

ACINBC	ACINETOBACTER BAUMANNII	2-6	B	Formerly Acetobacter Calcoaceticus-anitrates. It is the most common species of Acinetobacter isolated and the second most common hospital infection, especially in veteran hospitals. It was found as a trigger for nose polyps (11/09). Acinetobacter infections usually involve organ systems that have a high fluid content (e.g., respiratory tract, CSF, peritoneal fluid, urinary tract), manifesting as nosocomial pneumonia, infections associated with continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD), or catheter-associated bacteruria. Symptoms include fever, red swollen warm or painful skin areas, orange, bumpy skin with blisters, cough, chest pain or trouble breathing, burning feeling when urinating, headaches or a stiff neck.
ADD ESC	ADD-ON ESCHERICHIA		MVB	This is an almost hidden disease that develops as an outgrowth of the disease we call Pituitary Thymus Escherichia (E. Coli). It adds on to the disease as the necrotic form of the bacteria that attacks kidneys, livers and intestines.
ANTRX	ANTHRAX		B	Current and old bacteria that stays in the ground for years and comes to humans via animals. Also used in germ warfare.
ASSIM	ASSIMILATE NOW		B	Antidotes a fungus that binds minerals that engender digestive enzymes. Acts quickly, gives energy gain and girth
BTK	BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS KURSTAKI		B	Dusty bacteria sprayed from planes to destroy respiratory systems of caterpillars
BAC BIV	BACTERIA BIVIVUS		B	A bacteria most famous for its location in the urinary tract that causes night trips for urination.
BAC FRG	BACTERIA FRAGILIS		B	Frequently found in brain abscesses and brain tumors. Often found with Coxsackie and Wormwood.
BAC SBT	BACTERIA SUBTILIS		B	Bacteria commonly found in the brain with other brain issues and especially with brain lumps.
BSD HEM	BASIDOMYCOSIS HEMOLYTICUS	3-7	F	A fungal infection of the blood often as a result of blue-green algae or lichen cooinfections.
BEJEL	BEJEL	2-4	B	A non-venereal syphilis, also known as Treponema Pallidum or Endemic Syphilis
BRD BUG	BIRD BUG		VB	The governments have gone to great lengths to warn the public that Influenza A H1N5, the Avian Flu of 2005 will be lethal, like the Spanish Flu of 1918. This remedy includes that formula plus a bacteria carried only by bugs, like mosquitoes. Like the West Nile Virus this seems to be spread by mosquitoes biting birds. It also seems to match various reports that the governments are raising mosquitoes. Hmm. So far all cases of Avian Flu we have seen have only been cured by the combination of virus and bacteria.
BLNC FS	BLANCA FUSARIUM		B	A well-known necrotic bacteria for long-term conditions of the white matter of nerves.
BH CHOL	BLOOD HEALER - CHOLESTEROL		B	A spirochete bacteria (Treponema) that virtually consumes cholesterol. Cholesterol is needed to make hormones.
BH POT	BLOOD HEALER - POTASSIUM		B	An undiscovered spirochete (4/05) that attacks the potassium in the blood in a destructive manner. Lack of potassium can lead to bone and energy problems.
BH SOD	BLOOD HEALER - SODIUM		B	An undiscovered spirochete (4/05) that attacks the sodium in the blood in a destructive manner. Lack of sodium can lead to digestive, weight, hormone, stroke and energy problems.
BH S/P	BLOOD HEALER - SODIUM/ POTASSIUM		B	Undiscovered spirochetes (4/05) that attack both the sodium and potassium in the blood in a destructive manner. Lack of sodium can lead to blood pressure problems, digestive problems, tissue leakage and energy problems. Lack of potassium can lead to bone and energy problems.
BH CAL	BLOOD HEALER CALCIUM		B	A spirochete that is attracted to weakened calcium. It compounds calcium difficulties by eating the good blood calcium as well as the weakened blood calcium. There can be a slight nauseous feeling when first starting the remedy. See also CAL STR, CAL QUL.
BH CRB	BLOOD HEALER CARBON		B	A spirochete that is attracted to weakened carbon. It compounds carbon difficulties by eating the good blood carbon as well as the weakened blood carbon. This is part of a large issue of carbon breakdown in human bodies. Possible in a number of carbohydrate and sugar difficulties.
BH CER	BLOOD HEALER CEREBELLUM		B	A spirochete that is attracted to weakened brain cells. It compounds brain difficulties by eating the good brain cells as well as the weakened brain cells. Possible in many infections and lumps of the brain. See also SER CER.

BH D	BLOOD HEALER D		B	A spirochete that is attracted to weakened vitamin D. It compounds vitamin D difficulties by eating the good vitamin D as well as the weakened vitamin D. See also PLS D.
BH END	BLOOD HEALER ENDOTHELIUM		MB	This form of the bacteria is attracted to the inside of the arteries. The remedy also applies to the endometrium (inside of the uterus).
BH LMF	BLOOD HEALER LYMPH		B	A spirochete that is attracted to weakened lymph and lymph system, including lymph ducts. It compounds lymph difficulties by eating the good lymph as well as the weakened lymph. See also SER LMF.
BH NIT	BLOOD HEALER NITROGEN		B	A miasm disease that gradually decreases nitrogen and the neurotransmitter, nitric oxide. Subjects could be more drawn to smoking, less able to have male or female erections and have weaker muscles.
BH RBC	BLOOD HEALER RED BLOOD CELLS		B	A spirochete that is attracted to weakened red blood cells, especially prevalent in bone infections and blood diseases. It compounds red blood cell difficulties by eating the good red blood cells as well as the weakened red blood cells. When taking the remedy in the first two bottles there is a strange apathy stage in which sustained activity or activity in the face of adversity is difficult. You feel like you don't want to fight it or you don't want to exert yourself in projects. The stage passes.
BH SOD	BLOOD HEALER SODIUM		B	A spirochete that is attracted to weakened sodium. It compounds sodium difficulties by eating the good blood sodium as well as the weakened blood sodium. There can be a slight nauseous feeling when first starting the
BH BLD N	BLOOD HEALER- BLOOD NECROTIZER		B	A spirochete that converts blood to a necrotizing agent of all parts of the body from tissue to arteries and veins to bones. In latter stages it eats inner and outer tissue, causes spider +++ veins, hair can fall out, nails can weaken, bone joints can have growths and gums can recede.
BON BRL	BONE BROIL	2-5	B	A Spirochete Bacteria that very gradually destroys bones.
