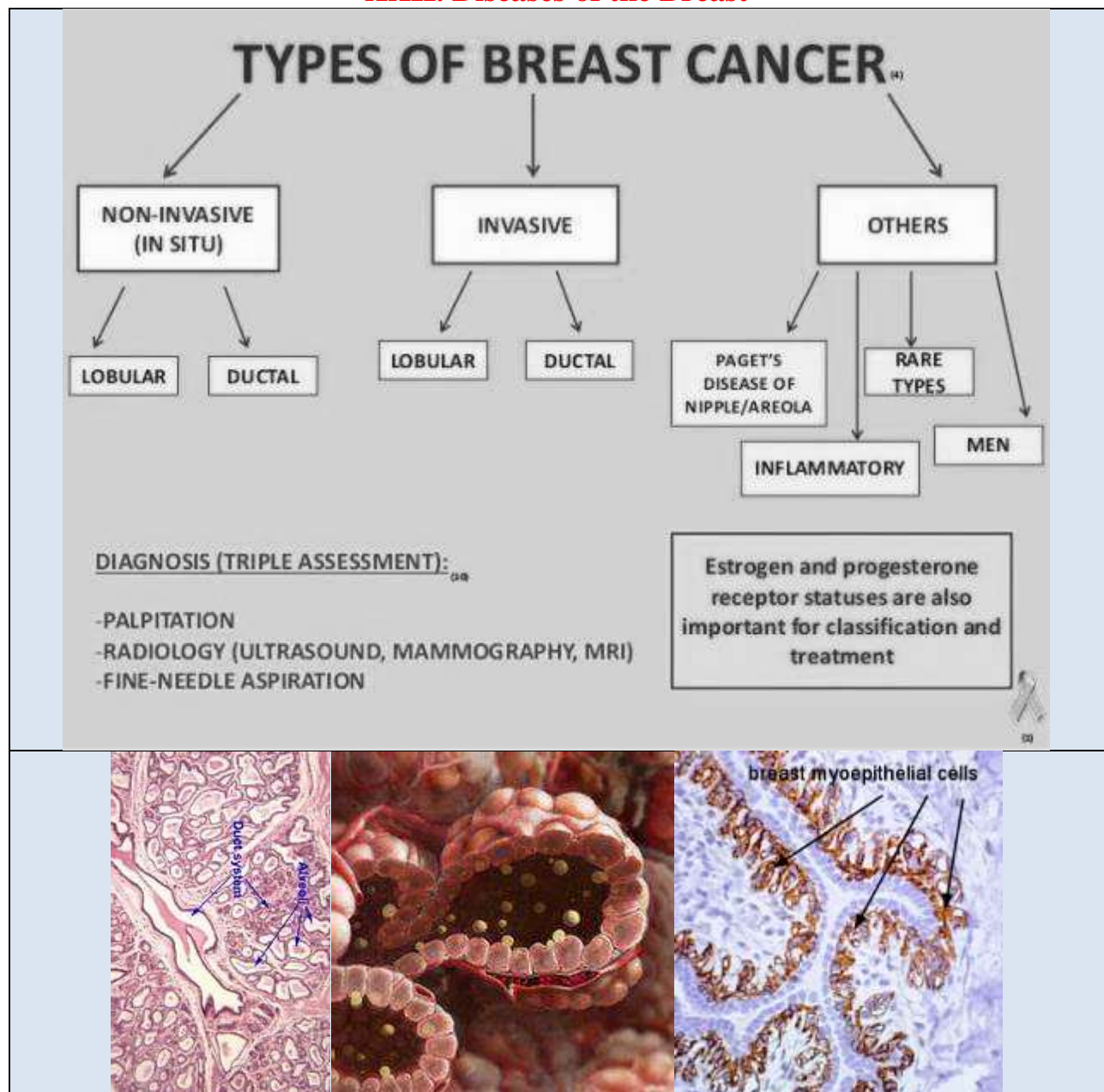


XXII. Diseases of the Breast

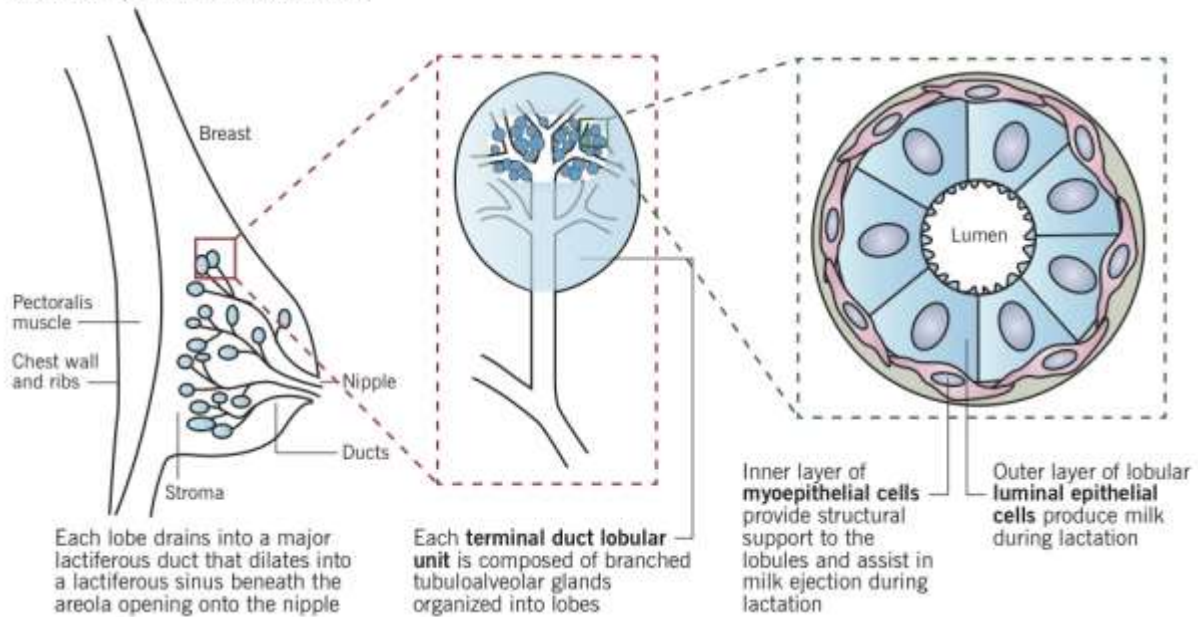


