

**HUMAN HISTOLOGY TEST KIT – HEALTHY TISSUES TEST KIT (75 Vials)**  
**Product Code 8064**

This kit consists of the healthy tissues from PH1 to PH17. Please be aware if you buy this kit and then subsequently buy any of the Histology/Pathology kits you will have a lot of duplicate vials.

Code	Name	Description
HIST 1	Adrenal Gland/ Suprarenal Gland	Organs responsible for producing steroid and other hormones essential for life.
HIST 2	Aorta	The large arterial trunk that carries blood from the heart to be distributed by branch arteries through the body.
HIST 3	Artery	Tubular branching muscular- and elastic-walled vessels that carry blood from the heart through the body.
HIST 4	Artery, Superior Mesenteric	A large artery that arises from the aorta and supplies the greater part of the small intestine, the cecum, the ascending colon, and the right half of the transverse colon.
HIST 5	Bladder	Organ in which urine collects before evacuation from the body.
HIST 6	Bone	Bone.
HIST 7	Bone Marrow	Soft, sponge-like tissue in the centre of most large bones, producing white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets.
HIST 8	Breast/ Mammary Gland	Glands that produce milk for young.
HIST 9	Cardiac Muscle/ Heart Muscle	The principal tissue in the heart wall.
HIST 10	Cartilage, Elastic	Provides strength and elasticity; found in external ear, epiglottis and auditory tubes.
HIST 11	Cartilage, Fibrocartilage	Cushions and protects, such as inter-vertebral discs, pads in knee joints and pad between two pubic bones.
HIST 12	Cartilage, Hyaline	Most abundant cartilage in the body, providing flexibility and support.
HIST 13	Cerebellum	The portion of the brain in the back of the head between the cerebrum and the brain stem; it controls balance for walking and standing, and other complex motor functions.
HIST 14	Cerebrum	The largest part of the brain, controlling muscle functions speech, thought, emotions, reading, writing, and learning.
HIST 15	Cervix	The lower part and neck of the uterus.
HIST 16	Collagenous Fibre/ White Fibrous Tissue	Strong, flexible but only slightly elastic, found in tendons and ligaments.
HIST 17	Colon	The part of the large intestine that extends from the end of the small intestine to the rectum.
HIST 18	Corpus Albicans	Once the corpus luteum degenerates it becomes the corpus albicans.
HIST 19	Corpus Luteum	Endocrine gland in ovary formed when ovum discharged; if the ovum impregnated, the corpus luteum increases in size and persists for several months, (secretes estrogens, progesterone, relaxin and inhibin); otherwise degenerates and shrinks.
HIST 20	Duodenum	The first part of the small intestine connecting the stomach and the ileum.
HIST 21	Epididymis	The duct in which sperm undergo maturation.
HIST 22	Esophagus	The muscular tube through which food passes from the throat to the stomach.
HIST 23	Fallopian Tube	The tube through which eggs pass from the ovaries to the uterus.
HIST 24	Gallbladder	The pear-shaped organ found below the liver that concentrates and stores bile.

