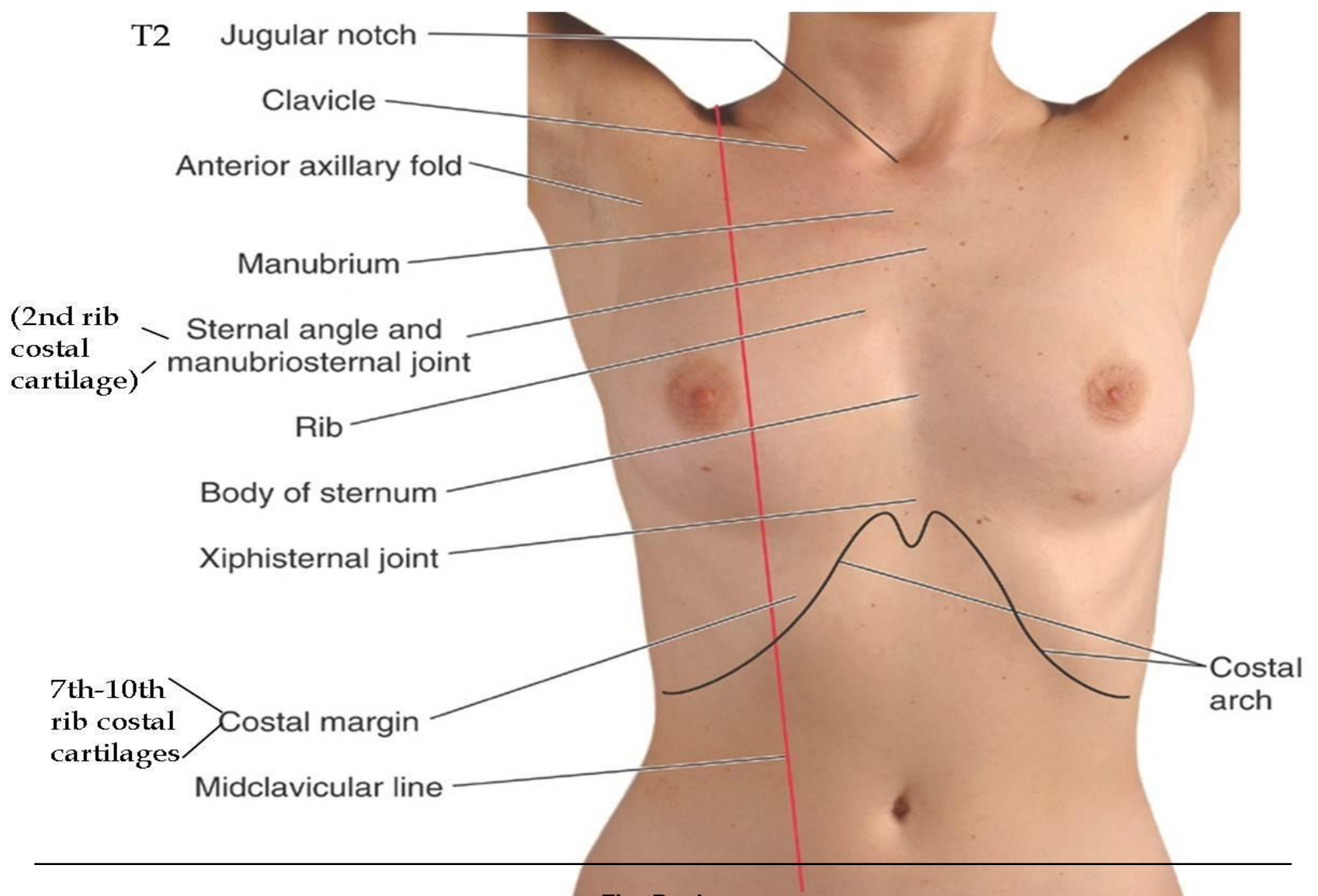
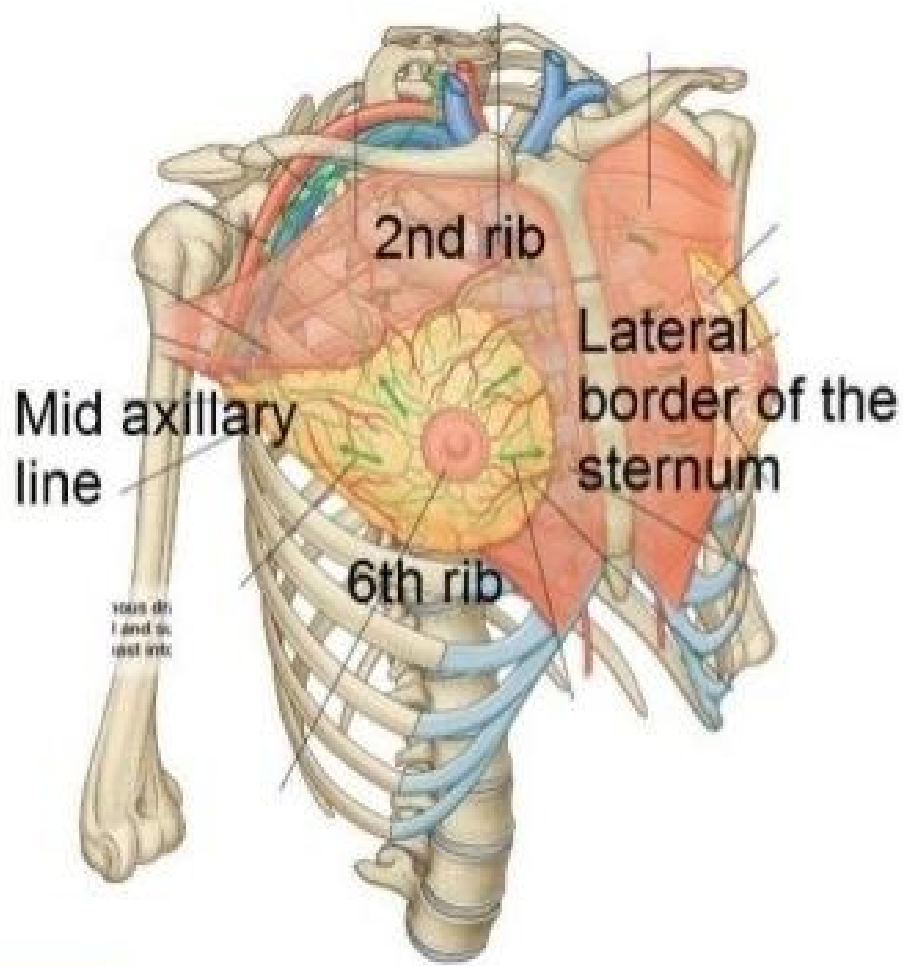
