

Remedies in italics were added this year

ABC ADR	ABSCESS ADDRESS	MVB	A spleen disease allows bone-made antibodies to convert Spleen Lymphocytes to Spleen Abscessors. Abscessors make granulocyte-like infections which inflame tissue. The abscessors are carried in the blood so the endothelium of arteries/capillaries and veins/sinusoids are most abscessed/ inflamed. The disease (1) gradually abscesses all organs (2) depletes the Thymus immune system (3) overwhelms the liver processing plasma proteins to repair abscess damage and (4) consumes antibodies. Blood sugar ferments abscesses.
ADD TB	ADD-ON TUBERCULOSIS	MVB	This is an almost hidden disease that develops as an outgrowth of the disease we call Pituitary Thymus Tuberculosis. It adds on to the disease as the necrotic form of the bacteria that attacks bones, nerves and tissue.
AEA PC	ADRENAL ENZYME ALTERATION - PLASMA CELLS	MVB	Adrenal-based remedy for reenabling an enzyme to break down protein in a way that feeds instead of clogs red blood cells. See also PC MAL and PC UTL.
ATR BC	ADRENAL TRIGGER - BLOOD CLEAN	MVB	This helps kidneys/adrenals make enzhormones that dissolve dead protein and excess CO2 in the blood. The same process frees the thymus to function better. Symptoms are tiredness, overworking heart and circles under eyes. See also TB KID.
ADYN BN	ADYNAMIC BONE DISEASE	MVB	This is also called low turnover bone disease. A childhood cell, Parathyroid Hormone Related Protein (PTHrP) regulates the conversion and use of calcium in an aspect of bones that relates to the original fetus cell of Parathyroid, Thyroid, Thymus, Kidneys and Liver. The degeneration of PTHrP causes weakness in these organs, kidneys and Erythropoietin hormones in a second way that causes weakness in bones and blood function.
ALK LUK	ALEUKEMIC LEUKEMIA	MVB	Causes Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency, an enzyme that helps red blood cells in converting phosphate compounds to cell food.
ALN CPX	ALLANTOIN COMPLEX	MVB	The remedy is designed for a systemic arterial disease stemming from Rubella Vaccination effects on the mother's ovum (eggs). Small lumps like diverticuli form on the arteries inside organs, causing the organs to swell and malfunction. They also form on the ventricles of the brain, stopping circulation to a variety of vital hormonally key organs and nerves in the brain.
ALG BLD	ALLERGY BLOOD	MVB	IgD Immunoglobulin Deficiency relevant to allergic responses to milk, insulin, penicillin and various toxins
AD MKNG	ANTIBODY MAKING BONE DISEASE	MVB	A miasmatic bone disease that indiscriminately makes antibodies to not only the pathogen but also to the organ infected. It leads to non neoplastic cancer of full organs and contributes to a general body decline. Usually the first non neoplastic cancer is of the Thymus. Blood may also be destroyed. Nerves may also decline in general if not attacked specifically. This disease may be the basis for what science calls autoimmune diseases.
AA MIX 1	ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY MIX-UP 1	MVB	When an antigen (invading pathogen like a bacteria) enters the body, the blood serum carries a Compliment (meaning to make complete) of enzyme proteins that are supposed to capture the antigen and destroy it by making a specific antibody. When the Compliments are dysfunctional or mixed-up the body swells and inflames in an unsuccessful attempt to accomplish this immune response. It is a cross between digestive and immune troubles. Symptoms include skin eruptions/inflammation anywhere and especially around genitals. Mucous eruptions are a common denominator, especially in the mouth, eyes and genitals. Most people have hard-to-identify intestinal problems and arthritic-like afflictions. These people usually have a low appetite yet are constantly toxic/acid. Too much remedy too fast will cause a rash of built-up toxins exiting the skin, which is the largest eliminating organ of the body.

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AA MIX 2	ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY MIX-UP 2		MVB	When an antigen (invading pathogen like a bacteria) enters the body, the blood serum carries a Compliment (meaning to make complete) of enzyme proteins that are supposed to capture the antigen and destroy it by making a specific antibody. When the Compliments are dysfunctional or mixed-up the body swells and inflames in an unsuccessful attempt to accomplish this immune response. It is a cross between digestive and immune troubles. Symptoms include skin eruptions/inflammation anywhere and especially around genitals. Mucous eruptions are a common denominator, especially in the mouth, eyes and genitals. Most people have hard-to-identify intestinal problems and arthritic-like afflictions. Too much remedy too fast will cause a rash of built-up toxins exiting the skin, which is the largest eliminating organ of the body.
AA MIX 3	ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY MIX-UP 3		MVB	When an antigen (invading pathogen like a bacteria) enters the body, the blood serum carries a Compliment (meaning to make complete) of enzyme proteins that are supposed to capture the antigen and destroy it by making a specific antibody. When the Compliments are dysfunctional or mixed-up the body swells and inflames in an unsuccessful attempt to accomplish this immune response. It is a cross between digestive and immune troubles. Symptoms include skin eruptions/inflammation anywhere and especially around genitals. Mucous eruptions are a common denominator, especially in the mouth, eyes and genitals. Most people have hard-to-identify intestinal problems and arthritic-like afflictions. Too much remedy too fast will cause a rash of built-up toxins exiting the skin, which is the largest eliminating organ of the body.
AA MIX 4	ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY MIX-UP 4		MVB	When an antigen (invading pathogen like a bacteria) enters the body, the blood serum carries a Compliment (meaning to make complete) of enzyme proteins that are supposed to capture the antigen and destroy it by making a specific antibody. When the Compliments are dysfunctional or mixed-up the body swells and inflames in an unsuccessful attempt to accomplish this immune response. It is a cross between digestive and immune troubles. Symptoms include skin eruptions/inflammation anywhere and especially around genitals. Mucous eruptions are a common denominator, especially in the mouth, eyes and genitals. Most people have hard-to-identify intestinal problems and arthritic-like afflictions. Too much remedy too fast will cause a rash of built-up toxins exiting the skin, which is the largest eliminating organ of the body.
AA MIX 5	ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY MIX-UP 5		MVB	When an antigen (invading pathogen like a bacteria) enters the body, the blood serum carries a Compliment (meaning to make complete) of enzyme proteins that are supposed to capture the antigen and destroy it by making a specific antibody. When the Compliments are dysfunctional or mixed-up the body swells and inflames in an unsuccessful attempt to accomplish this immune response. It is a cross between digestive and immune troubles. Symptoms include skin eruptions/inflammation anywhere and especially around genitals. Mucous eruptions are a common denominator, especially in the mouth, eyes and genitals. Most people have hard-to-identify intestinal problems and arthritic-like afflictions. Used for Behcet's Syndrome. Too much remedy too fast will cause a rash of built-up toxins exiting the skin, which is the largest eliminating organ of the body.
AA MIX 6	ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY MIX-UP 6		MVB	When an antigen (invading pathogen like a bacteria) enters the body, the blood serum carries a Compliment (meaning to make complete) of enzyme proteins that are supposed to capture the antigen and destroy it by making a specific antibody. When the Compliments are dysfunctional or mixed-up the body swells and inflames in an unsuccessful attempt to accomplish this immune response. It is a cross between digestive and immune troubles. Symptoms include skin eruptions/inflammation anywhere and especially around genitals. Mucous eruptions are a common denominator, especially in the mouth, eyes and genitals. Most people have hard-to-identify intestinal problems and arthritic-like afflictions. By the contents of this formula we would expect these subjects to have the most dramatic symptoms. Too much remedy too fast will cause a rash of built-up toxins exiting the skin, which is the largest eliminating organ of the body.

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AA MIX 7	ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY MIX-UP 7	MVB	When an antigen (invading pathogen like a bacteria) enters the body, the blood serum carries a Compliment (meaning to make complete) of enzyme proteins that are supposed to capture the antigen and destroy it by making a specific antibody. When the Compliments are dysfunctional or mixed-up the body swells and inflames in an unsuccessful attempt to accomplish this immune response. It is a cross between digestive and immune troubles. Symptoms include skin eruptions/inflammation anywhere and especially around genitals. Mucous eruptions are a common denominator, especially in the mouth, eyes and genitals. Most people have hard-to-identify intestinal problems and arthritic-like afflictions. Too much remedy too fast will cause a rash of built-up toxins exiting the skin, which is the largest eliminating organ of the body.
AA MIX 8	ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY MIX-UP 8	MVB	When an antigen (invading pathogen like a bacteria) enters the body, the blood serum carries a Compliment (meaning to make complete) of enzyme proteins that are supposed to capture the antigen and destroy it by making a specific antibody. When the Compliments are dysfunctional or mixed-up the body swells and inflames in an unsuccessful attempt to accomplish this immune response. It is a cross between digestive and immune troubles. Symptoms include skin eruptions/inflammation anywhere and especially around genitals. Mucous eruptions are a common denominator, especially in the mouth, eyes and genitals. Most people have hard-to-identify intestinal problems and arthritic-like afflictions. May apply to Rett's Syndrome with PKU. Too much remedy too fast will cause a rash of built-up toxins exiting the skin, which is the largest eliminating organ of the body.
AA MIX 9	ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY MIX-UP 9	MVB	When an antigen (invading pathogen like a bacteria) enters the body, the blood serum carries a Compliment (meaning to make complete) of enzyme proteins that are supposed to capture the antigen and destroy it by making a specific antibody. When the Compliments are dysfunctional or mixed-up the body swells and inflames in an unsuccessful attempt to accomplish this immune response. It is a cross between digestive and immune troubles. Symptoms include skin eruptions/inflammation anywhere and especially around genitals. Mucous eruptions are a common denominator, especially in the mouth, eyes and genitals. Most people have hard-to-identify intestinal problems and arthritic-like afflictions. By the contents of the formula we would expect these people to also have acne and hormonal problems. Too much remedy too fast will cause a rash of built-up toxins exiting the skin, which is the largest eliminating organ of the body.
APL ANM	APLASTIC ANEMIA	MVB	Officially - Lymphocytic Leukopenia. Periodic sore throats, reduced resistance to viral infections, unexplained blood-shot eyes or hemorrhages, flu-like swollen glands, stuffiness.
ART BLD	ARTERIES BLOOD	MVB	IgM Immunoglobulin Deficiency associated with Pneumonia, meningococcal meningitis and mushy arteries
ART DFL	ARTERY DEFLATE	MVB	Organophosphate pesticides make the amino acid, Threonine into a form of poison instead of a nutrient. Arteries become porous without this amino acid and leak plasma just as they do in the inherited disease, Artery Porosity. Leaking plasma and blood nutrients cause tissue to dry, wrinkle, shrivel and atrophy. Tissue firmness and engourgability (as in sexual glands) decrease first, followed by decreases in flexibility and thickness. See also Artery Porosity.
ART POR	ARTERY POROSITY	MVB	As the liver decreases the assimilation of the amino acid, threonine, the arteries become more porous. Leaking plasma and blood nutrients cause tissue to dry, wrinkle, shrivel and atrophy. Tissue firmness and engourgability (as in sexual glands) decrease first, followed by decreases in flexibility and thickness. See also Artery Deflate.
AVF CPX	ARTERY VEIN FLOW COMPLEX	MVB	The remedy is designed for Arteriovenosa Glomeriformis and the Glomeruloma formed at the juncture of arterioles and venules. The lack of interflow between arteries and veins causes (1) an enlarging of organs (especially blocking the portal vein of the liver causing ascites) (2) temperature swings (cold hands and feet or great heat with exercise) (3) carbon dioxide buildup in the blood (4) shortness of breath.

