

Remedies in italics were added this year

NAME	SYMPTOM COUNTER VIBRATION	BOTTLES	CONTENTS	NOTES
ACIN CA	ACINIC CELL ADENOCARCINOMA		MVB	A low-grade carcinoma that develops in the secreting cells of racemose (grape-like) glands, especially salivary glands and pulmonary alveoli. It combines with other pathogens to make infections in different glands that secrete.
ADC CAR	ADENOCYSTIC CARCINOMA		MVB	Frequently in salivary glands, breasts, mucous glands of the upper and lower respiratory system and occasionally in the vestibule glands of the vulva. Spreads along nerves causing paralysis in face (often upper lip).
ADNCAR	ADENO CARCINOMA		MVB	Group of aberrant cells massing towards a tumor in a layer of the interior or exterior skin that can be anywhere in the body.
ADR CPC	ADRENAL CAPSULE CARCINOMA		MVB	An irritated condition of the outer capsule of the adrenals. When a retrovirus is accompanying the condition, we usually see grey hair. A little more serious than ADR CPS.
ADR CPS	ADRENAL CAPSULE SARCOMA		MVB	An irritated condition of the outer capsule of the adrenals. When a retrovirus is accompanying the condition, we usually see grey hair.
ADR K#1	ADRENAL KEY #1		MVB	A combination formula aimed at restoring strength to the adrenal cortex. It contains carcinoma formulas for the zona fasciculata, glomerulosa and reticularis and is complete with a retrovirus.
ADR K#5	ADRENAL KEY #5		MVB	A formula for adrenal elements that create a very high anxiety. It contains adrenal medulla carcinoma and is complete with a retrovirus. Sometimes the bacteria formulas JITTERS and BURN OUT FUNGUS may effectively be used with it. Almost invariably there is a concurrent deep problem with the pituitary and often the hypothalamus. For panic attacks use AST CYT, CAN IS, CMP BAC usually with a retrovirus.
ALV CAR	ALVEOLAR CARCINOMA		MVB	Described as a "malignant pulmonary neoplasm that arises in a bronchiole and spreads along alveolar surfaces. The tumor consists of cuboidal or nonciliated columnar epithelial cells with abundant eosinophile cytoplasm that may contain droplets of mucous. This form of lung cancer is characterized by a severe cough and copious sputum. Also called Bronchiolar Carcinoma." We think this form of cancer may be in far more than the lungs.
ALV CPX	ALVEOLAR CELL COMPLEX		MVB	Alveolar Cells are found in gums, breast, lungs, liver, etc.. This combined remedy covers the cell problems in all locations. This combines ALVeolar cell CARcinoma with ALVeolar cell MALady and a retrovirus because they so often work together that the combination makes more sense. Because there are 3 remedies combined in one the number of bottles will naturally test higher.
ANPLCR	ANAPLASTIC CARCINOMA		MV	Seen in thyroids (with RV) as the second most common carcinoma of the thyroid, causing a hypothyroid. When seen with Follicular Carcinoma, which causes hyperthyroid, the medical tests are usually wrong. When both are present, there is normally a pituitary polytumor of ACTH, FSH, TSH, PROLACTIN with RV (Polytumor #3).
BAS C CX	BASAL CELL COMPLEX	6	MVB	The combination of the carcinoma with a retrovirus.
BAS CEL	BASAL CELL		MVB	Skin disease that looks like a scab or festering mole that lingers on. Melanomas sometimes look similar
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.
CAR ADR	CARCINOMA ADRENALS		MVB	A deterioration of the adrenals that a surprisingly high number of people live with for years. It is a baseline remedy for many issues. Especially valuable for general tiredness, loss of energy after child birth, loss of life interest.
CAR LIV	CARCINOMA LIVER		MVB	A gradual deterioration of the liver, inherited as a potential and activated by long-term problems with the liver or harsh chemicals or an acute infection.
CAR MT	CARCINOMA MEDULLARY THYROID		MVB	Carcinoma of the thyroid core, usually involved in weight gain/low metabolism, poor oxygen absorption, liver malfunction. Direct hormonal support for the heart is attributed to the medullary thyroid.
