

## Terminology: Anatomy

### Breast Anatomy

*accessory tissue, accessory nipple*: an extra nipple, which may look like a freckle, mole, or typically nipple

*alveolus, alveoli*: tiny air sac in the lungs

*athelia*: a rare condition in which breast tissue is present but nipples are not, also called hyperadenia

*amastia*: a rare condition in which mammary glands and nipples are not present

*amazia*: a rare condition in which mammary glands are not present but nipples are intact

*axillary*: pertaining to structures lying in the armpit

*bifurcated*: split or divided, such as a bifurcated artery

*bleb*: a blocked (plugged) nipple pore, sometimes called a milk blister

*Cooper's ligaments*: supportive tissues of the breast

*duct*: a bodily tube, especially one that carries fluid

*ductile*: a small tube in the body; *-ile* means "small" or "little"

*ectasia*: the expansion of a tubular organ

*ectopic nipple*: an extra nipple somewhere it would not normally be

*embryogenesis*: process of the embryo's formation and development

*gigantomastia*: excessive breast growth, also known as macromastia

*hyperadenia*: a rare condition with the presence of mammary tissue but no nipples, also called athelia

*hypermastia*: congenital condition of extra mammary tissue

*hyperplasia*: enlargement of an organ or tissue as the result of an increase in the number of cells

*hyperthelia*: from *hyper-* meaning "excessive or above normal" and *-thelia* meaning "nipple"

## Breast Anatomy (continued)

*hypertrophy*: enlargement of an organ or tissue as the result of the enlargement of its cells

*hypomastia*: abnormally small development of the breasts, typically related to low levels of estrogen

*hypoplasia*: small size of an organ or tissue, due to incomplete development

*intercostal*: between the ribs

*invaginated nipple*: a nipple that points inward rather than outward, also known as an inverted nipple

*inverted nipple*: a nipple that points inward rather than outward, also known as an invaginated nipple

*labial*: related to the lips

*lactogenesis*: the onset of milk secretion, a process that begins early in pregnancy and concludes after childbirth

*lobe*: a roundish and flattish part of something, such as a breast

*lobule*: a small lobe

*macromastia*: having large breasts, also known as gigantomastia

*mammoplasty*: breast reduction surgery, removing fat, tissue, and skin from the breast

*mammogenesis*: the process of mammary tissue development that begins at puberty and concludes in the third trimester of pregnancy

*milium*: whitish bumps that may form on the skin of the newborn; similar to Epstein pearls, but on the newborn's skin

*milk lines*: two parallel lines on a mammal where nipples are found, arching down from the armpit to the groin on both sides

*Montgomery glands*: hybrid glands that release both milk and sebum

*nipple pore*: openings of the ducts at the nipple

*parenchyma*: functional tissue of an organ

*pectoralis major*: the larger of two pectoral muscles in the chest

## Breast Anatomy (continued)

*pectoralis minor*: the smaller or two pectoral muscles in the chest

*polythelia*: from “poly” (many) and “thelia” (nipple) tissue

*retracted*: drawn back

*stroma*: supportive tissue of an organ

*supernumerary nipple*: an extra nipple, found along the milk lines

*Tail of Spence*: not in the body of the breast, but rather, an extension of mammary tissue into the axilla

*thoracic*: related to the thorax, or chest, area of the body

## Head and Neck Anatomy

*buccal mucosa*: fat deposits in the cheeks (fat pads)

*cephalohematoma*: an accumulation of blood under the scalp, present at birth

*cricopharyngeal*: related to the muscle located in the neck a few inches below the Adam’s apple

*deciduous teeth*: first set of teeth, also known as baby teeth or primary teeth

*Epstein pearls*: whitish-yellow bumps or cysts that may form on the gums of a newborn baby; harmless

*forebrain*: anterior, or front-most, part of the brain

*frenulum*: a small fold of tissue that restricts or secures a mobile organ

*hindbrain*: posterior, or rear-most, part of the brain

*incisive papilla*: small fold of mucous membrane at the anterior end of the hard palate

*lingual*: connects the underside of the tongue in an anterior-posterior fashion, to the floor of the mouth

*micrognathia*: a condition in which a child has a small lower jaw; it may correct itself, over time

## Head and Neck Anatomy (continued)

*pharynx*: the cavity behind the mouth and nose that connects to the esophagus

*philtrum*: the narrow groove between the base of the nose and the top of the upper lip

*sebaceous*: related to the sebaceous gland of the skin

*sternocleidomastoid*: a pair of long muscles responsible for turning and nodding the head

*subclavian*: related to a main artery or vein of the arm

*suture*: a junction between two bones, such as in the skull

*uvula*: a fleshy fold at the back of the soft palate, hanging above the throat

*witch's milk*: white nipple discharge; a white vaginal discharge may also be seen in diaper; it is normal and caused by mother's hormones