

QUESTIONS

1.8 Skin

327. The skin plays important roles in body:
- (a) osmoregulation
 - (b) thermoregulation
 - (c) mechanical defence
 - (d) sensory reception
 - (e) excretion
328. Mucocutaneous junctions:
- (a) are sites of transition between mucous membranes and skin
 - (b) have thick layers of keratin
 - (c) are rich in sebaceous glands
 - (d) are rich in sweat glands
 - (e) have thicker epithelium than that of the adjacent skin.
329. Thick skin is found on the:
- (a) scalp
 - (b) nipples
 - (c) palms of the hands
 - (d) soles of the feet
 - (e) lips
330. The epidermis of thick skin has:
- (a) a thick horny layer (stratum corneum)
 - (b) a clear layer (stratum lucidum)
 - (c) fat cells
 - (d) many fine capillaries
 - (e) melanocytes
331. In preparation of the epidermis of soles of the feet are found:
- (a) ducts of sweat glands
 - (b) Meissner corpuscles
 - (c) keratohyalin granules
 - (d) desquamating cells
 - (e) blood vessels.
332. Mitotic cells in the epidermis of thick skin are present in the:
- (a) basal layer (stratum basale)
 - (b) spiny layer (stratum spinosum)
 - (c) granular layer (stratum granulare)
 - (d) clear layer (stratum lucidum)
 - (e) horny layer (stratum corneum)

333. The horny layer (stratum corneum) of the epidermis helps protect the skin from:
- (a) desiccation
 - (b) mechanical damage and abrasion
 - (c) ultraviolet radiation
 - (d) invasion by microorganisms
 - (e) penetration of many foreign bodies
334. The horny layer (stratum corneum) of the skin contains:
- (a) abundant keratin
 - (b) an anisotropic component
 - (c) squamous cells without nuclei
 - (d) desquamating cells
 - (e) cells with thickened plasma membranes
335. Keratin is:
- (a) a scleroprotein
 - (b) rich in disulfide bonds
 - (c) anisotropic (birefringent)
 - (d) present only in thick skin
 - (e) found in the dermis to a certain degree.
336. Keratin is:
- (a) PAS-positive
 - (b) found in melanocytes
 - (c) found in hyaline cartilage matrix
 - (d) present in thin skin
 - (e) present in hair.
337. Eleidin is:
- (a) found in the horny layer (stratum corneum)
 - (b) found in the clear layer (stratum lucidum)
 - (c) found in the form of clear amorphous drops
 - (d) well stained with eosin
 - (e) well stained with hematoxylin.
338. Skin color depends on the:
- (a) skin thickness
 - (b) underlying vasculature
 - (c) degree of erythrocytic oxygenation
 - (d) functioning of arteriovenous anastomoses
 - (e) environmental temperature.

339. The color depends on the:
- (a) melanin
 - (b) carotene
 - (c) myoglobin
 - (d) the number of blood vessels
 - (e) hemoglobin of the blood.
340. Melanocytes:
- (a) originate in the embryonic neural crest
 - (b) are found mainly in the basal layers of the epidermis
 - (c) are the source of melanin granules
 - (d) synthesize tyrosinase
 - (e) increase their biosynthetic activities in response to ultraviolet light.
341. Melanocytes:
- (a) may be found in the upper layers of the dermis
 - (b) have no processes
 - (c) have long processes that penetrate between the keratinocytes
 - (d) are linked to adjacent keratinocytes by means of desmosomes
 - (e) are easily identified in light microscope preparations because of their pigment content
342. Melanosomes are:
- (a) found only in melanocytes
 - (b) found in keratinocytes
 - (c) formed in the absence of tyrosinase
 - (d) different in structure in fair-skinned people
 - (e) usually oval in shape and very electron-dense
343. Pheomelanin is a pigment found in the skin of:
- (a) people with black hair
 - (b) people with ginger hair
 - (c) people with blonde hair
 - (d) albinos
 - (e) white-haired, dark-skinned elderly people.
344. Exposure to ultraviolet light results in an increase in:
- (a) tyrosinase synthesis
 - (b) skin thickness
 - (c) the number of melanocytes
 - (d) the amount of melanin accumulating in keratinocytes
 - (e) the amount of melanin produced.