BON	BONE CROWD	2-5	B	A bacteria that causes swelling. (Different from the base of Bone Swelling Complex).
BN JN ND	BONE JOINT NODULES		B	A form of arthritis sometimes with pain and sometimes not. Commonly there is finger stiffness and frequently there are visible nodules more seen than felt on the fingers that may somewhat bend the fingers. Sometimes the nodules are inside joints less seen and more felt.
BON NBL	BONE NIBBLE	2-5	B	A Spirochete Bacteria that very gradually destroys bones.
BON	BONE PNEUMONIA		B	Often inherited, involving a number of bone swellings that resemble polio, multiple myeloma and neuropathy
BON YRS	BONE YERSINIA	2-4	B	Yersinia is the latest name in a string of name changes for the bacteria that causes the Bubonic Plague. It has not previously been known to exist in the bones.
BTR BRN	<i>BOTRYCOCCOUS BRAUNII</i>	1-4	F	<i>A microalgae toxic because of its destruction of human squalene, the basis of natural steroids and hormones. It is commercially preferred in the transesterification of shale oil and production of octane in gasoline, kerosene and diesel. Turns hair grey. Found to block enzyme conversion of endorphins and block some hormone expression.</i>
BTUL	BOTUBAN		B	Botulism often from punctures. Heads quickly to spine. Many cases of incontinence respond. It is a nerve paralysis bacteria.
BOT STF	BOTUSTAPH		B	Botulism and staph. Almost always in spinal cord.
BRN BRL	BRAIN BROIL		B	A form of spirochete leprosy that can invade any part of the brain including Pituitary, Hypothalamus. Thalamus and Epithalamus. In this area the bacteria has a feeling for the subject that some part of their body and life is broiling. The condition leads to adrenal and thyroid exhaustion.
BRN B&S	BRAIN BROIL AND SIMMER		B	A double bacteria infection in the brain that is not lethal or demanding. However, it makes the subject defiant to all statements of authority and absolutes, even when they are true and helpful. The life feels like it is always "cooking" on broil. There is feeling of many issues in the world that are not resolved very directly apply to the subject far more personally than is true. The infection makes a sense of constant turmoil which will noticeably decrease as the infection goes away. It is very difficult to learn with this condition. It is far too easy to rebel and fight when it is usually unnecessary and needlessly controls thoughts, emotions and happiness.

BRN CRD	BRAIN CROWD		B	A bacteria that invades the brain and swells to the point where other brain cells are crowded out of their function. Often seen with CEL SEN as well as weight issues. Very common.
BRN NIB	BRAIN NIBBLE		B	A slow acting pathogen that deteriorates brain function. It causes a multitude of weaknesses in the function of the body. It can cause argumentative personalities, very critical attitudes and a variety of memory problems. It is included in broader spectrum remedies such as CEL SEN and CEM SEN.
BRUS	BRUSILLOSIX		B	Brucellosis (Undulant Fever) from bad milk. Often like a residue it hangs in the body, especially around bone and intestinal issues.
BUB HEM	BUBONIC HAEMOPHILUS		B	This is essentially the Yersinia (plague) in the blood. It is characterized by extreme tiredness and slow recovery from other infections. See also ANC ISU, PNM PLG and YER SPT.
CLM GRN	CALYMMOBACTERIUM GRANULOMATIS		B	A form of Chlamydia involved in chronic vaginal yeast infections (when candida is absent), manic depression.
CMPBAC	CAMPYLOBACTER		B	Family that includes HEL ATR. With CAN SI, causes "panic" attacks. Found in large & small intestines.
CRBSPR	CARBOSPIRA	2-5	B	A bacteria of the spirochete family that often makes the subject uncomfortable with some form of carbohydrate, whether it be bread, candy or fruit. It usually does not form an "intolerance", but the subject often avoids that classification.
CEL PNM	CELL PNEUMONIA		B	A systemic, inner cell bacteria that affects blood, spleen, liver, and pituitary. Weight and blood weakening are
CEL UNC	CELL UNCOVER		B	A mycoplasma bacteria that flattens out and covers cells in the brain so that they are essentially suffocated from their function. This plays into many issues around the cause of cells to store material instead of metabolize, thus causing weight. Included in broader scope remedies CEL SEN and CEM SEN
CPC CEN	CEPACIA CENOCEPACIA	2-7	B	The genus Burkholderia consists of some 35 bacterial species, most of which are soil saprophytes and phytopathogens that occupy a wide range of environmental niches. Species within this group are distinguished by being opportunistic human pathogens, particularly problematic in persons with cystic fibrosis (CF). The bacteria is especially present in Genetically Modified Food (GMF) which also rots despite the appearance. The disease settles in livers and endocrine glands. It was found in the Hypothalamic Dorsomedial Nucleus interrupting the metabolizing function of Human Chorionic Growth Hormone.
CPC MLS	CEPACIA MALAISE		MB	This miasmatic disease could be called the Food Rot Disease. Cenocepacia and Cepacia Multivorans are bacteria found in food that is damp and rotting, conditions common to most food transport by truck. The bacteria is especially present in Genetically Modified Food (GMF) which also rots despite the appearance. The disease settles in livers and endocrine glands. It was found in the hypothalamic Dorsomedial Nucleus interrupting the metabolizing function of Human Chorionic Growth Hormone. It can be in multiple organs simultaneously causing more forms of weight gain. Burkholderia Cepacia is known to fatally attack lungs, most notably in Cystic Fibrosis.
CHLAMD	CHLAMYDIA		B	Common bacteria infection of genitals
CLM GRD	CHLAMYDIA GARDNERELLA		B	Tough combination complicating vaginal or testicular difficulties -all genitals are candidates, as well as gb, kid, bld
CLM TRA	CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS		B	Often known for its affect on eyes, it also seems to bind Lymph Weight (LMF WHT). Both together are dynamite weight loss. The cause of endometriosis.
CLM PNM	CHLAMYDIAL PNEUMONIA		B	Often adjuncts to oral herpes and asthma (especially childhood asthma), complicates other lung/bronchial problems.
CLM HRP	CHLAMYDIAL HERPES		B	This form of the chlamydial bacteria acts like a bacterial/herpes virus together. So far it has yet to be discovered by science as a genital infection different from standard chlamydia. It can cause herpes -like eruptions even after herpes is cured.
CHOL	CHOLEROUT		B	Cholera - In full clinical condition or subclinical intestinal problems.

