

PHYSIOLOGY OF PLACENTA

- (2) NUTRITION:- The various nutritive substances like glucose, fructose, amino acid, lipids, salts, vitamins and water get transported from the mother's body to the foetus through the placenta.
- (5) EXCRETION:- The nitrogenous bases wastes like urea and uric acid resulting from metabolic activities in the embryo are passed back through the placenta to be removed through the mother's excretory systems.
- (1) Gaseous exchange:- Oxygen passes from mother to foetus through the placenta and carbon dioxide from foetus to the mother, again - through the placenta.
- (4) Hormonal:- Placenta produces chorionic gonadotropins which help in maintaining pregnancy. A hormone relaxin from placenta facilitates birth.

late

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ENERGY SOURCES OF THE EMBRYO:-

In the development of the embryo, growth is due to increase in the amount of protoplasm and in the number of cells.

The source of energy for the embryo is the oxidation of carbohydrates and fats stored in the egg during oogenesis.

IMPORTANCE OF THE HEALTH OF MOTHER