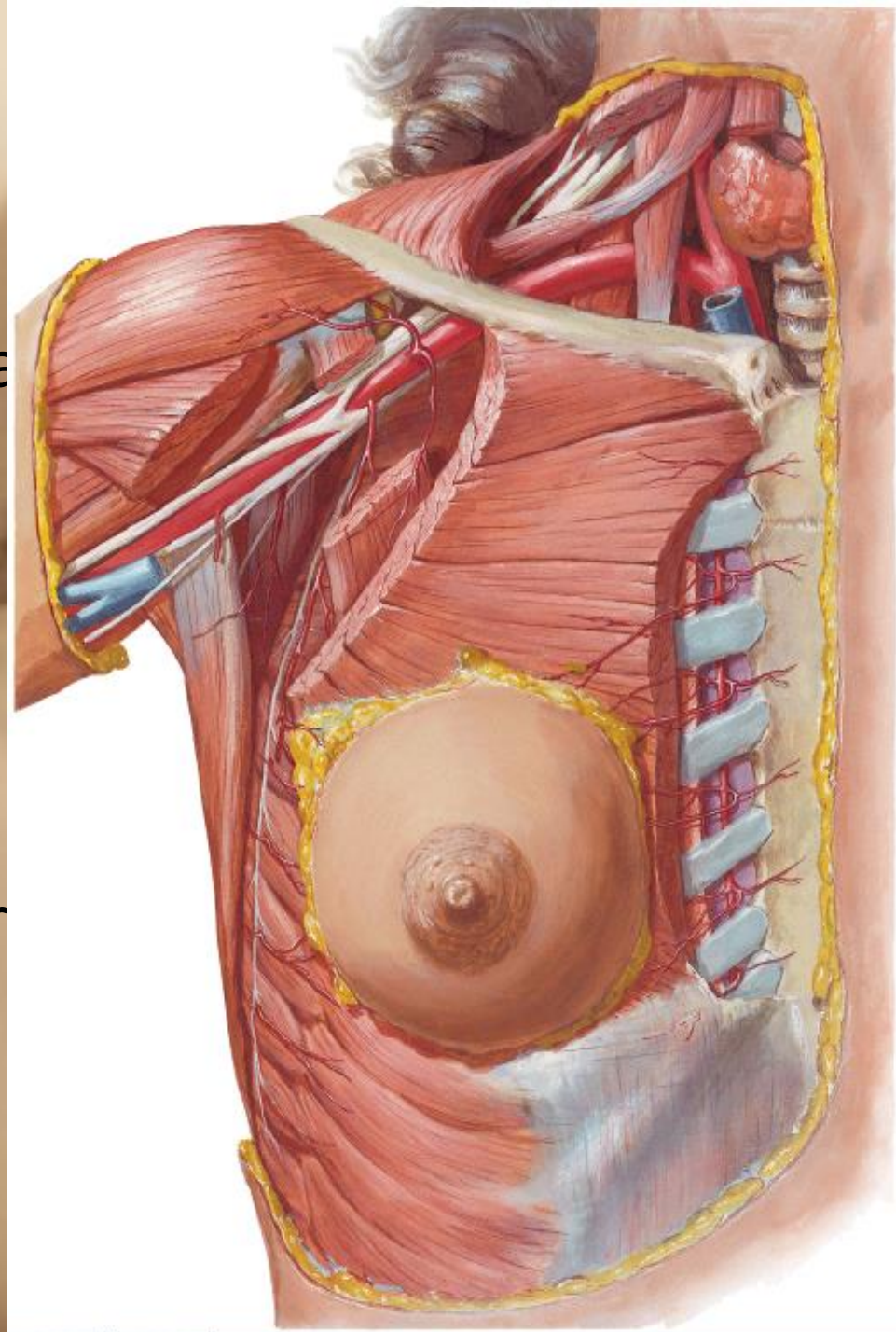




- It is a modified sweat gland located at anterior thoracic wall
- **Location** :-superficial fascia of pectoral region.
- **Shape**:-hemispherical, conical or pendulous.
- **Extension**:-
- **Vertically** - 2<sup>nd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> rib
- **Horizontally**-lateral border of sternum to mid axillary line.





