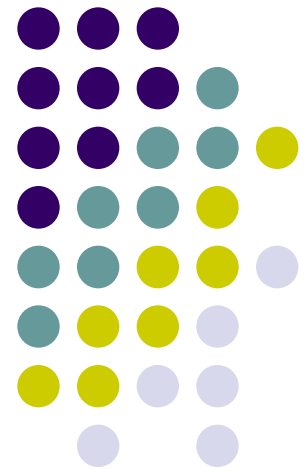
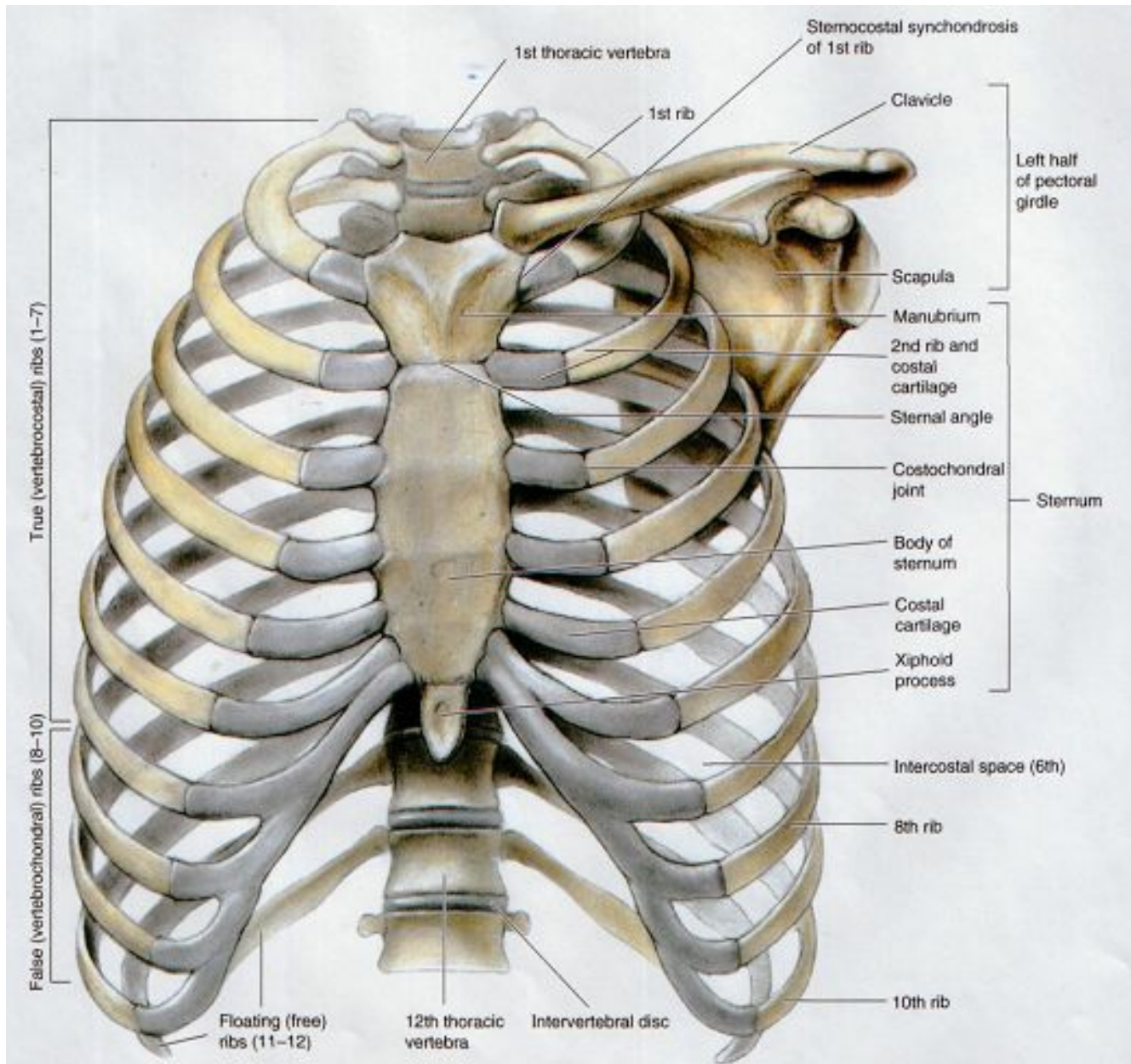
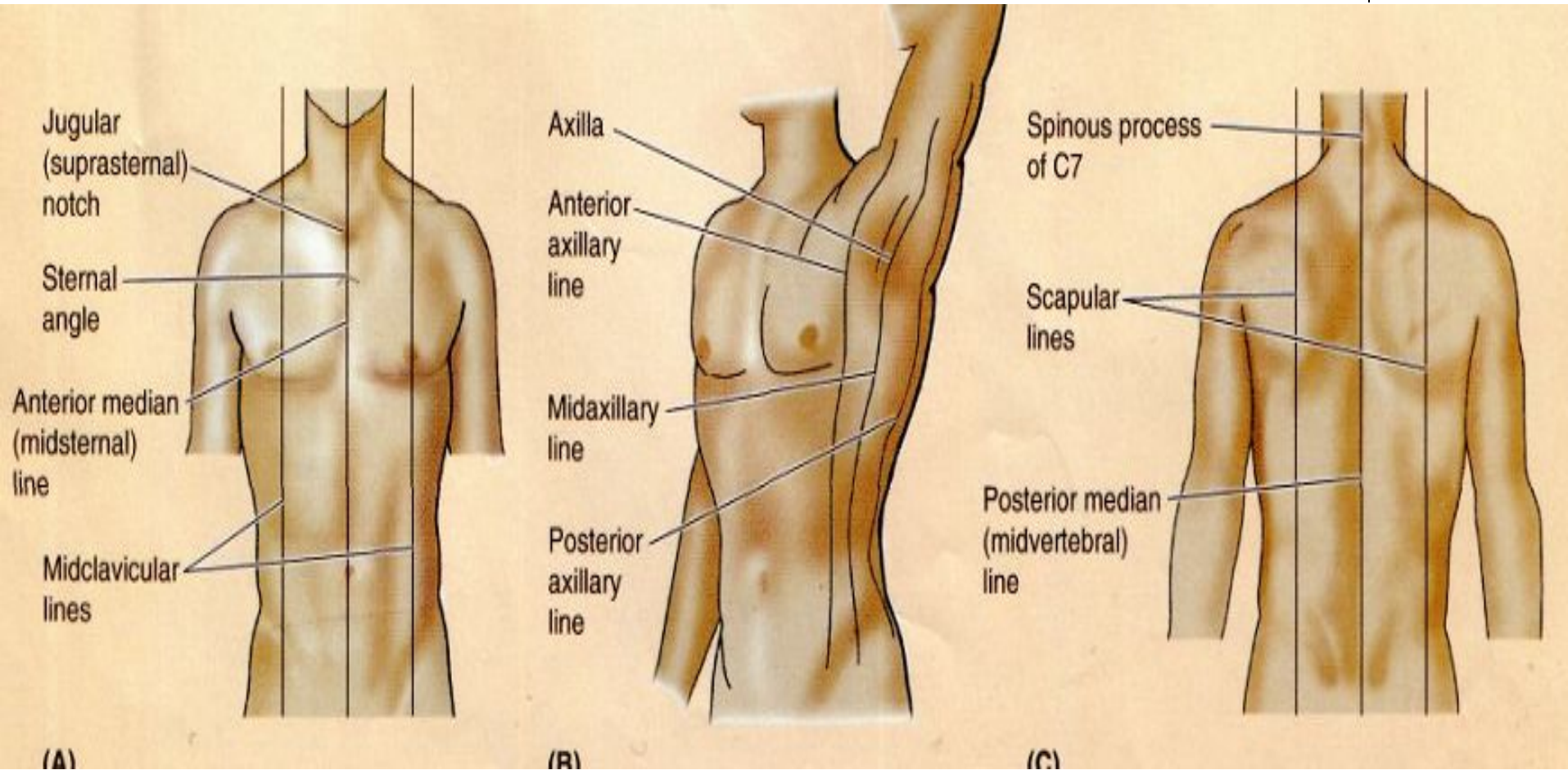
