

循环系统的发生

循环系统讲述的内容

- 原始心血管系统的建立
- 心脏的发生
- 心脏发生的畸形
- 胎儿血循环和新生儿血循环

原始心血管系统的建立

胚外血管系统的建立

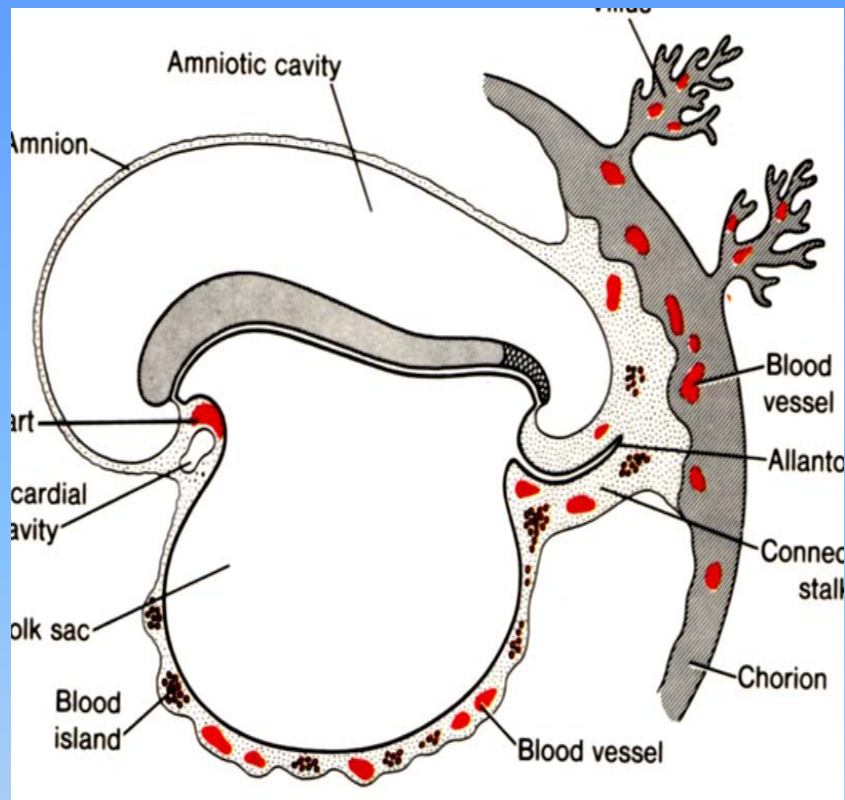
(第二周末~第三周初)

血岛形成

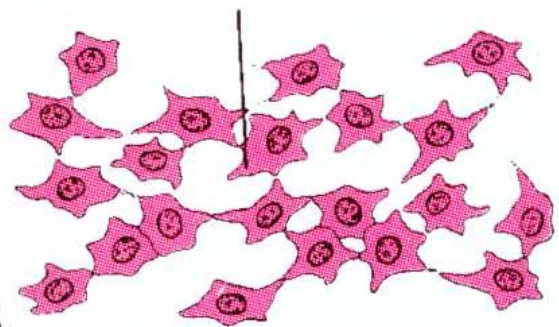
中央细胞 → 造血干细胞

周边细胞 → 内皮细胞 →

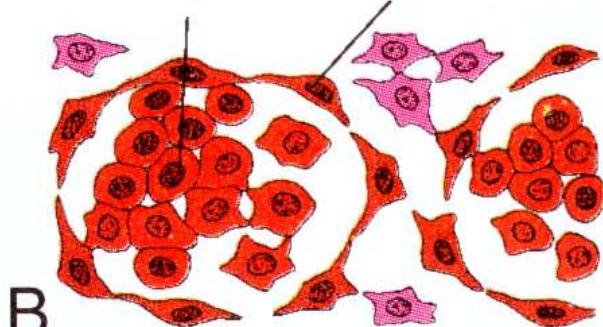
原始血管 → 胚外血管网



间充质细胞

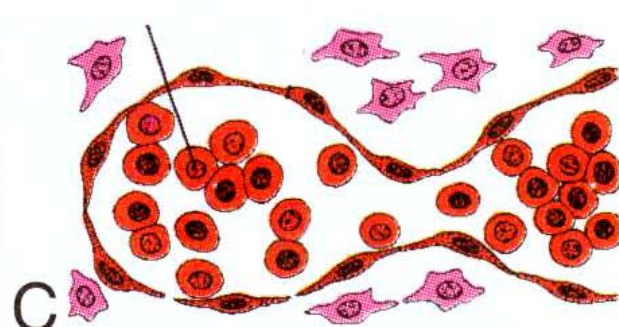


血岛



内皮细胞

原始血细胞



胚内血管系统建立

- 胚内间充质 → 裂隙 → 血管 →
胚内血管网
- 胚内血管与胚外血管连接

原始心血管系统的组成

- 胚体循环:

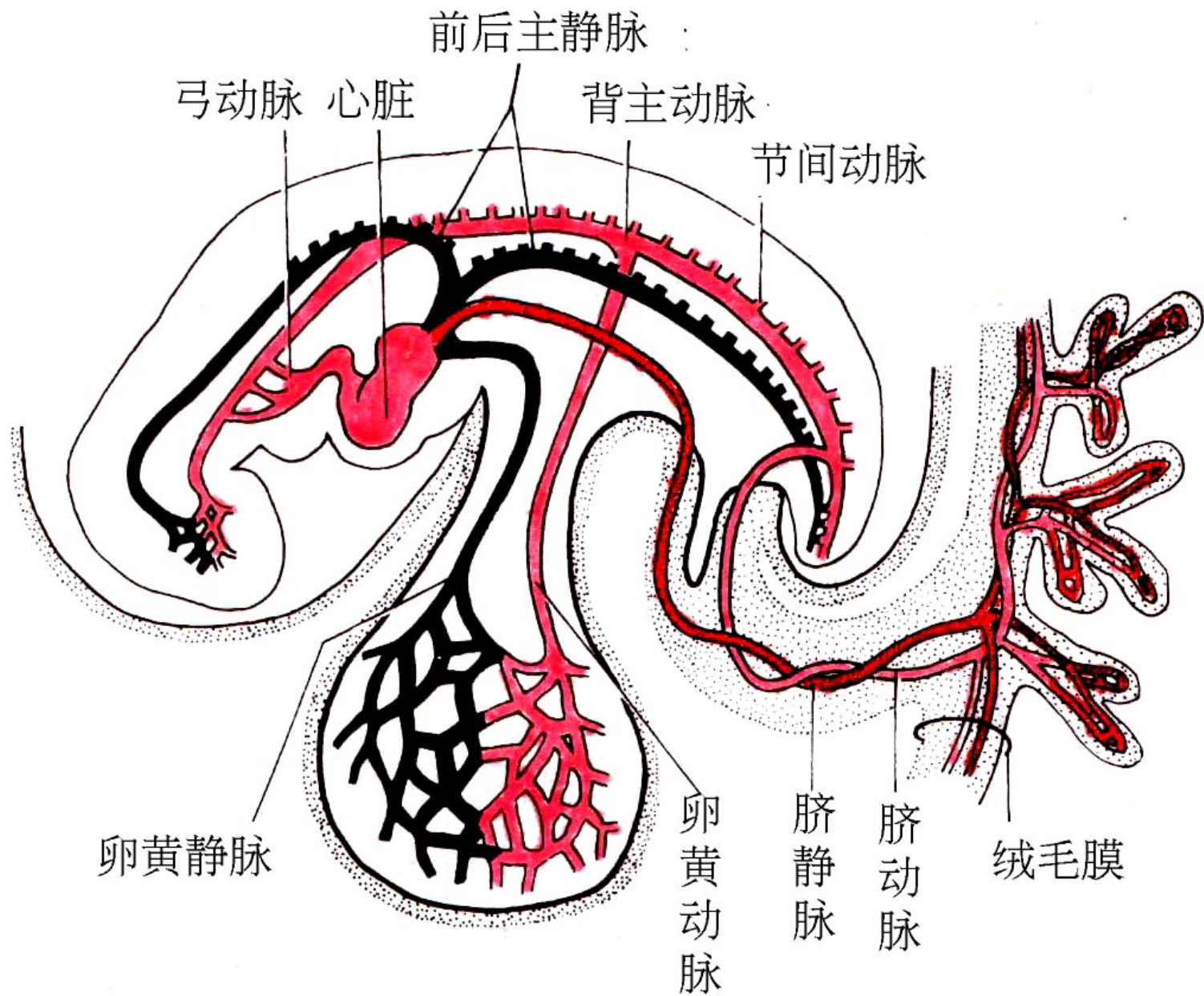
背主动脉、腹主动脉、前主静脉、后主静脉、总主静脉各一对 → 合并为一条

- 卵黄囊循环:

卵黄动脉、卵黄静脉

- 脐循环:

脐动脉、脐静脉



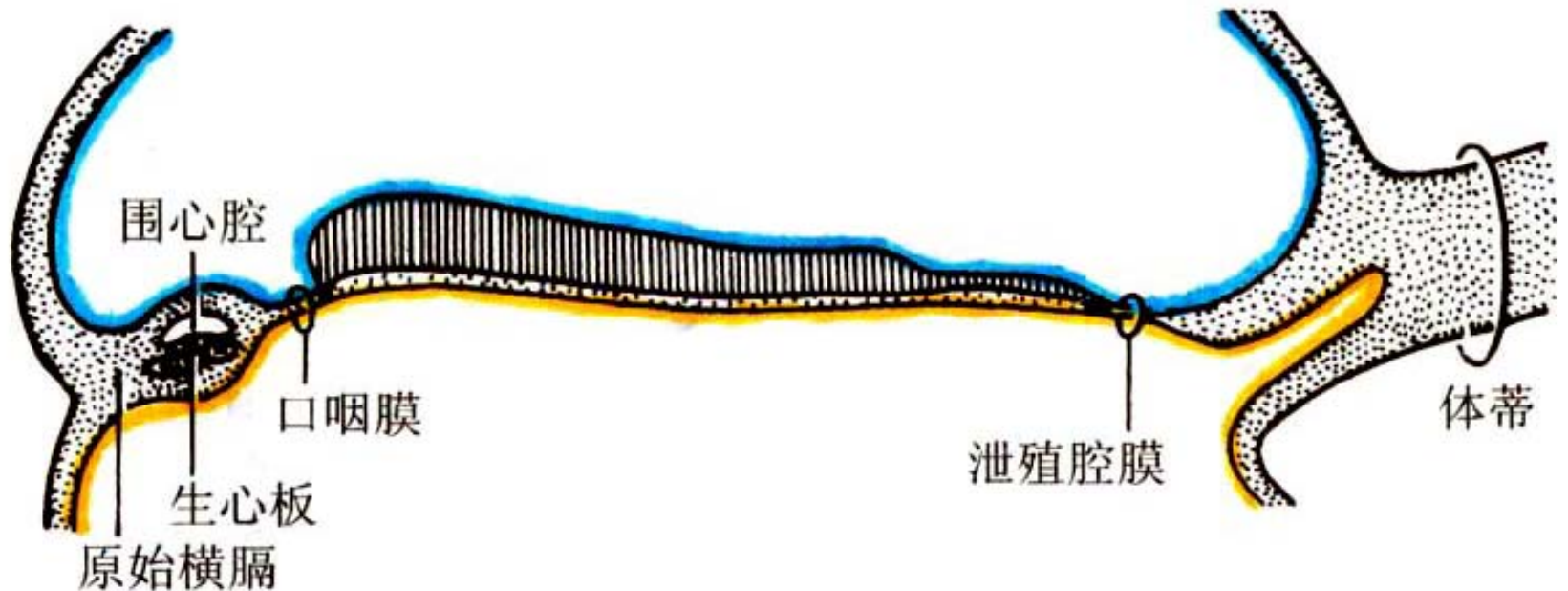
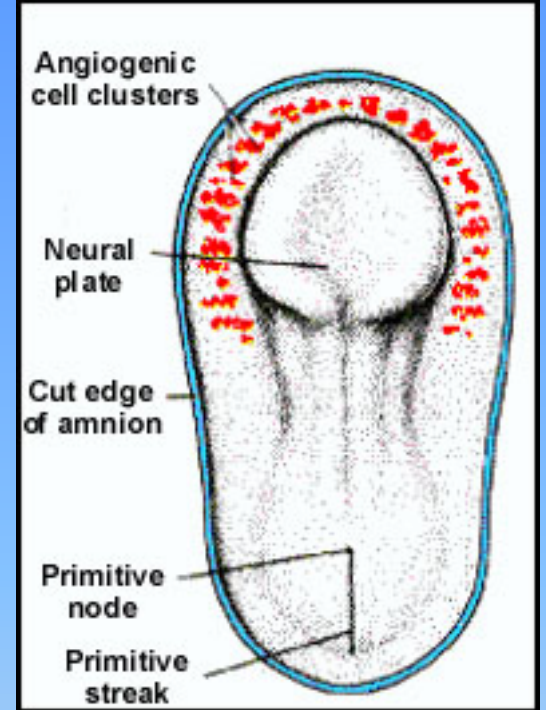
心脏的发生

