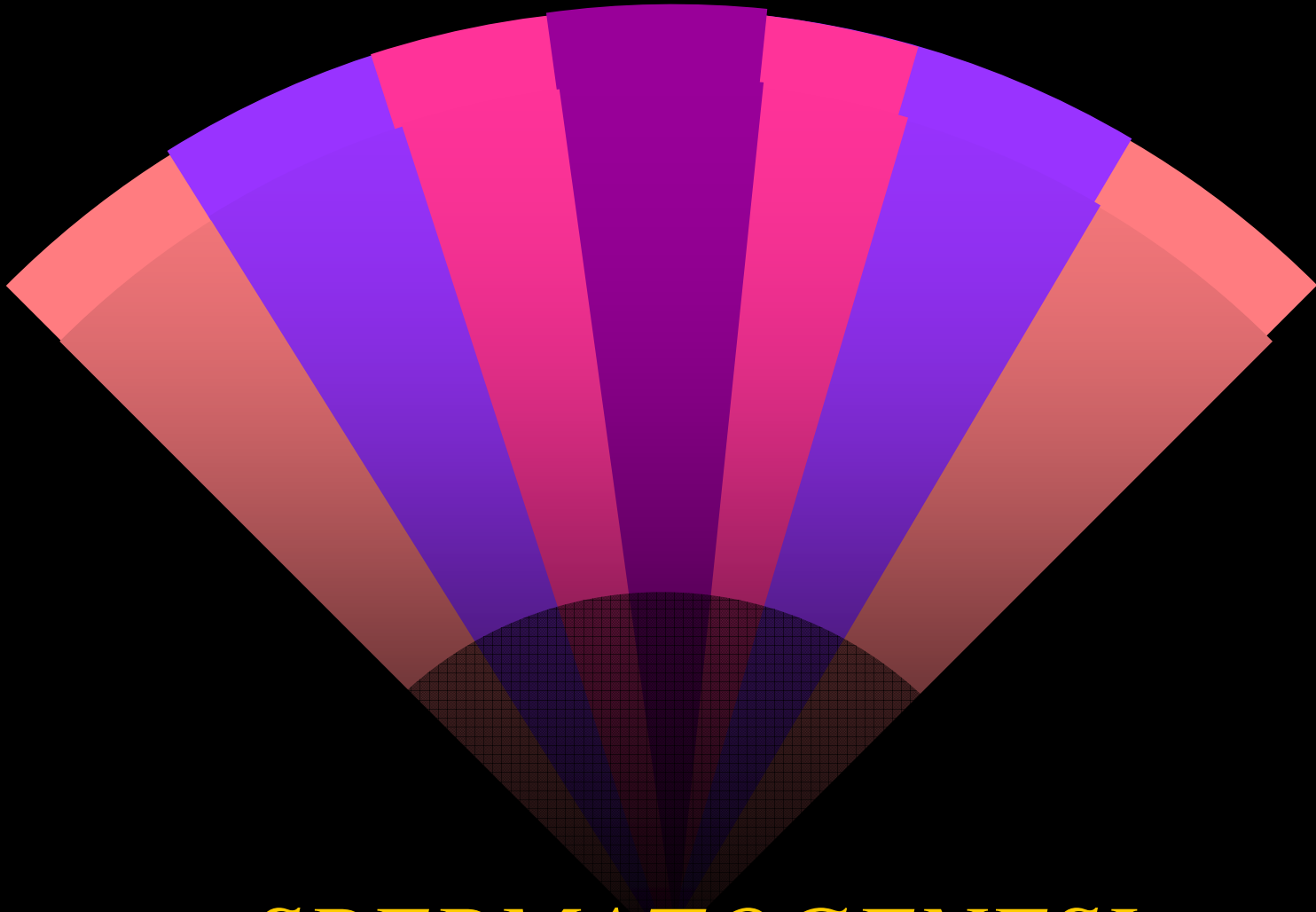




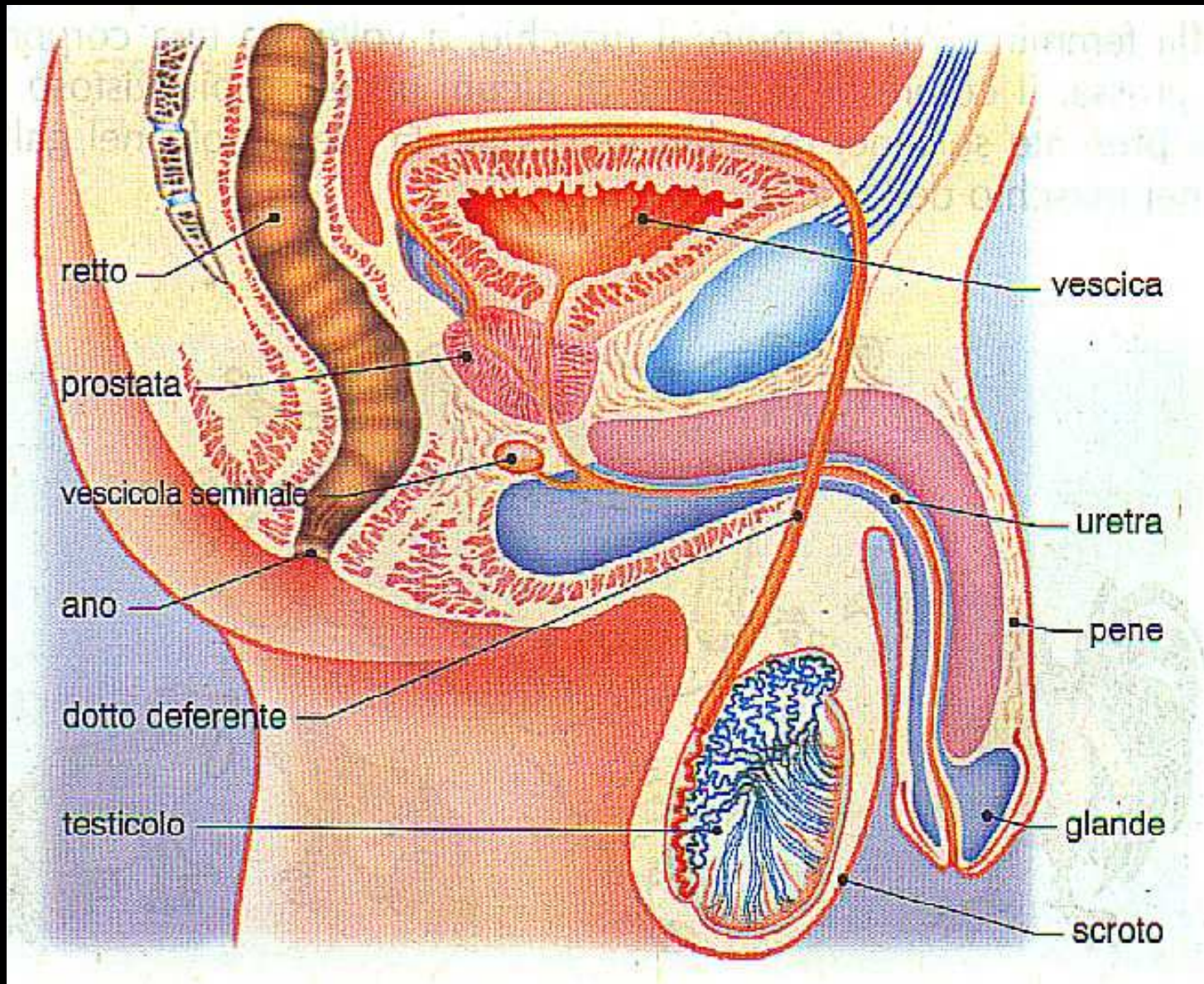
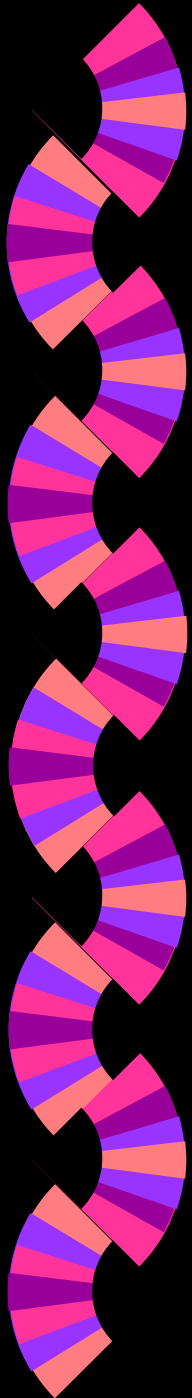
INCONTRI DI EDUCAZIONE ALLA SALUTE