Breast anatomy and histology

Eric Wong

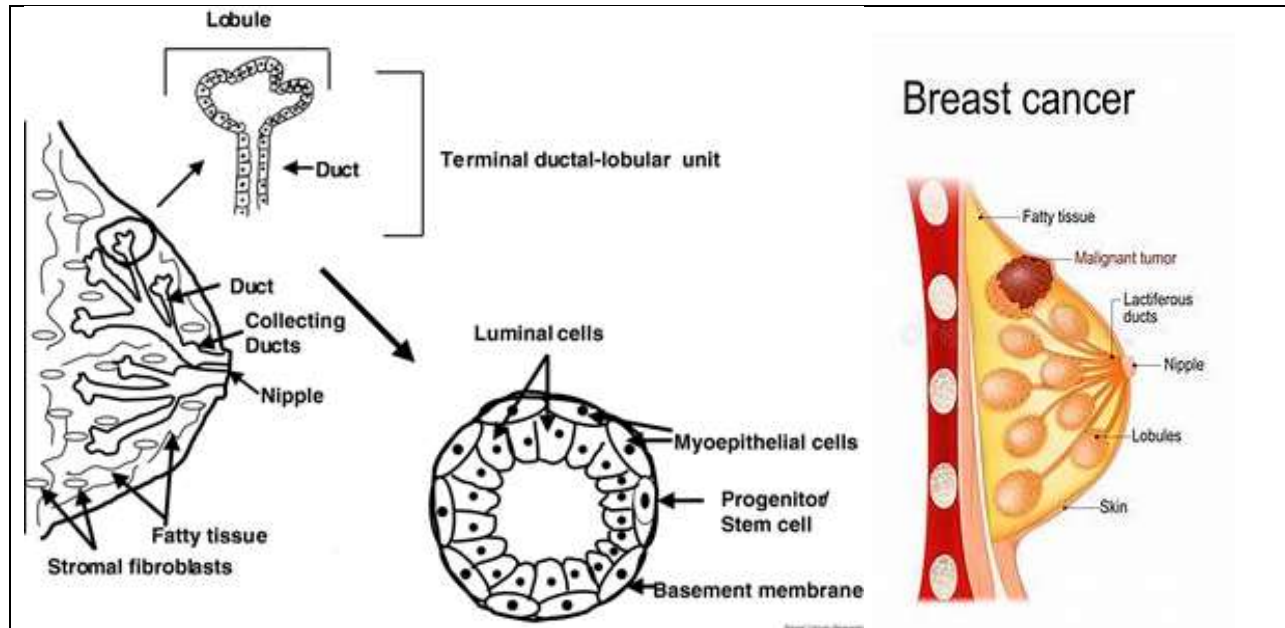
Clin Obstet Gynecol. 2011 Mar;54(1):91-5.

