

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

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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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.
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.

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
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.

