

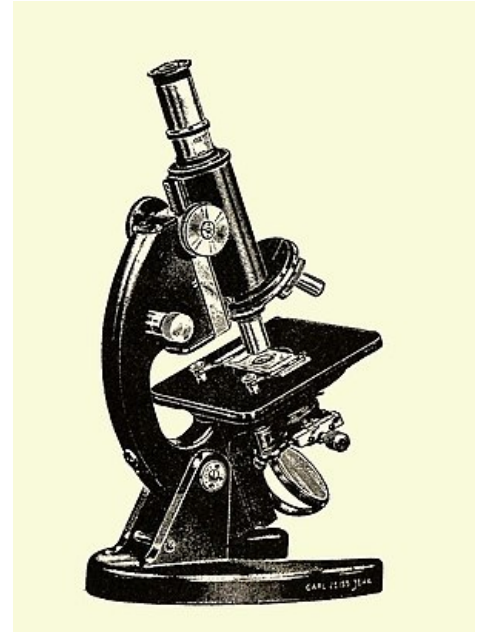
Histology/Final Slides

This page contains possible additional questions during the slide part of the final exam at 1st Faculty of Medicine. Please, keep in mind that these questions were recorded by students.

Main slides are combination of slides and staining techniques used during the practical lessons. Note that all combinations of tissue and stain are allowed, not only combinations used in the classes.

List of Questions

1. Extraembryonic mesoderm of somato and splanchnopleure
2. Is there alkaline phosphatase in the proximal tubule of kidney? Yes
3. A picture of a leukocyte - which type of leukocyte is it (eosinophil, basophil, neutrophil, lymphocyte, monocyte)
4. A question regarding megakaryocytes.
5. Which information does a blood smear provide (blood count,...)
6. Causes of anaemia (low haemoglobin levels or lower total number of red blood cells)
7. The structure of proximal tubule in kidneys
8. How does the sperm cell merge with the oocyte membrane
9. Parathyroid gland produces...? parathyroid hormone/parathormone
10. What is not true about resorptive epithelium?
11. Is pseudostratified columnar simple or stratified? It's simple
12. Suprarenal gland - medulla is chromaffin (because it originates from the neural crest)
13. Which structure is at the urinary pole of glomerulus - the proximal tubule (originates there)
14. Neutrophil shift to the left = shift to band cells
15. Cortical reaction during impregnation
16. Do myoepithelial cells have myofibrils or actin filaments? - actin filaments
17. Tooth development - picture - an arrow pointing at a structure - which germ layers is it from (ecto or meso or ectoderm?)
18. Schema of a spleen with letters marking each structure - (for example: central artery, ...)
19. Brush border and an arrow pointing at glycocalyx
20. The origin of Rathke's pouch
21. Granulopoiesis - correct order of the stages of the development
22. Thymus - What are Hassall's corpuscles? concentric condensations of the reticular epithelium
23. A picture - stained by luxol blue - the structure in question was perineurium
24. Gallbladder - which type of epithelium can be found there? Simple columnar
25. Bilaminar disc - picture
26. What affects the development of neuroectodermal plate? Notochord
27. Erythrocyte with 36 picogram of Hb is (Hyperchromatic)
28. Select the correct statement: osteocytes are connected by tight junctions/osteocytes are connected by zonulae occludentes/osteoclasts are connected to the bone matrix by cadherins/osteoclasts are connected to the bone matrix by integrins
29. What's the type of epithelium of the middle ear cavity? simple cuboidal
30. A picture of the capsule of lens
31. How does the PNS recover/heal
32. Which nerve ending is capsulated? Nerve ending in cornea/Krause corpuscle/Vater-Pacini corpuscle/Meissner corpuscle
33. Deparaffinization step by step = xylene + alcohol (100%→90%→80%)
34. Follicular dendritic cell
35. A slide picture - an arrow pointing at: eccrine gland in papillary layer/muscle erector pili inserts in a fibrous sheath (page 383)/ melanocytes in epidermis/ trichohyalin granules in the internal root sheath of the hair
36. What is typical for the cells of the suprarenal gland medulla - well developed smooth ER
37. Nexus is.... - a part of the intercalated disc (cardiac muscle)
38. A picture of a gland - an arrow pointing at: duct / myoepithelial cells / serous cells
39. Heart - cardiac muscle tissue + capillaries
40. A picture of a maternal and paternal pronucleus (page 39 Langman)
41. A picture of the Z-line (esophagus transitioning to cardia)
42. Where is the most T-lymphocytes (marginal zone of the spleen, paracortical zone of a lymph node,...)
43. Molecules with inhibition effect on tropomyosin
44. Proteins of ribosome
45. Where are ribosomes created? in the nucleus
46. Types of epithelium according to **function** - which one doesn't belong - answer: trabecular
47. What forms the secondary palate
48. Cleavage - blastomeres are smaller and smaller - Langman page 42: „Once the zygote has reached the two-cell stage, it undergoes a series of mitotic divisions, increasing the numbers of cells. These cells, which become smaller with each cleavage division, are known as blastomeres (Fig. 3.8). Until the eight-cell stage, they form a loosely arranged clump. After the third cleavage, however, blastomeres maximize their contact



