

HLS- Histology

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Lecture 1

Hematopoiesis I

Done by:

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1) In the process of hematopoiesis, myeloblasts give rise to? **For 2nd lec**

- A- Erythrocytes.
- B-Basophils.
- C-Lymphocytes.
- D-Monocytes.
- E-Platelets.

Ans:B

2) The cell that give all components of blood element?

- A- myeloid
- B- lymphoid
- C reticulocytes
- D-Pluripotential stem cells

Ans: D

3) Site of formation of RBCs in 20 years old healthy male is?

- A-Flat bone.
- B-Center of Long bone
- C-Liver
- D-Yolk sac
- E-Yellow bone marrow

Ans: A

4) The chief site of mesoblastic period in prenatal hematopoiesis?

- A-Liver and spleen.
- B-Yolk sac.
- C- Bone marrow.
- D- Lymphoid tissue.
- E-Bone lamellae.

Ans:B

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Lecture 2

Hematopoiesis II

1) Site of formation of RBCs in 20 years old healthy male is?

- a. Flat bone.
- b. Center of Long bone.
- c. Liver.
- d. Yolk sac.
- e. Yellow bone marrow

Answer : a

2) During granulopoiesis, the appearance of the specific granules in the cytoplasm starts at the stage of?

- a. Myeloblast.
- b. Promyelocytes.
- c. Metamyelocytes.
- d. Myelocytes.
- e. Mature granulocytes

Answer : d

3) The peak of synthesis of the hemoglobin proteins occurs during the stage of the along the erythropoietic process?

- a. CFU-erythrocytes.
- b. Proerythroblast.
- c. Basophil erythroblast.
- d. Polychromatophil erythroblast.
- e. Normoblast

Answer : d

4) Erythropoiesis involves the following stages of maturation EXCEPT?

- a. Colony forming erythrocytes.
- b. Promyelocytes.
- c. Basophilic Erythroblast.
- d. Normoblasts.
- e. Reticulocytes.

Answer : b



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سلم على سيدنا
محمد

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Lecture 3

Blood 1

Medical card

Name _____

Date of b _____

Gender _____

Address _____

Date of call _____

1. in which of the following sites will be abnormal RBCs be removed from the circulation?

- a. Thymic cortex.
- b. Periarterial lymphoid sheath.
- c. Medullary sinuses of lymph nodes.
- d. Thymic medulla.
- e. Marginal zone of the spleen

Ans: e

2. The discoid shape of the blood platelets is preserved by?

- a. Actin and myosin in the granulomere.
- b. Spectrin and ankyrin.
- c. Bundles of microtubules in the granulomere.
- d. Open canalicular system.
- e. Bundles of microtubules in hyalomere

Ans: e

3. Cytoskeleton (actin, spectrin, ankyrin)

- a. Peripheral proteins
- b. Integral proteins

Ans: a

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- d. Thymic medulla.
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Ans: e

3. Cytoskeleton (actin, spectrin, ankyrin)

- a. Peripheral proteins
- b. Integral proteins

Ans: a

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Lecture 4

Blood II

1.The blood picture of a patient shows a total leucocytic count 16.000/mm³ and Monocytes 25% this probably goes with the diagnosis of? Physio or histo

- a. Parasitic infection.
- b. Acute bacterial infection.
- c. Bronchial asthma.
- d. Hemodialysis.
- e. Malaria.

Answer : e

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2.Micropages are leucocytes referring to?

- a. Monocytes.
- b. T-lymphocytes.
- c. Neutrophils.
- d. Natural killer cells.
- e. Mast cell of the blood.

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Answer : c

3.Metachromasia -----?

- a. Staining of a tissue by the color of the original stain.
- b. Staining of a tissue by a color differs from the original stain.
- c. Staining of granules of plasma cells by a red color after toluidine blue.
- d. Staining of phagocytic cells by trypan blue.
- e. Staining of granules of eoinophils by a red color after toluidine blue.

ans: b

4.Basophil granulocytes?

- a. Are the most numerous leucocytes.
- b. Have a life span of about 120 days.
- c. Are formed mainly in lymph nodes.
- d. Secrete heparin.
- e. Are strong phagocytic cells.

Answer : d

5. mast cell of the blood ?

Answer : Basophils

6. Obscured by granules?

Answer : basophil

7. Main function of monocytes and neutrophils?

Answer : phagocytosis

8. The leucocytes which can proliferate by mitosis in response to stimulation are?

- a. Basophils.
- b. Neutrophils.
- c Lymphocytes.
- d. Eosinophils.
- e. Monocytes.

Answer : c

اللهم انفعنا بما علمتنا، وعلمنا ما
ينفعنا، وزدنا علماً وفهماً يا رب
العالمين

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Lecture 5

Thymus and lymph
nodes

1. Which of the following statements concerning lymph nodes is TRUE?

- a. They have Hassall's corpuscle in their medulla.
- b. Their white pulp contains central arteriole.
- c. T cells predominate in the deep cortex.
- d. They have single crypt.
- e. They don't contain secondary nodules.