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AV INRF	ARTERY VEIN INTERFLOW		MVB	An inherited propensity for fine arterioles to form a ball at their juncture to venules (fine veins). It blocks multiple forms of circulation, from hepatic portal hypertension, to hearing loss to lipoma to weight. The condition can be stimulated by a nerve overload since fine nerves are also intertwined. It is known to be stimulated by Carbon Dioxide. The places can act as endocrine glands emitting hormones.
AV TONE	ARTERY/VEIN TONE		MVB	A remedy that cleanses and tone arteries and veins. Includes formulas for endothelial disjuncture.
ASPRG H	ASPERGER'S HEMORRHAGIC		MVB	We see this syndrome as a two-part disease. This remedy is designed to reverse a thymus-based hemorrhagic deficiency that blocks methione conversion in the liver that deprives the brain of nitrogen oxide. This portion helps the physical functions that are typically awkward. See ASPRG B for the other part.
AST NDC	ASTROCYTE NERVE DISEASE COMPLEX		MVB	A "wear-out" cell in the adrenal cortex makes enzymes which opens astrocytes for blood flow (nutrition) from arteries to nerves. As the cell depletes, it commonly switches from making the designed enzyme to making a necrosing protein. The necrosing protein slowly dissolves astrocytes, starting with the astrocyte tentacles. Nerves receive more destruction than nourishment.
AST ND 1	ASTROCYTE NUCLEUS DISEASE TYPE 1		MVB	This is one of the versions of Alzheimer's Type 2 Astrocytosis. The disease is a miasmatic potential in most people, often producing Astrocytomas (the most common cause of migraines and the most common brain tumor in the world). It is triggered by liver disruptions from hepatitis to alcoholism, etc. The most common cause since 1975 is the introduction of Aspartame into over 5,000 foods in 90 countries. Aspartame blocks glutamine synthetase which causes hepatic encephalopathia (weight gain), ammonia brain toxicity and then this dormant disease. The Astrocytes perpetuate Hepatic Encephalopathia in a Catch 22 of memory loss and weight gain. This version also blocks lecithin, the substance that makes the protective sheath around nerves. The subject often develops tumors, is more prone to other nerve diseases and develops a crab-like flapping of the hands in severe cases.
AST ND 2	ASTROCYTE NUCLEUS DISEASE TYPE 2		MVB	This is one of the versions of Alzheimer's Type 2 Astrocytosis. The disease is a miasmatic potential in most people, often producing Astrocytomas (the most common cause of migraines and the most common brain tumor in the world). It is triggered by liver disruptions from hepatitis to alcoholism, etc. The most common cause since 1975 is the introduction of Aspartame into over 5,000 foods in 90 countries. Aspartame blocks glutamine synthetase which causes hepatic encephalopathia (weight gain), ammonia brain toxicity and then this dormant disease. The Astrocytes perpetuate Hepatic Encephalopathia in a Catch 22 of memory loss and weight gain. This version also blocks bile, choline and steroids/hormones in ways that affect gall bladder, stomach and intestines.
B-PLL	B CELL PROLYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	6	MVB	Prolymphocytes are immature white blood cells with a primary function to secrete antibodies known as antigens. Symptoms include swollen spleen, weight loss, tiredness, although this is more commonly asymptomatic. It is found as a component part of Richter Cell Disease.
BSD HEM	BASIDOMYCOSIS HEMOLYTICUS	3-7	F	A fungal infection of the blood often as a result of blue-green algae or lichen cooinfections.
BWF GRP	BLACK WATER FEVER GROUP		MB	A miasmatic disease originally stemming from Malarial Hemoglobinuria. It compromises and clogs the liver, plus breaks down Hemoglobin in the blood.
BA HPHS	BLOOD ANEMIA HYPOPHOSPHATE		MVB	Too little phosphorus in the serum and plasma causes brittle red blood cells destroyed by the regors of circulation. The cells lose ATP (cell energy sugar), O2, 2-3 diphosphoglyceric acid, decreases glucose utilization (red blood cell energy sugar). Worse with diabetes, alcohol withdrawal, respiratory alkalosis, dialysis and use of antacids.

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BA STM	BLOOD ANEMIA STOMATOCYTOSIS		MVB	Too many red blood cells are shaped like mouths. Like an open mouth, too much of the electrical charge runs out so that red blood cells become too fragile, die too easily and cause spleen swelling (abdominal swelling). Under these circumstances alcohol makes it increasingly worse, ATP (cell energy sugar) decreases and O2 is lost easily. The condition usually travels with other blood diseases. It stops potassium from holding nutrition in the cells. See also POT SRG.
BA LDL	BLOOD ANEMIA-LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEINS		MVB	Designed to reactivate a group of plasma enzymes to process depleted chylomicrons. Depleted chylomicrons bind to albumin creating ascites and may be depleted of triglycerides through a thyroid malfunction (FRM CHL). The plasma enzymes frees the LDL receptors to allow lipoprotein to feed the rest of the body.
BLD CAL	BLOOD CALCIUM CONVERSION		MVB	Blood carries calcium for conversion to bones by the kidneys and conversion to teeth by the parathyroid. The blood essentially prepares calcium for conversion. When the calcium is not prepared, this remedy will help. This will also help the gall bladder add vitamin D to the teeth/ bone making process.
BCP	BLOOD CELL PARASITE		P	Kalaazar, also called Leishmania Donovan, also called Leishmaniasis. Eats blood cells and forms skin lesions. RE Anemia, AIDS, CFS, etc..
BLD CRD1	BLOOD CRADLE #1		MVB	Similar to leukemia, this could technically be called a phagocytomia. It is a defective formation of the immune protector, phagocyte, which has leukocytes inside. Phagocytes carry (cradle) in the blood needed enzymes.
BLD CRD2	BLOOD CRADLE #2		MVB	Similar to leukemia, this could technically be called a phagolysosome. It is a self-destructing formation of the immune protector, phagocyte, which has leukocytes inside. Phagocytes carry (cradle) in the blood needed enzymes.
BLD DBR	BLOOD DEBRIS SWEEPER		SAR C	An enzyme that dissolves the debris of dead organic cells that gather excessively when healing blood diseases like leukemia, thalassemias, hemoglobin diseases, etc..
BLD DCG	BLOOD DECLOG		MVB	A miasmatic disease of Red Blood Cells and Plasma that misactivates plasminogen activators to make flawed plasmin. Instead of repairing injured arterial walls with plasmin and the fibrin it dissolves, the flawed plasmin makes adulterated fibrin that clogs blood and causes skin growths (moles. lipoplasmin, etc.). the adulterated fibrin extrudes through arteries and skin. The same fibrin clogs thyroids and eyes.
BLEN N	BLOOD ENERGY NERVES		MVB	Helps create glutamic acid decarboxylase for the "stiff man syndrome". Helps with a general body stiffness as well as stiff joints. Glutamic acid is a major excitatory agent of the central nervous system nerves.
BER	BLOOD ENZYME REPAIR		MVB	(Hexose Monosulphate Shunt Defect) Blocks the formation of over 100 blood enzymes. Also tests to be an attraction to the Holy Spirit into the body
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.

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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 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 miasmatic 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 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.
BOC	BLOOD OXYGEN CARRIER		MVB	Frees hemoglobin from an almost universal disease of treponema. The regained oxygen carrying ability will displace excess carbon dioxide. May test favorably with HONS.
BLD PCC	BLOOD PLASMA CARCINOMA COMPLEX		MVB	A secondary systemic irritation from damage control caused by blood plasma trophoblasts altered by a thymic disease (BLD PTC). Everywhere blood touches shares this carcinoma.
BLD PTC	BLOOD PLASMA TROPHOBLAST COMPLEX		MVB	A thymus disease of the conversion of stem cells to blood/lymph plasma. It is the equivalent of thymus cancer. It starts with childhood vaccinations. There is a direct relationship between the area of conversion of plasma in the middle of the thymus and reproductive organs. Lack of sweat is a related symptom.
BP SOD	BLOOD PRESSURE - SODIUM DEFICIENCY		MVB	The remedy aims to correct an Atrial Natriuretic Mass on the heart and the sodium deficiency that caused it. This is an expanded version of Sodium Deficiency Complex for those with high blood pressure from this cause. Usually there is great tiredness and some heart pressure with the blood pressure when this is present. Subjects like salty food unless they eat little salt by policy.
BLD PR3	BLOOD PRESSURE # 3		MVB	Artery contraction based on Astrocyte channel constriction.
BLD PR4	BLOOD PRESSURE # 4		MVB	A block in the Corpus Callosum that makes blood vessels swell because of nerve interruption.
BLD PR6	BLOOD PRESSURE FORMULA # 6		MVB	This is the most general of the formulas. It is based on amyloidosis causing platelets to coat nerve axons in arteries which effectively causes arterial contraction.
BLD PR5	BLOOD PRESSURE FORMULA #5		MVB	Based on an inherited Bovine Dengue Virus. Subjects often have a soreness in the back (like Dengue Fever) that they have learned to live with.
BP - MS	BLOOD PRESSURE MEASLES		MVB	This form of blood pressure comes from a measles cyst in the Olivoponto nerve center of the brain stem.
BP - MP	BLOOD PRESSURE MUMPS		MVB	This form of blood pressure comes from a mumps cyst in the Olivoponto nerve center of the brain stem.
BP - RB	BLOOD PRESSURE RUBELLA		MVB	This form of blood pressure comes from a rubella cyst in the Olivoponto nerve center of the brain stem.
BP - VC	BLOOD PRESSURE VARICELLA		MVB	This form of blood pressure comes from a chickenpox cyst in the Olivoponto nerve center of the brain stem.
BP - VO	BLOOD PRESSURE VARIOLA		MVB	This form of blood pressure comes from a smallpox cyst in the Olivoponto nerve center of the brain stem.

