The names of these two cell types are easily confused—what are they?

This one is:
--A type of dendritic cell residing in the ocular surface epithelium
--An antigen-presenting cell (APC)
--Described as the ‘immune sentinels of the ocular surface’

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This one is:
--A type of giant cell found in granulomas
--Associated with TB
--Horseshoe-like arrangement of nuclei

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Ocular-Surface Immunology
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How did dendritic cells come to be called ‘dendritic’? Does it have something to do with dendrites on the cornea, eg, as in HSV epitheliopathy?
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No, it is because the cells have ‘cytoplasmic extensions’ jutting out which give the cell the appearance of the dendrite-end of a neuron.
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Are Langerhans cells found in the conj epi, the corneal epi, or both?
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The conj and cornea comprise the ocular surface. In terms of immunology, what is the key difference between their epithelia?
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It means the immune reaction to foreign antigens on the corneal surface is less than that of other tissues (including the conj)
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_Is this privilege a result of active, or passive factors?_  
Both. Passive factors include the absence of _two words_ and _one word_.  
Active factors include release of immunomodulating chemoagents by the corneal epithelial cells.
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Is this privilege a result of active, or passive factors?
Both. Passive factors include the absence of blood vessels and lymphatics. Active factors include release of immunomodulating chemoagents by the corneal epithelial cells.