CITRO F	CITROBACTER FREUNDI	1-6	B	An enterobacteria that represents appx 29% of all opportunistic infections (per Wiki (5/15)/ It is strongly associated with nosocomial (hospital-derived) infections. It is most often seen in respiratory, urinary tracts, blood, wounds, bone, peritoneum, meninges, heart, abdomen, oral cavities and CNS. In children it has been witnessed as the basis of meningitis, sepsis and developing brain abscesses.
CITRO F	CITROBACTER FREUNDII	1-6	B	An enterobacteria that represents appx 29% of all opportunistic infections (per Wiki (5/15)/ It is strongly associated with nosocomial (hospital-derived) infections. It is most often seen in respiratory, urinary tracts, blood, wounds, bone, peritoneum, meninges, heart, abdomen, oral cavities and CNS. In children it has been witnessed as the basis of meningitis, sepsis and developing brain abscesses.
CLS CER	CLOSTRIDIAL CEREBELLUM		B	Clostridium is a family of nerve bacteria with special locations that stop or deteriorate activity. Behind some cases of cerebral MS.
CLS MEN	CLOSTRIDIAL MENINGITIS		B	A nerve bacteria in the spinal cord that is often diagnosed as MS (which is one of the worst diagnosed illnesses in the medical field)
CLOST	CLOSTRIDIUM		B	A family of nerve bacteria mistaken for cold or flu. Causes deep cough in middle of Bronchi. Binds Aspergillois.
CLS DIF	CLOSTRIDIUM DIFFICILE		B	Common strong-binding nerve bacteria in intestines and liver, often spreading to spine. Can be found in brain, etc. See also CLS PER
CLS D27	CLOSTRIDIUM DIFFICILE SUB TYPE 027		B	Symptoms include abdominal pain, significant diarrhea, foul stool odor, leukocytosis and fever. Reports of blood coagulation make this a killer bacteria.
CLS D78	CLOSTRIDIUM DIFFICILE SUB TYPE 078		B	Symptoms include digestive difficulties, foul stool odor, leukocytosis and fever. Less virulent than its cousin subtype 027, this can still cause long-term intestinal upset and slowly clogging blood.
CLS HEM	CLOSTRIDIUM HEMOLYTICUS		B	Found in the blood and tissue of cattle dying of hemoglobinuria (fast-dying hemoglobin). Associated with ichthyosis, acquired (scaly skin). It produces an unstable hemolytic toxin. Thought by some to be a form of C. Novyi.
CLS NER	CLOSTRIDIUM NEUROTOXIN		B	Most common cause of incontinence, frequent trips to bathroom with urgency. Most common complication of prostate cases.
CLS NOV	CLOSTRIDIUM NOVYI		B	Bacteria involved in deep-seated issues directly related to materializations of long-held thought
CLS TET	CLOSTRIDIUM TETANUS		B	A nerve bacteria most know for "Lock Jaw" where the nerves of the jaw muscles paralyze from this bacteria. The same bacteria is a common complication of surgery and can be obtained from a number of sources other than stepping on a rusty nail.
CLS PER	CLOSTRIDUM PERFRINGENS		B	Strong-binding nerve bacteria that loves liver, intestines, heart and places in between. See also CLS DIF
CON KID	CONTRAIL KIDNEYS		BF	Further dross of contrails - Pseudomonas Aeruginosa #3 bound by Fusiform Fungus in the kidneys. Sore mid back, dull pain over kidneys
CON	CONTRAIL		B	For those repeatedly infected by contrail/chemtrails
CRYN A	CORYNEBACTERIUM AMYCOLATUM	2-4	B	<i>A relative of Corynebacterium Diphtheriae, this opportunistic bacteria identified in 1988 can cause serious diseases like endocarditis through infection of intravascular devices (like stents), sepsis, pneumonia, peritonitis and empyema. It is a common nosocomial infection and resistant to a wide-range of antibiotics.</i>
CRYN J	CORYNEBACTERIUM JEIKEIUM	2-4	B	<i>An opportunistic bacteria usually seen in bone marrow transplant patients. Other conditions of involvement include sepsis, prosthetic valve endocarditis, meningitis and peritonitis.</i>
CRS NOS	CRUSTY NOSE		B	When nose dross hardens, it obstructs breathing and the bacteria can cause some adhesion to the nostril
DEN CAR	DENTAL CARRIES		B	Good, old fashion tooth decay (strep), that often goes into the bone. See also BON INF, STR BON.
DEN DYN	DENTAL DYNAMITE		B	A combination of strep and fusarium bacteria that often attack teeth/gums/bones together.
DIFRIA	DIPHThERIA		B	The disease or the residue often found in combination with other residues. Involved in hearing loss and vein/artery weaknesses.

Remedies in italics were added this year

DIP DRS	DIPHTHYROSE		B	Diphtheria and Drosera (Solution to Whooping Cough) - Causes forms of dizziness. Often used with Brain Clear.
DSK RPR	DISK REPAIR		B	For the common cause of disk degeneration and/or slipped disks. Includes TB Disk, Staph Aureus # 4 & # 5.
E. COLI	E. COLI		B	Escherichia Coli is most known for urethral tract infections, but also appears in kidneys, intestines, wounds, etc.. Related to strep and staph.
E. COLI E	E. COLI ENTEROTOXIGENIC	3-5	B	<i>Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli (ETEC) is a type of Escherichia coli and the leading bacterial cause of diarrhea in the developing world, as well as the most common cause of travelers' diarrhea. Fever, nausea with or without vomiting, chills, loss of appetite, headache, muscle aches and bloating can also occur but are less common.</i>
E. COLI H	E. COLI HEMOLYTIC UREMIA	3-7	B	<i>It is now recognized as the most common cause of acute kidney failure in infants and young children. Adolescents and adults are also susceptible, as are the elderly, who often die as a result of the disease. E. coli rapidly multiply in the intestine, causing colitis (diarrhea), and tightly bind to cells that line the large intestine. This snug attachment facilitates absorption of the toxin into the intestinal capillaries and into the systemic circulation where it becomes attached to weak receptors on white blood cells, thus allowing the toxin to "ride piggyback" to the kidneys. The red blood cells are either destroyed (hemolytic destruction), or they are damaged as the cells attempt to pass through partially obstructed microvessels. Blood platelets, which are required for normal blood clotting, become trapped in the tiny blood clots, or they are damaged and destroyed by the spleen.</i>
EDB ENT	EDB ENTERIDITIS		B	Bacterial infection caused by the major ingredient of contrail (chemtrail) pollution.
EIK COR	EIKENELLA CORRODENS	2-5	B	A bacteria most known in science for presence in gingival and brain issues. It's presence in the intestines is almost always an indicator of appendix problems.