- ▶ SPERMATOGENESI
- ▶ FECONDAZIONE
- ▶ SVILUPPO EMBRIONALE
- ▶ DIAGNOSTICA MOLECOLARE

Dr. Giovanni Bracchitta - Gruppo di Studio per la Riproduzione Umana



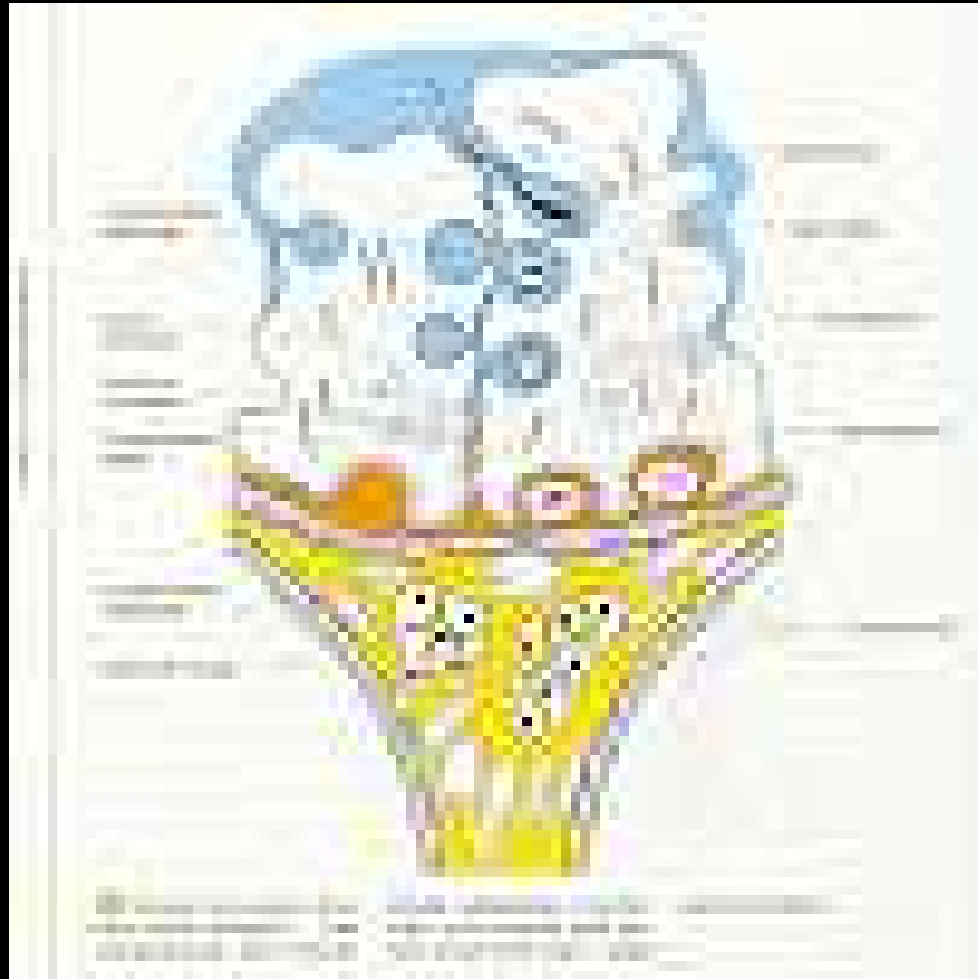
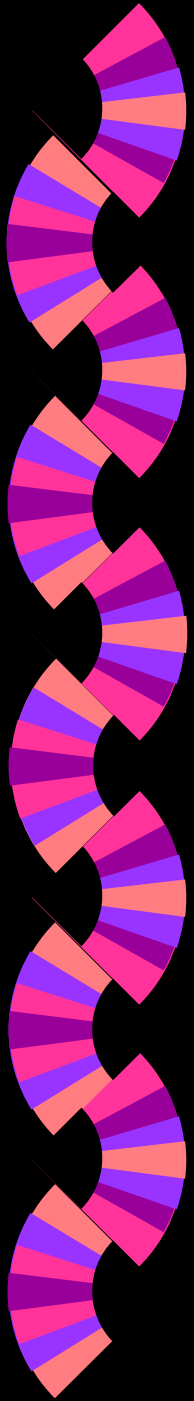
SPERMATOGENESI