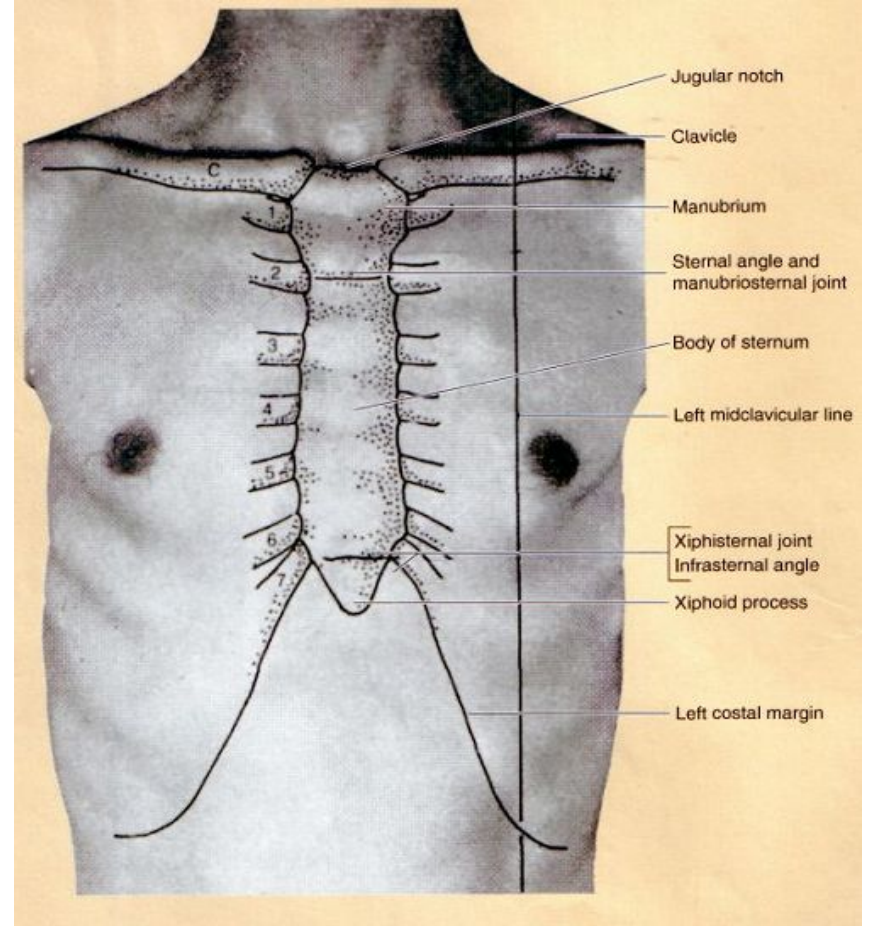
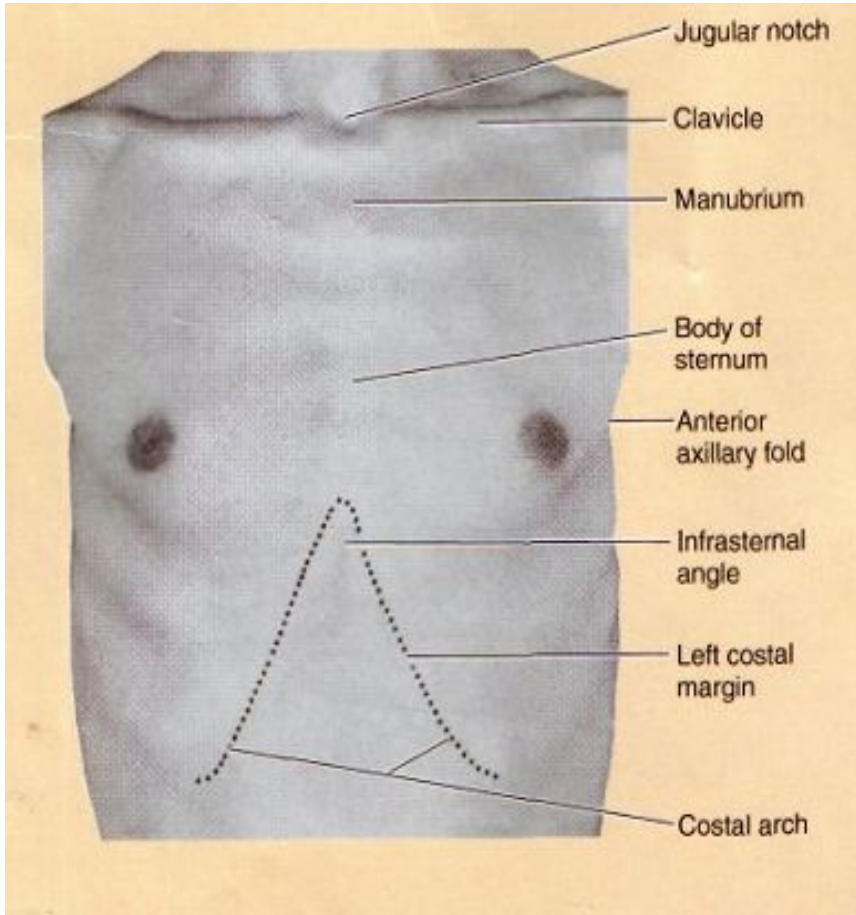