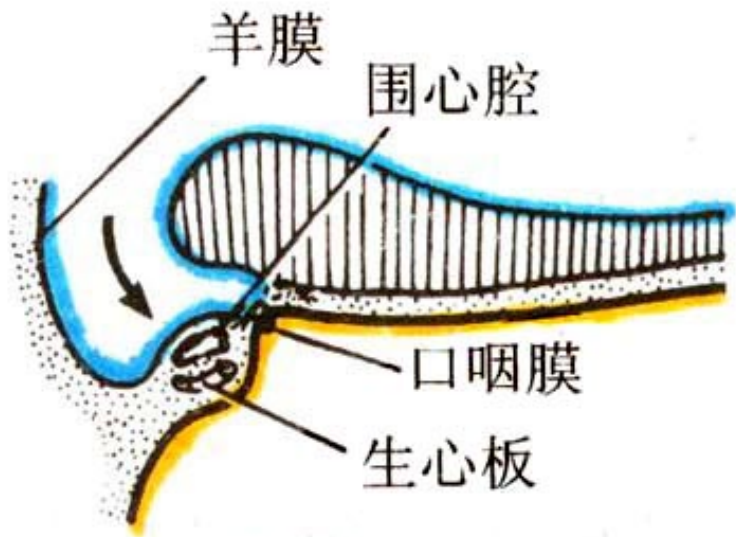
心脏的发生

- 心管的发生
- 心脏外形的演变
- 心脏的内部分隔
 - *房室管的分隔
 - *心房的分隔
 - *心室的分隔
 - *心球与动脉干的分隔与演变

心管的发生

- 生心区：心脏发生的原基
- 围心腔：
- 生心索1对 → 心管1对





第 20 天



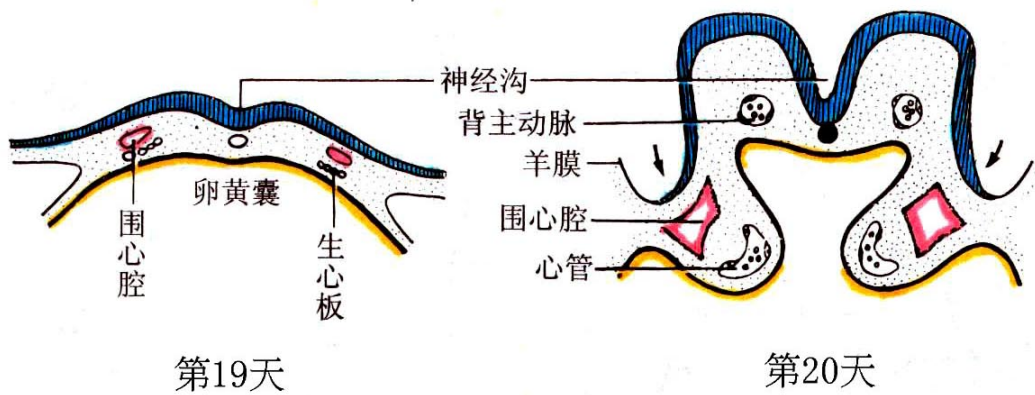
第 28 天



第 22 天

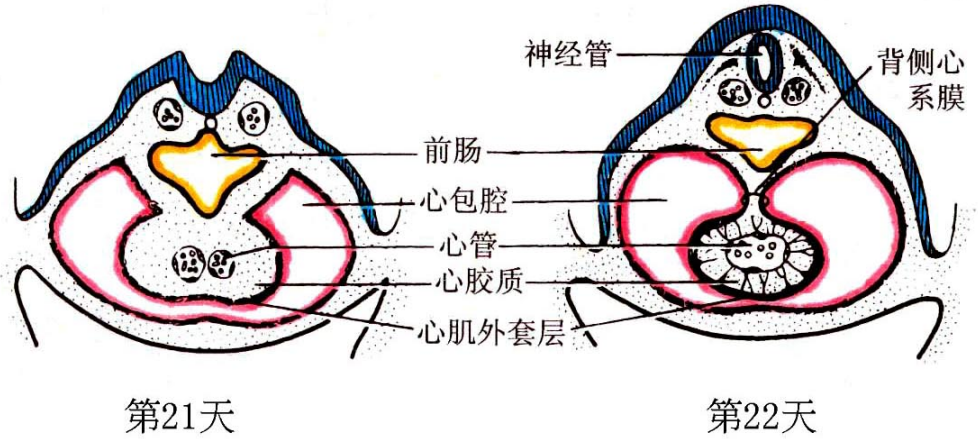
- 头褶导致原始心脏转至原始咽的腹侧
- 侧褶导致 1 对心管融合为 1 条，陷入心包腔，中段游离

