny person (a homunculus) inside a sperm, as drawn by Nicolas Hamulae in 1695

As recently as the 18th century the prevailing notion in western human embryology was deformation: the idea that semen contains an embryo - a preformed miniature infant (a) (a) homunculus - that simply becomes larger during development.



Congenital hand differences: embryology and classification -

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Rise of Developmental Biology:-

After the 1950s, with the DNA helical structure being unraveled and the increasing knowledge in the field of molecular biology, developmental biology emerged as a field of study which attempts to correlate the genes with morphological change, and so tries to determine which genes are responsible for each morphological change that takes place in an embryo, and how these genes are regulated.



- Human embryos by Leonardo da Vinci
- Human embryo at six week gestational age
- Histological film 10 day mouse embryo