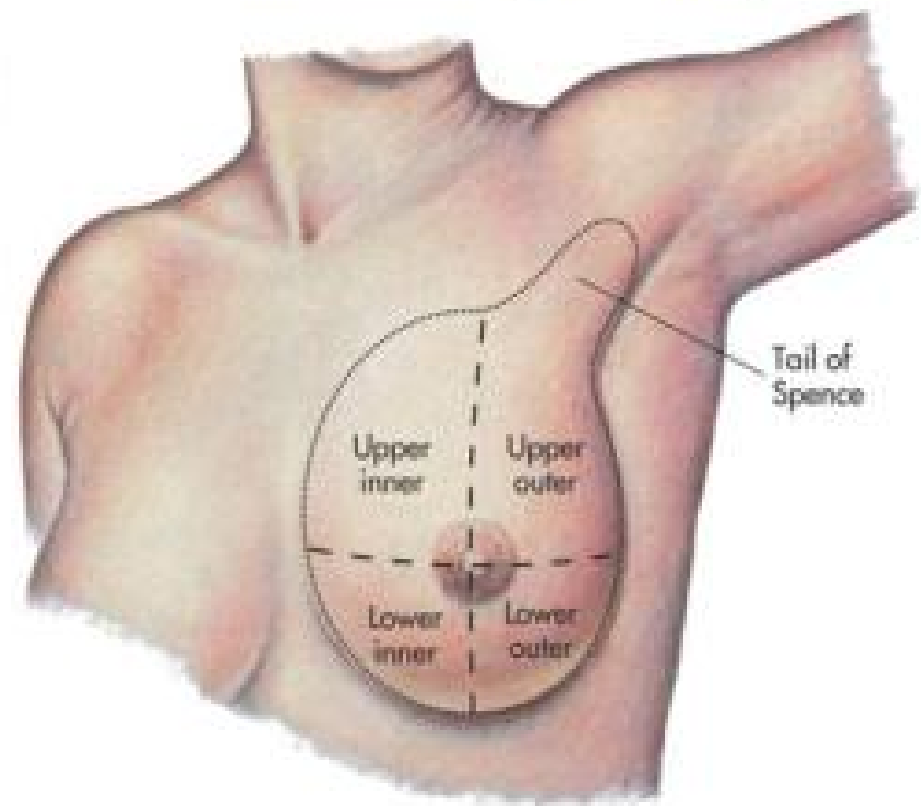


