

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

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

[BUY THIS KIT](#)

Please Note: This information represents many hours of diligent research over many years and is protected by copyright. Please do not copy more than 200 words, or photocopy all or part to pass on to others (either freely or for gain) without the express permission of the author, Jane Thurnell-Read

We do not believe that the written information alone provides sufficient information for accurate kinesiology testing or dowsing. Please do not use this information in that way.

© Jane Thurnell-Read 1992-2011

Life-Work Potential, Sea View House, Long Rock, Penzance, TR20 8JF, UK

Tel UK: 0844 412 4487; Tel from outside UK: +44 1726 819179

office@lifeworkpotential.com | www.lifeworkpotential.com

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 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.

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
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 Menstruation		The uterus with the lining (the 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.