

Lymph Node Of Axilla

== References == c24cff4738 == Physiology == c24cff4738

Subscapular axillary lymph nodes The afferents of A posterior or subscapular group of six or seven glands is placed along the lower margin of the posterior wall of the axilla in the course of the subscapular artery. of six or seven glands is placed along the lower margin of the posterior wall of the axilla in the course of the subscapular artery c24cff4738

The axillary lymph nodes are arranged in six groups: c24cff4738 == Causes == c24cff4738 == Pathology == c24cff4738 The sentinel lymph node is the hypothetical first lymph node (or group of nodes) to which metastasizing cancer cells are likely to spread from the tumor origin site. Identification of the sentinel lymph node(s) following a cancer diagnosis helps assess the extent of metastasis and guide the development of an appropriate treatment plan. c24cff4738

Axillary lymph nodes Between 20 and 49 in number, they drain lymph vessels from the lateral quadrants of the breast, the superficial lymph vessels from thin walls of the chest and the abdomen above the level of the navel, and the vessels from the upper limb. These lymph nodes are clinically significant in breast cancer, and metastases from the breast to the axillary lymph nodes are considered in the staging of the disease. The axillary lymph nodes or armpit lymph nodes are lymph nodes in the human armpit. They are divided in several groups according to their location in the armpit. Between 20 and 49 in number, they drain lymph vessels from the lateral The axillary lymph nodes or armpit lymph nodes are lymph nodes in the human armpit c24cff4738

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Axillary dissection Lymph nodes are essential to the lymphatic/immune system due to their main function of filtering unrecognized particles and molecules. The term "axilla" refers to the armpit or underarm section of the body Axillary dissection is a surgical procedure that incises the axilla, usually in order to identify, examine, or take out lymph nodes. Patients tend to have three different levels of axillary lymph nodes; the level helps to determine whether or not the patient should undergo axillary dissection. The axillary dissection procedure is commonly used in treating the underarm portion of women who are dealing with breast cancer. The idea of treating breast cancer with the axillary dissection procedure was introduced in the 18th century and was backed by German physician Lorenz Heister. There are certain criteria that make patients eligible candidates for this procedure. The lymph nodes located in the axilla area that are affected by breast cancer are called the guardian or sentinel lymph nodes. The term "axilla" refers to

the armpit or underarm section of the body. incises the axilla, usually in order to identify, examine, or take out lymph nodes c24cff4738

Its afferent lymphatic vessels are the efferent vessels of all the preceding groups of axillary lymph nodes; its efferents pass to the subclavicular group. c24cff4738 == Structure == c24cff4738 == Additional images == c24cff4738 The spread of some forms of cancer usually follows an orderly progression, spreading first to regional lymph nodes, then the next echelon of lymph nodes, and so on, since... c24cff4738 == Indications == c24cff4738

Axilla an increased amount of lymph nodes. : axillae or axillas; also known as the armpit, underarm or oter) is the area on the human body directly under the shoulder joint. It includes the axillary space, an anatomical space within the shoulder girdle between the arm and the thoracic cage, bounded superiorly by the imaginary plane between the superior borders of the first rib, clavicle and scapula (above which are considered part of the neck), medially by the serratus anterior muscle and thoracolumbar fascia, anteriorly by the pectoral muscles and posteriorly by the subscapularis, teres major and latissimus dorsi muscle. Breast cancer typically spreads via lymphatic vessels to the lymph nodes found in the axilla. Excessive perspiration The axilla (pl c24cff4738

This treatment is only appropriate for women who are node positive or who have tested positive for disease in the armpit area. Conducting the axillary dissection... c24cff4738 Positive axillary lymph node entry in the public domain NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms c24cff4738 == Appropriate Candidates for Treatment == c24cff4738 == Structure == c24cff4738

Positive axillary lymph node This spread is determined by surgically removing some of the A positive axillary lymph node is a lymph node in the area of the armpit (axilla) to which cancer has spread. This spread is determined by surgically removing some of the lymph nodes and examining them under a microscope to see whether cancer cells are present. axillary lymph node is a lymph node in the area of the armpit (axilla) to which cancer has spread c24cff4738

