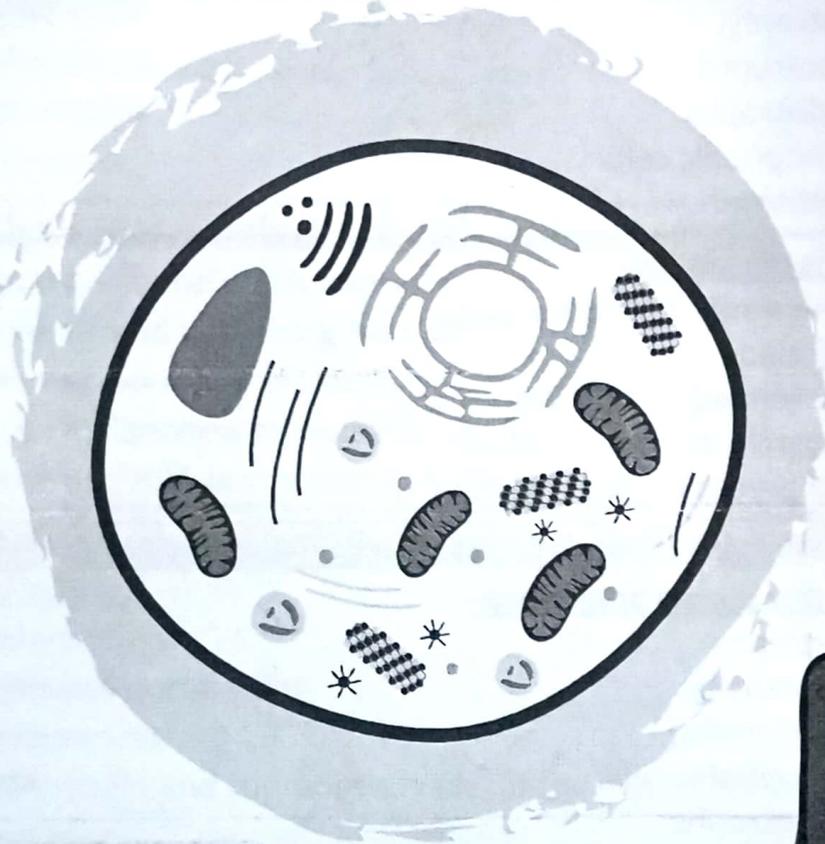
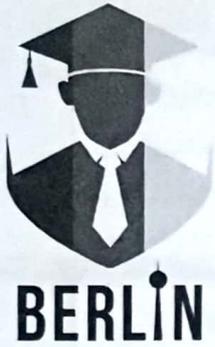


Level-2 Semester-4

Histology - ENR



MCQ Lecture 1

MCQ Pituitary & Pineal

DR M. YUSUF



MCQ on Pituitary & Pineal

<p>1. <u>Which of the following is a component of pars nervosa:-</u></p> <p>a) Pituicytes b) Chromophobes c) Brain sand d) Mammotrophs e) Corticotrophs</p>	A
<p>2. <u>Which of the following cells act as progenitor cells in the pituitary gland:-</u></p> <p>a) Thyrotrophs b) Corticotrophs c) Gonadotrophs d) Chromophobic cells e) Somatotrophs</p>	D
<p>3. <u>Brain sand is present in:-</u></p> <p>a) Pars nervosa of pituitary gland b) Pineal gland c) Pars intermedia of pituitary gland d) Pars distalis of pituitary gland e) Pars tuberalis of pituitary gland</p>	B
<p>4. <u>In the pituitary gland, Which cell has electron dense granules which increase in size during pregnancy:-</u></p> <p>a) Thyrotrophs b) Corticotrophs c) Gonadotrophs d) Chromophobic cells e) Mammotrophs</p>	E
<p>5. <u>What is the PAS reaction of acidophil cells in Pars distalis:-</u></p> <p>a) Strong positive b) Weak positive c) Negative d) Intermediate e) All of the above</p>	C