CAR NRV	CARCINOMA NERVES		MVB	A rawness of the nerve from long-term trouble. It leads to a form of cancer and usually needs a retrovirus remedy with it.
CAR ORG	CARCINOMA ORGAN LUMP		MVB	A carcinoma of any organ or cavity (like thoracic, peritoneum, pericardium) that especially includes the shell. Effectively the whole organ or cavity becomes a lump, usually as a result of long-term infection in the area. It may accompany carcinoma just of the inner tissue (e.g. CAR LIV, CAR ADR). Always with RV FOAMY. Sometimes the infection is in several organs simultaneously.

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CAR PAN	CARCINOMA PANCREAS		MVB	A gradual deterioration of the pancreas that may accompany diabetes or any sugar/carbohydrate digestion problems.
CAR PTD	CARCINOMA PARATHYROID		MVB	Usually needs a retrovirus remedy with it. The parathyroid controls such diverse issues as the calcium in teeth, joints, edema in the ankles and knees, the gall bladder
CAR TON	CARCINOMA TONSILS		MVB	A carcinoma highly connected in its inception to vaccinations. Take with a retrovirus. There is evidence that this carcinoma is also connected to snoring and sleep apnea.
CAR TRD	CARCINOMA THYROID		MVB	A gradual deterioration of the thyroid for many, especially with hypothyroidism. Affects parathyroid as well and usually seen relative to weight gain and low energy.
CCCC	COLUMNAR CELL CARCINOMA COMPLEX	6	MVB	<i>Columnar cells in the epithelium are nick-named "tall cells" thought to be mostly limited to the intestines. In fact, simple columnar cells are attached to basement membranes all over the body. When irritated and degraded by a specific bacteria, they appear as papillary-formed cells. They form as nodules, incorrectly called "Papillary carcinomas" by medical terminology in the thyroid and breasts. Often the nodules are interpreted as tumors in the organs. It is a common mistake that these tumors are referred to as "metastasizing", instead of the cell tumors they are.</i>
CND CAR	CHONDRO CARCINOMA		MVB	A lump on the bones resulting from irritation of cells that make bones. Often the irritation comes from bone infection of blood diseases. See also OST CAR.
CND SRC	CHONDRO SARCOMA		MVB	A lump on the bones resulting from irritation of cells that make bones. Often the irritation comes from bone infection of blood diseases. See also OST SRC.
COR CAR	CHORIO CARCINOMA		MVB	Usually starting with fetal tissue and usually starting in the uterus, it may deteriorate the uterine wall and predispose the fetus to infection of the choroid tissue. This may later affect the growing child or adult with problems in the lymph, lymph nodes, blood vessels, lungs, liver and brain. See also COR SRC.
COR SRC	CHORIO SARCOMA		MVB	Usually starting with fetal tissue and usually starting in the uterus, it may deteriorate the uterine wall and predispose the fetus to infection of the choroid tissue. This may later affect the growing child or adult with problems in the lymph, lymph nodes, blood vessels, lungs, liver and brain. See also COR CAR.
CRCN CX	CARCINOID COMPLEX		MVB	A systemic endocrine cancer that (1) depletes (hormone-making) endocrine glands (2) irritates other glands and organs to inflammation (and possibly to carcinomas). The disease starts in the intestines, spreads to the appendix and gall bladder (adults usually had one or both removed), metastasizes to liver, gall bladder, pancreas and reproductive organs. The major symptoms include (1) flushing of the face with emotions, food or drinks (2) abdominal cramps with reoccurring diarrhea (3) heart problems with decreased blood to organs (especially lungs). The two most common lumps arising from the condition are (1) Rhabdocarcinoidomas in the liver and intestines and (2) Endotheliocarcinoidomas in arteries, veins and capillaries.
CRCN DF	CARCINOMA DISEASE FOUNDATION		MVB	The basis for all of the variety of tissue carcinomas. It is based on 3 diseases emanating from the Mamillary Bodies of the Hypothalamus. The disease and resulting carcinoma form a lymphoma (included in this formula) which causes multiple forms of fat accumulation.
CST ACR	CYST-ADENOCARCINOMA		MVB	A type of pancreas carcinoma often seen with PAN MUC and possibly with PAN DIV. It may have a companion tumor of CST AND.
