



HISTOLOGY/PATHOLOGY TEST KITS



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The Energy Mismatch Book teaches a powerful but simple way
you can work with these test kits.

Please contact us for more information.

These vials are not medicines or drugs. Although they may have the name of a virus, a hormone or a vaccine, for example, on the test vial, they do not contain the virus, hormone or vaccine itself, but are simply testing vials for sensitivity to that virus.

They do not need to be opened. They are completely safe and non-hazardous and are used as a non-invasive test of a person's area of weakness.

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information for accurate kinesiology testing or dowsing. Please do not use
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PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KITS

There are some important omissions from these test kits. This is usually because a suitable sample was not available from which to make the test vials.

These kits are not intended for diagnosis of medical conditions.

Testing may indicate a vial for various reasons:

- A diseased tissue may be indicated, even though the disease is not present, because the test kits do not contain a suitable example of a healthy tissue
- A vial may be indicated, not because it is wanted in its entirety, but because it contains a particular cell or cells, e.g. there are various types of epithelium (the lining of organs etc), so testing may indicate a particular organ, not because that organ is in any way defective, but because the sample contains a particular type of epithelium tissue
- The exact match is not available, so the energy system is choosing the nearest match
- A chronic disease vial may be indicated, not because the person has that disease but because they have the miasm / inherited taint represented by the chronic disease, e.g. the tubercular and syphilitic miasms are well known among homeopaths; these do not indicate the presence of the disease, but indicate a chronic tendency to manifest particular symptoms: the person with a tubercular miasm is always nervous and tired; the person with the syphilitic miasm tends to be sulky, depressed and stupid, with problems with teeth and bones, etc. (Consult homeopathic texts for more information on this. *A Study Course In Homeopathy* by Phyllis Speight offers an excellent introduction to this fascinating topic.)

References For The Pathology/Histology Kits:

British Medical Association The BMA Complete Family Health Encyclopedia

Gerard Tortora and Sandra Reynolds Grabowski Principles of Anatomy & Physiology

Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary

William A R Thompson Black's Medical Dictionary

Many web sites including:

<http://cancerweb.ncl.ac.uk/omd/> (this was particularly useful)

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/> (this was particularly useful)

http://www.nccc-online.org/patient_3.asp

<http://education.vetmed.vt.edu/Curriculum/VM8054/Labs/Lab4/Lab4.htm>

<http://imagineis.com/breasthealth/>

<http://www.cancerguide.org>

http://www.cancer.gov/cancer_information/

www.mayo.clinic.com

www.leukquest.com/leukaemia-foundation

Cancer

There are many cancer vials within the Pathology/Histology kits. So here are some general comments:

Cancer can be defined as a term for diseases in which abnormal cells divide without control. Cancer cells can invade nearby tissues and can spread through the bloodstream and lymphatic system to other parts of the body.

- Although people will often talk about 'breast cancer' or 'renal cancer', there are usually several different types of cancers that can occur within any organ; their treatment and prognosis may be completely different
- There are various general terms that mean cancer but these are not inter-changeable, as they refer to cancer of a particular tissue type, e.g.
 - o 'sarcomas' are cancers of connective tissue, cartilage, bone, muscle
 - o 'carcinomas' are cancers of epithelial cells (cells lining organs)
 - o 'adenocarcinomas' are cancers of glandular cells
 - o 'adenomas' are benign, non-cancerous tumours
- Secondary cancer is when a cancer has spread from one type of tissue to another (via the blood stream or the lymphatic system). This process is called 'metastatising'. One of the most important things to recognise about secondary cancers is that the cancer cells in the secondary site look and behave like cancer cells in the primary site, so, for example, if lung cancer (primary) has spread to the bones (secondary), the person will have lung cancer cells in the bones and not bone cancer cells.
- The term 'in situ' means that the cancer has not spread to other tissues.
- The term 'tumour / tumor' refers to an abnormal mass of tissue that results from excessive cell division. Tumours perform no useful body function. They may either be benign (not cancerous) or malignant (cancerous).

The 17 kits are:

Pathology/Histology 1: Respiratory System
Pathology /Histology 2: Lower Digestive System
Pathology /Histology 3: Upper Digestive System
Pathology /Histology 4: Endocrine System
Pathology /Histology 5: Gallbladder and Liver
Pathology /Histology 6: Brain and Nervous System
Pathology /Histology 7: Skeletal System
Pathology /Histology 8: Muscle and Connective Tissue
Pathology /Histology 9: Urinary System
Pathology /Histology 10: Lymph, Blood and Immune System
Pathology /Histology 11: Circulatory System
Pathology /Histology 12: Reproductive Female Breast only
Pathology /Histology 13: Reproductive Female
Pathology /Histology 14: Reproductive Male
Pathology /Histology 15: Neonatal and Pregnancy
Pathology /Histology 16: Eyes, Nose, Ears, Mouth
Pathology /Histology 17: Skin

**HUMAN HISTOLOGY TEST KIT – HEALTHY TISSUES TEST KIT (75
Vials)
Product Code 8064**

This kit consists of the healthy tissues from PH1 to PH17. Please be aware if you buy this kit and then subsequently buy any of the Histology/Pathology kits you will have a lot of duplicate vials.

Code	Name	Description
HIST 1	Adrenal Gland/ Suprarenal Gland	organs responsible for producing steroid and other hormones essential for life
HIST 2	Aorta	the large arterial trunk that carries blood from the heart to be distributed by branch arteries through the body
HIST 3	Artery	tubular branching muscular- and elastic-walled vessels that carry blood from the heart through the body
HIST 4	Artery, Superior Mesenteric	a large artery that arises from the aorta and supplies the greater part of the small intestine, the cecum, the ascending colon, and the right half of the transverse colon
HIST 5	Bladder	organ in which urine collects before evacuation from the body
HIST 6	Bone	bone
HIST 7	Bone Marrow	soft, sponge-like tissue in the centre of most large bones, producing white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets
HIST 8	Breast/ Mammary Gland	glands that produce milk for young
HIST 9	Cardiac Muscle/ Heart Muscle	the principal tissue in the heart wall
HIST 10	Cartilage, Elastic	provides strength and elasticity; found in external ear, epiglottis and auditory tubes
HIST 11	Cartilage, Fibrocartilage	cushions and protects, such as intervertebral discs, pads in knee joints and pad between two pubic bones
HIST 12	Cartilage, Hyaline	most abundant cartilage in the body, providing flexibility and support
HIST 13	Cerebellum	the portion of the brain in the back of the head between the cerebrum and the brain stem; it controls balance for walking and standing, and other complex motor functions
HIST 14	Cerebrum	the largest part of the brain, controlling muscle functions speech, thought, emotions, reading, writing, and learning
HIST 15	Cervix	the lower part and neck of the uterus
HIST 16	Collagenous Fibre/ White Fibrous Tissue	strong, flexible but only slightly elastic, found in tendons and ligaments
HIST 17	Colon	the part of the large intestine that extends from the end of the small intestine to the rectum
HIST 18	Corpus Albicans	once the corpus luteum degenerates it becomes the corpus albicans
HIST 19	Corpus Luteum	endocrine gland in ovary formed when ovum discharged; if the ovum impregnated, the corpus luteum increases in size and persists for several months, (secretes estrogens, progesterone, relaxin and inhibin); otherwise degenerates and shrinks
HIST 20	Duodenum	the first part of the small intestine connecting the stomach and the ileum
HIST 21	Epididymis	the duct in which sperm undergo maturation
HIST 22	Esophagus	the muscular tube through which food passes from the throat to the stomach

Code	Name	Description
HIST 23	Fallopian Tube	the tube through which eggs pass from the ovaries to the uterus
HIST 24	Gallbladder	the pear-shaped organ found below the liver that concentrates and stores bile
HIST 25	Hippocampus	part of the limbic system of the brain, involved in emotions and memory
HIST 26	Ileum	the last part of the small intestine
HIST 27	Intervertebral Disk, Fibrous Cartilage	spinal disc
HIST 28	Jejunum	portion of the small intestine that extends from the duodenum to the ileum
HIST 29	Kidney	a pair of organs which function to filter the blood and control the level of some chemicals in the blood such as hydrogen, sodium, potassium, and phosphate; they eliminate waste in the form of urine
HIST 30	Kidney Cortex	one of the main functional parts of the kidney (outer zone)
HIST 31	Kidney Medulla	one of the main functional parts of the kidney (inner zone) containing the renal pyramids
HIST 32	Liver	the largest organ in the body; carries out many important functions, e.g. making bile, changing food into energy, and cleaning alcohol and poisons from the blood
HIST 33	Lung	main organ of respiration, lying either side of heart
HIST 34	Lymph Gland/ Lymph Node	lymph nodes filter lymph and store lymphocytes (white blood cells)
HIST 35	Mast Cell	produce histamine, which dilates small blood vessels; involved in body's reaction to injury and infection
HIST 36	Medulla Oblongata	lower part of brain stem; controls autonomic functions; relays nerve signals between the brain and spinal cord
HIST 37	Muscle, Involuntary	smooth muscles not ordinarily under the control of the will, activated by the autonomic nervous system
HIST 38	Muscle, Voluntary	muscle that can be made to contract or relax by conscious control
HIST 39	Nerve	a bundle of fibers that uses electrical and chemical signals to transmit sensory and motor information from one body part to another
HIST 40	Nerve, Peripheral	the nerves outside of the brain and spinal cord; they contain non-neuronal cells and connective tissue as well as axons
HIST 41	Ovary	female reproductive glands in which the ova, or eggs, are formed, located in the pelvis, one on each side of the uterus
HIST 42	Pancreas	a glandular organ located in the abdomen; it makes pancreatic juices, which contain enzymes that aid in digestion, and it produces several hormones, including insulin
HIST 43	Parotid Gland	salivary gland below and just in front of the ear
HIST 44	Penis	the external male reproductive organ, containing a tube called the urethra, which carries semen and urine to the outside of the body
HIST 45	Pineal Gland/ Epiphysis Cerebri	attached to the roof of the third ventricle near its junction with the mid-brain; secretes melatonin; full function is unclear
HIST 46	Pituitary Gland/ Hypophysis	the main endocrine gland, producing hormones that control other glands and many body functions, especially growth
HIST 47	Prostate Gland	a gland just below the bladder.; surrounds part of the