1. 心管合并

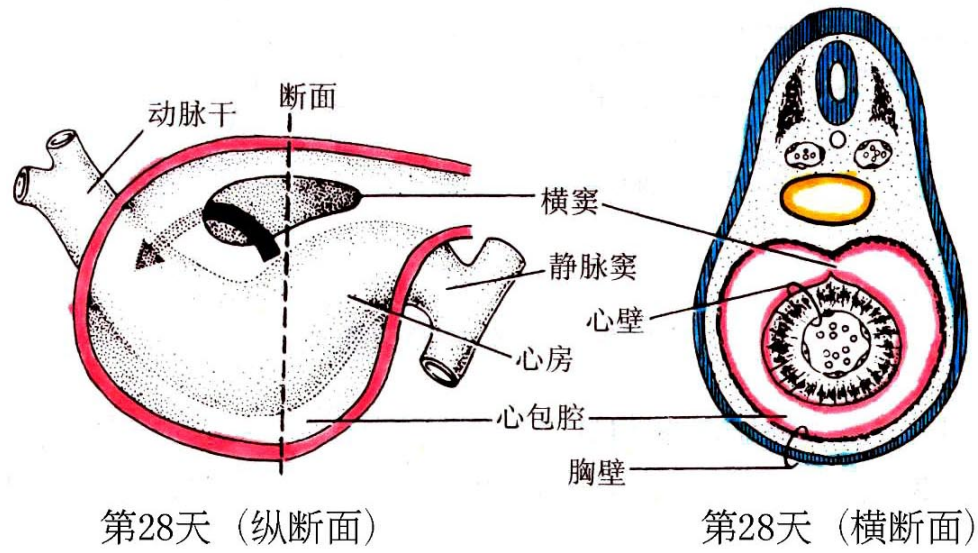


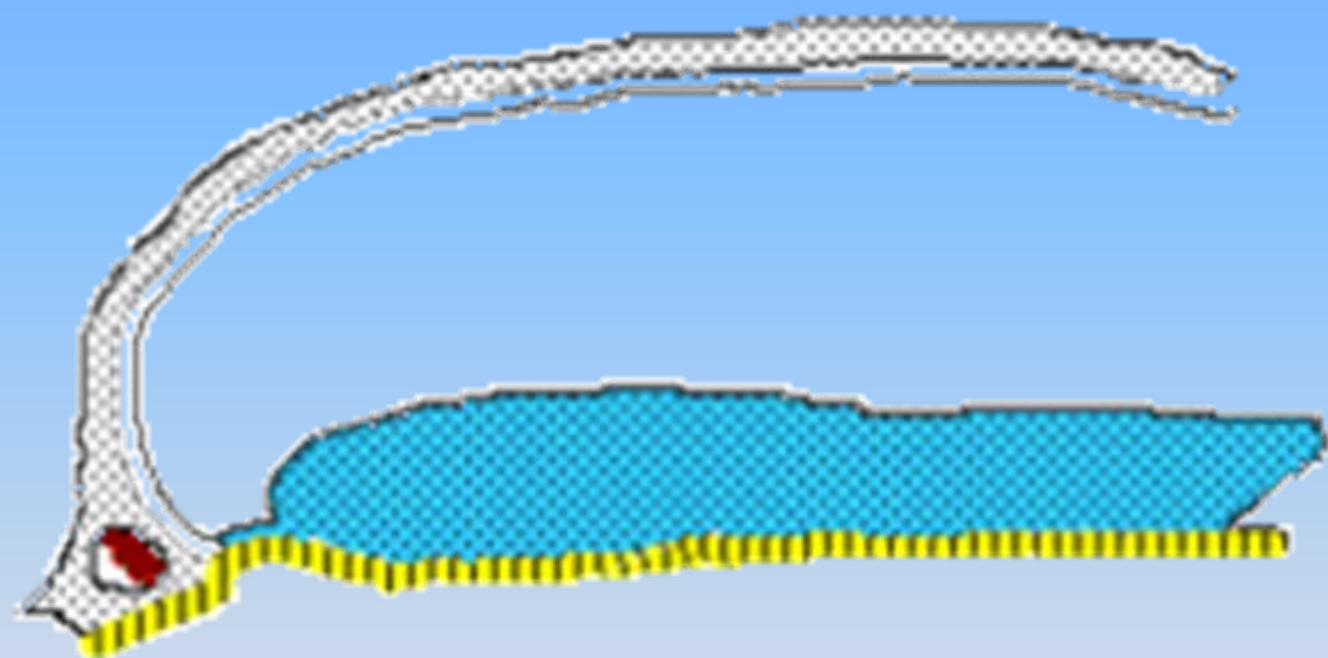
围心腔合并

2. 心背系膜和心包横窦的形成



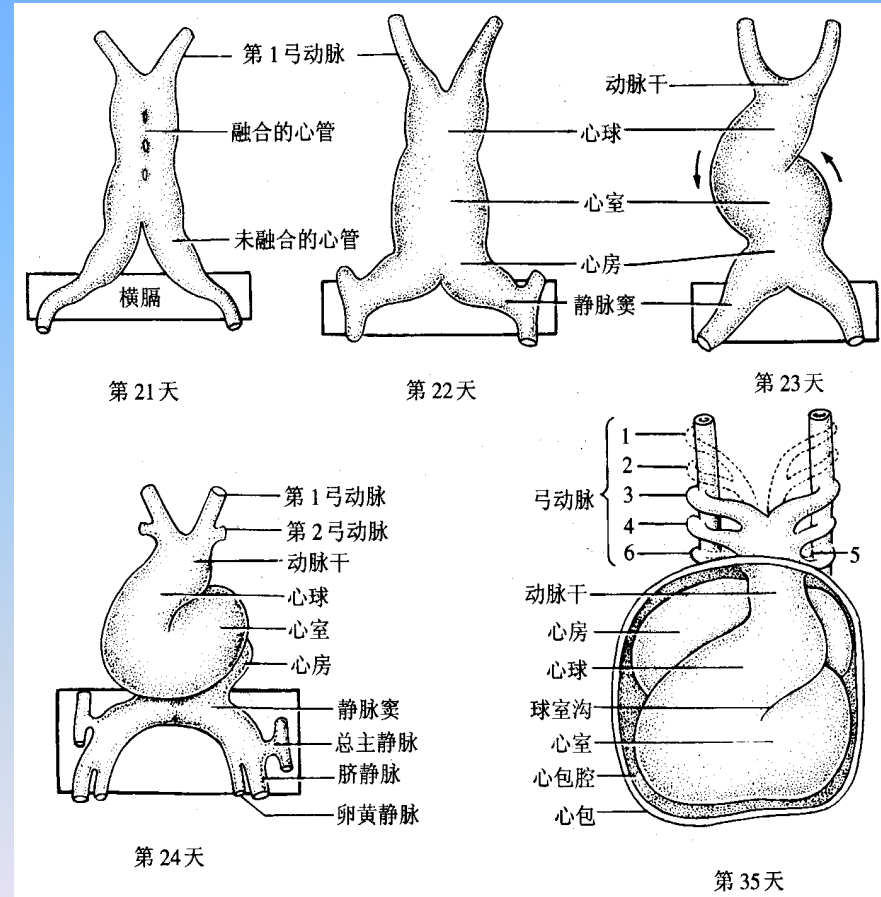
3. 心包腔的形成

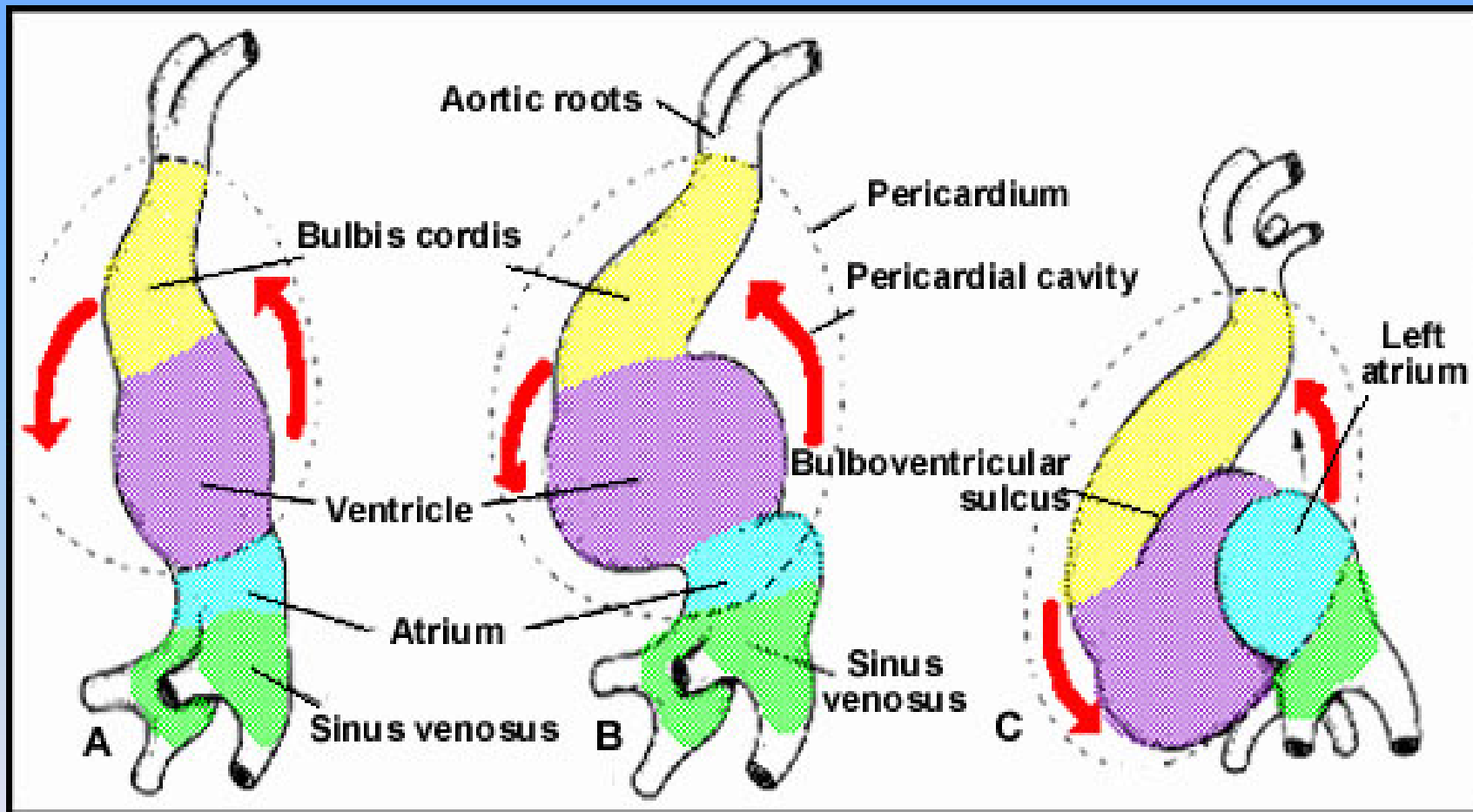


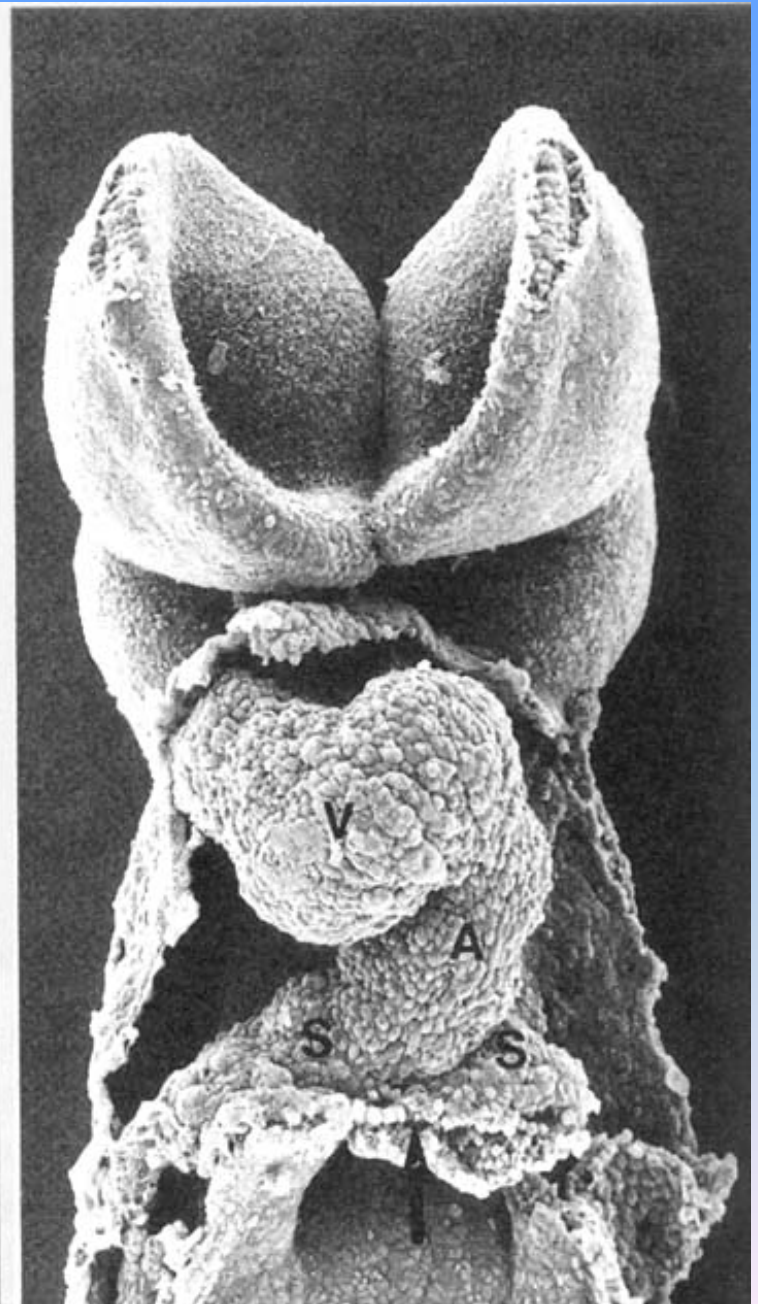
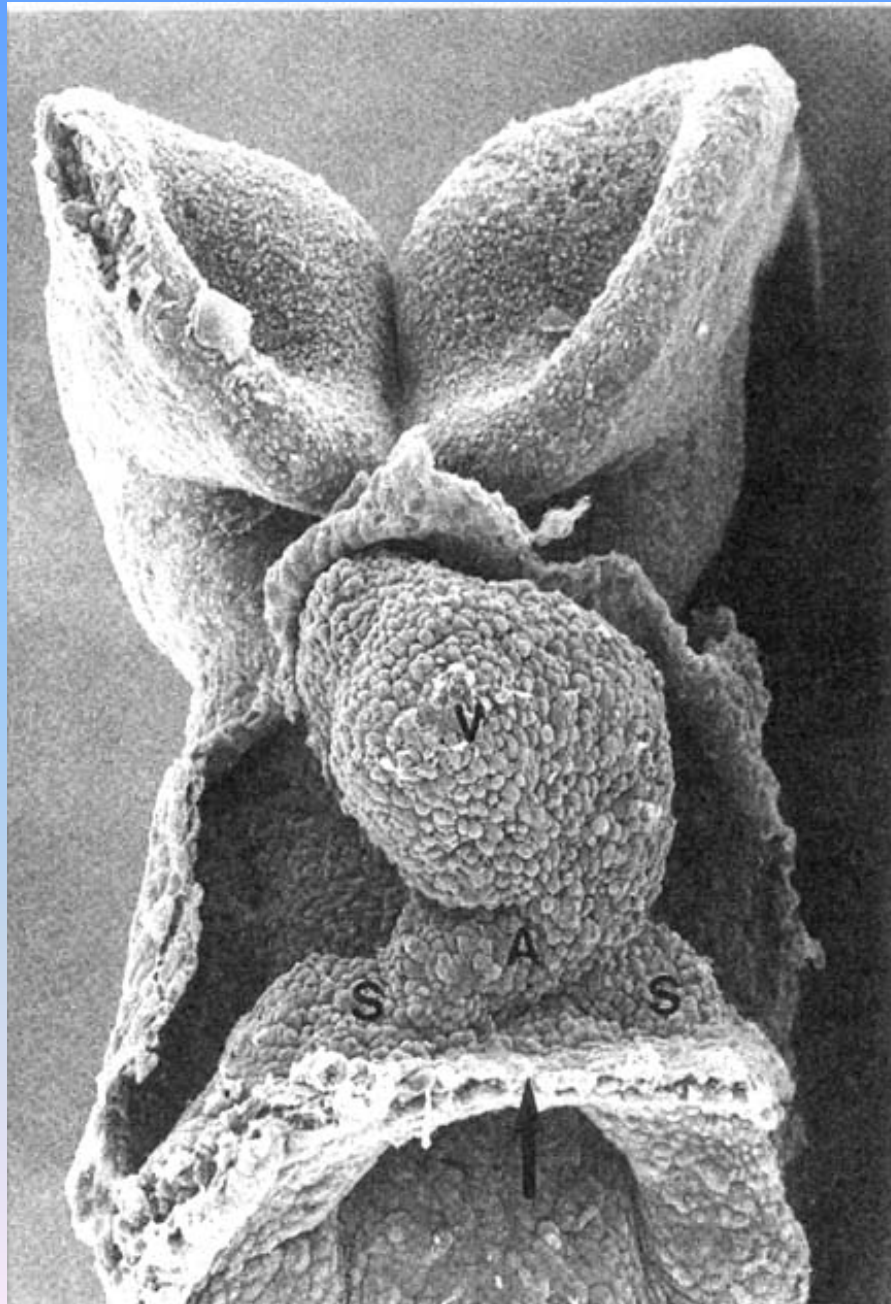