CST ADN	CYSTADENOMA		MVB	A type of pancreatic tumor that evolves from a mucous cystadenoma. Clinical features include epigastric pain and sometimes a palpable abdominal mass. Often seen with PAN MUC and possibly with PAN DIV.
DCT CAR	DUCT CARCINOMA		MVB	The irritated condition of any duct that is turning towards cancer.
END CCC	ENDOMETRIUM CELL CARCINOMA COMPLEX	6	MVB	Endometrium cells line the uterus and contain fetus-building material. The carrier endometrium cells often stay attached to the fetus-building material in both males and females. If the endometrium is infected or weakened, the endometrium cells that accompany body building material can decline into carcinoma anywhere in the body. Commonly we see the effect in livers and thyroids, but it is possible anywhere because the cells are everywhere.
FIB CR C	FIBROCARCINOMA COMPLEX	6	MVB	<i>A carcinoma of fibers, most known to express with breast cancer, perineum and liver. A carcinoma of fibers reaches most of the body since so much of our body has fibers as the base. It causes fibroadenomas in breasts and uterus.</i>

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FOL BCR	FOLLICULAR BASAL CARCINOMA		MVB	A gradual deterioration of the skin area of organs that involve hormones.
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.
IC CPX	INTRADERMAL CARCINOMA COMPLEX		MVB	Also called Bowen's Disease. An inherited skin, epidermal, intra organ wall and mucous membrane Squamous cell carcinoma disease with a radiation and papilloma herpes base. It has a predisposition for exposed outer skin and genitals. Plaque may develop as thick skin (especially in genitals); as brownish, thick plaque on limbs; or red skin with yellow crusted plaque. Internally, where it is not well known, it may develop as systemic cancer. For some there is axillary crease redness and itchiness.
INR CAV	INNER CAVITY COMPLEX		MVB	The thoracic cavity covers the area from collar bone to diaphragm and encases lungs, heart and thymus. It is made of mesothelial cells that are subject to infection and therefore pollution of the organs contained. Symptoms include constant infections, weak lungs, pressure/anxiety as if there is weight on your chest, breast infections and laboring heart.
KAPOSI	KAPOSI SARCOMA		MVB	Officially described as a multicentered form of malignant tumor-like vascular proliferation characterized by blue/red to black nodules usually on lower limbs that progresses to other areas. There is an association of this disease as an AID complication although it is reported as separate and common in Africa and eastern Europe.
KLB CAR	KLEBSIELLA CARCINOMA		MVB	Usually felt as an ache inside bones and joints. May spread to digestive issues. Triggers blood diseases along with BONE INFECTION.
LMF CAR	LYMPHOCARCINOMA		MVB	A carcinoma of the lymph
LMF CPX	LYMPHOMA COMPLEX		MVB	We have combined into one formula OST CAR, RV BONY, LM ORG, LM ENZ and a retrovirus. This is used for specific locations of lymphomas and not the traditional Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.
LOB CAR	LOBULAR CARCINOMA		MVB	This condition is widely quoted as "approximately 10% of breast cancers". It is described as a diffuse mass, often multicentric and bilateral and small in simple cells at the beginning. Usually described as "in situ" (where expected).
MED CAR	MEDULLARY CARCINOMA		MVB	The condition is described as a soft, often malignant lump of the epithelium containing little or no fibrous tissue. In breasts it is called "highly cellular with bright red skin color and with lymphocyte infiltrates".
MRW CAR	MARROW CARCINOMA		MVB	Irritation of bone marrow caused by infection and/or blood diseases. Often used with RV LIPID Bone marrow directly interfaces with all endocrine glands via the lipids produced in the bones.
MRW SRC	MARROW SARCOMA		MVB	Irritation of bone marrow caused by infection and/or blood diseases. Often used with RV LIPID Bone marrow directly interfaces with all endocrine glands via the lipids produced in the bones.
MYO CAR	MYOCARCINOMA		MVB	The highly irritated form of a muscle as a result of (usually) long term nutrient starvation. Most commonly found in prostates and voice boxes, although it could also be found on other muscles.
OSTCAR	OSTEOCARCINOMA		MVB	A form of cancer prompting a deteriorating condition of the bones.
