

PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 14: MALE REPRODUCTIVE (25 vials)

Product Code 8054

| Code | Name | Alternative Name | Description |
|--------|---|---|---|
| PH1401 | Adenocarcinoma, Prostate Gland | | Cancer that began in the cells that line the prostate and have glandular properties. |
| PH1402 | Adenomatoid Tumour, Epididymis | | A small, circumscribed, benign tumour in the epididymis (tube where sperm mature). |
| PH1403 | Adenomatoid Tumour, Vas Deferens | | A small, circumscribed, benign tumour of the spermatic chord (a structures that includes the vas deferens, arteries, veins, lymphatic vessels, and nerves). |
| PH1404 | Breast, Gynecomastia | | An excessive development of the male mammary glands, even to the functional state. |
| PH1405 | Ductal Carcinoma In Breast, Male | | A carcinoma derived from epithelium of ducts of the male breast. |
| PH1406 | Embryonal Carcinoma | | A malignant neoplasm of the testis, composed of large cells with indistinct cellular borders. |
| PH1407 | Epididymis | | The duct in which sperm undergo maturation. |
| PH1408 | Fibroadenoma, Prostate Gland | | Benign tumour of the prostate gland. |
| PH1409 | Hypertrophy, Prostate Gland | Enlarged Prostate, Nodular Hyperplasia, Prostate Gland | Increase in size of inner zone of prostate; common in men over 50. |
| PH1410 | Leydig Cell Tumour, Testis | | The most common nongerminal tumour of the testis, derived from the leydig cells; rarely malignant. |
| PH1411 | Penis | | The external male reproductive organ, containing a tube called the urethra, which carries semen and urine to the outside of the body. |
| PH1412 | Prostate Gland | | A gland just below the bladder.; surrounds part of the urethra, the canal that empties the bladder, and produces a fluid that forms part of semen. |
| PH1413 | Prostate, Senile | | A prostate showing deterioration that comes with age. |
| PH1414 | Prostatitis | | Inflammation of the prostate gland, usually due to an infection. |
| PH1415 | Sarcoma, Testicle | | A connective tissue cancer of the testicle. |
| PH1416 | Seminal Vesicle | | Glands that help produce semen. |
| PH1478 | Seminoma, Testis | | A rapidly dividing cancer of the testicle which is thought to arise from primordial germ line cells while the individual is still an embryo and the testicle has not yet been sexually differentiated from the generic gonad. |
| PH1418 | Sperm | Spermatozoa | Mature male germ cells that fertilise the ovum. |
| PH1419 | Syphilis, Gumma, Testis | | Late stage of syphilis. |
| PH1420 | Teratoma, Testis | | A type of germ cell tumour that may contain several different types of tissue; not all teratomas are malignant. |
| PH1421 | Testis | Testicle | The two egg-shaped glands found inside the scrotum that produce sperm and male hormones. |
| PH1422 | Testis, Atrophic | | Testicle showing signs of lessening of size of cells. |
| PH1423 | Testis, Inhibition Of Spermiogenesis (Hormone Disorder) | | A reduction in production of sperm as a result of a hormone disorder. |
| PH1424 | Tuberculosis, Testis And Epididymis | | Testis and epididymis showing signs of tubercular changes. |
| PH1425 | Vas Deferens | Deferent Canal, Deferent Duct, Spermatic Duct, Spermiduct, Testicular Duct, Ductus Deferens | A coiled tube that carries the sperm out of the testes. |

This kit is 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.)

IMPORTANT: COPYRIGHT & DISCLAIMERS

The test kits we sell are not intended for diagnosis of any medical condition. Nor do we claim that these vials can be used to cure any medical symptoms or conditions.

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Life-Work Potential Limited, United Kingdom

Tel UK: 01392 434389; Tel from outside UK: +44 1392 434389

Email: contact@lifeworkpotential.com

www.lifeworkpotential.com