<p>6. <u>What exerts control over the pituitary gland:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The pancreas b) The thalamus c) The hypothalamus d) The heart e) The kidney 	C
<p>7. <u>Prolactin hormone is released by the following cells of adenohypophysis:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Corticotrophs b) Gonadotrophs c) Mammotrophs d) Somatotrophs e) Thyrotrophs 	C
<p>8. <u>Which two hormones are released from the neurohypophysis:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Oxytocin and antidiuretic hormone b) Vasopressin and luteinizing hormone c) Growth hormone and prolactin d) ADH and melanocyte stimulating hormone e) Oxytocin and follicle stimulating hormone 	A
<p>9. <u>The two hormones released from the neurohypophysis are actually synthesized in the:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Adenohypophysis b) Hypophyseal portal veins c) Pars intermedia d) Paraventricular and supraoptic nuclei of the hypothalamus e) Pars nervosa 	D
<p>10. <u>The pars distalis of the adenohypophysis of pituitary gland is:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) When stained with H& E appear pale in color b) Rich in nerve fibers and pituicytes c) Store secretions produced by the hypothalamus d) Connected to the hypothalamus by pituitary stalk e) Contain cells secreting growth hormone 	E



16. Which cell
a) Som.
b) Contri.

<p>11. Pars intermedia of the pituitary gland:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Its cells have acidophilic cytoplasm which has no granules b) It plays a role in the production of melanocyte-stimulating hormone c) Its surrounds the infundibulum like a collar d) It connects the pars nervosa to the hypothalamus e) It is well developed in human 	B
<p>12. Which part of the pituitary gland plays a role in the production of melanocyte-stimulating hormone (MSH):-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Infundibulum b) Pars posterior c) Pars intermedia d) Pars anterior e) Pars tuberalis 	C
<p>13. Pinealocytes are cells which:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Have deep acidophilic cytoplasm b) Secrete growth hormone c) Secrete FSH & LH d) Secrete melatonin e) Are present in the Pars nervosa 	D
<p>14. One of the following hypothalamic hormone control adrenal cortex secretion:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) TSH b) FSH c) LH d) MSH e) ACTH 	E
<p>15. Which of the following statements is true:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Acidophils is larger than Basophils b) Basophils stain intensely with eosin c) Somatotrophs is acidophilic cell d) Acidophils stain well with PAS e) Basophils are more numerous than acidophils 	C



<p>16. Which cell secrete TSH:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Somatotrophsb) Corticotrophsc) Thyrotrophsd) Mammotrophse) Chromophobes	C
<p>17. One of the following is false about chromophobic cells:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Undifferentiatedb) Lack affinity to stainc) Has numerous granulesd) Considered to be stem celle) Degranulated	C
<p>18. Which one forms collar around the infundibulum of neurohypophysis:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Pars Tuberalisb) Pars Intermediac) Pars Distalisd) Pars Nervosae) Pineal body	A
<p>19. Which part of the pituitary gland is rudimentary in adult human:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Pars Tuberalisb) Pars Intermediac) Pars Distalisd) Pars Nervosae) Pineal body	B
<p>20. One of the following hormones reaches the posterior pituitary gland by hypothalamic hypophyseal tract:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Gonadotropin releasing hormoneb) Thyrotropic releasing hormonec) Corticotropin releasing hormoned) Oxytocine) prolactin	D



<p>21. Pars nervosa consists of all the following except:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Herring bodies b) Nerve fibers c) Pituicytes d) Pinealocytes e) Fenestrated capillaries 	D
<p>22. Which one is true about pineal gland:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Located at anterior wall of third ventricle b) It is small in infant c) It secretes melatonin d) Is exocrine gland e) Its secretion increases during daytime 	C
<p>23. Parenchyma of pineal gland include all of the following except:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Pinealocytes b) Astrocytes c) Corpora arenacea d) Herring bodies e) None of the above 	D
<p>24. Pinealocytes secrete:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Serotonin b) Insulin c) Motilin d) Melatonin e) Melanin 	D
<p>25. Which is true about Corpora arenacea:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Called brain sand b) Are Sodium Phosphate Precipitation c) Presents in pituitary gland d) Present in hypothalamus e) None of the above 	A