Clinical anatomy of the chest and mammary gland

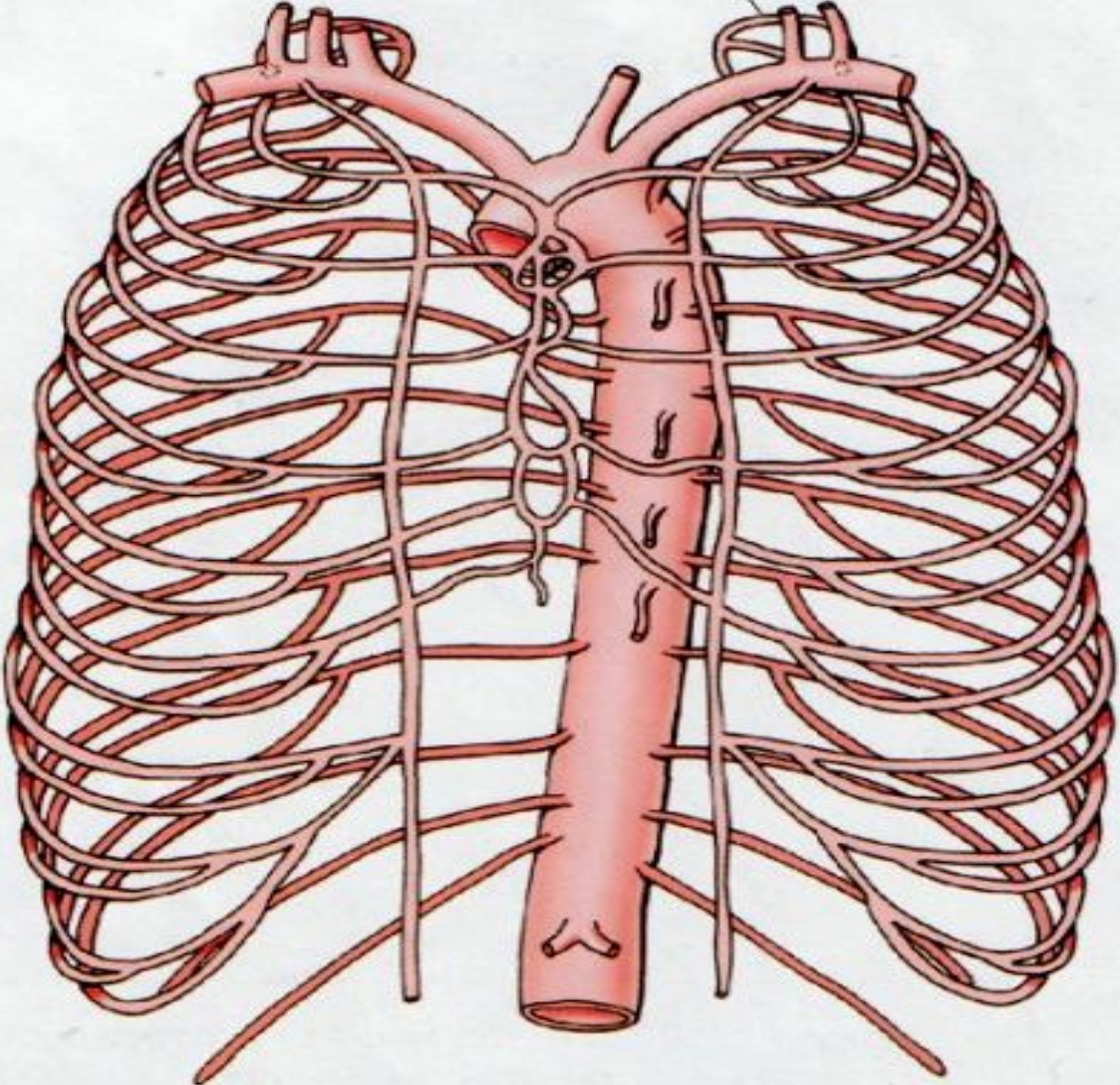




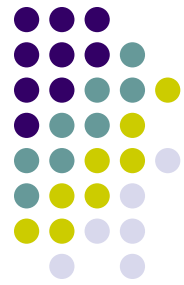


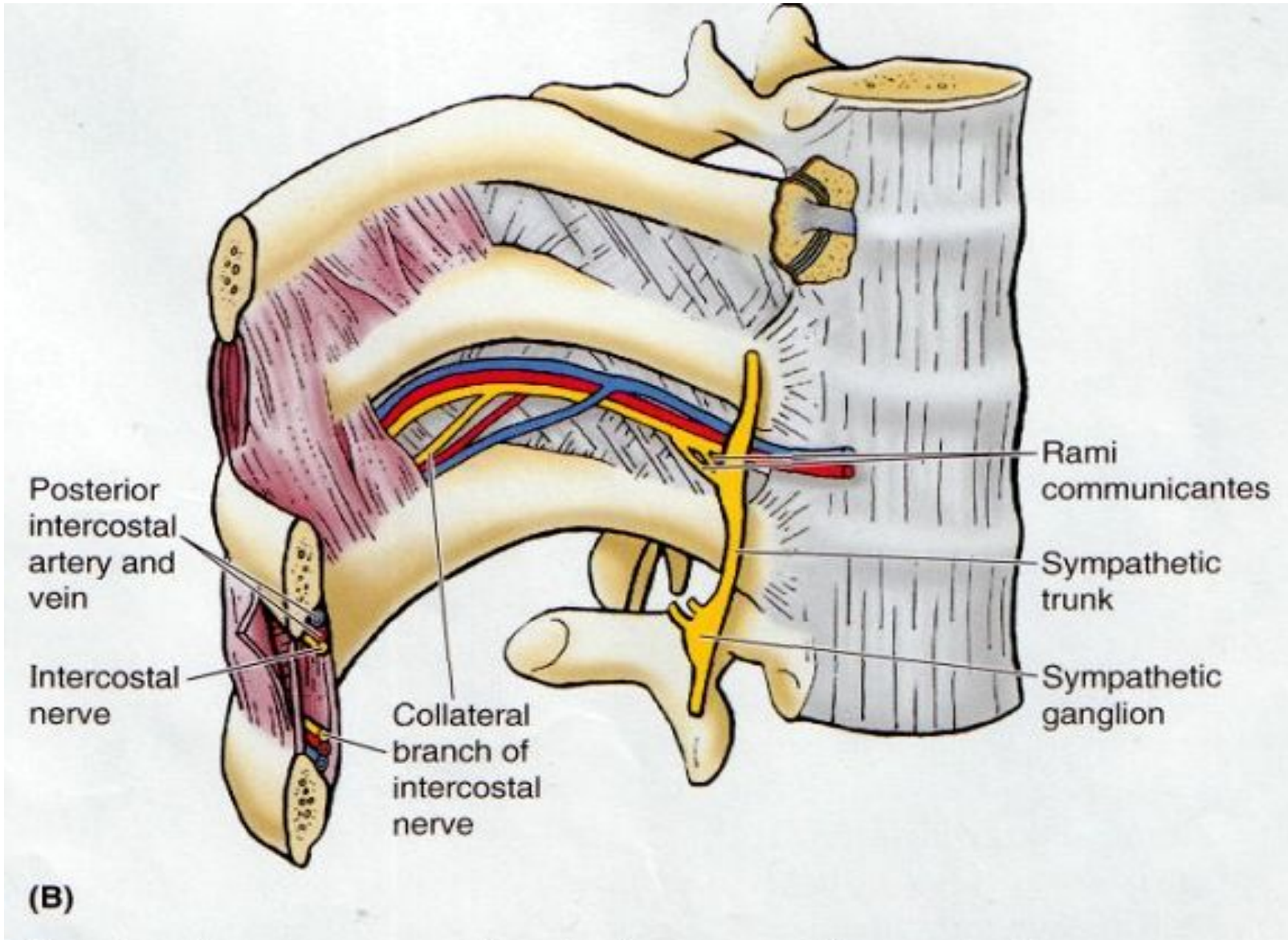


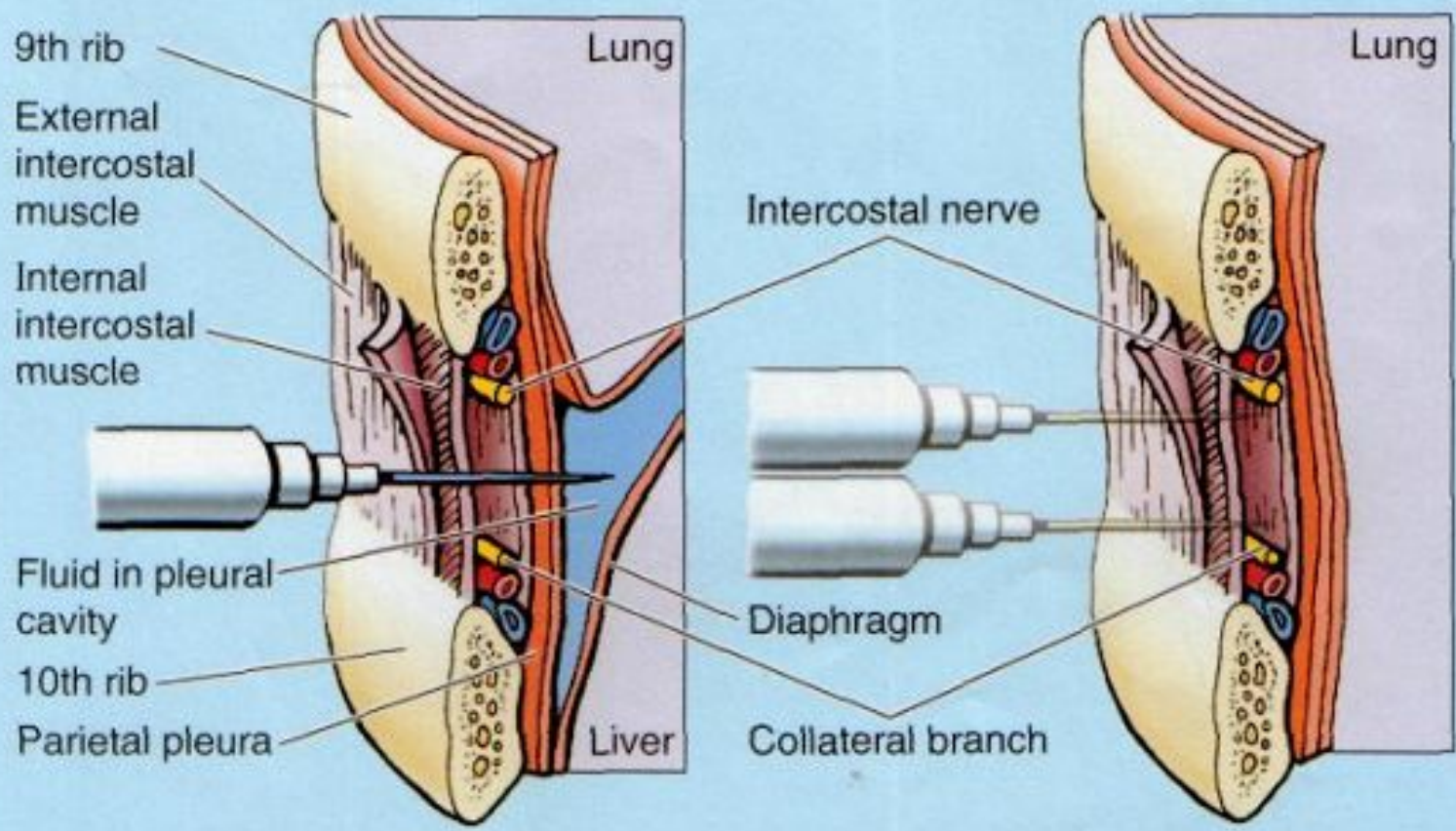
