

When Does The Embryo Become A Fetus

Embryo space colonization The proposal circumvents the cost and scale demands of other interstellar colonization concepts. mature fetuses, but they have yet to successfully complete full-term development from embryo to neonate even in animal experiments. Human embryos have been Embryo space colonization is a theoretical interstellar space colonization concept that involves sending a robotic mission to a habitable exoplanet or other viable target for terraforming transporting frozen early-stage human embryos or the technological or biological means to create human embryos

Prenatal development The term "prenate" is used to describe an unborn offspring at any stage of gestation. involves the development of the embryo and of the fetus during a viviparous animal's gestation. Prenatal development starts with fertilization, in the germinal stage of embryonic development, and continues in fetal development until birth. Prenatal development starts with fertilization, in the germinal Prenatal development (from Latin natalis 'relating to birth') involves the development of the embryo and of the fetus during a viviparous animal's gestation

A newly developing human is typically referred...

Interspecific pregnancy Strictly, it excludes the situation where the fetus is a hybrid of the carrier and another species, thereby excluding the possibility that the carrier is the biological mother of the offspring. is the pregnancy involving an embryo or fetus belonging to another species than the carrier. Strictly, interspecific pregnancy is also distinguished from endoparasitism, where parasite offspring grow inside the organism of another species, not necessarily in the womb. Strictly, it excludes the situation where the fetus is a hybrid Interspecific pregnancy (literally pregnancy between species, also called interspecies pregnancy or xenopregnancy) is the pregnancy involving an embryo or fetus belonging to another species than the carrier

Embryo space colonization concepts involve various ways of delivering the embryos from Earth to an extrasolar planet around another star. In human pregnancy, prenatal development is also called antenatal development. The development of the human embryo follows fertilization, and continues as fetal development. By the end of the tenth week of gestational age, the embryo has acquired its basic form and is referred to as a fetus. The next period is that of fetal development where many organs become fully developed. This fetal period is described both topically (by organ) and chronologically (by time) with major occurrences being listed by gestational age. In human prenatal development, fetal development begins from the ninth week after fertilization (which is the eleventh week of gestational age) and continues until the birth of a newborn. The word fetus (plural fetuses or rarely, the solecism feti) comes from Latin fētus 'offspring, bringing forth, hatching of young'. The Latin plural fetūs is not used in English; occasionally the plural feti is used in English by analogy with second-declension Latin nouns. The very early stages of embryonic development are the same in all mammals, but later stages of development, and the length of gestation varies. == Fertilization and implantation ==

Fetus : fetuses or foetuses) is the unborn offspring of a viviparous animal that develops from an embryo. A fetus or foetus (/ˈfiːtəs/; pl. Prenatal development is a continuum, with no clear defining feature distinguishing an embryo from a fetus. Following the embryonic A fetus or foetus (; pl. : fetuses or foetuses) is the unborn offspring of a viviparous animal that develops from an embryo. However, in general a fetus is characterized by the presence of all the major body organs, though they will not yet be fully developed and functional, and some may not yet be situated in their final anatomical location. Following the embryonic stage, the fetal stage of development takes place

It has no known natural occurrence; however, it can be achieved artificially by transfer of embryos of one species into the womb of another. == Potential applications ==

Embryo The structure is then termed a blastula, or a blastocyst in mammals. The resulting fusion of these two cells produces a single-celled zygote that undergoes many cell divisions that produce cells known as blastomeres. In organisms that reproduce sexually, embryonic development is the part of the life cycle that begins just after fertilization of the female egg cell by the male sperm cell. ninth week after conception, when it is then referred to as a fetus. The blastomeres are arranged as a solid ball that when reaching a certain size, called a morula, takes in fluid to create a cavity called a blastocoel. In other multicellular organisms, the word embryo can be used more broadly to any An embryo (EM-bree-oh) is the initial stage of development for a multicellular organism

Pregnancy (mammals) It begins when a fertilized zygote implants in the female's uterus, and ends once it leaves the uterus. For mammals, the gestation period is the time in which a fetus develops, beginning with fertilization In therian mammals, pregnancy is the period of reproduction during which a female carries one or more live offspring from implantation in the uterus through

gestation. flow of fluids throughout the embryo begins at this stage 12c488e144

Human embryology is the study of this development during the first eight weeks after fertilization. The normal period of gestation (pregnancy) is about nine months or 40 weeks. 12c488e144 Because a fetus develops within another person's body, the recognition of fetal rights raises the question of how those rights relate to the rights of the pregnant woman, discussed in legal and bioethical literature as maternal-fetal conflict. The American College of Obstetricians... 12c488e144

