

3. The Pectinate muscle
4. Trabeculae carneae: project from the whole of the inner surface the ventricle.
5. The valves of the heart are divided in to two types;
6. The Atrioventricular valves; tricuspid and bicuspid valve.
7. The Semilunar valves; pulmonary and aortic valve.

Vessels and nerves of the heart: Arteries of the heart: right and left coronary arteries and the intraorganic arteries. The veins of the heart:

1. Veins of the system of the coronary sinus.
2. The anterior cardiac vein and smallest cardiac veins.

Pathology of the heart. There are several pathological heart conditions and may include;

1. Coronary artery disease.
2. Stable angina pectoris.
3. Unstable angina pectoris.
4. Arrhythmia.
5. Atrial fibrillation

Saara Nena-Ndahekelekwu Imbili  
 MAMMARY GLAND BIOLOGY, WITH EMPHASIS ON BREAST CANCER  
 Kharkov National Medical University, Human Anatomy Department  
 Scientific Leader: PHD. Lesya Babiy  
 Kharkov, Ukraine.

Breast cancer is the most common invasive cancer in women and leading cause of death among women (522 000 deaths in 2012) and also the most frequently diagnosed cancer worldwide, in 2012, 1.7 million women were diagnosed with breast cancer (Ferlay et al., 2013). Numerous epidemiologic studies have suggested that specific details in the development of the mammary gland play a critical role in breast cancer risk. Mammary gland is an organ in female mammals that produces milk to feed young offspring and in humans, they are situated in the breasts and humans normally have two complex mammary glands, one in each breast, and each complex mammary gland consists of 10–20 simple glands (Macéa, et al., 2006).

Before the 20th century, breast cancer was feared and discussed in hushed tones, as if it were shameful. Breast cancer is a type of cancer originating from breast tissue, most commonly from the inner lining of milk ducts or the lobules that supply the ducts with milk. Breast cancer occurs in humans and other mammals, while the overwhelming majority of human cases are in women and also breast cancer can also occur in men (Sariago, 2010). The characteristics of the cancer determine the treatment, which may include surgery, medications (hormonal therapy and chemotherapy), radiation and/or immunotherapy, whereby surgery provides the single largest benefit, and to increase the likelihood of remission, (Florescu, 2011). The first noticeable symptom of breast cancer is typically a lump that feels different from the rest of the breast tissue others include, thickening, one breast becoming larger or lower, a nipple changing position or shape or becoming inverted, skin dimpling, a rash on or around a nipple, discharge from nipple/s, and constant pain (Merck, 2003). According to Reeder and Vogel (2008), the primary risk factors for breast cancer are female sex and older age, other potential risk factors include: genetics, lack of childbearing or lack of breastfeeding, higher levels of certain

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.

Davis Henry Esemé Kwesi  
ABSTRACT ON THE HUMAN LUNGS  
Kharkov National Medical University, Human Anatomy Department  
Kharkov, Ukraine.

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](http://www.brown.edu/Courses/Digital_Path/systemic_path/normal/adultlung.html)