



ANSWERS TEST YOURSELF ON THE ONLINE EPITHELIUM

BLADDER

1. Basal lamina
2. Cuboidal cell
3. Columnar cell
4. A. True
B. Umbrella cell

COLON

1. A. Crypt of Lieberkuhn
B. False
2. To aid in lubrication
3. False
4. A. Enterocyte
B. Absorbing mostly water and salts

DUODENUM

1. Goblet cell
2. A. Microvilli
B. This increase in surface area increases the amount of absorption that can take place.
3. A. Intraepithelial lymphocyte
B. Production of cytokines that kill infected target cells as well as balancing the immune reaction

SKIN

1. A Basal layer.
B. It is the only layer in the epidermis where mitosis occurs
2. A. Prickle cell layer
B. Desmosomes.
C. They attach the neighbouring cells to each other.
D. Pemphigus
3. A Creating a lipid layer between succeeding cell layers that establishes a permeability barrier for the skin.
B. The nucleus and organelles break down
4. A. Stratum lucidum
B. True
5. A. True
B. keratin layer/horny layer of cornified cells
6. A. Melanocyte
B. Melanosome
C. Melanin absorbs and scatters the UV radiation that is present in sunlight, thereby protecting cells from the possible mutagenic effects of ultraviolet light
7. It plays a role in the immunologic defence of the skin
8. A. Hemidesmosome
B. (a cell of the) Stratum basale and the basal lamina

TRACHEA

1. A. Goblet cell
B The main function of a goblet cell in the trachea is to produce mucus. This mucus contains mucins, immunoglobulins, lysozyme and antiproteases, which disable bacterial functions.
2. This cell is a lymphocyte. Its function is immunologic; it plays a role in the defence of the human body against foreign bodies.
3. This structure is called the basal lamina.
4. A. Brush cell.
B. Microvilli
C. Their function is to increase surface area
5. Basal cell/stem cell
6. A. Motile cilia
B. Inhaled particles, liquids, micro-organisms and sloughed-off epithelial cells within the viscous layer are moved via ciliary action towards the pharynx: The cells are a mechanical barrier for infections.