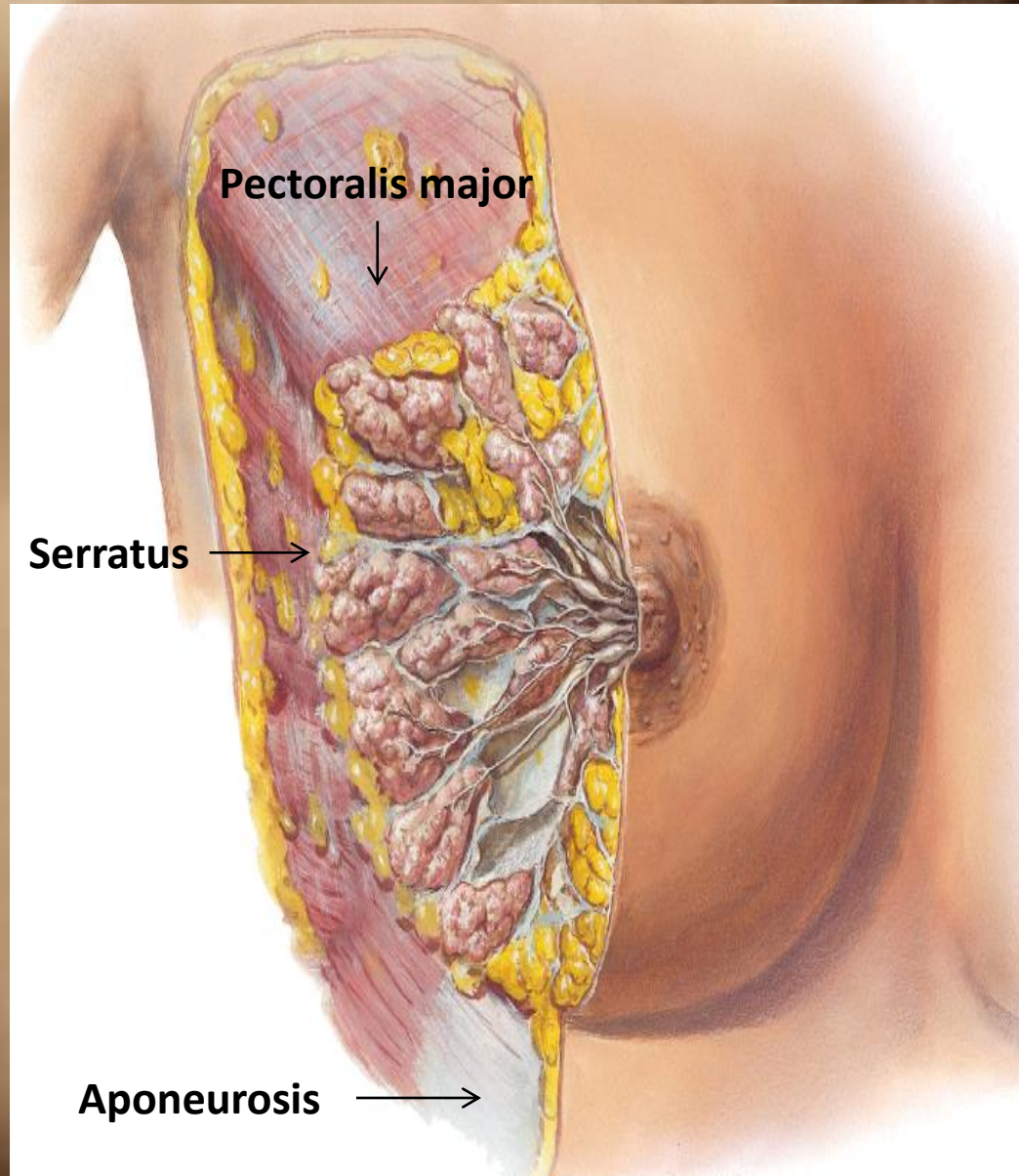
# Mammary gland

- **Formed by-**

Pectoralis major-> med 2/3

Serratus anterior -> lat 1/3

Aponeurosis of External oblique->Infero-medially.



# Retro mammary space

- **Situation-**
- Layer of loose connective tissue between the breast's base and the pectoral fascia
- **content-**
- loose connective tissue
- **Function-**breast moves freely over the pectoralis major
- In cancer of breast- gland adhere to the muscle.





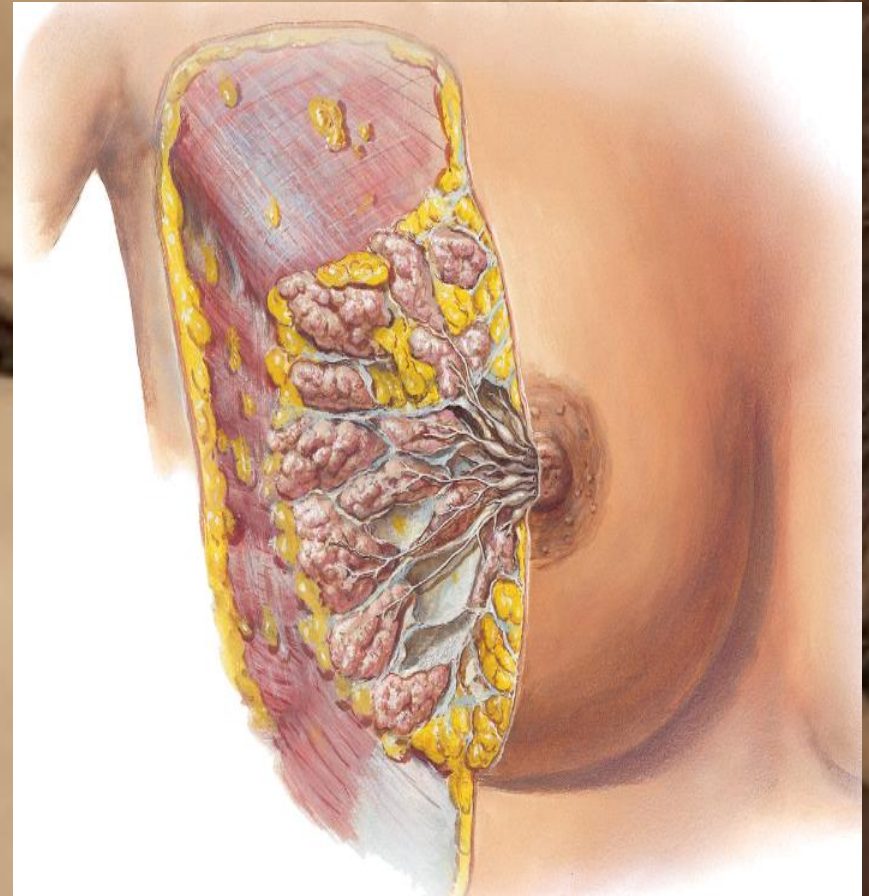
# AXILLARY TAIL OF SPENCE

- Tail like projection from upper and outer quadrant of gland enters into axilla
- Through the opening – **foramen of langer.**
- Comes in contact with-axillary group of lymph node.