- with each other, forming a compact ball of cells held together by tight junctions“
49. Hyaluronic acid - what is its function in connective tissue
 50. Feulgen stain - what is it used for
 51. When is the oocyte impregnated - answer: 2 weeks before/after menstruation
 52. Where can you find Sertoli cells (rete testis, straight seminiferous tubules...)
 53. Does the cervical mucosa fall off during menstruation?
 54. papillary layer - loose connective tissue
 55. What is fibrocartilage composed of? fibroblasts, chondrocytes,...
 56. Which cells does the molecular layer of the cerebellum contain? dendrites of Purkynje cells,...)
 57. Which layer do the Muller cells of the retina form?
 58. The optical nerve - is it myelinated? Which cells myelinate it?
 59. Microglia (gray/white matter, they form in either gray/white matter and then migrate)
 60. Number of questions about mitochondria
 61. What is placenta increta? (revise the different types of placental abnormalities in presentations/Langmann!)
 62. What is the difference between the secondary/primary sensory cells? Primary sensory cells are transformed neurons, secondary sensory cells are transformed epithelial cells.
 63. Fibroblasts -multipotent
 64. What's typical for a vessel wall - lined with epithelium / thick muscle tissue in tunica media / elastic fibers in adventitia
 65. Navicular fossa (in penis) - which epithelium is there - stratified squamous non-keratinized.
 66. Blastocyst (4-5 day, 5-6 day...)
 67. Which cell of the formed blood elements no longer undergoes mitosis (the last stages able to undergo mitosis)
 68. Erythrocyte above 9 micrometers = macrocytosis
 69. The thickness of the cell membrane - approximately 10nm
 70. Neutrophilic granulocyte - picture
 71. Choosing correct statements about melanocyte
 72. Proximal tubules of the kidney - proof of alkaline phosphatase using **azo coupling** reaction (special histochemical technique)
 73. Fetal membranes and placenta - an arrow pointing at one of the layers
 74. Choose the correct statement about dizygotic twins.
 75. A picture of a follicle (primary/secondary/tertiary?)
 76. Peripheral nerve - recovery
 77. A question about the complex of Golgi (has a cis/trans side,...)
 78. What does the „Brilliant cresyl blue“ stain (reticulocytes) (+it's a supravital technique)
 79. Mammary gland composition - 1) intralobular CT is loose CT and adipose tissue, 2)if it's serous alveolar gland - FALSE, IT IS tubuloalveolar compound gland, 3) if the immunoglobulins leave the epithelial tissue 3) lipids get into the milk by apocrine secretion)
 80. Salivary glands (what is saliva composed of - for example IgA,...)
 81. Sweat gland - 1) is it compound? 2) which layer of the skin can you find it in?
 82. True/false statements about the 8th day of the embryological development
 83. Secondary yolk sac
 84. Picture of the skeletal muscle - recognize the bands (Z-band, I-band, A-band, H-band, M-band)
 85. Picture of the thyroid gland
 86. Schema - development of the neural tube!
 87. Ankyrin - definition
 88. Tropomyosin - definition
 89. Resorptive epithelium
 90. Number of questions regarding fixation
 91. Sertoli cells
 92. Mitochondria and endoplasmatic reticulum
 93. Oligodendrocytes - are they found in CNS/PNS, do they myelinate single/multiple axons,...)
 94. Satellite cells - can be found in ganglia
 95. granular layer of the cerebellum
 96. Development of the maxilla + upper lip
 97. Lens placode (1. The lens forms from a thickening of ectoderm (lens placode) adjacent to the optic cup. Lens induction may begin very early, but contact with the optic cup plays a role in this process as well as in maintenance and differentiation of the lens. If the optic cup fails to contact the ectoderm or if the molecular and cellular signals essential for lens development are disrupted, a lens will not form.
 98. Microglia - function, location, appearance
 99. Goblet cells of the large intestine - how are they stained, function, appearance, where is the nucleus situated
 100. Spinal ganglion - which cells can you find there (pseudounipolar, bipolar, satellite cells)
 101. Suprarenal gland - medulla - what's the origin - neural crest!
 102. Zona glomerulosa of the suprarenal gland - which hormones are produced, recognize the layer on a slide
 103. Reticular epithelium - can be found only in thymus and enamel organ!
 104. Trabecular epithelium - where can it be found (which organs)
 105. Lymph node - what type of connective tissue is it composed of, afferent and efferent lymphatic vessels
 106. The spleen - composition - picture
 107. . Cells of the amnionic fluid
 108. Ebner (von Ebner) glands - where can they be found, mucous/serous secretion
 109. The nail - composition, layers
 110. Thin skin type - where can it be found
 111. Number of questions about the oocyte impregnation
 112. Where are androgens produced (suprarenal gland - which layer)
 113. Where are glucocorticoids produced (suprarenal gland - which layer)
 114. Where are chromaffin cells (for example medulla of the suprarenal gland)