**26. What cell type secretes ACTH:-**

- a) Lactotropic cells
- b) Thyrotropic cells
- c) Corticotropic cells
- d) Somatotropic cells
- e) Gonadotropic cells

C

27. Which gland secretes melatonin:-

- a) Pancreas
- b) Thyroid
- c) Pineal gland
- d) Adrenal cortex
- e) Adrenal medulla

C

28. What connects pituitary to the hypothalamus:-

- a) Pars intermedia
- b) Pars distalis
- c) Pars nervosa
- d) Infundibulum
- e) Pars tuberalis

D

29. Which of the following cells is considered as acidophil:-

- a) Lactotropic cells
- b) Gonadotropic cells
- c) Corticotropic cells
- d) Thyrotropic cells
- e) Chromophobes

A

30. Which cell type secretes MSH:-

- a) Lactotropic cells
- b) Gonadotropic cells
- c) Corticotropic cells
- d) Thyrotropic cells
- e) Chromophobes

C



<p>31. Which part of pituitary secretes oxytocin:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Pars distalisb) Pars intermediac) Infundibulumd) Pars nervosae) Pars tuberalis	D
<p>32. Which cell type secretes FSH & LH:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Lactotropic cellsb) Gonadotropic cellsc) Corticotropic cellsd) Thyrotropic cellse) Chromophobes	B
<p>33. Pars nervosa contains all of the followings except:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Myelinated axonsb) Pituicytesc) Herring bodiesd) Fenestrated blood capillariese) Reticular fibers	A
<p>34. Brain sand:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Found in diseased pineal glandb) Serves as landmark for radiologistsc) Intensely acidophilicd) Decrease in size throughout lifee) Secretes melatonin	B
<p>35. Which of the following is a component of pars nervosa:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Brain sandb) Chromophobesc) Corticotrophsd) Mammothrophse) Pituicytes	E



<p>36. What is the most numerous cell in adenohypophysis:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Somatotrophsb) Lactotrophsc) Chromophobesd) Corticotrophse) Thyrotrophs	C
<p>37. Which of the following cells secrete Growth Hormone:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Somatotrophsb) Lactotrophsc) Chromophobesd) Corticotrophse) Thyrotrophs	A
<p>38. Which of the following cells can be stained well with PAS:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Somatotrophsb) Chromophobesc) Thyrotrophsd) Lactotrophse) Pituicytes	C
<p>39. Which of the following cells can be stained with Orange G (Orangophil):-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Corticotrophsb) Somatotrophsc) Thyrotrophsd) Lactotrophse) Gonadotrophs	B
<p>40. Which of the following cells can be stained with Azocarmine (Carminophil):-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Corticotrophsb) Somatotrophsc) Thyrotrophsd) Lactotrophse) Gonadotrophs	D



<p>41. <u>Which of the following cells forms Pro-Opio-Melano-Cortin (POMC):-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Somatotrophsb) Thyrotrophsc) Corticotrophsd) Lactotrophse) Gonadotrophs	C
<p>42. <u>Which cells are found predominantly in pars tuberalis:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Somatotrophsb) Thyrotrophsc) Corticotrophsd) Lactotrophse) Gonadotrophs	E
<p>43. <u>Rathke's cysts are characteristic finding in:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Pars nervosab) Pars tuberalisc) Pars intermediad) Pars distalise) Neurohypophysis	C
<p>44. <u>Herring bodies are characteristic finding in:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Pars tuberalisb) Pars nervosac) Pars intermediad) Pars distalise) Pineal body	B
<p>45. <u>Which of the following is the most characteristic feature of pineal body:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Astrocytesb) Rathke's cystsc) Pregnancy cellsd) Corpora arenaceae) Herring bodies	D