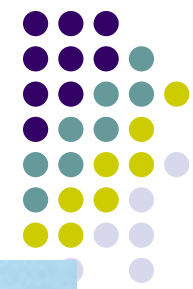
Supreme (superior)
intercostal a.



(D) Anterior view



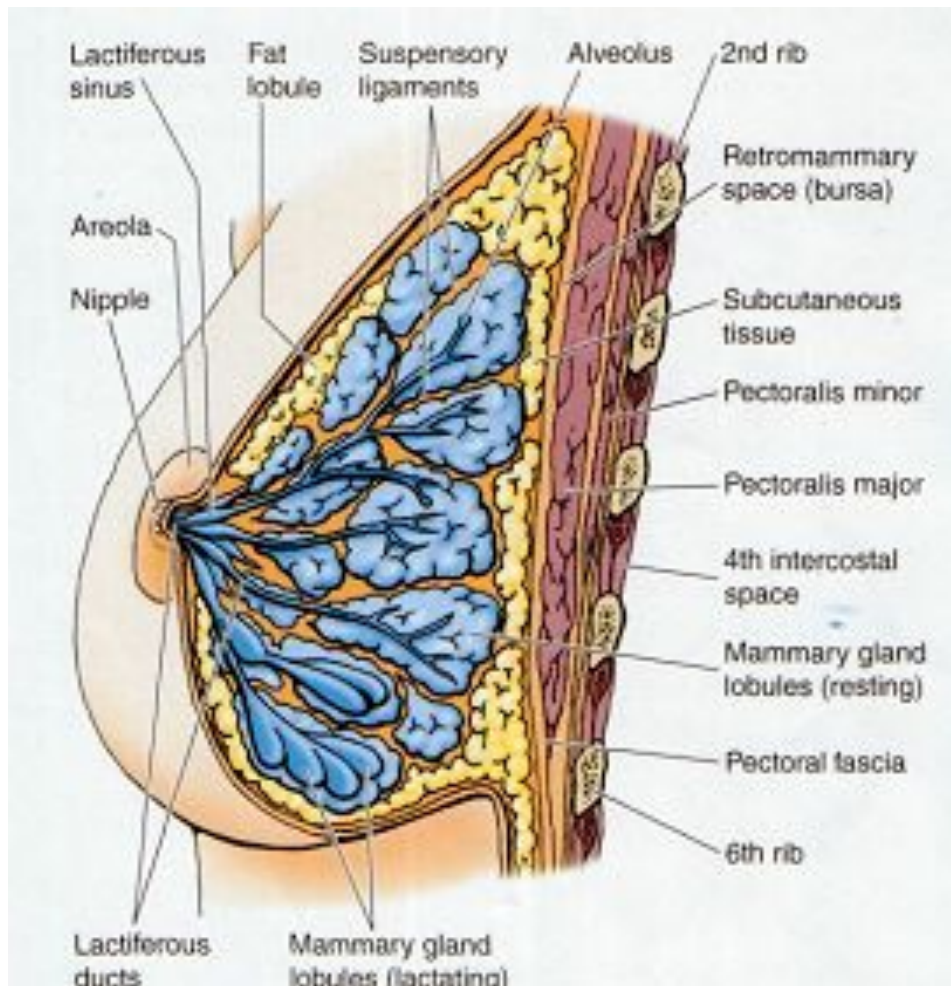


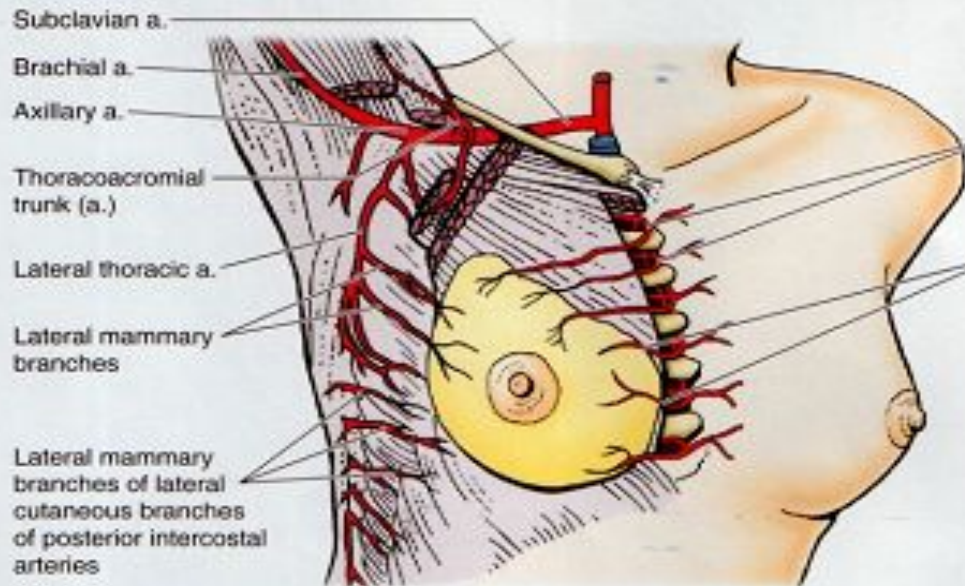


(A) Technique for thoracocentesis (in midaxillary line)

