

hormones, radiations, dietary patterns, and obesity. The balance of benefits versus harms of breast cancer screening is controversial.

In conclusion, Woman with breast cancer are given a cultural template that constrains their emotional and social responses into a socially acceptable community, therefore it is of great importance to promote the appearance that society is "doing something" effective about breast cancer, and to sustain and expand the social, political, and financial power of breast cancer activists.

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ABSTRACT ON THE HUMAN LUNGS
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The Human Lungs are situated in the thoracic cavity lateral of the Heart and vessels separated by the mediastinum. Each lung has an Apex and Base. They are conical in shape. The right lung is wider and shorter than the left. On the Apex is located the subclavian groove due to the subclavian artery. Each lung has 3 surfaces namely; Inferior Diaphragmatic, Costal and Medial surface. There are 2 margins, on the apex is the inferior margin and the anterior margin. On the anterior margin is the Cardiac Notch. This notch is bounded below by a projection called 'TONGUE' of left lung.

On the right lung is located 3 lobes; the Upper, Middle and Lower separated by the Horizontal and Oblique Fissures respectively. On the Left is only 2 lobes; Upper and Lower separated by the Horizontal fissure only. The gate of the lungs is called the HILUM through which Bronchi Pulmonary Artery and Nerves enter and 2 pulmonary veins and Lymphatic vessels leave. In the root of the right lung is the Artery, below the bronchus and two veins (BAVV). In the root of the left lung is the Artery above the Bronchus and two veins (ABVV). All branches of bronchi and vessels contribute to the tubular systems of the lung. Each lobe of the lung is formed by separated areas called bronchopulmonary segment. The right lung has ten segments(3 in upper lobe, 2 in lower lobe and 5 in lower lobe). The left lung has 5 in both upper and lower lobe .

All bronchi consist of a single bronchi tree which serves as passages of inspired and expired air. It consists of Principal Bronchi, Lobar, Segmental, Lobular & Terminal Bronchi. This then continues to form the Alveolar tree which consists of the three Respiratory Bronchioles lung alveolar ducts and air saccules and the respiratory parenchyma of the. The duct and sac together form the functional and anatomical unit of parenchyma known as ACINUS.

The main function of the lungs is for respiration. Thus for Inspiration and Expiration. Some common pathologies connected with the lungs include; Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Cancer, Tuberculosis, Cystic Fibrosis, etc.

1. <http://www.thoracic.org/clinical/copd-guidelines/for-patients/anatomy-and-function-of-the-normal-lung.php>
2. <http://www.gwc.maricopa.edu/class/bio202/Respiratory/NormalA.htm>
3. <http://histology.med.umich.edu/medical/respiratory-system>
4. http://www.brown.edu/Courses/Digital_Path/systemic_path/normal/adultlung.html