

2 Vessel Umbilical Cord

When the umbilical ring has failed to close during the gestation (pregnancy) which results in a central defect in the lineal alba. Umbilical hernias are smaller than one centimeter in size that it is present at birth... e1f71ae338

Umbilical artery Umbilical artery blood is enriched. The umbilical arteries supply systemic arterial blood from the fetus to the placenta. it extends into the umbilical cord e1f71ae338

Umbilical cord prolapse occurs in about 1 in 500 pregnancies.... e1f71ae338

Umbilical cord The umbilical vein supplies the fetus with oxygenated, nutrient-rich blood from the placenta. low-oxygen, nutrient-depleted blood through the umbilical arteries back to the placenta. Conversely, the fetal heart pumps low-oxygen, nutrient-depleted blood through the umbilical arteries back to the placenta. The umbilical cord develops from and contains remnants of the yolk In placental mammals, the umbilical cord (also called the navel string, birth cord or funiculus umbilicalis) is a conduit between the developing embryo or fetus and the placenta. During prenatal development, the umbilical cord is physiologically and genetically part of the fetus and (in humans) normally contains two arteries (the umbilical arteries) and one vein (the umbilical vein), buried within Wharton's jelly e1f71ae338

Doctors and midwives often suggest parents take the added precaution of having regular growth scans near term to rule out intrauterine growth restriction, which can happen on occasion and warrant intervention. Yet the majority of growth restricted infants with... e1f71ae338 Management focuses on quick delivery, usually by cesarean section. Filling the bladder or pushing up the baby by hand is recommended until this can take place. Sometimes women will be placed in a knee-chest position or the Trendelenburg position in order to help prevent further cord compression. With appropriate management, the majority of cases have good outcomes. e1f71ae338 The unpaired umbilical vein carries oxygen and nutrient rich blood derived from fetal-maternal blood exchange at the chorionic villi. More than two-thirds of fetal hepatic circulation is via the main portal vein, while the remainder is shunted from the left portal vein via the ductus venosus to the inferior vena cava, eventually being delivered to the fetal right atrium. e1f71ae338 The blood pressure inside the umbilical vein is approximately 20 mmHg. e1f71ae338

Single umbilical artery This is sometimes also called a two-vessel umbilical cord, or two-vessel Occasionally, during pregnancy, there is

a single umbilical artery (SUA) present in the umbilical cord, as opposed to the usual two. Approximately, this affects between 1 in 100 and 1 in 500 pregnancies, making it the most common umbilical abnormality. This is sometimes also called a two-vessel umbilical cord, or two-vessel cord. single umbilical artery (SUA) present in the umbilical cord, as opposed to the usual two. Its cause is not known

Percutaneous umbilical cord blood sampling Percutaneous umbilical cord blood sampling (PUBS), also called cordocentesis, fetal blood sampling, or umbilical vein sampling is a diagnostic genetic

Umbilical vein The umbilical vein The umbilical vein is a vein present during fetal development that carries oxygenated blood from the placenta into the growing fetus. The umbilical vein is a vein present during fetal development that carries oxygenated blood from the placenta into the growing fetus. The umbilical vein provides convenient access to the central circulation of a neonate for restoration of blood volume and for administration of glucose and drugs

== Structure and development ==

Umbilical ring Cranially it lies ventral to the umbilical vein and on each side extends into the tissue of the lateral pillars of the cord bounding The umbilical ring is a dense fibrous ring surrounding the umbilicus at birth. allantoic vessels. At about the sixth week of embryological development, the midgut herniates through the umbilical ring; six weeks later it returns to the abdominal cavity and rotates around the superior mesenteric artery

Velamentous cord insertion pregnancies, the umbilical cord inserts into the middle of the placental mass and is completely encased by the amniotic sac. The vessels are hence normally

== Umbilical hernia ==

Cord lining Cord lining, cord tissue, or umbilical cord lining membrane, is the outermost layer of the umbilical cord. As the umbilical cord itself is an extension

Umbilical cord prolapse Umbilical cord prolapse is when the umbilical cord comes out of the uterus with or before the presenting part of the baby. The concern with cord prolapse is that pressure on the cord from the baby will compromise blood flow to the baby. It usually occurs during labor but can occur anytime after the rupture of membranes. The concern with cord prolapse Umbilical cord prolapse is when the umbilical cord comes out of the uterus with or before the presenting part of the baby

== Fetal circulation == e1f71ae338 Normal cords have one vein (left umbilical vein) and two arteries. The vein carries oxygenated blood from the placenta to the baby and the arteries carry deoxygenated blood from the baby to the placenta. In approximately 1% of pregnancies there are only two vessels —usually a single vein and single artery. In about 75% of those cases, the baby is entirely normal and healthy. One artery can support a pregnancy and does not necessarily indicate problems. For the other 25%, a 2-vessel cord is a sign that the baby has other abnormalities—sometimes life-threatening and sometimes not. e1f71ae338 The greatest risk factors are an abnormal position of the baby within the uterus and a premature or small baby. Other risk factors include a multiple pregnancy, more than one previous delivery, and too much amniotic fluid. Whether medical rupture of the amniotic sac is a risk is controversial. The diagnosis should be suspected if there is a sudden decrease in the baby's heart rate during labor. Seeing or feeling the cord confirms the diagnosis. e1f71ae338

Nuchal cord Symptoms present in the baby shortly after birth from. A nuchal cord is a condition in which the umbilical cord becomes wrapped around a fetus's neck e1f71ae338

Dense embryonic connective tissue encircles the attachment of the umbilical cord. It forms an umbilical ring of mesodermal condensation surrounding the coelomic portal, and is present in the 16 mm. embryo, but more emphatically so in the 23 mm. embryo. The compact tissue first appears in the stalk mesoderm, situated superficial to the allantoic vessels. Cranially it lies ventral to the umbilical vein and on each side extends into the tissue of the lateral pillars of the cord bounding the coelom. When the myotomic downgrowths reach the ventral aspect, their anterior portions (i.e. the sheaths of the recti muscles) become continuous with the tissue of the umbilical ring. e1f71ae338

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