

**PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 8: MUSCLE &CONNECTIVE (26 vials)**  
**Product Code 8048**

**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>
PH801	Adipose Tissue		Connective tissue in which fat is stored and which has the cells distended by droplets of fat
PH802	Cartilage, Elastic		Provides strength and elasticity; found in external ear, epiglottis and auditory tubes
PH803	Cartilage, Fibrocartilage		Cushions and protects, such as intervertebral discs, pads in knee joints and pad between two pubic bones
PH804	Cartilage, Hyaline		Most abundant cartilage in the body, providing flexibility and support
PH805	Cellulitis, Acute, Thigh Muscle		An acute, spreading infection of the deep tissues of the skin and muscle that causes the skin to become warm and tender
PH806	Chondroma		Tumour composed in part of cartilage
PH807	Clear Cell Sarcoma, Muscle		A cancer in a muscle
PH808	Collagenous Fibre	White Fibrous Tissue	Strong, flexible but only slightly elastic, found in tendons and ligaments
PH809	Fat Necrosis, Omentum		A benign condition where fatty tissue swells or becomes tender, can occur spontaneously or as the result of an injury; here affecting the omentum (layers of peritoneum that give fat to abdomen)
PH810	Fibroma		A benign (non-cancerous) tumour which consists of fibrous tissues or connective tissue
PH811	Fibrosarcoma		A type of soft tissue sarcoma that begins in fibrous tissue, which holds bones, muscles, and other organs in place
PH812	Giant Cell Tumour, Tendon		A usually benign tumour where the cells look large under the microscope microscope (produced by the fusion of many cells)
PH813	Hyaline Degeneration, Muscle		Tissue degeneration in which structural elements of muscle cells are replaced by homogeneous translucent material
PH814	Inflammation, Acute, Omentum		Inflammation of a fold of the peritoneum (the thin tissue that lines the abdomen) that surrounds the stomach and other organs in the abdomen
PH815	Leiomyosarcoma, Muscle		A cancer composed in part of smooth muscle cells
PH816	Lipoma		A benign tumour consisting of fatty or adipose tissue
PH817	Muscle, Involuntary		Smooth muscles not ordinarily under the control of the will, activated by the autonomic nervous system
PH818	Muscle, Voluntary		Muscle that can be made to contract or relax by conscious control
PH818	Muscular Dystrophy, Pseudohypertrophic		A group of hereditary diseases characterised by progressive degeneration and/or loss of muscle fibres without nervous system involvement
PH819	Myositis, Muscle, From Rheumatoid Arthritis		Muscular inflammation caused by rheumatoid arthritis
PH820	Peritoneum		The smooth serous membrane which lines the cavity of the abdomen
PH821	Peritonitis, Intestine, Acute		Inflammation of the smooth serous membrane which lines the cavity of the abdomen
PH822	Peritonitis, Mesentery, Acute		Acute inflammation of the mesentery (a fold of the peritoneum surrounding the small intestine and binding it to the posterior abdominal wall)

<b>Code</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Alternative Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
PH823	Spindle Cell Sarcoma		A type of connective tissue cancer in which the cells are spindle-shaped when examined under a microscope
PH824	Spindle Cell Sarcoma With Necrosis		A type of connective tissue cancer in which the cells are spindle-shaped when examined under a microscope, showing tissue death
PH825	Synovial Sarcoma, Tendon		A malignant tumour that develops in the synovial membrane of the joints