

## Histology

### "e-learning"

The endometrium before puberty is lined by ciliated columnar cells and secretory columnar cells

☐ True

☒ False ✓

The mucosa of the vagina is lined by .....epithelium

Pseudostratified columnar

✓ stratified squamous non keratinized

stratified squamous keratinized

Simple columnar

The middle layer of the myometrium, the fibers of the smooth muscles arrange

circularly

Longitudinally

obliquely

transversely

✓ All of the above

**past** Choose the wrong statement:

- A. The muscular layer of the uterine cervix shows Nabothian follicles which secrete water and mucus
- B. The mucosa of the vagina is lined by stratified squamous non keratinized epithelium
- C. Peg cells are present in uterine tube
- D. Wall of body and fundus has 3 layers

A ✓

**past** Peg cells are present in: uterine tube

**past** Which is false regarding the vaginal part or the cervix:  
lined by pseudostratified

### Test Bank:

1. Which of the following is NOT a layer of the uterine wall?

- A) Endometrium
- B) Myometrium
- C) Perimetrium
- D) Epimetrium

Answer: D) Epimetrium

2. The thickest layer of the uterine wall is:

- A) Endometrium
- B) Myometrium

C) Perimetrium

D) Lamina propria

Answer: B) Myometrium

3. The functional layer of the endometrium:

A) Is retained after menstruation

B) Is sloughed off during menstruation

C) Contains only straight arteries

D) Is not vascularized

Answer: B) Is sloughed off during menstruation

4. The blood supply to the basal layer of the endometrium is provided by:

A) Spiral arteries

B) Straight arteries

C) Arcuate arteries

D) Radial arteries

Answer: B) Straight arteries

5. Which hormone is responsible for myometrial relaxation until parturition?

A) Estrogen

B) Progesterone

C) Relaxin

D) Oxytocin

Answer: C) Relaxin

6. What is the main type of epithelium lining the endocervix?

A) Stratified squamous non-keratinized

B) Simple columnar (partially ciliated, mucous-secreting)

C) Simple cuboidal

D) Transitional

Answer: B) Simple columnar (partially ciliated, mucous-secreting)

7. Nabothian follicles are:

- A) Glands in the myometrium
- B) Cysts formed by occlusion of cervical gland ducts
- C) Blood vessels in the endometrium
- D) Muscle fibers in the cervix

Answer: B) Cysts formed by occlusion of cervical gland ducts

8. The transformation zone of the cervix is:

- A) The most common site for cervical cancer
- B) The site of spiral arteries
- C) Lined by transitional epithelium
- D) Absent in adults

Answer: A) The most common site for cervical cancer

9. Which segment of the uterine tube is closest to the ovary and has fimbriae?

- A) Intramural
- B) Isthmus
- C) Ampulla
- D) Infundibulum

Answer: D) Infundibulum

10. The main function of peg cells in the fallopian tube is to:

- A) Propel the oocyte
- B) Secrete a nourishing fluid for sperm and zygote
- C) Produce hormones
- D) Form the muscularis layer

Answer: B) Secrete a nourishing fluid for sperm and zygote

11. The vaginal epithelium is:

- A) Simple columnar
- B) Stratified squamous non-keratinized
- C) Transitional
- D) Pseudostratified ciliated

Answer: B) Stratified squamous non-keratinized

12. During the reproductive years, the vaginal epithelium thickens mainly due to:

- A) Progesterone
- B) Estrogen
- C) Testosterone
- D) Oxytocin

Answer: B) Estrogen

13. The source of increased vaginal lubrication during sexual arousal is:

- A) Vaginal glands
- B) Cervical glands and transudate from lamina propria
- C) Bartholin's glands only
- D) Sebaceous glands

Answer: B) Cervical glands and transudate from lamina propria

14. Which phase of the menstrual cycle is characterized by highly coiled, branched glands and maximum endometrial thickness?

- A) Menstrual phase
- B) Proliferative (follicular) phase
- C) Secretory (luteal) phase
- D) Ovulatory phase

Answer: C) Secretory (luteal) phase

15. The main change in the cervical mucus after ovulation is:

- A) It becomes thinner and more alkaline

B) It becomes thicker and more viscous

C) It disappears completely

D) It becomes acidic

Answer: B) It becomes thicker and more viscous

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