Mindluster Platform

About the course General Embryology 2

embryology, the study of the formation and development of an embryo and fetus. Before widespread use of the microscope and the advent of cellular biology in the 19th century, embryology was based on descriptive and comparative studies. From the time of the Greek philosopher Aristotle it was debated whether the embryo was a preformed, miniature individual (a homunculus) or an undifferentiated form that gradually became specialized. Supporters of the latter theory included Aristotle; the English physician William Harvey, who labeled the theory epigenesis; the German physician Caspar Friedrick Wolff; and the Prussian-Estonian scientist Karl Ernst, Ritter von Baer, who proved epigenesis with his discovery of the mammalian ovum (egg) in 1827. Other pioneers were the French scientists Pierre Belon and Marie-FranÃ§ois-Xavier Bichat. Baer, who helped popularize Christian Heinrich Panderâ€™s 1817 discovery of primary germ layers, laid the foundations of modern comparative embryology in his landmark two-volume work Ãœber Entwickelungsgeschichte der Thiere (1828â€“37; â€œOn the Development of Animalsâ€). Another formative publication was A Treatise on Comparative Embryology (1880â€“91) by the British zoologist Frances Maitland Balfour. Further research on embryonic development was conducted by the German anatomists Martin H. Rathke and Wilhelm Roux and also by the American scientist Thomas Hunt Morgan. Roux, noted for his pioneering studies on frog eggs (beginning in 1885), became the founder of experimental embryology. The principle of embryonic induction was studied by the German embryologists Hans Adolf Eduard Driesch, who furthered Rouxâ€™s research on frog eggs in the 1890s, and Hans Spemann, who was awarded a Nobel Prize in 1935. Ross G. Harrison was an American biologist noted for his work on tissue culture.

Medical Category's Courses

Course Lesson(52)

Lesson 1 : **Cleavage**

Lesson 2 : **Cleavage 2**

Lesson 3 : **Cleavage 3**

Lesson 4 : **Cleavage 4**

Lesson 5 : **Vitro cleavage**

Lesson 6 : **Implantation 1**

Lesson 7 : **Implantation 2**

Lesson 8 : **Implantation 3**

Lesson 9 : **Ectopic pregnancy**

Lesson 10 : **Ectopic pregnancy 2**

Lesson 11 : **Placenta previa**

Lesson 12 : **Bilaminar embryonic disk**

Lesson 13 : **Bilaminar embryonic disk 2**

Lesson 14 : **Extraembryonic mesoderm**

Lesson 15 : **Extraembryonic mesoderm 2**

Lesson 16 : **Extraembryonic mesoderm 3**

Lesson 17 : **Extraembryonic mesoderm 4**

Lesson 18 : **Gastrulation**

Lesson 19 : **Gastrulation 2**

Lesson 20 : **Gastrulation 3**

Lesson 21 : **Gastrulation 4**

Lesson 22 : **Gastrulation 5**

Lesson 23 : **Gastrulation 6**

Lesson 24 : **Primitive streak**

Lesson 25 : **Notochord**

Lesson 26 : **Notochord 2**

Lesson 27 : **Notochord 3**

Lesson 28 : **Notochord 4**

Lesson 29 : **Notochord 5**

Lesson 30 : **Notochord 6**

Lesson 31 : **Notochord 7**

Lesson 32 : **Notochord 8**

Lesson 33 : **Notochord 9**

Lesson 34 : **Neural plate**

Lesson 35 : **Embryonic disk median transverse planes**

Lesson 36 : **Neural tube**

Lesson 37 : **Neural tube 2**

Lesson 38 : **Neural tube 3**

Lesson 39 : **Neural tube 4**

Lesson 40 : **Intraembryomic mesoderm**

Lesson 41 : **Intraembryonic mesoderm 2**

Lesson 42 : **Intraembryonic mesoderm 3**

Lesson 43 : **Intraembryonic mesoderm 4**

Lesson 44 : **Intraembryonic mesoderm 5**

Lesson 45 : **Intraembryonic mesoderm 6**

Lesson 46 : **Intraembryonic mesoderm 7**

Lesson 47 : **Intraembryonic mesoderm 8**

Lesson 48 : **Intraembryonic mesoderm 9**

Lesson 49 : **Intraembryonic mesoderm 10**

Lesson 50 : **Intraembryonic mesoderm 11**

Lesson 51 : **Intraembryonic mesoderm 12**

Lesson 52 : **Warning 2**

Related courses

Infection Control

Male Reproductive

Anatomy

Pharynx

Endocrine

General Embryology

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