(B) Intercostal nerve block

Mammary gland

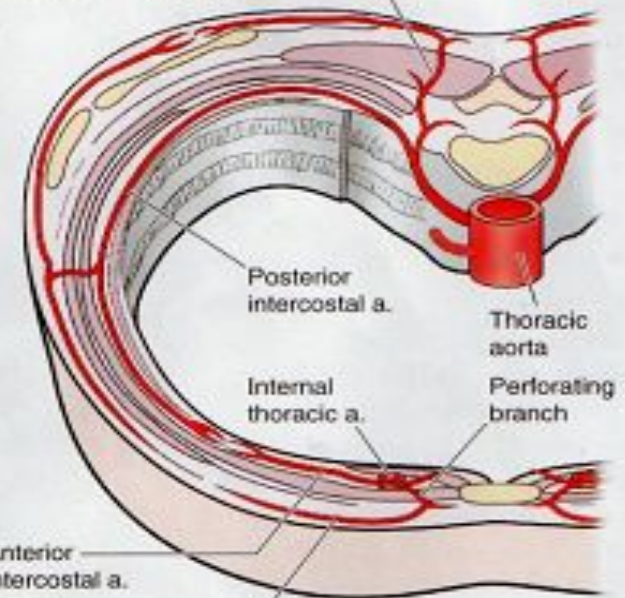




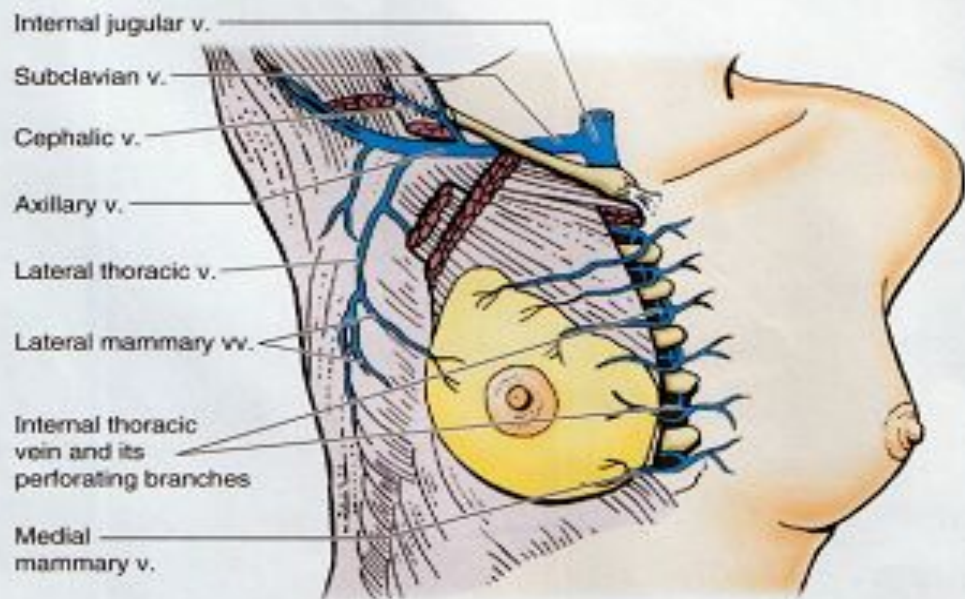
Arteries of mammary gland

Internal thoracic artery and its perforating branches
 Medial mammary branches

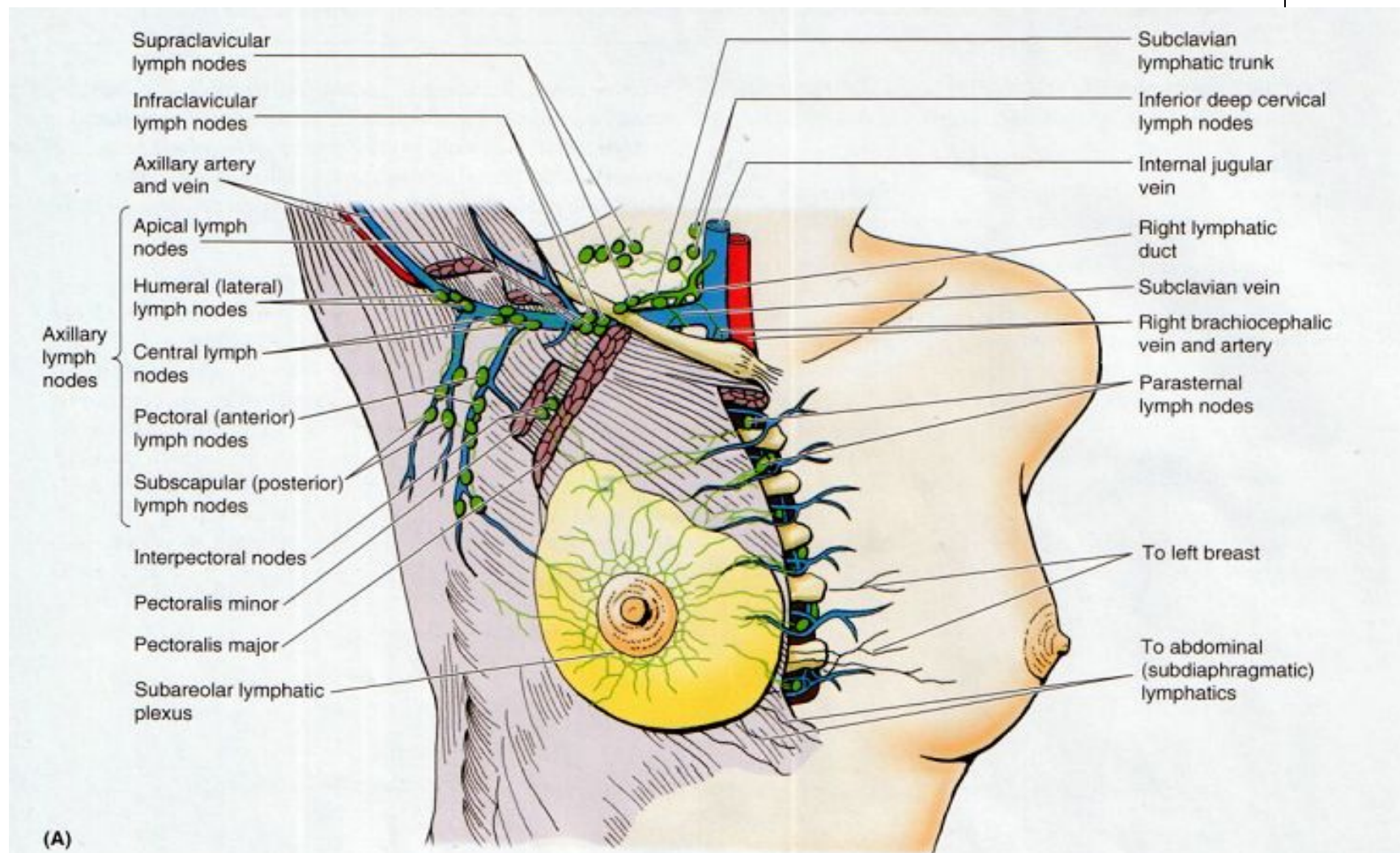
Dorsal branch of posterior intercostal a.



