

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

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://imaginis.com/breasthealth/>
<http://www.cancerguide.org>
http://www.cancer.gov/cancer_information/
www.mayo.clinic.com
www.leukquest.com/leukaemia-foundation

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

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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
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

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
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