

Objectives:

> Development of adrenal gland and common anomalies

Done by:

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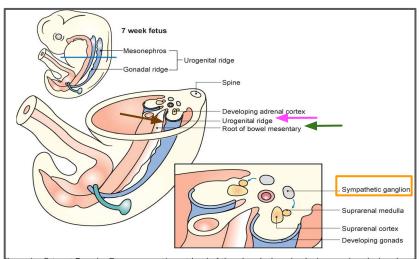


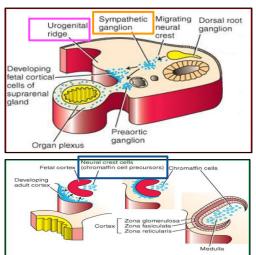


Development of The Adrenal Glands

The two parts of the adrenal gland develop from two different origins:

Cortex	Medulla			
Mesodermal in origin	Ectodermal in origin			
Develops from the coelomic epithelium of the posterior abdominal abdominal wall.	Develops from the adjacent Sympathetic ganglion, derived from Neural crest cells.			
 It appears during the 6th week of development, by aggregation of the first wave of mesenchymal cells This fetal cortex is derived from the mesothelium lining the posterior abdominal wall between dorsal mesentery and developing gonads (urogenital ridge) 	It forms a mass medial to the fetal cortex.			





طيب بالنسبة للميدلا راح تتكون من الإكتوديرم، كيف؟ مثل ما عرفنا النيورال تيوب مكون من الإكتوديرم وبعد ما يتكون راح يتكون حوله خلايا إسمها نيورال كريست سلز ، هذي الخلايا تنتقل وتتجمع وتكون لي سمباثاتك قانقليا وجزء من هذي الخلايا تطلع من هذي القانقليا وتروح تتجمع جهة الميديال للفيتال كورتكس وتحاول تدخل جواتها .. **شوفوا الصور** أول شيء الكورتكس و الميدلا راح يتكونون بشكل منفصل عن بعض والكورتس راح تتكون قبل لكن هذي الكورتكس هي فيتال كورتكس بتختفي بعدين وبيتكون مكانها كورتكس ثانية تستمر معنا

طيب الفيتال كورتكس هذي من وين راح تتكون ؟ من الميسوديرم . تذكروا لما كنا نقول النيور ال تيوب يتكون من الإكتوديرم؟ طيب حلو من أمام النيور ال تيوب من الميسوديرم بيتكون لنا حاجتين : اليور وجينتال و الميسنتري وبيهم راح يتكون كافتى مبطنة بالكولامك إيبيثيليم

بالإسبوع السادس بيطلع من هذا الإبيثيليم خلايا إسمها ميسينكايمل سيلز تتجمع هذي الخلايا بين المسينتري واليوروجينتال وتكون الفيتال كورتكس

Development of Adrenal Gland

	Pictures	
>	At week 6, the fetal cortex (F) and medulla (M) at the medial aspect of the adrenal gland is apparent. مثل ما قلنا الميدلا بتجي من ناحية الميديال للفيتال كورتكس وكل ما تتمو تدخل لجوا	M F (1)
>	permanent cortex: A second wave of mesenchymal cells arise from the mesothelium, enclose the fetal cortex. Forms a thinner definitive adult (permanent) cortex. نفس الخلایا الی سوت الفیتال کورنکس بترجع تتجمع مره ثانیة فوق الکورنکس الأولی و هی الی بتکون دائمة	M F A
>	Differentiation of the characteristic suprarenal cortical zones begins during the late fetal period. At birth, the fetal cortex is still present and the permanent cortex has differentiated into: 1- the zona glomerulosa 2- zona fasciculate dup differentiation of the characteristic suprarenal cortical cortical period. At birth, the fetal period. At birth, the fetal cortex is still present and the permanent cortex has differentiated into: 1- the zona glomerulosa 2- zona dup differentiated into: 1- the zo	M F (3)
>	At the end of 3rd years of age, the permanent cortex has further differentiated to form the zona reticularis الطبقة الأخيرة من الكورتكس يبدأ تكونها في نهاية السنة الثالثة	M (4)

