

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

**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://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/](http://www.cancer.gov/cancer_information/)  
[www.mayo.clinic.com](http://www.mayo.clinic.com)  
[www.leukquest.com/leukaemia-foundation](http://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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Note: lactating breast is in Pathology/Histology Kit PH12

<b>Code</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Alternative Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
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, Downs 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 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 placenta, the organ that nourishes the developing foetus in the uterus.
PH516	Respiratory Distress	Hyaline Membrane Disease	Found in premature babies and those

<b>Code</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Alternative Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
	Syndrome		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.