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BLD STK	BLOOD STICKY		MVB	This aims at the inherited cause of Hemotoagglutination. The condition causes red blood cells to swell with temperature and barometric changes. Some subjects don't cool down fast enough and others don't warm up fast enough. Example conditions that relate are Heat Exhaustion and Cold Agglutination.
BLD STN	BLOOD STONES	5-6	MVB	A neurochyme (in bones) miasmatic disease that converts sugar enzymes into blood stone-forming enzymes like (PDE5). The enzyme combines electrolyte minerals with urea-derived nitrogen into thrombocyte-like stones. The stones convert hormones into tumor growth factors carried in blood plasma.
BSG BAL	BLOOD SUGAR BALANCE	5-6	MVB	The remedy represents a deficiency of an enzyme that extracts sugar from lactic acid. The deficiency leaves enough sugar to overwhelm insulin, which is the definition of diabetes in the Western model of health. We find that all forms of sugar are rebalanced when this enzymes is working correctly.
BLD THK 1	BLOOD THICK 1		MVB	This very specific remedy is designed for a deficiency of plasma Protein C which makes blood too thick. Acute cases in new borns cause purpura and may cause the same in adult, non-acute cases. This is not the only cause of purpura. In some it causes a venous thrombolism (blockage in the veins). Symptoms of venous thrombolism include blocked hepatic portal vein flow which can cause liver/ spleen congestion and pot bellies. It can cause kidney blockage which may cause ankle and knee swelling. It can cause slow moving blood to the brain and impair cognitive problem solving plus other brain functions. Slow moving blood can also cause negative thinking about yourself, others and life circumstances. Some people who consider suicide have this condition. The condition is worse with infections or disease in the blood, liver, spleen and kidneys. See also BLD THK 2 and 3.
BLD THK 2	BLOOD THICK 2		MVB	Designed for a genetic resistance (of Intrinsic Factor 5) to plasma Protein C which can make blood too thick. Like BLD THK 1 it causes venous thrombosis (blockage of the veins). Symptoms include digestive problems, rashes (See AA MIX group of remedies) and blocked hepatic portal veins that causes spleen swelling with pot bellies. It can cause kidney blockage which may cause ankle and knee swelling. It can cause slow moving blood to the brain and impair cognitive problem solving plus other brain functions. The condition is worse with infections or diseases in the blood, liver, spleen and kidneys. See also BLD THK 1 and 3.
BLD THK 3	BLOOD THICK 3		MVB	Technically this remedy is for a plasminoplastin deficiency. Plasminoplastin activates plasminogen which converts blood fibrin to soluble products. Without conversion of fibrins the blood becomes too thick. These undissolved fibrin also cause lump-like clogs in the arteries and veins of various organs. The clogs seem to activate dormant diseases and infections in the organs so that multiple issues seem to sprout like weeds and you feel as if "everything is wrong" with the body. When multiple infections occur simultaneously, this issue may be the most important precipitating cause. See also BLD THK 1 and 2.
BLD LOW	BLOOD VOLUME LOW		MVB	For Hypoaldosteronism. Aldosterone is a mineral corticoid steroid hormone produced by the adrenal cortex. It is most known in science for regulating sodium and potassium in the blood. Underproduction decreases sodium retention, increases potassium release leading to low blood volume, low blood pressure, hypoglycemia, acidosis, muscular weakness, cardiac abnormalities, electrolyte imbalance (diarrhea), kidney contraction, decreased hormone production and decreased fertility.
BLD HI	BLOOD VOLUME HIGH		MVB	For Hyperaldosteronism. Aldosterone is a mineral corticoid steroid hormone produced by the adrenal cortex. It is most known in science for regulating sodium and potassium in the blood. Overproduction increases sodium retention, decreases potassium retention leading to high blood pressure, alkalosis, muscular weakness, tetany, tingling, kidney problems, heart (ventricular) arrhythmias, other cardiac abnormalities, excessive glucose in the blood, thirst and frequent urination.
BLD WAT	BLOOD WATER		MVB	A liver remedy for a condition that squeezes "water" out of blood causing nocturnal bathroom trips, snoring, swollen prostate, joint aches from urine deposits, sore muscles and dry skin. The fluid migrates to the sinus and a place on the side of the septum that crusts so hard that the nose bleeds when the crust is picked off. Worse when lying on back and worse when drinking wine.

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BON BLD	BONE BLOOD TONER		MVB	After a deep sickness like leukemia, lymphoma, AIDS, Cancer or other systemic depletions, the bones and blood weaken. This remedy is an assembly of break-down pathogens that make a subject susceptible to metastization. There are clear signs of aging, decreasing oxygen absorption, deep tiredness and, in the later stages, a rash in the armpits. Scabies often appears as another symptom.
	BORDATELLA HAEMOPHILUS		B	This causes cough in the lngs and is hard to distinguish in the blood other than tiredness and lack of mental/physical stamina.
BVN LUK	BOVINE LEUKEMIA		MVB	This form of blood disease could be picked up by humans from eating beef. There are forms of lactose or milk sensitivity this could be related to.
	BRUCELLA HAEMOPHILUS		B	The "bad milk" bacteria. It is the primary justification for homogenizing and pasteurizing milk. As a bacteria in the intestines it causes massive upset to digestion. In the blood it is difficult to distinguish other than by tiredness and a propensity not to care.
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.
CHC HMR	CHICAGO HEMORRHAGIC FEVER		CMV	The symptoms are pain in the back, muscle achiness, small dot-like bruises that appear for seemingly no reason, headaches, fever and a general malaise that feels worse than a flu.
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.
CLT CL 1	CLOT CLOG 1		MVB	A disease of the clotting factors of the blood which result in clogging veins and organs (instead of clogging arteries). Clogged organs swell, especially liver and spleen, causing the organs to break down into fibrous shells. There are three different versions reflecting the different clotting factors known in science. See FIB REV.
CLT CL 2	CLOT CLOG 2		MVB	A disease of the clotting factors of the blood which result in clogging veins and organs (instead of clogging arteries). Clogged organs swell, especially liver and spleen, causing the organs to break down into fibrous shells. There are three different versions reflecting the different clotting factors known in science. See FIB REV.
CLT CL 3	CLOT CLOG 3		MVB	A disease of the clotting factors of the blood which result in clogging veins and organs (instead of clogging arteries). Clogged organs swell, especially liver and spleen, causing the organs to break down into fibrous shells. There are three different versions reflecting the different clotting factors known in science. See FIB REV.
COC HEM	COCCOIDES HEMOLYTICUS		F	A new version of an old airborne fungus that travels through the bloodstream of both livestock and humans. It inflames all tissue, highly resembles candida albicans and causes (1)weight gain (2) respiratory impairment and (3) estrogen entrapment.
COL BLD	COLLAGEN BLOOD		MVF	IgG Immunoglobulin Deficiency associated with Rheumatoid Arthritis, other collagen diseases and endocarditis. Susceptible to many bacterial infections.
CAMT	CONGENITAL AMEGAKARYOCYTIC THROMBOCYTOPENIA	5-6	MVB	Megakaryocytes are bone marrow cells responsible for the production of thrombocytes (platelets) needed for normal blood clotting. Megakaryocytes are 10 to 15 times larger than a typical red blood cell. The primary signal for development from a hematopoietic stem cell is thrombopoietin (TPO) which is primarily synthesized in the liver (but can be made in the kidneys, testes, brain and even bone marrow stromal cells). A Thrombopoietin (a glycoprotein) Synthesis Disease renders the megakaryocytes hypersensitive to thrombopoietin and causes clonal proliferation of megakaryocytes (clonal proliferation of megakaryocytes causes thrombocytopenia: too many clonal platelets) which often transform to leukemias. CAMT is considered a rare inherited disorder (8/11). The primary manifestations are thrombocytopenia and megakaryocytopenia. It may cause abnormalities with the CNS including cerebrum and cerebellum. The body uses platelets in the clotting process to plug holes in leaking blood vessels and to help activate other clotting factors.

Remedies in italics were added this year

CYT LUK	CYTOPENIC LEUKEMIA		MVB	A blood cell breakdown based on interlocking weaknesses of the bone, liver and lymph.. lymph is affected more than blood . Isolated lymph edema is most common symptom (i.e. big belly, swollen ankles or legs). Take with Myelocytic Leukemia.
	CYTOPHAGA HAEMOLYTICUS		B	Spirochete made active by cold temperatures. May be the cause of annual sicknesses when weather turns cold.
DEP VN T	DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS		MVB	An inherited bone mutation of the clotting factors of the blood cause blood clots that block circulation. Most affected are the lungs, heart, brain and liver. These clots are ticking time-bombs, first recognized with the dizziness felt upon rising from a long sit (especially on airplanes and cars). In the lungs these clots cause embolisms. In the heart they cause heart attacks. In the brain they can cause stroke -like effects. In the liver they can cause a form of portal-vein hypertension.
DIG BLD	DIGESTING BLOOD		MVB	Releases carbon, calcium and histamine back into the blood so that they can go to their respective needed locations instead of storing in the flesh.
DRAC	DRACUNCULIASIS		P	Eats blood often causing chalky complexion. Possessors lose sense of security.
END CU	ENDOTHELIUM CONTRACTING UREA DISEASE	5-6	MVB	A kidney disease that converts urea to a contracting substance of the nerves of the endothelium of arteries. It causes the arteries to contract enough to stop circulation in arteries and lead to heart by-pass operations. The first signs are similar to heart attack warnings - heaviness/pain in chest. The same disease could lead to strokes and muscle contractions in other areas. It is said that nitroglycerin becomes increasingly ineffective as a dilator, perhaps because urea (a nitrogen compound) is the real culprit and nitroglycerin feeds the urea contracting substance.
END DYS	ENDOTHELIUM DYSFUNCTION		MVB	The decay and sloughing off of the inner protective layer of our arteries. The chunks of material become thrombi (See thrombosis) and after the material has left the person develops purpura (easy bruising).
ESN LUK	EOSINOPHILIC LEUKEMIA		MVB	A leukemia of the blood-forming tissues in which the eosinophils are the predominant cells. The disease resembles chronic myelocytic leukemia, but may have an acute course even though no blast forms are present in the peripheral blood.
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.
ERY LUK	ERYTHRO LEUKEMIA		MVB	Weakens red blood cells, reduces blood iron's oxygen carrying ability, clogs liver. Worse at altitudes 5,000 ft+ and cold weather.
FNC ANM	FANCONI'S ANEMIA		MVB	Designed for Fanconi's Anemia. It is an inherited bone/blood disease that doesn't allow red blood cells to be made correctly. Symptoms include brown pigmentation of the skin, various swelling of different organs including thymus and spleen. There is commonly an underdevelopment of the gonads. It is worse with kidney diseases.
FARBER	FARBER'S DISEASE		MVB	A steroid killer condition stemming from a weakened thymus. The killer stops a needed spleen steroid from producing healthy plasma. Instead, short-lived plasma is produced which dies easily and (1) clogs the spleen with dead plasma (mucouses) (2) clogs the liver (3) gathers mucous in lymph glands and nodes (4) causes ascites (5) makes runny-nose head sinuses.
FLX BLD	FLEX BLOOD		MVB	Liver/bone condition that adjusts blood by thickening for different altitudes, brings up hemoglobin and iron that would otherwise be deficient and adjusts carbon dioxide and oxygen exchange for cell function.
GNT CEL	GIANT CELL MYEOLITIS		MVB	Form of leukemia
GL CL LK	GLAND CELL LEUKEMIA		MVB	Alters the making of epithelial gland tissue causing many glands to crowd out their own function by swelling. Epithelial cells bond with calcium, carbon and histamine causing enzyme-proof masses that dissolve best with basil and L-Taurine. Best w/ERY LUK
HEM MYE	HAEMOLOGICAL MYETOMA		MVB	Blood disorder starting in the bone marrow