# Structure of Breast

- **Skin**  
Nipple  
Areola
- **Stroma**
- **Parenchyma**



# Structure of the Breast

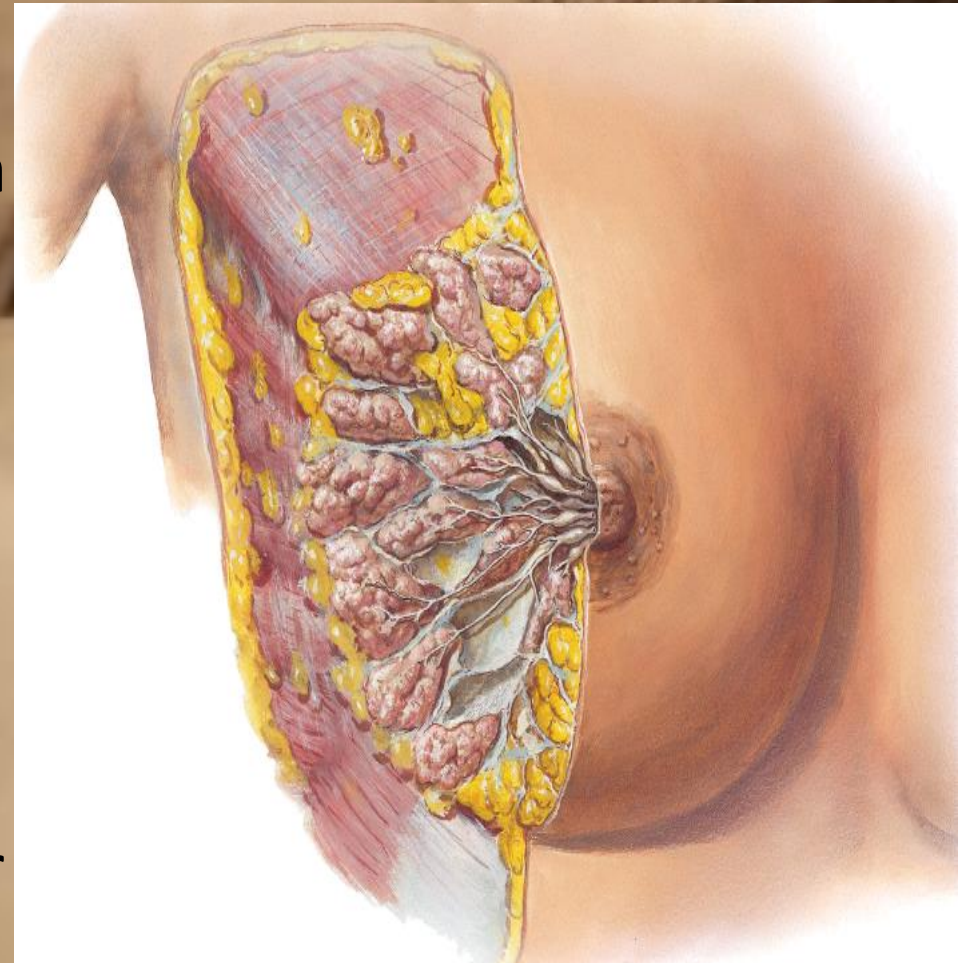
- **Nipple:-**

Conical or cylindrical projection  
At the level of 4<sup>th</sup> intercostal space.

Pierced by 15-20 lactiferous ducts.

smooth muscles are arranged circularly and longitudinally.

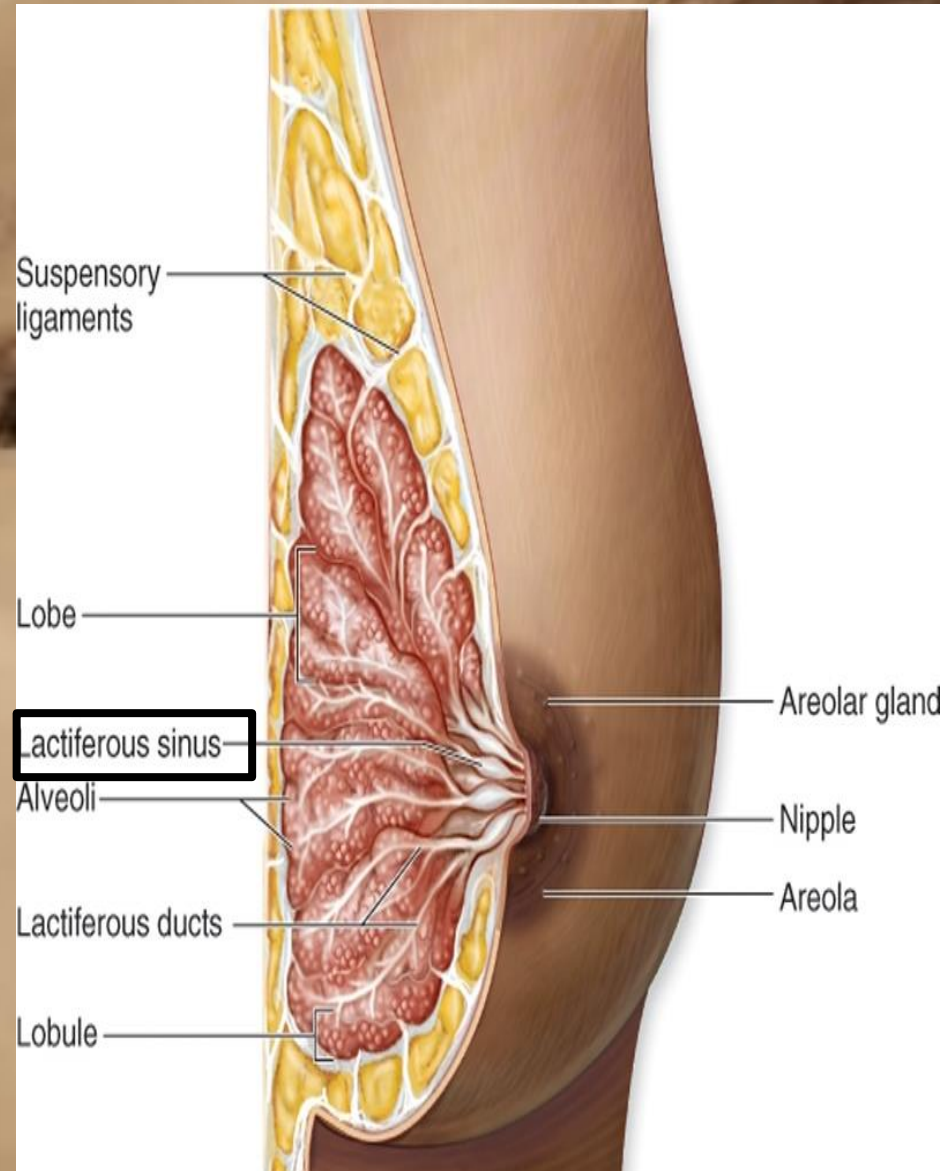
Provided with sensory receptor





# Areola

- Circular pigmented area
- Around the base of nipple
- Contains -sebaceous glands
- Which is enlarged during first pregnancy and lactation time
- **Tubercles of Montgomery-**
- Sebaceous gland(oil)-lubrication
- Also contains-sweat gland
- Devoid of- fat and hair.
- Lactiferous duct dilated-sinus

