

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 filaggrin
- ☐ They are membrane-bound and contain filaggrin

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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