115. Centriole - how big is it? about 0.2 μm in diameter and 0.3-0.5 μm in length
116. Picture of syncytiotrophoblast
117. Picture of the large intestine
118. Where is the central artery located (white pulp in spleen)
119. Where is the primary heart field located?
120. Palate development - Langman page 302) - picture with arrows pointing at Maxillary prominence
121. Gonadotropin
122. Layers of the retina - know which is which
123. Which bone has more osteocytes - primary or secondary bone
124. Development of the somites
125. What is the cranial end of the germ disc
126. Taste buds are primary/secondary sensory cells? Secondary
127. Picture of a satellite cell (glial cell in the PNS - in ganglia)
128. Picture - identify epineurium
129. Bergmann glia - also known as Golgi epithelial cells, are...? Specialized, unipolar glial cells featuring cell bodies situated in the Purkinje cell layer and radial fibers passing through the molecular layer of the cerebellum)
130. Cilia, actin filaments, Intermediate filaments - diameters!
131. Erythrocyte smaller than 6 micrometers - microcytosis
132. Where are apocrine glands found? for example: mammary glands
133. Where are Purkinje cell's dendrites found? In which layer of the cerebellum
134. Choroid plexus - type of epithelium - simple cuboid
135. Distal tubule of the kidney - which layer of the kidney is it found in, approximate diameter
136. Lipofuscin granules - which cells contain them?
137. Cytokeratin filaments
138. What doesn't cross the blood-brain barrier - lipids, glycogen, IgG,...
139. Podocytes - where are they and what's their shape?
140. Mitochondrial DNA - endosymbiotic theory
141. Granulocyte development stages (the stages were listed in various orders and you were supposed to pick the correct one)
142. Umbilical cord - which type of connective tissue is the arrow pointing at
143. Where can you find ameloblasts in a tooth?
144. Renal cortex and what type of tubules can you find?
145. Proximal tubule of the nephron
146. What epithelium is in the vaginal portion of the cervix?
147. Epithelium in the tympanic cavity? simple cuboidal
148. Picture of lens with an arrow pointing at the marginal part - what is it? Lens capsule
149. Where in skin is the stratum lucidum reduced? Possible answers: a) planta pedis (foot) b) palm of hand c) sternocleidomastoid region
150. In which layer of the skin can you find hair follicles?
151. In which layer of the skin can we find melanocytes? (Exactly)
152. Where/When is the blastocyst forming? Possible answers: a) after implantation b) in uterus c) in ovaries
153. Electron microscopy - picture of microvilli and an arrow pointing at the structure above them - GLYCOCALYX
154. Types of connective tissue in the mammary gland - both loose connective tissue and dense connective tissue
155. How are osteocytes connected - possible answers: a) desmosomes, b) zonula adherens c) zonula occludens d) gap junctions
156. Spleen scheme - identify the structures the arrows are pointing at: a) white pulp b) red pulp c) trabecular artery d) central artery
157. Which cells do meiosis? possible answers: spermatogonia, spermatocytes
158. Which structure do theca folliculi cells originate from?
159. Which structure do melanocytes originate from? Neural crest
160. Which structure causes the neural crest to differentiate?
161. What myelinates the nerves in PNS? Schwann cells
162. Nerve bundle picture - what is the arrow pointing at? (perineurium/epineurium/endoneurium)
163. Cell cycle - choose the phases in the correct order
164. Where do sebaceous glands in skin empty (on the skin surface/near the hair)
165. Embryology picture (page 54 Langmann) - what is the structure - a picture with cytotrophoblast/syncytiotrophoblast etc options: primary/secondary yolk sac/amnionic cavity/...
166. What is allantois? Where does it come from?
167. Type of epithelium in the proximal tubule of the kidney
168. Protein motor of microfilaments - myosin
169. Dehydration process in staining with hematoxylin eosin - options: xylene or benzene / alcohol 70%→80%→90%... / alcohol 90%→80%→70%...
170. In which cells can you find major basic protein (in granules)? eosinophils / basophils / neutrophils? - eosinophils
171. Cardiomyocyte - what's the shape + how long and wide - diameters
172. How is adenohypophysis (pituitary gland) formed (Rathke's pouch of the ECToderm)
173. Which structures originate from the paraxial mesoderm (the kidneys etc)
174. What is the cell membrane composed of: options 2 layers of phospholipids / 2 layers of proteins
175. Ciliary corpuscle - options: avascular / type of epithelium / contains smooth muscle,...
176. Erythrocyte with 32g of hemoglobin is: options: normocyte/...
177. Picture of an epithelium determine which type of epithelium is it
178. Urinary bladder: urothelium, 3 layers of muscle - detrusor muscle
179. Receptors of T lymphocytes
180. Decidual cells - are they eosinophilic?
181. A picture of how calcium is released from a muscle? (terminal cisternae? - page 202 junqueira)
182. karyotype of FISH chromosomes - to recognize that this is down syndrome

