

**PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 6B: MORE BRAIN (50 vials)**  
**Product Code 8103**

The places of origin of cranial nerves are referred to as their nuclei (singular – nucleus), a group of specialised nerve cells which are all located in the same small place in the brain and perform similar functions related to a single specialised general function.

Code	Name	Comments
PH 6B 26	Amygdala	Groups of nuclei located deep and medially within the temporal lobes of the brain; considered part of the limbic system; performs a primary role in the processing of memory, decision making and emotional reactions; controls the way we react to certain stimuli, or an event that causes an emotion, that we see as potentially threatening or dangerous.
PH 6B 27	Auditory Association Area	An area in the temporal lobe of the brain within Wernicke's area near the lateral cerebral sulcus, which is critical for processing acoustic signals so they can be interpreted as speech, music or other sounds.
PH 6B 28	Auditory Cortex	Located bilaterally, roughly at the upper sides of the temporal lobes. The part of the cerebral cortex that processes auditory information, performing basic and higher functions in hearing.
PH 6B 29	Basal Ganglia / Basal Nuclei	Comprise multiple subcortical nuclei at the base of the forebrain. Strongly interconnected with the cerebral cortex, thalamus, and brainstem, as well as several other brain areas. Associated with a variety of functions including: control of voluntary motor movements, procedural learning, routine behaviours or habits such as bruxism (teeth grinding), eye movements, cognition and emotion.
PH 6B 30	Brain Stem	The posterior part of the brain, adjoining and structurally continuous with the spinal cord; provides the main motor and sensory innervation to the face and neck via the cranial nerves; the nerve connections of the motor and sensory systems from the main part of the brain to the rest of the body pass through the brainstem. Also plays an important role in the regulation of cardiac and respiratory function, and also regulates the central nervous system, and is pivotal in maintaining consciousness and regulating the sleep cycle.
PH 6B 31	Brain Stem Reticular Formation	Essential for governing some of the basic functions; involved in multiple tasks such as regulating the sleep-wake cycle and filtering incoming stimuli to discriminate irrelevant background stimuli.
PH 6B 32	Caudate Nucleus	One of three basic structures that make up the basal ganglia; responsible largely for voluntary movement.
PH 6B 33	Cerebellar Nuclei	Clusters of grey matter lying within the white matter at the core of the cerebellum. Give rise to nerve fibres that carry impulses from cerebellum to other parts of brain and to the spinal column.
PH 6B 34	Cerebral Cortex	Grey matter that is outermost to the cerebrum; plays a key role in memory, attention, perceptual awareness, thought, language, and consciousness.
PH 6B 35	Cerebral Hemisphere, Left	Concerned with spoken and written language, numerical and scientific skills, ability to use and understand language, reasoning.
PH 6B 36	Cerebral Hemisphere, Right	Concerned with musical and artistic awareness, space and pattern perception, recognition of faces and emotional content of facial expressions, generating emotional content of language, generating mental images to compare spatial relationships.
PH 6B 37	Cerebrospinal Fluid	A clear colourless bodily fluid found in the brain and spine; produced in the choroid plexus of the brain; acts as a cushion for the brain's cortex, providing basic mechanical and immunological protection to the brain inside the skull, and it serves a vital function in cerebral auto-regulation of cerebral blood flow.
PH 6B 38	Cingulate Gyrus	Receives inputs from the thalamus and the neocortex, and projects to the entorhinal cortex via the cingulum; forms part of the limbic system, which is associated with mood and emotions; helps people to be flexible in learning and processing new situations; highly important in disorders such as depression and schizophrenia.
PH 6B 39	Clastrum	A thin, irregular, sheet of neurons which is attached to the underside of the neocortex in the centre of the brain; full range of functions unclear but plays a