Transverse section of thorax (T9 level)



Veins of mammary gland



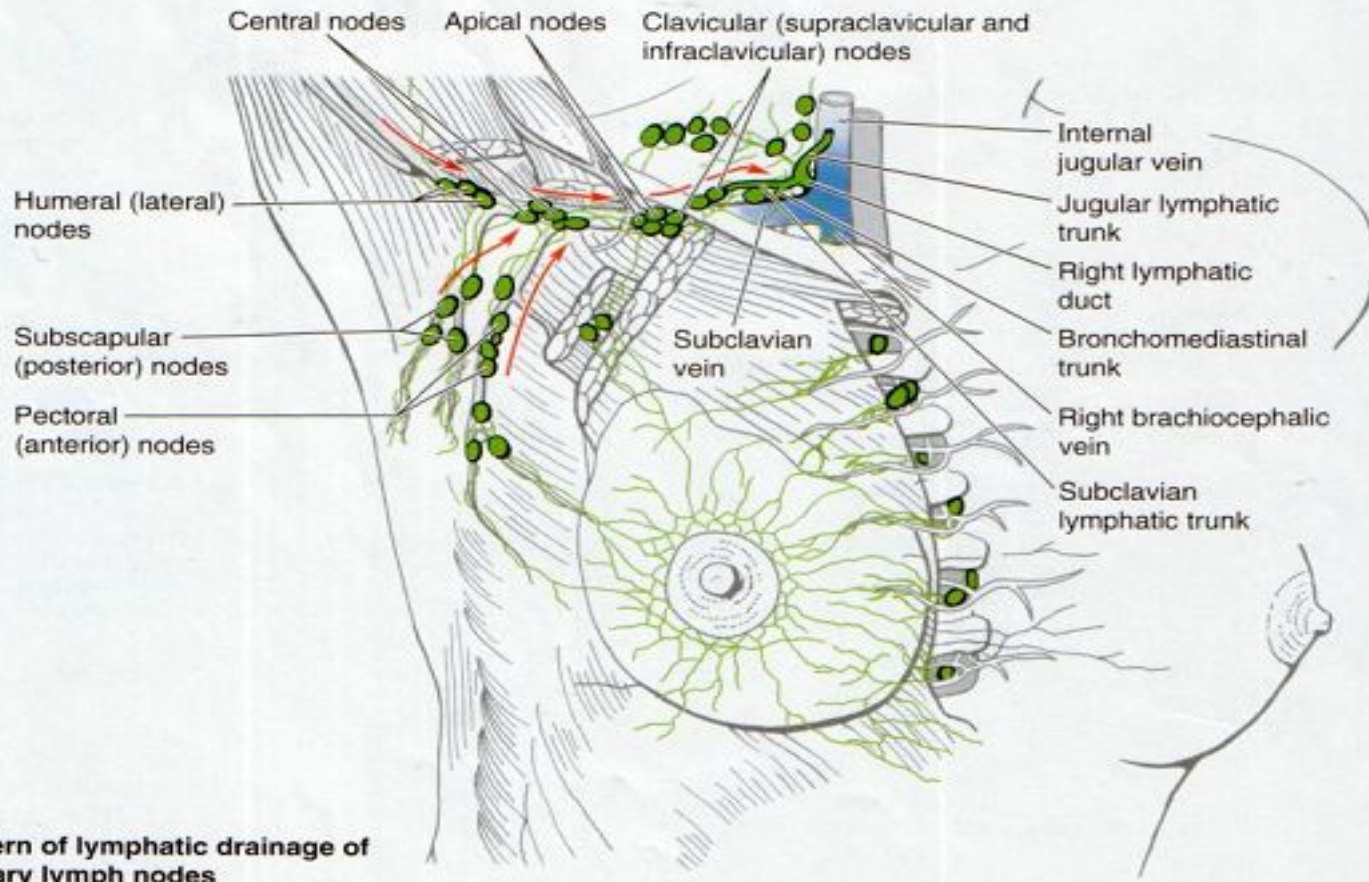
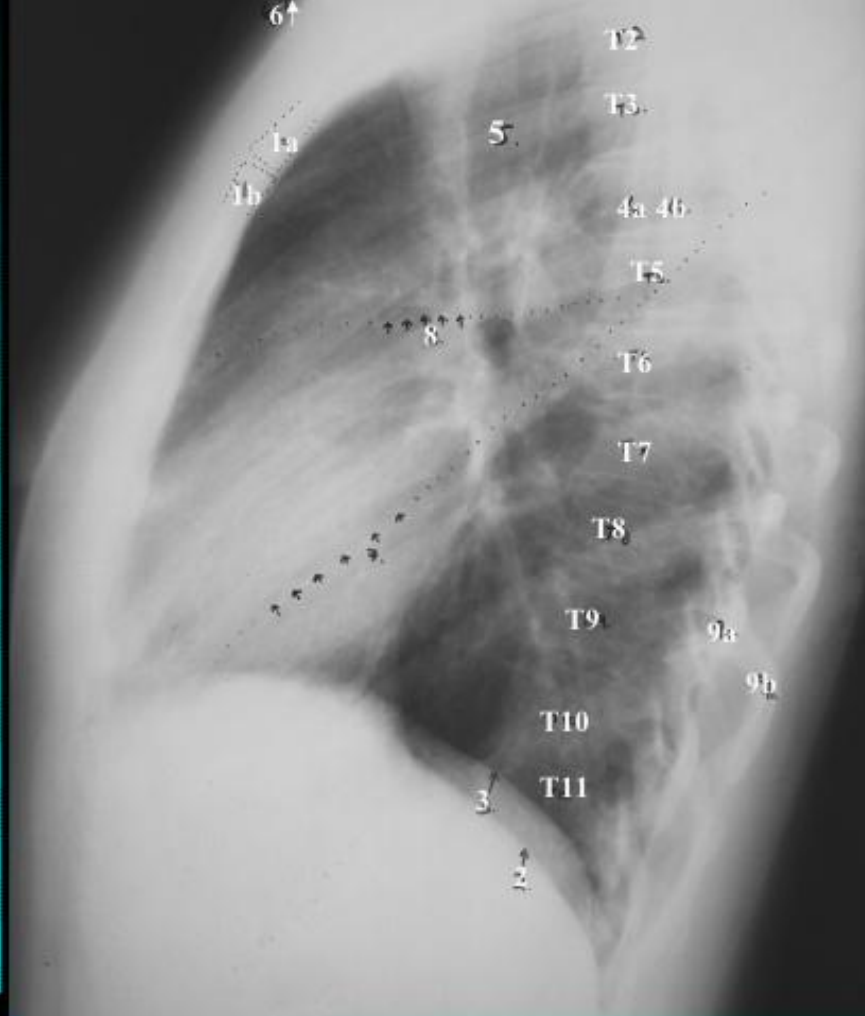


Figure 1.12. Lymphatic drainage of the breast. A. Most lymph drains to the axillary lymph nodes. B. The red arrows indicate the direction of lymph flow from the axillary lymph nodes to the right lymphatic duct.



Anatomy on Normal Chest X-Ray

CXR-Left LAT



Key:

- 1a. Manubrium sternum
- 1b. Body of sternum
- 4. Right hemi diaphragm
- 5. Left hemi diaphragm
- 4a. Right scapula
- 4b. Left scapula
- 8. Trachea
- 9. Soft tissue of the arms
- 10. Major fissure
- 11. Minor fissure-little higher in this patient than the usual
- 9a. 9th left rib
- 9b. 9th right rib
- T2-11 Thoracic vertebrae



The Pleura

The pleura is the lining of the lungs.