Surface Anatomy: Female

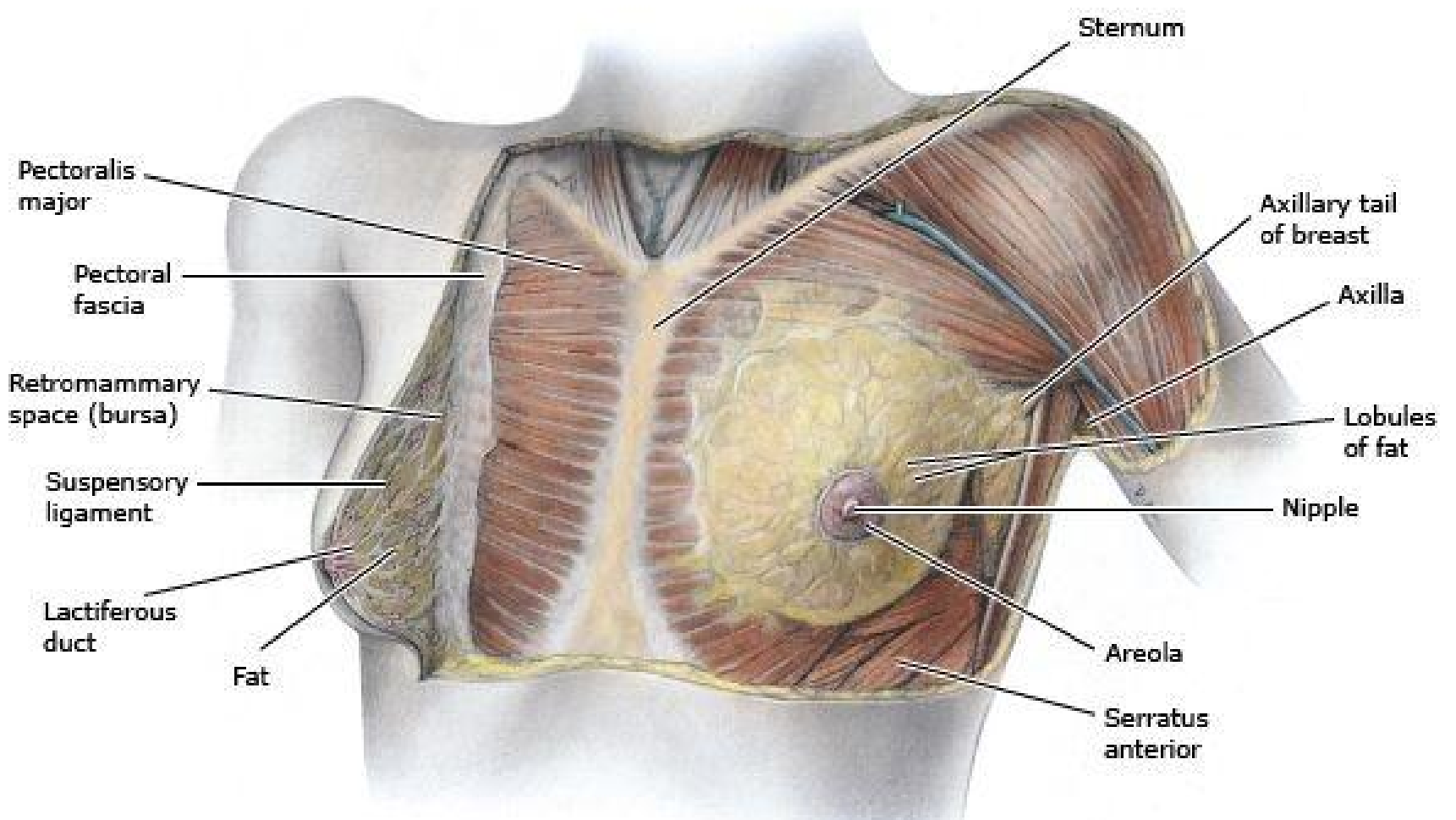




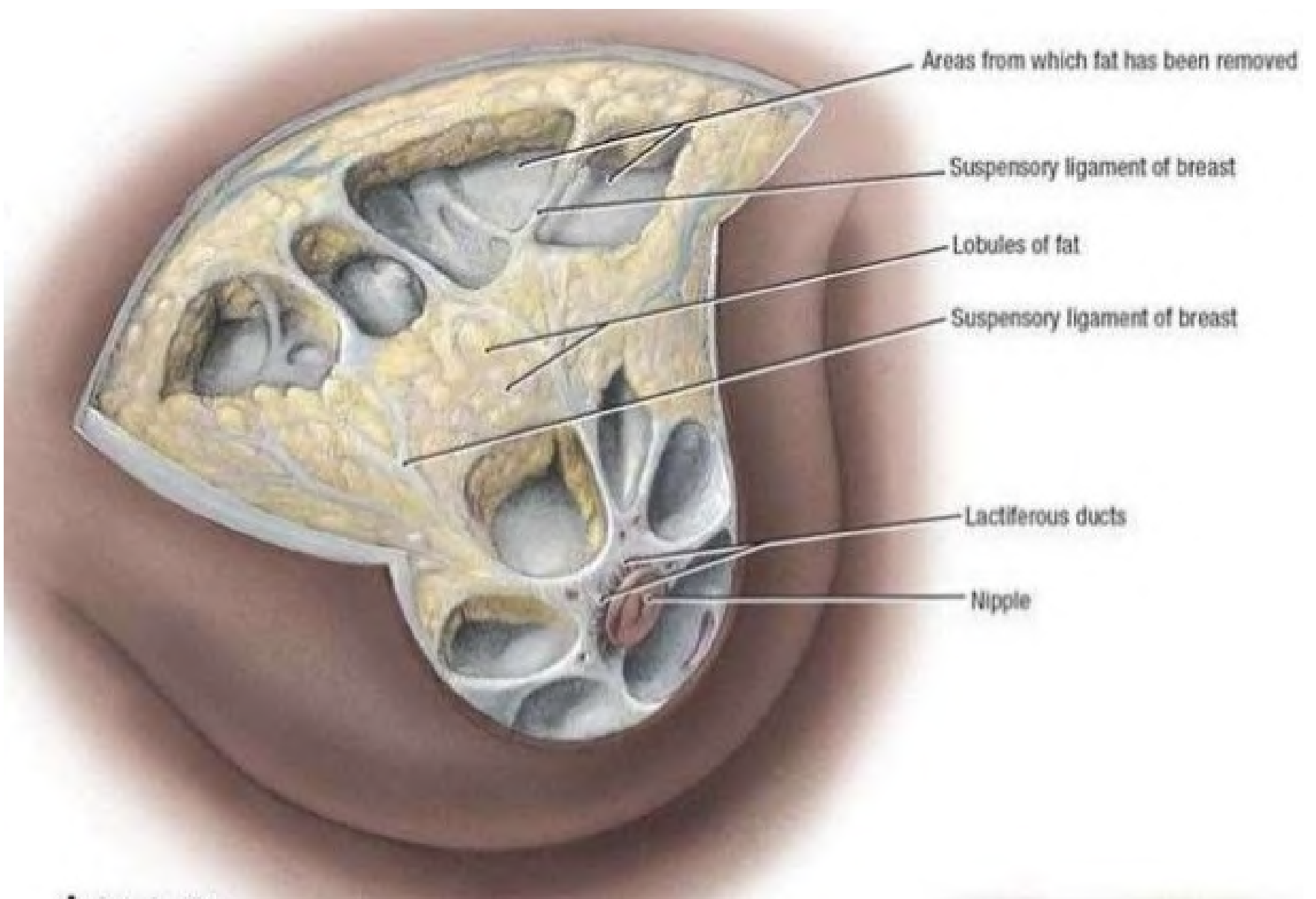
