Questions

1.9 Lymphatic Tissue

374. Lymphatic nodules are present in the :
   (a) thymus
   (b) spleen
   (c) tonsils
   (d) lymph nodes
   (e) bone marrow.

375. Lymph is filtered in the:
   (a) lymph nodes
   (b) tonsils
   (c) thymus
   (d) spleen
   (e) peyer's patches

376. Lymph nodes have:
   (a) a distribution along the course of lymphatic vessels
   (b) afferent lymphatic vessels that enter the convex edge of the node
   (c) efferent lymphatic vessels that vessel via the hilus
   (d) a cortical zone
   (e) a medullary zone.

377. Tonsils:
   (a) are situated along the course of lymphtic vessels
   (b) produce lymphocytes that can migrate to infection
   (c) are partly encapsulated
   (d) have lymphatic nodules
   (e) possess epithelial invaginations in the form of cypts.

378. The thymus:
   (a) originates exclusively from mesemchyme
   (b) originate exclusively from an epithelial source
   (c) has both a mesechymal and epithelial origin
   (d) involutes rapidly after puberty
   (e) is adversely affected by corticosteroid drugs

379. The thymus possesses.
   (a) lobules
   (b) afferent lymphatics
   (c) lymphatic nodules
   (d) Hassall's bodies
   (e) epithelial reticular cells.

380. In the medullary zone of the thymus can be found:
(a) Hassall's bodies
(b) Billroth cords
(c) The site of the thymus-blood barrier
(d) Lymphatic sinusoids
(e) Small lymphocytes

381. The main cell types of the thymus medulla are:
(a) lymphoblasts
(b) young lymphocytes
(c) epithelial reticular cells
(d) plasma cells
(e) erythrocytes.

382. Type T lymphocytes;
(a) arise from stem cells in the thymus
(b) reach maturity in the bone marrow
(c) can be converted to lymphoblasts that can divide
(d) produce antibodies
(e) are cytotoxic to foreign cells.

383. Which of the following structure have both a cortex and medulla?
(a) thymus
(b) tonsils
(c) spleen
(d) lymph nodes
(e) kidneys

384. The human spleen is the site of the:
(a) largest accumulation of lymphatic tissue in the body
(b) largest lymphatic organ in the circulatory system
(c) destruction of red blood cells
(d) production of lymphocytes
(e) production of antibodies

385. Functions of the adult spleen include:
(a) production of erthrocytes
(b) production of monocytes
(c) filtration of the blood to detect foreign bodies
(d) storage of blood
(e) defense by means of both B and T lymphocytes

386. The spleen possesses:
(a) a dense connective tissue capsule
(b) trabeculae that contain nerves and arteries
(c) Billroth cords
(d) sinusoids within trabeculae
(e) smooth muscle in the connective tissue

387. The white pulp of the spleen contains:
(a) lymphatic nodules
(b) central arteries
(c) diffuse lymphatic tissue
(d) reticular fibers
(e) macrophages

388. The red pulp of the spleen has:
(a) reticular cells
(b) Billroth cords
(c) macrophages
(d) monocytes
(e) plasma cells

389. Sinusoids of the spleen differ from typical capillaries in that they have:
(a) irregular lumina
(b) dilated lumina
(c) a lining containing phagocytic cells
(d) gaps between adjacent endothelial cells allowoing the easy passage of erythrocytes between them
(e) a discontinuous basal lamina

390. Venous sinusoids of the spleen:
(a) are found in the red pulp
(b) contain lymph and plasma cells
(c) are the main splenic filter of foreign particules
(d) are the main splenic filter of bacteria and viruses
(e) possess ellipsoids

391. The cell-mediated immune response is performed by:
(a) B lymphocytes
(b) T lymphocytes
(c) stem cells
(d) plasma cells
(e) memory cells

392. Lymphocytes react to foreign bodies (antigents) in the:
(a) thymus
(b) bone marrow
(c) tonsils
(d) lymph nodes
(e) spleen

393. Stem cells which develop in embryos into lymphocytes are present in the:
(a) yolk sac
(b) liver
(c) bone marrow
(d) thymus
(e) tonsils