Ch 11 study guide

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What does the primordial gut form from? What does its endoderm give rise to? What are the two exceptions? Where do the muscular and connective tissue components come from?

What does the foregut give rise to?

What is the hepatic diverticulum? Where does it come from?

What is congenital duodenal atresia? What does it result from? What usually happens to maintain the lumen of the duodenum? What are two other abnormalities that can block the duodenum?

How does the pancreas develop? What happens to the ventral pancreatic bud? Dorsal pancreatic bud? How would an accessory pancreatic duct form?

What does the midgut give rise to? What is the umbilical loop of intestine? When do the intestines enter the umbilical cord? When do they return to the abdomen?

What is an omphalocele? Malrotation? Abnormal fixation of the gut? Stenosis? Atresia? What do they result from? What are ileal diverticula?

What does the hindgut give rise to? What divides the urogenital sinus and rectum? What does the urogenital sinus give rise to? What separates the rectum and superior part of the anal canal? When does this separation degenerate?

Most anorectal defects result from what abnormalities (one anterior and one posterior)?