EIK PYR	EIKENELLA PYROGEN		B	First found on the Hippocampal Fimbria, blocking intuition. Later found on the Thalamus, Pineal, Endothelium, Liver, Prostate and disks.
ENTRC	ENTERIC FEVER		B	Common lingering infection of the liver, upsetting digestion and all other liver functions
ENT NEC	ENTERITIS NECROTICANS		B	Also called Pigbel Disease, Necrotizing Enteriditis, Necrotizing Jejeunitis (India) and Darmbrand (German). It is a world-wide infection stemming from eating infected meat, usually pork. Protein maldigestion and malabsorption are the chief symptoms. it strikes children and causes gangrene in the small intestines. It is not as reported in adults, although it may be more wide-spread than reported. It is especially possible in abdominal swelling, indigestion and weight gain. We have found it in the brain on the hypothalamus in obesity issues. It is related to Clostridium
ENT BAC	ENTERO BACTERIACEAE		B	Bacteria family well-known to eat at the intestines. Often mistaken for cancer when in gall bladder and liver.
ENT MLR	ENTEROCOCCUS MALORATUS	2-5	B	Formerly classified as part of the strep family, this now has a separate classification. It has a predilection to affect the Basal Ganglia, causing PANDAS (with Polyglucosan Disease - Messenchyme Bodies), or tick-like, involuntary jerking movements resembling Tourettes's Syndrome.
ERW A	ERWINA A		B	Bacteria from vegetables that swirls into ball causing stones and clots. Also eats veins & thickens blood.
ERW C	ERWINA C		B	Bacteria from meat that swirls into ball causing stones and clots. Also eats veins & thickens blood.
EYCLMD	EYE CHLAMYDIA		B	Involved in several eye diseases. Causes granule like feeling on inside of eye lids called conjunctivitis. Take orally.
FLTERS	FLOATERS		B	Black spots that seem to "float" in the fluid covering the eye.
FMN TUB	FUMONOSIN/ TUBERCULOSIS		FB	The subject is defiant and argumentative over small issues and usually with little reason. Others are left wondering how to be friendly or if they want to be friendly with the subject.
FUS FES	FUSARIUM FESTER		B	Fusarium is a pus-producing bacteria liking to eat at cartilage and bone. Found in teeth, knees, etc.
GRDN	GARDNERELLA		B	Commonly known bacterial infection of the vagina . . . which commonly wind up in prostates.

GBI	GB INFECTION		B	Unknown bacteria often blocking gall bladders.
GLNDRS	GLANDERS		B	A disease caused by a bacteria (<i>Pseudomonas Mallei</i>) that is usually caught from animals that also have Brucellosis. This is believed to be rare in today's health environment. Experience tells us differently.
GLNDR H	GLANDERS HUMAN		B	Glanders is believed to be in animals only and an animal disease of the past. Both ideas are incorrect. In humans this miasmically based disease causes an enzyme deficiency that causes Porphyrin blood diseases. Symptomatically it causes a swollen liver and spleen; weakened production of bile which causes gall stones and liver stones; infection of the liver sinusoids, which leads to a squeezed portal vein and ascites.
G. MEN	GONOCOCCAL MENINGITIS		B	Inflammation of nerves coverings of the brain and spine. tiredness, tight neck, headaches, irritability, changing pulse rates, changing temperatures, nausea, vomiting delirium are common in some combination of the preceding.
GON	GONORRHEA		B	Well-known venereal disease causing painful swelling of genitals, lower abdomen, liver, heart, joints, conjunctiva. Some have nausea, vomiting , fever, racing heart beat. Usually there is a tell-tale discharge from genital openings.
HM INFL	HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZA	3-6	B	Clinical features mimic a viral lung infection. It starts in the upper part of the lungs and spreads to the lower part, often associated with a low-grade fever. After a few days it resembles a "wheezy bronchitis" with a grey to creamy sputum that is hard to cough up.features often resembling a wheezy bronchitis. The cough may persist for weeks.
HEL ATR	HELICOPTER		B	A rememberable name for helicobacter pylori. With cryptosporidium = ulcers. Binds with other parasites.
HID ABC	HIDDEN ABSCESS		B	Covers the corynebacterium species which is wider than the most common form, diphtheria. Some of the issues linked with this family are chronic liver inflammation, inhibition of nitric oxide synthesis (impels a person to smoke), iron depletion, stria, kidney inflammation, kidney stones and pseudotuberculosis. Its presence is often diffuse and hard to define or recognize. We have often found this in gums and ears.
HAE	HIGH ALTITUDE EASE		B	Bacteria that cause swelling in high altitudes and cases of hay fever
INT PNM	INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONIA		B	Interstitial means between cells and this infection of pseudomonas is exactly that. It is somewhat different than the 5 <i>Pseudomona Aeruginosa</i> remedies amd and even more different than Lymphocytic Interstitial Pneumonia.
JITRS	JITTERS		B	Bacteria on adrenals that instigates other diseases and causes nervous tension
KID LFT	KIDNEY LEFT		B	Bacteria collects in the left kidney, while the right kidney has a different function. Many use this when people have bacterial colds with good success.
KMM	KIDNEY MEDULLA MOLD		B	Frequent kidney blockages; perhaps relationship to high blood pressure and alopecia.
KLB PNM	KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIA		B	A bone bacteria involved in several inherited bone degenerations
LEP LEP	LEPROMATOUS LEPROSY		MB	Not very contagious form of tuberculoid leprosy to be taken with TB skin (usually there is TB in other parts of the body as well). Thickens cutaneous nerves and has saucer-shaped flat skin lesions.
LEP	LEPROSY		B	Officially called Hansen's Disease this involves multiple systems of the body, with wide-spread skin nodules, destruction of the nose cartilage and bone, testicular atrophy, peripheral edema and eye problems often involving blindness.