Code	Name	Description
		urethra, the canal that empties the bladder, and produces a fluid that forms part of semen
HIST 48	Prostate Gland, Senile	a prostate showing deterioration that comes with age
HIST 49	Pyloric Sphincter/ Pyloro-Duodenal Junction	the junction between the stomach and the small intestine
HIST 50	Pylorus/ Pyloric Region	the region of the stomach that connects with the duodenum (first part of small intestine)
HIST 51	Rectum	the last part of the large intestine
HIST 52	Renal Artery & Vein	the main artery and vein of the kidney
HIST 53	Seminal Vesicle	glands that help produce semen
HIST 54	Skin, Negroid And Caucasian	outermost covering of the body
HIST 55	Sperm/ Spermatozoa	mature male germ cells that fertilise the ovum
HIST 56	Spinal Chord, Cervical	the spinal column in the region of the neck
HIST 57	Spinal Chord, Lumbar	the spinal chord between the ribs and the pelvis
HIST 58	Spinal Chord, Thoracic	the spinal column in the region of the ribs
HIST 59	Spleen	located on the left side of the abdomen near the stomach; produces lymphocytes, filters the blood, stores blood cells, and destroys old blood cells
HIST 60	Stomach	part of the digestive system; helps in the digestion of food by mixing it with digestive juices and churning it into a thin liquid
HIST 61	Sympathetic Ganglion	a group of nerve cell bodies either close to the spinal column or close to the large abdominal arteries
HIST 62	Testis/ Testicle	the two egg-shaped glands found inside the scrotum that produce sperm and male hormones
HIST 63	Thalamus	a large mass of gray matter deeply situated in the forebrain; relays information received from various brain regions to the cerebral cortex
HIST 64	Thymus	in the chest behind the breastbone; an organ that is part of the lymphatic system, in which T lymphocytes grow and multiply
HIST 65	Thyroid	a gland located beneath the voice box (larynx) that produces thyroid hormone. The thyroid helps regulate growth and metabolism
HIST 66	Tonsil	small masses of lymphoid tissue on either side of the throat
HIST 67	Trachea	airway that leads from the larynx to the lungs
HIST 68	Umbilical Chord/ Umbilical Cord	a cord arising from the navel that connects the fetus with the placenta and contains the two umbilical arteries and the umbilical vein
HIST 69	Ureter	the tube that carries urine from the kidney to the bladder
HIST 70	Urethra	the tube that carries urine from the bladder and out through the penis
HIST 71	Uterus/ Womb	the small, hollow, pear-shaped organ in a woman's pelvis; this is the organ in which an unborn child develops
HIST 72	Vagina/ Birth Canal	the muscular canal extending from the uterus to the exterior of the body
HIST 73	Vas Deferens/ Deferent Canal, Deferent Duct, Spermatic Duct, Spermiduct, Testicular Duct, Ductus Deferens	a coiled tube that carries the sperm out of the testes
HIST 74	Vein	a tube carrying blood from the capillaries towards the heart

Code	Name	Description
HIST 75	Vena Cava	two large veins which take deoxygenated blood into the right atrium of heart for delivery to the lungs

**PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 1: RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (25
vials)
Product Code 8041**

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH101	Bronchitis, Chronic		Inflammation of one or more bronchi, usually secondary to infection
PH102	Broncho-Pneumonia	Bronchial Pneumonia, Bronchoalveolitis, Bronchopneumonitis, Lobular Pneumonia	Inflammation of the lungs which usually begins in the terminal bronchioles
PH103	Carcinoma, Bronchoalveolar		Malignant tumour of the bronchioles and alveoli in the lungs
PH104	Diphtheria, Larynx		The voice box showing changes brought about by diphtheria (acute contagious bacterial infection marked by the formation of a false membrane in the throat and other air passages causing difficulty in breathing)
PH105	Emphysema		A lung condition featuring an abnormal accumulation of air in the lung's many tiny air sacs (alveoli), leading to abnormally large air spaces, lack of lung elasticity and scarring
PH106	Giant Cell Carcinoma		A variant of large cell carcinoma that is particularly aggressive
PH107	Influenza, Lung		An acute highly contagious virus disease that is caused by various strains of orthomyxoviruses; symptoms include fever, prostration, severe aches and pains, and progressive inflammation of the respiratory mucous membrane
PH108	Large Cell Carcinoma, Lung		Cancer originating in the peripheral part of the lung; the cells are large and look abnormal under a microscope
PH109	Lung		Main organ of respiration, lying either side of heart
PH110	Lung Cancer, Secondary, Unknown Primary		Secondary lung cancer as a result of cancer metastasising from an unknown site
PH111	Lung, Heart Failure		Congestion of the blood vessels in the lungs due to some defect in the pumping action of the heart
PH112	Oedema, Lung	Odema	Fluid accumulation in the lungs
PH113	Pleural Endothelioma, Malignant		A malignant tumour which is formed from tissues of the serous membranes covering the lungs
PH114	Pleurisy, Acute		Inflammation of the pleura (protective membrane of lung)
PH115	Pneumonia		An infection that occurs when fluid and cells collect in the lung

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH116	Pulmonary Bland Infarct, New		A new infarct (an area of tissue death due to a local lack of oxygen), without any sign of infection
PH117	Pulmonary Hypertension, Lung		Lung tissue showing evidence of abnormally elevated blood pressure within the pulmonary circuit
PH118	Small Cell Carcinoma	Bronchogenic Cancer, Lung Cancer, Oat Cell Cancer	A fast-growing, malignant tumor of the lungs
PH119	Smoker's Lung		Lung showing changes brought about by smoking cigarettes
PH120	Squamous Cell Carcinoma		This cancer forms in cells lining the airways; most common lung cancer in men
PH121	Streptococci In Lung		Lung tissue showing evidence of infection with strep bacteria
PH122	Trachea		Airway that leads from the larynx to the lungs
PH123	Tuberculosis, Lung		Chronic disease that is caused by the tubercle bacillus and by mycobacterium bovis
PH124	Tuberculosis, With Bacteria, Pulmonary Cavity		Tuberculosis evident in the cavity in which the lungs are situated
PH125	Venous Congestion, Chronic, Lung		Overfilling and distention of the veins with blood as a result of mechanical obstruction or heart problems

PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 2: LOWER DIGESTIVE (28 vials)
(Lower Digestive System Test Kit: Colon, Rectum And Appendix)
Product Code 8042

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH201	Adenocarcinoma, Colon		A malignant tumor originating in glandular epithelium of the colon; the main type of colon cancer
PH202	Adenocarcinoma, Mucinous, Colon		A malignant tumor originating in the glandular tissue of the colon; the cancer cells secrete significant amounts of mucin
PH203	Adenoma With Lymphoma, Colon		A benign and a cancerous tumour in the colon
PH204	Adenomatous Polyp With Cancer, Colon		A polyp that consists of abnormal but benign tissue growth, derived from glandular epithelium
PH205	Amoebic Colitis, Colon		Diarrhoea, inflammation and ulceration of the colon, as a result of infection with entamoeba histolytica
PH206	Appendicitis, Acute		Inflammation of the vermiform appendix
PH207	Appendicitis, Chronic Obliterative		Inflammation of the vermiform appendix inflammation of the vermiform appendix with collapse of some tissues
PH208	Appendicitis, Mucoïd Degeneration With Fatty Infiltration Of Submucosa		Degenerative disease of appendix, with excess amounts of fat
PH209	Appendicitis, Necrotic		Inflammation of the vermiform appendix with dying tissue
PH210	Carcinoid Tumour, Appendix		A tumour which secretes excessive amounts of the hormone serotonin (90% found in appendix)
PH211	Carcinoma, Mucoïd, Fat In Sub-Mucosa, Rectum	Colorectal Cancer	A malignant tumour arising from the cells lining the rectum, secreting significant amounts of mucin, with fat in the connective tissue
PH212	Colitis, Chronic, Colon		Chronic inflammation of the colon
PH213	Colon		The part of the large intestine that extends from the end of the small intestine to the rectum
PH214	Colon Wall With Balantidium Coli		Colon wall showing presence of balantidium coli, a parasite usually harmless in man but may invade and ulcerate the intestinal wall, producing a colitis resembling amoebic dysentery

