On the anatomy of the breast - Plate IV: Ligaments suspensoria and sections

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/14

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 preparation made to show the ligamenta suspensoria supporting the folds of the breast to the inner side of the skin. The nipple is seen in the centre, a portion of skin in the circumference, and the folds of the breast are sustained by the ligamenta suspensoria, which are continued to the skin; but their connection with it is here cut off. Thus the surface of the breast is greatly increased, whilst its diameter remains the same.

Fig. 2. A view of the gland, dissected and unravelled, to show the ducts over bristles, the lobuli, and the glandules.

Fig. 3. A section of the mammary gland through the nipple, showing the ducts over a bristle, unravelled, and proceeding to the posterior part of the gland. The ligamenta suspensoria may be seen passing from the anterior surface of the gland to the skin, supporting the folds or processes of the former, and leaving considerable cavities between them, in which the fat is contained in its proper membrane. The fascia may be observed passing to each extremity of the gland, and dividing into two portions: the anterior proceeding upon the surface of the gland to form the ligamenta suspensoria; the posterior behind the gland, sending processes between which a smaller quantity of fat is contained; and both these layers assist in producing the fibrous tissue of the gland. It also sends processes of fascia backwards, to join the aponeurosis of the pectoral muscle, $b, b$, forming the line from one extremity of the gland to the other. The section, therefore, clearly shows the various cords by means of which the breast is slung, and sustained. $a, a$, the fascia.
Fig. 4. Shows the depressions of the nipple, in which the orifices of the lactiferous tubes are placed.

Fig. 5. A dried preparation of the nipple and areola, showing the papillae of each: those of the nipple taking in this mode of preparing them rather a spiral direction, and those of the areola arranged in circles.

Fig. 6. The nipple and areola, after being placed in alcohol, by which they have been somewhat constringed. The nipple is placed near the centre, and the orifices of the lactiferous tubes are seen in it. Numerous orifices are also visible around it, placed in the tubercles of the areola. These orifices are from one to five, and sometimes more in number.

Fig. 7. Sixteen bristles in the orifices of the lactiferous tubes.

Fig. 8. Shows some of the larger glandules of the breast.

Fig. 9. Exhibit some of the smaller, with ducts unravelled.