

PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 17: SKIN (26vials)
Product Code 8057

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
PH1701	Abscess		An enclosed collection of pus in tissues, organs, or confined spaces in the body; a sign of infection and is usually swollen and inflamed.
PH1702	Basal Cell Carcinoma	Rodent Ulcer, Basaloma	Most common form of the 3 major skin cancers; arises from the basal cells, small round cells found in the lower part (or base) of the epidermis, the outer layer of the skin.
PH1703	Chondroid Syringoma	Mixed Tumour Of Skin	A benign tumour of the sweat glands.
PH1704	Eccrine Spiradenoma		A benign but usually painful skin tumour composed of two cell types derived from the sweat glands.
PH1705	Epithelioma, Skin		An abnormal skin growth; may be benign or malignant.
PH1706	Hair		Hair consists of dead, keratinised cells bonded together by extracellular proteins.
PH1707	Hemangioma, Cavernous & Capillary		A usually benign tumor made up of blood vessels; typically occurs as a purplish or reddish slightly elevated area of skin.
PH1708	Herpes, Skin		Skin showing the effect of the herpes virus.
PH1709	Hidradenoma, Clear Cell	Eccrine Acrospiroma, Nodular Hidradenoma	A tumour derived from eccrine sweat glands, composed of glycogen-rich clear cells.
PH1710	Insect Bite With Acanthosis		Insect bite with an increase in the thickness of one of the cell layers of the skin.
PH1711	Kaposi's Sarcoma		Cancer characterised by the abnormal growth of blood vessels that develop into skin lesions.
PH1712	Keratoacanthoma		A non-cancerous, rapidly growing skin tumor that usually occurs on sun-exposed areas of the skin and that can go away without treatment.
PH1713	Lentigo, Malignant		A malignant small melanotic spot in the skin in which the formation of pigment is unrelated to exposure to sunlight.
PH1714	Lichen Planus		A common skin disease with small, shiny, itchy spots, often accompanied by lesions in the mouth.
PH1715	Meissner Corpuscle		Receptors for discriminating touch, located in the skin, especially the finger tips and palms.
PH1716	Melanoma, Malignant		One of the 3 major forms of skin cancer, and potentially the most serious; a malignant tumour arising from the melanocytic system of the skin.
PH1717	Mole, Hairy Pigmented		An area on the skin (usually dark in color) that contains a cluster of melanocytes, with a hair follicle.
PH1718	Nevus, Blue		A small blue or bluish black spot on the skin that is sharply circumscribed, rounded, and flat or slightly raised and

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
			is usually benign but often mistaken for a melanoma.
PH1719	Papilloma, Skin		Benign skin tumour.
PH1720	Scalp With Hair		Skin from the head with hair.
PH1721	Sebaceous Carcinoma		Carcinoma of the sebaceous glands, usually occurring as a slow-growing hard yellow nodule on the eyelid.
PH1722	Skin, Negroid And Caucasian		Outermost covering of the body.
PH1723	Skin With Sweat Gland		Outermost covering of the body with a sweat gland.
PH1724	Squamous Cell Carcinoma		One of the 3 major forms of skin cancer affecting the squamous cells (thin, flat cells that look like fish scales).
PH1725	Ulcer, Granulating		An ulcer forms when the surface cells die and are cast off; here healing tissue with a translucent, red, velvety appearance is present.
PH1726	Ulcer, Old Chronic, Healing		A long-standing ulcer.