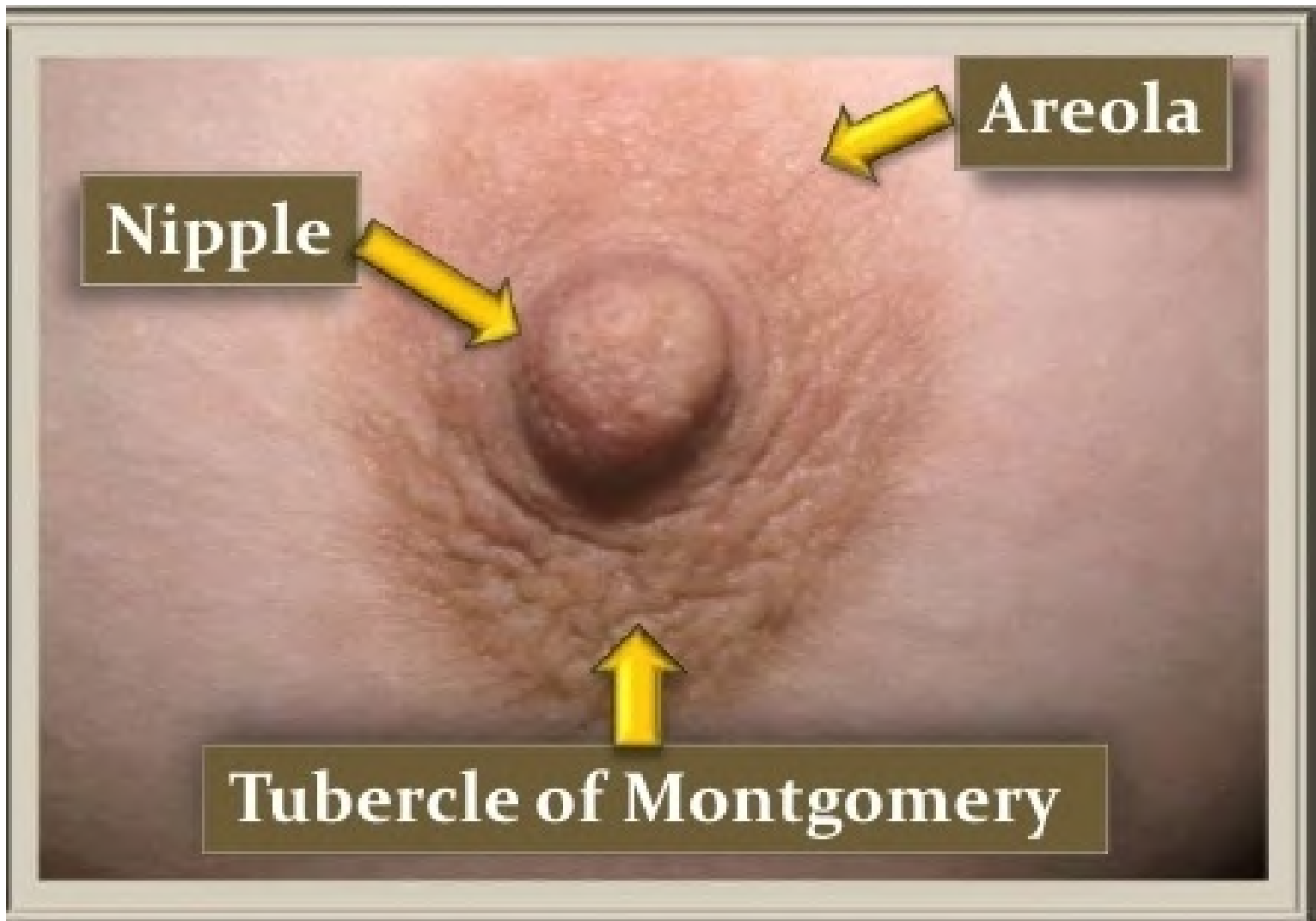
Quadrants of the left breast and axillary tail of Spence.

