

THE GOOFY ANATOMIST QUIZZES

8. BREAST AND LYMPHATICS

Q1. Which of the following statements concerning the breast is true?

- A. The inferomedial region of the breast contains the anterior axillary nodes.
- B. The breast can be subdivided into six regions for clinical purposes.
- C. Lies within the superficial fascia of the thorax.
- D. The breast lies at the level of T1- T3.

Q2. Which hormones maintain milk secretion in the lactating woman?

- A. Oestrogen.
- B. Prolactin and growth hormone (GH).
- C. Progesterone.
- D. Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH).

Q3. What is the name of the milk-producing parts of the breast?

- A. Areola.
- B. Lactiferous ducts.
- C. Lobes, lobules and bulbs.
- D. Lactiferous sinuses.

Q4. Which of the following statements is true regarding the breast?

- A. The suspensory ligaments of Cooper act as fibrous tissue that help maintain the shape and strength of the breast.
- B. The breast lies within the deep fascia of the pectoralis major muscle.
- C. The nipple is the centre point of attachment for the suspensory ligaments of Cooper.
- D. The areola is lighter and pinker in women who have borne a child

Q5. Where are the tubercles of Montgomery found?

- A. Areola.
- B. Nipple.
- C, Lobes.
- D. Lactiferous ducts.

Q6. Which of the following group of lymph nodes doesn't drain lymph from the breast?

- A. Central group.
- B. Anterior axillary group.
- C. Internal thoracic group.
- D. Mid-sternal group.

Q7. Which of the following arteries supply the breast?

- A. Branches of the internal thoracic, anterior intercostal and axillary arteries.
- B. Branches of the posterior intercostal arteries.
- C. Branches of the subclavian artery only.
- D. Branches direct from the descending aorta.

Q8. The thoracic duct drains...

- A. Venous blood from the right intercostal spaces and axilla.
- B. Lymph fluid from the cisterna chyli and left side of the thorax.
- C. Arterial blood from the abdomen, pelvis and lower limbs.
- D. Lymph fluid into both brachiocephalic veins.

Q9. What is gynaecomastia?

- A. Extra/supernumary breasts.
- B. Extra/supernumary nipples.
- C. Hypertrophy of the male breast after puberty.
- D. Atrophy of the female breast after puberty.

Q10. What is a DCIS?

- A. A breast cancer that develops in the epithelial lining of the lactiferous ducts.
- B. A breast cancer that develops in the areola and/or nipple.
- C. A specific type of lymphoma.
- D. A carcinogen that often leads to the development of breast cancer.

Q11. Which of the following structures is not drained by the right lymphatic duct.

- A. The right axilla.
- B. The right iliac region.
- C. The right side of the face.
- D. The right lower arm.

Answers

Q1. Which of the following statements concerning the breast is true?

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Pro-'lactin' is the giveaway for milk secretion.

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- B. Lactiferous ducts.
- C. Lobes, lobules and bulbs.**
- D. Lactiferous sinuses.

Can't be A, because this is a coloured area of skin with a limited number of lubricant-secreting glands. Can't be B, because they transport, not produce, the milk. Can't be D, because recent evidence suggests that the lactiferous sinuses do not even exist.

Q4. Which of the following statements is true regarding the breast?

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- C. The nipple is the centre point of attachment for the suspensory ligaments of Cooper.
- D. The areola is lighter and pinker in women who have borne a child.

Can't be B because the breast lies within the superficial fascia of the thorax. Can't be C because the suspensory ligaments of Cooper attach to the superficial fascia throughout the breast. Can't be D because the areola is darker in women who have borne a child.

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