Answer : c

2. Which of the followings is INCORRECT about the thymus?

- a. Divided into lobes and incomplete lobules.
- b. Has afferent and efferent lymphatic's vessels.
- c. The cortex of the lobule has epithelial reticular cells.
- d. The medulla of the lobule has Hassall's corpuscles.
- e. Involutates after puberty.

Answer : b

3. The antigen for cluster of differentiation present in?

- a. Granular leucocytes.
- b. Different types of lymphocytes.
- c. Glycocalyx of platelets.
- d. Glycocalyx of R805.
- e. Monocytes and macrophages

Answer : d

4. Class II MHC antigens are expressed on the following cell?

- a. Epithelial cells.
- b. Bone cells.
- c. Red blood cells.
- d. T- lymphocytes.
- e. Macrophages

Answer : e

5. in a lymph node, thymus-dependent antigen leads to? Select one:

- a. B- Lymphocyte proliferation in the paracortex.
- b. T- Lymphocyte proliferation in the paracortex.
- c. PALS development
- d. Proliferation in cortical lymphoid follicles.
- e. The absence of germinal centers.

Answer : b

6. The thymus secretes ?

- a. Antibodies.
- b. Hormones that mature the red blood cells.
- c. Hormones that stimulate macrophages.
- d. lymph and is the main "lymph factory".
- e. Thymosin, a hormone thought to aid in maturation of T- lymphocytes.

Answer : e

7. Thymus gland? مكرر مرتين

Contains Hassall's corpuscles

8. The predominant cells in lymph follicle?

- a. Reticular cells
- b. Reticular epithelial cells
- c. B lymphocytes
- d. T lymphocytes

Answer : c

9. Which is wrong about thymus?

lobes and complete lobules

10.cd is present on ;

different types of lymphocytes

11.lymphocytes enter lymph nodes through?

High venules in paracortex

12.false about innate immunity;

they act slowly

13.What lacks a covering made from reticular fibers?

Thymus

14.Which of the following is constituent of blood thymus barrier?

-perivascular space filled with macrophages

15.Class II MHC antigens are expressed on the following cell?

a. Epithelial cells.

b. Bone cells.

c. Red blood cells.

d. T-lymphocytes.

e. Macrophages

Answer : e

16.Blood thymic barrier is achieved by:

a. Perivascular space filled with macrophages

b. Thin basement membrane

c. Perivascular space filled with lymphocytes

d. Fenestrated endothelial cells

Answer : a

17. True about MHC 1?

- a. Karyotyping
- b. Tissue repair
- c. Tissue transplantation

Answer : c

18. The wrong statement about thymus?

Along path of lymph vessels



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Lecture 6

Spleen and tonsil

1. in which of the following sites will be abnormal RBCs be removed from the circulation?

- a. Thymic cortex.
- b. Periarterial lymphoid sheath.
- c. Medullary sinuses of lymph nodes.
- d. Thymic medulla.
- e. marginal zone

Answer : e

2. When looking at a lymph node. which term does not refer to the same region as all the others listed?

- a. Deep cortex.
- b. Thymus dependent area.
- c. Outer cortex.
- d. Juxtamedullary cortex.
- e. Paracortical zone

Answer : c

3. What is the dense lymphatic tissue in the spleen called?

- a. Lymph follicles.
- b. White pulp.
- c. Peyer's patches.
- d. Lymph node.
- e. Diffuse lymphatic tissue.

Answer : b

4. Peyer's patches are?

- a. Located at the antimesenteric intestinal border.
- b. Located at the mesenteric intestinal border.
- c. Located midway between the two intestinal borders.
- d. Absent in the duodenum.
- e. T lymphocytes dominate in their germinal centre

Answer : a

5. The specialized cell type involved in the entry of lymphocytes into lymph nodes are called?

- a M-cells.
- b. Mesangial cells.
- c. PALS.
- d. HEV endothelial cells.
- e. Selectins

Answer : d

6. T Lymphocytes in?

- a. Deep cortex
- b. Outer cortex

Answer : a

7. true about spleen;

- A- has crypts
- B- has concentric reticular epithelial cells
- C- lymphatic sheath

answer : c

8. What is incorrect about splenic cords?

- A- called Billroth
- B- filled with RBC
- C- between white pulp and sinusoids
- D- infiltrated with blood cells and lymphoid cells

Answer : c

9. What is found in the white pulp of the spleen?

- Periaarteriolar lymphoid sheath

10. Wrong about Tonsils

- A. Partially encapsulated
- B. along lymphatic vessels
- C. crypt

Answer : b

11. Spleen lymphatic nodules

- A. White pulp
- B. red pulp
- C. Billroth Cords

answer : a

12. Afferent lymph enters:

- subcapsular

13. Periaarterial lymphatic sheath:

- T lymphocytes