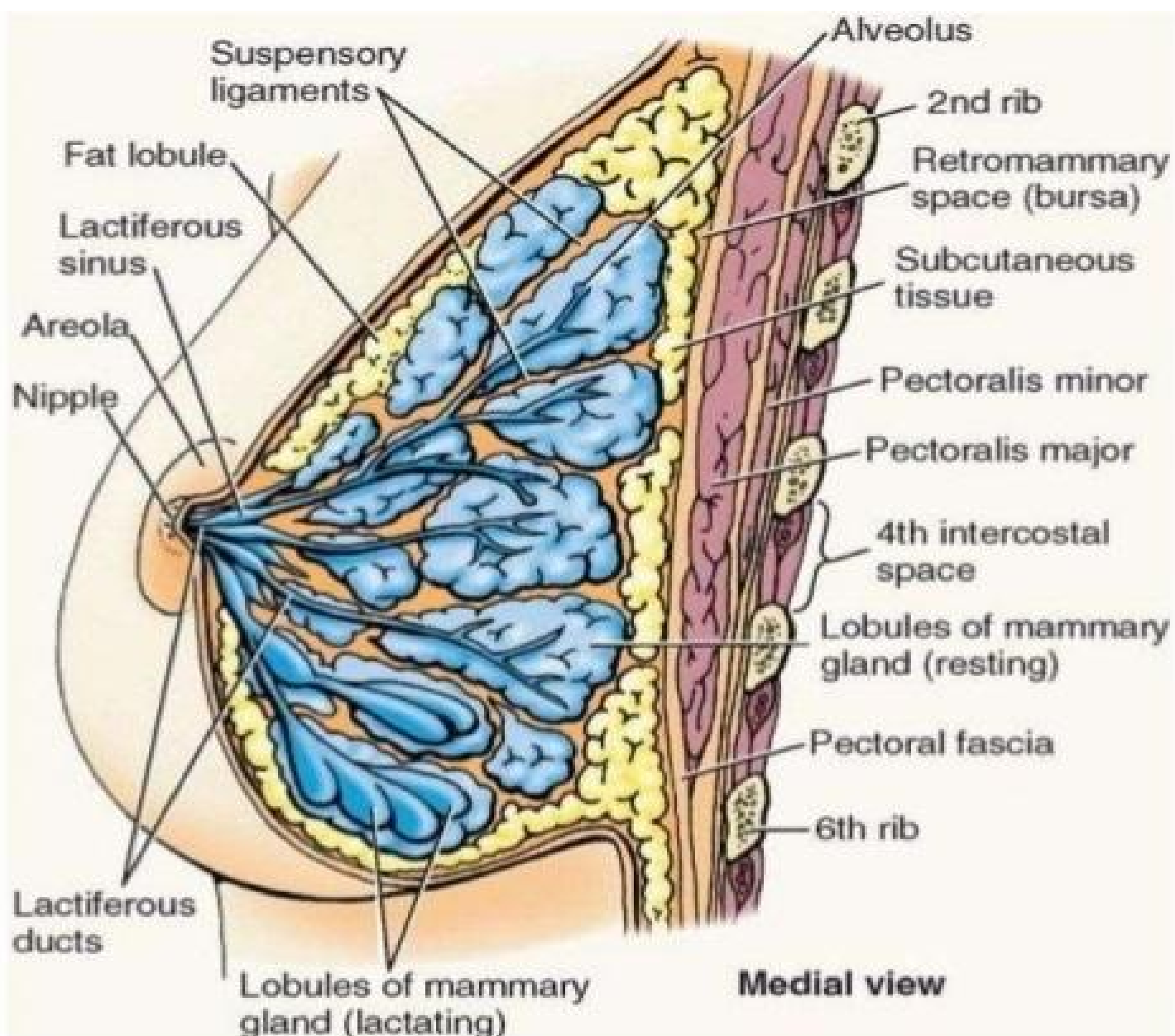