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		strong role in communication between the two hemispheres of the brain, specifically between cortical regions controlling attention.
PH 6B 40	Cochlear Nuclei	Collections of neurons in the brainstem that receive input from the cochlear nerve, that carries sound information from the cochleae. The outputs from the cochlear nuclei are received in higher regions of the auditory brainstem.
PH 6B 41	Corpus Callosum	A wide, flat bundle of neural fibres that connects the left and right cerebral hemispheres and facilitates inter-hemispheric communication.
PH 6B 42	Dura Mater	A thick membrane that is the outermost of the three layers of the meninges that surround the brain and spinal cord; it is responsible for keeping in the cerebrospinal fluid.
PH 6B 43	Epithalamus	A segment of the diencephalon; includes the habenula, the habenular commissure, the stria medullaris and the pineal body. Its function is the connection between the limbic system to other parts of the brain.
PH 6B 44	Forebrain / Prosencephalon	Contains the thalamus, hypothalamus and the cerebrum; functions including receiving and processing sensory information, thinking, perceiving, producing and understanding language, and controlling motor functions.
PH 6B 45	Frontal Lobe, Left	Considered our emotional control centre and home to our personality; involved in motor function, problem solving, spontaneity, memory, language, initiation, judgement, impulse control, and social and sexual behaviour; involved in controlling language related movement.
PH 6B 46	Frontal Lobe, Right	Considered our emotional control centre and home to our personality; involved in motor function, problem solving, spontaneity, memory, language, initiation, judgement, impulse control, and social and sexual behaviour; plays a role in non-verbal abilities.
PH 6B 47	Globus Pallidus / Paleostriatum	Part of the basal ganglia; involved in the regulation of voluntary movement; if the globus pallidus is damaged, it can cause movement disorders.
PH 6B 48	Hindbrain / Rhombencephalon	Includes the cerebellum, the pons and the medulla oblongata, which function collectively to support vital bodily processes.
PH 6B 49	Hypothalamus	Located below the thalamus, just above the brainstem; responsible for certain metabolic processes and other activities of the autonomic nervous system; synthesises and secretes certain neuro-hormones, and these in turn stimulate or inhibit the secretion of pituitary hormones; controls body temperature, hunger, important aspects of parenting and attachment behaviours, thirst, fatigue, sleep, and circadian rhythms.
PH 6B 50	Inferior Colliculus	The principal midbrain nucleus of the auditory pathway; receives input from several peripheral brainstem nuclei in the auditory pathway, as well as inputs from the auditory cortex.
PH 6B 51	Inferior Olivary Nucleus	The largest nucleus in the olivary body, part of the medulla oblongata; closely associated with the cerebellum, so is involved in control and co-ordination of movements, sensory processing and cognitive tasks.
PH 6B 52	Insula / Insular Cortex / Insular Cortex / Insular Lobe	A portion of the cerebral cortex folded deep within the lateral sulcus, the fissure separating the temporal and the frontal lobes; believed to be involved in consciousness and play a role in diverse functions usually linked to emotion or the regulation of the body's homeostasis.
PH 6B 53	Internal Capsule	Contains all of the pathways that allow information to be transferred between the cerebral cortex and the spinal cord, brainstem, and subcortical structures (ie: thalamus, basal ganglia).
PH 6B 54	Midbrain / Mesencephalon	A portion of the central nervous system associated with vision, hearing, motor control, sleep/wake, arousal (alertness), and temperature regulation.
PH 6B 55	Motor Cortex	Comprises the primary motor cortex, premotor cortex, and supplementary motor area. the region of the cerebral cortex involved in the planning, control, and execution of voluntary movements.
PH 6B 56	Occipital Lobe, Left	Is the visual processing centre of the brain containing most of the anatomical region of the visual cortex; receives visual input from the retina.
PH 6B 57	Occipital Lobe, Right	Is the visual processing centre of the brain containing most of the anatomical region of the visual cortex; receives visual input from the retina.
PH 6B 58	Parietal Lobe, Left	Part of the cerebral cortex; has to be able to process sensory information within seconds. The parietal lobe is where information such as taste, temperature, pain and touch are integrated, or processed. Several portions of the parietal lobe are important in language processing.
PH 6B 59	Parietal Lobe, Right	Part of the cerebral cortex; has to be able to process sensory information within

