

Histology
Chapter Five Study Guide - HL

1. What is tissue?
2. What is histology?
3. >What are the four tissue types?
4. >What are the structures and functions of the four tissue types?
5. What is the significant between cells and matrix in epithelial and connective tissues?
6. What other terms are used to describe matrix?
7. What criteria is used to describe epithelial cells?
8. Where is non-keratinized and keratinized epithelial cells located? Give examples.
9. What criteria is used to describe connective tissue?
10. >What type of protein fibers (i.e. 3) are found in the connective tissue matrix?
11. What are proteoglycans (PG)? Where are they located?
12. >What is hyaluronic acid? What is its nickname?
13. >How are connective tissue collagen fibers orientated in tendons and ligaments?
14. >How are connective tissue collagen fibers orientated in a capsule around organs?
15. What type of tissue is fat?
16. What type of cells store fat?
17. What type of tissue is cartilage?
18. >What are the three different types of cartilage? Examples and locations.
19. What type of tissue is bone?
20. What is the difference between spongy and compact bone? Which one is harder?
21. >What is an osteon?
22. Identify the following structures of an osteon: osteocyte, osteoblast, osteoclast, lacunae, canalicul, lamellae, periosteum, endosteum, and central canalm.
23. Why is blood classified as a connective tissue?
24. What is the function of nervous tissue?
25. How is nervous tissue characterized?
26. What are the three muscle types? Characteristics of each muscle type?
27. >What are cell junctions? Functions of each type?
28. What is a gland?
29. What tissue type is commonly associated with glands?
30. What is the difference between a secretion and an excretion?
31. >What is the difference between an endocrine and exocrine glands?
32. >Glands can be multicellular or unicellular structures. What is an example of a unicellular gland that looks like a “wine glass”? Where are they located?
33. >What is the difference between a merocrine gland, holocrine gland, and apocrine gland? Examples?
34. Define the following terms: atrophy / hypertrophy/ hyperplasia / metaplasia / neoplasia / dysplasia.
35. >What term describes how the epithelail lining of the trachea changes after chronic cigarette smoking?
36. >What is regeneration?
37. >What is fibrosis?

38. What are the stages in healing a skin wound?
39. >Describe the following membranes: mucous, serous, synovial, and cutaneous.
40. >How is tissue changed by inflammation? What is added? Significance