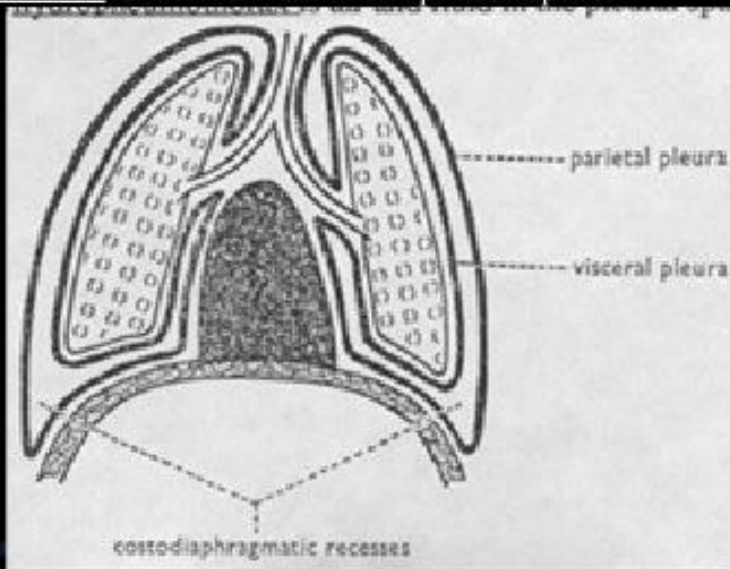
- There are 2 layers
- 1. The visceral pleura hugs the lung lobes
 - 2. The parietal pleura hugs the chest wall

The pleural space is a potential space between the two.

A pneumothorax is the presence of air (always abnormal) in the pleural space.

A pleural effusion is the presence of detectable fluid (always abnormal) in the pleural space.

A hydropneumothorax is air and fluid in the pleural space.



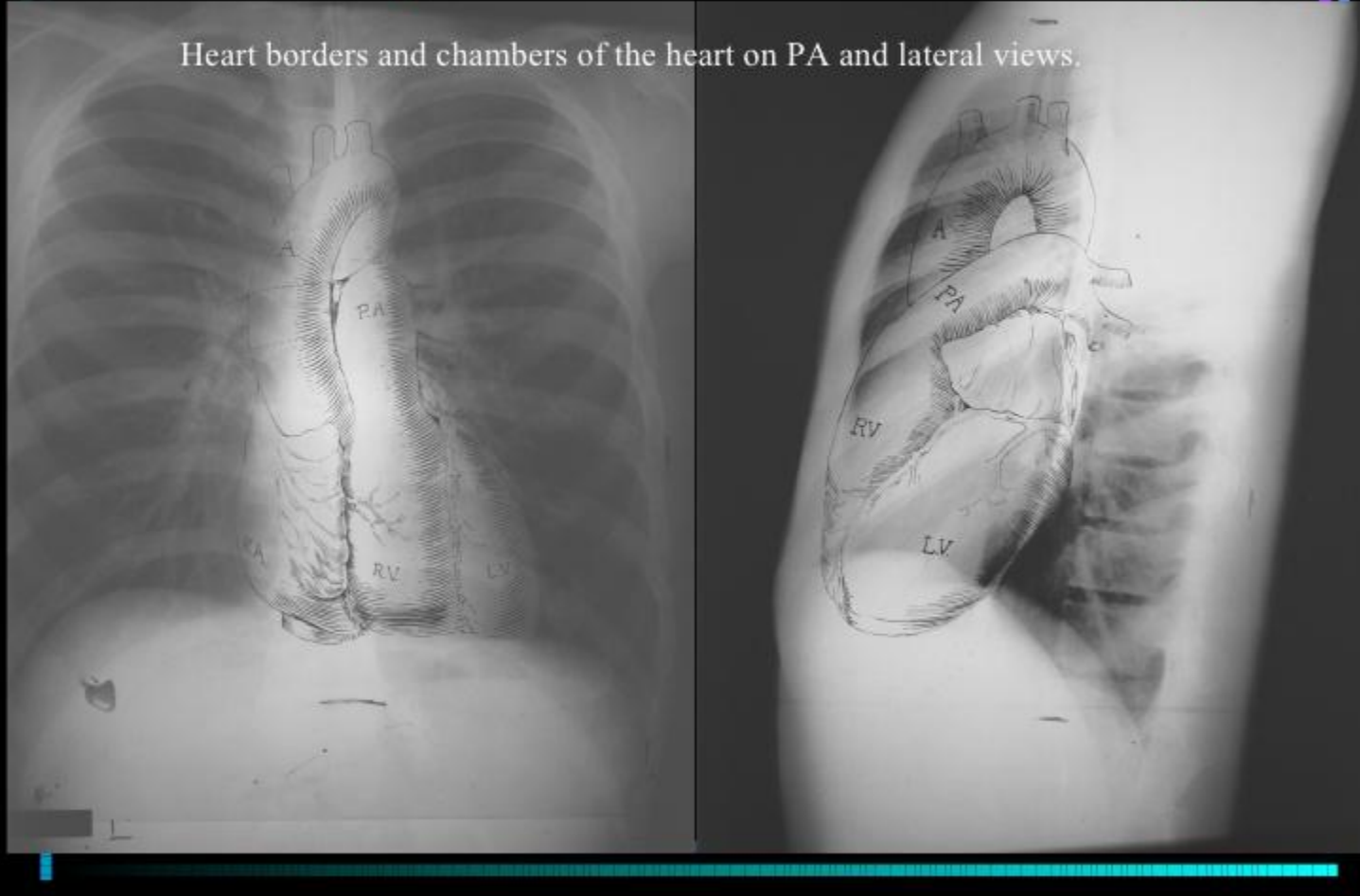
Coronal Section of Pleural Sacs (schematic)

"Man's Anatomy"
by Tobias &
Arnold



Anatomy on Normal Chest X-Ray

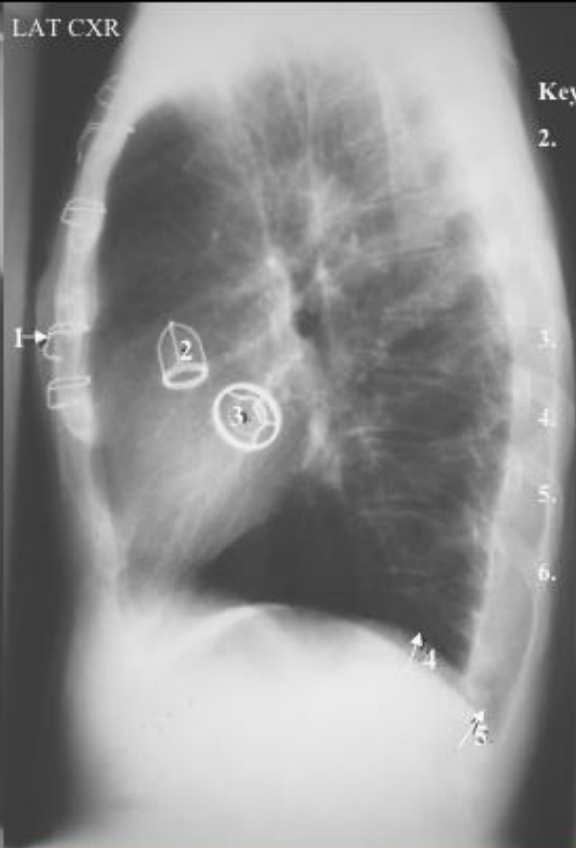
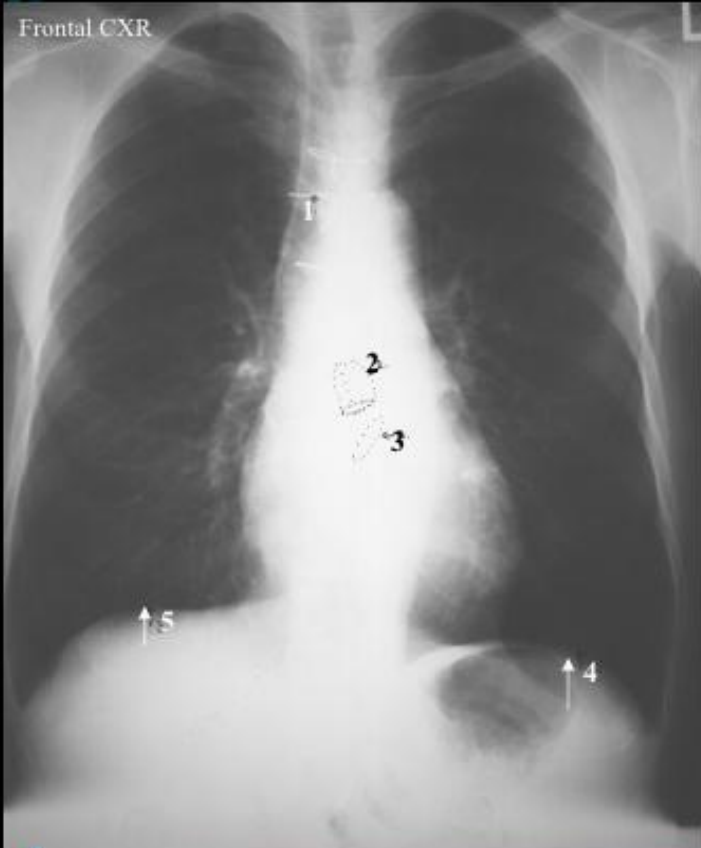
Heart borders and chambers of the heart on PA and lateral views.