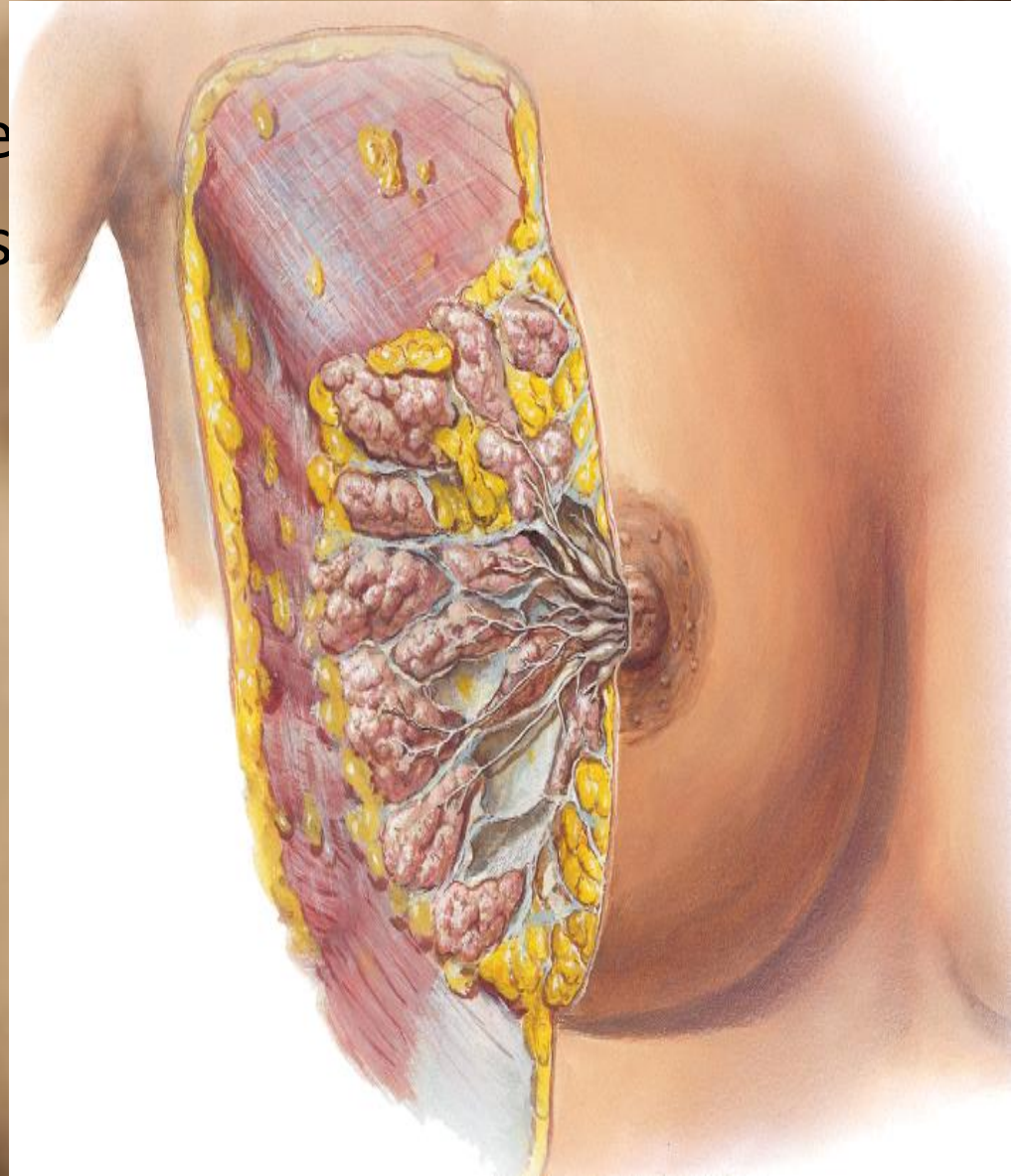




# Stroma

Made up of Connective tissue

- This tissue has both fibrous stroma and fat



# Fibrous tissue

- Forms the supporting framework of the gland
- It is partly fibrous and partly fatty
- **Suspensory ligament of cooper**-Made up of fibrous band that provide structural support to the breast