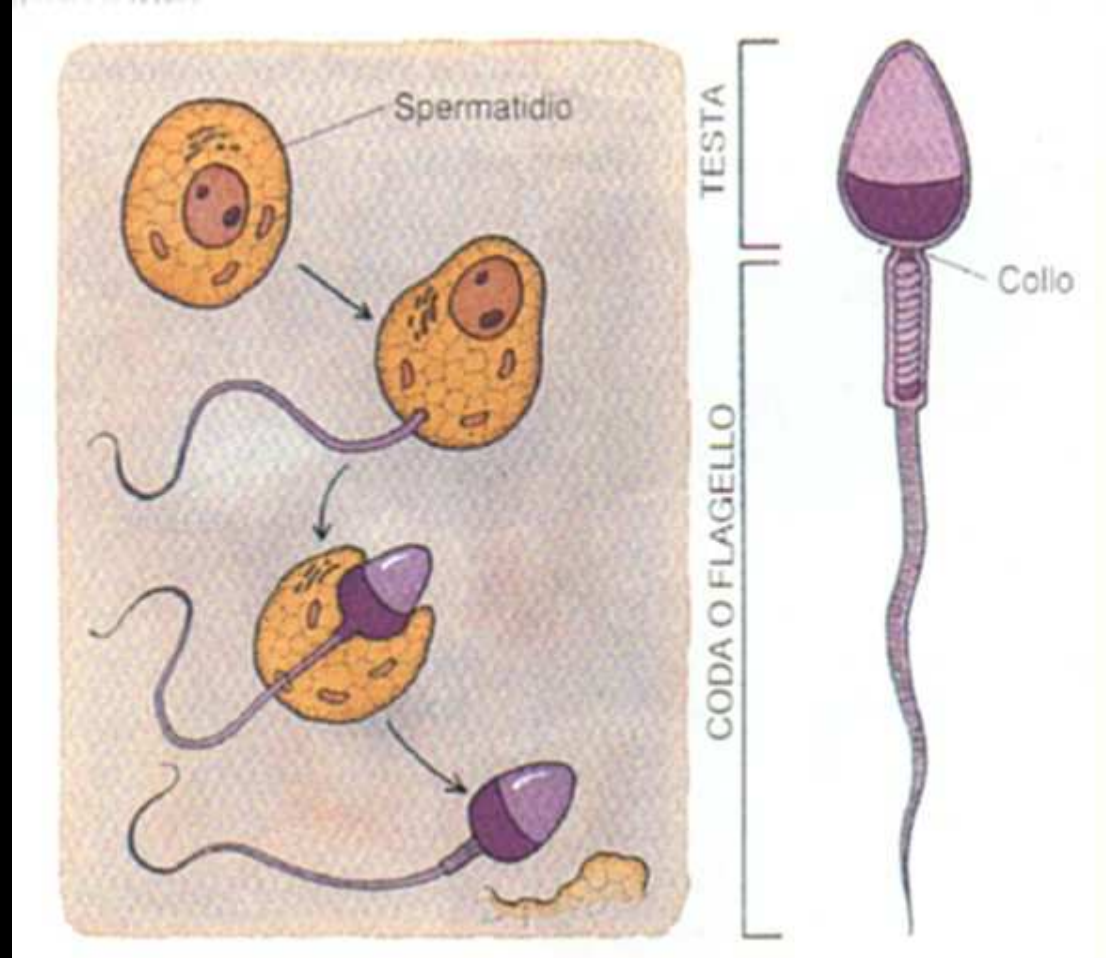
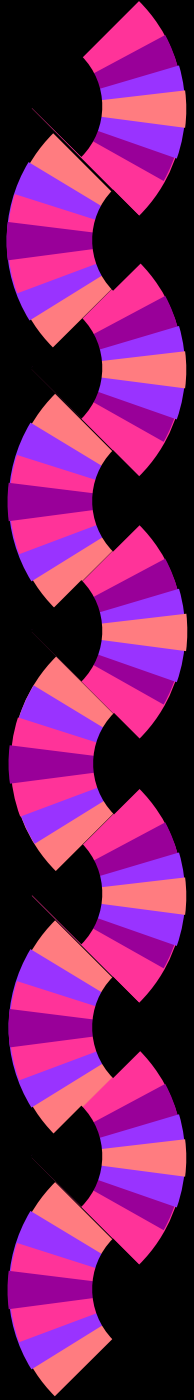




STADI DELLA SPERMATOGENESI

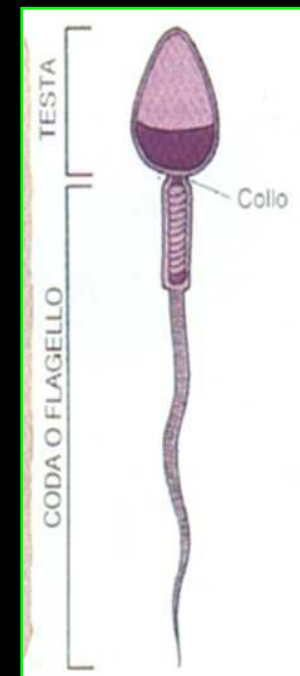
- ▶ SPERMATOGONI (Cellule rotonde)
- ▶ SPERMATOCITI I (Cellule rotonde)
- ▶ SPERMATOCITI II (Cellule rotonde)
- ▶ SPERMATIDI IMMATURI (Cellule rotonde)
- ▶ SPERMATIDI MATURI (Cellule affusolate con app.)
- ▶ SPERMATOZOI (Cellule affusolate)

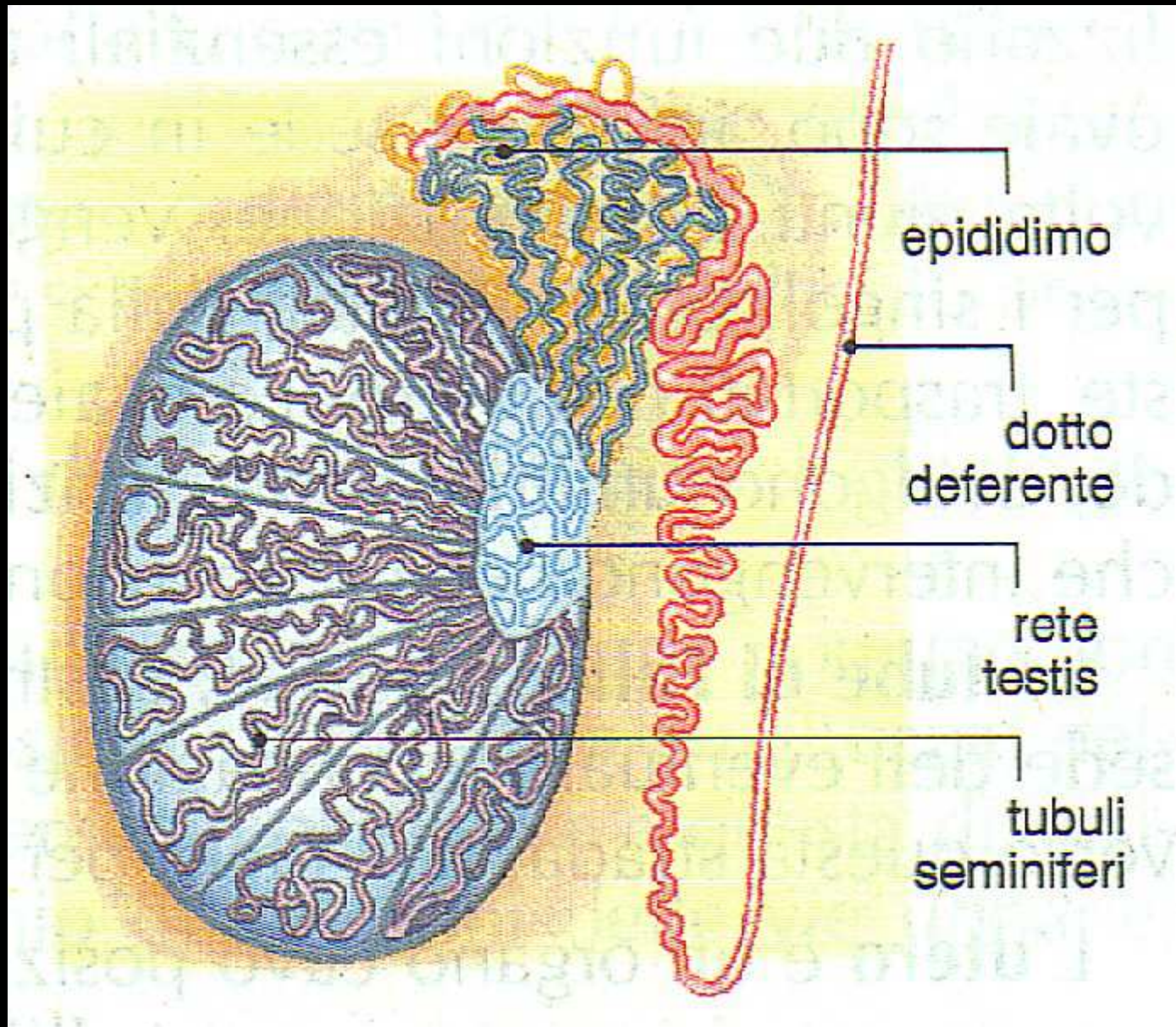
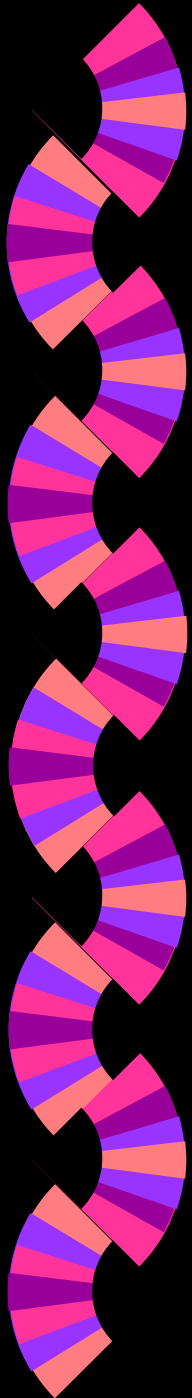


