

PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 16: EARS, NOSE, EYES, MOUTH (25 vials)
Product Code 8056

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
PH1601	Carcinoma, Tongue		A cancer of the tongue.
PH1602	Cheek, Epithelium, Squamous Buccal Mucosa		The inner lining of the cheek showing squamous cells (thin, flat cells that look like fish scales).
PH1603	Cornea		The transparent part of the coat of the eyeball that covers the iris and pupil and admits light to the interior.
PH1604	Ear, Internal, Foetal		The internal ear of the foetus.
PH1605	Eye, Anterior Part		A front section of the human eye.
PH1606	Eyelid		Eyelids shade and protect the eye.
PH1607	Glioma, Optic Nerve		A cancer in the glial cells that surround and support the optic nerve (the nerve that carries messages from the retina to the brain).
PH1608	Malignant Mixed Tumour, Palate		A cancerous tumour of the roof of the mouth consisting of at least two tissue types.
PH1609	Malignant Mixed Tumour, Paratoid Gland		A cancerous tumour of a salivary gland consisting of at least two tissue types.
PH1610	Mouth Smear		Contains saliva etc.
PH1611	Mouth, Bacteria (Gram Positive And Negative)		A sample taken from the mouth showing two types of bacteria.
PH1612	Nasal Epithelium		Lining of the nose.
PH1613	Odontogenic Keratocyst, Mandible	Keratinizing Cyst	A jawbone cyst that develops a horny layer.
PH1614	Optic Nerve		The nerve that carries messages from the retina to the brain.
PH1615	Palate, Soft		The posterior portion of the roof of the mouth.
PH1616	Parotid Gland		Salivary gland below and just in front of the ear.
PH1617	Retina	Nervous Tunic	The posterior portion of the eyeball.
PH1618	Salivary Gland		Glands in the mouth that produce saliva.
PH1619	Sebaceous Carcinoma, Nose		A malignant tumour of the nose with sebaceous differentiation.
PH1620	Squamous Cell Carcinoma, Mouth		A mouth cancer affecting the squamous cells (thin, flat cells that look like fish scales).
PH1621	Submaxillary Gland	Mandibular Gland, Submandibular Salivary Gland, Submandibular Gland, Submaxillary Salivary Gland	A gland inside of and near the lower edge of the jawbone, which discharges saliva into the mouth under the tongue.
PH1622	Tongue		A large muscle covered in mucous membranes located in the mouth.
PH1623	Tonsil		Small masses of lymphoid tissue on either side of the throat.
PH1624	Tonsillitis		Inflammation of the tonsil.
PH1625	Tooth		Calcified connective tissue embedded in the jawbone.