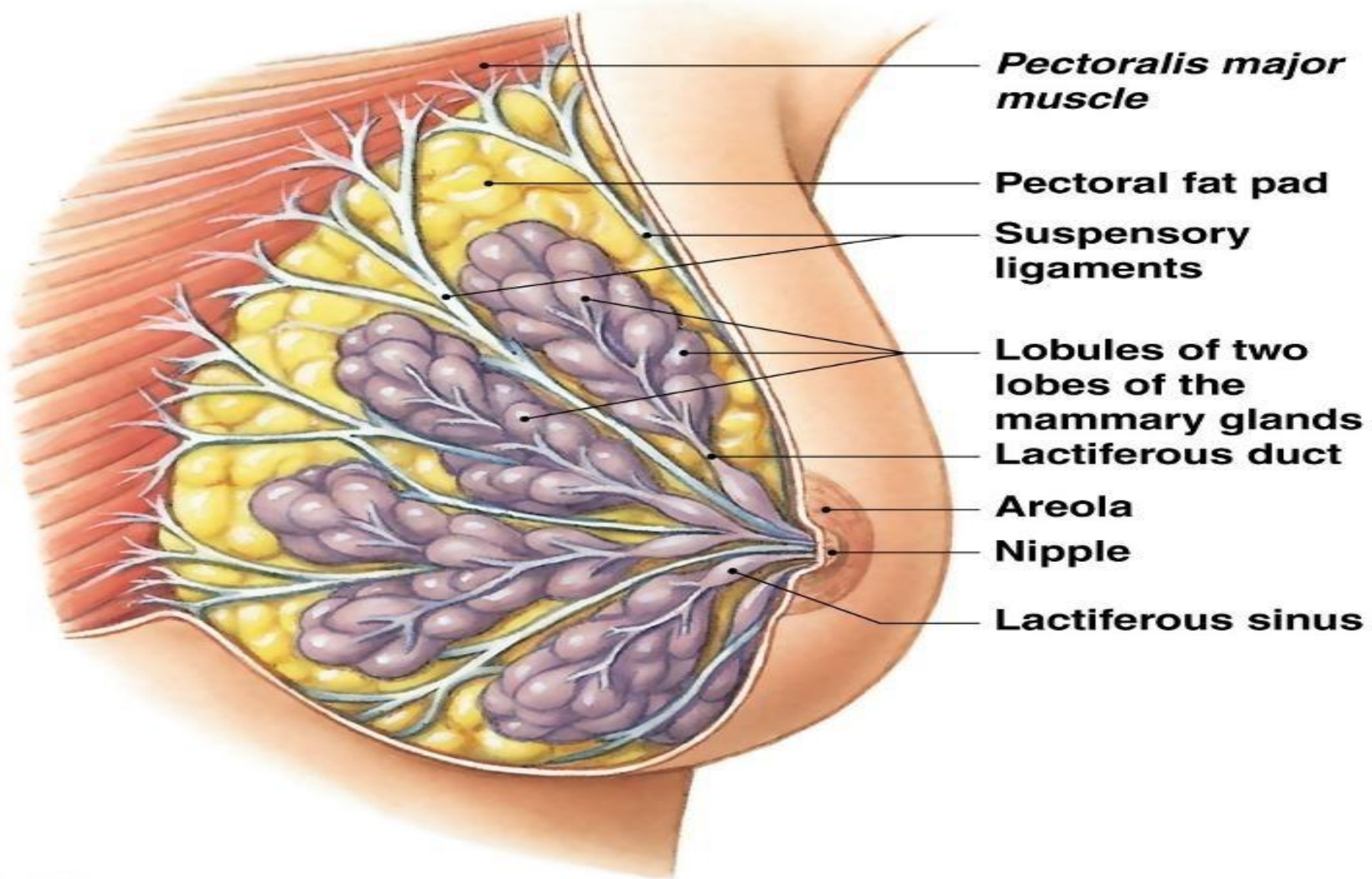