OSTSRC	OSTEOSARCOMA		MVB	Bone deterioration condition that invites cancers (especially lymphomas) and triggers dormant blood diseases.
PAP CAR	PAPILLARY CARCINOMA		MVB	The most common thyroid cancer (60% to 70%) caused by Parathyroid Hypocalcemia. Frequently a papilloma (w/RV) joins, presenting as a thyroid nodule or goiter-like swelling.
PAP CRR	PAPILLARY CARCINOMA RUBELLA		MVB	A variation of the well-known Papillary Carcinoma (usually of the thyroid).
PIN K#1	PINEAL KEY #1		MVB	Includes Carcinoma Pineal, Chromocytoma, Seratinoma and is complete with a retrovirus.
PIT FCR	PITUITARY FIBRO CARCINOMA		MVB	Common destruction of the pituitary tissue from red blood cell deficiency. Take after blood diseases. Take with TIS REV.
POL CAR	POLIO CARCINOMA		V	Different form of carcinoma, yet to be medically identified, that suppresses organ function, especially thyroid.
POL CCR	POLIO CYSTIC CARCINOMA		MVB	Loves enclosed, high enzymatic activity areas like adrenals, thyroid and prostate.

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POL GCR	POLIO GANGLIO CARCINOMA		MVB	A lump on the grey matter of the nerves that will be eating the attached ganglia.
POL OLC	POLIO OSTEO LYMPHO CARCINOMA		MVB	A lump slowly eating at nerves, bones and lymph structure. Seen in conditions spreading from tissue to bones.
PRN CCX	<i>PERINEUM CARCINOMA COMPLEX</i>	6	MVB	<i>A carcinoma of fibers, most known to express with breast cancer, perineum and liver. A carcinoma of fibers reaches most of the body since so much of our body has fibers as the base. It is most known in the perineum to cause frequent urination or urination impairment.</i>
RAB CAR	RHABDO CARCINOMA		MVB	Like Rhabdo Sarcoma, this is a highly malignant, diffuse, rabies-related tumor spreading through striated muscle cells causing tissue and organ destruction. This seems to be spread to a wider variety of areas than RAB SRC.
RAB MYS	RHABDO MYO		MVB	Compound lump led by the rhabdovirus. Most often found in muscles, connective tissue, genitals and intestines.
RAB SRC	RHABDO SARCOMA		MVB	Highly malignant, diffuse rabies-related tumor spreading through striated muscle cells causing tissue and organ destruction. Occurs more frequently in head and neck plus commonly found in genitourinary tract, extremities, body wall and retroperitoneum.
RAD CAR	RADIATION CARCINOMA		C	Destruction of cells caused by radiation. Often used with RAD BON and other radiation remedies.
RAD CPX	RADIATION COMPLEX		MC	Includes R Miasm, R Carcinoma, RV Isy, R Enteriditis, R Bone R Heart and R Mitoplasma as the most common group we see with radiation exposure.
REN CCC	<i>RENAL CELL CARCINOMA COMPLEX</i>	6	MVB	<i>In 2016 this is considered to be 85% of the most common lumps in kidneys.</i>
RET CAR	RETICULOCYTE CARCINOMA		MVB	A carcinoma of reticulocytes that may show up in numerous glands.
RET SRC	RETICULOCYTE SARCOMA		MVB	Sarcoma of reticulocytes, often with RET PEN, RET MAL, RETOMA.
RHB PLC	RHABDO PHLEBO CARCINOMA		MVB	Combination virus that come from flea and animal bites affecting inherited weaknesses. The virus paralysis sodium ability to carry nutrients, enzymes and hormones which, in turn, depletes the adrenals causing production of parastop.
SARCOI	SARCOIDOSIS		MVF	A medically ill-defined irritation of multiple possible organs that never quite lets that organ heal, especially liver, lungs, intestines.
SCR CR C	<i>SCIRROUS CARCINOMA COMPLEX</i>	6	MVB	<i>A carcinoma of fibers, most known to express with breast cancer, perineum, intestines and liver.</i>
SKEN CC	SKENE CARCINOMA COMPLEX	6	MVB	The Skene gland emits vaginal fluid for lubrication and orgasms. Its underdevelopment is widespread (see Skene Completion) which makes it a strong candidate for carcinoma and malfunction. This is a common menopause irritation and a participant in female frequent urination. The Skeene gland and Prostate are seen as analogous.