Shengtai "Sacred Embryo" "Embryo of Sainthood" "sagely embryo" or "embryo of sainthood" "sagely embryo" "saintly embryo" "embryo of sagehood" "holy fetus" "Autogestation" Shengtai (Chinese: 聖胎, "sacred embryo" or "embryo of sagehood") is a Chinese syncretic metaphor for achieving Buddhist liberation or Daoist transcendence. The Chan Buddhist teaching master Mazu Daoyi (709-788) first mentioned post-enlightenment zhangyang shengtai (張養聖胎; "nurturing the sacred embryo"), and by the tenth century Chan monks were regularly described as recluses nurturing. this is also called ("embryo/womb of the Buddha", Chinese Chinese: 如來藏; pinyin: rulaizang) that all sentient beings are born with the Buddha-nature potential to become enlightened. The circa fifth century CE Chinese Buddhist Humane King Sutra first recorded shengtai ("sagely womb") describing the bodhisattva path towards attaining Buddhahood; shengtai was related to the ancient Traditional Chinese Medical view of conception involving what is called the "Palace of the Child" 胞胎 (bāo gōng) and the Heart/Mind connection through the Bao Mai pathway that connects the kidney jing, 天癸 (Tian Gui) or essence with the Shen or Spirit, this became the concept of cultivation of right mind in Chinese Mahayana Buddhism particularly Chan or latter Zen as expressed by Venerable Xiè'ēn a Chinese Buddhist medical physician 12c488e144

In the human: 12c488e144 == Various concepts == 12c488e144 The predominant British, Irish, and Commonwealth spelling is foetus, except in medical usage, where fetus is preferred. The -oe-spelling is first attested in 1594 and arose in Late Latin by analogy... 12c488e144 The germinal stage refers to the time from fertilization through the... 12c488e144

Human embryonic development At the beginning of the ninth week, the embryo is termed a fetus (spelled "foetus" in British English). Fertilization occurs when the sperm cell successfully enters and fuses with an egg cell (ovum). It is characterised by the processes of cell division and cellular differentiation of the embryo that occurs during the early stages of development. At the beginning of the ninth week, the embryo is termed a fetus (spelled "foetus" in British English). The genetic material of the sperm and egg then combine to form the single cell zygote and the germinal stage of development commences. Human embryonic development covers the first eight weeks of development, which have 23 stages, called Carnegie stages. In comparison to the embryo, the fetus has more recognizable external features and a more complete set of developing organs. In biological terms, the development of the human body entails growth from a one-celled zygote to an adult human being. In comparison to the embryo, the fetus has more Human embryonic development or human embryogenesis is the development and formation of the human embryo 12c488e144

Male mammals introduce sperm through the penis into the vagina during copulation. The spermatozoon fertilizes an ovum or various ova in the uterus or oviducts, and this results in one or multiple zygotes. Sometimes, a zygote can be created by humans outside of the animal's body in the artificial process of in-vitro fertilization. After fertilization, the newly formed zygote then begins to divide through mitosis, forming an embryo, which implants in the female's endometrium. At this time, the embryo usually consists of 50 cells. 12c488e144

Fetal rights " While most international human rights instruments lack a universal inclusion of the fetus as a person for the purposes of human rights, the fetus is granted various rights in the constitutions and civil codes of some countries. (alternatively prenatal rights) are the moral rights or legal rights of the human embryo or fetus under natural and civil law. The concept of fetal rights has evolved to include the issues of maternal substance use disorders, including alcohol use disorder and opioid use disorder. Jackson Women's Health Organization. Most international human rights charters "clearly reject claims that human rights should attach from conception or any time before birth. The term fetal rights came into Fetal rights or foetal rights (alternatively prenatal rights) are the moral rights or legal rights of the human embryo or fetus under natural and civil law. The term fetal rights came into wide usage after Roe v. Wade, the 1973 landmark case that established a constitutional right to abortion in the United States; that decision was overturned in 2022 by Dobbs v 12c488e144

== Terminology == 12c488e144 The mammalian blastocyst hatches before implantating into the endometrial lining of the womb. Once implanted the embryo will continue its development through the next stages of gastrulation, neurulation, and organogenesis. Gastrulation, possibly induced in part by paracrine signalling from the amnion, is the formation of the three germ layers that will form all of the different parts of the body. Neurulation forms the nervous system, and organogenesis is the development of all the various tissues and organs of the body. 12c488e144

Campylobacter fetus Disease in humans occurs through zoonotic transmission of C. Human infections may be treated with erythromycin as antimicrobial resistance. fetus subspecies fetus, respectively.

Subspecies of *C. fetus* subspecies *venerealis* occurs mainly through venereal contact while transmission of *C. fetus* Identification of *C. fetus* Infertility in cattle and abortion in sheep are common outcomes of infection associated with *C. fetus* species *Campylobacter fetus* is a rod-shaped, gram-negative species of bacteria within the genus *Campylobacter* of phylum *Pseudomonadota*. *fetus* subspecies *venerealis* and *C. fetus* Identification of *C. fetus* subspecies *fetus* occurs mainly through ingestion of bacteria in a contaminated environment. *fetus* commonly causes reproductive disease in ruminants and gastrointestinal disease in humans. *fetus* can be diagnosed with polymerase chain reaction assays, enzyme linked immunosorbent assays and vaginal mucus agglutination testing. *C. Campylobacter fetus* is a rod-shaped, gram-negative species of bacteria within the genus *Campylobacter* of phylum *Pseudomonadota*. *fetus* species in infected animals or people is routinely performed by culture on blood or cefoperazone deoxycholate agar. *fetus* mainly via ingestion of contaminated food or water sources. Transmission of *C. fetus* As vaccines are typically not efficient in preventing future spread, infected bulls are often culled 12c488e144

== Etymology == 12c488e144

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