

# Histology MCQs/Skin

1 What is main function of **Langerhans cells** of epidermis?

- Antigen-presenting cells
- Mechanoreceptors
- Thermoreceptors
- Stem cells

2 Which layer of epidermis has the most intense mitotic activity?

- Basal layer
- Spinous layer
- Granular layer
- Mitotic activity is equally distributed through the epidermis

3 What are **keratins**?

- Class of intermediate filaments in epidermis
- Class of extracellular proteins in epidermis
- Class of microfilaments in epidermis
- Class of cell adhesions in epidermis

4 Keratohyaline granules:

- They are non-membrane-bound and contain various lipids and glykolipids
- They are membrane-bound and contain various lipids and glykolipids
- They are non-membrane-bound and contain fillagrin
- They are membrane-bound and contain fillagrin

5 How many layers of keratinocytes does usually contain stratum corneum?

- 15-20
- 10-15
- 20-25
- 25-30

6 Melanin:

- Melanin is stored mainly in proximity of cell nucleus of melanocytes
- Melanin is quickly released from melanocytes to intercellular space
- Melanin is quickly transported to keratinocytes of basal layer
- Melanin is stored mainly in processes of melanocytes

7 Which aminoacid is main building block of melanin?

- Glutamine
- Tyrosine
- Proline
- Leucine

8 Which tissue is main tissue of papillary layer of dermis?

- Reticular connective tissue
- Loose connective tissue
- Dense connective tissue
- Reticular epithelium

9 Which tissue is main tissue of reticular layer of dermis?

- Reticular connective tissue
- Dense connective tissue
- Loose connective tissue



St Bartholomew is often portrayed without his skin.

Reticular epithelium

**10** Proteoglycans of reticular layer of dermis are rich (especially) in one glycosaminoglycan. Which one?

- Chondroitin sulfate
- Dermatan sulfate
- Keratan sulfate
- Heparan sulfate

**11** How is called part of the hair follicle containing vessels?

- Inner root sheath
- Dermal papilla
- Hair cuticle
- Medulla

**12** Arrector pili muscle:

- It is composed of striated muscle fibers
- It is composed of striated muscle cells
- It is composed of myoepithelial cells
- It is composed of smooth muscle cells

**13** Which structure is main structure of nails?

- Gamma butyric acid (GABA)
- Keratan sulfate
- Hyaluronic acid
- Keratin

**14** Sebaceous glands:

- They are often associated with hair follicle
- They use merocrine type of secretion
- They are branched tubular glands
- They are abundant on palms

**15** During production of sebum, autophagy plays an important role. What is an autophagy?

- The cell disintegrates main part of its organelles using ubiquitin-proteasome pathway
- The cell surrounds part of its own cytoplasm and organelles by membrane and digests it
- Autophagy is a synonym for holocrine type of secretion
- It's a trap, autophagy has nothing to do with production of sebum

**16** Eccrine sweat glands are:

- Straight tubular glands
- Branched tubular glands
- Branched acinar glands
- Coiled tubular glands

**17** Where are **apocrine sweat glands**?

- In the skin of neck
- In the axilla
- In the soles
- On the lips

**18** How many vessel plexuses do we have in the dermis?

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3

**19** What is main function of pacinian corpuscle (Vater-Paccini's corpuscle)?

- Detection of pressure and vibrations

- Detection of high temperature
- Detection of low temperature
- Detection of damage

**20** Which structures of the skin are often nociceptors (receptors of pain)?

- We have no receptors of pain in the skin
- Krause end-bulb bodies
- Free nerve endings
- Merkel's disks

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## Links

- List of all tests: Histology MCQs
- Portal:Histology