On the anatomy of the breast - Plate VIII: Gland, blood-vessels, ducts and cells

Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart.

Follow this and additional works at: https://jdc.jefferson.edu/cooper

Part of the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine Commons

Let us know how access to this document benefits you

Recommended Citation
https://jdc.jefferson.edu/cooper/37

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Jefferson Digital Commons. The Jefferson Digital Commons is a service of Thomas Jefferson University's Center for Teaching and Learning (CTL). The Commons is a showcase for Jefferson books and journals, peer-reviewed scholarly publications, unique historical collections from the University archives, and teaching tools. The Jefferson Digital Commons allows researchers and interested readers anywhere in the world to learn about and keep up to date with Jefferson scholarship. This article has been accepted for inclusion in On the anatomy of the breast, by Sir Astley Paston Cooper, 1840 by an authorized administrator of the Jefferson Digital Commons. For more information, please contact: JeffersonDigitalCommons@jefferson.edu.
Fig. 1. A boiled gland of a young adult female, exhibiting the rose-like folds of its anterior surface, naturally supported by the ligamenta suspensoria. The nipple is seen, but not in the centre of the gland.

Fig. 2. The breast of a woman of fifty-five years. The gland has been boiled, and shows its diminution in the size, some folds upon its surface, and the nipple not in the centre of the gland.

Fig. 3. The boiled gland of a very old person, showing the remarkable diminution of its substance when compared with fig. 1.

Fig. 4. Shows the arteries of the nipple in a section of the gland. These arteries proceed to the basis of the nipple and then send forth two sets of branches,—anterior, which go to the nipple—posterior, passing backwards to the gland, to meet arteries from the intercostals, which enter at its posterior surface.

Fig. 5. Shows minute divisions of the arteries on the glandules from which the milk is secreted, (thirteen times magnified).

Fig. 6. A lactiferous tube minutely injected with mercury, exhibiting the glandules and cells, which are very perceptible to the eye, but which are here magnified forty-seven times.

Fig. 7. Is taken from a preparation which shows a rare deviation from a general law, viz., of two ducts communicating, of which this is the only instance I have seen. One of the ducts was injected from a branch near the circumference of the gland, and the injection was thrown towards the nipple, when, either by laceration or unusual communication, two ducts became filled.
Fig. 8. Shows a duct of great diameter in old age. It was filled with mucus, which I evacuated, and I then injected and preserved the duct, which sent forth a few branches, but the rest were obliterated.

Fig. 9. Is the breast of an old female, which exhibits the changes in age which I have described:—First, A duct injected to show how little of it remains pervious. Secondly, Two ducts and their branches filled with inspissated mucus, appearing like dried gum, but containing some carbonate and phosphate of lime. Thirdly, The arteries convoluted and ossified, as I generally find them in old age.