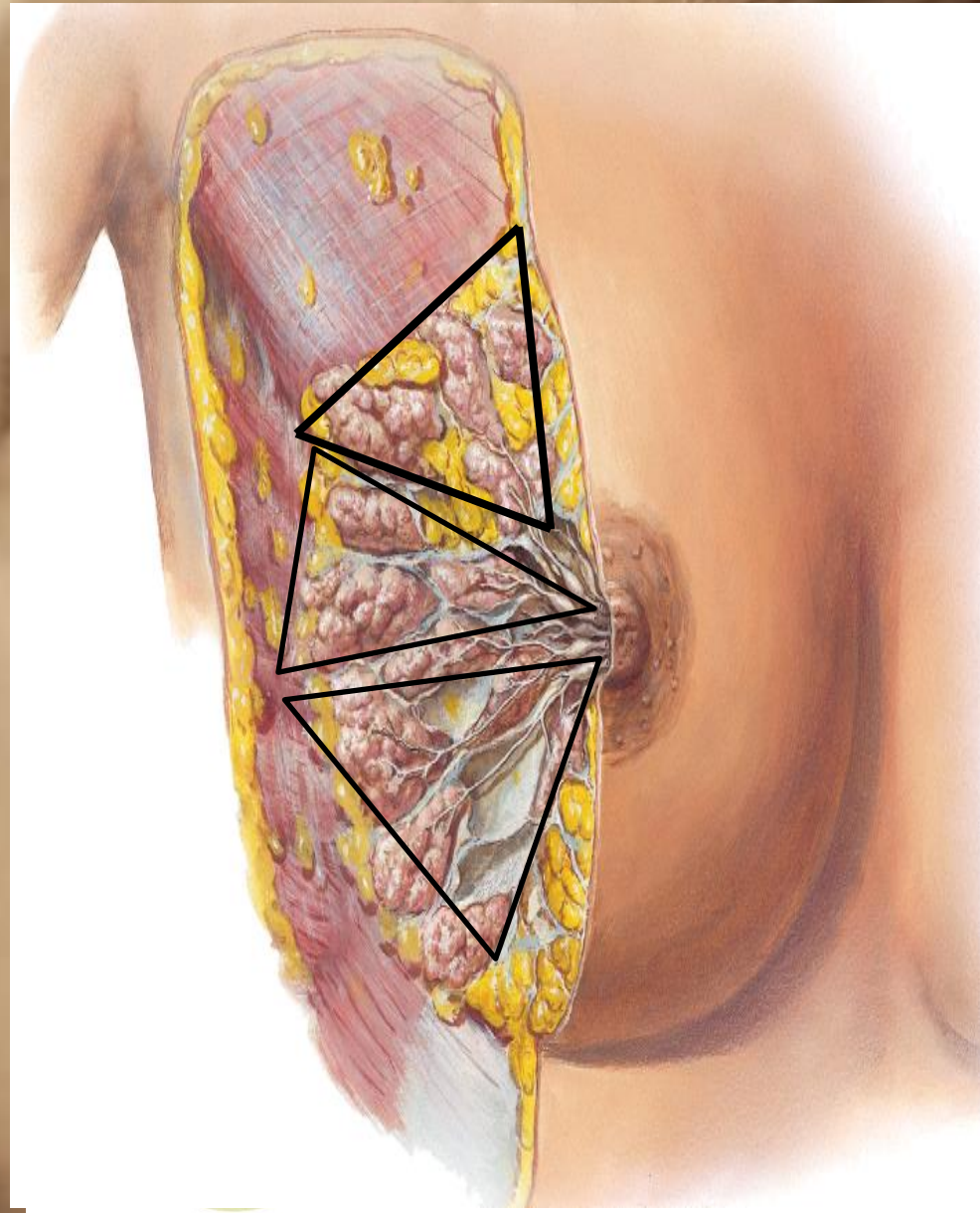
# Fatty tissue

- Gives the shape to the gland
- Absent → areola and nipple.



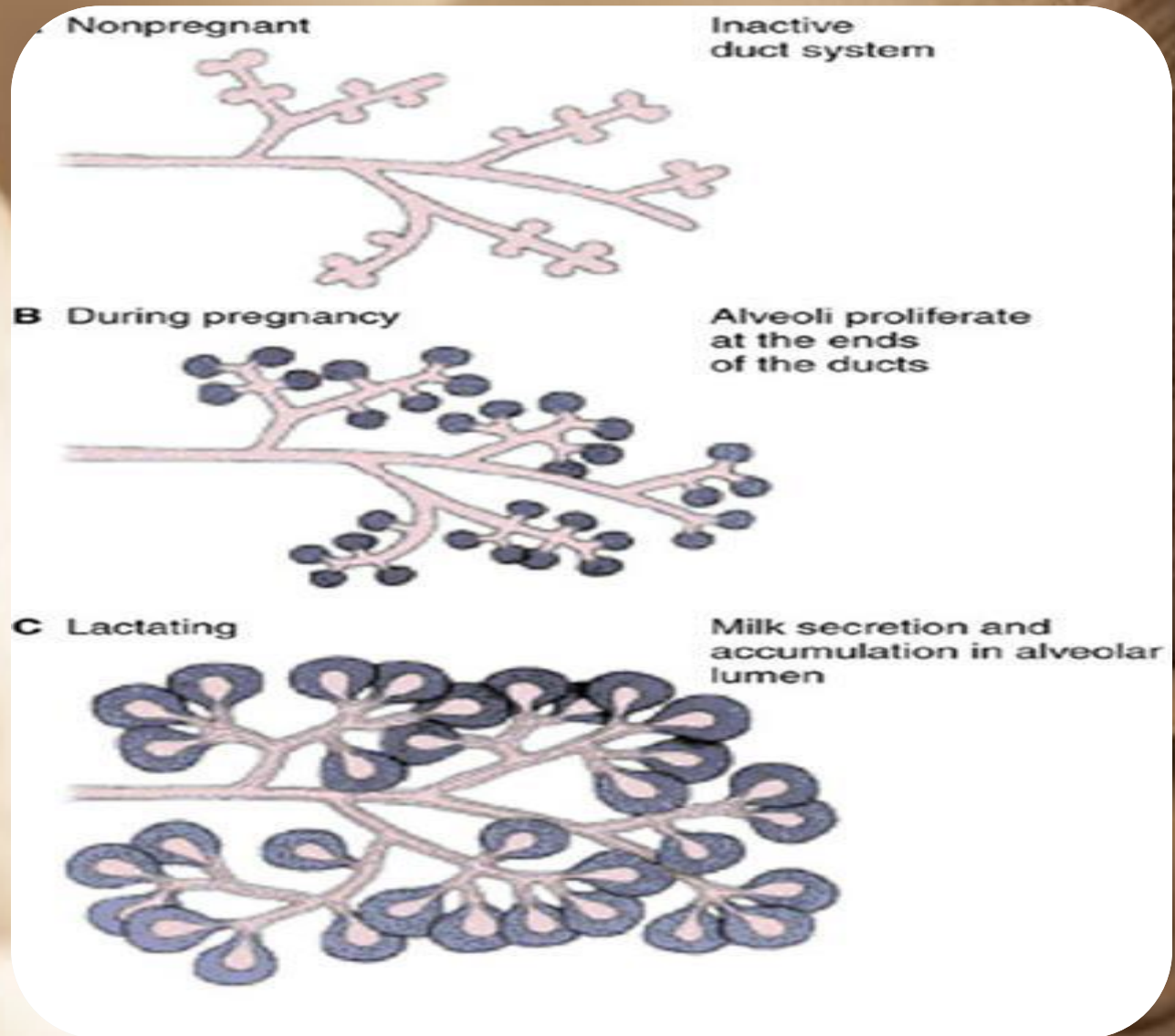
# Parenchyma/Glandular tissue

- Contains-
- 15-20 pyramidal lobes
- lobes divides into lobules-cluster of acinic drained by lactiferous duct
- The lactiferous duct converge towards the nipple and open on it.
- Near its termination each duct has a dilation called a lactiferous sinus