LEP T1	LEPROSY TYPE 1	3-9	B	<i>This form of the bacteria is different from the well-known general remedy for Leprosy. It has a peculiar pattern of combining with other infections as a complication. Little is known in science about this new discovery. Each of the forms are distinct enough that we were not able to make a single remedy to cover these new strains.</i>
LEP T2	LEPROSY TYPE 2	3-9	B	<i>This form of the bacteria is different from the well-known general remedy for Leprosy. It has a peculiar pattern of combining with other infections as a complication. Little is known in science about this new discovery. Each of the forms are distinct enough that we were not able to make a single remedy to cover these new strains.</i>

LEP T3	LEPROSY TYPE 3	3-9	B	<i>This form of the bacteria is different from the well-known general remedy for Leprosy. It has a peculiar pattern of combining with other infections as a complication. Little is known in science about this new discovery. Each of the forms are distinct enough that we were not able to make a single remedy to cover these new strains. Seemingly the most commonly found version . Found in conjunction with Basal Cell Carcinoma, Columar Cell Carcinoma, and Scirrhou Cell Carcinoma Complex.</i>
LEP T4	LEPROSY TYPE 4	3-9	B	<i>This form of the bacteria is different from the well-known general remedy for Leprosy. It has a peculiar pattern of combining with other infections as a complication. Little is known in science about this new discovery. Each of the forms are distinct enough that we were not able to make a single remedy to cover these new strains.</i>
LEP T5	LEPROSY TYPE 5	3-9	B	<i>This form of the bacteria is different from the well-known general remedy for Leprosy. It has a peculiar pattern of combining with other infections as a complication. Little is known in science about this new discovery. Each of the forms are distinct enough that we were not able to make a single remedy to cover these new strains.</i>
LEP T6	LEPROSY TYPE 6	3-9	B	<i>This form of the bacteria is different from the well-known general remedy for Leprosy. It has a peculiar pattern of combining with other infections as a complication. Little is known in science about this new discovery. Each of the forms are distinct enough that we were not able to make a single remedy to cover these new strains.</i>
LEP T7	LEPROSY TYPE 7	3-9	B	<i>This form of the bacteria is different from the well-known general remedy for Leprosy. It has a peculiar pattern of combining with other infections as a complication. Little is known in science about this new discovery. Each of the forms are distinct enough that we were not able to make a single remedy to cover these new strains.</i>
LEP T8	LEPROSY TYPE 8	3-9	B	<i>This form of the bacteria is different from the well-known general remedy for Leprosy. It has a peculiar pattern of combining with other infections as a complication. Little is known in science about this new discovery. Each of the forms are distinct enough that we were not able to make a single remedy to cover these new strains.</i>
LEP T9	LEPROSY TYPE 9	3-9	B	<i>This form of the bacteria is different from the well-known general remedy for Leprosy. It has a peculiar pattern of combining with other infections as a complication. Little is known in science about this new discovery. Each of the forms are distinct enough that we were not able to make a single remedy to cover these new strains. Several cases of wart-like skin eruptions are associated with this form.</i>
LPTSPR	LEPTOSPIROSIS	2-5	B	Caused by a spirochete bacteria, Leptospira. Sometimes the more specific form is needed, so we have available, but not listed the five serotypes - Icterohaemorrhagiae, Canicola, Pomona, Grippotyphosa, and Bratislava. The disease is most associated with dogs although it has been identified in multiple animals. It is often transmitted by infected urine (which the dog may lick off the grass or floor). Humans become infected by contact with carriers, by food, water and soil containing the bacteria. There is a strong (but not exclusive) association with rainfall and water, where water-sport enthusiasts often become infected. Symptoms range from none to flu-like symptoms (fever, chills, myalgias, headaches, lethargy) followed by liver damage and kidney failure. Some have symptoms of pneumonia, jaundice, red eyes, abdominal pain, diarrhea and rashes. More severe symptoms include meningitis, extreme fatigue, hearing loss, hemorrhagic respiratory distress, high nitrogen content of blood and/or kidneys, cardiovascular distress, redness of the whites of the eye (uveitis) and edema. It is a diagnosis often missed and mistaken for hepatitis, flus, colds, polio and other forms of pneumonia. Many people have harbored this disease for a long time and not been able to ascribe vague symptoms to it

LIST	LISTERIOSIS		B	Toxin found in babies whose mother had toxins in blood. Found in 50-year olds sometimes.
LMPH IP	LYMPHOCYTIC INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONIA		B	A form of inflammation of the layers of skin in between the organs and tissue of the body.
LMF GRN	LYMPHOGRANULOMA INQUINALE		B	A form of yeast converting to fungus behind vaginal yeast infections not especially related to candida. Check also CLM GRN.
MB ULC C	MYCOBACTERIUM ULCERANS DISEASE COMPLEX	6	MVB	A liver disease. The bacteria thrives on amino acids and ammonia. This is the 3rd most common mycobacteria after tuberculosis and leprosy. It creates a lipid toxin, mycolactone, which functions as an immune suppressant, necrotising agent and activator of cell apoptosis (included in formula). Although commonly seen on the ankle as a puss-producing ulcer, it can be on any part of the fascia or dermis, especially, but not limited to other limbs. We find that it can be internal as well, especially in the liver and intestines.
M. FERM	MYCOPLASMA FERMENTANS		B	A common tiny bacteria that invades organs that have diminished function. Mycobacterium in general are "slow eaters" and usually take up residence in an organ for a long time. This bacteria invites and feeds other pathogens. To remove it is to remove one of the fundamental magnets for complications to deteriorating conditions.
M. HOMNS	MYCOPLASMA HOMINUS		B	Mycoplasmas are considered "ultra microscopic" and difficult to categorize. Often seen like bacteria this is often found in genitals, more commonly discovered in vaginas and cervixes (men are not as well tested). It is also associated with respiratory diseases and pharyngitis.
M. INCOG	MYCOPLASMA INCOGNITUS		B	Mycoplasmas are considered "ultra microscopic" and difficult to categorize. Often seen like bacteria this is often found in respiratory conditions. It is not officially listed in medical books because of it's Gulf War infamy. It is commonly held to be made by the US Government.
M. PNTRN	MYCOPLASMA PENETRANS		B	Mycoplasmas are considered "ultra microscopic" and difficult to categorize. Often seen like bacteria this is often found as a complication to other issues.
M. PNM	MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIA		B	A bacteria that makes a slight, irritating cough that lingers, decreases only to surface again and become almost chronic. Most often seen in teenagers who think it is too insignificant to fix. It is also found in adults.
NES HEM	NEISSERIA HAEMOLYTICUS	2-5	B	Most subjects feel this like a urinary tract infection (urine is filtered blood). There is evidence that it also causes vascular constriction.
NES MNA	NEISSERIA MENINGITIDIS A	2-5	B	This bacteria is known to cause severe cases of meningitis with symptoms ranging from fever to headaches to neck stiffness, coma and death. Severe cases with septicemia (purple blotches on skin) are considered a medical emergency with only a few hour difference between life and death. Most of the cases we see are sub clinical, often persisiting from birth for decades. There is usually a depleting effect on adrenals that causes people to go from spurts of anxiety to exhaustion, with weight fluctuations included. Small purple blotches can come and go, because of circulation of the blood that carries it. There can be a spleen/liver swelling, tightness in muscles, joint pain, heart dysfunction, eyesight problems and genital dysfunction.