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



Carcinoma (duct-carcinoma) V-8.555

Breast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is that of an adult female • Is enlarged (slightly)
Cut surface:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows a tumour
The tumour:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate in size • Appears in the large ducts of the breast-tissue • Finely-cystic • Pale greyish • Firm in consistence
Large ducts:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appear distended with the tumour-tissue • Filled with opaque greyish material
Peri-ductal tissue:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firm



N.B.I:

Duct carcinoma, which, sometimes, is called "comedo-cancer", is of low grade malignancy (relatively slow growth and late metastases).

Duct carcinoma may be:

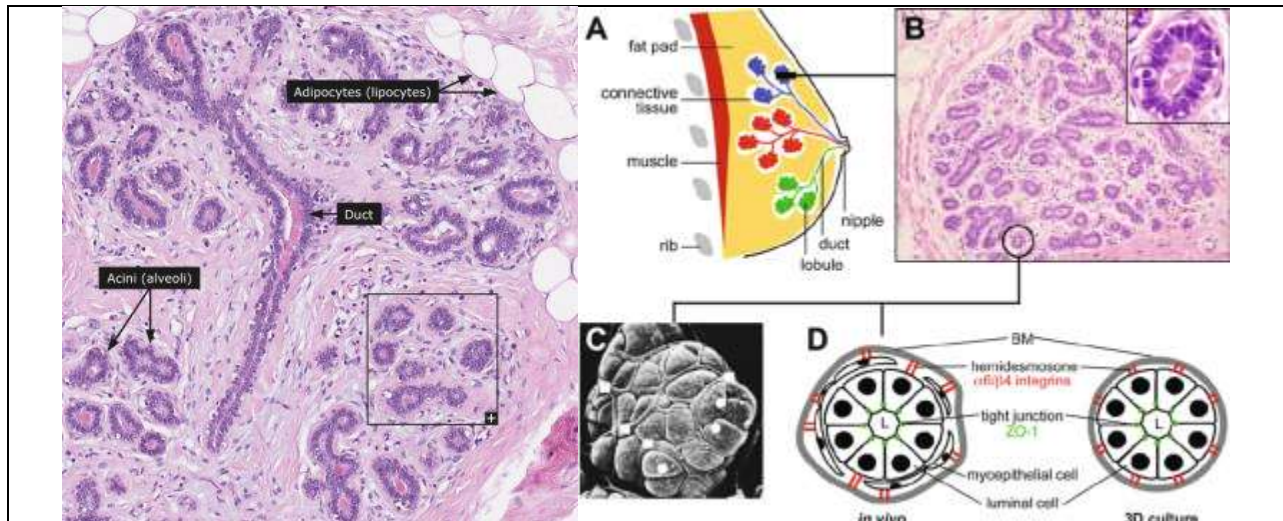
1. Papillary carcinoma of the duct with the following features:

- (a) Distends one of the large ducts near the nipple.
- (b) Probably arises from a duct papilloma.
- (c) Usually remains localized for a long time.
- (d) Invasion and occurrence of secondaries are slow and appear at:
 - i. Regional lymph nodes.
 - ii. Distant organs.
- (e) The patient's complaint is "a bloody discharge from the nipple."

2. Intraductal carcinoma (comedo form of adenocarcinoma):

- (a) The small ducts are filled with the closely-packed cells.
- (b) Worm-like casts may be expressed from the cut surface leaving little cysts representing dilated ducts.

Invasion may lately occur (to the surrounding tissues) after a period of confinement within the ducts.



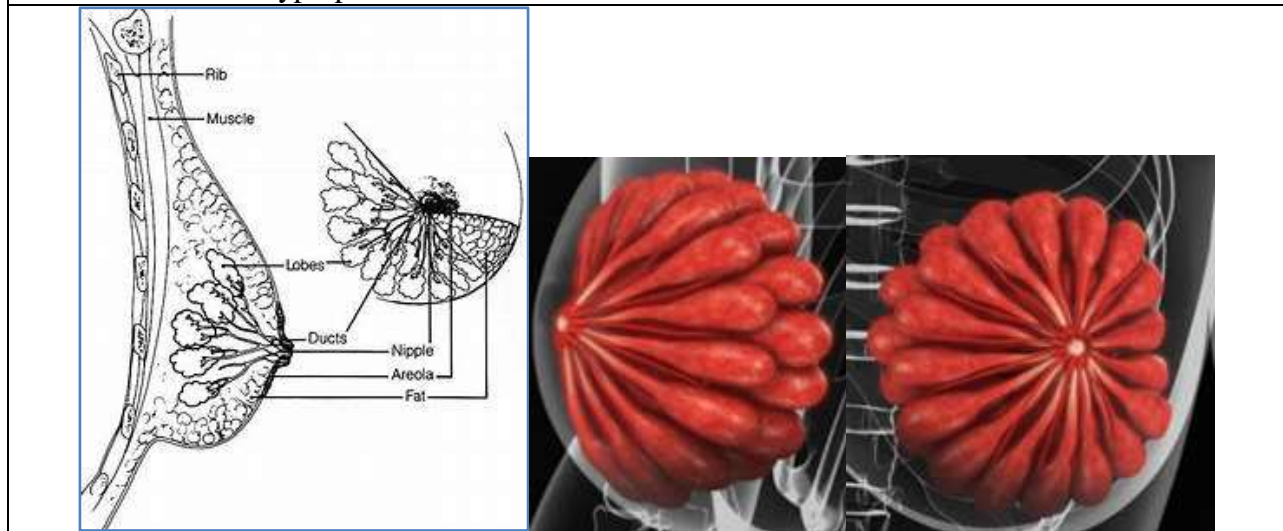
General causes of a bloody discharge from the nipple:

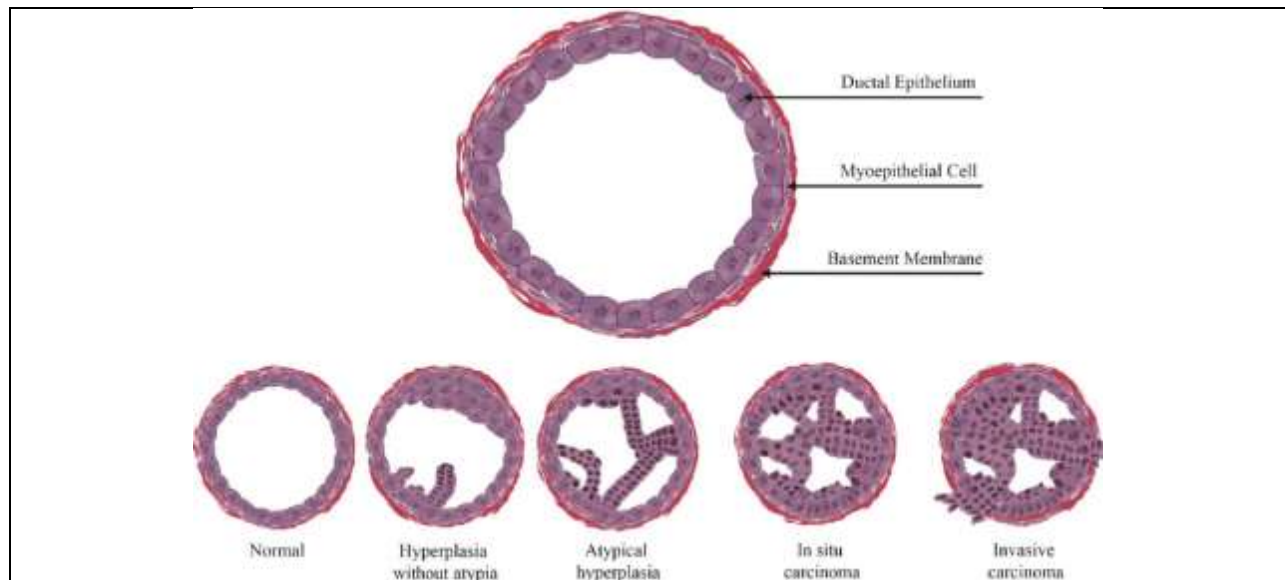
1. Benign:

- (a) Duct papilloma.
- (b) Papillary cystadenoma.

2. Malignant:

- (a) Malignant transformation of a duct papilloma.
- (b) Duct-carcinoma.
 - The greenish-yellowish-chocolate-coloured discharge which occurs in cystic hyperplasia of the breast is not blood.





CLASSIFICATION – BREAST CARCINOMA

- ❑ **NON-INVASIVE/IN SITU CARCINOMA**
 - ❖ Intraductal carcinoma
 - ❖ Lobular carcinoma in situ
- ❑ **INVASIVE CARCINOMA**
 - ❖ Infiltrating (invasive) duct carcinoma – NOS
 - ❖ Infiltrating (invasive) lobular carcinoma
 - ❖ Medullary carcinoma
 - ❖ Colloid (mucinous) carcinoma
 - ❖ Papillary carcinoma
 - ❖ Tubular carcinoma
 - ❖ Adenoid cystic carcinoma
 - ❖ Secretory carcinoma
 - ❖ Inflammatory carcinoma
 - ❖ Carcinoma with metaplasia
- ❑ **PAGET'S DISEASE OF THE NIPPLE**

CELLULAR TYPES IN MAMMARY GLAND

