

**PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 7: SKELETAL SYSTEM (25 Vials)**  
**Product Code 8047**

**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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<b>Code</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Alternative Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
PH701	Bone		Bone
PH702	Bone, Healing Fracture		A break in a bone that is healing
PH703	Bone, Long, Showing Compact And Cancellous Tissue		Compact tissue has a dense structure without small cavities or cells, whereas cancellous has these cavities and cells (providing space for blood vessels)
PH704	Bone, Spongy	Cancellous Bone	Makes up most of the bone tissue of short, flat and irregular shaped bones, and also a narrow rim around the marrow cavity and the ends of long bones
PH705	Chondrosarcoma		Cancer of cartilage cells; the second most common primary bone cancer
PH706	Chordoma		A malignant tumor that is derived from remnants of the embryonic notochord and occurs along the spine attacking especially the bones at the base of the skull or near the coccyx
PH707	Disseminating Sclerosis, Spinal Chord		A pathological condition in which a tissue has become hard, as in multiple sclerosis
PH708	Ewing's Sarcoma	Ewing's Tumour, Primitive Neuroectodermal Tumor	A type of bone cancer that usually forms in the middle (shaft) of large bones; the third most common form of primary bone cancer
PH709	Femur, Ossifying		Ossification of the large thigh bone
PH710	Fibrous Dysplasia, Bone		A chronic disorder of the skeleton that causes expansion of one or more bones due to abnormal development of fibrous tissue within the bone
PH711	Giant Cell Sarcoma		A bone cancer in which the cells look large under a microscope (produced by the fusion of many cells)
PH712	Gouty Tophus		A deposit of urates around a joint typical of people with gout
PH713	Intervertebral Disk, Fibrous Cartilage		Spinal disc
PH714	Juvenile Rheumatism Nodule	Still's Disease	A chronic, inflammatory disease that may cause joint or connective tissue damage. The onset occurs before age 16
PH715	Leg Fracture With Fat Embolism		Fractured leg bone showing the occurrence of fat globules in the bloodstream that occur after the fracture of a long bone
PH716	Ossification		The formation of bone or of a bony substance, the conversion of fibrous tissue or of cartilage into bone or a bony substance
PH717	Osteochondroma		A benign cartilaginous tumour, often occurring near the ends of long bones
PH718	Osteosarcoma	Osteogenic Sarcoma	A cancer of the bone that usually affects the arms, legs and pelvis; the most common primary bone cancer

<b>Code</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Alternative Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
PH719	Paget's Disease, Bone	Osteitis Deformans, Osteodystrophia Deformans	A chronic disease of bones involving the replacement of normal bone marrow with vascular and fibrous tissue
PH720	Poliomyelitis, Spinal Chord		Spinal chord showing the affects of the viral disease poliomyelitis
PH721	Rheumatoid Arthritis, Joint		A disease in which the body recruits new blood vessels to the joints, causing swelling and inflammation
PH722	Rickets, Costochondral Junction		The point where the ribs articulate with the sternum showing signs of rickets (vitamin D deficiency leading to disturbance in normal ossification)
PH723	Spinal Chord, Cervical		The spinal column in the region of the neck
PH724	Spinal Chord, Lumbar		The spinal chord between the ribs and the pelvis
PH725	Spinal Chord, Thoracic		The spinal column in the region of the ribs