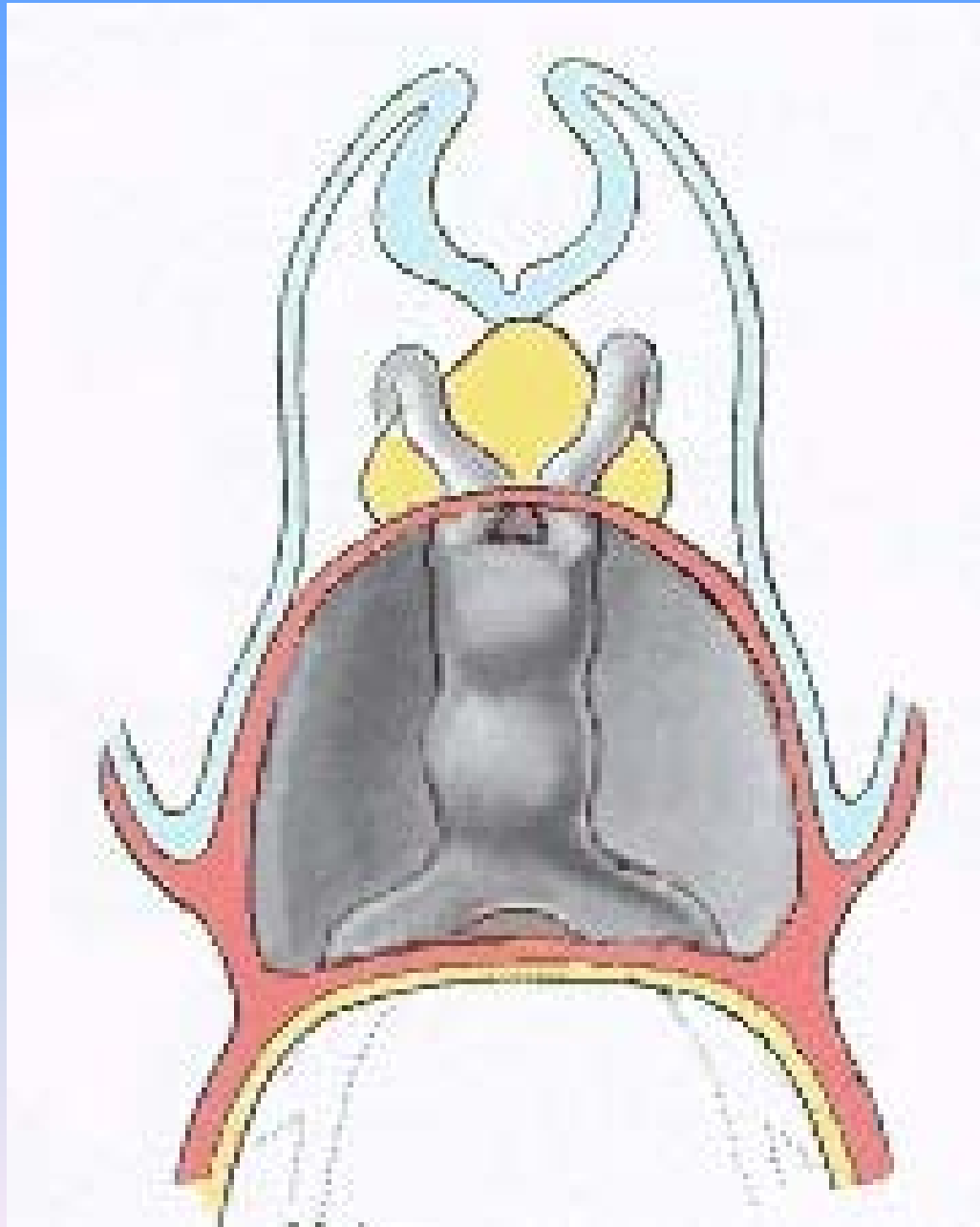
心脏外形的演变

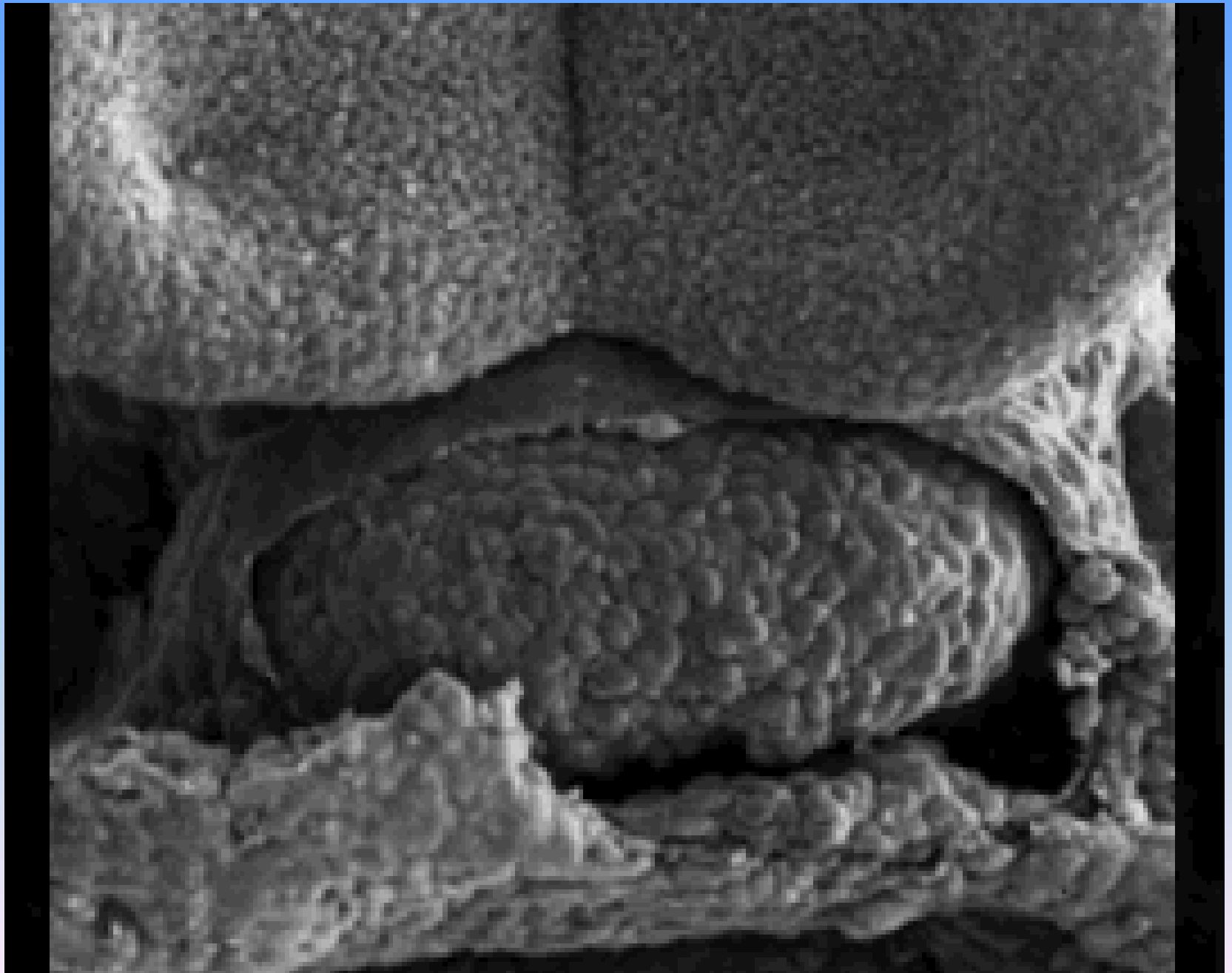
- 心管 → 心球、心室、心房
头端连接动脉干，尾端连接静脉窦
- 心管生长速度快于心包腔
→ 形成球室袢，凸向右、前、尾侧
- 心房移至心室头端背侧，
向左右扩展，房室管形成









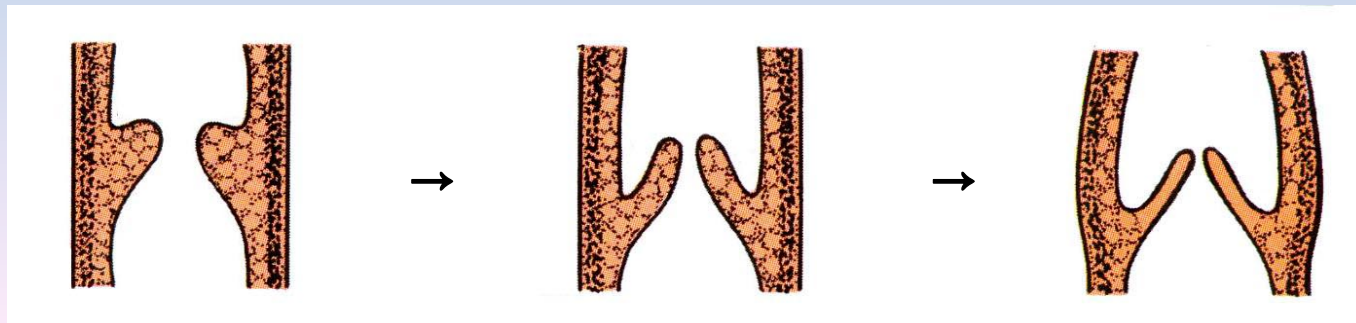
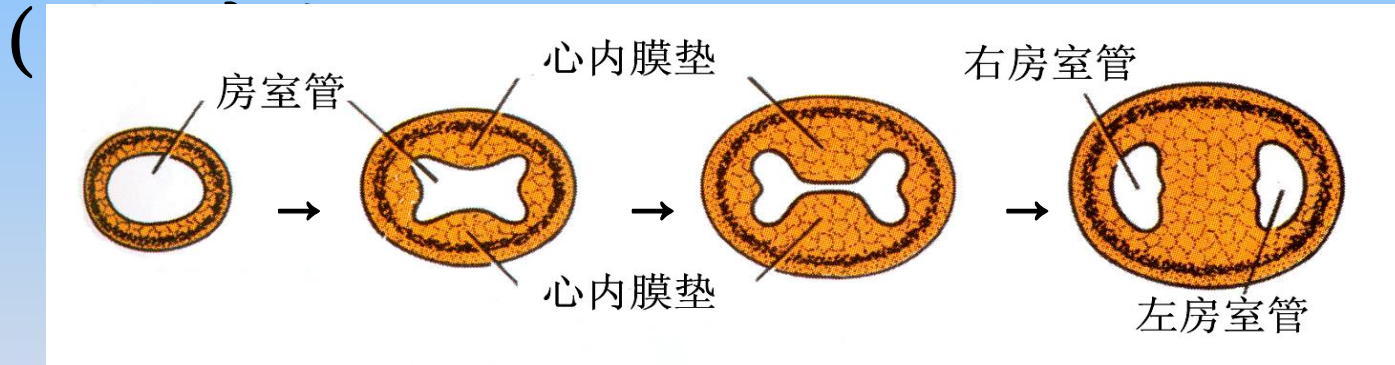


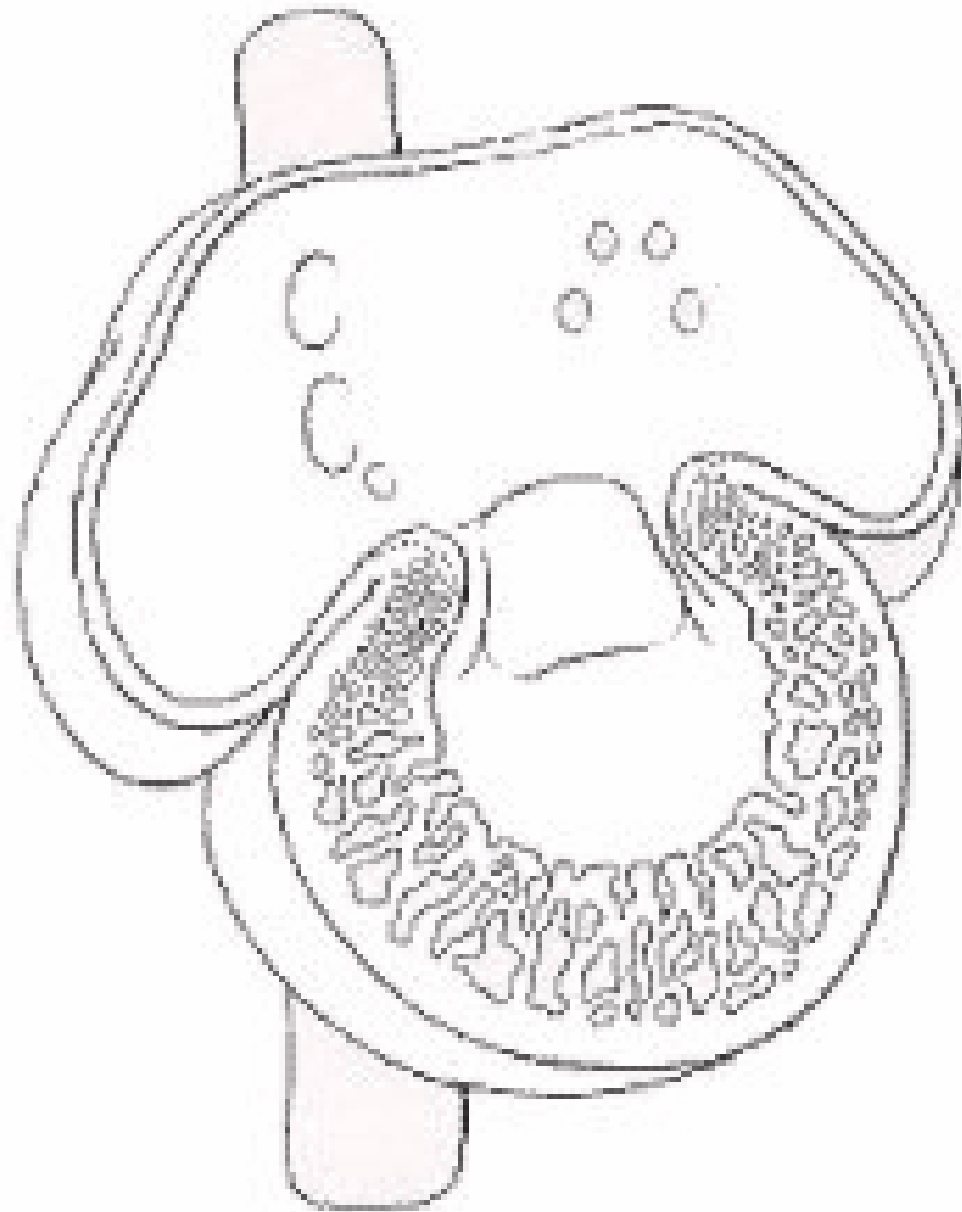
心脏内部的分隔

1. 房室管的分隔:

(1) 背、腹心内膜垫融合,

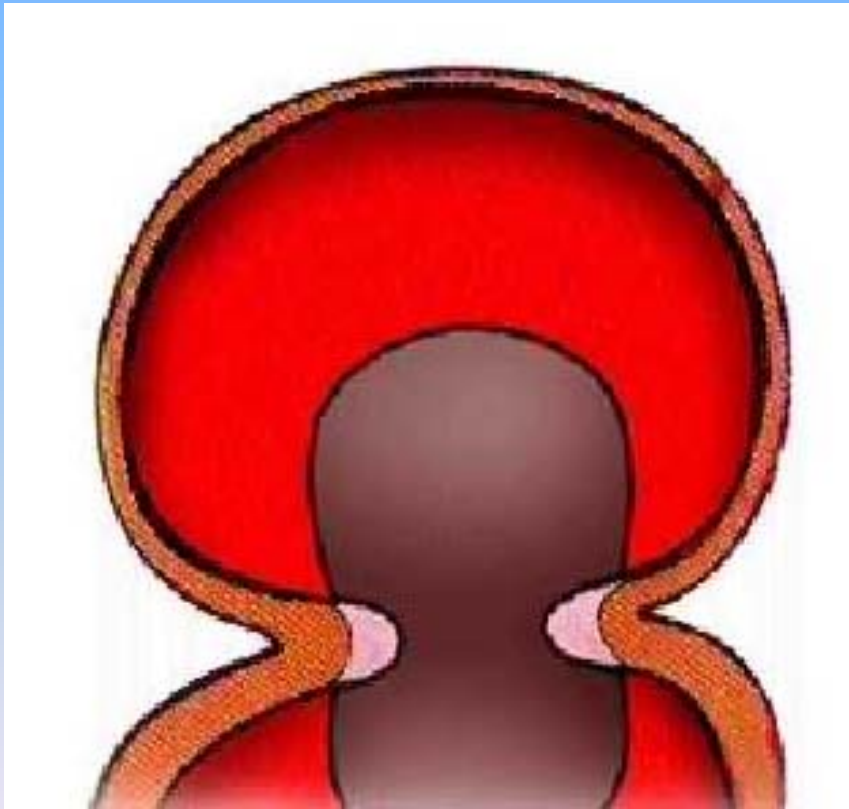
(2) 左、右房室孔形成;

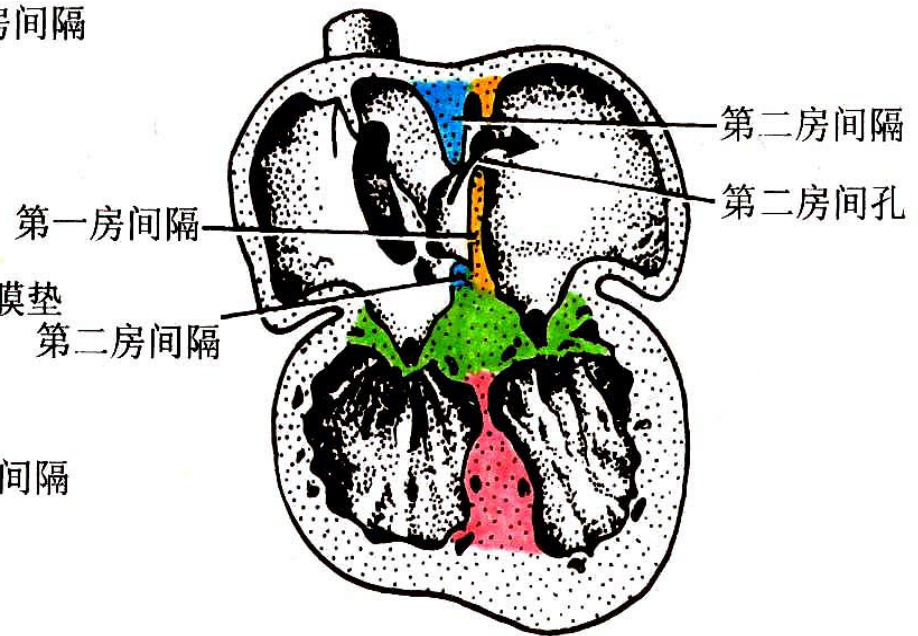
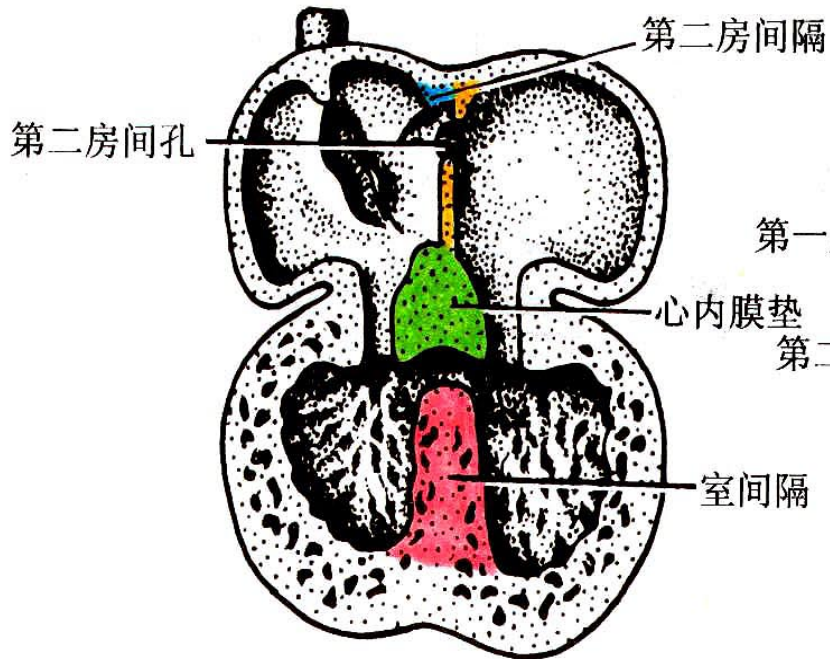
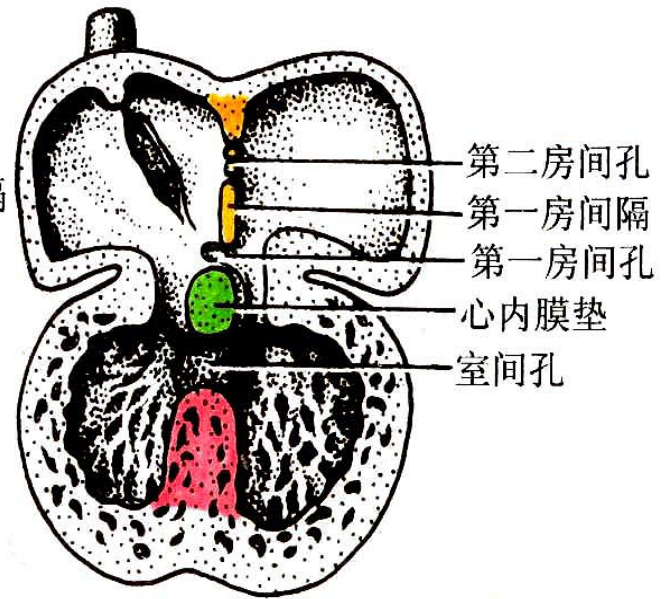
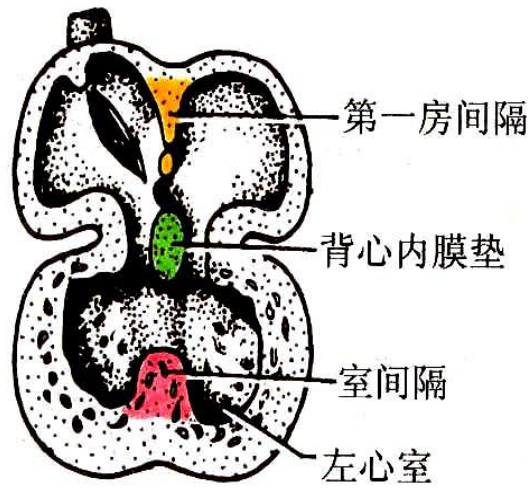
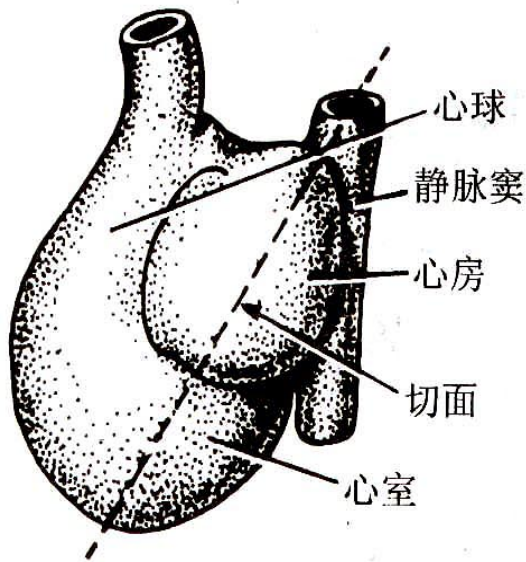




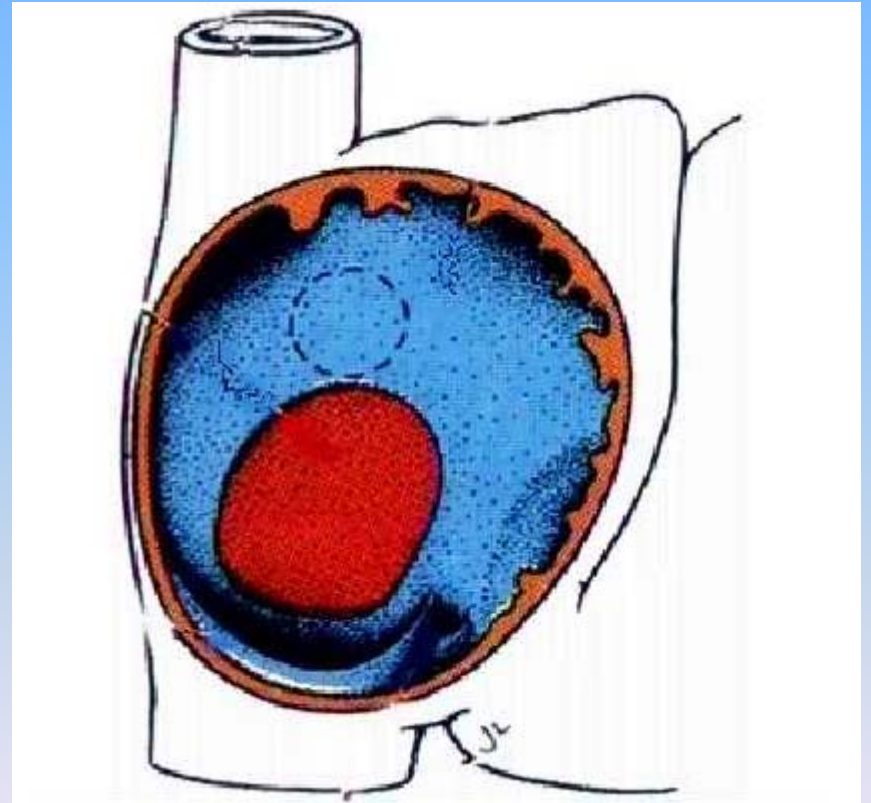
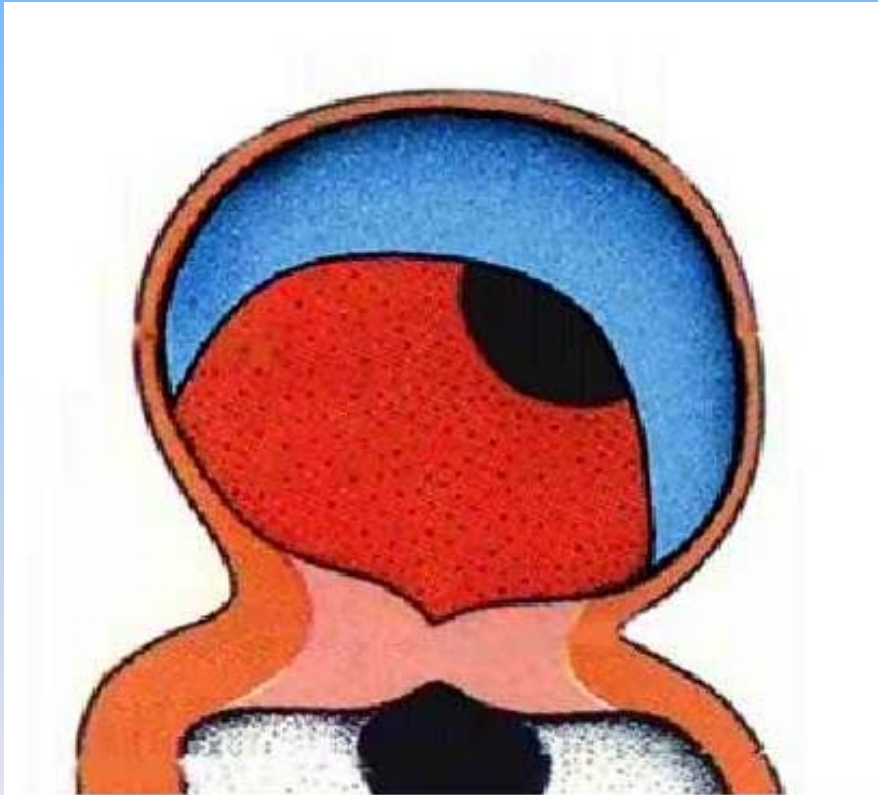
2. 心房的分隔:

(1) 第一房间隔、第一房间孔; 第二房间孔形成





(2) 第二房间隔、卵圆孔，卵圆孔瓣形成



Sup. vena cava

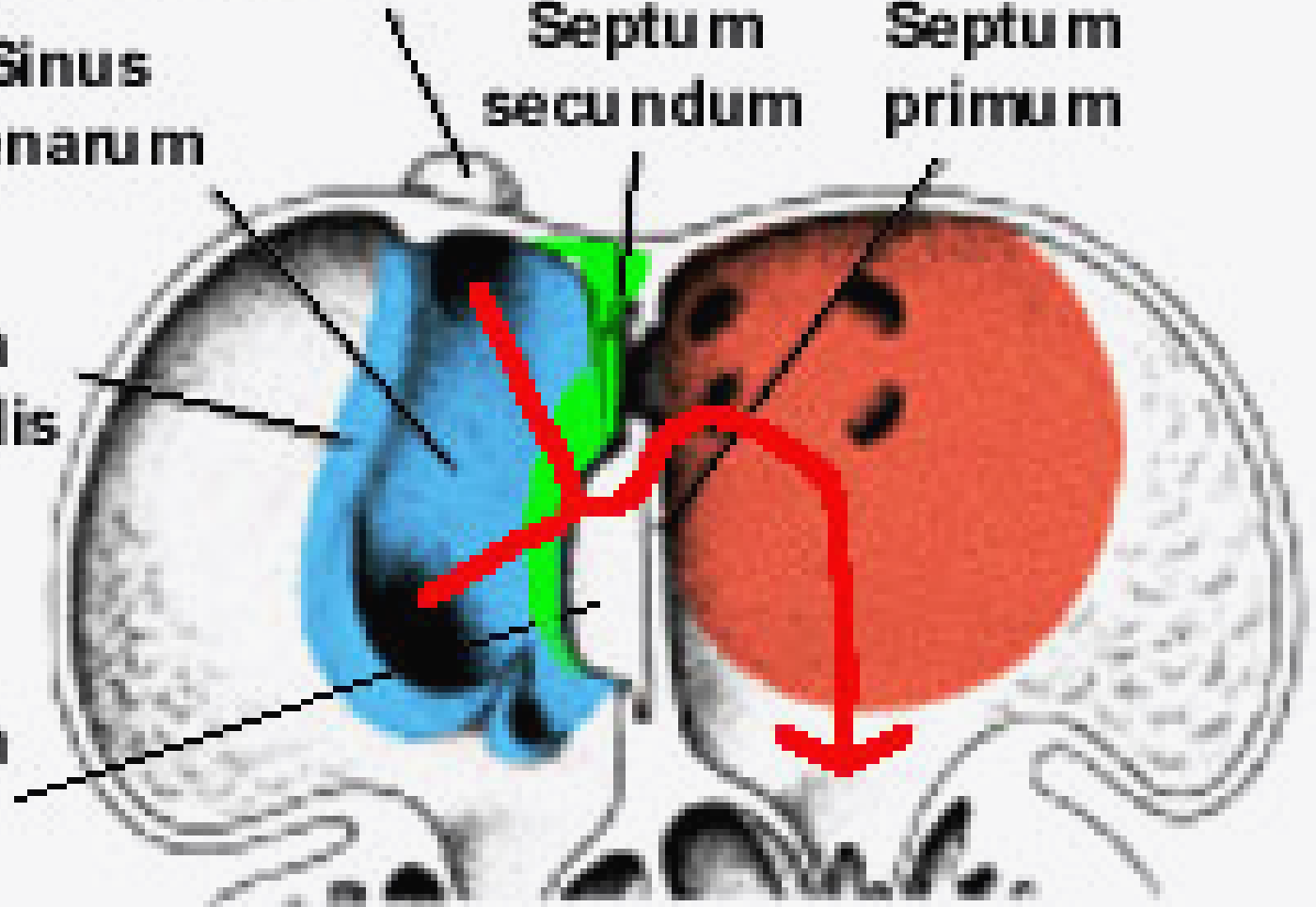
Sinus
venarum

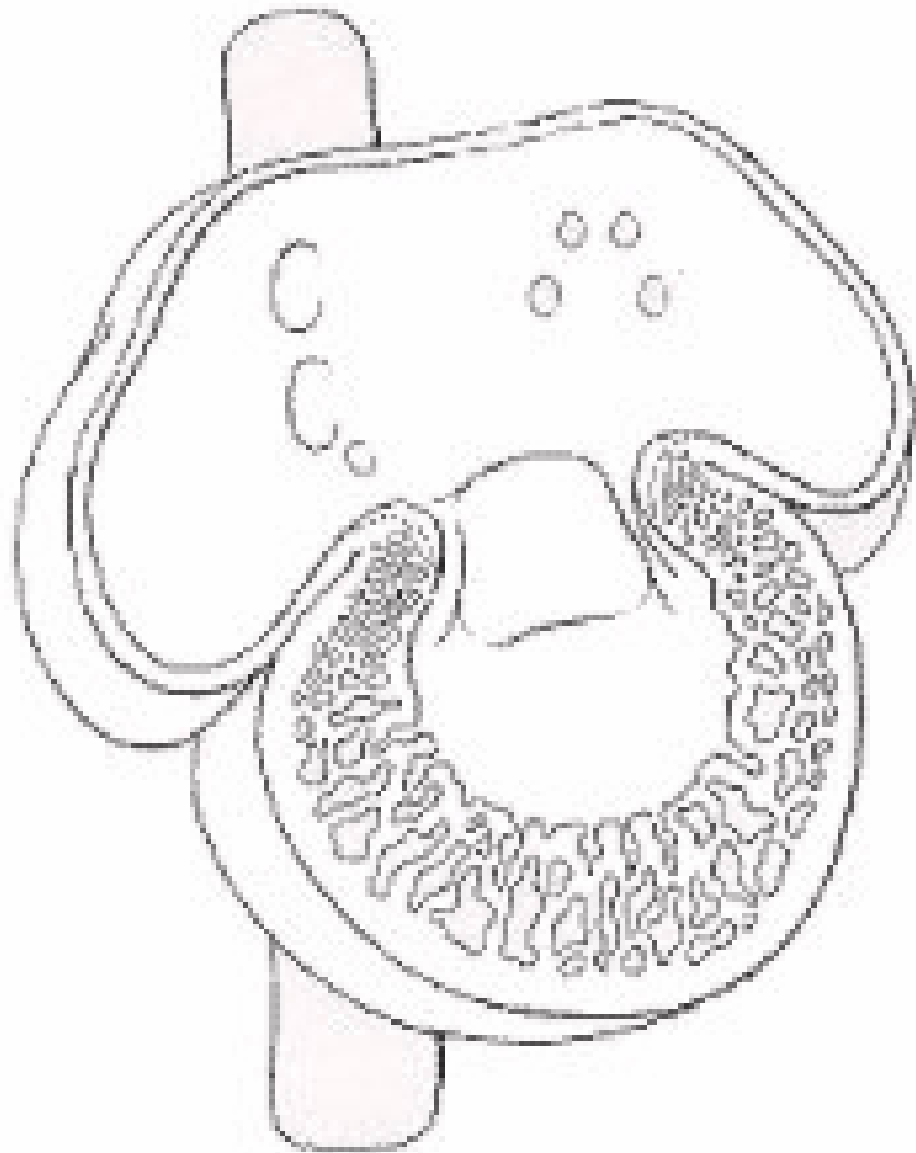
Septum
secundum

Septum
primum

Crista
terminalis

Foramen
Ovale



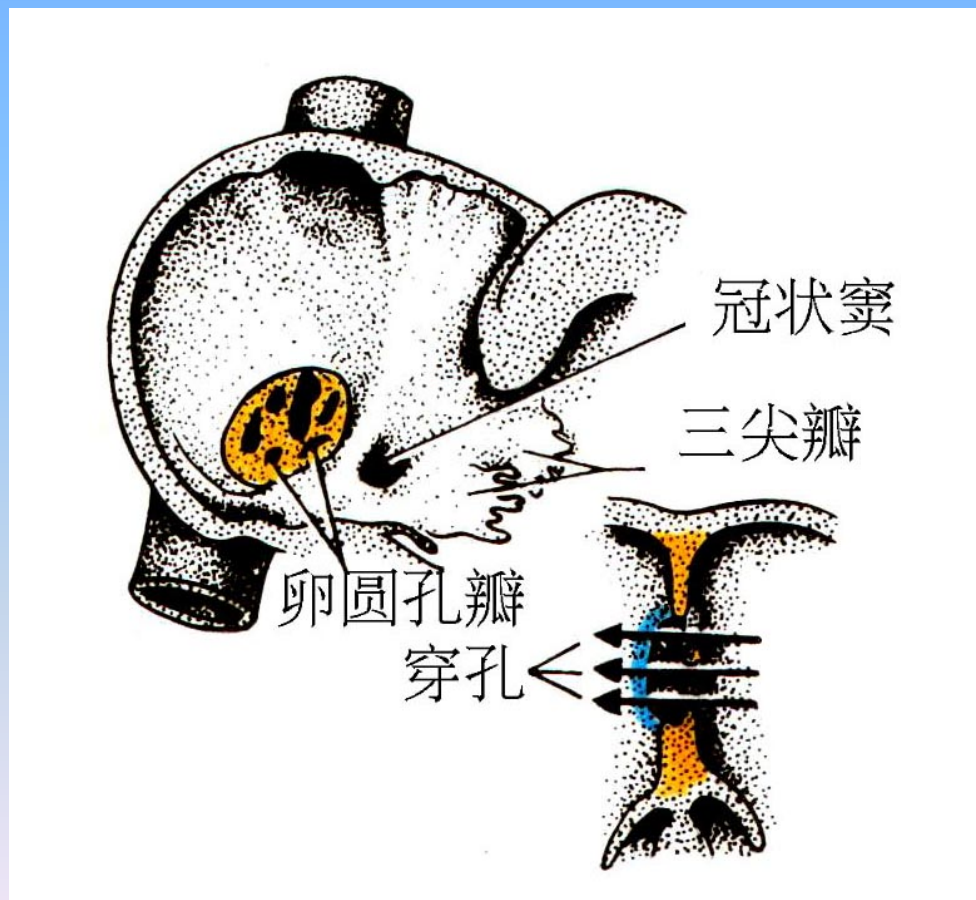


循环系统的畸形

- 房间隔缺损

卵圆孔未闭 -

① 卵圆孔瓣有穿孔



循环系统的先天性畸形

②卵圆孔瓣小，不能完全遮盖卵圆孔