345. The dermis:
- (a) originates from embryonic ectoderm
 - (b) is composed of a single homogeneous layer
 - (c) allows the exchange of nutrients and other metabolites with the epidermis
 - (d) provides mechanical protection to deeper-lying structures.
 - (e) is fairly constant in thickness in most places
346. The dermis contains abundant:
- (a) encapsulated receptors
 - (b) arteriovenous anastomoses
 - (c) hair follicle
 - (d) sweat glands
 - (e) sebaceous glands
347. The reticular layer of the dermis is rich in:
- (a) loose connective tissue
 - (b) mast cells
 - (c) regular, dense connective tissue
 - (d) irregular, dense, connective tissue
 - (e) reticular fibers.
348. Elastic fibers in the skin:
- (a) are found mainly in the dermis
 - (b) are found mainly in the hypodermis
 - (c) increase greatly in thickness and amount in old age
 - (d) become less elastic in old age
 - (e) are a cause of wrinkling
349. The hypodermis;
- (a) is an integral layer of the skin
 - (b) is subcutaneous tissue
 - (c) is rich in adipose tissue
 - (d) binds the skin to adjacent organs
 - (e) permits skin mobility.
350. Fasts left in fingerprints are secretions of:
- (a) epithelial components of the skin
 - (b) sebaceous glands
 - (c) apocrine sweat glands
 - (d) merocrine (eccrine) sweat glands
 - (e) ceruminous glands.

351. Epithelial derivatives of skin include:
- (a) hairs
 - (b) nails
 - (c) sweat glands
 - (d) mammary glands
 - (e) teeth.
352. Sebaceous glands are:
- (a) present in thick skin
 - (b) only found where hairs are present
 - (c) merocrine (eccrine) glands
 - (d) holocrine glands
 - (e) influence in their secretion by androgens and estrogens.
353. Sebum secreted by sebaceous glands:
- (a) lubricates hairs
 - (b) helps prevent skin desiccation
 - (c) provides a waxy waterproofing to the skin
 - (d) prevents epidermal cracking
 - (e) is a major component of fingerprints
354. Sebaceous glands:
- (a) have short secretory ducts that usually open on hair follicles
 - (b) secrete their contents by means of contraction of arrector pili muscles
 - (c) secrete their contents as a result of myoepithelial cell contraction
 - (d) have secretory cells that are rich in lipid
 - (e) have secretory cells that become more round and swollen the farther they progress from the basal lamina.
368. 'Club' hair are
- (a) inactive
 - (b) actively growing
 - (c) with a well-developed hair bulb
 - (d) with a hair bulb that encloses the dermal papilla
 - (e) with a hair bulb does not surround a dermal papilla
369. The cuticle of hair is composed of cells that are:
- (a) heavily pigmented
 - (b) colorless
 - (c) strongly keratinized
 - (d) non-keratinized
 - (e) flattened and overlapping

370. The melanocytes in hairs are found mainly in the:
- (a) dermal papilla
 - (b) hair bulb
 - (c) outer epithelial sheath
 - (d) dermal sheath
 - (e) medulla.
371. The nail plate has cells that;
- (a) contain soft keratin
 - (b) contain hard keratin
 - (c) are translucent
 - (d) are continuously desquamated
 - (e) develop from cells of the nail bed.
372. Fingernails develop from.
- (a) epithelial cells that become keratinized
 - (b) the ventral nail matrix
 - (c) the dorsal nail matrix
 - (d) the nail matrix
 - (e) the nail wall
373. The eponychium of nails is :
- (a) built of keratin
 - (b) active in the formation of the nail plate
 - (c) part of the nail root
 - (d) helping prevent the penetration of foreign bodies
 - (e) often called in layman's language the 'cuticle'.