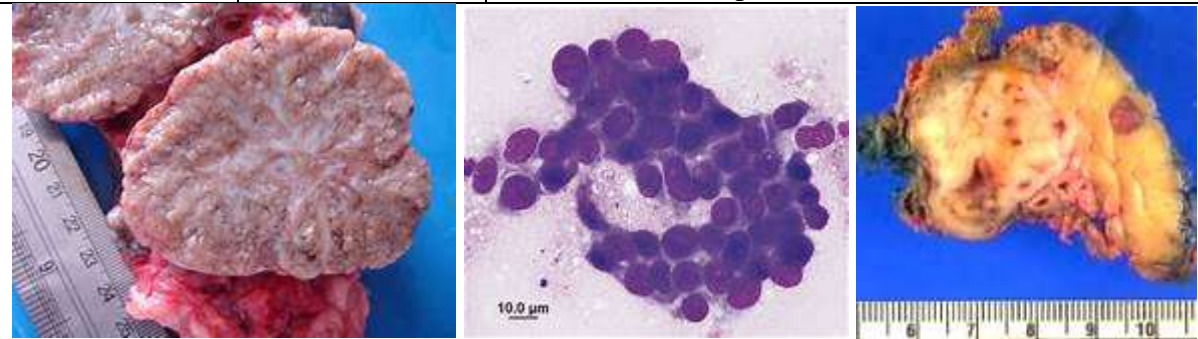


XXII. Diseases of the Breast

Sarcoma	
Breast:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is that of an adult female • Is enlarged and distorted • Cut surface: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shows a tumour
	<p>The tumour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large • Bulky • Fungating • Fleishy (fish-flesh) • Infiltrating the breast-tissue extensively (malignancy) and is attached to the surface of skin • Homogeneous opaque greyish • With scattered paler trabeculae • Soft-firm in consistence (most parts) • Firm (in other parts).
 <p>The image block contains three photographs. On the left is a gross specimen of a breast sarcoma, appearing as a large, fleshy, greyish mass with a fungating surface, next to a ruler for scale. In the center is a histological micrograph showing a cluster of large, pleomorphic cells with hyperchromatic nuclei and scant cytoplasm, characteristic of sarcoma, with a 10.0 µm scale bar. On the right is another gross specimen of a breast sarcoma, showing a large, irregular, yellowish-tan mass with a fungating surface, also next to a ruler for scale.</p>	
N.B.I:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Histologically, it proved to be a sarcoma; which is rather uncommon in the breast. • It may occur at middle age producing a great enlargement of the breast. • It spreads to axillary lymph nodes and sends, through the blood, lung-metastases. 	



N.B.2:

Other tumours of the breast :

1. Skin-papilloma and squamous cell carcinoma.
2. Sweat gland adenoma and sweat gland carcinoma.
3. Sebaceous gland adenoma and carcinoma.
4. Fibroma and fibrosarcoma.
5. Granular cell myoblastoma.
6. Lipoma and liposarcoma.
7. Chondroma and chondrosarcoma.
8. Osteoma and osteosarcoma.
9. Angioma and angiosarcoma.
10. Lymphocytic cell and reticulum cell sarcomata.

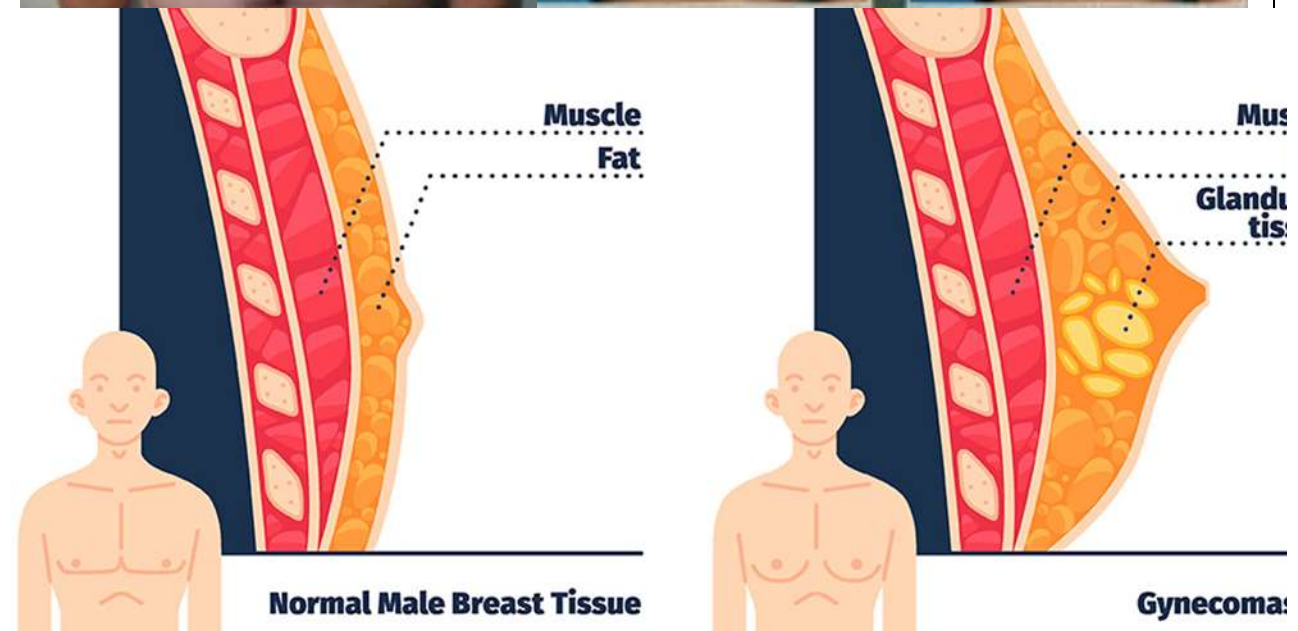
Gynaecomastia

Breasts (of a male) :

- Are enlarged (as seen in situ)
- Swollen and hypertrophied
- With enlargement of areola
- Nipple is enlarged

NB1:

- *Enlargement of the male-breast (gynaecomastia), may occur in response to excess of oestrogen (presumably and chiefly of adrenal gland origin) at:*
 1. Puberty.
 2. The very aged (relative increase in adrenal oestrogen as the androgenic function of the testis fails).
- It is one of the manifestations of **Klinefelter's syndrome**.
- The cause of hyperoestrinism, in males, may be cirrhosis of the liver.



NB2:

- Carcinoma of the male-breast is rare; occurring in advanced age and is associated with more ulceration of the skin.

