

QUESTIONS

1.12 Urinary System

483. Kidneys are:
- (a) retroperitoneal structure
 - (b) within the peritoneal cavity
 - (c) endowed with a very rich blood supply
 - (d) endowed with abundant connective tissue
 - (e) invested in a strong connective tissue capsule
484. The nephron is:
- (a) the basic morphofunctional unit of the kidney
 - (b) found only in the cortex
 - (c) found only in the medulla
 - (d) found in both the cortex medulla
 - (e) synonymous with the renal corpuscle
485. In the renal corpuscle are found:
- (a) fenestrated capillaries
 - (b) a very thick sort of basal lamina
 - (c) cells of the macula densa
 - (d) the so-called 'slit-membrane'
 - (e) mesangial cells
486. Medullary rays of the kidney are:
- (a) present in the cortex
 - (b) present in the medulla
 - (c) identical to columns of Bertin
 - (d) found between the bases of pyramids
 - (e) in contact with the capsule
487. Medullary rays in the kidney usually contain:
- (a) collecting tubules
 - (b) proximal convoluted tubules
 - (c) glomeruli
 - (d) abundant connective tissue
 - (e) loops of Henle
488. The macula densa is:
- (a) part of the proximal convoluted tubules
 - (b) part of the distal convoluted tubules
 - (c) associated with the vascular pole of the glomeruli
 - (d) invested with a basal lamina
 - (e) composed of dense connective tissue

489. Juxtaglomerular cells are:
- (a) found in the macula densa
 - (b) found in the tunica media of afferent arterioles
 - (c) epithelioid cells
 - (d) secretory cells with prominent granules
 - (e) the source of rennin
490. Podocytes are:
- (a) modified endothelial cells
 - (b) found in glomeruli
 - (c) part of the visceral layer of Bowman's capsule
 - (d) epithelial cells
 - (e) cells with many processes that terminate on a basal lamina
491. Cells of the proximal convoluted tubules possess:
- (a) an apical brush border
 - (b) infoldings of the basal plasmalemma
 - (c) many mitochondria
 - (d) peroxisomes (microbodies)
 - (e) lysosomes
492. Cells of the thin segment of the loop of Henle possess:
- (a) an apical brush border
 - (b) large number of mitochondria
 - (c) a cuboidal or columnar appearance
 - (d) a flattened appearance
 - (e) large number of droplets
493. Arterial blood *en route* to the glomeruli travels through:
- (a) arcuate arteries
 - (b) interlobar arteries
 - (c) intralobular arteries
 - (d) interlobular arteries
 - (e) juxtamedullary efferent arterioles
494. The ureter has a:
- (a) well-developed wall of smooth muscle
 - (b) mucous membrane
 - (c) distinct submucosa
 - (d) lining throughout of transitional epithelium
 - (e) fibroelastic adventitia

495. The urinary bladder has a:
- (a) lining of transitional epithelium
 - (b) muscular coat with three indistinct layers
 - (c) smooth muscle that runs in all directions
 - (d) fibroelastic adventitia over most of its external surface
 - (e) serosal covering in part