Remedies in italics were added this year

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.
HC LUK	HAIRY CELL LEUKEMIA		MVB	Science describes this as an uncommon neoplasm of blood-forming tissues with multiple hair-like protrusions. Statistically it is 6 times more common in men than women and usually appears in the 5th decade of life. It comes on slowly with anemia, has thrombocytopenia and spontaneous bruising.
HEM INV	HEMATOPOIETIC INFECTIOUS NECROSIS VIRUS		MVB	A species of the Rhadinovirus that causes necrosis of the hematopoietic tissues of spleen and kidneys in trout and salmon. It tests as transferable in the use of fish cells in genetically altered food. One lady reported painful swelling above both knees and on the top of both feet. Swelling went down and the pain ceased in 1 dose.
HEM ANT	HEME ANTIBODY	5-6	MVB	<i>An antibody to heme can impair formation of hemoglobin and reduce the capacity of iron for oxygen carriage. Symptoms most commonly are easily winded. Heme is a nerve food, a neurotransmitter transporter.</i>
HEM EX	HEME EXPIRE		MVB	A bone condition in which the heme that carries iron for oxygen transport expires just after it is made. See also HEM LIF.
HEM MAL	HEMOBLASTIC MALADY		MVB	Bone-based insufficiency to make new heme cells. Heme of hemoglobin is responsible for carrying the iron that carries oxygen. The condition incapacitates the thyroid from converting oxygen for metabolization.
HEMOG A	HEMOGLOBIN A	5-6	MVB	The most well-known of hemoglobin protein variants. It impairs the ability to carry oxygen.
HEMOG C	HEMOGLOBIN C		MVB	Physical science unclassified form of hemoglobin disease.
HEM CRB	HEMOGLOBIN CARBON		MVB	Designed to only be taken with BLD IMP, this bone/liver condition doesn't release enough oxygen from hemoglobin. The oxygen binds carbon (dioxide) into a bicarbonate which alkalines protein to the point of non digestion and contributes to weight retention.
HEMOG D	HEMOGLOBIN D		MVB	A form of blood disease akin to, but different from, Thalassemias. The base is in the liver.
HEMOG E	HEMOGLOBIN E		MVB	A form of blood disease akin to, but different from, Thalassemias. The base is in the liver. This one more common.
HEMOG F	HEMOGLOBIN F		MVB	A blood disease that weakens a person over time. Iron anemia and hypochondria. Kidney issues. Could be more important with bone infections.
HEMOG G	HEMOGLOBIN G		MVB	Blood disease that tires person and blocks kidneys mildly, while adding to other diseases.
HEMOG H	HEMOGLOBIN H		MVB	A blood disease of the hemoglobin not yet classified by science.
HEMOG M	HEMOGLOBIN M		MVB	A spleen disease caused by insufficient creation of an enzyme Nicotinamide reductase dinucleotide glycohydrolase (NADH methemoglobin reductase system present in normal red cells). It puts iron in a condition that cannot carry oxygen to the rest of the body.
HONS	HEMOGLOBIN OXYGEN NITROGEN STRENGTH		MVB	A bone marrow disease that makes hemoglobin that is weak in its ability to carry oxygen and nitrogen. It is a type of Chronic Mountain Sickness where altitudes trigger an increase in the sick hemoglobin which attracts more carbon monoxide than oxygen, causing hypoxia (carbon monoxide poisoning), respiratory problems and weight gain.
HEMOG S	HEMOGLOBIN S		MVB	Weak red blood cells that easily form a sickle shape which reduces the ability to carry oxygen. The cells die quicker so the condition is easily triggered by high carbon dioxide conditions such as forced air heating, carbon monoxide leaks in the car or house, physical burns or low oxygen conditions. The condition contributes to "low thyroid". As the oxygen decreases, there is low metabolism, tiredness, weakness and occasional nose bleeds. An overload of dead red blood cells causes the liver and spleen swell plus the blood to thicken.
HEMOG SC	HEMOGLOBIN SC			Blood disease like sickle cell usually for non-black people. Often connected to numerous kidney diseases.
HEM CAR	HEMOLOGICAL CARCINOMA		MVB	Usually when there's one form of cancer, there are others brewing. This cleans the blood of carcinogenic elements and buys time to find the whole solution. Read label instructions carefully.

Remedies in italics were added this year

HM ANM C	HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA - COLD	MVB	The heme of the red blood cells is destroyed by this disease. The body tries to compensate (especially with high altitudes and barometric changes) by producing more red blood cells. The result is very thick blood and sometimes easy nose bleeds. Without heme, the oxygen carrying ability is vastly decreased which leaves the subject open to multiple infections and diseases. The thyroid, as the chief oxygen exchanger, is overworked and becomes overactive in early years and underactive in latter years. The subject is prone to infection, becomes very tired in cold weather, avoids cold weather and therefore would prefer living in warm weather, has a thyroid condition and has a fair complexion.
HM ANM G	HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA - GENERAL	MVB	The heme of the red blood cells is destroyed by this disease. The body tries to compensate (especially with high altitudes and barometric changes) by producing more red blood cells. The result is very thick blood and sometimes easy nose bleeds. Without heme, the oxygen carrying ability is vastly decreased which leaves the subject open to multiple infections and diseases. The thyroid, as the chief oxygen exchanger, is overworked and becomes overactive in early years and underactive in latter years. The general version is not easy to find except by thyroid condition, easy windedness, multiple blood diseases and sparse eyebrows.
HM ANM H	HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA - HOT	MVB	The heme of the red blood cells is destroyed by this disease. The body tries to compensate (especially with high altitudes and barometric changes) by producing more red blood cells. The result is very thick blood and sometimes easy nose bleeds. Without heme, the oxygen carrying ability is vastly decreased which leaves the subject open to multiple infections and diseases. The thyroid, as the chief oxygen exchanger, is overworked and becomes overactive in early years and underactive in latter years. The subject describes himself as "wilting" in hot weather and is very tired/uncomfortable when the temperature is high. There is a thyroid condition and a growing tiredness with age.
HEM LIF	HEMOLYTIC LONG LIFE	MVB	Bone/Liver Methoglobin Disease of blood causing early death of hemoglobin which carries oxygen deprivation to body and organs.
HEM URM	HEMOLYTIC UREMIA	MVB	More commonly this is called the "Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome". This kidney disease is considered rare. Maybe. It is considered very similar to Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (PLT SRG). Eventually it causes acute renal failure. The blood breakdown (1) damages the artery/capillary juncture (dry skin prone to skin cancer) (2) frequent thrombosis-caused heart damage and varying heart rhythms (3) liver and multiple organ damage because multiple lesions are caused by the battering. In the central nervous system it causes confusion and coma. There is hemolysis, hematuria, protein malabsorption and mucous-sometimes bloody- nose extrusions. It attracts E. Coli 0157 and shigella in the kidneys.
HEMOFL	HEMOPHILIA	MVB	All too easily bleeds with great difficulty in stopping. There are subclinical cases as well as the much-talked of clinical cases.
HEMFL B	HEMOPHILIA B	MVB	A deficiency of coagulation factor 9, the plasma thromboplastin.
HEM HEM	HEMORRHAGIC HEMOPHILIA	MVB	A breakdown of the blood based on an Asian (India) form of hanta hemorrhagic fever. More destructive than the standard form of hemophilia.
HEM TLN	HEMORRHAGIC TELANGIECTASIA, INHERITED	MVB	An inherited disruption of arteries and veins that forms small fistulas, blocking livers, kidneys, lungs, noses, intestines, pancreases, etc.. As the condition progresses there is appendicitis, lipomas, lung problems, portal vein blockages (causing swelling of the liver and spleen) with ascites, nose bleeds, various skin nodules, brain abscesses, lung abscesses, prostate swelling or uterine dysplasia. Thymus/Thyroid deficiencies are common, although not always identified with this condition. It often leads to Myasthenia Gravis.
HEPHEM	HEPATOHEMO NECROSIS DISEASE	MVB	An inherited disease that started with a liver parasite and morphed into a bacterial disease of the liver and blood. Symptoms include multiple blood diseases, swollen liver and spleen, deterioration of venous sinusoids and ascites.
HBP	HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE	MVB	Improved version of remedy that now includes the adrenal as well as the kidney portion of the problem

