

1. The adenoids (pharyngeal tonsils) have what type of epithelium?	Adenoids = ciliated pseudostratified columnar epithelium, like the respiratory epithelium.	14. What enzyme stimulates platelets and which enzyme inhibits platelets?	Thromboxane A2 (TXA2) = stimulate activity of platelets Prostacyclin (PGI2) = inhibit platelets, vasodilation
2. "May God have mercy on our soul, for the NBDE will have none."	This side is only available to Quizlet PRO members. Upgrade today!	15. What is a concern for lymph nodes in the mouth receiving drainage from both sides of the mouth?	Cancer, esp on lateral side of the tongue, easily metastasizes to the opposite side as well.
3. Name 3 agranulocytes	1. Monocytes 2. Macrophages 3. Lymphocytes	16. What is a synchondrosis and name one in the head	Synchondrosis is a hyaline cartilaginous joint, the spheno-occipital joint is an example of this, it allows the head to grow anterior-posterior.
4. Name 3 granulocytes	1. Neutrophils 2. Basophils 3. Eosinophils	17. What is a syndesmoses?	Syndesmoses are fibrous joints, like between the radius and ulna. Sutures are the equivalent in the skull.
5. What are Hassall's corpuscles?	Structures in the medulla of the THYMUS from eosinophilic type 4 reticular cells.	18. What is different about the TMJ synovial joint's articular cartilage?	Usually articular cartilage is hyaline cartilage, but the TMJ cartilage is fibrocartilage.
6. What are the 2 major ducts for lymph drainage?	Thoracic duct - receive lymph from 3 of the 4 quadrants . Right lymphatic duct - receive lymph only from upper right quadrant (liver)	19. What is Digeorge syndrome?	Congenital disease characterized by absent thymus and parathyroid glands. (Deletion on C22). Patient has a lack of T cells and lots of infections.
7. What are the 2 sides to a lymph node?	Afferent lymphatic vessel goes into the convex side and exits through the concave hilum via efferent vessels.	20. What is gomphosis?	Gomphosis is a type of Synarthrosis joint, which is an immovable joint. This is how teeth are stuck in the mandible and maxilla.
8. What are the 3 functions of the spleen?	1. Reticuloendothelial tissue - filters RBC 2. Venous sinusoids - stores/releases blood 3. White pulp - produce lymphocyte and antibodies	21. What is the ultimate precursor cell to all blood cells?	Hematocytoblast (pluripotent blood cell)
9. What are the primary lymphatic organs?	Primary lymphatic organs = thymus and bone marrow (responsible for lymphocyte selection)	22. What is Waldeyer's ring?	Waldeyer's ring = Palatine tonsils, lingual tonsils, and pharyngeal tonsils
10. What are the secondary lymphatic organs?	Tonsils, spleen, lymph nodes, appendix, MALT, GALT, BALT = 2ndary lymphatic organs	23. Whats the difference between plasma and serum?	Serum has no clotting factors (i.e. no fibrinogen), plasma does have fibrinogen.
11. What cell type dominates the paracortex?	Paracortex of lymph node dominated by T-cells	24. Whats the function of the spleen in children?	In children, the spleen creates blood. It also creates antibodies in the white pulp.
12. What does G-CSF do?	G-CSF = Granulocyte Colony-stimulating factor, drives hematocytoblast to produce leukocytes	25. Whats the function of the submental lymph node?	Submental lymph node = receive lymph from tip of tongue, mandibular incisors, and drain into the submandibular + deep cervical nodes.
13. What does the spleen develop from?	Spleen develops from MESENCHYMAL cells. Everything else develops from primitive gut, including the lungs.	26. Whats the largest lymph organ?	Spleen = largest lymph organ

27. Whats the order of leukocytes from most abundant to least abundant?	Never Let Monkeys Eat Bananas Neutrophils Leukocytes Monocytes Eosinophils Basophils
28. What type of epithelium makes up the lingual tonsils?	Lingual tonsils = non-keratinized stratified squamous epithelium
29. What type of epithelium makes up the palatine tonsils?	Palatine tonsils = nonkeratinized stratified squamous epithelium
30. Where do B cells go to fight infections in the lymph node?	B cells migrate to the GERMINAL CENTER to fight infection.
31. Where does the posterior 1/3 of the tongue drain?	Posterior 1/3 of tongue drains into the = DEEP CERVICAL NODES. Deep cervical nodes are deep to the SCN muscle following internal jugular vein
32. Where does the submandibular lymph node drain?	Submandibular lymph node drains the teeth (except mandibular incisors) and anterior 2/3 of tongue into the deep cervical node.
33. Where does the thoracic duct empty?	Thoracic duct empties into the LEFT venous angle b/t left internal jugular vein and left subclavian vein
34. Where do extremities drain?	Thoracic duct, located in posterior mediastinum at T12. It drains almost everything. The right lymphatic duct only drains the right arm, right thorax, and right side of the head.
35. Which leukocyte is the rarest?	Rarest leukocyte = basophil (histamine, serotonin, heparin)
36. Yellow bone marrow - where is it, and when is it produced?	Yellow bone marrow is in the diaphysis of long bones in the medullary cavity. The ends of long bones, vertebrae, ribs, skull, and sternum contain red bone marrow. Yellow bone marrow starts off distally in children 7 years old and moves proximally. At birth, all bone marrow is red (baby has got to produce a lot of blood to keep up with growth!)