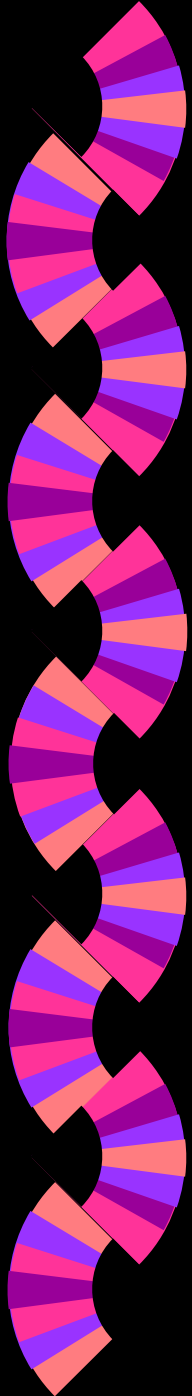


MORFOLOGIA SPERMATOZOO

- ▶ TESTA (acrosoma + nucleo)
- ▶ PEZZO INTERMEDIO (energia)
- ▶ CODA (movimento)





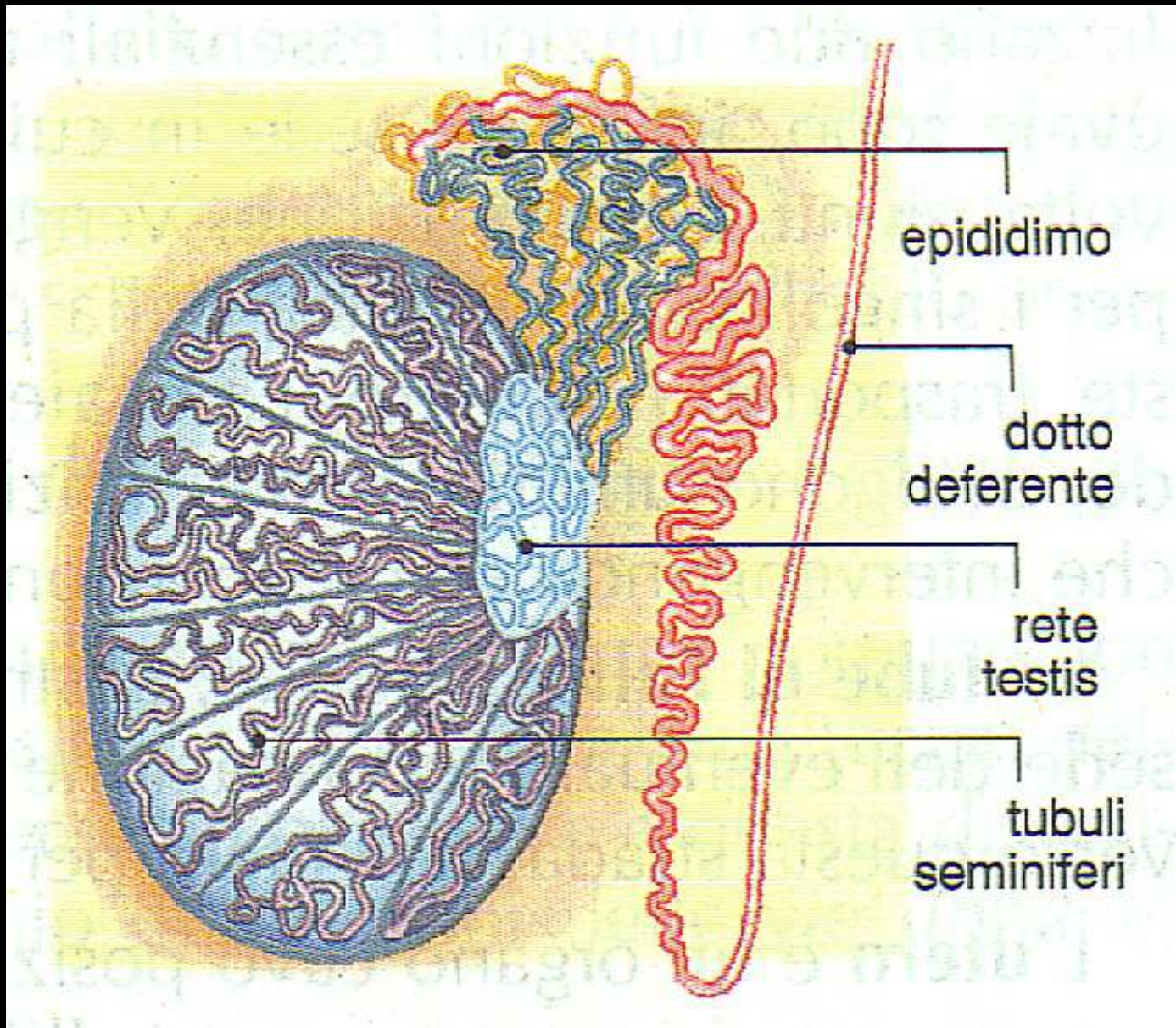
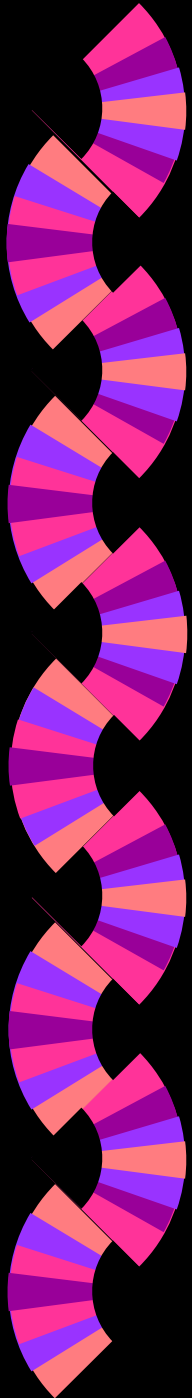