NES MNB	NEISSERIA MENINGITIDIS B	2-5	B	This bacteria is known to cause severe cases of meningitis with symptoms ranging from fever to headaches to neck stiffness, coma and death. Severe cases with septicemia (purple blotches on skin) are considered a medical emergency with only a few hour difference between life and death. Most of the cases we see are sub clinical, often persisiting from birth for decades. There is usually a depleting effect on adrenals that causes people to go from spurts of anxiety to exhaustion, with weight fluctuations included. Small purple blotches can come and go, because of circulation of the blood that carries it. There can be a spleen/liver swelling, tightness in muscles, joint pain, heart dysfunction, eyesight problems and genital dysfunction.

NES MNC	NEISSERIA MENINGITIDIS C	2-5	B	This bacteria is known to cause severe cases of meningitis with symptoms ranging from fever to headaches to neck stiffness, coma and death. Severe cases with septicemia (purple blotches on skin) are considered a medical emergency with only a few hour difference between life and death. Most of the cases we see are sub clinical, often persisting from birth for decades. There is usually a depleting effect on adrenals that causes people to go from spurts of anxiety to exhaustion, with weight fluctuations included. Small purple blotches can come and go, because of circulation of the blood that carries it. There can be a spleen/liver swelling, tightness in muscles, joint pain, heart dysfunction, eyesight problems and genital dysfunction. <i>This is especailly noticeable in children who walk on their</i>
NES MNW	NEISSERIA MENINGITIDIS W	2-5	B	This bacteria is known to cause severe cases of meningitis with symptoms ranging from fever to headaches to neck stiffness, coma and death. Severe cases with septicemia (purple blotches on skin) are considered a medical emergency with only a few hour difference between life and death. Most of the cases we see are sub clinical, often persisting from birth for decades. There is usually a depleting effect on adrenals that causes people to go from spurts of anxiety to exhaustion, with weight fluctuations included. Small purple blotches can come and go, because of circulation of the blood that carries it. There can be a spleen/liver swelling, tightness in muscles, joint pain, heart dysfunction, eyesight problems and genital dysfunction. This version is most commonly seen to negatively affect the <i>adrenals with irritable behavior, back pains and hormonal imbalance.</i>
NES MNX	NEISSERIA MENINGITIDIS X	2-5	B	This bacteria is known to cause severe cases of meningitis with symptoms ranging from fever to headaches to neck stiffness, coma and death. Severe cases with septicemia (purple blotches on skin) are considered a medical emergency with only a few hour difference between life and death. Most of the cases we see are sub clinical, often persisting from birth for decades. There is usually a depleting effect on adrenals that causes people to go from spurts of anxiety to exhaustion, with weight fluctuations included. Small purple blotches can come and go, because of circulation of the blood that carries it. There can be a spleen/liver swelling, tightness in muscles, joint pain, heart dysfunction, eyesight problems and genital dysfunction. Although cases are reported in North America and Europe, <i>most are reported on the "meningitis belt" in Africa where it develops into septic meningitis.</i>
NES MNY	NEISSERIA MENINGITIDIS Y	2-5	B	This bacteria is known to cause severe cases of meningitis with symptoms ranging from fever to headaches to neck stiffness, coma and death. Severe cases with septicemia (purple blotches on skin) are considered a medical emergency with only a few hour difference between life and death. Most of the cases we see are sub clinical, often persisting from birth for decades. There is usually a depleting effect on adrenals that causes people to go from spurts of anxiety to exhaustion, with weight fluctuations included. Small purple blotches can come and go, because of circulation of the blood that carries it. There can be a spleen/liver swelling, tightness in muscles, joint pain, heart dysfunction, eyesight problems and genital dysfunction. This is the rarest form with almost no literature to describe <i>its svmtoms. We see contractions of muscles on the skeletal structure that makes severe stiffness look like a</i>
NRV BAC	NERVE BACTERIA		B	An unnamed bacteria spread across the US about mid February contracting bronchi into deep, hollow persistent coughs.
NRCM SD	NEUROCHYME SPIROCHETE DISEASE		MVD	The most fundamental (and devastating) of all nerve diseases in the Neurochyme.
NRD LEP	NEURONEURD LEPROSY		MB	Neuroneurds are small nodules in the nerve fibers that have an intelligence of their own. They help perception and (deep) memories. In an infected state they suppress and/or direct emotions plus hold (almost subconscious) fears.
NRD NES	NEURONEURD NEISSERIA		MB	Neuroneurds are nerve centers located throughout the body that connect to the frontal lobe of the brain. They are highly responsive to thoughts. When infected with a pathogen they create dispositions and inclinations of the
NRD STF	NEURONEURD STAPH		MB	An infection in the equivalent of nerve nodes usually with both physiological and emotional content.
NRD SYF	NEURONEURD SYPHILIS		MB	Neuroneurds are small nodules in the nerve fibers that have an intelligence of their own. They help perception and (deep) memories. In an infected state they suppress and/or direct emotions plus hold (almost subconscious) fears.
NRD TUB	NEURONEURD TUBERCULOSIS		MB	Neuroneurds are small centers of nerves within normal human pathways that have an intelligence that links the body with our larger intelligence.

NRD YRS	NEURONEURD YERSINIA		MB	Neuroneurds are small centers of nerves within normal human pathways that have an intelligence that links the body with our larger intelligence.
NOCAR C	NOCARDIA COMPLEX		MB	Nocardia bacteria can easily be found in the lungs (mimics Tuberculosis) and sinus. It may appear under the skin as a firm cellulite (instead of the normal, localized Erysipelothrix Rhusiopathiae). Nocardia easily spreads via blood to the brain, spleen, kidneys, bone and muscles to form abscesses or lumps. It especially likeS immune-compromised saprophytic conditions like AIDS, Lymphoma and Leukemia.
NOCARD	NOCARDIACEAE		B	A form of bacteria of the order Actinomycetales consisting of the genre Actinomadura, Nocardia and Nocardiosis. All forms are active in multiple animals. The infection is especially prevalent with blood diseases, other infections and abscesses. Infection is often found in gums, lungs and intestines and is spread to organs by blood. One form, N.Otitidis-Caviarum secretes white granules (usually in pus). It is believed to be a major contributor to appendicitis, ileocecal infections and gall bladder infections. The remedy covers infections of Actinomycetales that cause "lumps jaw" and mastitis in cows (and humans). <i>Nocardia Lutea makes a natural form of ristocetin.</i>
OXY	OXYGEN BOOST		B	There seems to be a bacteria that blocks the pituitary's ability to permit oxygen absorption.
