Questions to Step (Histology)

1. A histological specimen presents a receptor zone of a sensoepithelial sense organ. Cells of this zone placed upon the basal membrane and include the following types: external and internal receptor cells, ernal and internal phalangeal cells, stem cells, external limiting cells and external supporting cells. The scribed receptor zone belongs to the following sense organ:

A. Acoustic organ
B. Visual organ
C. Olfactory organ
D. Equilibrium organ
E. Gustatory organ

2. A man who is riding the carousel presents with increased heart rate, sweating and nausea. This ndition is caused primarily connected by the stimulation of the following receptors:

A. Vestibular ampullar
B. Visual
C. Auditory
D. Vestibular otolithic
E. Proprioceptors

3. A man who went for a ride on a roundabout had amplification of heart rate, sweating and nausea. nat receptors stimulation is it primarily connected with?

A. Vestibular
B. Visual
C. Auditory
D. Tactors
E. Proprioceptors

4. A 60 year old patient has impaired perception of high-frequency sounds. There changes were caused damage of the following auditory analyzer structures:

A. Main cochlea membrane near the oval window
B. Tympanic membrane
C. Eustachian tube
D. Middle ear muscle
E. Main cochlea membrane near the helicotrema

5. An infectious disease caused contractive activity of muscles that contract and dilate eye pupil (paralytic state). What functional eye system was damaged?

A. Accomodative
B. Dioptric
C. Ancillary
D. Photosensory
E. Lacrimal apparatus

6. Vitamin A deficit results in the impairment of twilight vision. Name the cells that have the above-mentioned photoreceptor function:

A. Rod receptor cell
B. Horizontal neurocytes
C. Cone receptor cells
D. Bipolar neurons
E. Ganglion neurocytes

7. The increased intraocular tension is observed in the patient with glaucoma. Secretion of aqueous humor by the ciliar body is normal. Injury of what structure of the eyeball wall caused