Remedies in italics were added this year

HCC	HORMONE CARRIER CATALYST		MVB	There is a substance in the plasma of the blood that carries hormones to their destinations and is the catalyst for their activity. This remedy aims to reverse a miasmatic condition that thwarts the production of the material.
IMG MAL	IMMUNOGLOBULIN MALADY		MVB	A bone/liver disease of the blood that affect all Ig types. Each variation blocks or distorts the release of other cell functions, which affects weight storage, hormone blockage and endocrine function.
IRN LTL	IRON LITTLE		MVB	When the body makes too little iron the condition is called Chloroasis, in the scientific world, Chloroasis
IRN SRP	IRON SURPLUS		MVB	Heomochromatosis is an inherited production of too much iron that is wide-spread = PSRTUB + ERGOT
LVS	LEAKY VEIN SYNDROME		MVB	A function of the thyroid controls the porosity of the veins. When the thyroid is blocked in this way, lymph leaks into the system causing lymph weight, mostly in the abdomen.
LAAL	LEUKEMIA - ACUTE OF AMBIGUOUS LINEAGE		MVB	A blood disease where the leukemic cells cannot be determined as Myeloid (from bones) or Lymphoid (from Thymus) or whether both cells are present.
LUK 1210	LEUKEMIA L-1210	6	MVB	A lymphocytic Leukemia that binds lectins (carbohydrate-binding protein). Grows in ascites.
LUK P388	LEUKEMIA P-388	6	MVB	Lymphocytic Leukemia that grows in ascites.
LUK LEP	LEUKOCYTE LEPROSY		B	An infection of a white blood cell
LUK STF	LEUKOCYTE STAPH		B	An infection of a white blood cell
LUK YAW	LEUKOCYTE YAWS		B	An infection of a white blood cell
LKB ANM	LEUKOERYTHROBLASTIC ANEMIA		MVB	Aimed at a bone condition which starts in the marrow sinusoids that causes weak white blood cells and debilitated red blood cells that clog the liver. The lowered immune system causes a form of anemia.
LL PYRO	LEUKOLYMPHO PYROGENES DISEASE		MVB	White blood cell/lymph disease that augments tonsil infections and makes tonsils inflame throughout the body. Tonsil cells line sinus cavities. There are acknowledged 43 sinuses throughout the body and major organs that have sinus/tonsil similarities like breasts and prostates.
LIG MAL	LIGAMENT MALACIA		MVB	A bone disease that causes ligaments to soften and lose their supporting role to muscles and bones. Contrast this to the gall bladder disease that hardens ligaments (Ligament Sclera).
LIT WHT	LIGHT WEIGHT		MVB	All living material makes a poison to protect itself. Humans make this enzyme from what science calls parathyroid cells (the cells are predominately in the Thymus, Thyroid and the Parathyroid glands). The enzyme is made from estriol, blocks mineral enzymes and causes weight gain.
LP CL LK	LIPID CELL LEUKEMIA		MVB	Causes lipids to be insoluble by enzymes and bond with calcium. The bond alters pancreatic calcium distribution function to attract sugars to envelope the lipid/calcium bond, causing weight, cellulitis, lymph channel blockages. Best w/ ERY LUK.
LIP DBT	LIPOATROPHIC DIABETES		MVB	An inherited disease characterized by insulin-resistant Diabetes Mellitus, loss of body fat, acanthosis nigricans and hypertrophied musculature. It is, in current science (12/07) associated with a disorder of the hypothalamus resulting in excessive blood levels of growth hormone and adrenocorticotrophic- releasing hormones. Could well relate to MAC ADN as the trigger.
LIV BED	LIVER BLOOD ENZYME DISEASE		MVB	A disease of the liver started by a bone disease (usually multiple myeloma). Leukocytes destroy the liver's ability to make enzymes that will process serum albumin. The result is water-like collection in the abdomen and sometimes in the limbs. The resulting ascites crowds out other body functions and invites lymphoma.
LLB 1	LIVER LUNG BLOOD1		MVB	A liver/cholesterol condition that causes a fatty liver, fatty gall bladder and makes both liver and spleen swell. The lungs weaken so that subjects are winded easily with an inability to breath easily (shallow breathing). The blood weakens allowing many types of blood diseases to surface, especially leukemia and porphyria. With any of the Trypsin Killer series there will be abdominal weight gain and ascites.
LLB 2	LIVER LUNG BLOOD2		MVB	A liver/cholesterol condition that causes a hemophilia-like blood condition that makes for easy bleeding and easily contracted blood infections. The lungs weaken so that subjects are winded easily with an inability to breath easily (shallow breathing). Cholesterol easily binds with tissue and elastin creating a cellulite-like condition.

Remedies in italics were added this year

LLB 3	LIVER LUNG BLOOD3	MVB	A liver/cholesterol condition that essentially packs cholesterol and hormones into tissue causing weight gain. The lungs weaken so that subjects are winded easily with an inability to breath easily (shallow breathing). The blood weakens in a way that easily overworks kidneys and heart.
LIV VAS	LIVER VASCULAR DISORDER	MVB	The remedy is based on a Bovine Hormo-hemorrhagic Fever so old that it is now considered normal. It gradually deteriorates the liver, veins and arteries. Subjects usually gain weight at the belt line, have mild circulatory problems, sometimes with low blood pressure. Hormones can wane easily because part of the effect of the original virus was to kill hormones. There are frequently broken blood vessels in the corners of the eyes along with photosensitivity. Blood and lymph coagulate, inviting blood diseases. Kidneys stay on the edge of adequate function. There is arthralgia across the knee caps, instead of joint arthritis and tenderness in the knee joints.
LV SP ST1	LIVER/SPLEEN STROMA 1	MVB	A miasmically based disease that infects the outer capsule of the liver and spleen and makes cysts in the lymph channels inside both organs. The disease is triggered by diseased fish or the diseased gene of a fish used in genetically altered potatoes. The most common symptom is ascites, poor liver/spleen function which causes poor kidney function and frequent urination.
LBP2	LOW BLOOD PRESSURE #2	MVB	Another form of low blood pressure based on adrenals
LMF CHN	LYMPH CHANNEL STRUCTURE	MVB	The remedy is designed to reverse the propensity of lymph channels throughout the body to expand which impairs circulation in organs and muscles (which makes muscles flabby). This may be made worse by Lymph Walls disease.
LMF LUK	LYMPHATIC LEUKEMIA	MVB	Toxin result of (emotional) tail bone dislodging over years which takes subject in and out of leukemia.
LMFB LK	LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA	MVB	aka Myeloblastic Leukemia. The most common malignancy in children 5-7 which has a 95% initial remission. Relapse comes with strong bone marrow infection and invasion of lymph-based growths in the thyroid. Low thyroids and big bellies may develop.
LOC LUK	LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	MVB	Bone-Blood disease spreading to lymph nodes. Slowly decreases immune system. Usual swelling of spleen/liver.
LYM DYS	LYMPHODYSPLASTIC LEUKEMIA	MVB	Similar to Myelodysplastic Leukemia, this corrects a lifelong tiredness resulting in low energy or willful pushing of self.
MCPHG	MACROPHAGEMIA	MVB	This issue is too large to put into one remedy (take with MCPHG H). Macrophages are a subdivision of Phagocytes, both of which work to eat dead cells and material that causes weight. This remedy is for too few macrophages and is designed to help weight and immune issues together.
MCPHG H	MACROPHAGEMIA HELPER	MVB	Take with MACROPHAGEMIA. This remedy is composed of a number of viruses that destroy the macrophages and their essential supporters.
MRW MST	MARROW MASTER CELL REGENERATE	MVB	The marrow medulla master cell is shaped from nitrogen and, in turn, shapes its products from nitrogen. Myosin (of muscles), ligaments, nerves and endocrine glands are among substances sourced in the marrow medulla.
MC LUK	MAST CELL LEUKEMIA	MVB	A form of leukemia with connective tissue mast cells compromised and profuse.
MEG ANM	MEGALOBLASTIC MACROCYTIC ANEMIA	MVB	A malformation of cell nucleus while there is full formation of most other cell parts mimicking dozens of adrenal diseases. The cells are insufficient to rebuild the body well. Often causes spleen infection and invites tuberculosis in multiple locations.

Remedies in italics were added this year

MTH HRD	METHEMOGLOBIN-EMIA HEREDITARY		MVB	Any of several "rare" types of Methemoglobinemia that may be confined to erythrocytes (and relatively symptom free) Sometimes concentrated in the brain, muscles and fibroblasts which may make the subject mentally retarded in clinical cases or selectively handicapped (as in spelling, writing). Ammonia smells are very repugnant to the subjects. The condition is worse with altitude, sulfites, sulfamides, nitrates/nitrites and aniline dyes. Excess methemoglobin in the blood can produce cyanosis, headaches, dizziness, fatigue, ataxia, dyspnea, tachycardia, vomiting and drowsiness - which can progress to stupor, coma and occasionally death. It also causes B12 deficiencies.
MON GAM	MONOCLONAL GAMMOPATHY		MVB	Inherited, liver-based blood disease. Retinal hemorrhages, headaches, variety of skin and mucous bleeding, bleeds easily, heart circulation difficulties
MOR OXY	MORE OXYGEN		MVB	A carotid body (arteries) hypofunction that doesn't allow sufficient oxygen The carotid body monitors blood oxygen content and sends messages to the medulla for regulation of respiration and the hypoxic ventilatory response (HVR).
MUL MYE	MULTIPLE MYELOMA		MVB	Inherited bone marrow degeneration with increased blood thickness, kidney slowness, tumor in bone causing peripheral neuropathy
MUL M CX	<i>MULTIPLE MYELOMA COMPLEX</i>	6	MVB	<i>Inherited bone marrow degeneration with increased blood thickness, kidney slowness, tumor in bone causing peripheral neuropathy. Retrovirus bony is added as I commonly found in advanced cases.</i>
MG HEMR	MYASTHENIA GRAVIS HEMORRHAGIC		MVB	A formula for a Immunoglobulin antibody analogous to Ig D2. In the Myasthenia Gravis assembly of problems the thymus has made a killer cell for an important blood immunoglobulin that should help and protect the liver. The result is a blood breakdown in the liver and spleen that prevents their help in blood nutrition.
MF BONE	MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES - BONE		MVB	A blood disease resembling Hodgkin's Lymphoma. Characterized by swelling of lymph nodes, skin lesions, white chalk-like extrusion from skin. Inflames serous membrane of thoracic coat cavity, periosteum, pericardium, and dura of brain. Take with MF HELP. Often with ADN CAR plus a retrovirus.
MF SPLN	MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES - SPLEEN		MVB	A blood disease resembling Hodgkin's Lymphoma. Characterized by swelling of lymph nodes, skin lesions, white chalk-like extrusion from skin. Inflames serous membrane of thoracic coat cavity, periosteum, pericardium, and dura of brain. Take with MF HELP. Often with ADN CAR plus a retrovirus.
MF THYM	MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES - THYMUS		MVB	A blood disease resembling Hodgkin's Lymphoma. Characterized by swelling of lymph nodes, skin lesions, white chalk-like extrusion from skin.
MF THSP	MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES - THYMUS SPLEEN		MVB	A blood disease resembling Hodgkin's Lymphoma. Characterized by swelling of lymph nodes, skin lesions, white chalk-like extrusion from skin. Inflames serous membrane of thoracic coat cavity, periosteum, pericardium, and dura of brain. Take with MF HELP. Often with ADN CAR plus a retrovirus.
MF HELP	MYCOSIS FUNGOIDES HELPER		MVB	The most common add-on infections stemming from Mycosal Fungoides. Usually adeno carcinoma with a retrovirus accompanies.
MYL LUK	MYELOCYTIC LEUKEMIA		MVB	Bone/Blood disease that renders personality rarely satisfied with most aspects of life. Tiring, slowly destructive to other organs.
MYL DYS	MYELOYDYSPLASTIC LEUKEMIA		MVB	aka Myelodysplastic Syndrome. Anemia that defies all other treatment is the chief symptom, followed by possible weight loss, anorexia, abdominal fullness (swollen spleen). LMF LUK, MYL LUK often involved. Exposure to benzene and/or radiation can trigger.
MYELOG	MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA		MVB	A leukemia classification that is more like a spine disease than a bone-based blood disease. It needs the "basic four" plus other leukemia remedies to accompany it. Usually seen with TB SPN, TB BON, TB MRW.
MYE MET	MYELOID METAPLASIA		MVB	A form of myelofibrosis from the development of bone marrow in unusual places (eg spleen). Causes anemia, pale skin, water accumulation in lower extremities. It may invite tuberculosis bacteria & spina bifida. See also MYE SCL, MYE LUK.