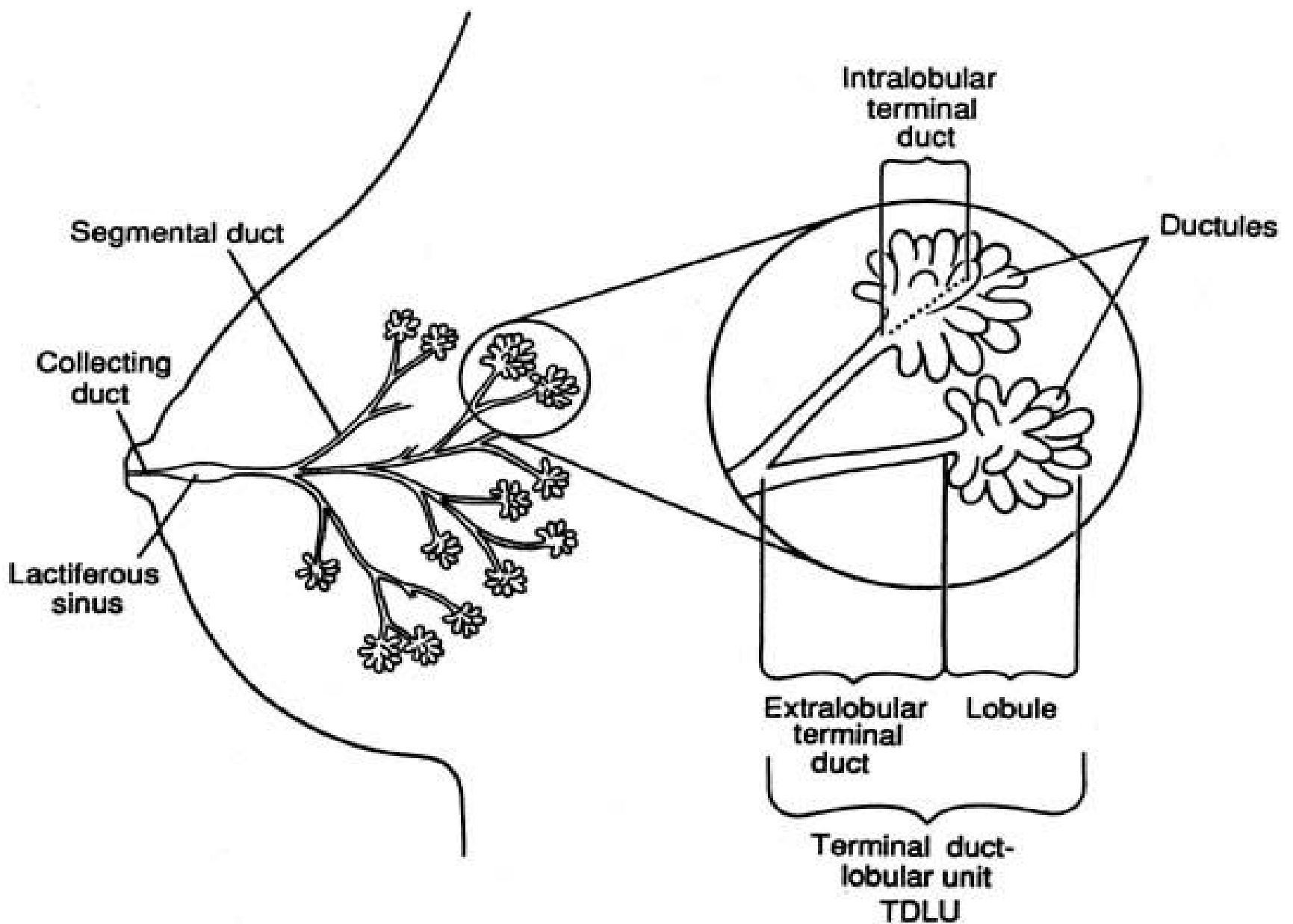
Axillary tail of spence



Skin /sebaceous gland



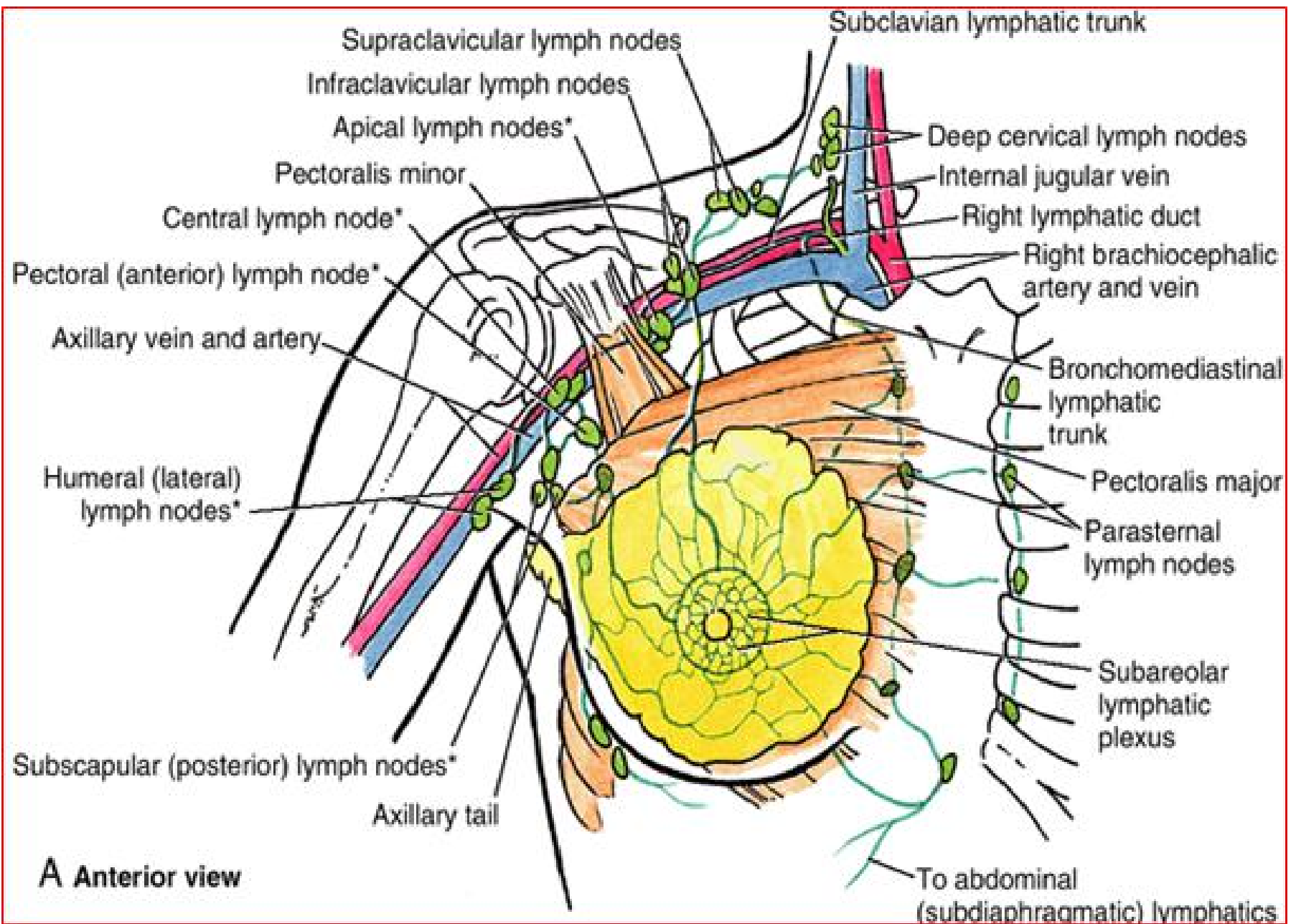




Blood supply-

- 1- Brs. Of axillary artery
- 2- 2nd, 3rd, 4th perforating Brs of internal thoracic artery
- 3- lateral brs of 2nd, 3rd and 4th intercostal arteries

Lymphatic drainage- axillary group, parasternal, posterior intercostal nodes



Clinical anatomy

- Skin incisions over breast
- Retraction of skin and nipple
- Congenital anomalies- “thelia” and “mastia”
- Lymphadenopathy
- Krukenberg’s tumour
- Breast examination

Clinical Features



*Peau d' orange
Appearance*

Right Breast Skin Dimpling & Nipple Retraction



Clinical
features
of Breast
Cancer



- Breast edema



MCQ -1

- 1-which of the following statement is correct regarding Clavicle bone?
- A- ossifies in membrane
- B- it is pierced by supraclavicular nerves
- C- it has 2 primary centres and 1 secondary centre
- D- secondary centre of ossification appears always for acromial end of clavicle

2

- What is correct regarding scapula?
- A- supraglenoid tubercle is having attachment of long head of triceps
- B-inferior belly of omohoid is attached near root of acromian processs
- C-suprascapular vessels passes through suprascapular foramen
- D-spinoglenoid notch contains suprascapular vessels and nerve

3

- The correct statement regarding Humerus is?
- A- supraspinatus is attached at lesser tubercle
- B-surgical neck of humerus represents epiphyseal line
- C- Intertubercular sulcus contains long head of triceps and ascending branch of posterior circumflex humeral artery
- D-radial nerve lies between lateral and medial head of triceps

4

- The correct statement about cutaneous veins of upper limb is ?
- A- cephalic vein pierce clavipectoral fascia to merge with subclavian vein
- B- Intravenous cannulation for cardiac catheterisation is preferred though cephalic vein
