

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ, ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ИННОВАЦИЙ
КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ**

ОШСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ

КАФЕДРА АНАТОМИИ, ГИСТОЛОГИИ И НОРМАЛЬНОЙ ФИЗИОЛОГИИ

РАССМОТРЕНО
на заседании кафедры АГНФ
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« » 2025 г.

ТЕСТОВЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

для среза остаточных знаний по дисциплине

«Histology and cytology»

на 2025-2026 учебный год
направление 560001 Лечебное дело (GM)

Распределение часов дисциплины по семестрам

Название дисциплины	Семестр	Всего часов	Кредит	Аудиторные занятия		СРСП	Отчетность
				лек.	прак.		
Histology and cytology	1	104,5	4	20	28	12	Экзамен
Histology and cytology	2	104,5	4	20	28	12	Экзамен

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Human Histology

1. Specify the normal location of the human embryo, consisting of 3 blastomeres

- a) implantation in the endometrium
- b) fixation to the wall of the uterus
- c) in the uterine cavity
- d) **in the cavity of the fallopian tube**

2. Specify, the first phase of gastrulation occurs in the human embryo.

- a) from 4 to 7 days
- b) **from 8 to 14 days**
- c) from 15 to 21 days
- d) from 21 to 40 days

3. With a 5-year history of chronic respiratory infections, a 23-year-old, non-smoking man is referred to an otolaryngologist. A bronchial biopsy indicates altered structures in the epithelial cells. Which of the following, if altered to reduce function, is most likely involved in this patient's condition?

- a) hemidesmosomes;
- b) **cilia;**
- c) basolateral cell membrane folds;
- d) microvilli;
- e) tight junctions;

4. In the construction of the body of the embryo in the second week of development will participate

- a) the roof of the yolk sac and the roof of the amniotic sac
- b) the bottom of the yolk sac and the roof of the amniotic sac
- c) **the bottom of the amniotic sac and the roof of the yolk sac**
- d) the bottom of the amniotic sac and the bottom of the yolk sac

5. The main difference between stratified epithelium and simple epithelium is:

- a) the presence of the basement membrane
- b) borderline location;
- c) the contact of all the cells in the epithelial layer with the basement membrane;
- d) **the contact of only one layer of cells (the basal layer) with the basement membrane**
- e) considerable thickness of the epithelial layer;

6. What blood cells provide humoral immunity?

- a) erythrocytes
- b) monocytes
- c) **B-lymphocytes**
- d) T-lymphocytes
- e) neutrophils

7. Patient A., 12 years old, has white spots on the skin that do not have a pigment. The spots appeared after 10 years, constantly increasing in size. The absence of any skin cells led to the appearance of such spots.

- a) fibrocytes;
- b) adipocytes;
- c) **melanocytes;**
- d) plasmocytes;
- e) monocytes

8. The preparation is diagnosed with a tissue in which the cells are arranged singly and with isogroups, and fibrous structures are not visible in the extracellular substance. What tissue is present in the preparation

- a) bone;
- b) **hyaline cartilage;**
- c) epithelial tissue;

- d) smooth muscle tissue;
- e) fibrous cartilage;

9. A 5-year-old boy sustains a small tear in his gastrocnemius muscle when he is involved in a bicycle accident. Regeneration of the muscle will occur through which of the following mechanisms?

- a) dedifferentiation of muscle cells into myoblasts;
- b) differentiation of muscle satellite cells;**
- c) fusion of damaged myofibers to form new myotubes;
- d) hyperplasia of existing muscle fibers;
- e) differentiation of fibroblasts to form myoblasts;

10. What is the minimum number of neurons found in the complex reflex arc?

- a) 2 neurons;
- b) 3 neurons;**
- c) 4 neurons;
- d) 5 neurons;
- e) 6 neurons and more;

11. From a morphological point of view, there are departments in the nervous system (NS):

- a) central NS (CNS), vegetative NS (VNS);
- b) CNS, somatic NS (SNS);
- c) somatic NS, VNS;
- d) CNS and peripheral NS (PNS);**

12. List what the cardiovascular system consists of?

- A) arteries, veins, venules, capillaries, lymphatic capillaries
- B) heart, arteries, veins, capillaries, venules, arteriol-venular anastomoses, lymphatic capillaries, vessels, ducts**
- C) heart, lymph nodes, veins, capillaries, venules, lymphatic capillaries
- D) heart, arteries, veins, lymphatic capillaries, lymphatic vessels and ducts
- E) arteries, capillaries, venules, veins, lymphatic vessels and ducts, microcirculatory bed

13. Choose which organ contains neurosecretory cells whose processes have extensions containing secretory granules and form synapses with vessels of the neurohypophysis?

- A) the pituitary gland
- B) epiphysis
- C) hypothalamus**
- D) cerebellum
- E) the medulla oblongata

14. In inflammatory diseases of the stomach, the integumentary epithelium of the mucous membrane is damaged. Choose which epithelium suffers at the same time?

- a) simple columnar glandular;**
- b) simple cubic;
- c) stratified cubic;
- d) simple flat;
- e) simple cubic microvilli.

15. The following is synthesised in the nucleus:

- a) mRNA
- b) rRNA**
- c) DNA
- d) ATP

16. Choose what the mucous membrane consists of

- a) epithelium, muscularis mucosae, submucosa
- b) epithelium, lamina propria, adventitia
- c) epithelium, lamina propria, muscularis mucosae**
- d) epithelium, submucosa, adventitia

17. Kidney biopsy material is examined by electron microscopy. The selected electron microphotographs show: a fenestrated endothelium with a basement membrane, on the outside of which process epithelial cells are attached. Specify which kidney formation is represented in electronic microphotographs?

- a) filtration barrier;**
- b) proximal nephron;
- c) Henle loop;
- d) distal nephron;
- e) juxtaglomerular apparatus.

18. New mitochondria of a cell are formed:

- a) in the Golgi apparatus;
- b) in the rough ER;
- c) in the smooth ER;
- d) as a result of mitochondria division by procariotic binary fission;**
- e) in the nucleus.

19. The epithelia are simple if:

- a) their cells are polarized;
- b) their cells form sheets;
- c) all their cells rest on the basement membrane;**
- d) not all their cells reach the apical surface;
- e) their cells are continuously sloughed.

20. In embryogenesis, the all types of connective tissue originate from:

- a) neural tube;
- b) mesenchyme;**
- c) ectoderm;
- d) endoderm;
- e) notochord.