Remedies in italics were added this year

MYE SCL	MYELOID SCLEROSIS		MVB	A form of myelofibrosis from the hardening of the bone marrow. Causes anemia, pale skin, water accumulation in lower extremities. It may invite tuberculosis bacteria & spina bifida. See also MYE MET, MYE LUK.
MYLKTX	MYELOKATHEXIS	5-6	MVB	This inherited white blood cell disease is characterized by (1) chronic leukopenia and chronic neutropenia. Subjects are known to catch "everything" in terms of infections. Kathexis = retention (of neutrophils) in bone marrow. The disease is also part of WHIM (Warts, Hypogammaglobulin, Infections, Myelokathexis)
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.
NKL	NEMETH-KELLNER LYMPHOMA	6	MVB	Binds lectins (carbohydrate-binding protein).
NRV BLD	NERVE BLOOD RESTORE		MVB	An inherited plasma disorder that starves nerves of nutrition. It activates white and grey matter atrophy of the nerves which depletes multiple organs of nerve activity. It causes multiple allergies.
	NOCARDIA HEMOLYTICUS		B	Nocardia is known as a bacteria of soils and vegetables. It "fails to demonstrate in blood cultures" and is very resistant to antibiotics. Often inhaled and goes to lungs/bronchi, blood, liver, brain and nervous system. It can cause abscesses in each area. It has a proclivity for infecting fascicles in each location so that an irritation, say in the liver, is quickly felt in the lungs and brain. It is the primary wings of allergies and some forms of chemical sensitivities. Its other symptoms can include headaches, fever, mucopurulent cough, fatal pulmonay infection, altered mental status, focal neurological deficits and seizures. Can cause an armpit itchy rash.
NRM BLS	NORMOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA		MVB	A malformed new norm cell in the bones. Normoblastic cells are the nucleated precursor cells of erythrocytes whose major function is to carry oxygen in the blood. See also ERY LUK.
NRM CYT	NORMOCYTIC LEUKEMIA		MVB	A malfunction in the bones of forming the ordinary red blood cell. See also ERY LUK.
NUT ALG	NUT ALLERGIES		MVB	A blood disease that makes people intolerant of many forms of nuts. Person may be able to eat nuts, but the intestines seem to protest the digestion in the form of trouble eliminations.(BC1)
OXY LIF	OXYGEN LIFE		MVB	Reestablisheses oxygen absorption in the blood and conversion to energy in the mitochondria. Stops hormonalase, a hormone-killing enzyme made in the blood by the bones as a result of too much carbon dioxide and too little oxygen.
PNH	PAROXYSMAL NOCTURNAL HEMOGLOBINURIA	5-6	MVB	A blood disease characterized by hemolytic anemia and thrombosis. PNH is thought to be the only hemolytic anemia caused by acquired (although it tests as inherited) intrinsic defect in the cell membrane (deficiency of glycoposphatydylinositol). Only a minority have the tell-tale red urine in the morning. The remainder mainly experience the symptoms of anemia, such as tiredness, shortness of breath, and palpitations. 40% of people with PNH develop thrombosis (a blood clot) at some point in their illness, the main cause of severe complications and death in PNH. These may develop in common sites (deep vein thrombosis of the leg and resultant pulmonary embolism when these clots break off and enter the lungs), but in PNH blood clots may also form in more unusual sites: the hepatic vein (causing Budd-Chiari syndrome), the portal vein of the liver (causing portal vein thrombosis), the superior or inferior mesenteric vein (causing mesenteric ischemia) and veins of the skin. Cerebral venous thrombosis, an uncommon form of stroke, is more common in those with PNH.
PHG BLS	PHAGOBLASTOMA		MVB	A lump blocking the pathogen eaters which is a major category of immune response. The lump most commonly appears as nodules on the thyroid and/or thymus. Almost always there is an accompanying Lymphoma of the T Cells that has attracted a retrovirus. The threesome frequently cause hypothyroid. Because phagocytes most commonly eat bacteria that attacks the brain, there is commonly a varying degree of forgetfulness among subjects. Phagocytes eat the fluid (ascites) that creates an expanding waist. Usually this accompanies Phagocytomia (PHGEM) and probably LM T CEL (which is with the "osteos" and RV Bony that accompanies Lymphomas).

Remedies in italics were added this year

PHGEM	PHAGOCYTEMIA		MVB	A lack of phagocytes, the "scavenger" cells that ingest bacteria, foreign particles and other cells. The deficiency stems from the bone marrow and invites lymphomas. This remedy works especially well with BRN MYE for memory and dementia. It works well with other remedies aimed at clearing problems of clogging, i.e. in the 43 sinuses and the countless lymph channels.
PHGOMA	PHAGOCYTOMA		MVB	A lump usually forming a nodule in the thyroid (see also PHG BLS). Usually this accompanies Phagocytomia (PHGEM) and probably LM T CEL (which is with the "osteos" and RV Bony that accompanies Lymphomas).
PC MAL	PLASMA CELL MALADY		MVB	Bone-based remedy for making plasma cells correctly in the bones. See also AEA PC, PC UTL.
PLA LUK	PLASMA CELL LEUKEMIA		MVB	Uncommon form of leukemia mostly seen with Plasmocytomas (See PLSCYT)
PC UTL	PLASMA CELL UTILIZATION		MVB	Liver-based remedy that breaks down protein out of food that can be utilized by an adrenal enzyme to make food for red blood cells and mitochondria. See also PC MAL, AEA PC.
PLS D	PLASMA D		MVB	A disease wherein the plasma of the blood does not carry vitamin D (a hormone). Organs that consequently are undernourished are bones, eyes, gall bladder, pancreas, prostate, skin, teeth, vagina. Often attracts BH D.
PLS LCY	PLASMA LYMPHOCYTOMA		MVB	An outgrowth of Osteosclerosis indicating Plasma Lymphoma disease(s). The lump can be an outgrowth of collagen appearing as a lipoma. (squishy skin lump). It can grow in lymph tissue, i.e. tonsils causing sleep apnea. Usually seen with RV Plasma. See also Plasmacytoma.
PLMF C1	PLASMA LYMPHOMA C1		MVB	Franklin's Disease (a plasmalymphoma malignancy) Described in Harrison's as characterized by lymphadenopathy, fever, anemia, malaise, heptosplenomegaly and weakness. The most distinctive symptom is palate edema which may produce respiratory compromise. Patients have thrombocytopenia, eosinophilia and "non-diagnostic bone marrow". Most common in North America and Europe. Use with the cause of the condition, Osteosclerochondritis. Our preliminary finding is that symptomology is larger than reported.
PLMF C2	PLASMA LYMPHOMA C2		MVB	A blood lymphoma mostly affecting heart, lungs and kidneys. There is a highly clogged operation of the organs and there can be a Plasmalymphocytoma in any one of the organs. Usually general weight gain precedes the symptoms of organ clogging.
PLMF C3	PLASMA LYMPHOMA C3		MVB	A blood lymphoma mostly affecting organs from shoulders to groin. There is a highly clogged operation of the organs and there can be a Plasmalymphocytoma in any one of the organs. Usually general weight gain precedes the symptoms of organ clogging.
PLMF C4	PLASMA LYMPHOMA C4		MVB	Usually associated with large weight gain. Causes tumors in hypothalamus, pituitary, and pancreas - sometimes the same tumor appears simultaneously in several organs. Use with the cause of the condition, Osteosclerochondritis.
PLS PLQ	PLASMA PLAQUE		MVB	A thymus disease that converts blood plasma into an organ-filling plaque. The disease resembles amyloidosis, but is made of plasma instead of starch. It fills the interstitial space of the pancreas, liver, gall bladder, small intestines and thoracic cavity. The symptoms are distressed lungs, blocked sweat glands and poor digestion (or fat).
PLS PLS	PLASMA PLEASER		MVB	Bone disease killing the part of the blood plasma that carries progesterone, proandrogen, secretin and IGFs. The disabled plasma causes weight gain and hormone disruption.
PD STRG	PLATELET DISEASE STORAGE	6	MVB	A spleen disease causing liver/spleen storage of platelets and pot bellies.
PD BSD	PLATELET DISORDER - BERNARD-SOULIER DISEASE		MVB	Called a "rare" autosomal recessive disorder. It impairs platelet adhesion via a defect in the glycoprotein 2b-9 complex. Bleeding may be severe, but is experienced as light nose, occasional nose bleeds from crusty deposits in the nostrils. See also Megakaryocyte Leukemia and Promegakaryocyte Leukemia.