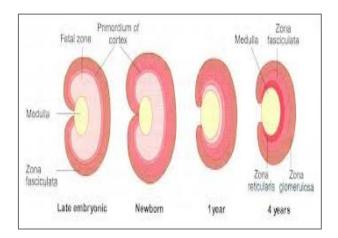
Transverse Section Microscopic Section Capsule Cortex Medulla Zona Fasciculata Amedulla Medulla

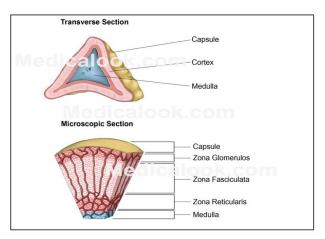
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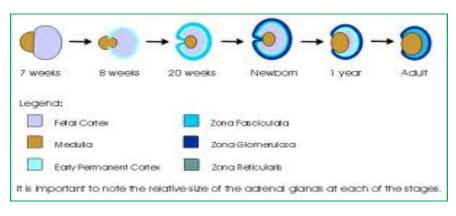
- The suprarenal glands of the fetus is 10-20 times larger than the adult glands relative to the body weight, and are large compared with the kidneys. This is because of the extensive size of the fetal cortex.
- > The medulla remains relatively small until after birth.
- The suprarenal glands rapidly become smaller during the first 2-3 weeks after birth, due to the rapid regression of the fetal cortex.
- Its involution(shrinkage) is largely completed in the first year of life (full differentiation)

تبدأ الفيتال كورتكس تضمحل خلال الإسبوع الثاني أو الثالث ولكن يكتمل الاضمحلال في السنة الأولى من عمره

During the process of involution, the cortex is friable and susceptible to trauma at birth leading to severe hemorrhage.







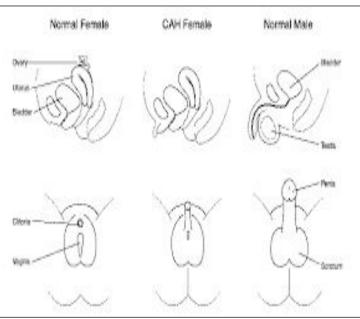
Congenital Anomalies In Adrenal Cortex

Congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH): An abnormal increase in the cortical cells only, not medullary cells results in excessive androgen production; during the fetal period.

In females	In males		
it may lead to musculization of external genitalia and enlargement of clitoris بسبب الحجم يخطؤون بتشخيص البنت على إنها ولا	it may remain undetected in early infancy		

Later in childhood, in both sexes, androgen excess may lead to rapid growth and accelerated skeletal maturation.





Summary

Origin	Cortex	Mesodermal	 Develops From The Coelomic Epithelium Of The Posterior Abdominal Wall > Aggregation Of The Mesenchymal Cells Between Dorsal Mesentery And Developing Gonads 		
	Medulla	Ectodermal	 Develops From The Adjacent Sympathetic Ganglion > Derived From Neural Crest Cells 		
	6th week	> First Appear Of Cortex And Medulla			
Date	late fetal period	Differentiation Of The Characteristic Suprarenal Cortical Zones.			
	present at birth	> Zona Glomerulosa & Zona Fasciculata			
	Present at the end of 3rd year	> Zona Reticularis			
	At the first 2-3 weeks after birth	Suprarenal Glands Rapidly Become Smaller			
	First year of life	> The Invo	lution Of Fetal Cortex Completed		

MCQ's

Answers		Α	В		С	A	В	A
(Q 1 2			3	4	5	6	
D.	Mesenchymal cells			D.	8th week			
C.	Endoderm				C.	4th week		
В.	Neural crest cells				B.	5th week		
A.	Mesoderm				A.	6th week		
5. The medulla of adrenal glands develops from:		6.When will the adrenal cortex start to appear:						
C.	Zona reticularis			C.	Epithelium			
В.	Zona fasciculata				B.	Endothelium		
A.	Zona glomerulosa				A.	Mesothelium		
3. Which one of the following adrenal zones is present at the third year?		4. in adrenal cortex development 1st wave of mesenchymal cells arises from mesothelium and the 2nd from:						
C.	excessive Glucocorticoids production			C.	. The medulla is mesodermal in origin			
B.	excessive catecholamine production			B.	The cortex is mesodermal in origin			
A.	excessive androgen production			A.	the cortex and the medulla develop from same origin			
1.	In Congenital adrenal hyperplasia:			2. Which one of the following is true about development of adrenal gland:				