Code	Name	Description
HIST 25	Hippocampus	Part of the limbic system of the brain, involved in emotions and memory.
HIST 26	Ileum	The last part of the small intestine.
HIST 27	Inter-vertebral Disk, Fibrous Cartilage	Spinal disc.
HIST 28	Jejunum	Portion of the small intestine that extends from the duodenum to the ileum.
HIST 29	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.
HIST 30	Kidney Cortex	One of the main functional parts of the kidney (outer zone).
HIST 31	Kidney Medulla	One of the main functional parts of the kidney (inner zone) containing the renal pyramids.
HIST 32	Liver	The largest organ in the body; carries out many important functions, e.g. Making bile, changing food into energy, and cleaning alcohol and poisons from the blood.
HIST 33	Lung	Main organ of respiration, lying either side of heart.
HIST 34	Lymph Gland/ Lymph Node	Lymph nodes filter lymph and store lymphocytes (white blood cells).
HIST 35	Mast Cell	Produce histamine, which dilates small blood vessels; involved in body's reaction to injury and infection.
HIST 36	Medulla Oblongata	Lower part of brain stem; controls autonomic functions; relays nerve signals between the brain and spinal cord.
HIST 37	Muscle, Involuntary	Smooth muscles not ordinarily under the control of the will, activated by the autonomic nervous system.
HIST 38	Muscle, Voluntary	Muscle that can be made to contract or relax by conscious control.
HIST 39	Nerve	A bundle of fibres that uses electrical and chemical signals to transmit sensory and motor information from one body part to another.
HIST 40	Nerve, Peripheral	The nerves outside of the brain and spinal cord; they contain non-neuronal cells and connective tissue as well as axons.
HIST 41	Ovary	Female reproductive glands in which the ova, or eggs, are formed, located in the pelvis, one on each side of the uterus.
HIST 42	Pancreas	A glandular organ located in the abdomen; it makes pancreatic juices, which contain enzymes that aid in digestion, and it produces several hormones, including insulin.
HIST 43	Parotid Gland	Salivary gland below and just in front of the ear.
HIST 44	Penis	The external male reproductive organ, containing a tube called the urethra, which carries semen and urine to the outside of the body.
HIST 45	Pineal Gland/ Epiphysis Cerebri	Attached to the roof of the third ventricle near its junction with the midbrain; secretes melatonin; full function is unclear.
HIST 46	Pituitary Gland/ Hypophysis	The main endocrine gland, producing hormones that control other glands and many body functions, especially growth.
HIST 47	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.
HIST 48	Prostate Gland, Senile	A prostate showing deterioration that comes with age.
HIST 49	Pyloric Sphincter/ Pyloro-Duodenal Junction	The junction between the stomach and the small intestine.
HIST 50	Pylorus/ Pyloric Region	The region of the stomach that connects with the duodenum (first part of small intestine).
HIST 51	Rectum	The last part of the large intestine.
HIST 52	Renal Artery & Vein	The main artery and vein of the kidney.

Code	Name	Description
HIST 53	Seminal Vesicle	Glands that help produce semen.
HIST 54	Skin, Negroid And Caucasian	Outermost covering of the body.
HIST 55	Sperm/ Spermatozoa	Mature male germ cells that fertilise the ovum.
HIST 56	Spinal cord, Cervical	The spinal column in the region of the neck.
HIST 57	Spinal cord, Lumbar	The spinal cord between the ribs and the pelvis.
HIST 58	Spinal cord, Thoracic	The spinal column in the region of the ribs.
HIST 59	Spleen	Located on the left side of the abdomen near the stomach; produces lymphocytes, filters the blood, stores blood cells, and destroys old blood cells.
HIST 60	Stomach	Part of the digestive system; helps in the digestion of food by mixing it with digestive juices and churning it into a thin liquid.
HIST 61	Sympathetic Ganglion	A group of nerve cell bodies either close to the spinal column or close to the large abdominal arteries.
HIST 62	Testis/ Testicle	The two egg-shaped glands found inside the scrotum that produce sperm and male hormones.
HIST 63	Thalamus	A large mass of grey matter deeply situated in the forebrain; relays information received from various brain regions to the cerebral cortex.
HIST 64	Thymus	In the chest behind the breastbone; an organ that is part of the lymphatic system, in which T lymphocytes grow and multiply.
HIST 65	Thyroid	A gland located beneath the voice box (larynx) that produces thyroid hormone. The thyroid helps regulate growth and metabolism.
HIST 66	Tonsil	Small masses of lymphoid tissue on either side of the throat.
HIST 67	Trachea	Airway that leads from the larynx to the lungs.
HIST 68	Umbilical Chord/ Umbilical Cord	A cord arising from the navel that connects the foetus with the placenta and contains the two umbilical arteries and the umbilical vein.
HIST 69	Ureter	The tube that carries urine from the kidney to the bladder.
HIST 70	Urethra	The tube that carries urine from the bladder and out through the penis.
HIST 71	Uterus/ Womb	The small, hollow, pear-shaped organ in a woman's pelvis; this is the organ in which an unborn child develops.
HIST 72	Vagina/ Birth Canal	The muscular canal extending from the uterus to the exterior of the body.
HIST 73	Vas Deferens/ Deferent Canal / Deferent Duct / Spermatic Duct / Spermiduct / Testicular Duct / Ductus Deferens	A coiled tube that carries the sperm out of the testes.
HIST 74	Vein	A tube carrying blood from the capillaries towards the heart.
HIST 75	Vena Cava	Two large veins which take deoxygenated blood into the right atrium of heart for delivery to the lungs.

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