Remedies in italics were added this year

PD GD	PLATELET DISORDER - GLANSMAN'S DISEASE		MVB	Called a "rare" autosomal recessive disorder producing a defect in the platelet glycoprotein 2b-3a complex: platelets cannot aggregate (lump). Subjects may experience occasional to severe mucosal bleeding (e.g. nosebleeds that stop only after nasal packing). Platelets fail to aggregate with epinephrine, collagen or even high levels of ADP which causes all the forementioned to overproduce (which wears out the production glands). See also Megakaryocyte Leukemia and Promegakaryocyte Leukemia.
PD HTC	PLATELET DISORDER HEMORRHAGIC THROMBOCYTHEMIA	5-6	MVB	Excess platelets cause spontaneous hemorrhages (1) internally (blood vessels rupture in eyes) or (2) externally, round rough skin patches. Easy bruising is a frequent symptom. Anhidrosis, to varying degrees, seems to accompany the condition.
PD VWIL	PLATELET DISORDER VON WILLEBRAND'S		MVB	Von Willebrand's Factor (VWF) is synthesized and secreted in the vascular endothelium. The inherited disease causes too little of the factor. For some this is a bleeding disorder with nose bleeds, free bleeding cuts and wounds. For others this causes platelets to stick to vascular walls (endothelium) where it impedes circulation, causes strokes and heart attacks.
PLT PRO	PLATELET PROFUSION		MVB	For a bone-based disorder of the platelets that thickens blood, destroys hormones, clogs thyroids, smothers enzymes, tires the muscles, clogs the central nervous system, causes crusty noses, helps produce moles, warts and squishy skin lumps. There is an involvement with weight gain.
PLT SRP	PLATELET SURPLUS		MVB	Designed for the cause of Essential Thrombocythemia. Thrombocytes are platelets. The blood overproduces platelets when the platelets are too weak to do their work. The result is blood that is too thick which is a risk of underfunctioning by a clogged heart, liver, thyroid and thymus. Take with or after MRW DPL.
PLT TOX	PLATELET TOXIN		T	Ascites and ferritin surrounded by disabled platelets. Produced from Spleen interface w/blood diseases (including platelet diseases). Deposited in the liver with skin eruptions on ankles.
PLT SRG	PLATELETS STRONG		MVB	Designed for ITP (Idiopathic Thrombocytic Purpura) A bone/liver disease causing platelets to break down and bleed through the skin looking like bruises (purpura).
PLYAND	POLYARTERITIS NODOSA		MVB	A disease characterized by segmental inflammation and necrosis of medium-sized muscular arteries with secondary ischemia (deficiency of blood) of tissue affected vessels. There is fibrinoid necrosis, destruction of the internal elastic lamina and post inflammatory aneurysm formation.
POLY CY	POLYCYTHEMIA		MVB	An inherited condition of the bones producing too many red blood cells slowing circulation, clogging organs. Common, but unapproached disease.
POR AI	PORPHYRIA ACCUTE INTERMITTENT		MVB	Blood Leukemia, decreases mineral absorption and blood enzymes. Most common of Porphyria. Affects nervous system
POR BCT	<i>PORPHYRIA BACTERIOCHLOROPH YL</i>	5-6	MVB	<i>An inherited hepatic enzyme deficiency of Protochlorophyllide Reductase which is needed for the metabolism of porphyrins and chlorophyll. Symptoms are (1) liver blockage producing abdominal girth (2) darkness in urine somewhat like blood in urine and (3) excess estrogen (often causing excess breast growth)</i>
POR CPS	PORPHYRIA CAPILLARIES/ SINUSOIDS		MVB	An unidentified-by-science (7/10) form of a blood disease. Porphyrins cause a blood expansion which breaks the tributary sacks of the blood vessels. The exploding capillaries especially cause heart, kidney and pituitary problems. Sinusoids cause a form of portal vein hypertension problems. Sinusoids cause a form of portal vein hypertension and the bursting capillaries fill the alveoli (air sacks) of the lungs, causing stiff lungs, sometimes fluid in the lungs - all of which decreases lung capacity and oxygen absorption. It may be the cause of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS).
POR COP	PORPHYRIA COPRO		MVB	Blood Leukemia. Decreases blood enzymes, oxygen carrying heme and mineral absorption. Increasing difficulty getting oxygen, headaches, hypoxia, tired after exercise.
POR CT	PORPHYRIA CUTANEA TARDA		MVB	Blood Leukemia, decreases mineral absorption & blood enzymes. Breakouts on skin with chronic liver problems

Remedies in italics were added this year

POR DUL	PORPHYRIA DUAL		MVB	Blood Leukemia. Decreases blood enzymes, oxygen carrying heme and mineral absorption. Increasing difficulty getting oxygen, headaches, hypoxia, tired after exercise.
POR EC	PORPHYRIA ERYTHROPOIETIC CONGENITAL		MVB	Blood Leukemia, decreases mineral absorption and blood enzymes. Severe skin blistering, reddish brown teeth, photosensitivity.
POR EZC	PORPHYRIA ERYTHROPOIETIC ZINC COMPROMISED		MVB	Blood Leukemia, decreases mineral absorption and blood enzymes. Affects eyes and prostate zinc needs
POR EZF	PORPHYRIA ERYTHROPOIETIC ZINC FREE		MVB	Blood Leukemia, decreases mineral absorption and blood enzymes. Affects eyes and prostate zinc needs
POR HAR	PORPHYRIA HARDERO		MVB	Blood Leukemia. Decreases blood enzymes, oxygen carrying heme and mineral absorption. Increasing difficulty getting oxygen, headaches, hypoxia, tired after exercise.
POR HEP	PORPHYRIA HEPATOERYTHROPOIETIC		MVB	Blood Leukemia, decreases mineral absorption and blood enzymes. Liver sensitivities, collect carbon dioxide easily, some anemia.
POR HRD	PORPHYRIA HEREDITARY		MVB	Blood Leukemia, decreases mineral absorption and blood enzymes. Neurological & abdominal problems.
POR MCA	<i>PORPHYRIA MEDIUM-CHAIN ACYL-COA DEHYDROGENASE DEFICIENCY</i>	5-6	MVB	An inherited hepatic enzyme deficiency causing poor digestion of porphyrins and lipids. Subjects do not convert lipids to oil well and have dry skin. Hepatosplenomegaly is common.
POR PYR	PORPHYRIA PYRROLO		MVB	Blood Leukemia, decreases mineral absorption and blood enzymes. Affects eyes & prostate needs for zinc.
POR VAR	PORPHYRIA VARIEGATE		MVB	Blood Leukemia, decreases mineral absorption and blood enzymes. Photosensitivity, neurological & abdominal problems Prefer cold weather over hot
POR ALA	PORPHYRIA-ALA DEHYDRATASE DEFICIENT		MVB	Blood Leukemia, decreases mineral absorption and blood enzymes. The condition breaks blood cells down causing anemia, possible intestinal blockages and motor nerve difficulties.
POR SRP	PORPHYRIN SURPLUS COMPLEX		MVB	Similar to Hemochromatosis (Iron surplus) the liver disease stores porphyrin in tissues and organs, blocking their function. The liver makes a protein enzyme that diverts porphyrin from making heme and bile to an adulterated tissue filler. It especially blocks livers and thyroids (thyroid hormones are made in the liver). The shared disease strongly decreases metabolization, makes hormones unusable, makes fat unusable for energy and blocks nerves. Since porphyrin is the main constituent of plant chlorophyll, the disease becomes a green vegetable allergy. Subjects will either crave or avoid green vegetables and plants. Symptoms are low thyroid, low digestion, low libido and poor memory.
PRT BLD	PROTEIN BLOOD		MVB	IgA Immunoglobulin Deficiency related to respiratory (i.e. asthma), rheumatoid (i.e. lupus) and mal processing of a number of proteins.
PPOR CX	PROTO PORPHYRIA COMPLEX		MVB	The blood disease, Porphyria (with many variations) is preceded by the combination of liver and bone disease called protoporphyria, which has a deeper base in the bone marrow that we call Proto Protoporphyria (invented name 12/06). Included in the formula are remedies for the thrombus created by the disease in the Liver Portal vein, the trouble caused in the kidneys by the blood disease and the porphyrin stones that form in the liver, gall bladder and other tissue.

Remedies in italics were added this year

PPOR BN	PROTO PROTOPORPHYRIN BONE DISEASE COMPLEX		MVB	A bone marrow-based disease that causes the Thymus to make antigen to protoporphyrin
PPOR EZ	PROTO PROTOPORPHYRIN ERYTHROHEPATIC COMPLEX - ZINC BINDING		MVB	A variation of a Proto Protoporphyrin Disease that binds zinc from usage in the body. Eventually that affects eyes, skin (stria) and prostates for males.
PPOR EI	PROTO PROTOPORPHYRIN ERYTHROPOIETIC COMPLEX - IRON BINDING		MVB	A variation of a Proto Protoporphyrin Disease that binds iron from usage in the body. The effect is a form of anemia, clogging of organs and weight gain.
PROTP B	PROTOPORPHYRIN B DISEASE		MVB	A thymus disease of inadequate production of macrophages and phagocytes for immune production. The weakened process also creates hybridized phagocytes and macrophages that are so inadequate that they sometimes do more harm than good. The result is a lowered immunity, slower circulation plus clogged organs and/or tissue.
	PSEUDOMONAS HEMOLYTICUS		B	
PUF ORG	PUFFED ORGANS		MVB	Chronic Mylofibrosis makes abdominal organs expand. In corpus collosum, makes dizziness, imbalance
RAD NBL	RADIATION NECROSIS BLOOD		C	Often used with RAD CAR and RV ISY. It is possible that many forms of radiation could start a necrosis of the blood as well as bones.
RDN GRP	RADON GROUP		C	Radon, mixed with other earth and human energies becomes poisonous. As the earth interior changes, radon release has increased by hundreds of percentages, creating a poison toxin not recorded in history. It settles in bones and tissue, overloading the immune system into a disease. Essentially the disease encapsulates cells and suffocates them. The remedy is designed in a way that makes us immune from the issue in the future.
RD CL S1	RED CELL STRONG 1		MVB	The remedy is for the decreased red blood cell production in the bones. Symptoms include tiredness, frequent urination, swollen liver/spleen and often excess belly girth. The condition often causes a Thymoma in the Thymus, Thyroid or Spleen (or combination of organs). There is a relationship of this issue to Myasthenia Gravis and blood diseases like Leukemia.
RD CL S2	RED CELL STRONG 2		MVB	The chief symptom of this disease is a history of your immune system allowing too many infections. This condition often sets in following vaccinations and is the primary factor in turning normally good "Natural Killer Cells" into toxic Natural Destroyer Cells. The condition causes a link to brain diseases like Autism, Asperger's, Alzheimer's, etc.
RD CL S3	RED CELL STRONG 3		MVB	For those who feel weakened by electrical lights, appliances, cell phones, cell phone towers, TV, Radio, Etc. You may not associate your tiredness to electricity but you will notice how much better you feel when you are away from electricity. The remedy aims to eradicate the cause of electrical harm to red blood cells.
RED SPT	RED SPOTS		MVB	Chronic Myelomonocytic Leukemia (CMML) makes small red spots mostly on abdomen which shows spleen bleeding in leukemia
RET PEN	RETICULOPENIA		MVB	A miasmatic condition of producing insufficient reticulocytes (one of the forms of red blood cells). Reticulocytes are needed especially for combating infection, for full nutrition and oxygen carriage (high altitudes). See also RET MAL, RET CAR, RET SRC, RETOMA, ERY LUK, ESN LUK.,