183. What is ameloblast, odontoblast and pulp cavity derived from? (ameloblast – ectoderm of oral cavity, odontoblast – neural crest, pulp – mesenchyme)
184. When bilaminar disk transform into trilaminar disk (the answers are shown in pictures - the formation of mesoderm)
185. What is the name of the embryo when it enters the uterus? advanced morula (if there is not such an option – so early blastocyst – page 46 langman)
186. From which layer does the endoderm develop? (Epiblast, don't confuse with hypoblast! – page 60 langman)
187. When the neural groove is made – the neural folds are open to which cavity? (amniotic cavity)
188. What is the structure of labyrinth duct? (organ of corti with tectorial membrane)
189. A slide with basophilic staining – we need to recognize what the structure with the arrow (monocyte, basophil)
190. How much white blood cells are in the blood? ($4-10 \times 10^9$ per liter OR 4,000-10,000 per microliter)
191. Centriole is made of? (9 triples of microtubules)
192. A picture of a tooth before eruption - with an arrow (probably about root sheath...? page 309 langman?)
193. Picture of renal corpuscle - with arrow and choose the right answer (page 395 in junqueira)
194. Which granules are found in thrombocytes? (alpha, delta, lambda - they will appear maybe in greek letters)
195. Process of notochord formation
196. Where are the cristae of mitochondria located (they are folds on the inner membrane)
197. Spermatogenesis / oogenesis process (haploid, diploid..)
198. Development of erythroblast
199. Glands - a lot of questions
200. What is the shape of pericytes?
201. Development of tooth - a lot of questions
202. A picture of sarcomere with arrow to choose the right structure
203. polar bodies - information and when does each one develop (page 29 langman)
204. pictures of granulocytes / agranulocytes
205. size of granulocytes / agranulocytes
206. eosinophilic / basophilic of granulocytes / agranulocytes
207. implantation of blastocyst
208. specific days of fertilization
209. pictures of development of face (maxillary prominence, nasal prominence.. - something like in the mock test)
210. details about amniotic cavity and yolk sac
211. pictures of different lymphocytes and recognize them
212. development of philtrum - 2 medial nasal prominences will grow caudally and medially and will fuse between themselves and with maxillary prominence - and become intermaxillary segment - that will grow to be the philtrum, upper lip, primary palate, premaxillary maxillary segment
213. what is axon made of? (axolemma, axoplasm, neurotubules mainly and neurofilaments)
214. seminal vesicle – what type of secretion? (viscous material - fructose, prostaglandins, fibrinogen, amino acids, ascorbic acid)
215. Where is Meissner corpuscle? (encapsulated sensory organ in hairless skin – lips, thick skin)
216. Embryology of face and teeth
217. Cleavage of oocyte – when? (after zygote for 4 days)
218. Question about neural tube (the answer is foundation of CNS?)
219. Cell body of neuron (answers were – it is eosinophilic, has large sER, gER -probably gER is correct)
220. Picture of epithel with goblet cell
221. Picture of blood vessel with an arrow to – probably internal elastic lamina
222. Picture of blastocyst – with arrow of epiblast / hypoblast
223. Purkinje fibers of heart – if it is unmyelinated axon? (NO! it is specialized myocardium)
224. What type of ducts is the parotid gland? (alveolar, tubular – probably right answer is alveolar / acinus)
225. What is the most common material for Fixation? (fixation formalin, embedding - paraffin)
226. Alveolar septum – contains what? (pneumocyte 1,2 and their basal lamina, dust cell, endothel of capillary and basal lamina + erythrocyte, connective tissue – elastic, reticular fibers, fibroblast) (the basal laminae of the endothel and pneumocyte are fused) (pneumocyte = alveolar epithel)
227. Question about - Reticular epithel (only in thymus, enamel organs)
228. Nissl method stainings - stain nissle bodies (rER / gER of neurons)
229. Size of collagen fiber / fibril
230. Size of collagen molecule – 300nm long, 1.5nm thick
231. Collagen, mitochondria, nucleus... - eosinophilic / basophilic? (collagen – eosinophilic, mitochondria – acidophilic/eosinophilic, nucleus – basophilic)
232. azocoupling method – to know what is different when it is more red (active) or more yellow (less active)
233. What is primary and secondary sensory (primary – with axons like rods/cones, secondary – without axon – olfactory epithel, taste buds)
234. What is pronucleus? The nucleus of sperm and oocyte during the process of fertilization (before the genetic material fuse – the sperm nucleus after it enters the oocyte, and the nucleus of oocyte after meiosis 2)
235. Immunohistochemistry
236. monozygotic- dizygotic twins from langman
237. Primary/secondary/tertiary villi – when (primary – 11-13 days after fertilization, secondary – 16, tertiary – end of 3rd week)
238. Hematopoiesis – stages, sizes, reticulocyte and orthoerythroblast – what is the difference
239. Sizes of spermatogenesis cells (picture down in the file)
240. what surrounds primary villi? (cytotrophoblast and syncytiotrophoblast?)
241. What is decidua basalis? (The maternal part of the placenta – the portion of the endometrium that **underlies** the implantation)
242. A picture of transition epithelium – can be esophagus + cardia, Ano-rectal junction, cervix (ecto+endo), Lips (vermillion)
243. when oogenesis occurs – day 17