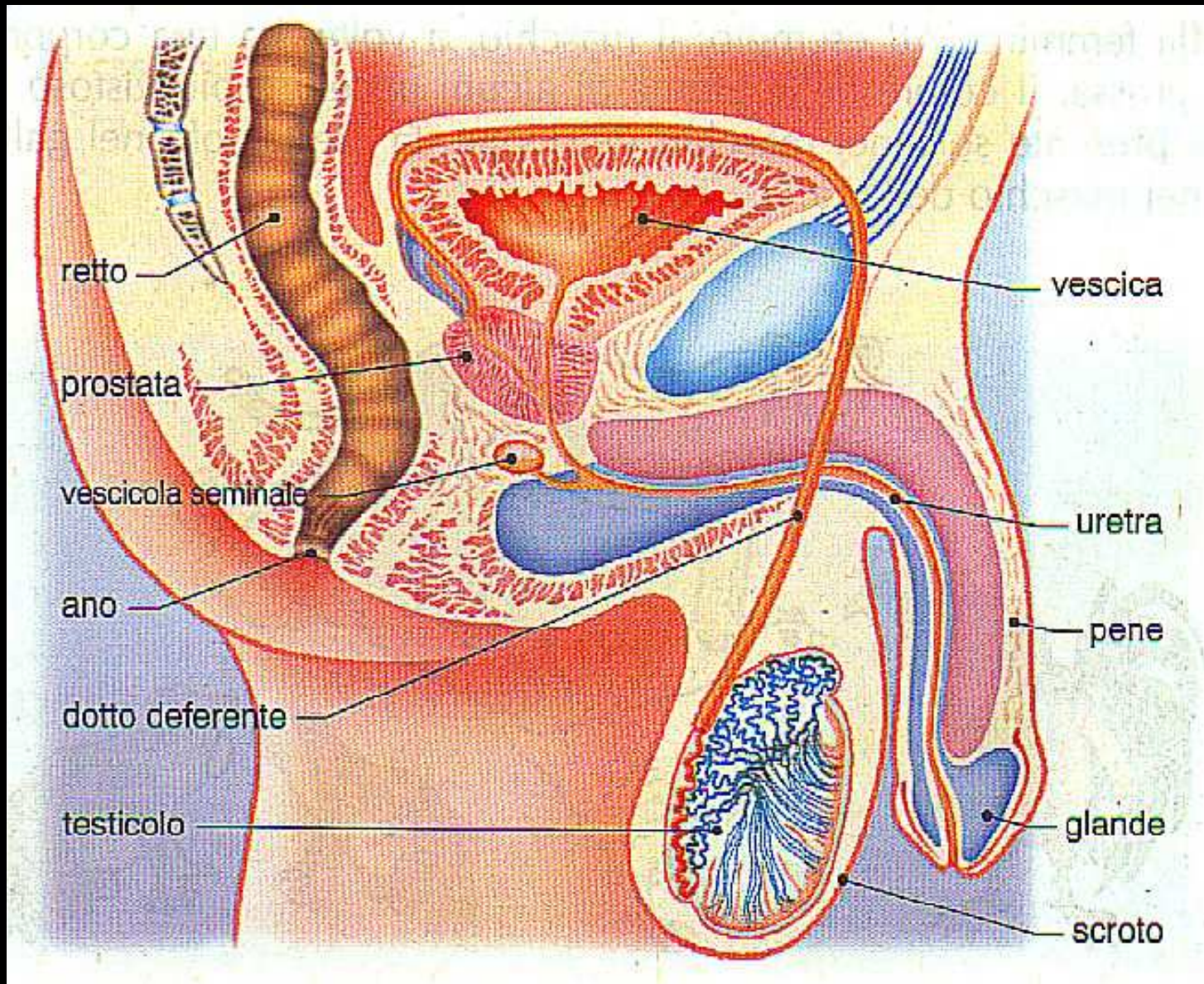
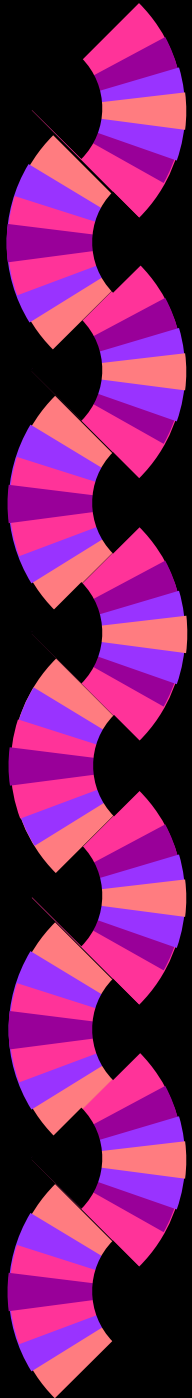
CAMBIAMENTI MORFOLOGICI

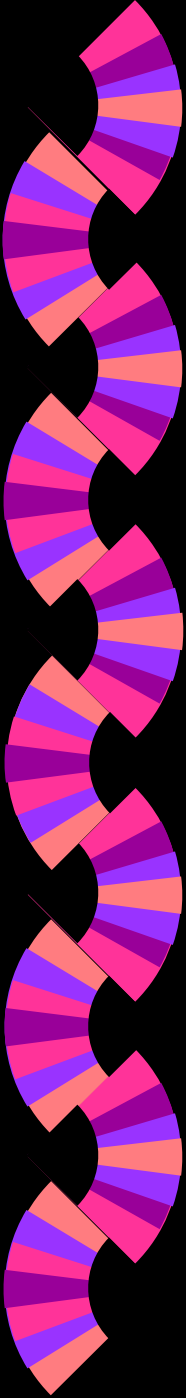
- ▶ CONDENSAZIONE MATERIALE GENETICO
- ▶ RIASSETTO ACROSOMA
- ▶ PERDITA MATERIALE SUPERFLUO
- ▶ RIVESTIMENTO GLICOPROTEICO

