

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

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.

- 'sarcomas' are cancers of connective tissue, cartilage, bone, muscle
 - 'carcinomas' are cancers of epithelial cells (cells lining organs)
 - 'adenocarcinomas' are cancers of glandular cells
 - '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
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.
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.

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
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.