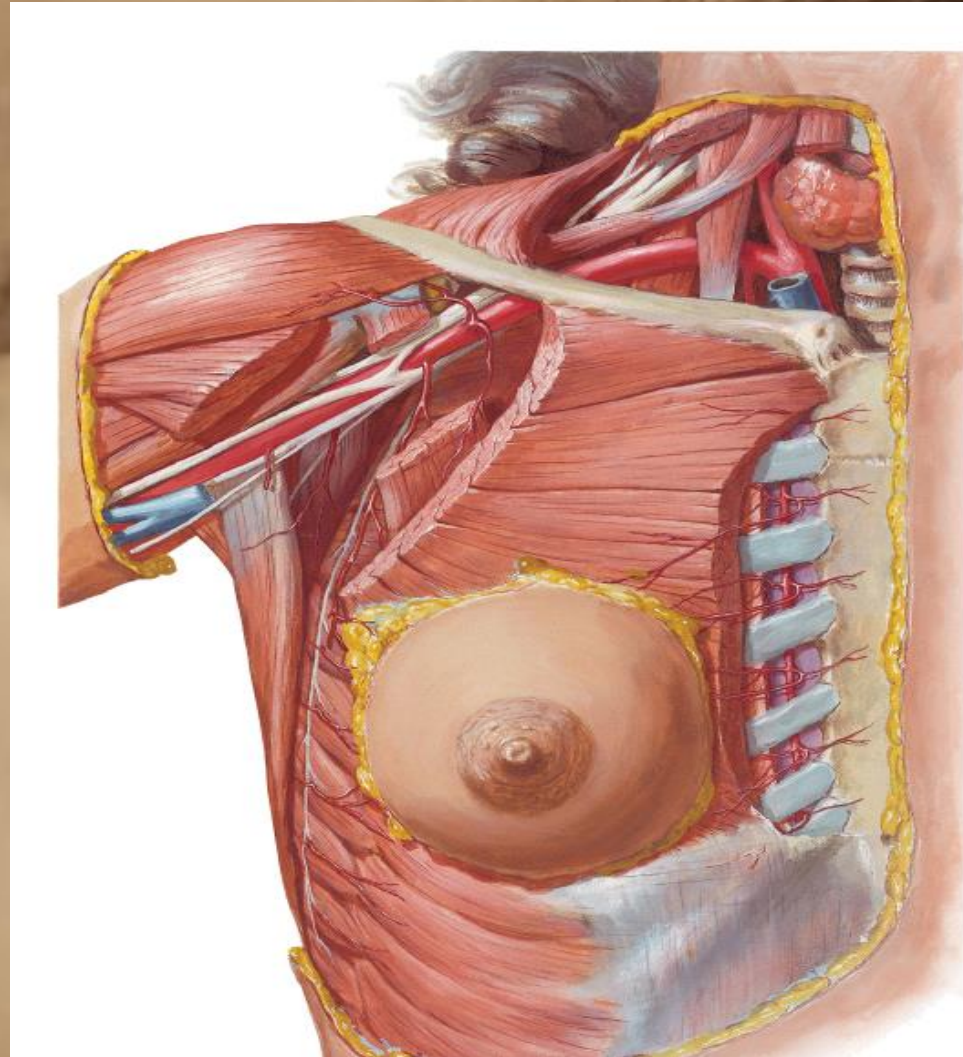


# Structural variation of gland



# Arterial supply

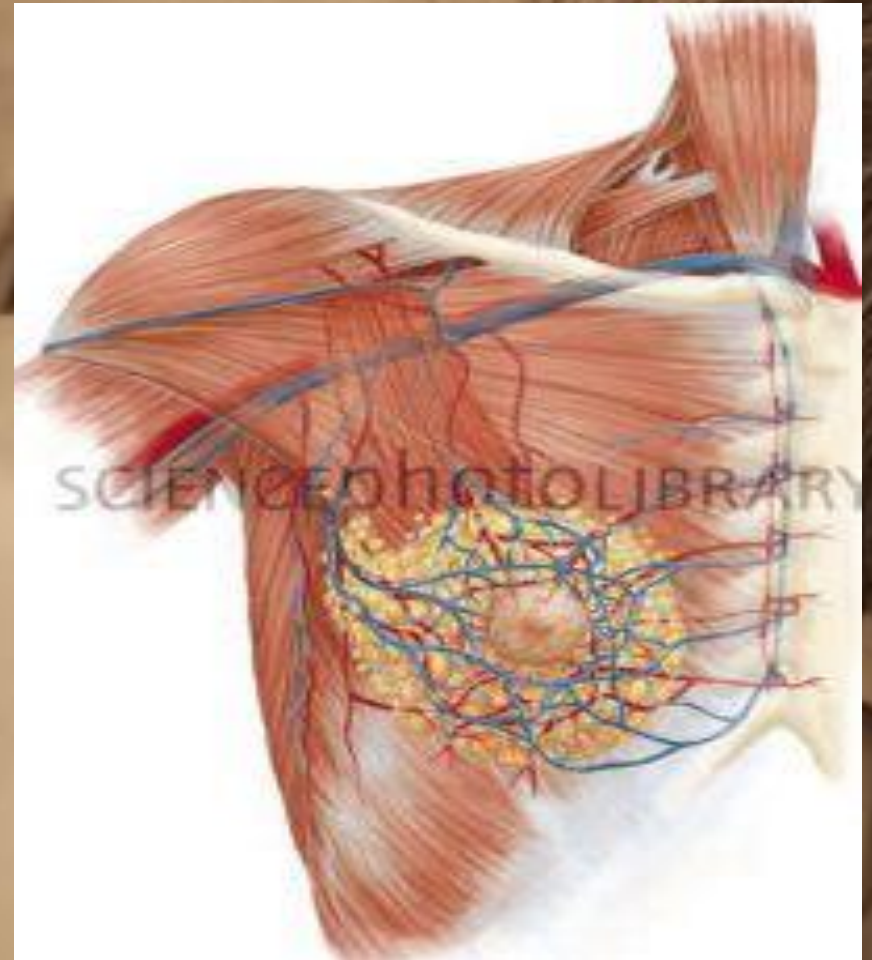
- **Superior part**-superior mammary branches from
- **Superior thoracic artery.**
- **Lateral part-**
- lateral mammary branches  
**From-lat.thoracic artery**
- **Medial part-**
- medial mammary –**internal thoracic artery perforating branches**  
(2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> ICS)