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		seconds. The parietal lobe is where information such as taste, temperature, pain and touch are integrated, or processed. Several portions of the parietal lobe are important in language processing.
PH 6B 60	Pons	Area of the hindbrain that sits directly above the medulla; serves as a message station between several areas of the brain; helps relay messages from the cortex and the cerebellum. Without the pons, the brain would not be able to function because messages would not be able to be transmitted, or passed along; also plays a key role in sleep and dreaming.
PH 6B 61	Precentral Gyrus	Part of the primary motor cortex; the location of the primary somatosensory cortex, the main sensory receptive area for the sense of touch.
PH 6B 62	Prefrontal Cortex / PFC	The anterior part of the frontal lobes of the brain; has been implicated in planning complex cognitive behaviour, personality expression, decision making and moderating social behaviour; the basic activity of this brain region is considered to be orchestration of thoughts and actions in accordance with internal goals.
PH 6B 63	Premotor Cortex	Functions of the premotor cortex are diverse and not fully understood; projects directly to the spinal cord and therefore may play a role in the direct control of behaviour, with a relative emphasis on the trunk muscles of the body. May also play a role in planning movement, in the spatial guidance of movement, in the sensory guidance of movement, in understanding the actions of others, and in using abstract rules to perform specific tasks.
PH 6B 64	Primary Motor Cortex / Brodmann's Area 4	Located in the posterior portion of the frontal lobe; works in association with other motor areas to plan and execute movements.
PH 6B 65	Purkinje Neurons In Cerebellum	Some of the largest neurons in the human brain; send inhibitory projections to the deep cerebellar nuclei, and constitute the sole output of all motor co-ordination in the cerebellar cortex.
PH 6B 66	Putamen	Located at the base of the forebrain; main function is to regulate movements and influence various types of learning. Employs GABA, acetylcholine, and enkephalin to perform its functions. Involved in degenerative neurological disorders, such as Parkinson's disease.
PH 6B 67	Red Nucleus / Nucleus Ruber	Located in the midbrain and involved in motor co-ordination; controls crawling of babies, arm swinging in normal walking; may play an additional role in controlling muscles of the shoulder and upper arm; also has limited control over hands.
PH 6B 68	Somatosensory Cortex	The main sensory receptive area for the sense of touch, including specific sensitivity to pain and temperature, and the proprioception system, which monitors the body's place in space.
PH 6B 69	Stellate Cells/ Stellate Neurons from V1 Region In The Visual Cortex	Receive excitatory synaptic fibres from the thalamus and process feed forward excitation to the visual cortex pyramidal cells.
PH 6B 70	Substantia Nigra	Located in the mesencephalon/midbrain that plays an important role in reward, addiction, and movement. Parkinson's disease is characterised by the death of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra pars compacta.
PH 6B 71	Subthalamic Nucleus / STN	Part of the basal ganglia system; exact function unknown, but considered to be one of the main regulators of motor function related to the basal ganglia. STN dysfunction has been shown to increase impulsivity in individuals presented with two equally rewarding stimuli.
PH 6B 72	Superior Colliculus	On the dorsal aspect of the midbrain; plays a role in helping orient the head and eyes to all types of sensory stimuli.
PH 6B 73	Temporal Lobe, Left	The temporal lobes are involved in the retention of visual memories, processing sensory input, comprehending language, storing new memories, emotion, and deriving meaning.
PH 6B 74	Temporal Lobe, Right	The temporal lobes are involved in the retention of visual memories, processing sensory input, comprehending language, storing new memories, emotion, and deriving meaning.
PH 6B 75	Visual Cortex	Located in the occipital lobe; part of the cerebral cortex responsible for processing visual information.

**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.)

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