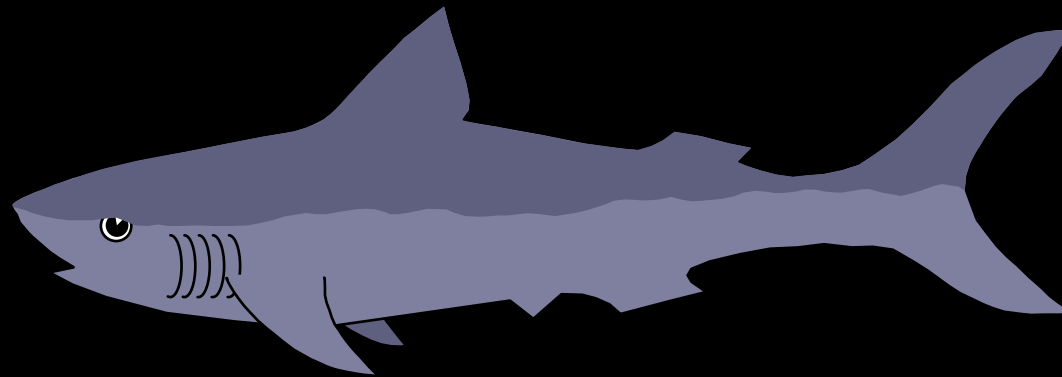
CAMBIAMENTI BIOCHIMICI

- ▶ ESAURIMENTO RISERVE METABOLICHE
- ▶ DIPENDENZA DA SUBSTRATI ESTERNI

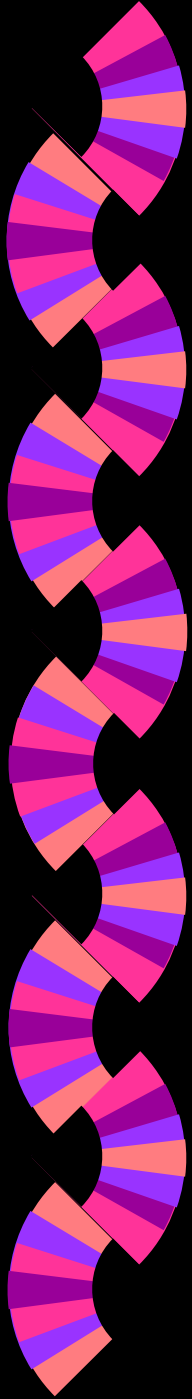




- 
- ▶ SPAZIO PERCORSO VIE MASCHILI: oltre 7 m
 - ▶ SPAZIO PERCORSO VIE FEMMINILI: circa 40 cm
 - ▶ RAPPORTO SPAZIO/DIMENSIONE: 100.000

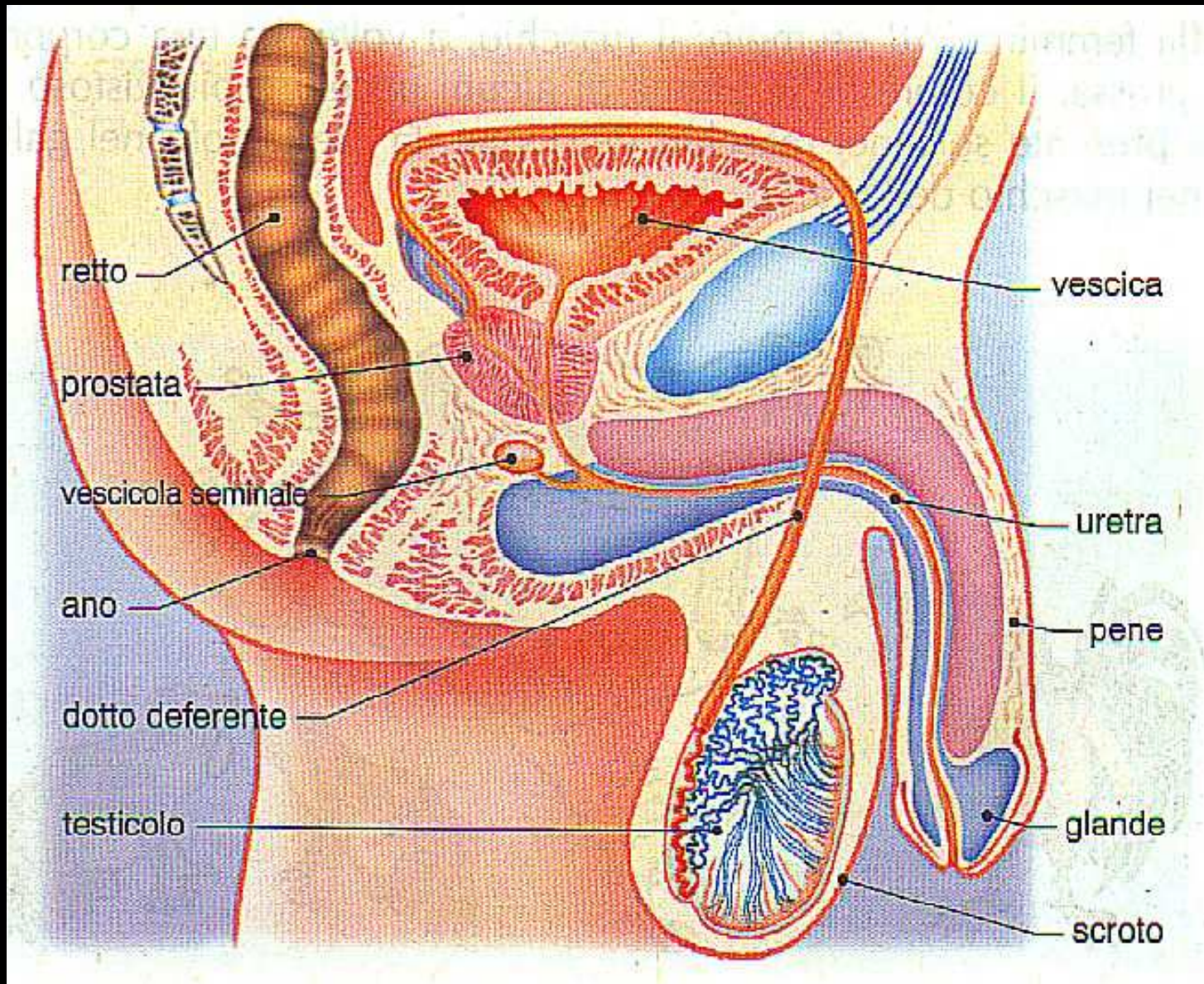
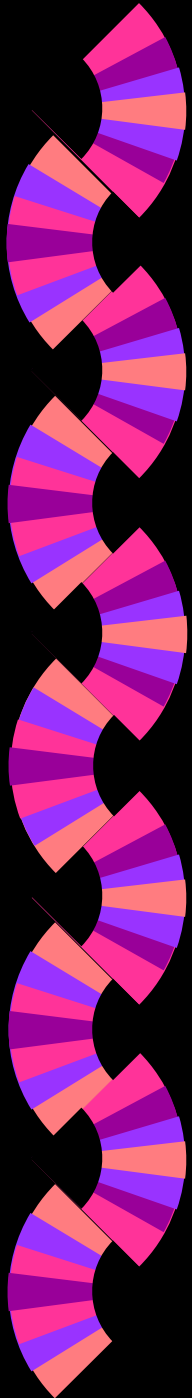