244. para-axial mesoderm – derived from? (mesoderm?)
245. RBC size (7.5 micrometer diameter, 2.6 -0.8 micrometer thickness)
246. Encapsulated nerve ending – Pacinian, Meissner, ruffini
247. Type of glands – picture below
248. which type of cells are in the oviduct – ciliated cells + secretory cells (peg cells)
249. development of maxilla
250. what is placenta accerta – the placenta grows too deep
251. what is lobus pyramidalis – part of the thyroid gland
252. how much reticulocyte is it normal to be in the blood? (I marked 1%)
253. Orthochromatic cell – has a nucleus
254. When something is stained in different color of the dye – we call it? Metachromatic dye
255. What is the hardest tissue of body? Enamel
256. Slide of vestibule with arrow – answer was endolymph
257. Slide of bilaminar disc with arrow (from microscope) – answer was extraembryonic mesoderm
258. What surrounds the umbilical cord?
259. How much neutrophil band is not normal In the blood? (I marked 9%)
260. Values of hemocrit of male and female
261. Sterocilia – covered by? (by plasma membrane – it is just a protrusion of the plasma membrane)
262. 3 layers of trilaminar disk
263. Which cell is the biggest in spermatogenesis
264. Why cleft lip and palate are formed
265. What palatine shelves do / with what the merge?
266. A picture from electron microscope – question was if it is SEM or TEM
267. Cell cycle stages – G1-S-G2-M
268. When blastocyst is formed (answers were – 4-5 day, 5-6 day, 6-7 day, 7-8 day)
269. What is langerhan cell (APC?)
270. Picture of hair follicle with an arrow (from microscope) – probably answer was hair pulp
271. Proliferative phase – under the influence of what? (estrogen)
272. What is primitive node (Hensen node)? (I marked Elevation of the epiblast)
273. What is stomodeum
274. Structure of liver lobule – made of cords of hepatocytes and sinusoids
275. Picture of slide of crypt of leiberkuhn with an arrow – answer was Paneth cell
276. Vasa recta of the kidney
277. What is capacitation
278. Glycoprotein in cartilage – answer is aggrecan
279. What is transcytotic – passage of molecules through the cell
280. Question about BBB
281. Dozygotic twins – I marked that this is from 2 sperms and 2 oocytes
282. Where mitotic division occurs in the skin? Stratum basala + spinosum
283. Question about astrocyte
284. From where the corpus albicans originage?
285. Zona pelucida – when degrades
286. Melanocytes in skin
287. What is the size of erythrocyte ?
288. What is the most abundant in blood? Neutrophil, lymphocyte
289. what is derived from fusion of intermaxillary process + maxillary process
290. Process of fixation
291. Layers of ureter
292. What can we find in spinal ganglion
293. Picture of tendon, vein from microscope
294. One slide with recognition of staining (some had AZAN, some PAS)
295. Seminal vesicel – which epithelium, type of gland (simple coiled?)
296. Urethra – which epithelium is spongy urethra
297. Uretra – which glands (glands of litre), which secretion
298. Recognize podocytes from a picture
299. Olfactory epithelium – contain what? (supporting cells)
300. Intercalated disk junction complex – contain – desmosome, gap junction, fasciae adherens)
301. Primordial follicle – contain what? (primary oocyte, 1 layer of cells – flat follicular cells) ·
302. Adrenal medulla – which cells? Secerete what? (chromaffin cells, secrete epinephrin / norepinephrine)
303. Cervix and uterine wall – layers, cells, type of glands
304. Liver acinus, liver lobule, portal lobule
305. Photo of brunner's gland
306. What is decidua
307. What is chorionic leave
308. Pit in pyloric part of kidney
309. Which type of gland in the crypt of leibrkhun
310. lot cells = stellate cells in the liver
311. Satellite cells in the PNS ganglia
312. Glial limiting membrane
313. Recognition of WBC
314. Which site is the last one to do mitosis in granulopoiesis
315. From which stage there are granules in granulopoiesis
316. Axon transport
317. Which cells are in adenohypophysis
318. Unilateral cleft lip