- C-cephalic vein is connected to basilic vein through median vein of forearm
- D- cephalic vein runs in deltopectoral groove

5-

- A 40 years female presents with pain along the medial side of arm. On examination- she has palpable lump in upper outer quadrant of breast and enlarged axillary lymphnodes. This referred pain is due to enlarged lymph nodes compressing -
- A- long thoracic nerve
- B- Intercostobrachial nerve
- C- lateral pectoral nerve
- D- medial cutaneous nerve of arm

6

- Which of the following is correct about lymphatic drainage of mammary gland?
- A- pectoral group of lymph nodes lie along lower border of pectoralis major
- B-medial group of axillary lymph nodes drain inner quadrants
- C- 75% of lymphatics from mammary glands drained by Internal mammary nodes
- D- lymphatics from breast can transmit to ovarian surface

7

Which of the following statement is correct about clavipectoral fascia?

- A- it is pierced by long thoracic artery
- B- basilic vein pierce it to form axillary vein
- C- it extends as prevertebral layer of deep cervical fascia in neck
- D- it blends with coraco-clavicular ligament

8-

- Which is correct about serratus anterior?
- A- lower 4 digitations attached at lateral border of scapula
- B- it is supplied by nerve of bell(C5,6,7)
- C- it retracts scapula
- D- it cause abduction of arm from 15 degree to 90 degree

9-

- The correct statement about axillary artery is?
- A- it extend from first rib to lower border of subscapularis
- B- medial cord lies posterior to its first part
- C- axillary vein lies lateral to it
- D- pectoralis minor comes in anterior relation to its first part

10

- Which of the following statements is correct regarding axilla?
- A- anterior wall is formed by subscapularis
- B- cervico- axillary canal is canal between 1st cervical vertebra and base of axilla
- C- root of brachial plexus is one of its content
- D- Axillary vein lies medial to axillary artery in axilla