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH215	Dysentery, Amoebic, Colon		Colon wall showing presence of entamoeba histolytica, with ulcerative inflammation
PH216	Dysentery, Bacillary, Colon		An infection of the bowel caused by a bacterium called shigella
PH217	Endometriosis, Colon		The presence and growth of functioning ovarian endometrial tissue in the colon s that often results in severe pain and infertility
PH218	Juvenile Polyp, Colon		A smoothly rounded mucosal hamartoma which may be multiple and cause rectal bleeding, especially in the first decade of life; not pre-cancerous
PH219	Leiomyoma, Colon		A benign tumor consisting of smooth muscle fibres
PH220	Melanoma, Degenerative, Rectum		A malignant tumour of the rectum
PH221	Papilloma, Colon		Benign tumour originating in epithelial cells of the colon
PH222	Papilloma, Rectum		Benign tumour of epithelium of the rectum
PH223	Rectal Smear		A smear taken from the rectum, containing faeces, bacteria etc.
PH224	Rectum		The last part of the large intestine
PH225	Tuberculous Lesions, Colon		Abnormal changes in the colon as a result of tuberculosis
PH226	Ulcerative Colitis, Colon		Chronic inflammation of the colon that produces ulcers in its lining; symptoms include abdominal pain, cramps, and loose discharges of pus, blood, and mucus from the bowel
PH227	Vasculitis, Chronic, Colon Wall	Chronic Angiitis	Chronic inflammation of a blood or lymph vessel of the bowel wall
PH228	Vasculitis, Colon Wall	Angiitis	Inflammation of a blood or lymph vessel of the bowel wall

PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 3: UPPER DIGESTIVE (31 vials)
(Stomach, Small Intestine and Esophagus)
Product Code 8043

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH301	Adenocarcinoma, Mucinous, Stomach		Cancer arising from glandular tissue in the stomach; the cancer cells produce mucin in significant amounts
PH302	Adenocarcinoma, Stomach	Gastric Cancer, Gastric Carcinoma, Stomach Cancer	Cancer arising from glandular tissue in the stomach
PH303	Barrett's Disease With Severe Dysplasia, Esophagus		A condition in which the cells lining the lower part of the esophagus have changed or been replaced with many abnormal cells that could lead to cancer of the esophagus
PH304	Carcinoma, Mucinous, Stomach	Colloid Carcinoma Of Stomach	Cancer that began in the tissues that line the stomach; the cancer cells secrete conspicuous quantities of mucin
PH305	Carcinoma, Small Intestine		Cancer that began in the tissues that line the small intestine
PH306	Celiac Disease	Sprue, Coeliac Disease	An inherited disease where the intestinal lining is inflamed in response to a protein known as gluten
PH307	Crohn's Disease, Small Intestine	Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Regional Enteritis, Ileitis; Granulomatous Ileocolitis	Inflammation and ulceration and thickening of wall as a result of a chronic autoimmune disease
PH308	Duodenum		The first part of the small intestine connecting the stomach and the ileum
PH309	Enteritis, Subacute		Inflammation of the small intestine, with characteristics between acute and chronic
PH310	Esophagus		The muscular tube through which food passes from the throat to the stomach
PH311	Esophagus - Viral Changes And Fungus (HIV Positive)		Changes in the tissue of the esophagus brought about by viral and fungal infections in someone who is HIV positive
PH312	Esophagus, Middle Region	Eosophagus	Middle region of the tube connecting the pharynx and the stomach
PH313	Gastritis With Helicobacter, Stomach		Inflammation of the stomach with the bacterium helicobacter present

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH314	Gastritis, Acute And Chronic, Stomach		Inflammation of the stomach, showing both acute and chronic changes
PH315	Gastritis, Early Hypertrophic		Inflammation of the stomach, showing early signs of increase in cell size
PH316	Herpes, Esophagus		The esophagus showing tissue changes as a result of infection with herpes
PH317	Ileum		The last part of the small intestine
PH318	Jejunum		Portion of the small intestine that extends from the duodenum to the ileum
PH319	Leiomyosarcoma, Small Intestine		A tumor of the muscles in the small intestine
PH320	Linitis Plastica		Malignant infiltration of the gastric wall, usually involving the deep layers of the stomach
PH321	Peptic Ulcer, Chronic	Gastric Ulcer Of Stomach	An ulcer in the wall of the stomach or duodenum resulting from the action of the gastric juice on the mucous membrane
PH322	Polyp, Inflamed, Stomach		An inflamed projecting growth in the stomach, usually benign
PH323	Pyloric Sphincter	Pyloro-Duodenal Junction	The junction between the stomach and the small intestine
PH324	Pylorus	Pyloric Region	The region of the stomach that connects with the duodenum (first part of small intestine)
PH325	Stomach		Part of the digestive system; helps in the digestion of food by mixing it with digestive juices and churning it into a thin liquid
PH326	Stomach, Cardiac Region		Region surrounding the superior opening of the stomach
PH327	Stomach, Fundic Region		The part of the stomach that is furthest away from its opening with the esophagus
PH328	Ulcer With Candida, Benign, Stomach		Non-malignant ulcer showing presence of candida in stomach
PH329	Ulcer With Repair, Benign, Esophagus		Non-malignant ulcer showing evidence of repair in esophagus
PH330	Ulcer, Tuberculous, Small Intestine		Ulcer in stomach caused by tuberculosis
PH331	Ulcer, Typhoid, Small Intestine		Ulcer in small intestine caused by typhoid

PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 4: ENDOCRINE (27 vials)
Product Code 8044

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH401	Addison's Disease, Adrenal Glands	Adrenocortical Hypofunction, Chronic Adrenocortical Insufficiency, Adrenal Insufficiency	Adrenocortical hormone deficiency because of damage to the adrenal cortex; the damage may be caused by the immune system attacking the gland, TB, cancer, infection, etc.
PH402	Adenocarcinoma, Pancreas		A cancer arising in the glandular tissue of the pancreas; the most common form of pancreatic cancer
PH403	Adenoma, Adrenal Gland	Suprenal Adenoma	A benign tumour of the adrenal gland
PH404	Adenoma, Parathyroid Gland		A benign tumour of the parathyroid glands, which are located in the neck and help to regulate calcium metabolism
PH405	Adenoma, Pituitary Gland		A tumour of the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland
PH406	Adrenal Gland	Suprarenal	Organs responsible for producing steroid and other hormones essential for life
PH407	Colloid Goitre, Thyroid		Swelling of the thyroid gland in which the follicles of the gland are distended and filled with colloid (a gelatinous or mucinous substance)
PH408	Cyst, Parathyroid Gland		A closed sac having a distinct membrane and developing abnormally in the parathyroid gland
PH409	Diabetes Mellitus, Pancreas		Pancreas showing changes of diabetes mellitus
PH410	Fatty Infiltration, Atrophy, Pancreas		Infiltration of the tissues of the pancreas with excess amounts of fat, and wasting away of tissue
PH411	Follicular Adenoma, Thyroid		A benign tumour of the thyroid gland
PH412	Follicular Carcinoma, Thyroid		A type of thyroid cancer affecting the follicular cells which make thyroid hormone

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
	Goitre	Goiter	See PH426
PH413	Grave's Disease		An autoimmune disease that causes overactivity of the thyroid gland
PH414	Hashimoto's Disease	Hashimoto's Thyroiditis, Hashimoto's Disease, Hashimoto's Struma, Struma Lymphomatosa	A chronic autoimmune disease that leads to thyroid enlargement, etc.
PH415	Islet Cell Tumour, Pancreas		Cancer arising from cells in the islets of Langerhans (hormone-producing cells in the pancreas)
PH416	Large Cell Carcinoma, Adrenal Gland		A cancer of the adrenal glands in which the cells are large and look abnormal under a microscope
PH417	Myasthenia Gravis, Thymus		An autoimmune disease that causes muscle weakness
PH418	Myxoedema	Myxedema	A condition in which the thyroid gland fails to produce enough thyroid hormone
PH419	Pancreas		A glandular organ located in the abdomen; it makes pancreatic juices, which contain enzymes that aid in digestion, and it produces several hormones, including insulin
PH420	Papillary Carcinoma, Thyroid		The most common thyroid gland carcinoma, often occurring before age 40 and much more common in women than in men
PH421	Parathyroid Gland		Glands embedded in the thyroid gland; regulate calcium and phosphate levels in the blood
PH422	Phagocytosis, Pancreas		Phagocytes devouring bacteria in the pancreas
	Pineal Gland	Epiphysis	See PH427
PH423	Pituitary Gland	Hypophysis	The main endocrine gland, producing hormones that control other glands and many body functions, especially growth
PH424	Radiation Change, Thyroid		Changes to the thyroid gland brought about by radiation treatment to it
PH425	Thyroid		A gland located beneath the voice box (larynx) that produces thyroid hormone. The thyroid helps regulate growth and metabolism
PH426	Goitre	Goiter	Enlarged thyroid gland
PH427	Pineal Gland	Epiphysis Cerebri	Attached to the roof of the third ventricle near its junction with the mid-brain; secretes melatonin; full function is unclear

**PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 5: GALL BLADDER & LIVER (28
Vials)
Product Code 8045**

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH501	Abscess, Liver		A condition where there is a pus-filled cavity in the liver secondary to a bacterial infection
PH502	Acute Yellow Atrophy, Liver		A severe usually fatal disorder in which the liver degenerates and is reduced in size as a result of toxic chemicals, infection, or other agents
PH503	Adenocarcinoma, Fatty Infiltrations, Liver		Cancer of the liver with abnormal accumulation of fat droplets in the cytoplasm of cells
PH504	Adenocarcinoma, Gallbladder		Cancer originating in the cells lining the gallbladder
PH505	Adenocarcinoma, Hepatic Metastasis		A malignant tumor originating in glandular epithelium, metastasised to liver
PH506	Biliary Cirrhosis, Liver		Cirrhosis of the liver due to inflammation or obstruction of the bile ducts resulting in the accumulation of bile in the liver
PH507	Biliary Obstruction, Liver		Blockage of the bile ducts that can occur as a result of stones, tumours, bile duct inflammation, bile duct cysts, trauma, etc.
PH508	Carcinoid, Secondary, Liver		A cancer in the liver metastasised as a result of one in the mucosa of the gastrointestinal tract
PH509	Carcinoma, Secondary, Liver		A carcinoma that has metastasised in the liver as a result of one elsewhere in the body
PH510	Cholecystitis, Chronic Active, Gallbladder		Inflammation of the gallbladder that occurs most commonly because of obstruction of the cystic duct
PH511	Fatty Degeneration, Liver	Steatosis	Abnormal formation of microscopically visible droplets of fat in the cytoplasm of cells of the liver, as a result of injury
PH512	Gallbladder		The pear-shaped organ found below the liver that concentrates and stores bile
PH513	Hemangioma, Liver	Haemangioma	A tangle of abnormal vessels that forms an abnormal communication between the arterial and venous systems, in this case of the liver
PH514	Hepatic Septic Infarcts		An area of necrosis resulting from vascular obstruction due to emboli comprised of clumps of bacteria or infected material, in this case in the liver
PH515	Hepatoma		A liver tumor (usually malignant)
PH516	Inflammation, Chronic, Gallbladder		Chronic inflammation of the gallbladder
PH517	Liver		The largest organ in the body; carries out many important functions, e.g. Making bile, changing food into energy, and cleaning alcohol and poisons from the blood

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH518	Liver Congestion, Fatty Degeneration, Cloudy Swelling		Swelling of liver cells due to injury to the membranes leading to an accumulation of intracellular water; also abnormal formation of microscopically visible droplets of fat in the cytoplasm of the cells
PH519	Liver, Cloudy Swelling, Dilatation Of Capillaries		Swelling of liver cells due to injury to the membranes leading to an accumulation of intracellular water; also showing capillaries dilating
PH520	Necrosis, Sub Acute, Liver		Dying tissue, showing characteristics between acute and chronic
PH521	Papillary Tumour, Gallbladder		A tumour shaped like a small mushroom with its stem attached to the inner lining of the gallbladder
PH522	Sarcoma, Secondary Melanotic, Liver		A secondary cancer in the liver that has metastasised as a result of one in the supportive tissues such as bone, cartilage, fat or muscle
PH523	Syphilitic Cirrhosis, Liver		Widespread disruption of normal liver structure by syphilis
PH524	Tuberculosis, Miliary, Liver		Acute tuberculosis in which minute tubercles are formed in the liver by tubercle bacilli usually spread by way of the blood
PH525	Tumour, Malignant, Gallbladder		A cancerous tumour in the gallbladder
PH526	Venous Congestion, Early, Liver		Early signs of overfilling and distention of the veins with blood as a result of mechanical obstruction or heart problems
PH527	Venous Congestion, Late Chronic, Liver		Extensive overfilling and distention of the veins with blood as a result of mechanical obstruction or heart problems
PH528	Weil's Disease, Liver	Spirochaetosis	Liver showing signs of infection by leptospira with an illness whose symptoms include chills, fever, muscle pain, and hepatitis

PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 6: BRAIN & NERVOUS SYSTEM
(25 vials)
Product Code 8046

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH601	Abscess, Cerebellum		A localised collection of pus caused by suppuration in the cerebellum
PH602	Cerebellum		The portion of the brain in the back of the head between the cerebrum and the brain stem; it controls balance for walking and standing, and other complex motor functions
PH603	Cerebral Hemorrhage	Cerebral Haemorrhage	A sudden and abrupt bleeding into the tissue of the brain; usually occurs as the result of a weakened artery from the effects of high blood pressure and atherosclerosis
PH604	Cerebral Softening		A localised softening of the brain substance due to inflammation or haemorrhage
PH605	Cerebrum		The largest part of the brain, controlling muscle functions speech, thought, emotions, reading, writing, and learning
PH606	Dementia, Paralytica	Paralytic Dementia	Dementia and paralysis resulting from a chronic syphilitic meningoencephalitis
PH607	Encephalitis, Post-Vaccinal		Inflammation of the brain as a result of vaccination
PH608	Glioblastoma Multiforme		A malignant brain tumour that accounts for 75% of glial tumours (arising from glial cells in the brain).
PH609	Hippocampus		Part of the limbic system of the brain, involved in emotions and memory
PH610	Infarct, Cortical, Brain		Tissue death due to a local lack of oxygen in the cerebral cortex (outer layer that covers the cerebrum, functions chiefly in coordination of sensory and motor information)
PH611	Infarct, Old, Cerebellum		An old area of tissue death due to a local lack of oxygen in the cerebellum (concerned especially with the coordination of muscles and the maintenance of bodily equilibrium)
PH612	Medulla Oblongata		Lower part of brain stem; controls autonomic functions; relays nerve signals between the brain and spinal cord
PH613	Meningioma, Brain		Common benign brain tumour that originates in the cells of the outer covering of the brain (meninges)

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH614	Meningioma, Brain, Malignant		Malignant tumour the cells of the outer covering of the brain (meninges)
PH615	Meningitis With Cortical Oedema		Inflammation of the meninges with fluid retention in the cortex
PH616	Meningitis, Pneumococcal		Inflammation of the meninges of the brain as a result of infection by strep pneumoniae
PH617	Meningitis, Tuberculous		Inflammation of the meninges of the brain as a result of tuberculosis
PH618	Nerve		A bundle of fibers that uses electrical and chemical signals to transmit sensory and motor information from one body part to another
PH619	Nerve, Peripheral		The nerves outside of the brain and spinal cord; they contain non-neuronal cells and connective tissue as well as axons
PH620	Neuroblastoma		Cancer that arises in immature nerve cells and affects mostly infants and children
PH621	Neurofibroma		A benign tumor that develops from the cells and tissues that cover nerves
PH622	Pilocytic Astrocytoma, Brain	Juvenile Astrocytoma	A nerve-tissue tumor composed of astrocytes; the most common brain tumor in children
PH623	Sympathetic Ganglion		A group of nerve cell bodies either close to the spinal column or close to the large abdominal arteries
PH624	Thalamus		A large mass of gray matter deeply situated in the forebrain; relays information received from various brain regions to the cerebral cortex
PH625	Toxoplasmosis, Brain		Brain showing symptoms caused by toxoplasma gondii, often contacted via cat faeces

PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 7: SKELETAL SYSTEM (25 Vials)
Product Code 8047

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH701	Bone		Bone
PH702	Bone, Healing Fracture		A break in a bone that is healing
PH703	Bone, Long, Showing Compact And Cancellous Tissue		Compact tissue has a dense structure without small cavities or cells, whereas cancellous has these cavities and cells (providing space for blood vessels)
PH704	Bone, Spongy	Cancellous Bone	Makes up most of the bone tissue of short, flat and irregular shaped bones, and also a narrow rim around the marrow cavity and the ends of long bones
PH705	Chondrosarcoma		Cancer of cartilage cells; the second most common primary bone cancer
PH706	Chordoma		A malignant tumor that is derived from remnants of the embryonic notochord and occurs along the spine attacking especially the bones at the base of the skull or near the coccyx
PH707	Disseminating Sclerosis, Spinal Chord		A pathological condition in which a tissue has become hard, as in multiple sclerosis
PH708	Ewing's Sarcoma	Ewing's Tumour, Primitive Neuroectodermal Tumor	A type of bone cancer that usually forms in the middle (shaft) of large bones; the third most common form of primary bone cancer
PH709	Femur, Ossifying		Ossification of the large thigh bone
PH710	Fibrous Dysplasia, Bone		A chronic disorder of the skeleton that causes expansion of one or more bones due to abnormal development of fibrous tissue within the bone
PH711	Giant Cell Sarcoma		A bone cancer in which the cells look large under a microscope (produced by the fusion of many cells)
PH712	Gouty Tophus		A deposit of urates around a joint typical of people with gout
PH713	Intervertebral Disk, Fibrous Cartilage		Spinal disc

