1. Myoepithelial cells (**one is correct):**
2. Are usually found outside the acinar basal lamina
3. Are not controlled by autonomic nervous system
4. Prevent salivary acini distension during secretion
5. Are secretory cells
6. Well defined only around serous acini
7. The fundic gland is lined by all the following **Except**:
8. Mucous neck cells
9. Paneth cells
10. Oxyntic cells
11. Chief cells
12. Neuroendocrine cells
13. M-cells is characterized by following **Except**:
14. Overly the lymphoid follicles of Peyer’s patches
15. Their basal lamina invaginations is in contact with macrophages and lymphocytes
16. They are consider as antigen- presenting cells
17. They secrete lysozyme with antibacterial activity
18. They are squamous- like cells with microfolds on their surface
19. Central in position and form about 70% of cells in islets of Langerhans:
20. Alpha cells
21. Beta cells
22. Delta cells
23. F or PP cells
24. Autonomic nerve cells

**Subject: Histology**

1. Vermilion zone is characterized by the following **Except**:
2. Highly vascular dermal connective tissue papillae
3. Devoid of sweat gland
4. Rich with hair follicles and sebaceous glands
5. Is the junction of the inner and outer surface of the lip
6. Richly supplied with free nerve endings
7. One of the following is **False** concerning the peptic cells:
8. Found in the base of fundic glands
9. Numerous smooth endoplasmic reticulum (sER)
10. Supranuclear Golgi apparatus
11. Apical secretory granules
12. Secrete rennin and pepsinogen
13. Which pairing is **Incorrect:**
14. Peyer’s patches / ileum
15. Teniae coli / large intestine
16. Column’s of Morgagni / appendix
17. Duodenum / Brunner’s gland
18. Plica circularis / small intestine
19. Which description **is true** of the bile canaliculi?
20. Are bordered directly by endothelial cells
21. Contents flow toward the central vein
22. Are surrounded by the hepatic sinusoids
23. The sides of bile canaliculi are closed by tight junctions
24. Normally contain blood plasma

Patho

* + 1. **Regarding hepatocellular carcinoma, all the followings are true EXCEPT**
1. Hepatitis B virus will acts as an initiator , then aflatoxin may act as a promotor in neoplastic progression.
2. It develops on top of liver cirrhosis in about 70%-80% of cases.
3. Alcohol will act as an initiator in carcinogenesis. XX
4. It has a poor prognosis, with a median survival rate of 7 months.
5. Patients usually have an elevated serum level of alpha fetoprotein

**2- Regarding Helicobacter pylori infection, choose the correct statement:**

A-H. pylori inhance surface mucus secretion& impair epithelial regenerative capacity.

B-It provoke B-lymphocyte proliferation so predisposing to intestinal type adenocarcinoma .

C-It inhances both gastric acid secretion and duodenal bicarbonate production.

D-It secretes urease ,producing toxic ammonium chloride,protease and phospholipases leading to epithelial damage. **XX**

 E- It induces an inflammatory reaction with production of IL-6 and IL-8 leading to low acid secretion