

Breast

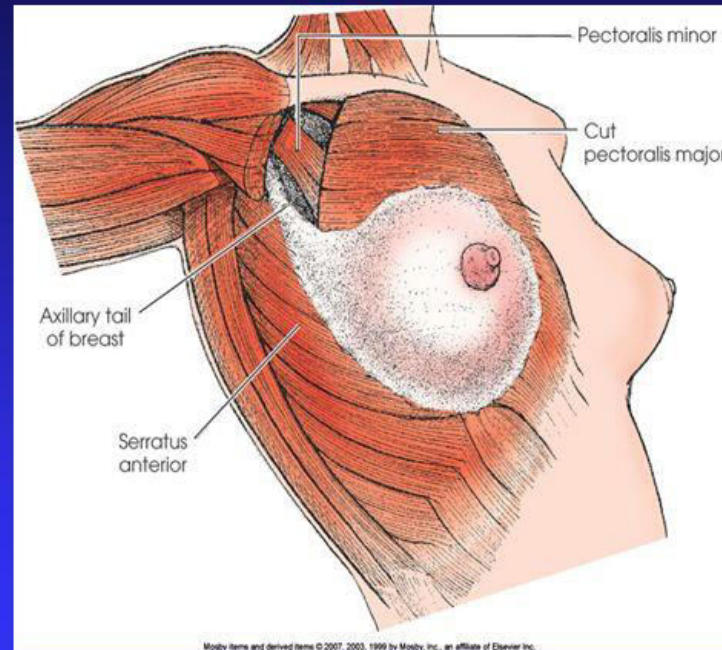
Anatomy of the Breast

4

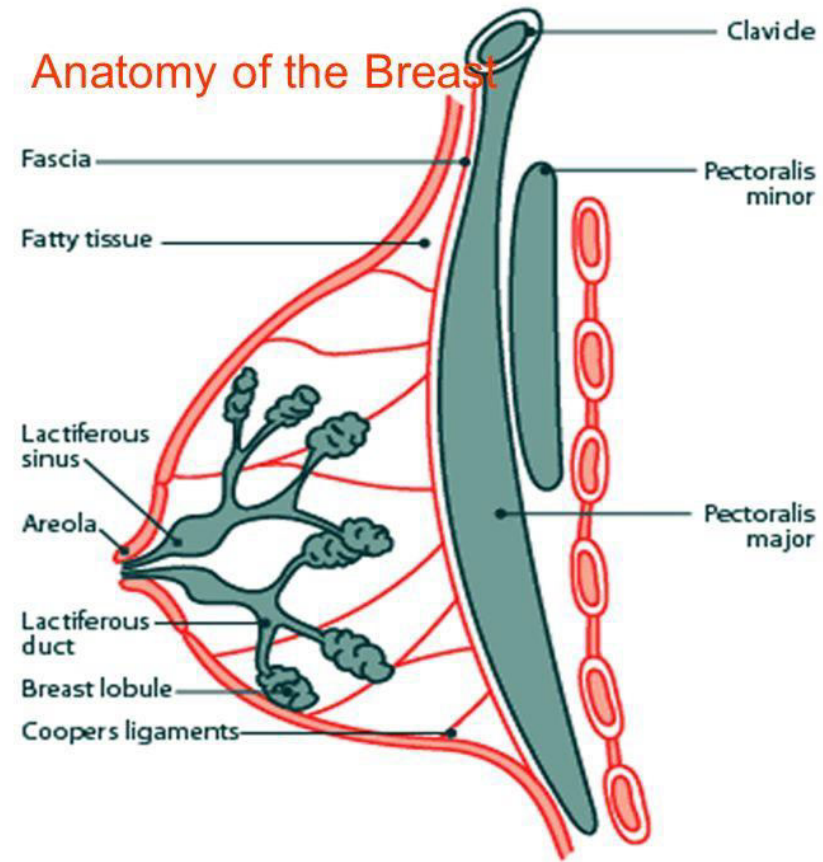
- Vary in shape & size
- Cone shaped with the post surface (base) overlying the pectoralis & serratus muscles