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH714	Juvenile Rheumatism Nodule	Still's Disease	A chronic, inflammatory disease that may cause joint or connective tissue damage. The onset occurs before age 16
PH715	Leg Fracture With Fat Embolism		Fractured leg bone showing the occurrence of fat globules in the bloodstream that occur after the fracture of a long bone
PH716	Ossification		The formation of bone or of a bony substance, the conversion of fibrous tissue or of cartilage into bone or a bony substance
PH717	Osteochondroma		A benign cartilaginous tumour, often occurring near the ends of long bones
PH718	Osteosarcoma	Osteogenic Sarcoma	A cancer of the bone that usually affects the arms, legs and pelvis; the most common primary bone cancer
PH719	Paget's Disease, Bone	Osteitis Deformans, Osteodystrophia Deformans	A chronic disease of bones involving the replacement of normal bone marrow with vascular and fibrous tissue
PH720	Poliomyelitis, Spinal Chord		Spinal chord showing the affects of the viral disease poliomyelitis
PH721	Rheumatoid Arthritis, Joint		A disease in which the body recruits new blood vessels to the joints, causing swelling and inflammation
PH722	Rickets, Costochondral Junction		The point where the ribs articulate with the sternum showing signs of rickets (vitamin D deficiency leading to disturbance in normal ossification)
PH723	Spinal Chord, Cervical		The spinal column in the region of the neck
PH724	Spinal Chord, Lumbar		The spinal chord between the ribs and the pelvis
PH725	Spinal Chord, Thoracic		The spinal column in the region of the ribs

**PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 8: MUSCLE &CONNECTIVE (26
vials)
Product Code 8048**

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH801	Adipose Tissue		Connective tissue in which fat is stored and which has the cells distended by droplets of fat
PH802	Cartilage, Elastic		Provides strength and elasticity; found in external ear, epiglottis and auditory tubes
PH803	Cartilage, Fibrocartilage		Cushions and protects, such as intervertebral discs, pads in knee joints and pad between two pubic bones
PH804	Cartilage, Hyaline		Most abundant cartilage in the body, providing flexibility and support
PH805	Cellulitis, Acute, Thigh Muscle		An acute, spreading infection of the deep tissues of the skin and muscle that causes the skin to become warm and tender
PH806	Chondroma		Tumour composed in part of cartilage
PH807	Clear Cell Sarcoma, Muscle		A cancer in a muscle
PH808	Collagenous Fibre	White Fibrous Tissue	Strong, flexible but only slightly elastic, found in tendons and ligaments
PH809	Fat Necrosis, Omentum		A benign condition where fatty tissue swells or becomes tender, can occur spontaneously or as the result of an injury; here affecting the omentum (layers of peritoneum that give fat to abdomen)
PH810	Fibroma		A benign (non-cancerous) tumour which consists of fibrous tissues or connective tissue
PH811	Fibrosarcoma		A type of soft tissue sarcoma that begins in fibrous tissue, which holds bones, muscles, and other organs in place
PH812	Giant Cell Tumour, Tendon		A usually benign tumour where the cells look large under the microscope microscope (produced by the fusion of many cells)
PH813	Hyaline Degeneration, Muscle		Tissue degeneration in which structural elements of muscle cells are replaced by homogeneous translucent material
PH814	Inflammation, Acute, Omentum		Inflammation of a fold of the peritoneum (the thin tissue that lines the abdomen) that surrounds the stomach and other organs in the abdomen
PH815	Leiomyosarcoma, Muscle		A cancer composed in part of smooth muscle cells
PH816	Lipoma		A benign tumour consisting of fatty or adipose tissue
PH817	Muscle, Involuntary		Smooth muscles not ordinarily under the control of the will, activated by the autonomic nervous system
PH818	Muscle, Voluntary		Muscle that can be made to contract or relax by conscious control
PH818	Muscular Dystrophy,		A group of hereditary diseases characterised

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
	Pseudohypertrophic		by progressive degeneration and/or loss of muscle fibres without nervous system involvement
PH819	Myositis, Muscle, From Rheumatoid Arthritis		Muscular inflammation caused by rheumatoid arthritis
PH820	Peritoneum		The smooth serous membrane which lines the cavity of the abdomen
PH821	Peritonitis, Intestine, Acute		Inflammation of the smooth serous membrane which lines the cavity of the abdomen
PH822	Peritonitis, Mesentery, Acute		Acute inflammation of the mesentery (a fold of the peritoneum surrounding the small intestine and binding it to the posterior abdominal wall)
PH823	Spindle Cell Sarcoma		A type of connective tissue cancer in which the cells are spindle-shaped when examined under a microscope
PH824	Spindle Cell Sarcoma With Necrosis		A type of connective tissue cancer in which the cells are spindle-shaped when examined under a microscope, showing tissue death
PH825	Synovial Sarcoma, Tendon		A malignant tumour that develops in the synovial membrane of the joints

PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 9: URINARY (33 vials)
Product Code 8049

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH901	Abscess, Hemorrhage, Cloudy Swelling, Kidney		A localised collection of pus surrounded by inflamed tissue, with bleeding, swelling and cellular oedema
PH902	Angiomyolipoma		Hamartoma (a mass resembling a tumour, but not a true tumour) in the kidney containing fat, muscle, vessels
PH903	Bladder		Organ in which urine collects before evacuation from the body
PH904	Cirrhosis, Kidney		Chronic interstitial inflammation of the tissues of the kidney
PH905	Clear Cell Carcinoma, Kidney	Adenocarcinoma Of Kidney, Renal Adenocarcinoma, Hypernephroid Carcinoma, Hypernephroma, Grawitz's Tumor	A rare type of kidney cancer; Can spread from the kidney to other organs, most commonly the bone, but also including the lungs, brain, and soft tissues of the body
PH906	Diabetic Kidney		Kidney tissue showing signs of changes brought about by long-term diabetes
PH907	Interstitial Cystitis, Bladder		A bladder condition caused by chronic inflammation leading to difficulties with urination
PH908	Inverted Papilloma, Bladder	Transitional Cell Papilloma, Inverted Type	A benign tumour of the bladder
PH909	Kidney		A pair of organs which function to filter the blood and control the level of some chemicals in the blood such as hydrogen, sodium, potassium, and phosphate; they eliminate waste in the form of urine
PH910	Kidney Cortex		One of the main functional parts of the kidney (outer zone)
PH911	Kidney Medulla		One of the main functional parts of the kidney (inner zone) containing the renal pyramids
PH912	Kidney, Bleeding		Kidney tissue showing signs of bleeding
PH913	Kidney, Cloudy Swelling		Kidney tissue showing signs of cellular oedema
PH914	Kidney, Post-Hypertensive		Kidney tissue showing signs resulting from high blood pressure
PH915	Malacoplakia, Bladder	Malakoplakia	Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bladder characterised by the formation of soft granulomatous lesions
PH916	Nephritis, Acute		Acute inflammation of the kidney
PH917	Nephritis, Chronic	Chronic Glomerulonephritis	Chronic inflammation of the kidney
PH918	Nephritis, Subacute	Subacute Glomerulonephritis	Inflammation of the kidney

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
			somewhere between acute and chronic
PH919	Papilloma, Bladder		A benign tumour often resembling a wart arising from cells lining the bladder
PH920	Pyelonephritis, Chronic		Inflammation of the kidney and its pelvis, beginning in the interstitium and rapidly extending to involve the tubules, glomeruli and blood vessels, due to bacterial infection
PH921	Renal Artery & Vein		The main artery and vein of the kidney
PH922	Renal Atrophy, Hydronephrotic		Abnormal enlargement of a kidney, which may be caused by blockage of the ureter (such as by a kidney stone) or chronic kidney disease that prevents urine from draining into the bladder
PH923	Renal Cell Carcinoma		The most common form of kidney cancer which occurs when the cells lining the renal tubule undergo cancerous changes
PH924	Renal Cortical Necrosis, Symmetrical		Dying tissue in the outer portion of the kidney
PH925	Renal Failure		A slow decline in kidney function over time; chronic renal failure may be caused by a number of disorders which include long-standing hypertension, diabetes, congestive heart failure, lupus or sickle cell anaemia
PH926	Renal Infarct, Recent Bland		Kidney showing area of recent tissue death due to a local lack of oxygen, but with no sign of infection
PH927	Transitional Cell Cancer, Bladder		Cancer of the soft cuboidal cells of the bladder; these cells allow the bladder to stretch to collect urine
PH928	Tuberculosis, Kidney		Kidney showing signs of tissue changes due to tuberculosis
PH929	Ureter		The tube that carries urine from the kidney to the bladder
PH930	Urethra		The tube that carries urine from the bladder and out through the penis
PH931	Venous Congestion, Kidney		Overfilling and distention of the veins of the kidney with blood as a result of mechanical obstruction or right ventricular failure
PH932	Venous Congestion, Chronic, Kidney		Chronic overfilling and distention of the veins of the kidney with blood as a result of mechanical obstruction or right ventricular failure
PH933	Wilm's Tumour		Childhood cancer of the kidney

PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 10: LYMPH, BLOOD, IMMUNE
(37 vials)
Product Code 8050