200 Km



CAMBIAMENTI MORFOLOGICI

- ▶ CONDENSAZIONE MATERIALE GENETICO
- ▶ PERDITA MATERIALE SUPERFLUO
- ▶ RIVESTIMENTO GLICOPROTEICO





PLASMA SEMINALE

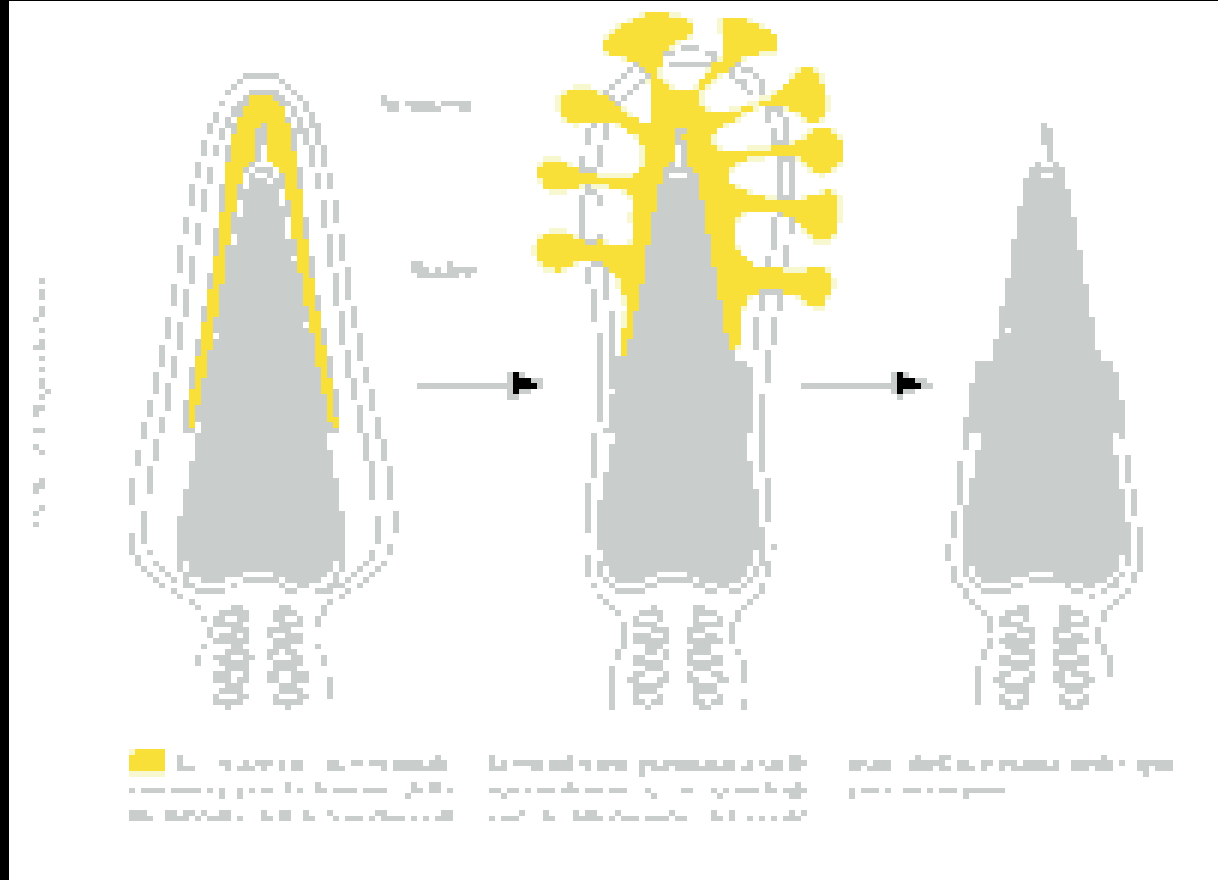
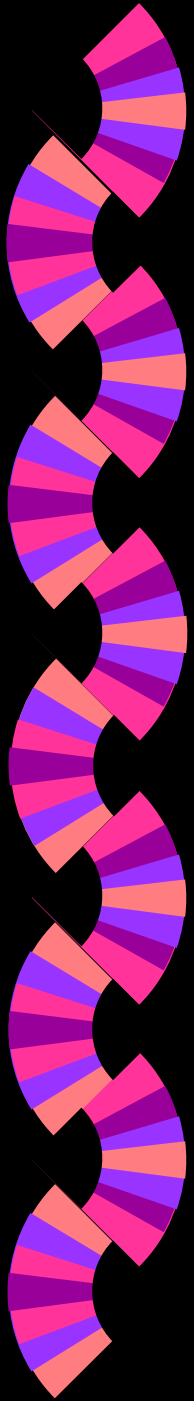
- 10% SPERMATOZOI + SECREZIONI EPIDIDIMO E GHIANDOLE BULBO URETRALI
- 30% SECREZIONI PROSTATICHE (pH acido - acido citrico, ioni, enzimi)
- 60% SECREZIONI VESCICHETTE SEMINALI (pH basico - fruttosio, acido ascorbico)

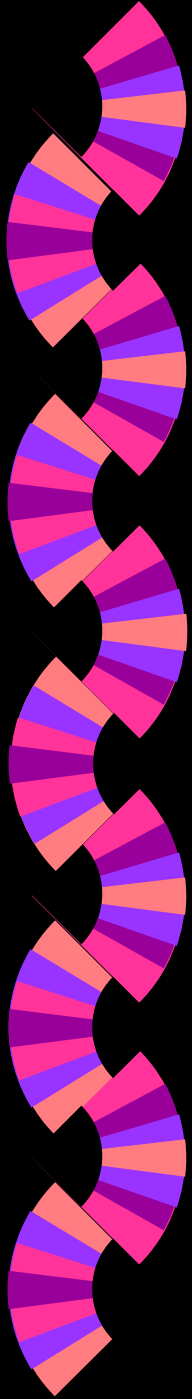


ARRIVO NELLE VIE GENITALI FEMMINILI

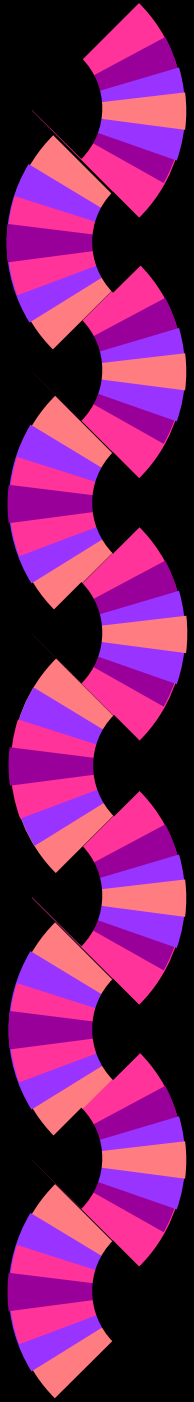
- ▶ **SELEZIONE:** in vagina (99% muore)
- ▶ **STAZIONAMENTO:** canale cervicale (nutrizione - ostacolo alla progressione)
- ▶ **CAPACITAZIONE:** in utero (rimozione delle glicoproteine di rivestimento)
- ▶ **ATTIVAZIONE:** avviene nelle immediate vicinanze dell'uovo - acrosoma si rigonfia - battito della coda violento e irregolare - sopravvivenza estremamente limitata