PEN TUB	PENITUBERCULOSIS		BF	Combination of fungus and bacteria usually found in the liver. The combination upsets the chemistry of the person so that their life is centered around protest in one way or another. The influence is so strong that it prevents the subject from ever getting to the creation of their life. Get ready for a wonderful major change in your life when you take this (and you need it). It is not uncommon to need over 20 bottles of this.
PRTUS	PERTUSIS		B	Pertusis is the medical name for "whooping cough" and is the "P" in DPT shots. Symptoms are initially mild, like an "irritating " cough and then often develop into severe coughing fits. They have a whooping sound in babies and children when they inhale after coughing. The coughs are nicknamed the 100 days cough in some countries because of the common 6 weeks intensity. In some cases the coughing is so severe it cracks ribs or ruptures the pleura inside the lungs.
PINTA	PINTA		B	<i>Pinta is most known in Mexico, Central America and South America. In those areas it is observed to affect skin. It begins as flat, itchy, reddened areas on the hands, feet, legs, arms, face, or neck. These areas enlarge and thicken. After several months, thick, flat patches develop all over the body. They tend to develop where bones are close to skin, for example, on the elbow. Later, the patches lose their color or turn gray-blue. Without treatment, these patches usually do not go away. This is a treponema, a non-venerial form of syphilis. In addition to scientific findings, we commonly find this infecting the brain, especially around amygdala weaknesses and the hypothalamus.</i>
PNM PLG	PNEUMONIC PLAGUE		B	A highly virulent and often fatal form of plague characterized by bronchopneumonia. See also ANC ISU, BUB HEM and YER SPT.
PRPHR G	PORPHYROMONAS GINGIVALIS	2-5	B	A bacteria found in periodontal diseases, as well as gastrointestinal tracts and respiratory systems. It invades gingival fibroblasts, epithelial cells and often survives considerable concentrations of antibiotics. It has been linked to rheumatoid arthritis and the degeneration of transferrin.
PRPHR S	PORPHYROMONAS SALIVOSA	2-6	MVB	One of the most common bacteria to cause receding gums.
PRV MLN	PREVOTELLA MELANINGENICA		B	If a person has depression, it is usually caused by this bacteria in conjunction with a lump on the pituitary.
PRTEUS	PROTEUS VULGARIS		B	The leading cause of urethral tracts in Europe and a bacteria that can often come to most any place in the body. Common in wounds, kidneys and intestines. Proteus was the Greek God who changed shape.
PSD A #1	PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA # 1		B	Bacteria commonly contracted in hospitals and most frequently attacking respiratory systems. It also easily goes to intestines and post surgical wounds.

PSD A #2	PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA # 2		B	Bacteria commonly contracted in hospitals and most frequently attacking respiratory systems. It also easily goes to intestines and post surgical wounds.
PSD A #3	PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA # 3		B	Bacteria commonly contracted in hospitals and most frequently attacking respiratory systems. It also easily goes to intestines and post surgical wounds.
PSD A #4	PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA # 4		B	Bacteria commonly contracted in hospitals and most frequently attacking respiratory systems. It also easily goes to intestines and post surgical wounds.
PSD A #5	PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA # 5		B	Bacteria commonly contracted in hospitals and most frequently attacking respiratory systems. It also easily goes to intestines and post surgical wounds.
PTM FEV	PTOMAIN FEVER	6	MVB	We classify ptomaine as a spirochete bacteria. Mild, chronic cases create mild, passing fevers.
Q FEVR	Q FEVER	1-2	B	<i>Q fever is a worldwide infection with acute and chronic stages caused by the bacteria Coxiella burnetii. Organisms are excreted in milk, urine, and feces of infected animals. The infection is sometimes tick borne. The most common manifestation is flu-like symptoms with abrupt onset of fever, malaise, profuse perspiration, severe headache, muscle pain, joint pain, loss of appetite, upper respiratory problems, dry cough, pleuritic pain, chills, confusion and gastrointestinal symptoms, such as nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Approximately half of infected individuals exhibit no symptoms. The infection can progress to atypical pneumonia and/or granulomatous hepatitis. Chronic Q fever is virtually identical to inflammation of the inner lining of the heart (endocarditis). There is a similarity to Lyme Disease. In the 1950s the US government developed this as a biological warfare weapon.</i>
RABIES	RABIES		B	A bacteria thought to be exclusive to dogs that makes their bite dangerous. Contrary to popular opinion it passes to humans easily, often from the lick of an animal. We have used it frequently for children who have a propensity to bite other children. Afflicted adults often have argumentative personalities - bitey if you will.
RCR FEV	RECURRENT FEVER	2-5	B	A member of the spirochete family carried by ticks or body lice. It resembles Lyme disease. The symptoms may include a sudden fever, chills, headaches, muscle or joint aches and nausea. A rash may also occur. The symptoms seem to disappear for awhile and then reoccur, hence the synonym of relapsing fever.
SALMNL	SALMONELLA		BF	Common intestinal bacteria
SE	SALMONELLA ENTERITIDIS		B	Reputedly widespread throughout, but rarely shows up alone - usually in combination with something else
SHIG	SHIGELLA		B	Bacteria most known for intestines. Binds Staph and/or Strep anywhere. Binds kidney stone and metals in kidneys.
SHIG SN	SHIGELLA SONNEI	1-4	B	<i>A drug resistant bacteria causing dysentery. Symptoms include fever, abdominal pain, diarrhea, headaches, sweats.</i>
SPR N CX	SPIROCHETA NECROTICANS COMPLEX		MB	A spirochete family bacteria disease that is non-venereal and acts like mild leprosy most often in the lungs.
SPRCHT	SPIROCHETE		B	A general remedy for Lyme Disease to be taken with Tick Toxins.
STF	STAPH	1-5	B	A general remedy for staph. More commonly the numbered Staph Aureus remedies work better.
STF ALB	STAPH ALBUS		B	Well-known form of Staph infecting wounds, causing scars to stay pink and irritated. Usually "post operative".
STF A#1	STAPH AUREUS # 1		B	Commonly found staph infection in heart valves and heart walls
STF A#2	STAPH AUREUS # 2		B	Commonly found staph infection in heart valves and heart walls
STF A#3	STAPH AUREUS # 3		B	Causes considerable catarrh (fluid) in nose causing crusting and throat drainage when head is cold.