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH1001	Anaemia, Folate Deficiency	Folic Acid Deficiency, Megoblastic Anaemia, Anemia	A blood disorder characterized by anemia, with red blood cells that are larger than normal, resulting from a deficiency of folic acid
PH1002	Anaemia, Iron Deficiency	Anemia	A condition in which the blood is deficient in red blood cells, in hemoglobin, or in total volume, as a result of iron deficiency
PH1003	Anaemia, Pernicious	Anemia	A blood disorder caused by a lack of vitamin B12, as a result of lack of intrinsic factor production in the stomach
PH1004	Anaemia, Sickle Cell	Anemia	Chronic anemia occurring primarily in individuals of African descent
PH1005	Blood		Red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets, and other substances suspended in fluid called plasma; blood takes oxygen and nutrients to the tissues, and carries away wastes
PH1006	Blood Film Increased Neutrophils (Many Young Forms)		Blood showing many neutrophils; this may indicate bacterial infection, burns, stress or inflammation
PH1007	Bone Marrow		Soft, sponge-like tissue in the centre of most large bones, producing white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets
PH1008	Cancer, Metastatic Prostate Cancer, Lymph Gland		Prostate cancer that has produced secondaries in a lymph node
PH1009	Eosinophilia, Blood		Type of white blood cells
PH1010	Hodgkin's Disease, Lymph Gland		Cells in the lymphatic system grow abnormally and may spread beyond the lymphatic system; with time compromises the body's ability to fight infection
PH1011	Infarct, Spleen		An uninfected area of necrosis in the spleen produced by sudden blockage in an artery
PH1012	Infarct, Older, Spleen		Death of an area of tissue caused by lack of blood supply
PH1013	Inflammatory Reaction, Lymph Gland		Lymph gland showing signs of inflammation
PH1014	Leukemia, Acute Lymphocytic (Blood Sample)	Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia, Acute Lymphoid Leukemia, Acute Lymphatic Leukemia	Most common form of childhood leukemia; a quickly progressing disease in which too many immature white blood cells are found in the blood and bone marrow
PH1015	Leukemia, Acute Myelocytic (Blood Sample)		A rapidly progressing cancer that starts in blood-forming tissue such as the bone marrow, and causes large numbers of white blood cells to be produced and enter the blood stream
PH1016	Leukemia, Acute Myelocytic (Bone Marrow Sample)		Involving uncontrolled proliferation of white blood cells

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH1017	Leukemia, Chronic Lymphocytic	Chronic Lymphatic Leukemia, Chronic Lymphoid Leukemia	Most common form of leukemia, a slowly progressing disease in which too many white blood cells (lymphocytes) are found in the body
PH1018	Leukemia, Chronic Myeloid	Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia, Chronic Granulocytic Leukemia	Leukemia affecting granulocytes, monocytes, red blood cells or platelets; these are usually mature in appearance but do not function properly
PH1019	Leukemia, Hairy Cell, Spleen	Leukemic Reticuloendotheliosis	A cancer of lymphocytes (B cells) that leads to low blood counts; relatively uncommon
PH1020	Liposarcoma, Fat		A sarcoma arising from immature fat cells of the bone marrow
PH1021	Lymph Gland	Lymph Node	Lymph nodes filter lymph and store lymphocytes (white blood cells)
PH1022	Lymph Gland Cancer, Secondary		A cancer in the lymph gland which has metastasised from elsewhere
PH1023	Lymph Gland, Focal Necrosis, Active Congestion		Lymph gland showing dead tissue, and active congestion
PH1024	Lymph Gland, Reactive		A lymph gland that is enlarged because it is trying to fight off an infection
PH1025	Lymph Gland, Reactive HIV Positive		A lymph gland that is enlarged because it is trying to fight off an infection as a result of HIV
	Mast Cells		See PH1037
PH1026	Multiple Myeloma, Bone Marrow		Cancer of bone marrow, cells that normally make antibodies and other substances to fight infection
PH1027	Myelofibrosis, Bone Marrow		A disorder in which the bone marrow is replaced by fibrous tissue
PH1028	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma, Lymph Gland	Lymphocytic Lymphoma, Histiocytic Lymphoma, Lymphoblastic Lymphoma	Malignancy of lymph cells that have migrated outside the bone marrow to a lymph gland
PH1029	Phagocytosis, Lymph Gland		Lymph gland showing phagocytes devouring bacteria
PH1030	Spleen		Located on the left side of the abdomen near the stomach; produces lymphocytes, filters the blood, stores blood cells, and destroys old blood cells
PH1031	Thymoma, Thymus		A cancer originating within the epithelial cells of the thymus
PH1032	Thymus		In the chest behind the breastbone; an organ that is part of the lymphatic system, in which T lymphocytes grow and multiply
PH1033	Thymus, Child		In the chest behind the breastbone; an organ that is part of the lymphatic system, in which T lymphocytes grow and multiply
PH1034	Tuberculosis, Lymph Gland		Lymph gland showing signs of the chronic disease TB
PH1035	Tuberculosis, Spleen		Spleen showing signs of TB
PH1036	Venous Congestion, Spleen		Spleen showing signs of congestion in veins (as a result of mechanical obstruction or heart problems)
PH1037	Mast Cells		Produce histamine, which dilates small blood vessels; involved in body's reaction to injury and infection

PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 11: CIRCULATORY (27 Vials)
Product Code 8051

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH1101	Aorta		The large arterial trunk that carries blood from the heart to be distributed by branch arteries through the body.
PH1102	Arterial Thrombus, Recent		A recently formed blood clot in an artery.
PH1103	Arteriosclerosis, Medial, Femoral Artery		A chronic disease in which muscle and elastic fibres are replaced by fibrous tissue; here affecting the main artery in the thigh.
PH1104	Artery		Tubular branching muscular- and elastic-walled vessels that carry blood from the heart through the body.
PH1105	Artery, Superior Mesenteric		A large artery that arises from the aorta and supplies the greater part of the small intestine, the cecum, the ascending colon, and the right half of the transverse colon.
PH1106	Atheroma, Aorta		An abnormal fatty deposit in the aorta.
PH1107	Atheroma, Subclavian Artery		An abnormal fatty deposit in subclavian artery (large artery that passes to the upper arm)
PH1108	Atherosclerosis, Artery		Disease of wall of artery where inner layer thickens, causing a decrease in the capacity of the artery to transport blood.
PH1109	Calcification Of Artery		Abnormal deposits of calcium in an artery.
PH1110	Cardiac Muscle	Heart Muscle	The principal tissue in the heart wall.
PH1111	Endocarditis, Subacute Bacterial, Aortic Valve		Inflammation of the valve separating the aorta from the left ventricle that prevents blood from flowing back into the left ventricle.
PH1112	Fatty Degeneration, Heart Muscle		Abnormal formation of microscopically visible droplets of fat in the cytoplasm of cells of the heart muscle.
PH1113	Hypertrophy, Heart Muscle		Enlarged heart muscle.
PH1114	Mitral Valve, Recent And Older Vegetations		Roughenings on one of heart valves usually as a result of acute rheumatism.
PH1115	Myocardial Fibrosis		Heart muscle scarred from chronic disease.
PH1116	Myocardial Infarct, Old And Recent	Heart Attack	Tissue of the heart muscle has died and is permanently damaged because of an inadequate supply of oxygen to that area.

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH1117	Myocarditis		Inflammation of the muscular walls of the heart.
PH1118	Myoxma		A primary heart tumour; this is uncommon as most heart tumours have spread from elsewhere in the body.
PH1119	Post-Hypertensive Sclerosis, Peripheral Artery		Hardening of a peripheral artery as a result of high blood pressure.
PH1120	Rheumatic Endocarditis, Mitral Valve		Inflammation of the inner most lining of the heart cavities and mitral valve.
PH1121	Syphilis, Basilar Artery		Syphilitic changes in the artery that supplies the pons, cerebellum, posterior part of the cerebrum, and the inner ear.
PH1122	Temporal Arteritis		Inflammation of the arteries.
PH1123	Thrombosis, Septic, Sigmoid Sinus		A blood clot with putrefaction within a blood vessel in the sigmoid sinus cavity (skull).
PH1124	Vasculitis, Rheumatoid Arthritis On Steroids		Inflammation of blood vessels; a symptom sometimes associated with rheumatoid arthritis.
PH1125	Vein		A tube carrying blood from the capillaries towards the heart.
PH1126	Vena Cava		Two large veins which take deoxygenated blood into the right atrium of heart for delivery to the lungs.
PH1127	Venous Thrombosis, Muscle		A blood clot in a vein in a muscle.

PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 12: FEMALE BREAST (25 vials)
Product Code 8052

Please note:

This test kit does not include infiltrating lobular carcinoma, which accounts for 10-15% of breast cancers. This is due to the lack of suitable starting material for the test vials.

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH1201	Adenofibroma		A benign tumor of glandular and fibrous tissue.
PH1202	Adenomyoma		A benign tumor composed of muscular and glandular elements.
PH1203	Breast	Mammary Gland	Glands that produce milk for young.
PH1204	Breast Lactating	Mammary Gland	Breast actively producing milk.
PH1205	Breast, Cancer In Lymphatics		Breast cancer in lymph vessels.
PH1206	Carcinoma, Medullary		An invasive breast cancer that forms a distinct boundary between tumor tissue and normal tissue (about 5% of breast cancers).
PH1207	Carcinoma, Mucinous	Colloid Carcinoma	A rare breast cancer formed by the mucus-producing cancer cells.
PH1208	Chondromatous Changes		A benign tumor containing the structural elements of cartilage.
PH1209	Comedocarcinoma		Form of breast cancer in which plugs of necrotic malignant cells may be expressed from the ducts.
PH1210	Ductal Carcinoma And Sclerosing Adenosis	Ductal Cancer With Adenofibrosis / Fibrosing Adenomatosis / Fibrosing Adenosis	Cancer of the breast ducts with other benign lesions.
PH1211	Ductal Carinoma In Situ	Intraductal Carcinoma	The most common type of non-invasive breast cancer, is confined to the ducts of the breast.
PH1212	Fibroadenoma		Common benign breast tumors often too small to feel by hand..
PH1213	Histiocytic Lymphoma		A malignant tumour of reticular tissue.
PH1214	Infiltrating Ductal Carcinoma	Invasive Ductal Carcinoma, IDC	The most common type of invasive breast cancer, starting in the cells that line the milk ducts in the breast, grows outside the ducts, and often spreads to the lymph nodes.
PH1215	Intraductal Fibroadenoma		A benign solid growth found in the ducts of the breast.