segue



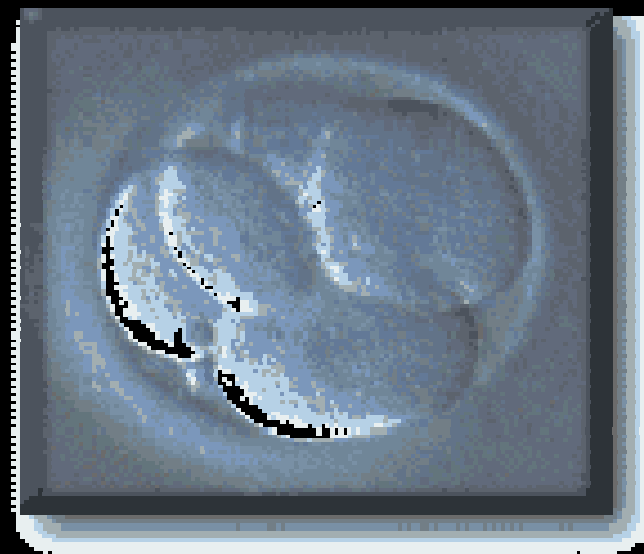
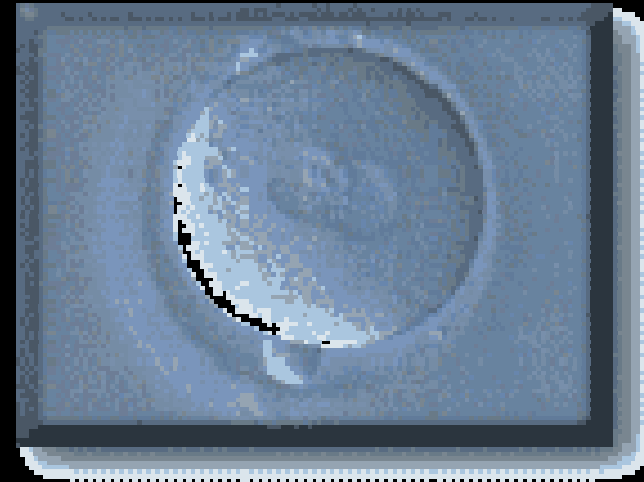


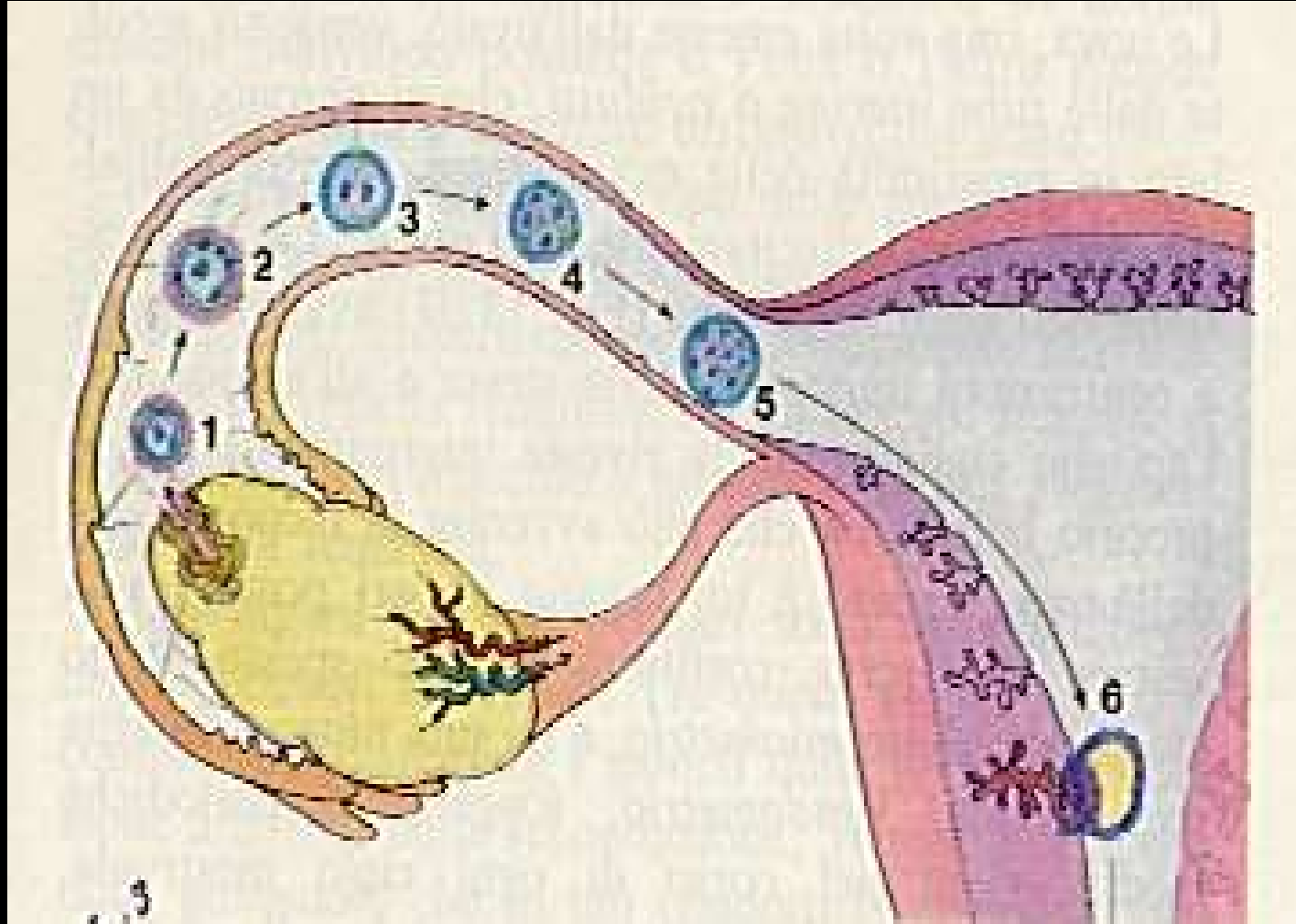
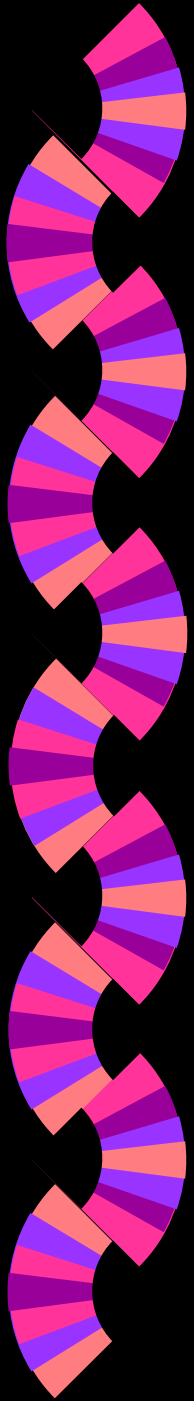
- ▶ **PENETRAZIONE:** riconoscimento, fusione delle membrane, ingresso
- ▶ **REAZIONI DELL'UOVO:** impedisce l'ingresso di altri spermatozoi, espelle il 2° globulo polare



SVILUPPO EMBRIONALE

- ZIGOTE - 0 G
- 2 CELL - 1G
- 4 CELL - 2G
- MORULA - 3G
- (8 - 16 cell)
- BLASTOCISTI - 4G
- (32-64 cell)
- EMBRIONE - 6G





DIAGNOSTICA MOLECOLARE

- FISH
- PCR