循环系统的先天性畸形

③卵圆孔过大



循环系统的先天性畸形

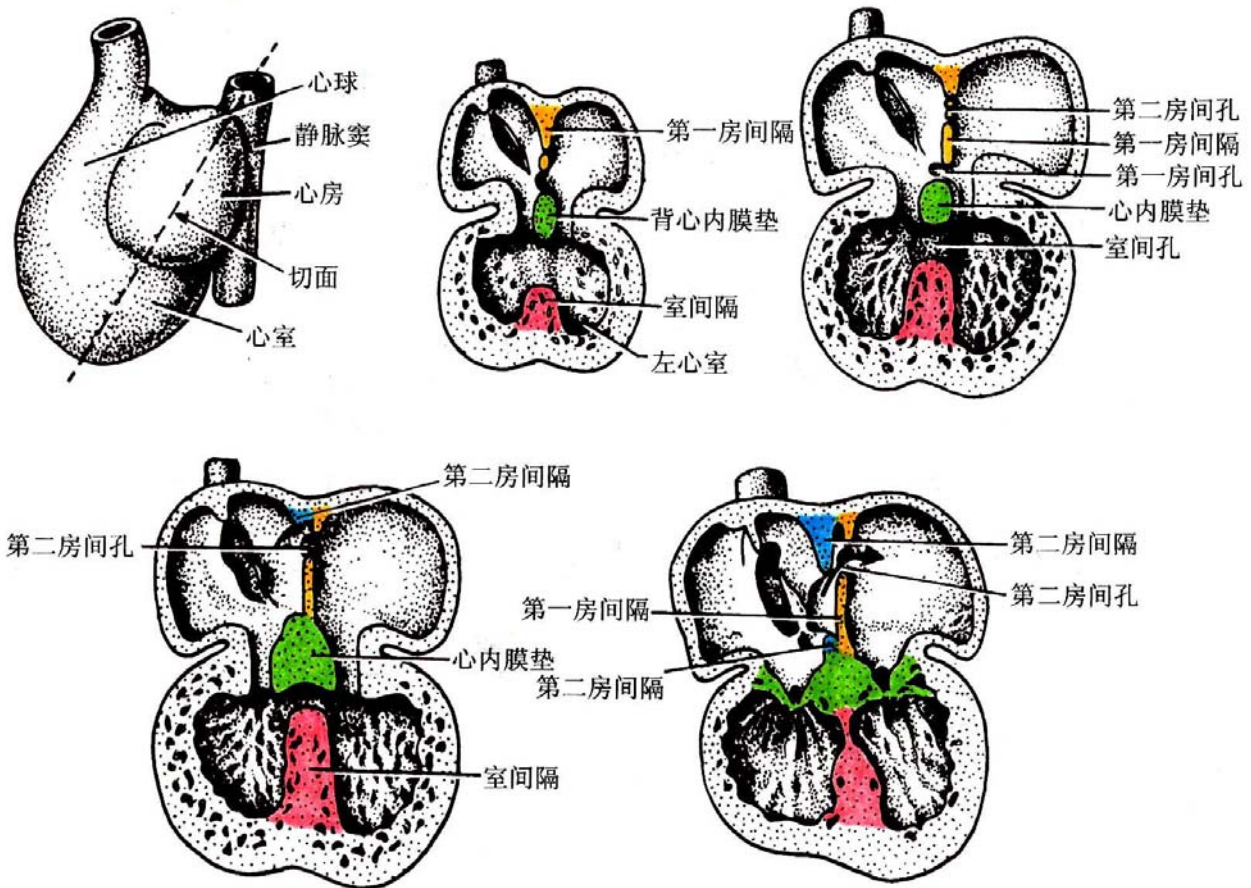
④ 卵圆孔过大，卵圆孔瓣太小

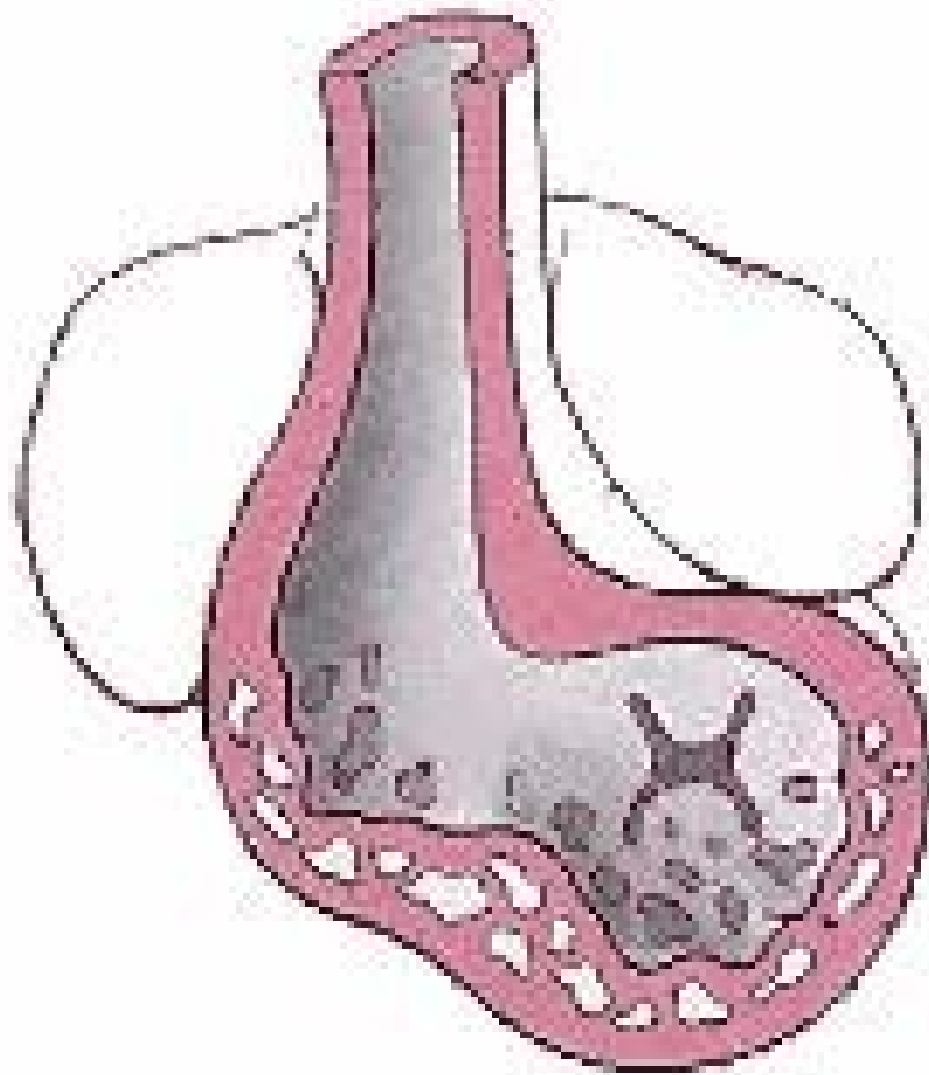


3. 原始心室的分隔:

(1) 室间隔肌部、室间孔形成;

(2) 室间孔被球嵴下端和心内膜垫组织封闭, 形成室间隔膜部





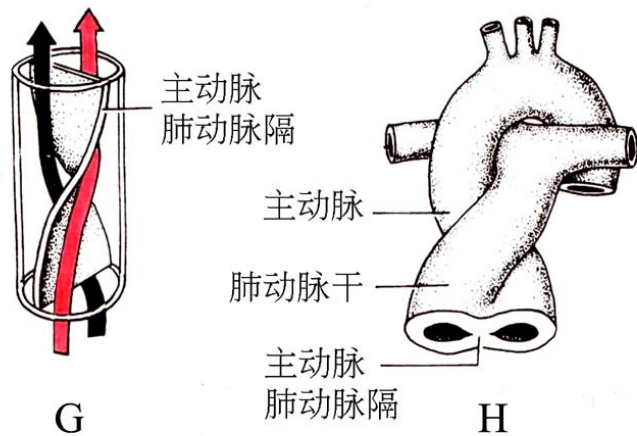
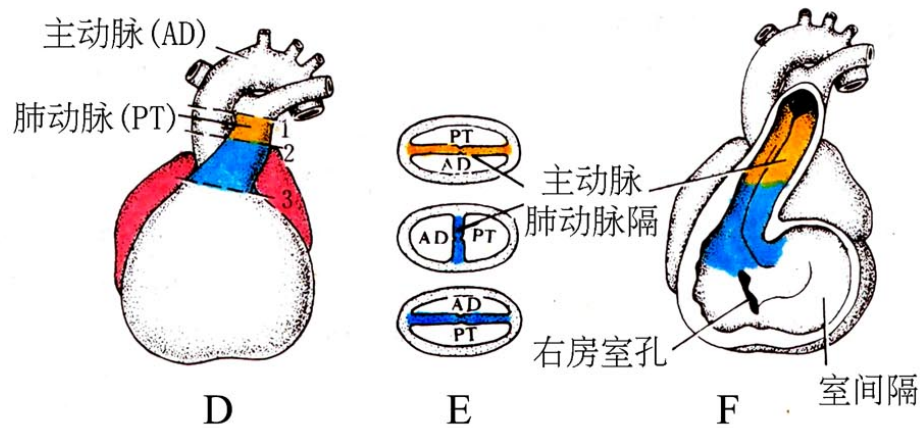
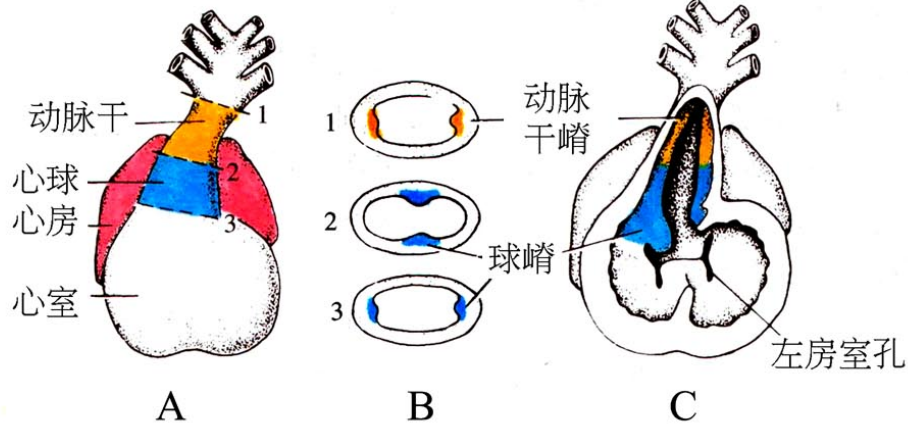
循环系统的先天性畸形

