

PATHOLOGY/HISTOLOGY TEST KIT 13B: MORE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE (47 Vials)
Product Code 8132

Code	Name	Description
PH13B 34	Adeno Carcinoma, Metastatic	Metastatic adenocarcinoma can crop up in different parts of the body.
PH13B 35	Adeno Malignum	A rare variant of Adenocarcinoma of the uterine cervix.
PH13B 36	Bartholin Cyst	A small fluid-filled sac just inside the opening of a woman's vagina.
PH13B 37	Brenner Tumour	Uncommon subtype of the surface epithelial-stromal tumour group of ovarian tumour. The majority are benign, but some can be malignant.
PH13B 38	Cervical Polyp	Small, elongated tumours that grow on the cervix; usually benign.
PH13B 39	Cervical Polyp, Carcinoma	Small, elongated tumours that grow on the cervix; usually benign, but here cancerous.
PH13B 40	Cervicitis	An inflammation of the cervix; possible symptoms include bleeding between menstrual periods, pain with intercourse, and abnormal vaginal discharge, but may be without symptoms.
PH13B 41	Cervicitis, Tuberculous	Cervix affected by TB from elsewhere in the body.
PH13B 42	Cervix, Carcinoma, Early	Cervical cancer
PH13B 43	Cervix, CIN1/HPV	An abnormal cervical intraepithelial growth with the human papilloma virus.
PH13B 44	Cervix, Nabothian Cysts	Mucous-filled cyst on the surface of the cervix, usually requiring no treatment.
PH13B 45	Cervix, Squamous Cell Carcinoma	Squamous cells are the flat, skin-like cells covering the outer surface of the cervix; between 70% to 80% of cervical cancers.
PH13B 46	Chorio Epithelioma / Chorioblastoma / Choriocarcinoma / Chorionic Carcinoma	A malignant, fast-growing tumour that develops from trophoblastic cells (cells that help an embryo attach to the uterus and help form the placenta); spreads through the blood to other organs, especially the lungs. Also called chorioblastoma, choriocarcinoma, and chorionic carcinoma.
PH13B 47	Corpus Luteum, Cyst	Can lead to painful symptoms; may go away on their own, but some may require treatment.
PH13B 48	Disgerminoma	A type of germ cell tumour; usually malignant and usually occurs in the ovary.
PH13B 49	Egg / Oocyte	
PH13B 50	Egg and Sperm	
PH13B 51	Endometriosis Tubae	Endometrial tissue in the fallopian tubes.
PH13B 52	Endometritis, Chronic	Inflammation of the inner lining of the uterus; symptoms may include fever, lower abdominal pain, and abnormal vaginal bleeding or discharge.
PH13B 53	Endometrium, Early Proliferative	The time during the menstrual cycle when a layer of endometrial cells is prepared for attachment of a fertilised egg.
PH13B 54	Endometrium, Cancerous Polyp	Cancerous overgrowths of tissue cells in the lining of the uterus.
PH13B 55	Endometrium, Decidual Change	Decidualisation is a process that results in significant changes to cells of the endometrium in preparation for, and during, pregnancy.
PH13B 56	Endometrium, Early Premenstrual	The inner lining of uterus in the early premenstrual phase.
PH13B 57	Endometrium, Late Premenstrual	The inner lining of uterus in the late premenstrual phase.
PH13B 58	Endometrium, Normal	The inner lining of uterus.

Code	Name	Description
PH13B 59	Graafian Follicle / Tertiary Vesicular Follicle / Mature Vesicular Follicle / Ripe Vesicular Follicle	The third stage of follicle development leading eventually to ovulation.
PH13B 60	Graafian Follicle Cyst / Benign Ovarian Cyst / Functional Cyst	Mainly symptom-free and resolving without any intervention
PH13B 61	Krukenberg Tumour	A malignant tumour in the ovary that metastasised from a primary site, often the gastrointestinal tract.
PH13B 62	Myometrium	The middle layer of the uterine wall; main function is to induce uterine contractions.
PH13B 63	Ovarian Serous Cystadenoma	The most common ovarian tumour, representing 20% of ovarian neoplasms; benign.
PH13B 64	Ovary, Chorioepithelioma	A malignant, fast-growing tumour; most commonly found in uterus, but a small number form in an ovary.
PH13B 65	Ovary, Endometriosis	Tissue similar to the tissue that normally lines the inside of your uterus growing in the ovary; often very painful.
PH13B 66	Ovary, Fibroma	
PH13B 67	Ovary, Granulosa Cell Tumour	A rare type of ovarian cancer.
PH13B 68	Ovary, Mucinous Cystadenofibroma	A benign ovarian tumour that generally affects women in their forties.
PH13B 69	Ovary, Normal, Senile	
PH13B 70	Ovary, Sarcoma	A cancer originating in the connective tissue.
PH13B 71	Ovary, Serous Cystadenoma	Most common ovarian growth; benign.
PH13B 72	Uterus, Adenoma	
PH13B 73	Uterus, Endometrial Polyp	
PH13B 74	Uterus, Sarcoma, Round Cell	Highly aggressive malignant tumour composed of relatively small and monotonous undifferentiated cells.
PH13B 75	Vagina, Sarcoma, Primary	This cancer has spread from the primary site elsewhere in the body. Develops in the connective tissue cells or muscles cells in the walls of the vagina.
PH13B 76	Vagina, Sarcoma, Secondary	This cancer has spread from the primary site elsewhere in the body. Develops in the connective tissue cells or muscles cells in the walls of the vagina
PH13B 77	Vulva, Adenocarcinoma	Around 10% of vaginal cancers are adenocarcinomas.
PH13B 78	Vulva, Epithelioma	Can be malignant or non-malignant.
PH13B 79	Vulva, Kraurosis	Atrophy and shrinkage of the skin of the vulva often accompanied by a chronic inflammatory reaction in the deeper tissues.
PH13B 80	Vulva, Normal	The external female sex organs.

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