Test to Lecture 1

1. Which embryonal layer the epidermis originates:
2. from ectoderm\*
3. from mesoderm
4. from endoderm
5. from neuroectoderm
6. How many square meters (m²) is the skin surface of an adult:
7. 1 – 1,5 m²
8. 1,5 – 2 m²\*
9. 2 – 3 m²
10. Of which layers is built epidermis:
11. basal layer\*
12. reticular layer
13. spinous layer\*
14. papillar layer
15. corneal layer\*
16. granular layer\*
17. The dermis is composed of:
18. spinous layer
19. papillar layer\*
20. granular layer
21. reticular layer\*
22. Which pigments determine the color of the skin:
23. melanin
24. beta-carotene
25. hemoglobin
26. all three\*
27. Keratopoesis is:
28. a process of formation of corneal layer\*
29. keratinization of the cells in the basal layer
30. еxpansion of the spinous layer
31. Please indicate non-epithelial cells in the epidermis:
32. merkel cells\*
33. langerhans cells\*
34. melanocytes\*
35. spinous cells
36. Where the Langerhans cells are located:
37. basal layer\*
38. reticular layer
39. spinous layer\*
40. papillar layer
41. corneal layer
42. granular layer
43. What is the reason for racial differences in skin color:
44. the number of melanocytes
45. the type of pigment
46. the number of keratinocytes
47. the location and the type of melanosomes in melanocytes
48. the location and the type of melanosomes in keratinocytes\*
49. Sebaceous glands are:
50. apocrine
51. eccrine
52. holocrine\*
53. The protective function of the skin is provided by:
54. water-lipid mantle\*
55. desmosome-tonofilament complex in the basement membrane\*
56. parakeratosis
57. elastic connective tissue fibers\*
58. resident microbial flora\*
59. melanin and keratin\*
60. the deep vascular plexus
61. The immunological function of the skin is performed by:
62. langerhans cells\*
63. melanocytes
64. neutrophils
65. T-lymphocytes\*
66. mast cells\*