- Axillaries tail extends from lat. base of the breasts to axillaries fossa

- Tapers ant. from the base ending in nipple, surrounded by areola

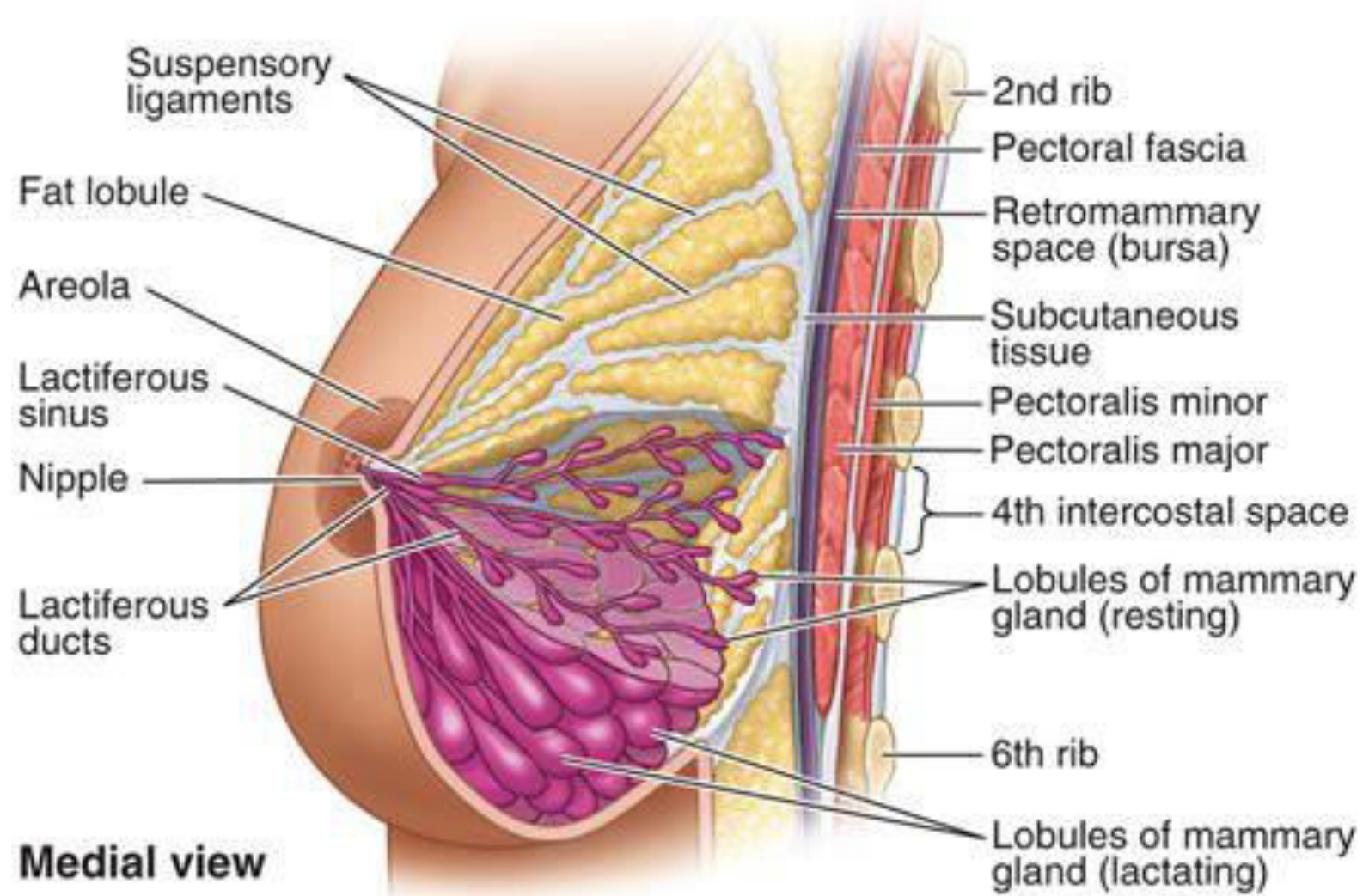


Anatomy of the Breast



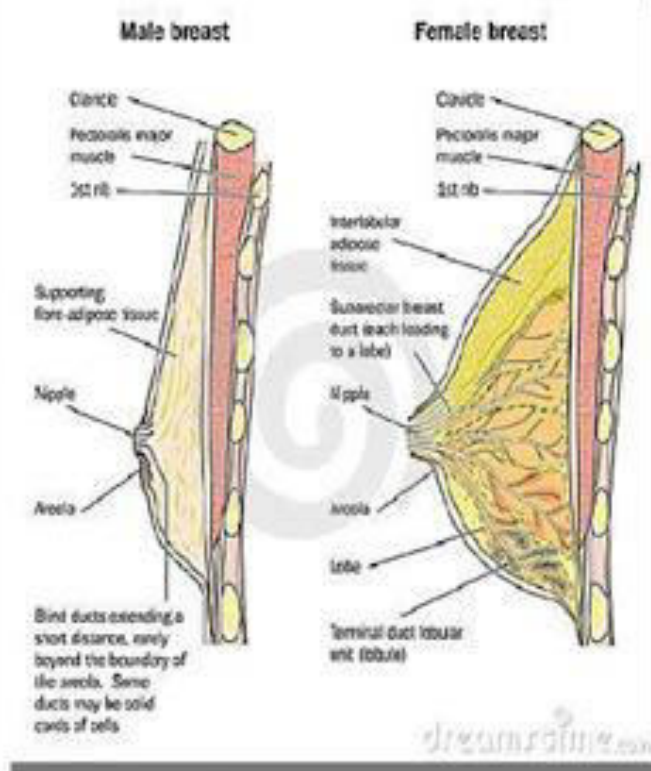
Regional Lymph Nodes:

1. Axillary
2. Supraclavicular
3. Internal mammary



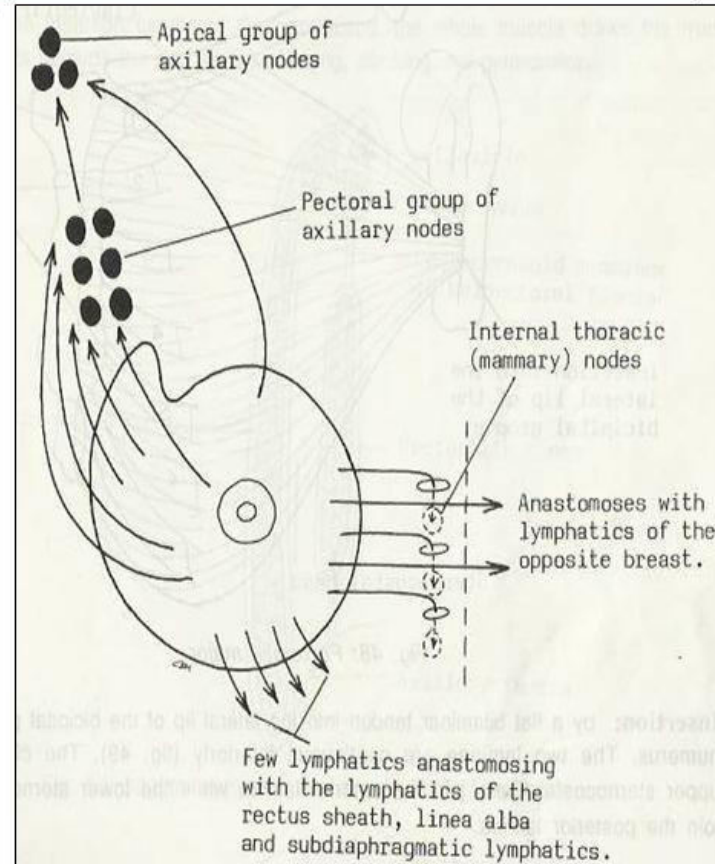
NORMAL MALE BREAST

- Consists of the nipple and a rudimentary duct system ending in terminal buds without lobule formation.



APPLIED ANATOMY- CANCER BREAST

- It is mostly adeno carcinoma.
- It is a common surgical condition.
- 60% of carcinomas of breast occur in the upper lateral quadrant.
- 75% of lymph from the breast drains into the **axillary lymph nodes**.
- In case of carcinoma of one breast, the other breast and the opposite axillary lymph nodes are affected because of the anastomosing lymphatics between both breasts.
- In patients with **localized cancer breast**, a simple mastectomy, followed by radiotherapy to the axillary lymph nodes is the treatment of choice.



