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Lecture 1

Hematopoiesis I

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Lecture 1

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



Lecture 2

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

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

Answer: a

- 2)During granulopoeisis. 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 erythropoeitic process?
- a. CFU-erythrocytes.
- b. Proerythroblast.
- c. Basophil erythroblast.
- d. Polychromatophil erythroblast.
- e. Normoblast

Answer: d

Lecture 2

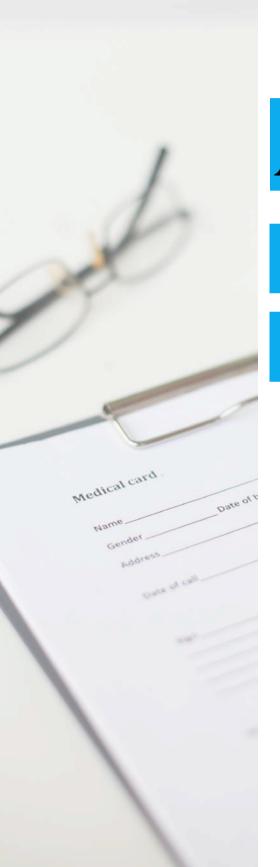
4) Erythropoeisis involves the following stages of maturation EXCEPT?

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

Answer: b



اللهم صلِّ و سلم على سيدنا محمد



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Lecture 3

Blood 1



Lecture 3

- 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

Lecture 3

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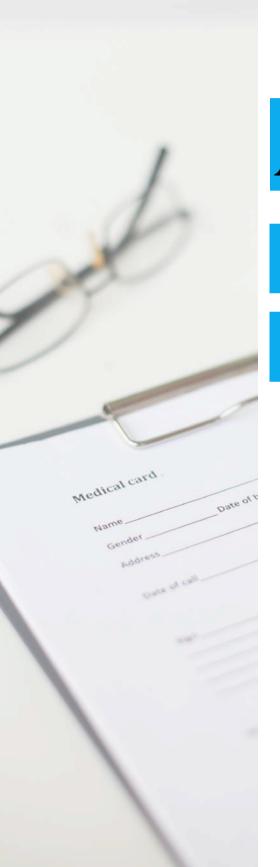
Ans: e

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- 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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Lecture 4

Blood II



Lecture 4

- 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

مش هستو بس للإحتياط

- 2. Micropages are leucocytes referring to?
- a. Monocytes.
- b. T-lymphocytes.
- c. Neutrophils.
- d. Natural killer cells.
- e. Mast cell of the blood.

مش مذكور بس للإحتياط

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 toludine blue.
- d. Staining of phagocytic cells by trypan blue.
- e. Staining of granules of eoinophils by a red color after toludine 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

Lecture 4

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 علَّمتنا، وعلَّمنا ما ينفعنا، وزِدنا علمًا وفهمًا يا رب العالمين



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Lecture 5

Thymus and lymph nodes



Lecture5

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

- a. They have Hassall's oorpuscle 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. Involutes 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

Lecture5

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

مکرر مرتین ?7.Thymus gland

Contains hassals 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

Lecture5

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

Lecture5

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



Lecture 6

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

Lecture 6

4.Peyer's patches are?

- a. Located at the antimesentric 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

Lecture 6

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?

- Periarteriolar 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.periartertial lymphatic sheath:

T lymphocytes