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH1216	Intraductal Papillomas		Non-cancerous wart-like growths that have grown inside the breast, often involving the large milk ducts near the nipple, causing bloody nipple discharge.
PH1217	Lobular Carcinoma In Situ	Lobular Neoplasia; Noninfiltrating Lobular Carcinoma	Non-invasive cancer that begins in the lobules (the milk-producing glands of the breast).
PH1218	Mastitis, Chronic		Inflammation of breast tissue usually as a result of bacterial infection, most commonly occurring during lactation.
PH1219	Paget's Disease		A form of breast cancer that begins in the milk ducts and spreads to the skin of the nipple and areola; Paget's disease of the nipple only accounts for about 1% of breast cancers.
PH1220	Papillary Carcinoma		A malignant tumour characterised by the formation of numerous, irregular, finger-like projections of fibrous stroma that is covered with a surface layer of neoplastic epithelial cells.
PH1221	Phyllodes Tumour	Phylloides Tumour	Can be either benign (non-cancerous) or malignant (cancerous); develops in the connective tissues of the breast.
PH1222	Scirrhous Breast Cancer		A hard slow-growing malignant tumour having a preponderance of fibrous tissue.
PH1223	Tuberculosis, Breast		Breast showing signs of tuberculosis.
PH1224	Tubular Adenoma		A benign tumour composed of epithelial tissue resembling a tubular gland.
PH1225	Tubular Carcinoma		An invasive breast carcinoma, accounting for about 2% of breast cancer diagnoses.

**PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 13: FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE (33
Vials)
(Excluding Female Breast)
Product Code 8053**

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH1301	Adenocarcinoma, Cervix, Endocervix		Cancer of the mucous membrane of the cervical canal.
PH1302	Adenocarcinoma, Uterus		Cancer that begins in the cells that line the uterus.
PH1303	Carcinoma, Fallopian Tube	Carcinoma Of Oviduct, Carcinoma Of Uterine Tubes	Cancer of the fallopian tubes.
PH1304	Cervix		The lower part and neck of the uterus.
PH1305	Cervix, CIN1 to CIS		CIN is a general term for the growth of abnormal cells on the surface of the cervix. Numbers from 1 to 3 are used to describe how much of the cervix contains abnormal cells; CIS is cancer in situ.
PH1306	Cervix, CIN3 to CIS		CIN is a general term for the growth of abnormal cells on the surface of the cervix. Numbers from 1 to 3 are used to describe how much of the cervix contains abnormal cells; CIS is cancer in situ.
PH1307	Cervix, CIS		A non-invasive cancer of the cervix.
PH1308	Chancre, Cervix		The primary skin lesion of syphilis which begins at the site of infection after an interval of 10-30 days as a papule or red ulcerated skin lesion.
PH1309	Clear Cell Carcinoma, Ovary		One of the subtypes of epithelial ovarian cancer. It can range from benign to aggressive, depending on grade.
PH1310	Corpus Albicans		Once the corpus luteum degenerates it becomes the corpus albicans.
PH1311	Corpus Luteum		Endocrine gland in ovary formed when ovum discharged; if the ovum impregnated, the corpus luteum increases in size and persists for several months, (secretes estrogens, progesterone, relaxin and inhibin); otherwise degenerates and shrinks.
PH1312	Cyst, Ovary		An abnormal lump filled with fluid or similar in the ovary.
PH1313	Cystic & Adenomatous Hyperplasia, Endometrium		Multiple cysts and an abnormal increase in the number of cells of glandular origin in the endometrium (the layer of tissue

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
			that lines the uterus).
PH1314	Dysplasia, Moderate To Severe, Cervix		Cells look abnormal under a microscope but are not cancerous.
PH1315	Dysplasia, Moderate, Cervix		Cells look abnormal under a microscope but are not cancerous.
PH1316	Fallopian Tube		The tube through which eggs pass from the ovaries to the uterus.
PH1317	Fibroids	Fibromyomas, Fibromas, Fibroleiomyomas, Leiomyoma, Simply Myomas	Benign tumours of the uterus composed of smooth muscle and fibrous connective tissue.
PH1318	Fibroids With Hyaline Degeneration	Fibromyomas, Fibromas, Fibroleiomyomas, Leiomyoma, Simply Myomas	Benign tumours of the uterus composed of smooth muscle and fibrous connective tissue, showing tissue degeneration.
PH1319	Genital Wart	Condyloma Acuminatum, Condyloma, Venereal Wart	A wart on the skin or adjoining mucous membrane usually near the anus and genital organs.
PH1320	Leiomyosarcoma, Uterus		A tumour of the muscles in the uterus.
PH1321	Mixed Mullerian Tumour, Uterus	Carcinosarcoma, Mixed Mesodermal Tumour	A sarcoma that consists of both endometrial carcinoma and stromal sarcoma.
PH1322	Ovary		Female reproductive glands in which the ova, or eggs, are formed, located in the pelvis, one on each side of the uterus.
PH1323	Papillary Carcinoma, Endocervix		A malignant tumour of the mucous membrane of the cervical canal.
PH1324	Salpingitis, Purulent		Inflammation of the fallopian tube with discharge of pus.
PH1325	Salpingitis, Sub-Acute		Inflammation of the fallopian tube somewhere between acute and chronic.
PH1326	Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Vulva		Cancer that begins in squamous cells, which are thin, flat cells that look like fish scales, in the vulva (the external part of the female genitalia).
PH1327	Stromal Hyperplasia, Ovary		An abnormal increase in the number of connective tissue cells that hold the ovary together and those that produce the female hormones (estrogen and progesterone).
PH1328	Teratoma, Benign Cystic, Ovary		A type of non-malignant tumour originating in germ cells (cells that produce the eggs).
PH1329	Ulceration, Tubercular, Fallopian Tube		Fallopian tube showing signs of ulceration as a result of TB.
PH1330	Urine, Malign Cervical Cells		Urine with cancerous cervical cells in it.
PH1331	Uterus	Womb	The small, hollow, pear-shaped organ in a woman's pelvis; this is the organ in which an unborn child develops.
PH1332	Uterus, Active		The uterus with the lining (the

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
	Menstruation		endometrium) being shed that occurs when a woman is not pregnant.
PH1333	Vagina	Birth Canal	The muscular canal extending from the uterus to the exterior of the body.

**PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 14: MALE REPRODUCTIVE (25
vials)
Product Code 8054**

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH1401	Adenocarcinoma, Prostate Gland		Cancer that began in the cells that line the prostate and have glandular properties.
PH1402	Adenomatoid Tumour, Epididymis		A small, circumscribed, benign tumour in the epididymis (tube where sperm mature).
PH1403	Adenomatoid Tumour, Vas Deferens		A small, circumscribed, benign tumour of the spermatic chord (a structures that includes the vas deferens, arteries, veins, lymphatic vessels, and nerves).
PH1404	Breast, Gynecomastia		An excessive development of the male mammary glands, even to the functional state.
PH1405	Ductal Carcinoma In Breast, Male		A carcinoma derived from epithelium of ducts of the male breast.
PH1406	Embryonal Carcinoma		A malignant neoplasm of the testis, composed of large cells with indistinct cellular borders.
PH1407	Epididymis		The duct in which sperm undergo maturation.
PH1408	Fibroadenoma, Prostate Gland		Benign tumour of the prostate gland.
PH1409	Hypertrophy, Prostate Gland	Enlarged Prostate, Nodular Hyperplasia, Prostate Gland	Increase in size of inner zone of prostate; common in men over 50.
PH1410	Leydig Cell Tumour, Testis		The most common nongerminal tumour of the testis, derived from the leydig cells; rarely malignant.
PH1411	Penis		The external male reproductive organ, containing a tube called the urethra, which carries semen and urine to the outside of the body.
PH1412	Prostate Gland		A gland just below the bladder.; surrounds part of the urethra, the canal that empties the bladder, and produces a fluid that forms part of semen.
PH1413	Prostate, Senile		A prostate showing deterioration that comes with age.
PH1414	Prostatitis		Inflammation of the prostate gland, usually due to an infection.
PH1415	Sarcoma, Testicle		A connective tissue cancer of the testicle.
PH1416	Seminal Vesicle		Glands that help produce semen.
PH1478	Seminoma, Testis		A rapidly dividing cancer of the testicle which is thought to arise

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
			from primordial germ line cells while the individual is still an embryo and the testicle has not yet been sexually differentiated from the generic gonad.
PH1418	Sperm	Spermatozoa	Mature male germ cells that fertilise the ovum.
PH1419	Syphilis, Gumma, Testis		Late stage of syphilis.
PH1420	Teratoma, Testis		A type of germ cell tumour that may contain several different types of tissue; not all teratomas are malignant.
PH1421	Testis	Testicle	The two egg-shaped glands found inside the scrotum that produce sperm and male hormones.
PH1422	Testis, Atrophic		Testicle showing signs of lessening of size of cells.
PH1423	Testis, Inhibition Of Spermogenesis (Hormone Disorder)		A reduction in production of sperm as a result of a hormone disorder.
PH1424	Tuberculosis, Testis And Epididymis		Testis and epididymis showing signs of tubercular changes.
PH1425	Vas Deferens	Deferent Canal, Deferent Duct, Spermatic Duct, Spermiduct, Testicular Duct, Ductus Deferens	A coiled tube that carries the sperm out of the testes.

PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 15: NEONATAL, PREGNANCY (21 vials)
Product Code 8055

Note: lactating breast is in Pathology/Histology Kit PH12

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH1501	Bone Marrow, New Born		The soft, sponge-like tissue in the center of most large bones, which produces white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets.
PH1502	Chromosomes, Down's Syndrome		A disorder caused by the presence of an extra chromosome 21 and characterized by mental retardation and distinguishing physical features.
PH1503	Chromosomes, Female		Female genetic material.
PH1504	Chromosomes, Male		Male genetic material.
PH1505	Corpus Luteum Of Pregnancy		Endocrine gland in ovary formed when ovum discharged; if the ovum impregnated, the corpus luteum increases in size and persists for several months, (secretes estrogens, progesterone, relaxin and inhibin); otherwise degenerates and shrinks.
PH1506	Developing Cartilaginous Bone, Joint Of Human Foetus		Cartilaginous bone is pre-formed in cartilage.
PH1507	Erythroblastosis Fetalis, Placenta	Immune Hydrops Fetalis, Hemolytic Disease Of The Newborn Due To Rh Incompatibility	A severe anemia that develops in an unborn infant because the mother produces antibodies that attack the fetus' red blood cells.
PH1508	Fetal And Placental Tissue		The placenta allows for exchange of material by diffusion between the maternal and foetal vascular systems but without direct contact between the two blood systems.
PH1509	Hydatid Mole, Placenta		The pregnancy goes wrong at the time of fertilisation of the egg by the sperm; the placenta grows as a series of cysts which look rather like grapes, but there is no foetus.
PH1510	Hydatid Mole, Uterus		The pregnancy goes wrong at the time of fertilisation of the egg by the sperm; the placenta grows as a series of cysts which look rather like grapes, but there is no foetus.
PH1511	Neonatal Hepatitis		Inflammation of the liver most usually of viral origin.
PH1512	Neuroblastoma, New Born		Malignant tumour derived from primitive ganglion cells.
PH1513	Peritonitis, Meconium, Colon		Inflammation of the peritoneum by meconium (bile, mucus and shed

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
			intestinal cells, normally passed just after birth), caused by bowel perforation.
PH1514	Placenta		The organ that nourishes the developing foetus in the uterus.
PH1515	Placental Tissue, Early		Early development of the palcenta, the organ that nourishes the developing foetus in the uterus.
PH516	Respiratory Distress Syndrome	Hyaline Mebrane Disease	Found in premature babies and those born by Caesarean section, involves difficulty in breathing; may also occur later in life when lungs have been damaged by disease or injury.
PH1517	Rib, Normal Of Newborn		A rib in a newborn baby that has developed normally.
PH1518	Term Pregnancy Products		Placental tissue, blood etc. Normally expelled after a baby is born.
PH1519	Tooth Developing, Early Tooth		A tooth in the process of development.
PH1520	Umbilical Chord	Umbilical Cord	A cord arising from the navel that connects the fetus with the placenta and contains the two umbilical arteries and the umbilical vein.
PH1521	Uterus Pregnant		A uterus showing the changes of pregnancy.

PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 16: EARS, NOSE, EYES, MOUTH (25 vials)
Product Code 8056

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH1601	Carcinoma, Tongue		A cancer of the tongue.
PH1602	Cheek, Epithelium, Squamous Buccal Mucosa		The inner lining of the cheek showing squamous cells (thin, flat cells that look like fish scales).
PH1603	Cornea		The transparent part of the coat of the eyeball that covers the iris and pupil and admits light to the interior.
PH1604	Ear, Internal, Foetal		The internal ear of the foetus.
PH1605	Eye, Anterior Part		A front section of the human eye.
PH1606	Eyelid		Eyelids shade and protect the eye.
PH1607	Glioma, Optic Nerve		A cancer in the glial cells that surround and support the optic nerve (the nerve that carries messages from the retina to the brain).
PH1608	Malignant Mixed Tumour, Palate		A cancerous tumour of the roof of the mouth consisting of at least two tissue types.
PH1609	Malignant Mixed Tumour, Paratoid Gland		A cancerous tumour of a salivary gland consisting of at least two tissue types.
PH1610	Mouth Smear		Contains saliva etc.
PH1611	Mouth, Bacteria (Gram Positive And Negative)		A sample taken from the mouth showing two types of bacteria.
PH1612	Nasal Epithelium		Lining of the nose.
PH1613	Odontogenic Keratocyst, Mandible	Keratinizing Cyst	A jawbone cyst that develops a horny layer.
PH1614	Optic Nerve		The nerve that carries messages from the retina to the brain.
PH1615	Palate, Soft		The posterior portion of the roof of the mouth.
PH1616	Parotid Gland		Salivary gland below and just in front of the ear.
PH1617	Retina	Nervous Tunic	The posterior portion of the eyeball.
PH1618	Salivary Gland		Glands in the mouth that produce saliva.
PH1619	Sebaceous Carcinoma, Nose		A malignant tumour of the nose with sebaceous differentiation.
PH1620	Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Mouth		A mouth cancer affecting the squamous cells (thin, flat cells that look like fish scales).
PH1621	Submaxillary Gland	Mandibular Gland, Submandibular Salivary Gland, Submandibular Gland, Submaxillary Salivary Gland	A gland inside of and near the lower edge of the jawbone, which discharges saliva into the mouth under the tongue.
PH1622	Tongue		A large muscle covered in mucous membranes located in the mouth.
PH1623	Tonsil		Small masses of lymphoid tissue on either side of the throat.
PH1624	Tonsillitis		Inflammation of the tonsil.
PH1625	Tooth		Calcified connective tissue embedded in the jawbone.

PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 17: SKIN (26vials)

Product Code 8057

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH1701	Abscess		An enclosed collection of pus in tissues, organs, or confined spaces in the body; a sign of infection and is usually swollen and inflamed.
PH1702	Basal Cell Carcinoma	Rodent Ulcer, Basaloma	Most common form of the 3 major skin cancers; arises from the basal cells, small round cells found in the lower part (or base) of the epidermis, the outer layer of the skin.
PH1703	Chondroid Syringoma	Mixed Tumour Of Skin	A benign tumour of the sweat glands.
PH1704	Eccrine Spiradenoma		A benign but usually painful skin tumour composed of two cell types derived from the sweat glands.
PH1705	Epithelioma, Skin		An abnormal skin growth; may be benign or malignant.
PH1706	Hair		Hair consists of dead, keratinised cells bonded together by extracellular proteins.
PH1707	Hemangioma, Cavernous & Capillary		A usually benign tumor made up of blood vessels; typically occurs as a purplish or reddish slightly elevated area of skin.
PH1708	Herpes, Skin		Skin showing the effect of the herpes virus.
PH1709	Hidradenoma, Clear Cell	Eccrine Acrospiroma, Nodular Hidradenoma	A tumour derived from eccrine sweat glands, composed of glycogen-rich clear cells.
PH1710	Insect Bite With Acanthosis		Insect bite with an increase in the thickness of one of the cell layers of the skin.
PH1711	Kaposi's Sarcoma		Cancer characterised by the abnormal growth of blood vessels that develop into skin lesions.
PH1712	Keratoacanthoma		A non-cancerous, rapidly growing skin tumor that usually occurs on sun-exposed areas of the skin and that can go away without treatment.
PH1713	Lentigo, Malignant		A malignant small melanotic spot in the skin in which the formation of pigment is unrelated to exposure to sunlight.
PH1714	Lichen Planus		A common skin disease with small, shiny, itchy spots, often accompanied by lesions in the mouth.
PH1715	Meissner Corpuscle		Receptors for discriminating touch, located in the skin, especially the finger tips and palms.
PH1716	Melanoma,		One of the 3 major forms of skin

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
	Malignant		cancer, and potentially the most serious; a malignant tumour arising from the melanocytic system of the skin.
PH1717	Mole, Hairy Pigmented		An area on the skin (usually dark in color) that contains a cluster of melanocytes, with a hair follicle.
PH1718	Nevus, Blue		A small blue or bluish black spot on the skin that is sharply circumscribed, rounded, and flat or slightly raised and is usually benign but often mistaken for a melanoma.
PH1719	Papilloma, Skin		Benign skin tumour.
PH1720	Scalp With Hair		Skin from the head with hair.
PH1721	Sebaceous Carcinoma		Carcinoma of the sebaceous glands, usually occurring as a slow-growing hard yellow nodule on the eyelid.
PH1722	Skin, Negroid And Caucasian		Outermost covering of the body.
PH1723	Skin With Sweat Gland		Outermost covering of the body with a sweat gland.
PH1724	Squamous Cell Carcinoma		One of the 3 major forms of skin cancer affecting the squamous cells (thin, flat cells that look like fish scales).
PH1725	Ulcer, Granulating		An ulcer forms when the surface cells die and are cast off; here healing tissue with a translucent, red, velvety appearance is present.
PH1726	Ulcer, Old Chronic, Healing		A long-standing ulcer.

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