THE BREAST (A modified sweat gland)

Lies on:

- Pectoralis major
- Serratus anterior
- External oblique
(tail may curl round posterior to pectoralis minor)

Position:

- On ribs 2-6 in midclavicular line
- Nipple in 4th intercostal space

Lymphatics:

- Run deep to capsule in sub-mammary space to-
- Axilla (anterior, apical, central nodes)
- Infraclavicular nodes
- Internal thoracic nodes (parasternal)

NB: In disease lymph may go to:

- Other side
- Deep cervical
- Into peritoneum
- Inguinal

Capsule:

- Posterior to breast
- Thickened Scarpa's fascia

Support:

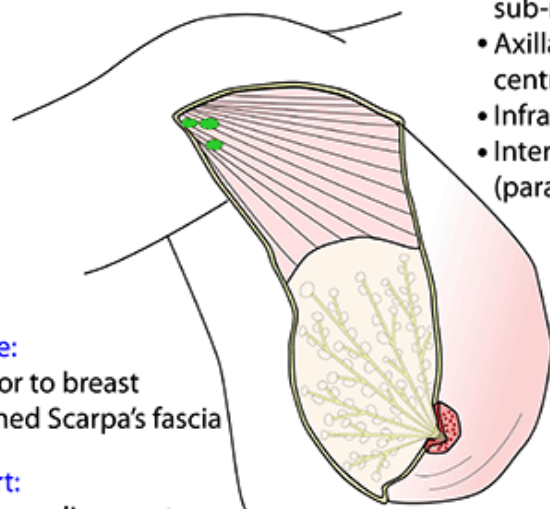
- Suspensory ligaments of Astley Cooper from deep fascia to dermis

Structure:

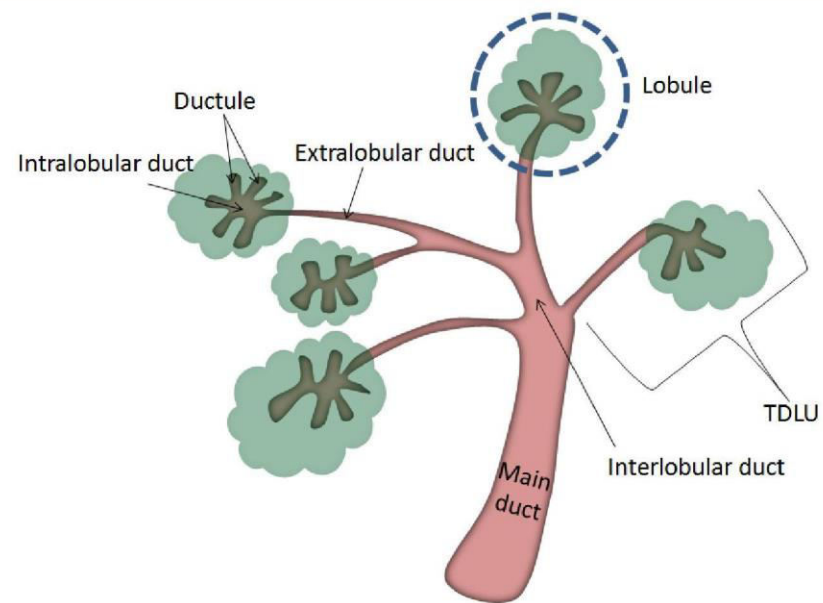
- 15-20 lobes, each with 15 lactiferous ducts leading to ampulla under areola then to nipple

Blood supply:

- Internal thoracic (1st part subclavian)
- Lateral thoracic (2nd part axillary)
- Thoraco-acromial (2nd part axillary)
- Intercostal (internal thoracic)



Ductal Anatomy



Breast anatomy and histology

Eric Wong

Clin Obstet Gynecol. 2011 Mar;54(1):91-5.

The breast is composed of glandular and stromal tissue. Glandular tissue includes the ducts and lobules. **Stroma** comprises area between lobes.

