

PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 6: BRAIN & NERVOUS SYSTEM (25 vials)
Product Code 8046

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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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
PH601	Abscess, Cerebellum		A localised collection of pus caused by supuration in the cerebellum
PH602	Cerebellum		The portion of the brain in the back of the head between the cerebrum and the brain stem; it controls balance for walking and standing, and other complex motor functions
PH603	Cerebral Hemorrhage	Cerebral Haemorrhage	A sudden and abrupt bleeding into the tissue of the brain; usually occurs as the result of a weakened artery from the effects of high blood pressure and atherosclerosis
PH604	Cerebral Softening		A localised softening of the brain substance due to inflammation or haemorrhage
PH605	Cerebrum		The largest part of the brain, controlling muscle functions speech, thought, emotions, reading, writing, and learning
PH606	Dementia, Paralytica	Paralytic Dementia	Dementia and paralysis resulting from a chronic syphilitic meningoencephalitis
PH607	Encephalitis, Post-Vaccinal		Inflammation of the brain as a result of vaccination
PH608	Glioblastoma Multiforme		A malignant brain tumour that accounts for 75% of glial tumours (arising from glial cells in the brain).
PH609	Hippocampus		Part of the limbic system of the brain, involved in emotions and memory
PH610	Infarct, Cortical, Brain		Tissue death due to a local lack of oxygen in the cerebral cortex (outer layer that covers the cerebrum, functions chiefly in coordination of sensory and motor information)
PH611	Infarct, Old, Cerebellum		An old area of tissue death due to a local lack of oxygen in the cerebellum (concerned especially with the coordination of muscles and the maintenance of bodily equilibrium)
PH612	Medulla Oblongata		Lower part of brain stem; controls autonomic functions; relays nerve signals between the brain and spinal cord
PH613	Meningioma, Brain		Common benign brain tumour that originates in the cells of the outer covering of the brain (meninges)
PH614	Meningioma, Brain, Malignant		Malignant tumour the cells of the outer covering of the brain (meninges)
PH615	Meningitis With Cortical Oedema		Inflammation of the meninges with fluid retention in the cortex
PH616	Meningitis, Pneumococcal		Inflammation of the meninges of the brain as a result of infection by strep pneumoniae
PH617	Meningitis, Tuberculous		Inflammation of the meninges of the brain as a result of tuberculosis
PH618	Nerve		A bundle of fibers that uses electrical and chemical signals to transmit sensory and motor information from one body part to another
PH619	Nerve, Peripheral		The nerves outside of the brain and spinal cord; they contain non-neuronal cells and connective tissue as well as axons
PH620	Neuroblastoma		Cancer that arises in immature nerve cells and affects mostly infants and children
PH621	Neurofibroma		A benign tumor that develops from the cells and tissues that cover nerves

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH622	Pilocytic Astrocytoma, Brain	Juvenile Astrocytoma	A nerve-tissue tumor composed of astrocytes; the most common brain tumor in children
PH623	Sympathetic Ganglion		A group of nerve cell bodies either close to the spinal column or close to the large abdominal arteries
PH624	Thalamus		A large mass of gray matter deeply situated in the forebrain; relays information received from various brain regions to the cerebral cortex
PH625	Toxoplasmosis, Brain		Brain showing symptoms caused by toxoplasma gondii, often contacted via cat faeces