Remedies in italics were added this year

SANCRS	SANGUINECROSIS		MVB	There are multiple issues that can start the destruction of blood. This remedy helps repair the damage in general cases. See also Hemological Carcinoma and RV Bloody, RAD NBL and various BLOOD HEALER remedies.
SER LMF	SERUM LYMPH		MVB	A blood disease that breaks down serum qualities that feed lymph channels, qualities and processes. Lymph diseases and infections can follow, including BH LMF.
SER MIN	SERUM MINERALS		MVB	A bone disease wherein the blood serum does not carry enough minerals for tissue absorption and enzyme production. People with this condition often need constant mineral supplementation and easily suffer various mineral deficiencies.
SER RBC	SERUM RED BLOOD CELLS		MVB	For a blood disease that break down serum qualities that feed red blood cells and support their functions. The disease is especially important with other blood diseases involving red blood cells such as leukemias. May attract BH RBC.
SER REP	SERUM REPLENISH		MVB	Helps conversion and assimilation of Oxygen and Nitrogen into all cell tissue
SIC CEL	SICKLE CELL		MVB	A form of Thalassemia most known from Africa. Also shows up in other races. Deadly when a person also has leukemia.
SDR BLS	SIDEROBLASTIC ANEMIA		MVB	A blood disease wherein iron is made non-compatible to hemoglobin (which is the carrier of iron in the blood). It will not test as an iron deficiency. The condition weakens the oxygen carrying ability of hemoglobin, contributes to "low thyroid" and contributes to liver failure. Often found with Porphyria blood diseases.
SIN RGN	SINUSOID REGENERATION COMPLEX		MVB	Sinusoids are a sine-wave shaped end terminal blood channel, in many organs. Chief amongst the organs is the liver where sinusoid blockage or degeneration is said to cause ascites.
SKN BLD	SKIN BLOOD		MVB	IgE Immunoglobulin Deficiency. No resistance to staph infections, particularly of the skin
SKIN PAR	SKIN PARCH		MVB	A blood platelet disease that strongly dries the skin.
SML CEL	SMALL CELL LEUKEMIA		MVB	Causes small cell carcinomas that spread to many organs swiftly
SPHR CY	SPHEROCYTOSIS INHERITED		MVB	Aimed at the disease called Spherocytosis. This is for a congenital breakdown of the red blood cells that consistently weakens the red blood cells by forming a sphere shape. Symptoms include anemia, sometimes jaundice, swollen liver and spleen. See also the Hemoglobin series.
SPD VEN	SPIDER VEINS		MVB	Breaks in the capillaries that resemble purple spider veins. Can be anywhere on the body, although usually seen on the legs and ankles.
SEA SC	SPLEEN ENZYME ALTERATION - SERUM CLEANSE		MVB	Releases an enzyme the cleans the immunity/vaccination medium of the serum. The result increases the immune response to colds, flus and more serious issues. Regulates high and low blood pressure.
STM GEN	STEM CELL GENESIS		MVB	Pluripotential Stem Cells form the basis of our immune system in its many facets. This remedy seeks to restore the production of stem cells in order to keep our immune system strong and help keep our thymus strong and active. This remedy could also be seen as a solution to Stem Cell Embryo Cell Myeloma. If the stem cells are not replaced the macrophages and phagocytes "fill up" with debree, the blood thickens and the body slowly dies. There are multiple other benefits. See also STM MIT.
STM MIT	STEM CELL MITOSIS DISEASE		MVB	Aimed at the cause of "Severe Combined Immunodeficiency Disease" It helps restore the natural propensity for pluripotential stem cells to divide into the appropriate cells needed for immunity (and other functions). The non-division in itself degenerates the thymus, rendering it unable to make healthy T-Lymph cells. This disease is the precursor for Adrenoleukodystrophy, Thyroidleukodystrophy and Hemorrhagic Leukoencephalitis. See also STM GEN.

Remedies in italics were added this year

STR BHH	STREP B HAEMOLYTICUS GROUP H	1-3	B	The Strep B Group of bacteria are known to cause meningitis. When the bacteria is in the blood it produces a number of transitory rashes, sporadic complaining or combative behavior, plus various aches, pains and irritations. The circulation of the blood makes the transitory effect and therefore difficult to identify in medical tests.
STR BHA	STREP B HEMOLYTICUS, GROUP A	1-3	B	A common blood infection with multiple variations. Often found in immune compromised conditions.
STR BHB	STREP B HEMOLYTICUS, GROUP B	1-3	B	A common blood infection with multiple variations. Often found in immune compromised conditions.
STR BHC	STREP B HEMOLYTICUS, GROUP C	1-3	B	A common blood infection with multiple variations. Often found in immune compromised conditions. This is the most commonly found.
STR BHD	STREP B HEMOLYTICUS, GROUP D	1-3	B	A common blood infection with multiple variations. Often found in immune compromised conditions.
STR BHE	STREP B HEMOLYTICUS, GROUP E	1-3	B	A common blood infection with multiple variations. Often found in immune compromised conditions.
STR BHF	STREP B HEMOLYTICUS, GROUP F	1-3	B	A common blood infection with multiple variations. Often found in immune compromised conditions.
STR BHG	STREP B HEMOLYTICUS, GROUP G	1-3	B	A common blood infection with multiple variations. Often found in immune compromised conditions.
SUG AV	SUGAR ARTERY VEIN		MVB	Inherited disease that makes arteries contract and veins swell with sugar, carbohydrates and alcohol in the blood stream. Certainly this could add to blood pressure conditions for some, liver swelling for others (when the portal vein swells and causes ascites), spider and varicose veins for others.
SUG SB	SUGAR STABLE BLOOD		MVB	This represents a new viewpoint of how blood sugar is stabilized. The remedy is for a substance we call "glucosacatalide B" that is synthesized naturally from nerves to catalyze glucose (blood sugar) into useful forms of energy. The method sees insulin as a carrier for this substance, instead of seeing insulin as the component that metabolizes blood sugar.
SUG SBH	SUGAR STABLE BLOOD AND HORMONES		MVB	This represents a new viewpoint of a catalyst for the synthesis of blood and hormones. The remedy is for substances we call "glucosacatalide A" and "glucosacatalide B" that are synthesized naturally from nerves. The respective substances are not currently recognized in science and may well explain mood fluctuations known to both hormone difficulties and blood sugar difficulties. more important the substances may represent answers to mysteries to issues like insulin resistance and menopause.
T TET	TEETH TETANUS		B	Often enters the teeth nerves from the puncture of something eaten, but can enter accidently from dental work.
THAL A	THALASSEMIA A		MVB	Thalassemias are the most common blood diseases in the world and in 80% of the population. Usually used with a kidney remedy
THAL B	THALASSEMIA B		MVB	Thalassemias are the most common blood diseases in the world and in 80% of the population. Usually used with a kidney remedy
THAL C	THALASSEMIA C		MVB	Thalassemias are the most common blood diseases in the world and in 80% of the population. Usually used with a kidney remedy
THAL D	THALASSEMIA D		MVB	Thalassemias are the most common blood diseases in the world and in 80% of the population. This version is not yet recognized in current science (12/06). Usually used with a kidney remedy.
THAL E	THALASSEMIA E		MVB	A blood disease that causes subjects to be generally tense, restless and manifest physical problems because of the lowered immunity. (undiscovered by science in 2000)
THAL F	THALASSEMIA F		MVB	Inherited blood disease.
TIS REV	TISSUE REVIVAL		MVB	Pathogens in the blood that cause tissue to become fibrosing and carcinomic. Use in conjunction with TIS FCR, PIT FCR & SEA OP.

Remedies in italics were added this year

VRC VEN	VARICOSE VEINS		MVB	Swollen, painful, bulging veins most often seen on the legs, but can be elsewhere. Sometimes accompanied by E.Coli and/or Vein Worms.
VEN PIN	VEIN PINCH		MVB	The inherited condition closes down veins in various areas causing various conditions. If the pinch is in the kidneys, the resulting expansion of tubules causes high blood pressure. If the pinch is in the portal vein of the liver, it causes a swollen liver and ascites. If the pinch is in the veins coming out of the heart, it causes a congestive heart.
VEN PLS	VEIN PLASTER		MVB	Designed for a kidney disease combined with a blood plasma disease which forms a plasma/ porphyrin/ calcium plaster on the inside of vein walls.
VEN TEN	VEIN TENSION		MVB	Anterior pituitary emits hormone which pushes lymph out of veins so that it deposits toxic weight in body. Also check BON LMF
VEN VLV	VEIN VALVES		MVB	M Hardening of the valves in the veins that prevents strong return of blood to heart. Low pulse, low blood pressure, impotence.
VEN VOL	VEIN VOLUME		MVB	Aimed at Artheroembolic Kidney Disease. Slowly contracting veins cut down lymph drainage causing low blood pressure, decrease blood volume to heart/lungs for oxygenation. Subjects are winded easily, sweat little, have decreased thirst (dehydrate easily).
VEN WEK	VEIN WEAK		MVB	Diphtheria with fungus. Test on spider veins, varicose veins, bursting veins in eyes and head.
VEN WRM	VEIN WORM		P	An ignored round worm in science gets into the veins especially around varicose veins and some brain issues
VN SN CX	VENOUS SINUS COMPLEX		MVB	Venous Sinuses (Sinusoids) are to veins as capillaries are to arteries. They constitute the "red pulp" of the spleen and in the spleen perform most of the blood cleansing function and iron recycling. This remedy is for the inherited degeneration of the venous sinuses and the accompanying complications. Infected blood and/or blood diseases will be triggered by this condition. In some cases it causes excessive menstrual bleeding. In others it causes liver and spleen to swell with stagnant blood. Ascites is common.
VSL GRW	VESSEL GROWTHS		MVB	These growths on the inside of arteries are the result of mismade Androstenedione inadequately making Angiotensin # 3 so that masses of the latter create the substance of the growths. The result is constricted arteries plus growths inside that further impede blood flow.
VIB HEM	VIBRIO HAEMOLYTICUS		B	Blood infection, often opportunistic to blood diseases. Vibrio cholera is related to water and other forms of vibrio are related to shell fish. Vibrio strongly depletes the adrenals and makes hot weather uncomfortable.
VIT KD	VITAMIN K DEFICIENCY DISEASE		MVB	Blood becomes too thick and slows circulation. The effect is a blood anemia. The condition increases the effect of blood diseases.
WK LVBL	WEAK LIVER/BLOOD		MVB	Blood disease (PCDUS) associated with Inherited hypercholesterolemia, liver diseases, biliary tree, liver spots, hemorrhages, neurological
WND HL	WOUND HEALING		MVB	Ossein is the major component of plasma of the blood and is used in the reconstruction of tissue, tendons, ligaments and bones. Plasma is injected in ligament injury sights because blood circulation is so low in the area. Vibrations will easily go to the most needed area in order to help hard-to-reach areas, but also cuts, punctures and most any wounds.