

Lymphatic System — 30 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. The lymphatic system functions to drain:

- A. Blood from arteries
- B. Excess interstitial fluid from tissues
- C. Lymph from brain ventricles
- D. Plasma from capillaries

Answer: B. Excess interstitial fluid from tissues

2. Which of the following is NOT a function of the lymphatic system?

- A. Immune defense
- B. Lipid transport
- C. Hormone production
- D. Fluid balance

Answer: C. Hormone production

3. Lymph is most similar in composition to:

- A. Blood plasma
- B. Interstitial collagen
- C. Cerebrospinal fluid
- D. Synovial fluid

Answer: A. Blood plasma

4. Lymphatic vessels begin as:

- A. Open-ended tubes
- B. Blind-ended capillaries
- C. Continuous vessels
- D. Fenestrated capillaries

Answer: B. Blind-ended capillaries

5. The lymphatic vessels return lymph to the venous system through:

- A. Superior vena cava
- B. Thoracic and right lymphatic ducts
- C. Azygos vein
- D. Inferior vena cava

Answer: B. Thoracic and right lymphatic ducts

6. The lymphatic capillaries' overlapping endothelial flaps act as:

- A. Pressure regulators
- B. One-way valves
- C. Hormone sensors
- D. Osmotic filters

Answer: B. One-way valves

7. Lymphatic capillaries in the small intestine are called:

- A. Sinusoids
- B. Lacteals
- C. PALS
- D. Peyer's ducts

Answer: B. Lacteals

8. Lymph containing absorbed lipids is referred to as:

- A. Plasma
- B. Chyle
- C. Serum

D. Interstitial fluid

Answer: B. Chyle

9. The primary lymphatic organs are:

- A. Spleen and lymph nodes
- B. Bone marrow and thymus
- C. Tonsils and Peyer's patches
- D. Liver and appendix

Answer: B. Bone marrow and thymus

10. The outer cortex of a lymph node mainly contains:

- A. T cells
- B. B cells
- C. Plasma cells
- D. Macrophages

Answer: B. B cells

11. The paracortex of the lymph node contains mostly:

- A. B cells
- B. T cells
- C. Plasma cells
- D. Dendritic cells

Answer: B. T cells

12. Medullary cords of a lymph node mainly contain:

- A. Plasma cells
- B. B cells
- C. Endothelial cells
- D. T cells

Answer: A. Plasma cells

13. The lymph node's capsule is made of:

- A. Elastic tissue
- B. Dense connective tissue
- C. Reticular tissue
- D. Cartilage

Answer: B. Dense connective tissue

14. The lymph enters a lymph node through:

- A. Efferent vessels
- B. Afferent vessels
- C. Medullary sinuses
- D. HEVs

Answer: B. Afferent vessels

15. Germinal centers are found in:

- A. Primary follicles
- B. Secondary follicles
- C. Medullary cords
- D. Paracortex

Answer: B. Secondary follicles

16. The process of lymphocyte entry from blood occurs through:

- A. Capillaries in the cortex
- B. High endothelial venules (HEVs)
- C. Trabecular arteries
- D. Sinusoids

Answer: B. High endothelial venules (HEVs)

17. The thoracic duct drains lymph from:

- A. Upper right body quadrant
- B. Entire body except upper right quadrant
- C. Lower limbs only
- D. Abdomen only

Answer: B. Entire body except upper right quadrant

18. The cisterna chyli is located:

- A. In the neck
- B. In the abdomen near L1–L2
- C. Behind the liver
- D. In the thoracic cavity

Answer: B. In the abdomen near L1–L2

19. The spleen filters:

- A. Lymph
- B. Blood
- C. Interstitial fluid
- D. Chyle

Answer: B. Blood

20. The white pulp of the spleen contains:

- A. Sinusoids
- B. Lymphocytes and central arterioles
- C. Trabecular veins
- D. Macrophages only

Answer: B. Lymphocytes and central arterioles

21. The red pulp of the spleen is responsible for:

- A. Immune activation
- B. Destruction of old red blood cells
- C. Lipid absorption
- D. Hormone production

Answer: B. Destruction of old red blood cells

22. The splenic cords are also called:

- A. Billroth's cords
- B. PALS
- C. Trabecular cords
- D. Malpighian corpuscles

Answer: A. Billroth's cords

23. Hassall's corpuscles are found in the:

- A. Lymph node
- B. Thymus medulla
- C. Spleen red pulp
- D. Peyer's patches

Answer: B. Thymus medulla

24. The thymus originates from:

- A. 1st pharyngeal pouch
- B. 2nd pharyngeal pouch
- C. 3rd pharyngeal pouch
- D. 4th pharyngeal pouch

Answer: C. 3rd pharyngeal pouch

25. The blood-thymus barrier prevents:

- A. Lipid absorption
 - B. Antigen contact with developing T cells
 - C. RBC destruction
 - D. Hormone leakage
- Answer:** B. Antigen contact with developing T cells

- 26.** Hassall's corpuscles consist of:
- A. Reticular cells
 - B. Concentric squamous cells with keratinization
 - C. B lymphocytes
 - D. Endothelial cells
- Answer:** B. Concentric squamous cells with keratinization

- 27.** Positive selection of T cells occurs in the:
- A. Thymic cortex
 - B. Thymic medulla
 - C. Spleen
 - D. Lymph node
- Answer:** A. Thymic cortex

- 28.** Negative selection of T cells occurs in the:
- A. Thymic cortex
 - B. Thymic medulla
 - C. PALS
 - D. Lymphoid follicles
- Answer:** B. Thymic medulla

- 29.** MALT stands for:
- A. Mucosa-Associated Lymphatic Tissue
 - B. Micro-Activated Lymph Tissue
 - C. Marginal-Associated Lymph Tissue
 - D. Mucous-Alveolar Lymph Tissue
- Answer:** A. Mucosa-Associated Lymphatic Tissue

- 30.** Palatine tonsils are covered by:
- A. Simple columnar epithelium
 - B. Ciliated pseudostratified epithelium
 - C. Stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium
 - D. Transitional epithelium
- Answer:** C. Stratified squamous non-keratinized epithelium