319. Monozygotic twins – can share what?
320. Embryoblast develop into?
321. Function of glial cells, supporting cells in PNS?
322. Eosinophils size
323. when we do catalyze reaction staining, what do we expect to see? Activity of enzyme (not location)
324. pseudostratified epithelia – where? Respiratory system
325. satellite cells – what are they? Supporting cells of nervous system – around cell body in ganglia
326. axonal transport – what is it? (nerve impulse? / Transport of vesicles from perikaryon to axon? /...)
327. Merocrine secretion – by exocytosis
328. Conduction of heart – my modified cardiomyocyte – not nerves
329. Second polar body – when formed?
330. Which glands in cervix?
331. Tympanic cavity – options were – come in contact with the perilymphatic space, come in contact with scala tympani, covered by simple cuboidal epithelium, lined by · periosteum)
332. What can we find in the middle portion of sperm? Mitochondria
333. Function of astrocyte – come in contact with the pia to create membrane limitans?
334. Thymic-blood barrier
335. A picture of the vestibular system with arrows (picture below)
336. What tubes we can find in the renal medulla and cortex
337. Renal pelvis – what is the lining epithel?
338. Lingual tonsil – In what part of tongue? (root / posterior third)
339. M cells in GIT
340. Teratogenic defects – when is the largest risk for it to happen? (month / weeks)
341. Why there is bilateral cleft lip
342. Picture of the slide of developing tooth from ovula with arrows
343. What stimulate follicular cells? FSH
344. What cells are in the posterior / neurohypophysis? Terminal axons and pituitary cells
345. Intralobular CT of mammary gland
346. Elastic fibers in lungs
347. What does it mean compound gland
348. What gland is the pancreas
349. Wall of gall bladder
350. Picture of the spleen with blood vessels with arrows – picture below
351. Granulopoiesis
352. Picture of uterus – and recognize with phase it is (proliferative, secretory, menstrual)
353. Blood-testis barrier
354. Decidua basalis
355. Blood-air barrier
356. Where can we find fenestrated capillaries
357. Why there is basal labyrinth – to enlarge the space for mitochondria in PCT
358. A picture with deep pits – what is it? (probably pylorus)
359. Extraembryonic mesoderm gives rise to? Connective stalk, secondary villi + vessels of tertiary villi
360. What is the most important part of the filtration of glomerulus
361. Stroma of bone marrow
362. What cells are in the islet of Langerhans
363. Reticular epithelium – where can it be found

Links

Related Articles

- [Portal:Histology](#)
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Bibliography

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Other sources

Sources for this article were largely collected by students based on their experience from their histology final exam.