STF A#4	STAPH AUREUS # 4		B	Another variation on the most common form of staph infection in the world. Often seen in hearts, heads, intestines, etc.. This version is often found in deteriorating discs or cartilage with TB Discs or TB Cartilage.
STF A#5	STAPH AUREUS # 5		B	Commonly found infection in heart valves and heart walls. This version is often found in deteriorating discs or cartilage with TB Discs or TB Cartilage.

STF FE	STAPH FE		B	A deep bacteria in the flesh stemming from a staph infection in the bone. The infection easily travels to arm pits making them red and swollen. Long term infections can cause weals on the skin. Internally it causes deep irritations in the arterial walls, gall bladder, liver, pancreas and brain.
STF/STR	STAPH/STREP		B	Two common bacteria that can appear together.
SSS	STAPH/STREP/SHIGEL LA		B	Common bacteria trio that bind each other in place. Involved with wide variety of infections like fungus and virus, especially in intestines.
STR	STREP		B	Multiple kinds of strep together.
STR A1	STREP A 1	1-4	B	The Strep A series is based on an older name of infections that were most known in vaginas and passed on to fetus in childbirth as Puerperal Fever. Strep A is now recognized in breasts. Many people have lived for decades with this infection and no longer recognize symptoms as unusual. General vaginal sensitivity and ease of infection is a clue. Common liver infections and malfunctions are another clue. There is sometimes a mistaken identification as genital herpes. Women can have infections in both places and men can have the infections mostly in the liver for obvious reasons. Any one of the series can and has been found in this pattern with no rhyme or reason as to which should be found. Energetic testing usually distinguishes which is the culprit. When additional manifestations are found, they follow this sentence.
STR A2	STREP A 2	1-4	B	The Strep A series is based on an older name of infections that were most known in vaginas and passed on to fetus in childbirth as Puerperal Fever. Strep A is now recognized in breasts. Many people have lived for decades with this infection and no longer recognize symptoms as unusual. General vaginal sensitivity and ease of infection is a clue. Common liver infections and malfunctions are another clue. There is sometimes a mistaken identification as genital herpes. Women can have infections in both places and men can have the infections mostly in the liver for obvious reasons. Any one of the series can and has been found in this pattern with no rhyme or reason as to which should be found. Energetic testing usually distinguishes which is the culprit. When additional manifestations are found, they follow this sentence. Said to be the cause of Erysipelas Grave Internum.
STR A3	STREP A 3	1-4	B	The Strep A series is based on an older name of infections that were most known in vaginas and passed on to fetus in childbirth as Puerperal Fever. Strep A is now recognized in breasts. Many people have lived for decades with this infection and no longer recognize symptoms as unusual. General vaginal sensitivity and ease of infection is a clue. Common liver infections and malfunctions are another clue. There is sometimes a mistaken identification as genital herpes. Women can have infections in both places and men can have the infections mostly in the liver for obvious reasons. Any one of the series can and has been found in this pattern with no rhyme or reason as to which should be found. Energetic testing usually distinguishes which is the culprit. When additional manifestations are found, they follow this sentence. Large red nose.
STR A4	STREP A 4	1-4	B	The Strep A series is based on an older name of infections that were most known in vaginas and passed on to fetus in childbirth as Puerperal Fever. Strep A is now recognized in breasts. Many people have lived for decades with this infection and no longer recognize symptoms as unusual. General vaginal sensitivity and ease of infection is a clue. Common liver infections and malfunctions are another clue. There is sometimes a mistaken identification as genital herpes. Women can have infections in both places and men can have the infections mostly in the liver for obvious reasons. Any one of the series can and has been found in this pattern with no rhyme or reason as to which should be found. Energetic testing usually distinguishes which is the culprit. When additional manifestations are found, they follow this sentence.

STR A5	STREP A 5	1-4	B	The Strep A series is based on an older name of infections that were most known in vaginas and passed on to fetus in childbirth as Puerperal Fever. Strep A is now recognized in breasts. Many people have lived for decades with this infection and no longer recognize symptoms as unusual. General vaginal sensitivity and ease of infection is a clue. Common liver infections and malfunctions are another clue. There is sometimes a mistaken identification as genital herpes. Women can have infections in both places and men can have the infections mostly in the liver for obvious reasons. Any one of the series can and has been found in this pattern with no rhyme or reason as to which should be found. Energetic testing usually distinguishes which is the culprit. When additional manifestations are found, they follow this sentence. <i>Mild to severe cellulitis.</i>
STR A6	STREP A 6	1-4	B	The Strep A series is based on an older name of infections that were most known in vaginas and passed on to fetus in childbirth as Puerperal Fever. Strep A is now recognized in breasts. Many people have lived for decades with this infection and no longer recognize symptoms as unusual. General vaginal sensitivity and ease of infection is a clue. Common liver infections and malfunctions are another clue. There is sometimes a mistaken identification as genital herpes. Women can have infections in both places and men can have the infections mostly in the liver for obvious reasons. Any one of the series can and has been found in this pattern with no rhyme or reason as to which should be found. Energetic testing usually distinguishes which is the culprit. When additional manifestations are found, they follow this sentence.
STR A7	STREP A 7	1-4	B	The Strep A series is based on an older name of infections that were most known in vaginas and passed on to fetus in childbirth as Puerperal Fever. Strep A is now recognized in breasts. Many people have lived for decades with this infection and no longer recognize symptoms as unusual. General vaginal sensitivity and ease of infection is a clue. Common liver infections and malfunctions are another clue. There is sometimes a mistaken identification as genital herpes. Women can have infections in both places and men can have the infections mostly in the liver for obvious reasons. Any one of the series can and has been found in this pattern with no rhyme or reason as to which should be found. Energetic testing usually distinguishes which is the culprit. When additional manifestations are found, they follow this sentence.
STR A8	STREP A 8	1-4	B	The Strep A series is based on an older name of infections that were most known in vaginas and passed on to fetus in childbirth as Puerperal Fever. Strep A is now recognized in breasts. Many people have lived for decades with this infection and no longer recognize symptoms as unusual. General vaginal sensitivity and ease of infection is a clue. Common liver infections and malfunctions are another clue. There is sometimes a mistaken identification as genital herpes. Women can have infections in both places and men can have the infections mostly in the liver for obvious reasons. Any one of the series can and has been found in this pattern with no rhyme or reason as to which should be found. Energetic testing usually distinguishes which is the culprit. When additional manifestations are found, they follow this sentence.