

PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 9: URINARY (33 vials)
Product Code 8049

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
PH901	Abscess, Hemorrhage, Cloudy Swelling, Kidney		A localised collection of pus surrounded by inflamed tissue, with bleeding, swelling and cellular oedema
PH902	Angiomyolipoma		Hamartoma (a mass resembling a tumour, but not a true tumour) in the kidney containing fat, muscle, vessels
PH903	Bladder		Organ in which urine collects before evacuation from the body
PH904	Cirrhosis, Kidney		Chronic interstitial inflammation of the tissues of the kidney
PH905	Clear Cell Carcinoma, Kidney	Adenocarcinoma Of Kidney, Renal Adenocarcinoma, Hypernephroid Carcinoma, Hypernephroma, Grawitz's Tumor	A rare type of kidney cancer; Can spread from the kidney to other organs, most commonly the bone, but also including the lungs, brain, and soft tissues of the body
PH906	Diabetic Kidney		Kidney tissue showing signs of changes brought about by long-term diabetes
PH907	Interstitial Cystitis, Bladder		A bladder condition caused by chronic inflammation leading to difficulties with urination
PH908	Inverted Papilloma, Bladder	Transitional Cell Papilloma, Inverted Type	A benign tumour of the bladder
PH909	Kidney		A pair of organs which function to filter the blood and control the level of some chemicals in the blood such as hydrogen, sodium, potassium, and phosphate; they eliminate waste in the form of urine
PH910	Kidney Cortex		One of the main functional parts of the kidney (outer zone)
PH911	Kidney Medulla		One of the main functional parts of the kidney (inner zone) containing the renal pyramids
PH912	Kidney, Bleeding		Kidney tissue showing signs of bleeding
PH913	Kidney, Cloudy Swelling		Kidney tissue showing signs of cellular oedema
PH914	Kidney, Post-Hypertensive		Kidney tissue showing signs resulting from high blood pressure
PH915	Malacoplakia, Bladder	Malakoplakia	Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bladder characterised by the formation of soft granulomatous lesions
PH916	Nephritis, Acute		Acute inflammation of the kidney
PH917	Nephritis, Chronic	Chronic Glomerulonephritis	Chronic inflammation of the kidney
PH918	Nephritis, Subacute	Subacute Glomerulonephritis	Inflammation of the kidney somewhere between acute and chronic
PH919	Papilloma, Bladder		A benign tumour often resembling a wart arising from cells lining the bladder
PH920	Pyelonephritis, Chronic		Inflammation of the kidney and its pelvis, beginning in the interstitium and rapidly extending to involve the tubules, glomeruli and blood vessels, due to bacterial infection
PH921	Renal Artery & Vein		The main artery and vein of the kidney

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Description
PH922	Renal Atrophy, Hydronephrotic		Abnormal enlargement of a kidney, which may be caused by blockage of the ureter (such as by a kidney stone) or chronic kidney disease that prevents urine from draining into the bladder
PH923	Renal Cell Carcinoma		The most common form of kidney cancer which occurs when the cells lining the renal tubule undergo cancerous changes
PH924	Renal Cortical Necrosis, Symmetrical		Dying tissue in the outer portion of the kidney
PH925	Renal Failure		A slow decline in kidney function over time; chronic renal failure may be caused by a number of disorders which include long-standing hypertension, diabetes, congestive heart failure, lupus or sickle cell anaemia
PH926	Renal Infarct, Recent Bland		Kidney showing area of recent tissue death due to a local lack of oxygen, but with no sign of infection
PH927	Transitional Cell Cancer, Bladder		Cancer of the soft cuboidal cells of the bladder; these cells allow the bladder to stretch to collect urine
PH928	Tuberculosis, Kidney		Kidney showing signs of tissue changes due to tuberculosis
PH929	Ureter		The tube that carries urine from the kidney to the bladder
PH930	Urethra		The tube that carries urine from the bladder and out through the penis
PH931	Venous Congestion, Kidney		Overfilling and distention of the veins of the kidney with blood as a result of mechanical obstruction or right ventricular failure
PH932	Venous Congestion, Chronic, Kidney		Chronic overfilling and distention of the veins of the kidney with blood as a result of mechanical obstruction or right ventricular failure
PH933	Wilm's Tumour		Childhood cancer of the kidney