

Embryology quick note

Embryology is the study of the development of an organism from a fertilized egg to its mature form. The process of embryonic development involves a series of complex and highly coordinated events that result in the formation of various organs and tissues.

Embryonic development can be divided into three major stages: fertilization, embryogenesis, and fetal development.

Fertilization is the process by which a sperm cell fuses with an egg cell, forming a zygote. During fertilization, the genetic material from the sperm and egg combine to form a single set of chromosomes, which will determine the characteristics of the developing embryo.

Embryogenesis is the period of development from fertilization to the formation of the major organs and structures of the body. During this stage, the zygote undergoes a series of cell divisions, forming a blastula, which then undergoes gastrulation to form a three-layered structure called the gastrula. The three germ layers give rise to the different tissues and organs of the body.