The better-known examples of lymphadenectomy are axillary lymph node dissection for breast cancer; radical neck dissection for head and neck cancer and thyroid cancer; D2 lymphadenectomy for gastric cancer; and total mesorectal excision for rectal cancer. c24cff4738 == Additional images == c24cff4738 The sentinel node procedure (also termed sentinel lymph node biopsy or SLNB) involves identifying, removing, and analyzing the sentinel lymph nodes associated with a particular tumor. In SLNB, a tracer material—often a blue dye or a radioactive substance—is injected near the tumor site. The tracer travels to the first drainage site, allowing the surgeon to locate the sentinel nodes. After identification, the sentinel nodes are removed and sent for laboratory testing to determine the presence of cancer cells. c24cff4738

Lymphadenectomy It is almost always performed as part of the surgical management of cancer. Lymphadenectomy, or lymph node dissection, is the surgical removal of one or more groups of lymph nodes. In a regional lymph node dissection, some of the lymph nodes in the tumor area are removed; in

a radical lymph node dissection, most or all of the lymph nodes in the tumor area are removed. It is almost always performed as part of the surgical Lymphadenectomy, or lymph node dissection, is the surgical removal of one or more groups of lymph nodes c24cff4738

The soft skin covering the lateral axilla contains many hair and sweat glands. In humans, the formation of body odor happens mostly in the axilla. These odorant substances have been suggested by some to serve as pheromones, which play a role related to mate selection, although this is a controversial topic within the scientific community. The underarms seem more important than the pubic area for emitting body odor, which may be related to human bipedalism. c24cff4738

Lymphadenopathy Infectious lymphadenitis affecting lymph nodes in the neck is often called scrofula. Lymphadenopathy of an inflammatory type (the most common type) is lymphadenitis, producing swollen or enlarged lymph nodes. Lymphadenopathy or adenopathy is a disease of the lymph nodes, in which they are abnormal in size or consistency. Lymphadenopathy of an inflammatory type (the most Lymphadenopathy or adenopathy is a disease of the lymph nodes, in which they are abnormal in size or consistency. Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels is known as lymphangitis. In clinical practice, the distinction between lymphadenopathy and lymphadenitis is rarely made and the words are usually treated as synonymous c24cff4738

Lymphadenectomies are usually done because many types of cancer have a marked tendency to produce lymph node metastasis early in their natural histories. This is particularly true of melanoma, head and neck cancer, differentiated thyroid cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, gastric cancer, and colorectal cancer. Famed British surgeon Berkeley Moynihan once remarked that "the surgery of cancer is not the surgery of organs; it is the surgery of the lymphatic system." c24cff4738 Lymph node metastasis is different from lymphoma. Lymphoma is a cancer of lymph node, rather than cancer in the lymph node, because lymphoma originates from the lymph node itself, instead of originating elsewhere (e.g., the breast or colon) and spreading to the lymph nodes. c24cff4738

Sentinel lymph node Located throughout the body, they filter bodily fluids for harmful substances. fluids for harmful substances. The sentinel lymph node is the hypothetical first lymph node (or group of nodes) to which metastasizing cancer cells are likely Lymph nodes are small organs that play a critical role in the human immune system c24cff4738

Lymphadenopathy is a common and nonspecific sign. Common causes include infections (from minor causes such as the common cold and post-vaccination swelling to serious ones such as HIV/AIDS), autoimmune diseases, and cancer. Lymphadenopathy is frequently idiopathic and self-limiting. c24cff4738

Central lymph nodes central lymph nodes or intermediate group of lymph nodes are three or four large lymph nodes imbedded in the adipose tissue near the base of the axilla. Its The central lymph nodes or intermediate group of lymph nodes are three or four large lymph nodes imbedded in the adipose tissue near the base of the axilla c24cff4738

Lymph node metastasis Lymph node metastasis is different from lymphoma. Lymphoma is a cancer Lymph node metastasis is the spread (metastasis) of cancer cells into a lymph node. Lymph node metastasis is the spread (metastasis) of cancer cells into a lymph node c24cff4738

The afferents of this group drain the skin and muscles of the lower part of the back of the neck and of the posterior thoracic wall; their efferents pass to the central group of axillary glands. c24cff4738

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