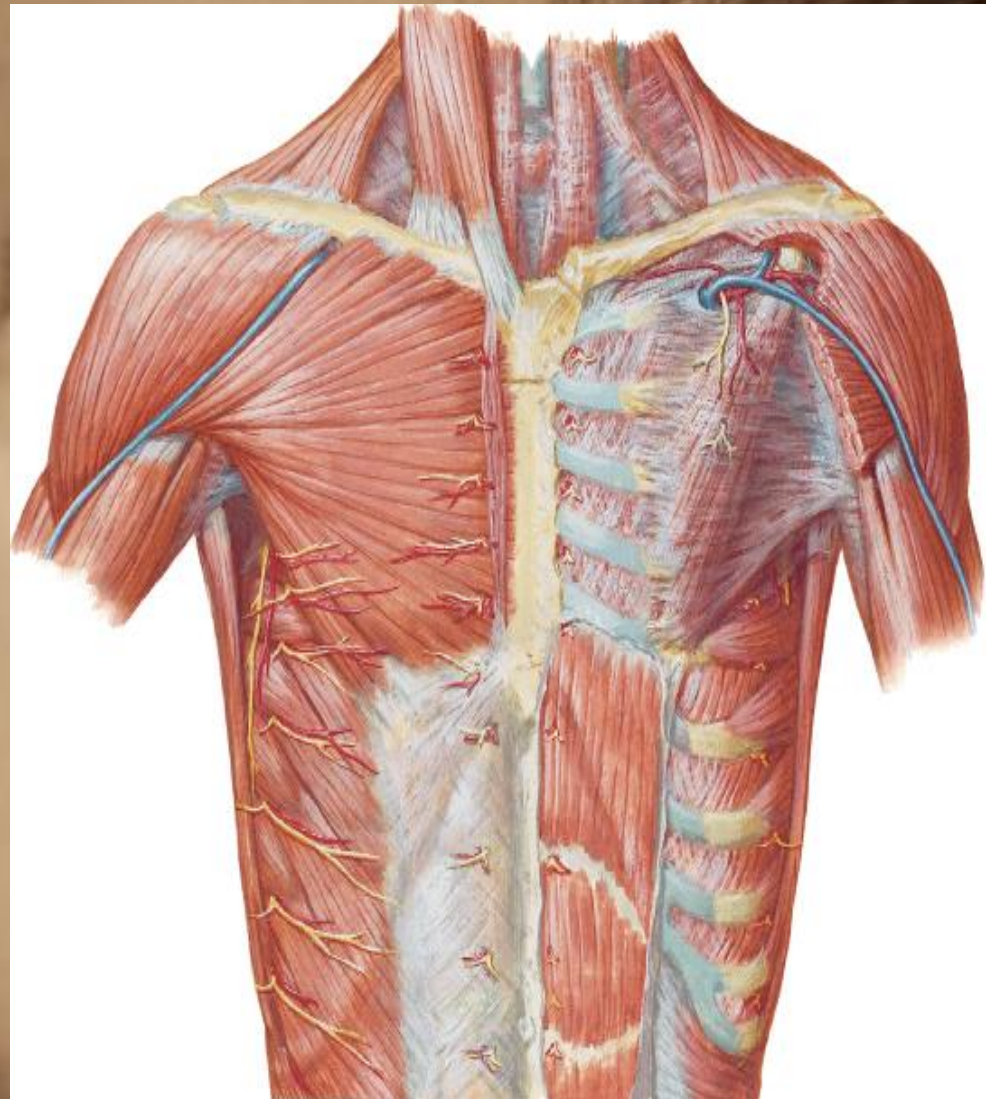
# Venous drainage

- Veins are corresponding to the arteries
- **Circulus venosus**- plexus are found at the base of nipple
- Finally Venous plexus - Drain into-axillary vein, internal thoracic vein and post.intercostal vein.



# Nerve supply

- Anterior and lateral cutaneous nerve –branches of 4<sup>th</sup> -6<sup>th</sup> intercostal nerve