Heart Valves

This patient had a malfunctioning mitral valve (between left atrium and left ventricle) and aortic valve (between left ventricle and aorta) and prosthetic valves were inserted (better seen on lateral)

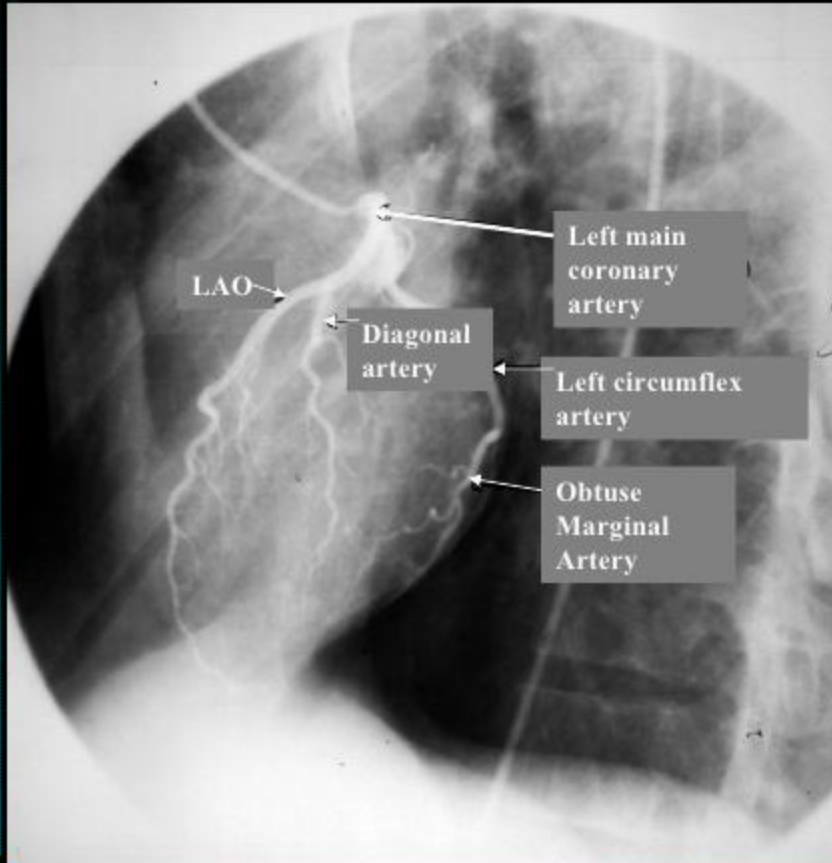


Key:

- 2. Suture material used for repair of vertical incision thru sternum (median sternotomy)
- 3. Aortic valve prosthesis
- 4. Mitral valve prosthesis
- 5. Left hemidiaphragm
- 6. Right hemidiaphragm



Coronary Angiograms



LT Coronary Art LAO

The coronary arteries can be outlined in the living patient by injecting contrast into them. A catheter (tube) is threaded through the Patients vessels to the heart, to gain access- called "cardiac catheterization"

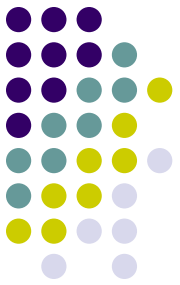
Normal Bronchogram

Frontal CXR



Contrast agent can be instilled or inhaled into the bronchial tree outlining the walls of the trachea, main stem bronchi, segmental and even subsegmental bronchi

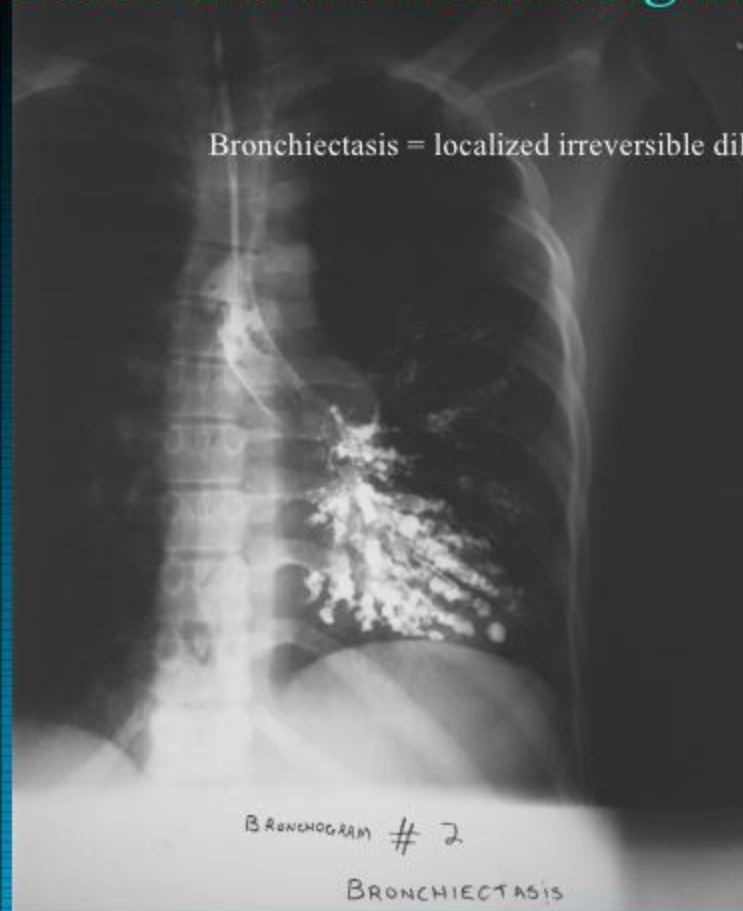
Lateral CXR





Abnormal Bronchogram: Bronchiectasis

Bronchiectasis = localized irreversible dilatation of the bronchial tree



Contrast agent can be instilled or inhaled into the bronchial tree outlining the walls of the trachea, main stem bronchi, segmental and even subsegmental bronchi