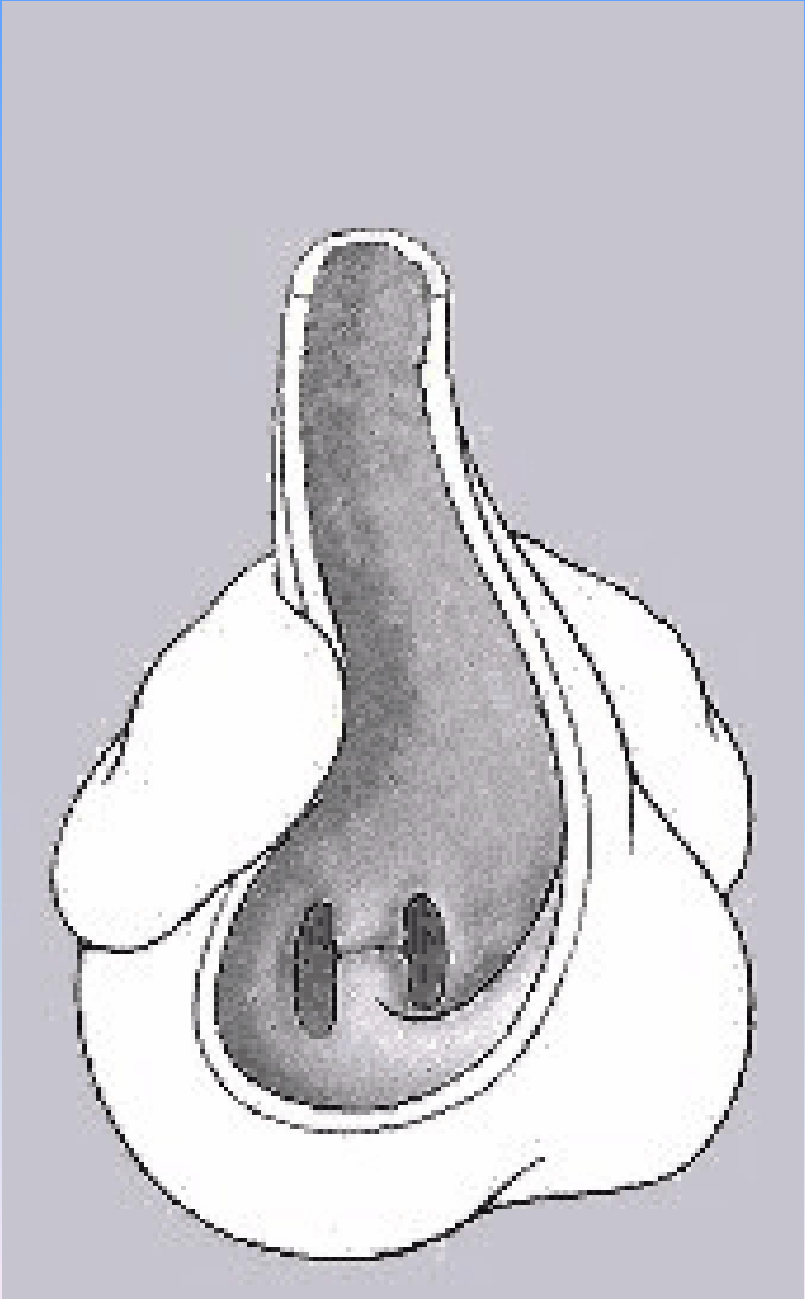
- 室间隔缺损

常见膜部缺损，主因心内膜垫组织扩展时，不能与球嵴和肌部融合

4. 动脉干与心球的分隔

形成上下连续、相互对生的螺旋状纵嵴，上段为动脉干嵴、下段为球嵴；融合后成为主动脉肺动脉隔结果 - 肺动脉干扭曲围绕升主动脉主、肺动脉起始处，分别形成半月瓣





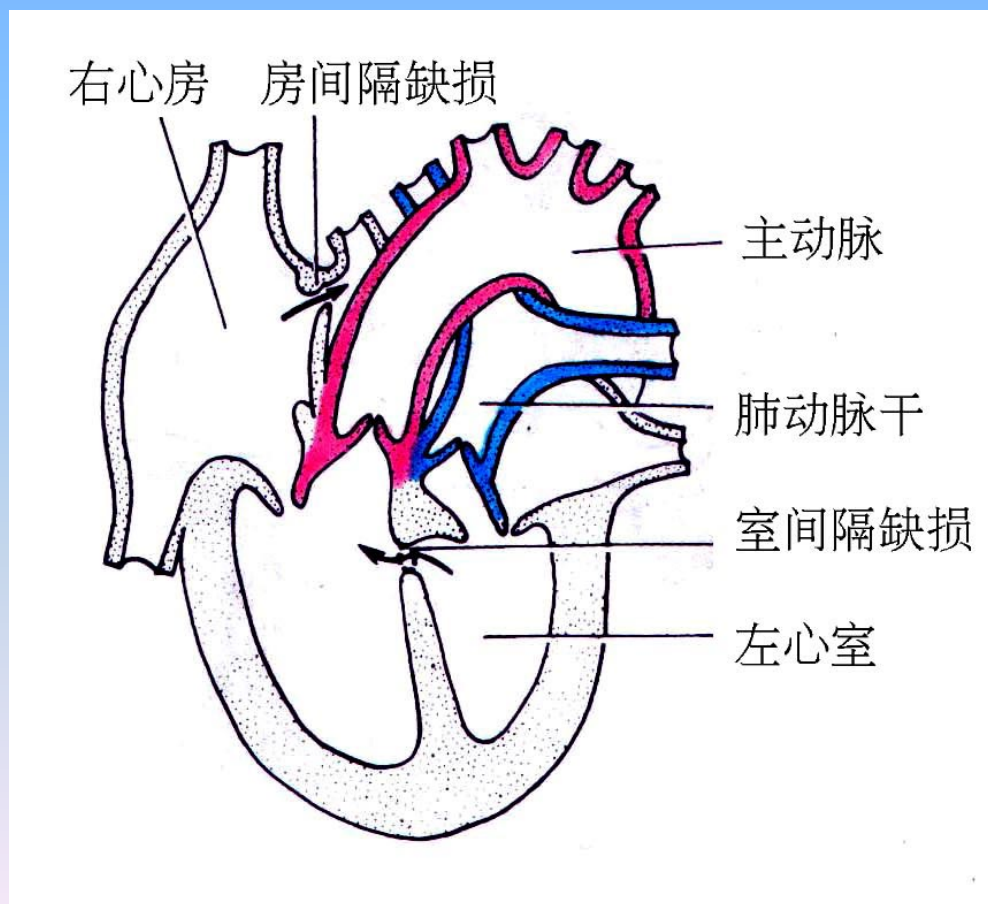
循环系统的先天性畸形

- 动脉干与心球分隔异常

① 主动脉或肺动脉狭窄：因动脉干与心球分隔不均等，导致一侧粗大、一侧狭窄

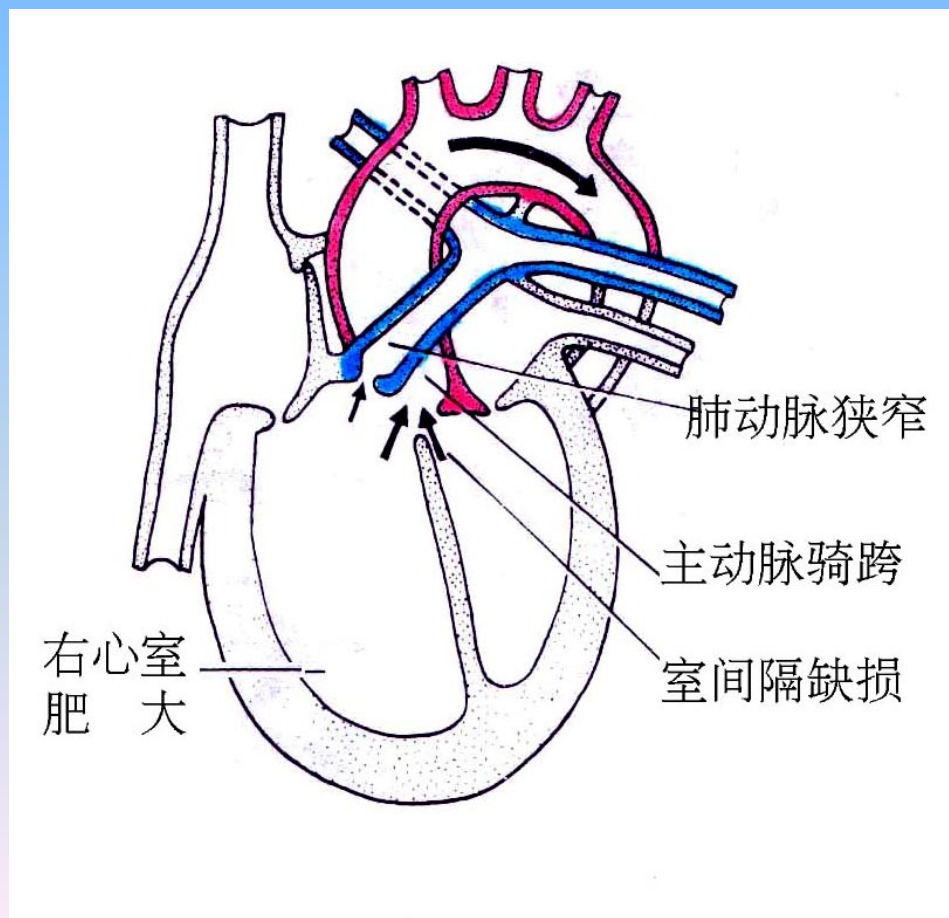
循环系统的先天性畸形

- ② 主动脉和肺动脉错位：因形成了平直的、而非螺旋状的主动脉肺动脉隔



循环系统的先天性畸形

- ③法洛四联症：肺动脉狭窄、室间隔缺损、主动脉骑跨、右心室肥大

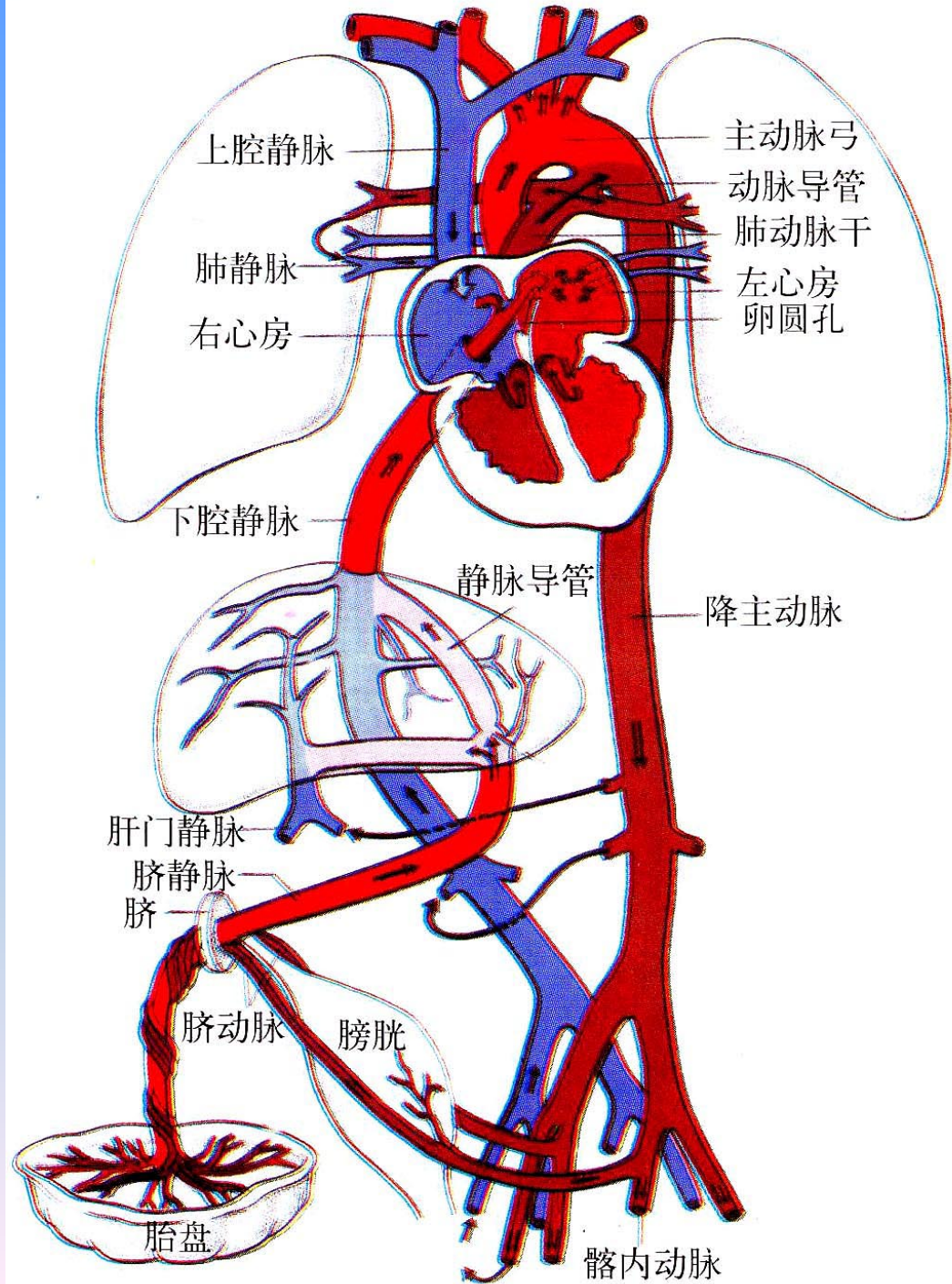


胎儿血液循环

脐静脉 → 肝、静脉导管 → 下腔静脉 →

右心房，大部分经卵圆孔 → 左心房 → 左心室 → 主动脉 → 大部进入头颈部，小部分进入降主动脉 → 脐动脉 → 胎盘

右心房，小部分 → 右心室 → 肺动脉 → 大部分经动脉导管进入主动脉，小部分进入肺



上腔静脉

主动脉弓

肺静脉

动脉导管

肺动脉干

右心房

左心房

卵圆孔

下腔静脉

静脉导管

降主动脉

肝门静脉

脐静脉

脐

脐动脉

膀胱

胎盘

髂内动脉

出生后血液循环的变化

胎盘循环中断、肺循环建立

- 脐静脉 → 肝圆韧带
- 脐动脉 → 脐外侧韧带、膀胱上动脉
- 静脉导管 → 静脉韧带
- 动脉导管 → 动脉韧带
- 卵圆孔关闭