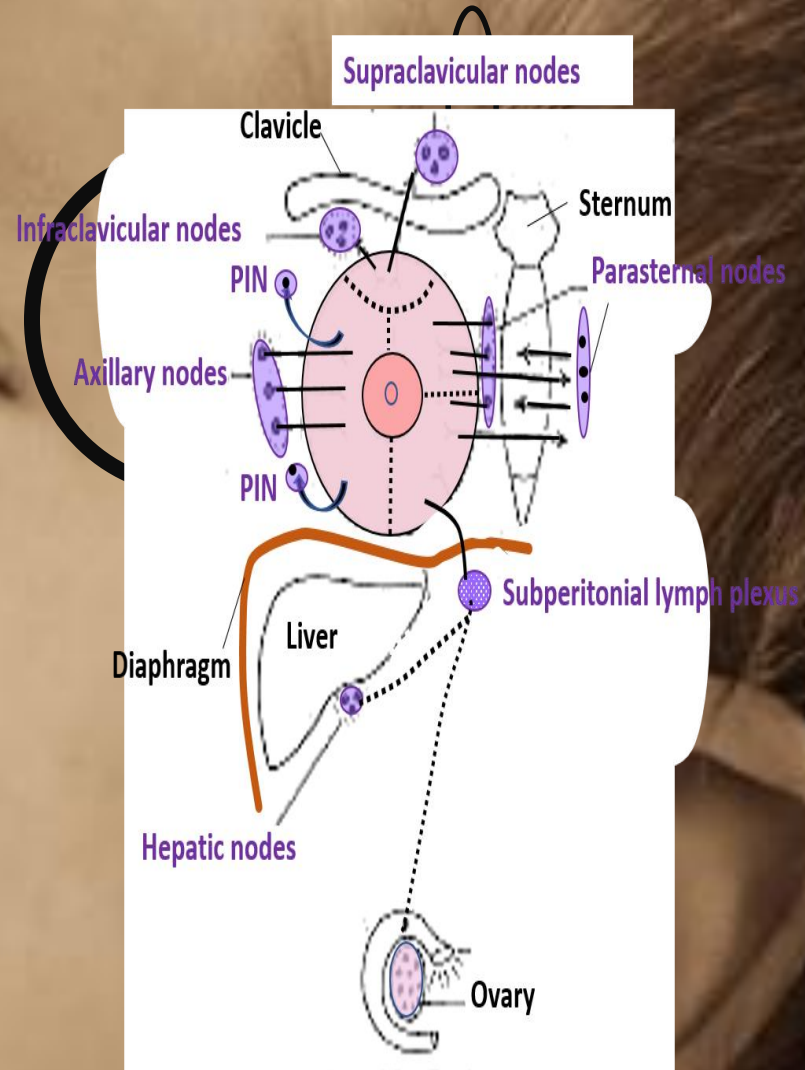




# Lymphatic drainage

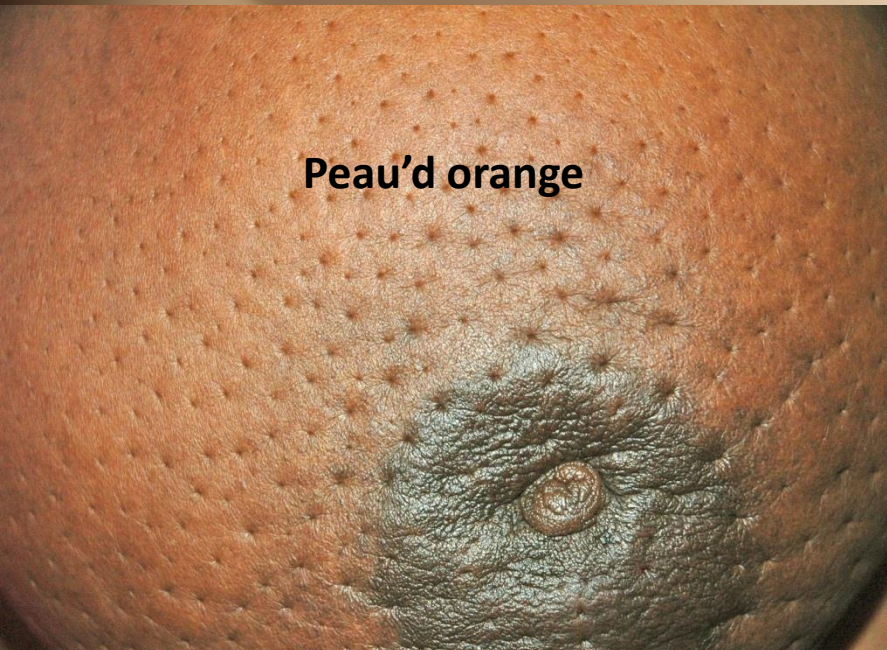
- Axillary lymph nodes located in axilla
- Internal mammary/Parasternal node- located along the internal thoracic vessels
- Posterior intercostal nodes- located in posterior part of intercostal space
- Other nodes- Supraclavicular, infraclavicular, subdiaphragmatic and subperitoneal lymph node

## Lymphatic Drainage of Mammary Gland

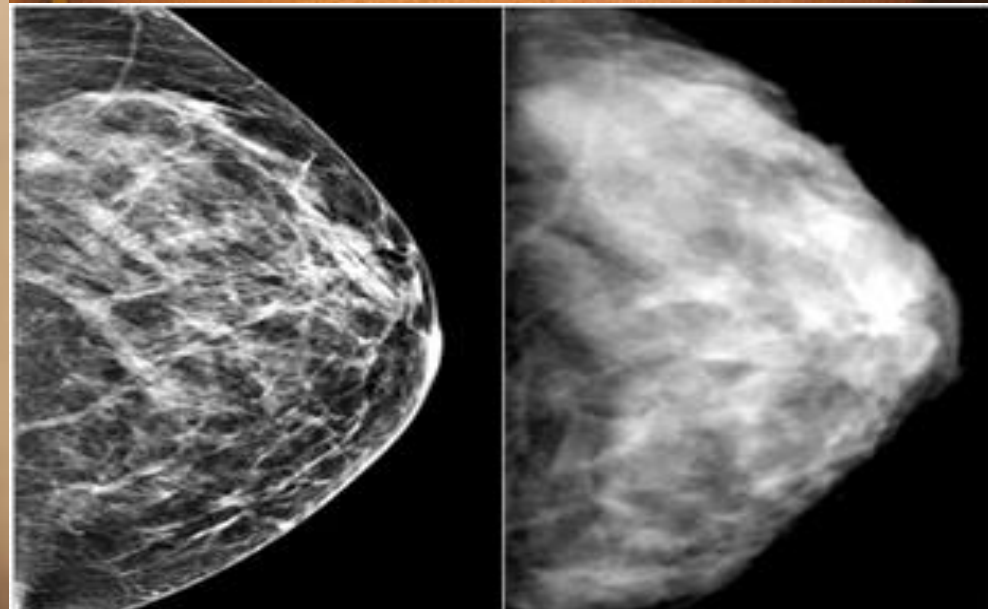


PIN – Posterior intercostal nodes

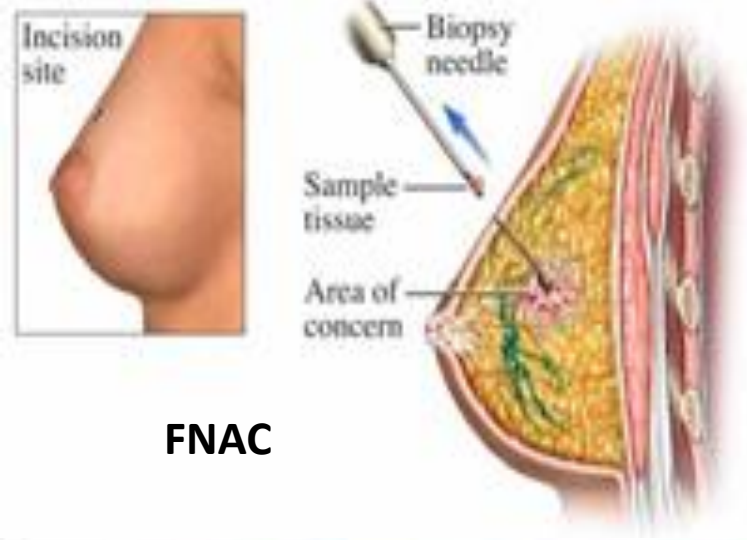
# Clinical Anatomy



In mammography, each breast is compressed horizontally, then obliquely and an x-ray is taken of each position







**FNAC**



# Breast Self-Examination



1. Lie down and put your left arm under your head. Use your right hand to examine your left breast. With your 3 middle fingers flat, move gently in small circular motions over the entire breast, checking for any lump, hard knot, or thickening. Use different levels of pressure - light, medium, and firm - over each area of your breast. Check the whole breast, from your collarbone above your breast down to the ribs below your breast. Switch arms and repeat on the other breast.



2. Look at your breasts while standing in front of a mirror with your hands on your hips. Look for lumps, new differences in size and shape, and swelling or dimpling of the skin.



3. Raise one arm, then the other, so you can check under your arms for lumps.



4. Squeeze the nipple of each breast gently between your thumb and index finger. Report to your healthcare provider right away any discharge or fluid from the nipples or any lumps or changes in your breast.



I believe in LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT  
Bcos I have loved my Mother,  
ever since I opened my eyes.....



Thank you for your attention!!!