SML CCC	SMALL CELL CARCINOMA COMPLEX	5-6	MVB	Small-cell carcinoma (also known as "small-cell lung cancer", or "oat-cell carcinoma") is a type of highly malignant cancer that most commonly arises within the lung, although it can occasionally arise in other body sites, such as the cervix, prostate, and gastrointestinal tract. It is generally thought to be started by Small Cell Leukemia.
SPHN CC	<i>SPHINCTER CARCINOMA COMPLEX</i>	6	MVB	<i>Irritated sphincters can go into a carcinoma. Especially relative to urinary, genital and rectal sphincters.</i>
SQ CL CX	SQUAMOUS CELL COMPLEX	6	MVB	Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) is an uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells arising in the squamous cells, which compose most of the skin's upper layers (the epidermis). SCCs often look like scaly red patches, open sores, elevated growths with a central depression, or warts; they may crust or bleed. The complexed form includes RV Cell.

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TBL CAR	TUBULAR CARCINOMA		MVB	Occurring in "tubular cells" (poor scientific definition), this is most often seen in the collecting tubes of kidneys, seminiferous tubules of the testes and more often in the breasts.
TBR CAR	TUBER CARCINOMA		MVB	A carcinoma forced by the bacteria, tuberculosis. Included in CDC
TBR CC	TUBER CHORIO CARCINOMA		MVB	Usually starting with fetal tissue and usually starting in the uterus, it may deteriorate the uterine wall and predispose the fetus to infection of the choroid tissue. With TB this is more commonly seen in adults with long developing problems in the lymph, lymph nodes, blood vessels, lungs, liver and brain.
TBR CS	TUBER CHORIO SARCOMA		MVB	Usually starting with fetal tissue and usually starting in the uterus, it may deteriorate the uterine wall and predispose the fetus to infection of the choroid tissue. With TB this is more commonly seen in adults with long developing problems in the lymph, lymph nodes, blood vessels, lungs, liver and brain. Considered somewhat milder than TBR CC
TBR CSC	TUBER COLLAGEN SARCO CARCINOMA		MVB	A tuberculosis-led lump with collagen cells and sarcoma/ carcinoma destruction. Often with RV Enzy. Associated with tinnitus and hearing loss.
TBR FPC	TUBER FOLLICULAR PICORNA CARCINOMA		MVB	A lump based on tuberculosis involving follicular cells, picorna virus and wrapped in carcinoma. Found mostly on endocrine glands like adrenals, thyroid and pancreas.
TBR NCC	TUBER NEURO CHORIO CARCINOMA		MVB	Considered a rare form of combination lump that involves TB mixed into both the choroid layer of tissue and into the nerves. Usually in the brain.
TBR PCC	TUBER POLIO CYSTIC CARCINOMA		MVB	Lump lead by tuberculosis and polio found on nerves.
TBR PCR	TUBER POLIO CARCINOMA		MVB	Destruction of nerves by tuberculosis bacteria and polio virus.
TBR POC	TUBER POLIO OSTEO CARCINOMA		MVB	A lump led by tuberculosis affecting nerves and bones. Often seen in cartilage and often with TB Cartilage.
TIS FCR	TISSUE FIBRO CARCINOMA		MVB	Common destruction of tissue throughout the body from red blood cell deficiency. Take after blood diseases. Take with TIS REV.
TRD K#4	THYROID KEY #4		MVB	A combination remedy for the difficulties from a thyroid under Long-term hypofunction. These conditions make the thyroid iodine resistant. It contains thyroid medulla carcinoma, thyroid cortex carcinoma, tubercfollicular carcinoma and is complete with a retrovirus. Use this formula when there is a goiter or a "necklace" of swollen flesh around the thyroid.
TYM K#2	THYMUS KEY #2		MVB	Includes Thymus Carcinoma with a retrovirus

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CARCINOMA /SARCOMA FORMULAS
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			<i>Skin, Cell, Complex</i>		
			205	205	209
			205	205	209
			205		
			205		
			205		